

# U.S./Canada Northern Boundary Area 2023 Salmon Fisheries Management Report and 2024 Preliminary Expectations

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*Prepared by the*

**NORTHERN BOUNDARY  
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE**

*for the*

**PACIFIC SALMON  
COMMISSION**

February 2026



**PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION**

**JOINT NORTHERN BOUNDARY TECHNICAL  
COMMITTEE**

**U.S./CANADA NORTHERN BOUNDARY AREA  
2023 SALMON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT REPORT  
AND 2024 PRELIMINARY EXPECTATIONS**

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February 2026

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS WITH DEFINITIONS**

<b>AABM</b>	Aggregate Abundance Based Management
<b>AAH</b>	Annual Allowable Harvest
<b>ADF&amp;G</b>	Alaska Department of Fish & Game
<b>AUC</b>	Area-under-the-curve
<b>DFO</b>	Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans
<b>ESSR</b>	Excess to Spawning Salmon Requirement
<b>FSC</b>	Food, Social, and Ceremonial
<b>ITQ</b>	Individual Transferable Quota
<b>MFLNRO</b>	Ministry of Forest, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations
<b>NBC</b>	Northern British Columbia Dixon Entrance to Kitimat including Queen Charlotte Islands.
<b>NBTC</b>	Northern Boundary Technical Committee
<b>NMFS</b>	National Marine Fisheries Service
<b>PSC</b>	Pacific Salmon Commission
<b>PST</b>	Pacific Salmon Treaty
<b>PSSI</b>	Pacific Salmon Strategy Initiative
<b>SFC</b>	Skeena Fisheries Commission
<b>SEAK</b>	Southeast Alaska
<b>TAC</b>	Total Allowable Catch
<b>TRTC</b>	Total Return to Canada

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report reviews:

- 1) catch, effort, and management actions in the 2023 Northern Boundary Area troll and net fisheries of southern Southeast Alaska Districts 101 to 108 and northern British Columbia Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5;
- 2) management performance relative to Pacific Salmon Treaty requirements for sockeye and pink salmon;
- 3) preliminary expectations and fishing plans for 2024.

## *2023 FISHERIES*

Pink salmon returns were above average throughout Southeast Alaska and the southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest was 35.2 million (Districts 101-108, all harvest codes, all gear), which was 171% of the recent ten-year average. For all Southeast Alaska, excluding the Yakutat area, the pink salmon harvest was 47.0 million fish, which was well above the preseason forecast point estimate of 19 million, and exceeded the 12-29 million 80% confidence interval range of the forecast.

The total 2023 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 21.78 million index fish ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> since 1960. Biological escapement goals were met or exceeded in all three subregions. On a finer scale, escapements were within or above management targets for 14 of 15 districts in the region. The Southern Southeast Subregion includes the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 101–108). The escapement index value of 12.09 million exceeded the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish.

Sockeye salmon harvests in the Alaska boundary area were above the 1985–2022 average in the District 101 and 102 traditional purse seine fisheries and were well below average in the District 103 and 104 purse seine fisheries and the District 101 drift gillnet fishery. The Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was 1,689 fish, well below the optimal escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 adult sockeye salmon. Based on the expanded peak foot survey count, the escapement of sockeye salmon into McDonald Lake was 74,900 fish, which was within the sustainable escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000 for the first time in eight years.

Summer chum salmon harvests in the Alaska boundary area were well above the 1985–2022 average in the District 101–104 traditional purse seine fisheries and the District 101 drift gillnet fishery. The Southern Southeast chum salmon stock group is composed of an aggregate of 15 summer-run chum salmon streams on the inner islands and mainland of southern Southeast Alaska, from Sumner Strait south to Dixon entrance, with a sustainable escapement goal of 62,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to all 15 streams). Summer chum salmon escapements were above average at many index streams in southern SEAK, and the index of 276,000 fish in 2023 greatly exceeded the escapement goal range and was the largest escapement index count since 1960.

Coho salmon harvests in the Alaska boundary area were above average in the District 101 traditional purse seine fishery, average in the District 103 traditional purse seine fishery, and below average in the District 102 and 104 traditional purse seine fisheries and the District 101 drift gillnet fishery. Coho salmon escapement counts and estimates in southern Southeast Alaska were above goal ranges. The combined peak count of 19,706 coho salmon in the 14 surveyed streams in the Ketchikan survey index was well above the

escapement goal of 4,250–8,500 fish. The total escapement of 2,207 coho salmon to Hugh Smith Lake surpassed the biological escapement goal range of 500–1,600 fish.

In Canadian Area 1, there are no longer commercial net interception fisheries in outside areas targeting passing salmon stocks. Area 1 pink salmon stocks are even year dominant with very few known odd year stocks. Pink salmon returns to Area 1 were not strong enough to support a commercial fishing opportunity. Additionally, continued low returns of chum salmon were observed, with no harvestable surpluses identified. Therefore, no pink salmon or chum salmon-directed terminal gillnet and seine fisheries occurred in 2023. There were two troll fisheries operating in Area 1, the pink salmon-directed AB-Line fishery and the Chinook Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ) fishery, coho salmon retention was permitted in both fisheries. Under the Pacific Salmon Strategy Initiative (PSSI), the coho-directed troll fishery was closed in 2021 as a precautionary measure.

The Area 3 sockeye salmon-directed commercial gillnet fishery had two openings in July (14 and 25). Participation in this fishery was low. In 2023, pink salmon-directed seine fisheries allowed for the retention of chum salmon and sockeye salmon during certain openings based on their respective abundance. The season saw a total of eleven seine openings, each spanning 16 hours, and a combined effort of 94 boat days. The final catch was 11,599 sockeye salmon, 260,732 pink salmon, and 50,044 chum salmon. Catches for pink salmon in Area 3 were well below the last decadal average (2012–2022) for seine catches, but improved from the last 2 odd years. Chum salmon and sockeye salmon catches were above the last decadal average (2012–2022) for seine catches, which were 37,295 and 6,430, respectively.

Due to the above-average return of Skeena Sockeye and in-season sockeye salmon escapements past the Skeena Tye test fishery that exceeded the commercial trigger, Area 4 commercial gillnet and seine fisheries opened on July 10 and 19, respectively. The Area 4 gillnet fishery spanned 4 statistical weeks for a total of 11 openings and 1,768 boat days, which was higher than the last decadal average effort. For the season, the gillnet fishery in Area 4 harvested a total of 197,549 sockeye salmon and 123,230 pink salmon. The harvest for both species, especially pink salmon, exceeds the ten-year average (2012–2022) of 133,265 for sockeye salmon and 191 for odd year pink salmon. The commercial seine ITQ fishery opened on July 19, and there were 2 separate 5-day openings that took place across 3 statistical weeks. The total effort for the fishery was 284 boat days. The seine fishery closed on July 30 with a 2023 season total of 58,556 sockeye and 313,237 pink salmon harvested. Harvest of both sockeye and pink-odd were higher than the last decadal average (2012–2022) of 47,443 sockeye salmon and 163 pink salmon. The low ten-year average of pink-odd salmon harvest in the gillnet and seine fishery is due to limited fishing opportunities during this time period.

Area 5 did not open to commercial net fishing in 2023 due to measures to reduce exploitation on non-Skeena sockeye stocks.

The post-season sockeye salmon escapement estimate to the Nass River of 503,454 exceeded the escapement target of 200,000. The preliminary post-season sockeye salmon escapement estimate to the Skeena River was 1,437,788 exceeding the escapement target of 900,000, with a total run estimate of 2.09 million. Pink salmon returns throughout the North Coast (Areas 3 and 4) were higher than the last decadal average. There has been an improvement in chum salmon escapements within Areas 3 and 4, which can be attributed to the implementation of management actions aimed at reducing impacts to wild chum salmon through the respective chum salmon rebuilding plans.

## ***MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE***

Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) based harvest sharing agreements were renewed in 2019 for the Northern Boundary Area fisheries—Alaska District 104 purse seine, Alaska District 101 drift gillnet, Canadian Area

3 net, and Canadian Area 1 troll. The agreements are “abundance based” where the allowable harvest is a percentage of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH). The AAH is the total return of applicable stocks minus the lesser of 1) the actual escapement, or 2) the escapement goal. Catches over or under the AAH are summed to allow for annual variation.

In the Alaska District 104 purse seine fishery, the Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon run size determines the AAH of these stocks prior to statistical week 31. In the Alaska District 101 gillnet fishery, the AAH is based solely on the run size of Nass River sockeye salmon. The run size of Alaskan pink salmon returning to Districts 101-103 determines the AAH of these stocks in Canada’s Area 3 (1-4 net) and Area 1 troll fisheries. The agreement specifies a harvest in the District 104 purse seine fishery, from the beginning of the season through statistical week 30, of 2.45% of the combined AAH for both the Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon runs. The District 104 purse seine fishery opens by regulation on the first Sunday in July. In 2023, the first potential opening was July 2 (statistical week 27). The pre-week 31 fishing plan for District 104 was based on the preseason Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast returns of approximately 3.65 million Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon.

In the 2023 Treaty period (Alaska statistical weeks 27-30), 86,551 sockeye salmon were harvested. During an 8-hour opening in Week 27, 440 sockeye salmon were harvested (Table 4). In statistical week 28, the seine fleet harvested 1,463 and 1,196 sockeye salmon in two 15-hour openings. During statistical week 29, a total of 2,841 sockeye salmon were harvested during an initial 15-hour opening, and 12,581 sockeye salmon were harvested during a second 15-hour opening. There were 3 openings during statistical week 30, the initial 12-hour opening had 21,734 sockeye salmon harvested. The second and third were 12-hour openings and 30,213 and 16,083 sockeye salmon were harvested. A total of 50 purse seine vessels fished in District 104 during the Treaty period. Based on historical data, it’s expected that 60% to 80% of Treaty period sockeye salmon originate from the Nass and Skeena Rivers. Therefore, it was estimated that the District 104 purse seine fishery would harvest between 52,000 and 69,000 Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon during the 2023 Treaty period. The number of Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 104 purse seine fishery was 55,223 fish, which is 13,791 fish more than the final AAH determined post season.

In the District 101 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery, the AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass River sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8% of the AAH of the Nass River sockeye salmon run. The forecasted return of Nass River sockeye salmon in 2023 was 459,000 fish. Subtracting the escapement goal of 200,000 from this would result in an AAH of about 259,000 fish. Using this forecast, the 2023 allowable harvest in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery was approximately 35,700 Nass River sockeye salmon. A total of 23,299 sockeye salmon were harvested, which was 24% of the 1985-2022 average of 102,023 fish and was the fifth lowest harvest since the inception of the PST. Based on genetics, the number of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point during the 2023 season was 18,813 fish.

The District 101 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June, which was June 18 (statistical week 25) in 2023. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaskan wild stock chum salmon and sockeye salmon and on the strength of the Nass River sockeye salmon. Starting in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts to that species. By the regulations outlined in the District 101 Pink Salmon Management Plan, the fishing time for the gillnet fishery in this district is set in relation to the purse seine fishing time, when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks.

For 2023, Canada was to manage the Area 3-1 to 3-4 net fisheries to achieve an annual catch share of 2.49% of the AAH of Alaskan Districts 101, 102, and 103 pink salmon. With a total return of approximately 55.14 million pink salmon, the Alaskan Districts 101, 102, and 103 AAH was

approximately 44.39 million pinks. Given this AAH, the resulting Area 3-1 to 3-4 Canadian commercial net total allowable catch was approximately 1.1 million Alaskan Districts 101, 102, and 103 origin pink salmon. The Canadian pink salmon catch in was 163,086, and the Alaska stock component of this catch is estimated to be 110,755, or 0.25 % of the AAH. This result is below the annex agreement of 2.49%.

In addition, Canada was to manage the Area 1 troll fishery to achieve an annual catch share of 2.57% of the AAH of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a total return of 55.14 million pink salmon, the resulting Area 1 Canadian commercial troll total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 44.39 million pink salmon of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin. The Area 1 harvest was 168,031 pink salmon, with an estimated 144,155 being of Alaskan origin. This equates to 0.32% of the Alaskan District 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon AAH, well below the annex agreement of 2.57%.

## **2024 FORECASTS**

The Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest in 2024 was predicted to be in the average range, with a point estimate of 19 million fish (80% prediction interval: 12-32 million fish). The 2024 harvest forecast of 19 million pink salmon was just below the 10-year average of even-year harvest of 21 million pink salmon. A harvest of 19 million pink salmon would be near the parent year harvest in 2022 (18.3 million) and would be higher than the last 4 even-year harvests (mean = 13.2 million). The harvest forecast was primarily based on juvenile pink salmon abundance indices collected by the NOAA/ADF&G Southeast Coastal Monitoring Project in northern Southeast Alaska inside waters during June and July. A multiple regression model was developed, using monthly peak juvenile CPUE (standardized catch based on 20-minute trawl sets) for the June and July surveys and satellite sea surface temperatures from northern Southeast Alaska.

The forecasted return of Nass River sockeye salmon to Canada was expected to be below the average of 616,000 total return to Canada (TRTC) for the years 1994-2023. The predicted return for 2024 ranges from 307,000 (75% probability) to 631,000 (25% probability), with a point estimate of 440,000 (50% probability), based on a sibling-regression model. The total Skeena River sockeye salmon return was expected to be abundant with a pre-season return forecast from 0.7 million (90% probability) to 3.27 million (10% probability), with a point estimate of 1.54 million (50% probability), based on the sibling-regression model. Average pink salmon returns are anticipated to Areas 1, 3, 4 and 5, based on brood year escapements.

## **INTRODUCTION**

This report reviews the 2023 Boundary Area pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon gillnet and purse seine fisheries of southern Southeast Alaska and northern British Columbia and outlines preliminary expectations and fishing plans for 2024. The document is submitted to the Pacific Salmon Commission as required in Article IV of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Weekly catch and effort data are provided by opening, district or area, gear, and species (sockeye, pink, chum, coho, and Chinook salmon) for Northern Boundary Area fisheries for 2023. Sub-area catch data is also presented for all salmon species for Canadian Area 3. Maps showing the statistical fishing districts or areas for southern Southeast Alaska and northern British Columbia are provided in Figures 1 to 7.

## **SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA**

### **2023 Salmon Forecast**

The 2023 pink salmon harvest in Southeast Alaska was expected to be weak, with a point estimate of 19

million fish and a forecast range of 12-29 million fish. Formal forecasts were not made for subregions or for species other than pink salmon in Southeast Alaska.

### **Review of the 2023 Fishing Season**

Commercial fisheries harvested 41.7 million salmon in southern Southeast Alaska in 2023. This total includes Traditional, Hatchery Terminal Harvest Area, and Annette Island Reserve fisheries; purse seine, drift gillnet, and troll gear; in Districts 101 through 108, 150, and 152. The salmon harvest was comprised of 35.2 million (85%) pink salmon, 2.5 million (13%) chum salmon, 632,420 (2%) coho salmon, 512,622 (1%) sockeye salmon, and 65,002 (0.2%) Chinook salmon.

### **Districts 101 to 107 Purse Seine Fisheries**

The management strategy for the southern Southeast Alaska inside purse seine fishery was based on in-season pink salmon returns to Districts 101 through 107. However, generally there are exceptions to this management scheme in the District 102 fisheries that are specifically directed towards fall chum salmon, though in 2023 there were no directed fall chum fisheries. In the following sections “average” refers to the 1985–2022 average.

#### *District 101 Purse Seine Fishery*

The District 101 purse seine fishery opened July 2, 2023, for the first of 16 fishing periods (Table 1). The fishery harvested 10,531,342 pink salmon, 147,355 sockeye salmon, 1,144,913 chum salmon, 45,377 coho salmon, and 448 Chinook salmon (Table 1). The fishery was open for 133% of the average number of days, and the number of boats involved in the fishery was 87% of the average. The pink salmon harvest of 10,531,342 was 194% of average. Sockeye salmon harvests were above average for most of the season, and the catch of 147,355 fish was 170% of the average. The total chum salmon catch of 1,144,913 fish was 404% of the average and the total coho salmon harvest of 45,377 fish was 126% of average.

#### *District 102 Purse Seine*

The early season lower District 102 openings near Kendrick Bay that traditionally access returns of Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) enhanced summer chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay did not occur this year due to Chinook salmon conservation concerns. The traditional seine fishery in District 102 that targets local stocks of pink salmon opened Sunday, July 2 (statistical week 27). During the traditional fishing period, there were 16 openings that ranged from 15 to 39 hours in duration (Table 2).

The District 102 purse seine fishery harvested 8,637,231 pink salmon, 67,084 sockeye salmon, 1,303,305 chum salmon, 39,116 coho salmon, and 510 Chinook salmon (Table 2). The fishery did not open in statistical weeks 26, and the number of days open was 81% of the average. There were no fishery openings to target fall chum salmon, due to market conditions (Table 2).

Pink salmon harvests were above average from statistical week 29 through 34 of the 2023 season, and the total harvest of 8,637,231 fish was 221% of the average (Table 2). Sockeye salmon catches were above average in the beginning of the season through the peak, and average at the end of the season. The total sockeye salmon catch of 67,084 fish was 161% of the average. Catches of summer-run chum salmon were well above average all season and peaked in mid-July. The total chum salmon catch of 1,303,305 fish was 275% of the average. This was driven by a well above average SSRAA hatchery chum salmon return for Kendrick Bay. Catches of coho salmon gradually increased until it peaked in statistical week 31 with a

harvest of 5,655 fish then gradually decreased until the end of the season. The total harvest of 39,116 fish was 83% of the average.

#### *District 103 Purse Seine*

The District 103 purse seine fishery opened July 16, 2023, for the first of 12 fishing periods (Table 3). The fishery harvested 3,558,043 pink salmon, 10,513 sockeye salmon, 172,411 chum salmon, 28,128 coho salmon, and 173 Chinook salmon (Table 3). During the 2023 fishing season, the number of days that the fishery was open was above average. Additionally, the number of boats fishing was below average at 53% of the average.

Pink salmon catches peaked during statistical week 33 opening with a harvest of 793,782 fish (Table 3). The second largest catch per opening occurred during the mid-week opener for statistical week 32 with 711,450 pink salmon harvested. The total pink salmon harvest of 3,558,043 was 96% of the average. Sockeye salmon catches were slightly above average and the total catch of 10,513 fish was 46% of average. Chum salmon harvests were above average throughout the season. The total chum salmon harvest of 172,411 fish was 155% of the average and driven primarily by the hatchery return to Port Asumcion. Catches of coho salmon were average and the total coho salmon harvest of 28,128 fish was 96% of the average.

#### *District 104 Purse Seine Fishery*

The District 104 purse seine fishery opens by regulation on the first Sunday in July. In 2023, the first potential opening was July 2 (statistical week 27). The Treaty period (Alaska statistical weeks 27-30) fishing plan for District 104 was based on the preseason Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast returns of approximately 3,650,000 Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon. During an 8-hour opening in Week 27, 440 sockeye salmon were harvested (Table 4). In statistical week 28, the seine fleet harvested 1,463 and 1,196 sockeye salmon in two 15-hour openings. During statistical week 29, 2,841 sockeye salmon were harvested during an initial 15-hour opening, and 12,581 sockeye salmon were harvested during a second 15-hour opening. There were 3 openings during statistical week 30, the initial 12-hour opening had 21,734 sockeye salmon harvested. The second and third were 12-hour openings and 30,213 and 16,083 sockeye salmon were harvested. A total of 50 purse seine vessels fished in District 104 during the Treaty period. Based on historical data, it's expected that 60% to 80% of Treaty period sockeye salmon originate from the Nass and Skeena Rivers. Therefore, it was estimated that the District 104 purse seine fishery would harvest between 52,000 and 69,000 Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon during the 2023 Treaty period. The final total number of Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 104 fishery during the 2023 Treaty period was 55,223 sockeye salmon.

In 2023, a total of 7,008,928 pink salmon, 162,277 sockeye salmon, 457,840 chum salmon, 70,924 coho salmon, and 7,076 Chinook salmon were harvested in the District 104 purse seine fishery (Table 4). The number of days that the fishery was open was above average due to the way the statistical week fell on the calendar this year, and the number of boats fishing was below average. Purse seine fisheries were on non-retention for Chinook salmon throughout most of the season, except for statistical week 31. The total sockeye salmon harvest for the Treaty period, which was 86,551 fish, was 220% of the average treaty period harvest. The total sockeye salmon harvest of 162,277 was 36% of the average of 446,215 fish. Coho salmon harvests were below historical averages. The overall harvest of coho was 70,924 fish, which was 66% of the average. The total pink salmon harvest of 7,008,928 was 92% of the average. The chum salmon harvest of 457,840 was 162% of the long-term average.

#### *Districts 105, 106, and 107 Purse Seine Fisheries*

For the 2023 season, the combined Districts 105, 106, and 107 traditional state managed purse seine fisheries harvested 3,621,133 pink salmon, 393,555 chum salmon, 15,562 coho salmon, and 35,117 sockeye salmon.

## **District 101 Drift Gillnet Fishery**

The 2019 PST agreement calls for abundance-based management of the District 101 drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8% of the AAH of the Nass River sockeye salmon run. For the 2023 season, DFO forecasted a total return of 459,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass River sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The District 101 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June, which was June 18 in 2023. The early weeks of the fishery are managed based on the run strength of Alaskan wild stock chum salmon and sockeye salmon, as well as the run strength of Nass River sockeye salmon. Starting in the third week of July, the management emphasis shifts to pink salmon stocks as they enter the fishery in large numbers, in accordance with regulation. By regulation, the District 101 Pink Salmon Management Plan begins the third Sunday in July and establishes gillnet fishing time in relation to the District 101 purse seine fishing time. Beginning in statistical week 36 (September 3) management was based on the strength of wild stock fall chum salmon and coho salmon.

In 2023, the District 101 drift gillnet fishery opened Sunday June 18 (statistical week 25). The fishery was open near or above average number of days throughout the season, but the number of boats fishing during weekly openings was consistently below average. The total number of individual boats fishing during the season was 61 boats, which was approximately 60% of the average of 101 boats. A total of 23,299 sockeye salmon were harvested, which was only 23% of the average of 102,023 fish. Additionally, it was the fifth lowest harvest since the inception of the PST. Harvests of sockeye salmon were below treaty period averages throughout most of the season and were well below average in the later weeks of the season. The cumulative sockeye salmon harvest prior to the initiation of the Pink Salmon Management Plan in statistical week 29 was 15,979 fish, or about 68% of the season's total sockeye salmon harvest. The final number of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point in 2023 was 18,813 fish.

Pink salmon harvests were below average and the total harvest of 156,667 fish was 34% of average. Chum salmon harvests were well above average in most weeks of the fishery and the total harvest of 418,376 fish was 145% of average. Coho salmon harvests were below average for the season and the total harvest of 21,210 fish was 47% of the treaty period average. The Chinook salmon harvest of 944 fish was below average for the season.

## **District 106 Drift Gillnet Fishery**

The 2023 harvest in the District 106 commercial gillnet fishery included 126,048 pink salmon, 42,334 sockeye salmon, 179,169 chum salmon, 42,336 coho salmon, and 741 Chinook salmon (Table 6). Ninety-nine boats participated in the District 106 fishery during the 2023 season, which is 73% of 10-year average of 136 boats. Chinook salmon harvest was below average, and the total Chinook salmon harvest of 741 fish was 42% of the recent 10-year average. Sockeye salmon harvests were below average all season, and the total sockeye salmon harvest of 42,334 fish was 79% of the recent 10-year average. The overall harvest of 42,336 coho salmon was 40% of the recent 10-year average of 107,000 fish. Pink salmon harvests were below average throughout the season, and the overall harvest of 126,048 fish was 43% of the recent 10-year average. Chum salmon harvests were near or above average throughout the season and the overall harvest of 179,169 chum salmon was 116% of the recent 10-year average.

## **Annette Island Reserve Fisheries**

In 2023, the Annette Island purse seine fishery harvested 1,339,276 pink salmon, 143,363 chum salmon, 8,496 sockeye salmon, 5,400 coho salmon, and 593 Chinook salmon. The 2023 Annette Island drift gillnet fishery harvested 131,185 pink salmon, 116,341 chum salmon, 5,579 sockeye salmon, 17,759 coho salmon, and 865 Chinook salmon (Tables 7-8).

### **Pink, Sockeye, and Chum Salmon Escapements**

The total 2023 SEAK pink salmon escapement index of 21.78 million index fish ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> since 1960. Biological escapement goals were met or exceeded in all three subregions (Table 9). On a finer scale, escapements met management targets for 14 of 15 districts in the region and for 44 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups in Southeast Alaska. The Southern Southeast Subregion includes the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 101–108). The escapement index value of 12.09 million was well above the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish. The pink salmon harvest of 35.3 million in the Southern Southeast Subregion was 171% of the recent 10-year average. The overall Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest of 47.8 million fish was approximately 68% of the recent 10-year average of 32.4 million.

Sockeye salmon escapement levels throughout SEAK generally met goals in 2023, with lower bounds of escapement goal ranges achieved for 9 of the 12 sockeye salmon systems with formal escapement goals. The Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was 1,689 fish, which was well below the optimal escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 adult sockeye salmon. Based on the expanded peak foot survey count, the escapement of sockeye salmon into McDonald Lake was 74,900 fish, which was within the sustainable escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000 fish.

For summer-run chum salmon, lower bound sustainable escapement goals were achieved for two of the three subregions in SEAK. The Southern Southeast summer-run chum salmon stock group is composed of an aggregate of 15 summer-run chum salmon streams on the inner islands and mainland of southern SEAK, from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance, with a sustainable escapement goal of 62,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to all 15 streams). Summer-run chum salmon escapements were above average at many index streams in southern SEAK, and the index of 276,000 fish in 2023 exceeded the escapement goal and was the largest escapement index since 1960. Cholmondeley Sound is the only area in southern SEAK with a formal escapement goal for fall chum salmon. Fall chum salmon runs are monitored in Cholmondeley Sound through aerial surveys at Disappearance and Lagoon creeks. The escapement index of 93,000 fish surpassed the upper end of the sustainable escapement goal range of 30,000 to 48,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to both streams).

## **Management Performance Relative to Pacific Salmon Treaty Requirements**

### **District 104 Purse Seine Fishery**

The 2019 revision of the PST Agreement calls for the implementation of abundance-based management in the District 104 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the District 104 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45% of the AAH of Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon prior to statistical week 31. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The AAH value of 2.45% was based on the weighted-average percent of the Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon AAH that would have been harvested in this fishery during the period of 1985–1996 if the pre-statistical week 31 harvest

had been exactly 120,000 sockeye salmon each year. Catches from 1997 were not included in the baseline calculation due to unusually high sockeye salmon abundance in the fishery. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game's management intent is to harvest Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon at the allowable AAH percentage. The PST recognizes that overages and underages will occur and provides an overage/underage provision intended to hold the Parties accountable for their catch shares but permit a reasonable degree of management flexibility.

The total return of Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon in 2023 was 2,791,105 fish. This return would have allowed a treaty-period catch in the District 104 purse seine fishery of 41,434 Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon. The 2023 total catch of sockeye salmon during the District 104 treaty period was 86,551 fish. Annual AAH fishery performance in the District 104 fishery is presented in Table 10 with bilaterally accepted numbers through 2023. The final number of Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon harvested during the Treaty period in the District 104 purse seine fishery for 2023 was 55,223 fish.

### **District 101 Drift Gillnet Fishery**

The 2019 PST Agreement calls for abundance-based management of the District 101 drift gillnet fishery. The agreement allows the District 101 gillnet fishery to harvest 13.8% of the AAH of the Nass River sockeye salmon run. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass River sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 sockeye salmon, or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The 13.8% AAH value was based on the weighted-average percent of the Nass River sockeye salmon run that was harvested in this fishery during years 1985–1997. The ADF&G management intent is to harvest Nass River sockeye salmon at the allowable AAH percentage. The PST recognizes that overages and underages will occur and provides an overage/underage provision intended to hold the Parties accountable for their harvest shares while permitting a reasonable degree of management flexibility.

The total return of Nass River sockeye salmon in 2023 was 696,334 fish. This return allows a catch in the District 101 gillnet fishery of 68,494 Nass River sockeye salmon. The 2023 total catch of sockeye salmon in the District 101 gillnet fishery was 23,299 fish, which was only 23% of the 1985-2022 average of 102,023 fish and was the fifth lowest harvest since the inception of the PST. Annual AAH fishery performance in the District 101 gillnet fishery is presented in Table 11 with bilaterally accepted numbers through 2023. The preliminary estimate for Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery in 2022 was 18,813 fish.

## **2024 Southeast Alaska Pink Salmon Forecast**

The SEAK pink salmon harvest in 2024 was predicted to be in the average range, with a point estimate of 19 million fish (80% prediction interval: 12-32 million fish). If 19 million pink salmon were harvested, it would be near the parent year harvest in 2022 (18.3 million) and would be higher than the last 4 even-year harvests (mean = 13.2 million). The harvest forecast was based on juvenile pink salmon abundance indices collected by the NOAA/ADF&G Southeast Coastal Monitoring Project in northern SEAK inside waters during June and July. A multiple regression model was developed, using monthly peak juvenile CPUE (standardized catch based on 20-minute trawl sets) for the June and July surveys and satellite sea surface temperature from northern Southeast Alaska. Formal forecasts are not made for species other than pink salmon in SEAK.

# NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

## 2023 Salmon Forecast

### Area 1 Expectations

- Sockeye** There are no significant local sockeye salmon stocks in Area 1 and no directed commercial fisheries on passing stocks.
- Pink** Based on the trend of below average escapements for the last 3 cycles, Haida Gwaii pink salmon are expected to have below average to average returns. Additionally, the Southeast Alaskan pink salmon forecasts, which are based on juvenile pink salmon abundance indices, are forecasting average returns.
- Chum** Returns have been persistently low and variable over the past decade. Fishery opportunities will be evaluated in-season and target terminal surpluses.

### Area 3 Expectations

- Sockeye** The predicted TRTC for Nass River sockeye salmon is expected to be below average, with a forecasted range from 254,000 (75% probability) to 516,000 (25% probability) and a point estimate of 361,000 (50% probability), based on a sibling-regression model. Nass River sockeye salmon returns will be carefully monitored to account for increasing uncertainty and recent trends towards lower survival. Fishery opportunities will be determined in-season.
- Pink** Pink salmon returns to the Nass River watershed have been dominant in odd-years since the 1980s. Area 3 odd-year pink salmon are influenced mostly by returns to Kwinimass and Khutzeymateen Rivers. Area 3 odd-year pink salmon have been trending below average over the last 3 generations. Fisheries will be determined based on in-season estimates of abundance.
- Chum** Area 3 chum salmon stocks remain below target escapement levels, though recent improvements in aggregate return are encouraging. Nonetheless, fishing opportunities will be constrained to reduce impacts to wild chum salmon returning to Area 3 streams.

### Area 4 Expectations

- Sockeye** The total Skeena River sockeye salmon return is expected to be modest with a pre-season return forecast from 1.50 million (90% probability) to 6.83 million (10% probability) and a point estimate of 3.21 million (50% probability) based on the sibling model. Fishing opportunities will be determined based on in-season estimates of abundance.
- Pink** A below average pink salmon return is expected due to a poor brood year return in 2021. Fisheries will be determined based on in-season estimates of abundance.
- Chum** Skeena River chum salmon escapements are depressed and there will be no chum salmon retention in Area 4.

## Area 5 Expectations

- Sockeye** Commercial fisheries targeting sockeye salmon will depend on Skeena River returns.
- Pink** Pink salmon targeted fisheries in Area 5 are not anticipated, but will be dependent on fishing opportunities in Area 4.
- Chum** Local chum salmon stocks are depressed, and no surplus is anticipated.

## Review of 2023 Fishing Season - Net and Troll Fisheries

### Area 1

Area 1 no longer has commercial net interception fisheries targeting passing salmon stocks. Instead, the management objective has focus harvest opportunities to local pink and chum stocks in terminal locations (Figure 3). Since pink salmon stocks are primarily even-year dominant, with little to no returns in odd years, commercial fishing opportunities were not anticipated and none were observed in 2023. In addition, chum salmon returns to Area 1 have been consistently at or below management targets for the past two decades. This trend of low chum salmon abundance continued in 2023, with no harvestable surpluses identified. Returns in 2023 were not strong enough to support commercial fishing opportunities, therefore no terminal gillnet or seine fisheries occurred in Area 1 (Tables 12-13).

The Area 1 troll fishery was managed considering domestic Chinook, sockeye, and chum salmon stocks of concern, and the PST Aggregate Abundance-Based Management Chinook salmon ceiling. An ITQ system governed the harvest of all Chinook salmon. In response to ongoing concerns over West Coast of Vancouver Island and Fraser River stocks of concern as well as Northern Chinook salmon the directed fishery in portions of Area 1 was delayed until August 16 and remained open until September 30. The pink salmon-directed troll fishery in Dixon Entrance was open from July 1 to September 30 at the A-B Line. The coho salmon mixed stock directed troll fishery was subject to a PSSI closure in 2021 with longer-term closure continuing through 2022 and 2023. However, coho salmon retention was permitted in both the pink salmon-directed A-B Line and Chinook salmon ITQ troll fisheries. The mixed stock coho directed closure is expected to be in place until there is clear evidence of growth and abundance of northern coho salmon stocks. Chum salmon retention was restricted throughout the season to protect mainland and Haida Gwaii stocks.

Sockeye salmon retention in the Area 1 troll fishery is dependent on pre-season forecasted returns to the Skeena River and in-season abundance indicators being above the commercial trigger of 1.05 million. The 2023 pre-season forecast and early in-season estimates for Skeena River sockeye salmon were above the commercial trigger of 1.05 million and therefore sockeye salmon retention was permitted in the A-B Line opening from July 1 to August 15.

The preliminary catch estimate for the Area 1 portion (includes Area 101 and portions of 103) of the troll fishery is 333 sockeye salmon, 114,296 coho salmon, 168,031 pink salmon, and 33,628 Chinook salmon (Table 14).

### Area 3

Management units (sub-areas) of Statistical Area 3 are outlined in Figure 5. The Area 3 sockeye salmon gillnet fishery has traditionally commenced in mid-June to assess the stock strength of returning Nass-bound sockeye salmon. Since 1994, in-season escapement estimates have been provided by the Nisga'a

fishwheel operations that are conducted in the lower Nass River, approximately five miles upstream from the old Nass River gillnet test fishery site. In 2023, fishwheel operations began on June 1 and closed for the season on September 7. There were no high-water shutdown periods of fishwheel operations in 2023.

In general, the Area 3 net fishery is managed for Nass River sockeye salmon until mid-July. After this the outer Area 3 net fishery is managed based on Nass and Skeena River pink and chum salmon and Skeena River sockeye salmon stock abundance. The inside Area 3 (sub-areas 3–7 to 17) net fisheries are managed for Nass River sockeye salmon and local pink salmon abundance from mid-July to late August or early September. In 2023, gillnet and seine fisheries in Area 3 were implemented with retention of Nass River sockeye salmon (Table 15-20). These fisheries operated with non-retention/non-possession restrictions for coho salmon, Chinook salmon, and steelhead. Incidental chum salmon retention was restricted during periods when the abundance of wild Canadian chum salmon is known to increase. DFO took a conservative approach going into the pink salmon season due to extreme flooding events in 2017/2018 that drastically affected consecutive brood years. Finally, in 2023 no troll fishery opportunities were identified in Areas 3 (Table 21).

The first commercial gillnet fishery opening in Area 3 was in Statical Week 7/2 (US SW 28), with a single 16-hour opening on July 14, targeting sockeye salmon with retention of pink salmon and chum salmon permitted. Fishing was restricted to sub-areas 3-3 and 3-7, the outside of Area 3 southwest of Wales Island and south of Sommerville Island. A total of 393 sockeye salmon, 1,370 pink salmon and 1,615 chum salmon were caught during the week. One additional 16-hour gillnet opening occurred on July 25 (Statistical week 7/4 or US SW 30) with 0 vessels participating. This opening occurred in sub-areas 3-3 and 3-7, with retention of pink salmon, sockeye salmon, and chum salmon; all other species remained prohibited. The total weekly gillnet catch was 0 salmon. By the second Area 3 gillnet opening of the season, the effort in the area transferred to Area 4 Skeena sockeye fisheries. The 2023 season finished with a total of 2 gillnet openings, each 16 hours in duration with a total effort of 7 boat days (Table 15-17). The final catch equated to 393 sockeye salmon, 1,370 pink salmon, and 1,615 chum salmon (Table 17). Catches in 2023 for sockeye salmon, pink salmon, and chum salmon were well below the last decadal average (2012-2022) gillnet catch in Area 3 of 55,252, 94,533, and 10,310 pieces, respectively.

The first commercial seine fishery opening in Area 3 was in Statistical Week 7/2 (US SW 28), with a single 16-hour opening on July 10, targeting pink salmon, with retention of chum salmon permitted. Fishing was restricted to sub-areas 3-3 and 3-7, the outside of Area 3 southwest of Wales Island and south of Sommerville Island. A second 16-hour opening was implemented on July 11 with the same effort and retention rules. A total of 36,000 pink salmon, 31,565 chum salmon, and 5,200 sockeye salmon were caught during the week. Additional 16-hour seine openings occurred on July 17 and 18 (Statistical week 7/3 or US SW 29) with higher effort than the previous week. This opening occurred in sub-areas 3-3 and 3-7, with retention of pink salmon, sockeye salmon, and chum salmon; all other species remained prohibited. The total weekly seine catch was 50,730 pink salmon, 0 sockeye salmon, and 18,479 chum salmon. A single 16-hour opening was implemented on July 25 (Statistical week 7/4 or US SW 30). Opening occurred in sub-areas 3-3 and 3-7, with retention of pink salmon and sockeye salmon, all other species, including chum salmon, remained prohibited. The total weekly seine catch was 6,399 sockeye salmon and 106,102 pink salmon. This fishery did not open in Statistical Week 7/5 (US SW 31) or Statistical Week 8/1 (US SW 32). The fishery opened again in Statistical Week 8/2 (US SW 33) for three 16-hour openings on August 13, 14, and 19. Openings occurred in sub-areas 3-3 and 3-7, with sub-areas 3-9 and 3-17 included in the August 14 and 19 openings. Pink salmon were retained and all other species retention remained prohibited. The total weekly seine catch was 67,900 pink salmon. The final seine openings in Area 3 for 2023 occurred on August 20, 24, and 25 (Statistical Week 8/3 or US SW 34) with only pink salmon retention, resulting in a final weekly catch of 23,050 pink salmon. Seine opportunities ceased on August 25 for the season. The 2023 season finished with a total of 11 seine openings, each 16 hours in duration with a total effort of 58 boat days (Table 18-20). The final catch equated to 11,599 sockeye salmon, 260,732 pink salmon, and 50,044

chum salmon (Table 20). Catches in 2023 for pink salmon were below the last decadal average (2012-2022) for pink-odd seine catch in Area 3 of 658,172. Catches for chum salmon and sockeye salmon were both above the last decadal average (2012-2022) of 37,295 and 6,430, respectively.

The end of season preliminary TRTC estimates for Nisga'a Treaty accounting are 105,349 sockeye salmon, 197,000 coho salmon, 479,000 pink salmon, 85,000 chum salmon, and 21,000 Chinook salmon. Total Nisga'a Treaty and Harvest Agreement catches in the Nass River and the marine approach areas included 43,626 sockeye salmon, 1,331 coho salmon, 9,538 pink salmon, 114 chum salmon, and 3,219 Chinook salmon.

First Nation's FSC fisheries throughout the Nass River mainstem and marine approach waters reported a harvest of 8,720 sockeye salmon, 114 coho salmon, and 66 Chinook salmon. One in-land Economic Demonstration Fishery and one Excess to Salmon Spawner Requirements (ESSR) fishery occurred in 2023, which harvested 13,706 and 4,857 sockeye salmon, respectively, at a site on the Meziadin River. In 2023, two pink salmon-directed Marine Demonstration Fisheries were approved in Area 3, with one opening occurring on July 15 in sub-area 3-3, with a total harvest of 4,167 pink salmon, 2,505 chum salmon, and 216 sockeye salmon.

Recreational fisheries occur throughout the Nass watershed, with the predominant sockeye fishery occurring on Meziadin Lake. In 2023, the fishery was opened to 2 sockeye per day from July 25 – September 7.

The preliminary post-season sockeye salmon escapement estimate to the upper Nass River of 500,072 exceeded the escapement target of 200,000. The Meziadin River sockeye salmon escapement of 408,462 was well above both the 2002-2022 average (163,788) and the desired escapement target of 160,000 fish. The Kwinageese River sockeye salmon escapement of 8,490 is above the 2002-2022 average of 4,938 fish.

#### **Area 4**

The sibling model forecast predicted a 50% probability of approximately 3.21 million sockeye salmon returning to the Skeena River in 2023 with a 10% probability of the return exceeding 6.83 million and a 90% probability of the return exceeding 1.51 million. It was expected that there would be a surplus of fish, but the ability to conduct commercial fisheries would be dependent on in-season estimates of abundance. Further, for spawning purposes, an escapement of 900,000 was required, and for food, social, and ceremonial (FSC) purposes, a harvest of 150,000 by First Nation's was required. In-season abundance indicators include the Tyee test fishery, various in-river fish counting facilities, harvest rate and CPUE models, First Nation's FSC fish catches, and commercial catches in Area 4 and other fishing areas in Northern BC and southern Southeast Alaska. In 2023, the Tyee test fishery operated from June 10 to September 26.

Area 4 gillnet and seine fisheries operated with a non-retention/non-possession restriction for chum salmon, coho salmon, Chinook salmon, and steelhead. Further management actions include mandatory operational revival boxes, daylight-only fisheries, and time and area fishing restrictions. Throughout the season, the commercial gillnet fleet in Area 4 was required to implement additional management actions, including selective gill net restrictions such as half nets, 20-minute soak times, and restricted fishing areas. These measures were put in place to address weak stock concerns.

Early in-season Skeena River sockeye salmon TRTC forecasts allowed for an Area 4 gillnet fishery that started on July 10. There were a total of 12 openings and 1,768 boat days, which is higher than the last decadal average (Table 28). These fisheries occurred in sub-areas 4-5, 4-9, and 4-12 only. In week 7/2 (US SW 28), there were 4 gillnet openings, with a harvest of 65,804 sockeye salmon and 5,885 pink salmon.

Skeena River sockeye salmon escapement past Tyee remained steady and the Skeena River sockeye forecasts indicated a continued surplus in week 7/3 (US SW 29). In response, DFO opened the gillnet fishery again for 4 days. Over the 4 days of fishing there was a harvest of 70,648 sockeye salmon and 37,595 pink salmon. The fishery opened again in week 7/4 (US SW 30) for 2 days and harvested 37,171 sockeye salmon and 27,573 pink salmon. The final openings occurred in week 7/5 (US SW 31) for 2 days. The harvest of sockeye salmon was 23,926 and the harvest of pink salmon was 52,177. The fishery closed after Statistical Week 7/5 (US SW 31) to protect the weak and wild stocks returning to the Skeena River that contribute to the aggregate. For the 2023 season, the gillnet fishery in Area 4 harvested a total of 197,549 sockeye salmon and 123,230 pink-odd salmon (Table 22). The harvest for both species exceeds the previous ten-year average (2012-2022) of 133,265 and 191 fish, respectively. The low ten-year average of pink-odd salmon harvest in the gillnet fishery is due to limited fishing opportunities during this time period.

The 2023 commercial seine ITQ fishery opened on July 19 for a total of 2, 5-day openings, spanning 10 days. The seine ITQ fishery runs for 5 days from Wednesday through Sunday of each week. As a result of this schedule, the openings occur within three statistical weeks, based on how statistical weeks are defined. The first seine opening in week 7/3 (US SW 29) occurred for 4 days harvesting 27,307 sockeye salmon and 76,106 pink salmon. As the forecasted TRTC and escapement of Skeena River sockeye past the Tyee test fishery remained steady, another seine opening occurred in week 7/4 (US SW 30). Fishing occurred over 5 days with a total harvest of 30,773 sockeye salmon and 211,038 pink salmon. Sockeye salmon escapements did not improve in week 7/4, and a harvestable surplus was not available to support additional openings beyond the final day of the second opening on July 30 (Statistical Week 7/5, US SW 31). During this opening there was harvest of 476 sockeye salmon and 26,093 pink salmon. The seine fishery closed on July 30. The 2023 season total harvests were 58,556 sockeye salmon and 313,237 pink salmon (Table 23). Harvest of sockeye and pink-odd salmon were higher than the last decadal average (2012-2022) of 47,443 and 163, respectively. The low ten-year average of pink-odd salmon harvest in the seine fishery is due to limited fishing opportunities during this time period.

Recreational fishing for Skeena River sockeye salmon was closed until July 22 when it opened to 1 fish per day on the Skeena River Mainstem. On July 27 the sockeye daily limit increased to 4 fish per day on the Skeena River Mainstem, then reduced back to 2 per day on August 23 for the remainder of the season. On June 9, Chinook salmon recreational fishing was closed in the entire Skeena River watershed and in the river and lakes in Region 6, flowing into PFMA 3 to 6, but not including the Nass and Kitimat rivers. In the marine water of Area 4, all salmon species except chum are permitted for retention with species specific conditions at the beginning of the season. Sockeye salmon opened to an increased limit of 4 fish per day on July 26 in the tidal waters of Areas 3, 4, and 5 (Figures 5-7). To address conservation concerns, recreational fishing for Chinook salmon was reduced to 1 Chinook per day from June 14 to June 22, then to non-retention from June 23 to July 17 in Areas 3, 4, and 5. Chinook salmon retention resumed on July 18 with a limit of 1 Chinook salmon per day until August 10, then increased again to 2 Chinook salmon per day on August 11 for the remainder of the season. The Area 3 & 4 Creel Program operated from May 1, 2023, to August 31, 2023. During this time there were approximately 12,086 vessel trips made by recreational vessels with an estimated retained catch of 6,443 Chinook salmon, 42,525 coho salmon, 2,548 pink salmon, 259 chum salmon, and 31 sockeye salmon. The Area 3 & 4 Creel Program collects catch information from the recreational fishery surrounding Prince Rupert and Port Edward on the North Coast of B.C. It is focused in Areas 3 and 4, comprising the waters of Chatham Sound between the mouths of the Nass and Skeena Rivers. Chatham Sound is bordered by the Alaska/BC border to the North, Dundas and Stephens Island groups to the West, and Porcher Island to the South, covering an area of approximately 4,200 km<sup>2</sup>.

First Nation's FSC fisheries throughout the Skeena River mainstem and marine approach waters reported a harvest of 103,142 sockeye salmon, 4,362 coho salmon, 26,683 pink salmon, 400 chum salmon, and 3,507 Chinook salmon. Five demonstration fisheries on Skeena Sockeye were implemented in 2023. Three

demonstration fisheries occurred in the marine approach (4-9, 4-12, 4-15) with pink salmon retention, harvesting a total of 14,962 sockeye salmon and 27,265 pink salmon. Two demonstration fisheries occurred inland with only sockeye salmon retention permitted, harvesting a total of 40,242 pieces. In addition, 2 Excess to Spawning Salmon Requirement (ESSR) fisheries were licensed in the Witset Canyon and Babine Lake – Fulton River. The Witset Canyon ESSR fishery was pink salmon directed and reported a final catch of 2,433 pink salmon. The Babine Lake – Fulton River ESSR was sockeye salmon directed and reported a final catch of 31,846 sockeye salmon.

The Skeena River TRTC is estimated throughout the season using escapement estimates from Tyee, marine catch in Area 3/4/5, and reconstructed (historic) run-timing proportions for Skeena River sockeye salmon as they enter Area 3/4/5, but forward-lagged to Tyee for calculation purposes. Two versions of the TRTC estimate are provided in-season: a simple p50 estimate based on several “average” run-timing scenarios with no consideration of escapement estimate variability, and a stochastic p50 version incorporating run-timing and escapement variability. Post-season analysis indicated that the 50% peak entry date of Skeena River sockeye salmon into the outer portion of the Skeena sockeye fishing area was July 24, which is ~2 days earlier than the average from 1982-2022. The earlier run-timing for Skeena River sockeye salmon in 2023 goes against the observed trend of later return timing over the last decade.

The preliminary post-season sockeye salmon escapement estimate to the Skeena River is 1,432,788 fish, which exceeds the escapement target of 900,000. The preliminary total run estimate is 2,107,936 fish. Escapement to the Pinkut spawning channels and Pinkut Creek were nearly met with an abundance of 83,371 effective spawners out of a total capacity of 88,000. The target of 29,000 female sockeye salmon in Pinkut channel was met, including the female loading target of 10,000 in Pinkut Creek. The total combined female sockeye salmon loading in the Pinkut spawning channels was 45,263. Egg targets were met in Pinkut channel (73 million eggs) and Pinkut Creek (25 million eggs). The combined escapement to Fulton River spawning channels #1 and #2 and the Fulton River above the fence was 382,287 effective spawners, out of a total capacity of 381,000. The combined escapement to Fulton River spawning channels #1 and #2 and the Fulton River above the fence was 382,287 effective spawners, out of a total capacity of 381,000. The female loading targets of 58,000 and 110,000 in spawning channel #2 and spawning channel #1/Fulton River, respectively, were achieved. At the Fulton River facility, the 270 million egg deposition target for spawning channel #1/Fulton River and the 145 million egg deposition target for channel #2 was achieved. The majority of wild Skeena River sockeye salmon escapements were below average, accounting for only 18% of the aggregate escapement. The remaining 82% was composed of enhanced Pinkut and Fulton sockeye salmon.

## **Area 5**

Area 5 July openings are traditionally managed in conjunction with Area 4 to target Skeena Sockeye and harvest opportunities may occur until mid- August when local pink salmon stocks become abundant. In 2023, there were no commercial net fisheries in Area 5 (Tables 25-27).

### ***Fishing Effort (Seine and Gillnet)***

In Area 1, there were no commercial gillnet or seine openings (Table 28). As such, the total commercial gillnet effort was 0 boat days, which was below the 2000-2009 average effort of 3 boat days, and the same as the 2010-2019 decadal average effort of 0 boat days. The total Area 1 seine effort of 0 boat days was also below the 2000-2009 average of 1 boat day, and the 2010-2019 decadal average of 2 boat days.

In Area 3, there were 2 commercial gillnet openings, which was below the 2000-2009 average of 13 openings and the 2010-2019 decadal average of 10 openings. There were 11 seine openings, which was below the 2000-2009 above the 2010-2019 averages of 12 and 8 openings, respectively (Table 28). The

total commercial gillnet effort was 7 boat days, which was well below the 2000-2009 average effort of 2,522 boat days, and the 2010-2019 decadal average effort of 1,013 boat days. The total Area 3 seine effort of 58 boat days was also well below the 2000-2009 average of 266 boat days, and the 2010-2019 decadal average of 149 boat days.

In Area 4, there were 11 commercial gillnet and seine openings in 2023. Throughout the openings, commercial gillnet effort was 1,768 boat days. Gillnet boat days were lower than the 2000-2009 average of 2,892 but higher than the 2010-2019 average of 634 boat days. The total number of gillnet openings in 2023 exceed the 2000-2009 and 2010-2019 decadal averages of 10 and 5 openings, respectively. Over the course of 10 days, the seine fleet fished for a total effort of 97 boat days. The seine fleet effort was below the 2000-2009 average effort of 257 boat days but exceed the previous decadal average (2010-2019) effort of 41 boat days. The number of seine openings in 2023 exceeded the 2010-2019 average of 4 openings (Table 28).

Finally, in Area 5, there were no commercial gillnet or seine openings, so effort was 0 boats days. The gillnet effort was lower than the average boat days and openings from 2000-2009 and 2010-2019, which were 50 boat days over 6 openings and 5 boat days over 2 openings, respectively. Similarly, the 2023 seine effort was below the previous 2 decadal averages of 36 boat days over 9 openings and 1 boat day over 1 opening, respectively (Table 28).

### *Salmon Escapements*

The escapement estimates developed for this report should be considered preliminary and may be subject to change as a result of data validation or compilation exercises. Escapement data are collected through a variety of techniques, including visual counts, counting fences, mark recapture programs, electronic or video systems, and more. The escapement data presented in this report typically represent a rough compilation of these different data sources, with the exception of Area 3 stock escapements which represent the net escapement estimates for Nass sockeye as estimated by the Nisga'a Fish and Wildlife Department and LGL, and Area 4 sockeye, for which the net escapement estimate for Skeena sockeye is provided.

The 2023 cumulative preliminary escapements for Canadian Areas 3 to 5 are 2,033,881 sockeye salmon, 334,384 coho salmon, 5,055,478 pink salmon, 51,791 chum salmon, and 48,500 Chinook salmon (Table 29).

In Area 1, sockeye salmon escapements were 32,100 which exceeded the decadal average escapements since the 1970s (Table 30). While improved escapements were observed in 2023, escapement targets were not met in all three of the streams with defined management targets. Odd year pink salmon escapements are generally unknown due to extremely low returns.

In Area 3, all salmon species met or exceeded escapement goals. Sockeye salmon, pink salmon, coho salmon, and chum salmon escapements exceeded the previous two decadal averages (Table 31). However, Chinook salmon escapements were higher than the previous decadal average but lower than the 2000-2009 average in the Nass watershed.

In Area 4, an average escapement of sockeye salmon and strong escapement of pink salmon were observed in 2023. Coho salmon and chum salmon remain below the previous decadal average but escapements appear to be improving. Chinook salmon escapement was near the recent decadal average, with escapements below long-term historical averages (Table 32).

In Area 5, sockeye salmon escapements were above average compared to the previous two decades. Pink salmon escapements were high, and coho salmon and Chinook salmon escapements are unknown (Table 33).

## **Management Performance Relative to Treaty Requirements**

### **Areas 3 (1-4) Pink Net Catch (Preliminary)**

For 2023, Canada was to manage the Area 3-1 to 3-4 net fisheries to achieve an annual catch share of 2.49% of the AAH of Alaskan Districts 101, 102, and 103 pink salmon. With a total return of approximately 55.04 million pink salmon, the Alaskan Districts 101, 102, and 103 AAH was approximately 44.29 million pinks. The resulting Area 3-1 to 3-4 Canadian commercial net total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 1,103,000 Alaskan Districts 101, 102, and 103 origin pink salmon (Table 34).

In the Canadian northern boundary area, pink salmon returns were anticipated to be average for Area 3 and below average for Area 4, based on brood year return strength. Escapement to Areas 3 and 4 were above the last decadal average (Table 31-32). In 2023, preliminary Canadian pink salmon catch in was 163,086 fish, and the Alaskan stock component of this catch is estimated to be 110,775 fish, or 0.25 % of the AAH. This result is below the annex agreement of 2.49% (Table 34).

### **Area 1 Pink Troll Fishery (Preliminary)**

For 2023, Canada was to manage the Area 1 troll fishery to achieve an annual catch share of 2.57% of the AAH of Alaskan Districts 101, 102, and 103 pink salmon. With a total return of 55.04 million pink salmon, the resulting Area 1 Canadian commercial troll total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 44.29 million Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin pink salmon (Table 35).

The Canadian commercial troll fishery, targeting pink salmon, was open in the northern portion of Area 1 (Dixon Entrance A-B Line) from July 1 to September 30. The weekly pattern of total Area 1 pink salmon troll catch is illustrated in Table 14. Pink retention was also permitted during the Chinook salmon-directed fishery in parts of Area 1, which was open from August 16 to September 30. Effort directed at pink salmon in Area 1 was higher than average with the highest catch observed since 1999. The increased effort towards pink salmon by the troll fishery is likely due to significant management measures in the AABM Chinook fishery to address domestic conservation concerns for a number of Canadian Chinook stocks. The fishery harvested a total of 168,031 pink salmon, with an estimated 142,760 fish being of Alaskan origin. This equates to 0.32% of the Alaskan District 101, 102, and 103 pink salmon AAH, well below the annex agreement of 2.57% (Table 35).

## **2024 Salmon Forecast**

Expectations and fishing plans for 2024 are still preliminary. Specific opening dates and fishing patterns are determined through domestic consultations and since this process has not yet been completed it is too early to provide further details.

### **Area 1 Expectations**

**Sockeye** There are no significant local sockeye salmon stocks in Area 1 and no directed commercial fisheries on passing stocks.

***Pink*** Haida Gwaii pink salmon are expected to be below average to average, based on the trend of below average escapements for the last 3 cycles. Additionally, the Southeast Alaskan pink salmon forecasts, which are based on juvenile pink salmon abundance indices, are forecasting average returns.

***Chum*** Poor productivity has been observed over the past decade. East Haida Gwaii, West Haida Gwaii, and North Haida Gwaii Conservation Units are expected to continue to be well below average. Fisheries will only occur on terminal surpluses, if identified in-season.

### **Area 3 Expectations**

***Sockeye*** Based on a sibling-regression model, Nass River sockeye salmon returns are forecasted to be below the 1994 – 2022 average of 616,000 TRTC, ranging from 308,000 (75% probability) to 492,000 (25% probability), with a point estimate of 389,000 (50% probability). Nass sockeye returns will be carefully monitored to account for increasing uncertainty and recent trends towards lower survival. Fishery opportunities will be determined in-season.

***Pink*** Pink salmon returns to the Nass watershed have typically been dominant in odd-years since the 1980s. TRTC estimates range from 477,000 (75% probability) to 713,000 (25% probability), with a point estimate of 583,000 (50% probability). The 2024 TRTC estimate is above the long-term average (1994-2023) of 361,000. Fisheries will be determined based on in-season estimates of abundance.

***Chum*** Recent improvements in the aggregate return of chum salmon since 2020 are encouraging, but the stocks in Area 3 remain below target escapement levels. Nonetheless, fishing opportunities will be constrained to reduce impacts to wild chum salmon returning to Area 3 streams.

### **Area 4 Expectations**

***Sockeye*** Based on the sibling model, the total Skeena River sockeye salmon return is expected to be abundant with a pre-season return forecast ranging from 0.73 million (90% probability) to 3.27 million (10% probability) and a point estimate of 1.54 million (50% probability). Fishing opportunities will be determined based on in-season estimates of abundance.

***Pink*** An average pink salmon return is expected in 2024. Fisheries will be determined based on in-season estimates of abundance.

***Chum*** Skeena River chum salmon escapements are depressed and there will be no chum salmon retention in Area 4.

### **Area 5 Expectations**

***Sockeye*** Commercial fisheries targeting sockeye salmon will depend on Skeena River returns.

***Pink*** Commercial fisheries targeting pink salmon in Area 5 will be determined in season and be dependent on fishing opportunities in Area 4.

***Chum*** Local chum salmon stocks are depressed, and no surplus is anticipated.

# TABLES

Table 1.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2023 Alaska District 101 purse seine fishery.

Week	Openings	Closures	Effort			Catch					
			Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
27	July 2, 2023	July 2, 2023	31	15	465	-	1,410	711	51,228	52,648	105,997
27B	July 6, 2023	July 6, 2023	28	15	420	4	727	666	96,912	57,582	155,891
28	July 9, 2023	July 9, 2023	45	15	675	13	1,663	1,024	194,521	79,739	276,960
28B	July 13, 2023	July 13, 2023	67	15	1,005	45	7,220	1,705	203,642	136,196	348,808
29	July 16, 2023	July 16, 2023	57	15	855	27	5,574	1,737	259,767	103,064	370,169
29B	July 20, 2023	July 20, 2023	48	15	720	-	3,988	1,604	502,137	101,244	608,973
30	July 23, 2023	July 23, 2023	61	15	915	44	8,229	2,125	593,074	85,628	689,100
30B	July 27, 2023	July 28, 2023	62	39	2,418	52	18,532	4,700	1,492,641	142,744	1,658,669
31	July 31, 2023	August 1, 2023	43	39	1,677	11	13,633	2,551	1,006,907	80,203	1,103,305
31B	August 4, 2023	August 5, 2023	48	39	1,872	192	41,045	2,576	1,101,114	86,555	1,231,482
32	August 8, 2023	August 9, 2023	52	39	2,028	21	16,361	5,386	1,572,920	83,404	1,678,092
32B	August 12, 2023	August 13, 2023	60	39	2,340	32	18,296	4,962	1,363,553	65,803	1,452,646
33	August 16, 2023	August 17, 2023	55	39	2,145	7	7,708	6,153	1,157,932	37,205	1,209,005
34	August 20, 2023	August 21, 2023	41	39	1,599	-	2,333	5,054	654,301	21,928	683,616
34B	August 24, 2023	August 25, 2023	9	39	351	-	364	2,239	210,264	8,765	221,632
35	August 28, 2023	August 29, 2023	2	39	78	-	272	2,184	70,429	2,205	75,090
Season Total			121	456	19,563	448	147,355	45,377	10,531,342	1,144,913	11,869,435

Table 2.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2023 Alaska District 102 purse seine fishery.

Week	Openings	Closures	Effort			Catch					Total
			Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
27	July 2, 2023	July 2, 2023	35	15	525	4	493	903	5,177	127,572	134,149
27B	July 6, 2023	July 6, 2023	55	15	825	1	949	1,233	7,695	83,823	93,701
28	July 9, 2023	July 9, 2023	28	15	420	18	1,064	872	8,467	83,615	94,036
28B	July 13, 2023	July 13, 2023	20	15	300	15	1,928	1,164	7,170	91,657	101,934
29	July 16, 2023	July 16, 2023	34	15	510	25	3,011	1,933	46,315	170,944	222,228
29B	July 20, 2023	July 20, 2023	39	15	585	19	4,027	1,910	125,406	143,453	274,815
30	July 23, 2023	July 23, 2023	27	15	405	32	3,367	1,612	119,906	142,806	267,723
30B	July 27, 2023	July 28, 2023	38	39	1,482	61	10,361	3,537	1,095,872	111,611	1,221,442
31	July 31, 2023	August 1, 2023	42	39	1,638	54	10,443	5,655	1,234,737	93,119	1,344,008
31B	August 4, 2023	August 5, 2023	42	39	1,638	173	7,985	4,262	1,584,577	61,717	1,658,714
32	August 8, 2023	August 9, 2023	45	39	1,755	93	6,025	5,001	1,424,464	46,885	1,482,468
32B	August 12, 2023	August 13, 2023	27	39	1,053	4	7,160	1,720	714,028	40,637	763,549
33	August 16, 2023	August 17, 2023	46	39	1,794	11	5,259	3,862	981,623	56,179	1,046,934
34	August 20, 2023	August 21, 2023	33	39	1,287	-	3,820	3,291	893,043	29,890	930,044
34B	August 24, 2023	August 25, 2023	16	39	624	-	1,192	2,161	388,751	19,397	411,501
35	August 28, 2023	August 29, 2023	0	39	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Season Total			127	378	14,841	510	67,084	39,116	8,637,231	1,303,305	10,047,246

Table 3.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2023 Alaska District 103 purse seine fishery.

Week	Openings	Closures	Effort			Catch					Total
			Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
29	July 16, 2023	July 16, 2023	5	15	75	-	138	355	1,737	14,245	16,475
29B	July 20, 2023	July 20, 2023	2	15	30	4	71	173	974	9,755	10,977
30	July 23, 2023	July 23, 2023	1	15	15	8	20	53	1,083	2,662	3,826
30B	July 27, 2023	July 28, 2023	5	39	195	-	389	511	30,223	17,311	48,434
31	July 31, 2023	August 1, 2023	5	39	195	-	574	632	60,758	15,766	77,730
31B	August 4, 2023	August 5, 2023	18	39	702	131	1,819	2,609	427,653	22,787	454,999
32	August 8, 2023	August 9, 2023	22	39	858	10	2,133	4,654	638,143	21,568	666,508
32B	August 12, 2023	August 13, 2023	31	39	1209	20	2,132	6,066	711,450	27,408	747,076
33	August 16, 2023	August 17, 2023	30	39	1170	-	1,804	6,061	793,782	17,298	818,945
34	August 20, 2023	August 21, 2023	40	39	1560	-	1,199	6,429	653,938	17,844	679,410
34B	August 24, 2023	August 25, 2023	7	39	273	-	234	585	238,302	5,767	244,888
35	August 28, 2023	August 29, 2023	0	39	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Season Total			62	396	6,282	173	10,513	28,128	3,558,043	172,411	3,769,268

Table 4.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2023 Alaska District 104 purse seine fishery.

Week	Openings	Closures	Effort			Catch					
			Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
27	July 2, 2023	July 2, 2023	6	8	48	3	440	700	879	6,255	8,277
28	July 9, 2023	July 9, 2023	6	15	90	2	1,463	654	1,591	11,515	15,225
28B	July 13, 2023	July 13, 2023	6	15	90	-	1,196	2,021	7,547	12,908	23,672
29	July 16, 2023	July 16, 2023	7	15	105	21	2,841	2,908	83,156	25,598	114,524
29B	July 20, 2023	July 20, 2023	28	15	420	31	12,581	8,711	231,462	59,615	312,400
30	July 23, 2023	July 23, 2023	31	15	465	51	21,734	11,437	765,766	64,893	863,881
30B	July 27, 2023	July 27, 2023	34	12	408	132	30,213	6,020	1,052,450	42,890	1,131,705
30C	July 28, 2023	July 28, 2023	32	12	384	66	16,083	4,229	627,313	29,586	677,277
31	July 31, 2023	August 1, 2023	54	39	2,106	63	25,402	10,486	2,021,440	97,702	2,155,093
31B	August 4, 2023	August 5, 2023	39	39	1,521	6,686	21,490	7,870	940,094	48,309	1,024,449
32	August 8, 2023	August 9, 2023	18	39	702	19	12,398	7,299	546,269	26,803	592,788
32B	August 12, 2023	August 13, 2023	8	39	312	1	2,671	2,076	159,076	6,440	170,264
33	August 16, 2023	August 17, 2023	7	39	273	1	3,801	2,503	274,225	9,530	290,060
34	August 20, 2023	August 21, 2023	12	39	468	-	5,663	2,396	213,040	8,875	229,974
34B	August 24, 2023	August 25, 2023	6	39	234	-	4,003	1,233	58,360	4,850	68,446
35	August 28, 2023	August 29, 2023	1	39	39	-	298	381	26,260	2,071	29,010
Season Total			70	419	7,665	7,076	162,277	70,924	7,008,928	457,840	7,707,045

Table 5.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2023 Alaska District 101 drift gillnet fishery.

Week	Openings	Closures	Effort			Catch					Total
			Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
25	June 18, 2023	June 22, 2023	18	96	1,728	160	2,421	232	467	13,435	16,715
26	June 25, 2023	June 29, 2023	31	96	2,975	452	5,699	532	3,791	36,654	47,128
27	July 2, 2023	July 6, 2023	44	96	4,223	181	3,648	382	9,720	48,325	62,256
28	July 9, 2023	July 13, 2023	38	96	3,647	73	4,211	551	20,819	45,900	71,554
29	July 16, 2023	July 20, 2023	41	96	3,935	44	2,273	443	46,637	48,047	97,444
30	July 23, 2023	July 28, 2023	36	120	4,319	15	2,547	525	40,030	73,338	116,455
31	July 30, 2023	August 4, 2023	37	120	4,439	12	1,610	902	19,735	50,332	72,591
32	August 6, 2023	August 11, 2023	12	120	1,440	-	148	176	4,551	13,484	18,359
33	August 13, 2023	August 18, 2023	13	120	1,560	3	224	389	2,881	12,567	16,064
34	August 20, 2023	August 25, 2023	15	120	1,800	3	371	1,475	5,363	27,342	34,554
35	August 27, 2023	September 1, 2023	21	120	2,520	-	115	1,417	2,606	14,169	18,307
36	September 3, 2023	September 7, 2023	17	96	1,632	-	30	2,866	67	16,592	19,555
37	September 10, 2023	September 15, 2023	14	120	1,680	1	1	3,153	-	11,506	14,661
38	September 17, 2023	September 22, 2023	10	120	1,200	-	1	6,894	-	6,002	12,897
39	September 24, 2023	September 29, 2023	7	120	1,032	-	-	1,873	-	653	2,526
40	October 1, 2023	October 6, 2023	3	120	552	-	-	400	-	30	430
Season Total			61	1,776	38,682	944	23,299	22,210	156,667	418,376	621,496

Table 6.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2023 Alaska District 106 drift gillnet fishery.

Week	Openings	Closures	Effort			Catch					Total
			Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
25	June 18, 2023	June 21, 2023	35	72	2,520	124	2,401	89	1,177	4,308	8,099
26	June 25, 2023	June 28, 2023	41	72	2,952	229	3,755	573	9,422	24,120	38,099
27	July 2, 2023	July 6, 2023	51	96	4,896	110	5,942	607	12,810	26,125	45,594
28	July 9, 2023	July 12, 2023	47	72	3,384	168	9,768	1,544	8,515	35,426	55,421
29	July 16, 2023	July 18, 2023	47	48	2,256	28	4,064	1,850	18,888	14,316	39,146
30	July 23, 2023	July 25, 2023	48	48	2,304	12	3,721	1,748	24,275	13,614	43,370
31	July 30, 2023	August 2, 2023	32	72	2,304	21	5,730	1,995	21,867	8,638	38,251
32	August 6, 2023	August 11, 2023	34	120	4,080	22	3,933	3,312	15,124	12,451	34,842
33	August 13, 2023	August 18, 2023	25	120	3,000	1	1,637	2,867	9,260	8,517	22,282
34	August 20, 2023	August 25, 2023	26	120	3,120	2	985	3,056	3,672	5,316	13,031
35	August 27, 2023	August 31, 2023	20	96	1,920	3	250	1,843	385	2,014	4,495
36	September 3, 2023	September 7, 2023	30	120	3,600	13	146	9,188	650	15,769	-
37	September 10, 2023	September 14, 2023	29	120	3,480	5	2	5,324	3	5,632	-
38	September 17, 2023	September 21, 2023	17	96	1,632	3	-	3,878	-	1,772	5,653
39	September 24, 2023	September 28, 2023	6	96	576	-	-	2,646	-	590	3,236
40	October 1, 2023	October 5, 2023	4	96	384	-	-	1,436	-	498	1,934
41	October 8, 2023	October 12, 2023	2	96	192	-	-	380	-	63	443
Season Total			99	1,560	42,600	741	42,334	42,336	126,048	179,169	353,896

Table 7.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2023 Annette Island Reserve purse seine fishery.

Week	Openings	Closures	Effort		Catch					
			Boats <sup>1</sup>	Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
26	June 25, 2023	June 25, 2023	1	15	159	118	121	1,115	2,725	4,238
27	July 3, 2023	July 3, 2023	1	15	53	42	94	8,874	6,968	16,031
27B	July 5, 2023	July 5, 2023	1	15	49	55	109	15,412	9,520	25,145
27C	July 7, 2023	July 7, 2023	1	15	93	47	138	10,360	10,603	21,241
28	July 9, 2023	July 9, 2023	1	15	43	131	234	5,939	11,615	17,962
28B	July 12, 2023	July 12, 2023	1	15	38	246	393	10,506	15,027	26,210
28C	July 14, 2023	July 14, 2023	1	15	32	255	237	15,481	8,896	24,901
29	July 17, 2023	July 17, 2023	1	15	54	595	373	31,378	5,705	38,105
29B	July 19, 2023	July 19, 2023	1	15	8	263	43	18,037	2,906	21,257
30	July 23, 2023	July 23, 2023	1	15	15	724	269	67,902	7,696	76,606
30C	July 27, 2023	July 28, 2023	1	39	5	845	474	155,950	15,904	173,178
30b	July 25, 2023	July 25, 2023	1	15	20	839	302	41,741	10,061	52,963
31	July 31, 2023	August 1, 2023	1	39	9	720	337	102,105	5,971	109,142
31B	August 3, 2023	August 4, 2023	1	39	4	1,843	361	132,170	8,220	142,598
32	August 6, 2023	August 7, 2023	1	39	3	817	235	55,706	3,562	60,323
32B	August 9, 2023	August 10, 2023	1	39	5	246	190	100,388	5,031	105,860
33	August 13, 2023	August 14, 2023	1	39	2	311	454	184,472	6,749	191,988
33B	August 16, 2023	August 17, 2023	1	39	1	217	527	196,994	4,348	202,087
34	August 20, 2023	August 21, 2023	1	39	-	140	339	156,926	1,324	158,729
34B	August 23, 2023	August 24, 2023	1	39	-	8	99	24,962	442	25,511
35	August 28, 2023	August 29, 2023	1	39	-	34	71	2,858	90	3,053
Season Total				555	593	8,496	5,400	1,339,276	143,363	1,497,128

<sup>1</sup>All landing under Annette Island fisheries are placed under one Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission license, therefore it is shown as one boat. Information is based solely on data given to the department by Annette Island salmon processors and is not confirmed by ADF&G managers as complete.

Table 8.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2023 Annette Island Reserve gillnet fishery.

Week	Openings	Closures	Effort		Catch					Total
			Boats <sup>1</sup>	Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
24	June 11, 2023	June 14, 2023	1	72	61	1	11	0	51	124
25	June 18, 2023	June 22, 2023	1	96	325	343	47	1,827	7,399	9,941
26	June 25, 2023	June 28, 2023	1	72	209	564	42	2,892	6,428	10,135
27	July 2, 2023	July 7, 2023	1	120	117	321	111	2,794	15,625	18,968
28	July 9, 2023	July 14, 2023	1	120	86	987	343	11,588	32,270	45,274
29	July 16, 2023	July 20, 2023	1	96	28	452	217	16,752	13,905	31,354
30	July 23, 2023	July 28, 2023	1	120	16	1,430	170	36,240	11,398	49,254
31	July 30, 2023	August 4, 2023	1	120	11	947	524	19,718	7,008	28,208
32	August 6, 2023	August 11, 2023	1	120	6	232	55	7,796	7,370	15,459
33	August 13, 2023	August 18, 2023	1	120	6	219	307	8,421	7,270	16,223
34	August 20, 2023	August 25, 2023	1	120	0	43	128	22,871	1,279	24,321
35	August 27, 2023	September 1, 2023	1	120	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	September 3, 2023	September 7, 2023	1	96	0	35	180	179	595	989
37	September 10, 2023	September 14, 2023	1	96	0	5	7,512	107	4,154	11,778
38	September 17, 2023	September 22, 2023	1	120	0	0	6,709	0	1,118	7,827
39	September 24, 2023	September 29, 2023	1	120	0	0	1,403	0	471	1,874
40	October 1, 2023	October 5, 2023	1	96	0	0	0	0	0	0
Season Total				1,824	865	5,579	17,759	131,185	116,341	271,729

<sup>1</sup>All landing under Annette Island fisheries are placed under one Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission license, therefore it is shown as one boat. Information is based solely on data given to the department by Annette Island salmon processors and is not confirmed by ADF&G managers as complete.

Table 9.—Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices by stock group and district for 2023 (in millions).

Stock group	District	Pink salmon index 2023	Management target lower	Management target upper	Met minimum escapement	Recent 10-year average
E Behm	101	2.67	0.67	1.77	+	1.69
Portland	101	0.72	0.1	0.28	+	0.41
W Behm	101	0.47	0.25	0.66		0.54
Kasaan	102	1.87	0.24	0.64	+	0.70
Moira	102	0.17	0.05	0.13	+	0.11
E Dall	103	0.38	0.13	0.36	+	0.24
Hetta	103	1.66	0.30	0.79	+	0.67
Klawock	103	1.19	0.42	1.11	+	0.80
Sea Otter Sound	103	0.19	0.10	0.28		0.15
Affleck Canal	105	0.44	0.14	0.38	+	0.20
Shipley Bay	105	0.48	0.11	0.28	+	0.16
Burnett	106	0.15	0.05	0.14	+	0.09
Ratz Harbor	106	0.10	0.04	0.12		0.09
Totem Bay	106	0.20	0.05	0.13	+	0.07
Whale Pass	106	0.25	0.07	0.18	+	0.12
Anan	107	0.91	0.21	0.57	+	0.33
Union Bay	107	0.17	0.05	0.12	+	0.09
Stikine	108	0.08	0.02	0.06	+	0.05
District Total	101	3.86	1.02	2.71	+	2.89
District Total	102	2.04	0.29	0.77	+	0.99
District Total	103	3.42	0.95	2.54	+	2.13
District Total	105	0.92	0.25	0.66	+	0.42
District Total	106	0.69	0.21	0.57	+	0.40
District Total	107	1.08	0.26	0.69	+	0.43
District Total	108	0.08	0.02	0.06	+	0.05
Southern Southeast Alaska Total		12.09	3.00	8.00		7.31

Table 10.—Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for the Alaska District 104 week 27-30 purse seine fishery, 1999-2023.

Year	Nass/Skeena Total Return	Nass/Skeena Escapement	Allowable Nass/Skeena AAH	Allowable D4 Harvest (2.45%)	Total Pre- Week 31 Sockeye Harvest	Actual Nass/Skeena Harvest	Overage/ Underage Per Year	Cumulative overage / (underage)
1999	1,771,048	936,705	834,343	20,441	7,664	3,232	-17,209	-17,209
2000	5,318,227	1,100,000	4,218,227	103,347	48,969	29,221	-74,126	-91,335
2001	4,965,286	1,100,000	3,865,286	94,700	203,090	167,854	73,154	-18,180
2002	2,776,504	1,051,335	1,725,169	42,267	26,554	18,627	-23,640	-41,820
2003	3,306,526	1,100,000	2,206,526	54,060	84,742	44,258	-9,802	-51,622
2004	2,620,994	1,100,000	1,520,994	37,264	30,758	19,233	-18,031	-69,653
2005	1,770,472	1,000,142	770,330	18,873	35,690	19,442	569	-69,084
2006	3,650,525	1,100,000	2,550,525	62,488	89,615	68,940	6,452	-62,632
2007	2,752,076	1,100,000	1,652,076	40,476	112,135	75,615	35,139	-27,493
2008	2,531,703	1,100,000	1,431,703	35,077	6,262	4,880	-30,197	-57,690
2009	1,602,960	1,053,859	549,101	13,453	15,971	10,128	-3,325	-61,015
2010	1,395,619	956,957	438,662	10,747	4,617	1,091	-9,656	-70,671
2011	2,487,985	1,100,000	1,387,985	34,006	25,280	16,599	-17,407	-88,078
2012	2,737,168	1,100,000	1,637,168	40,111	18,300	9,598	-30,513	-118,590
2013	981,476	642,461	339,015	8,306	13,102	4,228	-4,078	-122,668
2014	3,824,537	1,100,000	2,724,537	66,751	114,375	74,005	7,254	-115,414
2015	3,015,042	1,100,000	1,915,042	46,919	43,873	21,433	-25,486	-140,900
2016	2,140,259	1,100,000	1,040,259	25,486	110,346	65,039	39,553	-101,347
2017	1,422,820	1,100,000	322,820	7,908	12,036	6,916	-993	-102,340
2018	2,086,466	1,100,000	986,466	24,168	19,743	9,999	-14,169	-116,510
2019	1,200,155	862,549	337,606	8,271	9,399	4,450	-3,821	-120,331
2020	1,983,411	1,100,000	883,411	21,644	6,923	5,300	-16,344	-136,675
2021	2,229,497	1,100,000	1,129,497	27,673	49,304	32,312	4,639	-132,035
2022	4,950,340	1,100,000	3,850,340	94,333	49,025	34,658	-59,675	-191,711
2023	2,791,105	1,100,000	1,691,105	41,432	86,551	55,223	13,791	-177,920

Table 11.—Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for the Alaska District 101 gillnet fishery, 1999-2023.

Year	Nass River Total Return	Nass River Escapement	Allowable Nass River AAH	Allowable D1 GN Harvest (13.8%)	Total District 101 Gillnet Sockeye Harvest	Actual Nass River Alaska Harvest	Overage Underage Per Year	Cumulative overage / - underage
1999	842,806	200,000	642,806	88,707	160,028	129,794	41,087	41,087
2000	625,982	200,000	425,983	58,786	94,651	46,305	-12,481	28,606
2001	580,611	167,253	413,358	57,043	80,041	55,096	-1,947	26,659
2002	1,403,975	200,000	1,203,975	166,149	120,353	90,553	-75,596	-48,937
2003	1,177,472	200,000	977,472	134,891	105,263	72,942	-61,949	-110,886
2004	986,095	200,000	786,095	108,481	142,357	110,340	1,859	-109,027
2005	666,877	200,000	466,877	64,429	79,725	55,319	-9,110	-118,137
2006	775,112	200,000	575,112	79,365	62,770	47,948	-31,417	-149,555
2007	602,210	164,747	437,463	60,370	66,822	46,369	-14,001	-163,555
2008	380,397	200,000	180,397	24,895	34,113	24,359	-536	-164,091
2009	575,336	200,000	375,336	51,796	69,859	55,270	3,474	-160,618
2010	438,941	200,000	238,941	32,974	62,651	26,613	-6,361	-166,979
2011	556,710	200,000	356,710	49,226	88,618	55,122	5,896	-161,083
2012	476,818	200,000	276,818	38,201	62,342	38,983	782	-160,300
2013	501,428	200,000	301,428	41,597	54,589	35,471	-6,126	-166,426
2014	549,685	200,000	349,685	48,257	55,828	29,022	-19,235	-185,661
2015	868,744	200,000	668,744	92,287	28,155	14,867	-77,420	-263,081
2016	442,420	200,000	242,420	33,454	39,912	14,388	-19,065	-282,146
2017	368,653	200,000	168,653	23,274	25,073	12,445	-10,830	-292,976
2018	315,972	200,000	115,972	16,004	19,920	11,303	-4,702	-297,678
2019	377,745	200,000	177,745	24,529	15,996	11,269	-13,260	-310,937
2020	295,163	200,000	95,163	13,132	9,342	7,528	-5,604	-316,542
2021	502,536	200,000	302,536	41,750	21,577	14,668	-27,082	-343,624
2022	622,420	200,000	422,420	58,294	26,553	18,392	-39,902	-383,526
2023	696,334	200,000	496,334	68,494	23,299	18,813	-49,681	-433,207

Table 12.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2023 Canadian Area 1 gillnet fishery.

<b>Julian Week</b>	<b>Stat Week</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boat Days*</b>	<b>Hours Open</b>	<b>Days Fishing**</b>
<b>FISHERY DID NOT OPEN</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates

\*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.

\*\*Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 13.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2023 Canadian Area 1 seine fishery.

<b>Julian Week</b>	<b>Stat Week</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boat Days*</b>	<b>Hours Open</b>	<b>Days Fishing**</b>
<b>FISHERY DID NOT OPEN</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates

\*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.

\*\*Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 14.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2023 Canadian Area 1/101 and 103 troll fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook***	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
26	64	1-Jul	3	332	2787	Closed	Closed	3,122	12	24	1
27	71	8-Jul	19	5067	27553	Closed	Closed	32,639	109	168	7
29	72	15-Jul	54	6865	21622	Closed	Closed	28,541	108	168	7
30	73	22-Jul	127	8430	30784	Closed	Closed	39,341	146	168	7
31	74	29-Jul	73	11102	35187	Closed	Closed	46,362	158	168	7
32	75	5-Aug	37	8051	32202	Closed	Closed	40,290	153	168	7
33	81	12-Aug	17	8313	13957	Closed	Closed	22,287	118	168	7
34	82	19-Aug	3	14869	1674	Closed	8,803	25,349	278	168	7
35	83	26-Aug	Closed	17220	834	Closed	14,492	32,546	424	168	7
36	84	2-Sep	Closed	19441	1211	Closed	6,542	27,194	312	168	7
37	91	9-Sep	Closed	8997	199	Closed	2,734	11,930	154	168	7
38	92	16-Sep	Closed	2689	20	Closed	568	3,277	53	168	7
39	93	23-Sep	Closed	2803	1	Closed	356	3,160	47	168	7
40	94	30-Sep	Closed	116	0	Closed	134	250	14	168	7
<b>Total</b>			<b>333</b>	<b>114,296</b>	<b>168,031</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,628</b>	<b>316,288</b>	<b>2,086</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>92</b>

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

\*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.

\*\*Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

\*\*\*Chinook Area hail catch pro-rated with validated Chinook landings.

Table 15.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2023 Canadian Area 3 Entrance (sub-areas 1 to 4) gillnet fishery.

<b>Julian Week</b>	<b>Stat Week</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boat Days*</b>	<b>Hours Open</b>	<b>Days Fishing**</b>
28	72	Jul. 15	393	CLOSED	1,370	1,615	CLOSED	3,378	7	16	1
29	73	Jul. 22	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
30	74	Jul. 29	0	CLOSED	0	0	CLOSED	0	0	16	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>393</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>

2023 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates

\*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.

\*\*Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 16.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2023 Canadian Area 3 Inside (sub-areas 7 to 17) gillnet fishery.

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
<b>FISHERY DID NOT OPEN</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2023

catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates

\*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.

\*\*Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 17.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2023 Canadian total Area 3 gillnet fishery.

<b>Julian Week</b>	<b>Stat Week</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boat Days*</b>	<b>Hours Open</b>	<b>Days Fishing**</b>
28	72	Jul. 15	393	CLOSED	1,370	1,615	CLOSED	3,378	7	16	1
29	73	Jul. 22	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
30	74	Jul. 29	0	CLOSED	0	0	CLOSED	0	0	16	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>393</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>

2023 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates

\*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.

\*\*Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 18.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2023 Canadian Area 3 Entrance (sub-areas 1 to 4) seine fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
28	72	Jul. 15	4,200	CLOSED	32,000	29,165	CLOSED	65,365	11	32	2
29	73	Jul. 22	0	CLOSED	16,920	6,305	CLOSED	23,225	15	32	2
30	74	Jul. 29	3,556	CLOSED	58,946	CLOSED	CLOSED	62,502	5	16	1
31	75	Aug. 5	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
32	81	Aug. 12	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
33	82	Aug. 19	CLOSED	CLOSED	31,550	CLOSED	CLOSED	31,550	4	48	3
34	83	Aug. 26	CLOSED	CLOSED	23,050	CLOSED	CLOSED	23,050	3	48	3
<b>Total</b>			<b>7,756</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162,466</b>	<b>35,470</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>205,692</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>11</b>

2023 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates

\*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.

\*\*Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 19.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2023 Canadian Area 3 Inside (sub-areas 7 to 17) seine fishery.

<b>Julian Week</b>	<b>Stat Week</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boat Days*</b>	<b>Hours Open</b>	<b>Days Fishing**</b>
28	72	Jul. 15	1,000	CLOSED	4,000	2,400	CLOSED	7,400	3	16	1
29	73	Jul. 22	0	CLOSED	33,810	12,129	CLOSED	45,939	11	32	2
30	74	Jul. 29	2,843	CLOSED	47,156	CLOSED	CLOSED	49,999	4	16	1
31	75	Aug. 5	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
32	81	Aug. 12	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
33	82	Aug. 19	CLOSED	CLOSED	13,300	CLOSED	CLOSED	13,300	2	16	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,843</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98,266</b>	<b>14,529</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>116,638</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>5</b>

2023 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates

\*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.

\*\*Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 20.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2023 Canadian total Area 3 seine fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
27	71	Jul. 8	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
28	72	Jul. 15	5,200	CLOSED	36,000	31,565	CLOSED	72,765	14	32	2
29	73	Jul. 22	0	CLOSED	50,730	18,479	CLOSED	69,209	26	32	2
30	74	Jul. 29	6,399	CLOSED	106,102	0	CLOSED	112,501	9	16	1
31	75	Aug. 5	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
32	81	Aug. 12	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
33	82	Aug. 19	CLOSED	CLOSED	67,900	CLOSED	CLOSED	67,900	6	48	3
34	83	Aug. 26	CLOSED	CLOSED	23,050	CLOSED	CLOSED	23,050	3	48	3
<b>Total</b>			<b>11,599</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>260,732</b>	<b>50,044</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>322,375</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>11</b>

2023 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

\*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.

\*\*Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 21.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2023 Canadian Area 3 troll fishery.

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
<b>FISHERY DID NOT OPEN</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2023 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

Catch from Area 103 reported in Table 14

\*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.

\*\*Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 22.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2023 Canadian total Area 4 gillnet fishery.

<b>Julian Week</b>	<b>Stat Week</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boat Days*</b>	<b>Hours Open</b>	<b>Days Fishing**</b>
28	72	Jul. 15	65,804	CLOSED	5,885	CLOSED	CLOSED	71,689	582	64	4
29	73	Jul. 22	70,648	CLOSED	37,595	CLOSED	CLOSED	108,243	644	64	4
30	74	Jul. 29	37,171	CLOSED	27,573	CLOSED	CLOSED	64,744	274	32	2
31	75	Aug. 5	23,926	CLOSED	52,177	CLOSED	CLOSED	76,103	268	32	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>197,549</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>123,230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>320,779</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>12</b>

2023 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

\*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.

\*\*Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 23.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2023 Canadian total Area 4 seine fishery.

<b>Julian Week</b>	<b>Stat Week</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boat Days*</b>	<b>Hours Open</b>	<b>Days Fishing**</b>
29	73	Jul. 22	27,307	CLOSED	76,106	CLOSED	CLOSED	103,413	46	64	4
30	74	Jul. 29	30,773	CLOSED	211,038	CLOSED	CLOSED	241,811	48	80	5
31	75	Aug. 5	476	CLOSED	26,093	CLOSED	CLOSED	26,569	3	16	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>58,556</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>313,237</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>371,793</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>10</b>

2023 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

\*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.

\*\*Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 24.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2023 Canadian Area 4/104 troll fishery.

<b>Julian Week</b>	<b>Stat Week</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boat Days*</b>	<b>Hours Open</b>	<b>Days Fishing**</b>
<b>FISHERY DID NOT OPEN</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2023 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

\*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.

\*\*Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 25.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2023 Canadian total Area 5 gillnet fishery.

<b>Julian Week</b>	<b>Stat Week</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boat Days*</b>	<b>Hours Open</b>	<b>Days Fishing**</b>
<b>FISHERY DID NOT OPEN</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2023 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

\*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.

\*\*Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 26.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2023 Canadian total Area 5 seine fishery.

<b>Julian Week</b>	<b>Stat Week</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boat Days*</b>	<b>Hours Open</b>	<b>Days Fishing**</b>
<b>FISHERY DID NOT OPEN</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2023 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

\*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.

\*\*Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 27.—Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2023 Canadian Area 5/105 troll fishery.

<b>Julian Week</b>	<b>Stat Week</b>	<b>Ending Date</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Boat Days*</b>	<b>Hours Open</b>	<b>Days Fishing**</b>
<b>FISHERY DID NOT OPEN</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2023 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.

\*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.

\*\*Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 28.—Annual gillnet and seine effort for Canadian Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5, 1980-2023.

Year	Gear	Area 1		Area 3		Area 4		Area 5	
		Boat Days	Days Fishing	Boat Days	Days Fishing	Boat Days	Days Fishing	Boat Days	Days Fishing
1980	GN	0	0	2,980	20	5,726	13	852	15
	SN	0	0	912	20	6	2	158	15
1981	GN	0	0	2,127	26	13,170	26	552	11
	SN	0	0	1,189	26	401	8	49	11
1982	GN	0	0	3,155	34	8,799	18	548	17
	SN	0	0	1,649	34	827	6	197	17
1983	GN	6	12	2,377	22	4,699	15	501	14
	SN	108	12	2,157	22	0	0	55	14
1984	GN	18	27	2,929	23	7,705	22	435	15
	SN	543	27	1,580	20	761	6	355	14
1985	GN	74	24	813	21	12,504	26	169	16
	SN	241	24	1,099	17	819	9	241	12
1986	GN	345	27	1,125	25	6,095	21	529	23
	SN	328	35	1,221	24	94	8	389	22
1987	GN	39	13	1,015	19	5,803	17	192	13
	SN	156	13	1,780	18	215	7	269	12
1988	GN	56	18	727	18	14,141	23	305	17
	SN	190	16	888	15	273	4	229	15
1989	GN	20	11	1,525	26	8,638	28	428	22
	SN	78	11	1,059	18	70	18	87	17
1990	GN	12	17	977	26	8,583	32	282	21
	SN	215	17	556	15	60	20	296	15
1991	GN	16	13	1,813	36	10,931	25	375	24
	SN	64	5	2,958	18	178	7	228	18
1992	GN	68	21	2,527	31	12,110	25	368	24
	SN	239	16	1,016	18	197	10	128	17
1993	GN	26	15	3,692	43	10,909	22	183	22
	SN	15	15	1,816	16	329	12	71	13
1994	GN	82	16	3,443	23	8,130	20	430	12
	SN	164	7	698	9	0	0	5	1
1995	GN	270	29	4,305	31	12,062	19	434	22
	SN	322	7	2,536	15	484	9	154	13
1996	GN	19	18	4,433	36	13,487	25	507	26
	SN	79	15	1,117	20	975	14	347	19
1997	GN	536	23	2,759	23	9,558	21	269	20
	SN	313	8	809	15	172	11	25	13
1998	GN	5	11	1,197	16	1,041	6	47	3
	SN	12	2	204	9	0	0	4	0
1999	GN	1	5	3,300	17	238	3	0	0
	SN	0	0	1,001	15	26	2	6	2

Table 28. –Continued.

Year	Gear	Area 1		Area 3		Area 4		Area 5	
		Boat Days	Days Fishing	Boat Days	Days Fishing	Boat Days	Days Fishing	Boat Days	Days Fishing
2000	GN	15	4	2,321	17	5,150	19	164	3
	SN	0	0	282	12	544	9	54	11
2001	GN	2	1	1,031	11	5,380	19	86	12
	SN	0	0	244	13	393	9	57	11
2002	GN	2	2	2,882	19	3,559	13	43	11
	SN	7	2	294	15	218	15	64	15
2003	GN	0	0	3,417	17	2,484	8	27	5
	SN	0	0	210	15	118	9	32	11
2004	GN	0	3	3,241	13	1,581	6	78	5
	SN	0	0	448	13	218	13	28	7
2005	GN	0	0	2,645	16	198	2	0	0
	SN	0	0	291	18	0	0	19	6
2006	GN	7	5	3,487	15	6,376	17	71	13
	SN	0	0	236	7	682	16	3	6
2007	GN	0	0	1,694	9	1,796	7	11	2
	SN	0	0	478	15	85	9	82	15
2008	GN	0	0	595	7	2,213	9	18	7
	SN	0	0	61	3	274	14	10	1
2009	GN	0	0	1,517	8	187	2	0	0
	SN	0	0	115	10	33	4	15	5
2010	GN	0	0	929	6	466	3	14	1
	SN	8	4	17	2	0	0	1	1
2011	GN	0	0	675	7	1,070	6	7	5
	SN	0	0	109	4	117	9	0	0
2012	GN	0	0	831	6	992	5	9	3
	SN	0	0	110	5	79	5	0	0
2013	GN	0	0	1,457	9	199	2	0	0
	SN	0	0	179	12	0	0	0	0
2014	GN	0	0	1357	10	1,831	8	9	7
	SN	9	7	146	9	132	7	5	1
2015	GN	0	0	1778	28	303	5	0	0
	SN	0	0	365	10	10	2	0	0
2016	GN	0	0	574	9	853	10	5	4
	SN	0	0	141	13	20	5	0	0
2017	GN	0	0	1078	9	0	0	0	0
	SN	0	0	249	14	0	0	0	0
2018	GN	0	0	379	4	625	10	2	2
	SN	0	0	111	5	52	15	0	0
2019	GN	0	0	567	7	0	0	0	0
	SN	0	0	58	3	0	0	0	0

Table 28. –Continued.

Year	Gear	Area 1		Area 3		Area 4		Area 5	
		Boat Days	Days Fishing	Boat Days	Days Fishing	Boat Days	Days Fishing	Boat Days	Days Fishing
2020	GN	0	0	0	0	201	2	0	0
	SN	35	9	13	1	0	0	0	0
2021	GN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SN	0	0	72	4	0	0	0	0
2022	GN	0	0	0	0	1,785	16	0	0
	SN	0	0	32	4	156	15	0	0
2023	GN	0	0	7	2	1,768	12	0	0
	SN	0	0	58	11	97	10	0	0
AVG 80-89	GN	56	13	1877	23	8728	21	451	16
	SN	164	14	1353	21	347	7	203	15
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3231</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>9075</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>31</b>
AVG 90-99	GN	104	17	2845	28	8705	20	290	17
	SN	142	9	1271	15	242	9	126	11
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4116</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8947</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>29</b>
AVG 00-09	GN	3	2	2283	13	2892	10	50	6
	SN	1	0	266	12	257	10	36	9
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2549</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3149</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>15</b>
AVG 10-19	GN	0	0	963	10	634	5	5	2
	SN	2	1	149	8	41	4	1	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1111</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>

Table 29.—Escapements to Canadian Areas 3, 4, and 5 in 2023 (preliminary).

<b>Area</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Chinook</b>
3	580,000	302,000	2,920,000	50,000	18,000
4	1,432,788	32,384	2,043,258	UNK	30,500
5	21,093	UKN	92,220	1,791	-

Table 30.—Annual salmon escapements for Canadian Area 1, 1970 – 2023.

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>SOCKEYE</b>	<b>COHO</b>	<b>PINK</b>	<b>CHUM</b>	<b>CHINOOK</b>
1970	26,500	24,050	432,650	24,800	800
1971	16,500	14,335	6,050	44,500	500
1972	17,500	26,150	329,900	8,600	1,000
1973	38,000	58,350	4,000	50,000	900
1974	39,000	97,100	201,400	41,800	1,000
1975	16,500	47,000	3,950	53,050	1,500
1976	40,900	153,500	285,050	53,500	700
1977	36,750	55,400	4,900	60,300	800
1978	20,300	61,250	217,500	56,200	600
1979	20,650	34,750	3,250	32,450	400
1980	33,200	17,140	290,795	14,768	600
1981	23,000	18,000	3,650	26,100	750
1982	28,500	35,250	362,000	70,800	1,400
1983	19,500	20,600	2,130	35,225	600
1984	18,500	28,850	1,213,900	52,775	300
1985	43,200	23,700	1,875	63,800	1,500
1986	13,500	32,900	838,500	82,500	500
1987	9,100	32,650	4,500	51,100	2,000
1988	23,600	28,900	566,100	29,950	2,200
1989	11,200	16,550	1,300	18,975	2,800
1990	200	10,270	1,389,560	4,700	2,000
1991	4,400	11,350	600	1,000	1,900
1992	12,100	8,200	994,800	6,300	2,000
1993	500	2,500	350	50,060	1,000
1994	8,700	UNK	647,000	32,150	2,000
1995	7,100	UNK	1,000	19,855	1,500
1996	19,300	UNK	2,924,000	6,725	3,000
1997	12,000	UNK	UNK	31,050	2,500
1998	14,000	38,400	747,200	32,100	3,000
1999	15,550	28,000	2,700	33,000	3,200
2000	19,200	22,600	465,000	13,520	3,600
2001	3,900	6,674	1	3,804	UNK
2002	9,850	13,474	939,003	7,000	3,500
2003	7,500	2,538	UNK	34,081	4,000
2004	10,000	719	177,500	4,000	UNK
2005	5,000	1,500	UNK	1,650	UNK
2006	27,200	UNK	250,250	18,300	UNK
2007	8,500	UNK	UNK	1,950	UNK
2008	9,100	UNK	607,750	600	UNK
2009	7,500	UNK	UNK	35,520	UNK
2010	18,025	UNK	1,135,000	200	UNK
2011	7,000	UNK	UNK	25,400	UNK

Table 30.—Continued.

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>SOCKEYE</b>	<b>COHO</b>	<b>PINK</b>	<b>CHUM</b>	<b>CHINOOK</b>
<b>2012</b>	19,050	UNK	207,200	4,000	UNK
<b>2013</b>	9,000	UNK	35,000	1,000	UNK
<b>2014</b>	19,800	UNK	1,030,000	UNK	UNK
<b>2015</b>	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
<b>2016</b>	10,600	UNK	250,000	8,500	UNK
<b>2017</b>	12,500	UNK	UNK	2,500	UNK
<b>2018</b>	6,800	UNK	553,200	5,000	UNK
<b>2019</b>	5,900	UNK	UNK	14,000	UNK
<b>2020</b>	7,900	UNK	802,400	UNK	UNK
<b>2021</b>	6,200	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
<b>2022</b>	24,600	UNK	844,000	UNK	UNK
<b>2023</b>	32,100	UNK	UNK	28,000	UNK
<b>AVG 70-79</b>	27,260	57,189	148,865	42,520	820
<b>AVG 80-89</b>	22,330	25,454	328,475	44,599	1,265
<b>AVG 90-99</b>	9,385	16,453	745,246	21,694	2,210
<b>AVG 00-09</b>	10,775	7,918	406,584	12,043	3,700
<b>AVG 10-19</b>	12,075	UNK	535,067	7,575	UNK

Table 31.—Annual escapements for Canadian Area 3, 1970 -2023.

YEAR	SOCKEYE	COHO	PINK	CHUM	CHINOOK
1970	115,503	43,300	224,750	35,400	18,250
1971	247,524	44,325	136,525	28,825	17,000
1972	178,716	20,850	244,250	81,125	19,800
1973	284,682	9,400	70,786	66,025	3,550
1974	193,703	16,435	84,915	121,570	3,775
1975	70,874	15,410	141,758	30,550	6,025
1976	143,405	32,700	158,175	64,650	5,590
1977	400,371	35,605	229,155	57,775	9,060
1978	147,718	33,100	401,445	75,970	10,190
1979	212,944	18,655	50,625	42,313	8,180
1980	155,515	22,405	130,777	54,794	9,072
1981	255,818	34,429	204,425	16,508	7,925
1982	306,070	31,055	427,135	29,476	6,575
1983	185,150	36,360	738,205	45,115	8,055
1984	182,450	67,650	531,035	67,425	12,620
1985	361,208	44,539	508,855	48,971	7,999
1986	187,261	34,910	375,245	34,900	17,375
1987	184,242	31,652	371,866	31,387	8,695
1988	136,760	10,551	185,065	47,050	7,370
1989	112,609	20,690	641,270	33,770	12,525
1990	155,472	38,510	154,968	30,980	12,103
1991	269,850	16,777	388,100	23,835	3,967
1992	645,964	16,118	196,808	15,684	16,415
1993	440,740	7,510	314,102	79,951	24,126
1994	179,262	15,329	155,356	33,199	2,440
1995	237,991	13,967	349,017	40,451	1,256
1996	219,825	11,613	344,860	22,990	2,619
1997	237,312	3,989	216,527	20,302	957
1998	193,810	9,781	151,940	138,490	1,268
1999	197,550	13,216	464,775	33,467	724
2000	138,042	17,339	322,990	20,718	19,348
2001	117,692	26,366	826,632	30,472	32,340
2002	338,879	30,224	598,264	17,813	14,804
2003	199,458	18,254	841,856	40,002	28,274
2004	141,913	15,062	542,500	54,033	16,875
2005	146,813	19,418	944,415	30,855	15,571
2006	149,598	15,644	129,050	43,975	28,061
2007	113,637	9,181	589,059	17,225	24,964
2008	155,860	12,383	58,676	14,593	22,138
2009	179,652	17,262	640,955	20,680	29,576
2010	163,317	168,914	256,789	10,885	20,729
2011	192,584	85,910	160,418	9,879	10,826

Table 31.—Continued.

<b>2012</b>	159,112	125,756	282,396	19,446	9,797
<b>2013</b>	210,263	518,485	543,757	16,635	9,034
<b>2014</b>	260,102	307,428	438,618	20,347	13,108
<b>2015</b>	389,503	42,517	390,255	51,800	19,465
<b>2016</b>	277,484	191,096	275,997	63,857	10,192
<b>2017</b>	229,000	180,000	322,000	25,000	4,984
<b>2018</b>	230,508	73,000	218,684	48,487	14,956
<b>2019</b>	245,476	128,091	160,466	28,198	11,981
<b>2020</b>	215,462	7,790	552,508	60,535	4,074
<b>2021</b>	348,826	12,365	562,047	65,096	15,763
<b>2022</b>	444,704	32,977	500,236	76,968	10,987
<b>2023*</b>	580,000	302,000	2,920,000	50,000	18,000
<b>AVG 70-79</b>	199,544	26,978	174,238	60,420	10,142
<b>AVG 80-89</b>	206,708	33,424	411,388	40,940	9,821
<b>AVG 90-99</b>	277,778	14,681	273,645	43,935	6,588
<b>AVG 00-09</b>	168,154	18,113	549,440	29,037	23,195
<b>AVG 10-19</b>	235,735	182,120	304,938	29,453	12,507

\*preliminary

Table 32. –Annual escapements for Canadian Area 4, 1970 – 2023.

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>SOCKEYE</b>	<b>COHO</b>	<b>PINK</b>	<b>CHUM</b>	<b>CHINOOK</b>
1970	678,652	84,725	971,800	10,890	21,150
1971	821,850	75,795	1,173,381	5,232	18,500
1972	697,237	57,514	1,765,154	36,920	20,651
1973	820,196	41,292	1,260,186	25,476	40,341
1974	723,898	38,798	367,605	14,102	31,576
1975	822,633	22,119	1,767,907	10,375	20,319
1976	575,590	32,891	693,850	11,071	13,053
1977	951,805	37,634	976,527	10,927	29,018
1978	424,075	49,963	724,597	8,153	22,676
1979	1,166,236	24,494	515,563	5,705	18,488
1980	542,164	31,587	745,367	25,007	23,400
1981	1,424,509	26,692	1,187,835	9,385	24,524
1982	1,140,737	24,521	739,247	4,626	16,990
1983	893,724	24,978	2,610,074	1,667	23,602
1984	1,055,215	50,409	1,037,698	29,764	35,864
1985	2,174,806	19,974	2,042,150	12,198	52,407
1986	716,312	54,587	2,323,944	12,780	59,719
1987	1,324,128	32,739	3,180,414	7,652	60,948
1988	1,417,543	11,293	828,090	108,921	68,307
1989	1,137,994	44,126	4,675,527	20,331	57,192
1990	989,566	76,662	2,611,520	6,343	55,541
1991	1,232,568	52,544	4,797,937	4,680	52,792
1992	1,550,109	34,703	821,950	11,290	67,118
1993	1,629,426	23,192	663,888	10,052	68,286
1994	1,026,816	33,830	242,285	7,967	22,611
1995	1,720,292	16,293	1,641,489	7,928	34,390
1996	1,727,147	14,759	2,025,648	8,404	73,684
1997	985,097	6,333	484,476	22,250	42,539
1998	521,417	39,044	272,871	14,664	46,774
1999	624,366	71,787	1,095,352	2,650	43,775
2000	1,394,177	29,922	260,481	4,650	51,804
2001	1,508,045	74,254	1,017,612	8,620	81,504
2002	610,851	46,129	232,451	3,060	44,771
2003	1,211,762	50,484	1,517,355	1,782	56,758
2004	923,187	32,303	653,350	2,020	39,552
2005	704,559	77,732	1,213,770	2,335	29,496
2006	1,172,699	50,332	116,367	685	36,682
2007	1,042,717	26,792	632,243	474	37,054
2008	867,676	33,145	69,898	510	34,615
2009	667,603	88,215	2,515,312	1,330	36,476
2010	662,755	44,956	325,404	1,117	42,339
2011	890,829	34,338	268,774	3,705	34,190

Table 32.—Continued.

<b>2012</b>	1,100,573	29,771	241,029	2,254	34,213
<b>2013</b>	411,373	53,671	960,000	1,347	26,757
<b>2014</b>	1,646,038	55,626	1,480,946	1,028	28,496
<b>2015</b>	1,271,427	UNK	240,101	UKN	41,658
<b>2016</b>	882,225	24,224	49,932	UKN	31,297
<b>2017</b>	887,647	16,753	465,109	700	17,413
<b>2018</b>	1,490,159	23,372	17,652	856	29,408
<b>2019</b>	570,999	27,245	297,437	1174	23,248
<b>2020</b>	1,414,631	10,735	31,025	71	9,660
<b>2021</b>	1,021,519	13,257	753,144	387	8,209
<b>2022</b>	2,528,148	32,187	1,208,408	1,189	19,118
<b>2023*</b>	1,432,788	32,384	2,043,258	UNK	30,500
<b>AVG 70-79</b>	768,217	46,523	1,021,657	13,885	23,577
<b>AVG 80-89</b>	1,182,713	32,091	1,937,035	23,233	42,295
<b>AVG 90-99</b>	1,200,680	36,915	1,465,742	9,623	50,751
<b>AVG 00-09</b>	1,010,328	50,931	822,884	2,547	44,871
<b>AVG 10-19</b>	981,403	34,440	434,638	1,523	30,902

\*preliminary

Table 33.—Annual escapements for Canadian Area 5, 1970 - 2023.

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>SOCKEYE</b>	<b>COHO</b>	<b>PINK</b>	<b>CHUM</b>
1970	23,750	10,600	139,850	12,250
1971	55,225	9,975	80,761	25,625
1972	24,400	21,820	280,725	17,725
1973	32,425	18,000	56,375	18,975
1974	43,925	18,450	337,075	34,025
1975	50,000	33,000	170,375	10,075
1976	19,050	21,475	348,450	19,625
1977	11,400	25,410	110,275	32,170
1978	28,650	18,650	264,850	13,775
1979	16,000	17,275	43,000	13,950
1980	16,800	11,525	225,825	9,350
1981	16,000	18,025	121,850	3,120
1982	19,450	2,620	70,300	7,370
1983	12,450	4,300	81,025	4,596
1984	17,150	8,175	162,450	6,830
1985	37,250	4,350	177,075	11,765
1986	25,000	22,289	313,900	16,450
1987	26,550	6,000	127,950	10,175
1988	33,400	7,775	162,000	12,750
1989	21,900	1,000	178,500	4,750
1990	5,676	5,006	202,244	3,607
1991	32,035	2,981	70,160	4,113
1992	22,895	3,982	41,161	731
1993	33,150	1,925	39,475	1,795
1994	6,800	800	44,725	870
1995	8,700	UNK	90,900	3,880
1996	24,100	UNK	270,100	3,200
1997	28,400	500	68,750	2,260
1998	10,450	900	161,250	9,250
1999	23,500	1,150	313,450	900
2000	22,600	800	278,150	1,070
2001	21,500	323	395,650	3,080
2002	9,700	1,400	409,810	4,965
2003	42,850	1,010	233,825	4,110
2004	18,200	355	88,330	2,670
2005	14,000	770	277,400	2,600
2006	22,600	285	31,880	2,575
2007	14,150	215	114,700	1,125
2008	2,900	650	29,080	2,226
2009	35	544	164,350	3,998
2010	5,232	1,179	40,704	1,273
2011	1,760	1,330	41,975	732

Table. 33.–Continued.

<b>2012</b>	3,590	740	81,708	649
<b>2013</b>	28,592	946	17,174	912
<b>2014</b>	21,274	1,664	205,862	1,846
<b>2015</b>	15,198	UKN	8,635	1,052
<b>2016</b>	7,048	UKN	5,943	UKN
<b>2017</b>	11,550	UNK	4,958	UNK
<b>2018</b>	1,051	398	1,410	1,136
<b>2019</b>	3,999	147	4,198	1,113
<b>2020</b>	825	234	1,742	66
<b>2021</b>	7,300	UKN	17,631	UKN
<b>2022</b>	19,490	UKN	3,835	UNK
<b>2023*</b>	21,093	UKN	92,220	1791
<b>AVG 70-79</b>	30,483	19,466	183,174	19,820
<b>AVG 80-89</b>	22,595	8,606	162,088	8,716
<b>AVG 90-99</b>	19,571	2,156	130,222	3,061
<b>AVG 00-09</b>	16,854	635	202,318	2,842
<b>AVG 10-19</b>	9,929	915	41,257	1,089

\*preliminary

Table 34.—Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for Canadian Area 3 Entrance (sub-areas 1 to 4) net fishery, 1999-2023.

Year	AAH of Alaska District 101, 102, 103 Pink Salmon			Actual Number and % AAH of Alaska Pink Salmon Harvested in Canadian Area 3 (1-4) Net Fishery			Overage/Underage Based on the 2.49% AAH Stipulated in the Treaty		
	Total Run	Actual Escapement	AAH	Total Pink Harvest in Area 3 (1-4) Net	Actual Number of Alaskan Pink Harvested	Actual % AAH	Allowable Harvest	Overage (Positive)/Underage (Negative)	Cumulative Overage/Underage
1999	53,003,755	19,900,203	42,253,755	2,224,180	1,274,826	3.02%	1,052,119	222,708	222,708
2000	22,935,854	11,936,450	12,185,854	89,980	67,465	0.55%	303,428	-235,963	-13,255
2001	62,126,912	21,903,643	51,376,912	1,155,691	911,959	1.78%	1,279,285	-367,326	-380,581
2002	43,056,270	20,178,163	32,306,270	1,163,645	766,390	2.37%	804,426	-38,036	-418,617
2003	42,771,456	20,047,003	32,021,456	924,183	668,100	2.09%	797,334	-129,234	-547,851
2004	34,999,070	16,769,261	24,249,070	559,034	448,730	1.85%	603,802	-155,072	-702,923
2005	43,651,072	17,519,566	32,901,072	894,890	690,317	2.10%	819,237	-128,920	-831,843
2006	11,524,695	8,532,450	2,992,245	143,733	112,342	3.75%	74,507	37,836	-794,007
2007	52,342,831	23,578,584	41,592,831	1,740,271	1,421,812	3.42%	1,035,661	386,150	-407,857
2008	25,728,121	13,669,062	14,978,121	12,082	10,580	0.07%	372,955	-362,375	-770,232
2009	39,047,532	16,095,463	28,297,532	432,861	287,447	1.02%	704,609	-417,161	-1,187,394
2010	23,621,861	12,113,776	12,871,861	36,334	21,353	0.17%	320,509	-299,156	-1,486,550
2011	20,770,059	11,519,923	10,020,059	201,754	180,930	1.81%	249,499	-68,569	-1,555,119
2012	31,674,423	14,216,273	20,924,423	150,740	127,120	0.61%	521,018	-393,898	-1,949,017
2013	80,810,736	32,020,713	70,060,736	1,249,570	1,149,166	1.64%	1,744,512	-595,346	-2,544,363
2014	50,784,488	22,042,385	40,034,488	450,671	347,104	0.87%	996,859	-649,755	-3,194,118
2015	20,619,085	8,508,770	12,110,315	80,266	77,335	0.64%	301,547	-224,212	-3,418,330
2016	30,549,286	15,081,340	19,799,286	430,435	393,155	1.99%	493,002	-99,848	-3,518,177
2017	21,550,039	13,215,600	10,800,039	231,197	201,703	1.87%	268,921	-67,218	-3,585,395
2018	13,438,922	9,573,382	3,865,540	68,764	58,002	1.50%	96,252	-38,250	-3,623,645
2019	27,011,631	11,507,785	16,261,631	24,251	22,965	0.14%	404,915	-381,950	-4,005,595
2020	17,375,767	11,857,328	6,625,767	1,816	1,708	0.03%	164,982	-163,274	-4,168,868
2021	56,876,461	21,685,543	46,126,461	136,045	122,245	0.27%	1,148,549	-1,026,304	-5,195,172
2022	24,606,610	11,653,311	13,856,610	89,947	56,981	0.41%	345,030	-288,048	-5,483,220
2023	55,041,237	24,686,435	44,291,237	163,086	110,755	0.25%	1,102,852	-992,096	-6,475,316

Note: The pink salmon escapement requirement in Alaskan districts 101, 102, and 103 is 10,750,000.

Table 35.—Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for Canadian Area 1/101 troll fishery, 1999-2023.

Year	AAH of Alaska District 101, 102, 103 Pink Salmon			Actual Number and % AAH of Alaska Pink Salmon Harvested in Canadian Area 1 Troll Fishery			Overage/Underage Based on the 2.57% AAH Stipulated in the Treaty		
	Total Run	Actual Escapement	AAH	Total Pink Harvest in Area 1 Troll	Actual Number of Alaskan Pink Harvested	Actual % AAH	Allowable Harvest	Overage (Positive)/ Underage (Negative)	Cumulative Overage/ Underage
1999	53,003,755	19,900,203	42,253,755	31,013	25,110	0.06%	1,085,922	-1,060,796	-1,060,811
2000	22,935,854	11,936,450	12,185,854	73,358	56,042	0.46%	313,176	-257,134	-1,317,946
2001	62,126,912	21,903,643	51,376,912	132,709	116,490	0.23%	1,320,387	-1,203,896	-2,521,842
2002	43,056,270	20,178,163	32,306,270	22,918	17,723	0.05%	830,271	-812,548	-3,334,390
2003	42,771,456	20,047,003	32,021,456	74,160	61,284	0.19%	822,951	-761,668	-4,096,057
2004	34,999,070	16,769,261	24,249,070	22,198	19,499	0.08%	623,201	-603,702	-4,699,760
2005	43,651,072	17,519,566	32,901,072	27,768	23,098	0.07%	845,558	-822,460	-5,522,219
2006	11,524,695	8,532,450	2,992,245	34,854	30,134	1.01%	76,901	-46,767	-5,568,986
2007	52,342,831	23,578,584	41,592,831	61,276	55,418	0.13%	1,068,936	-1,013,518	-6,582,505
2008	25,728,121	13,669,062	14,978,121	23,243	21,171	0.14%	384,938	-363,766	-6,946,271
2009	39,047,532	16,095,463	28,297,532	61,522	50,391	0.18%	727,247	-675,856	-7,622,127
2010	23,621,861	12,113,776	12,871,861	17,950	12,708	0.10%	330,807	-318,099	-7,940,226
2011	20,770,059	11,519,923	10,020,059	44,193	41,631	0.42%	257,516	-215,885	-8,156,111
2012	31,674,423	14,216,273	20,924,423	48,223	44,739	0.21%	537,758	-493,019	-8,649,129
2013	80,810,736	32,020,713	70,060,736	84,216	80,590	0.12%	1,800,561	-1,719,971	10,369,100
2014	50,784,488	22,042,385	40,034,488	31,775	26,798	0.07%	1,028,886	-1,002,089	-11,371,189
2015	20,619,085	8,508,770	12,110,315	41,551	39,465	0.33%	311,235	-271,770	-11,642,960
2016	30,549,286	15,081,340	19,799,286	32,343	30,954	0.16%	508,842	-477,888	-12,120,847
2017	21,550,039	13,215,600	10,800,039	33,299	31,020	0.29%	277,561	-246,541	-12,367,388
2018	13,438,922	9,573,382	3,865,540	27,194	24,479	0.63%	99,344	-74,866	-12,442,254
2019	27,011,631	11,507,785	16,261,631	56,182	53,953	0.33%	417,924	-363,971	-12,806,224
2020	17,375,767	11,857,328	6,625,767	133,167	112,452	1.70%	170,282	-57,830	-12,864,054
2021	56,876,461	21,685,543	46,126,461	81,799	77,113	0.17%	1,185,450	-1,108,337	-13,972,392
2022	24,606,610	11,653,311	13,856,610	87,168	67,303	0.49%	356,115	-288,812	-14,261,204
2023	55,041,237	24,686,435	44,291,237	168,031	142,760	0.32%	1,138,285	-995,524	-15,256,728

Note: The pink salmon escapement requirement in Alaskan districts 101, 102, and 103 is 10,750,000.

# FIGURES

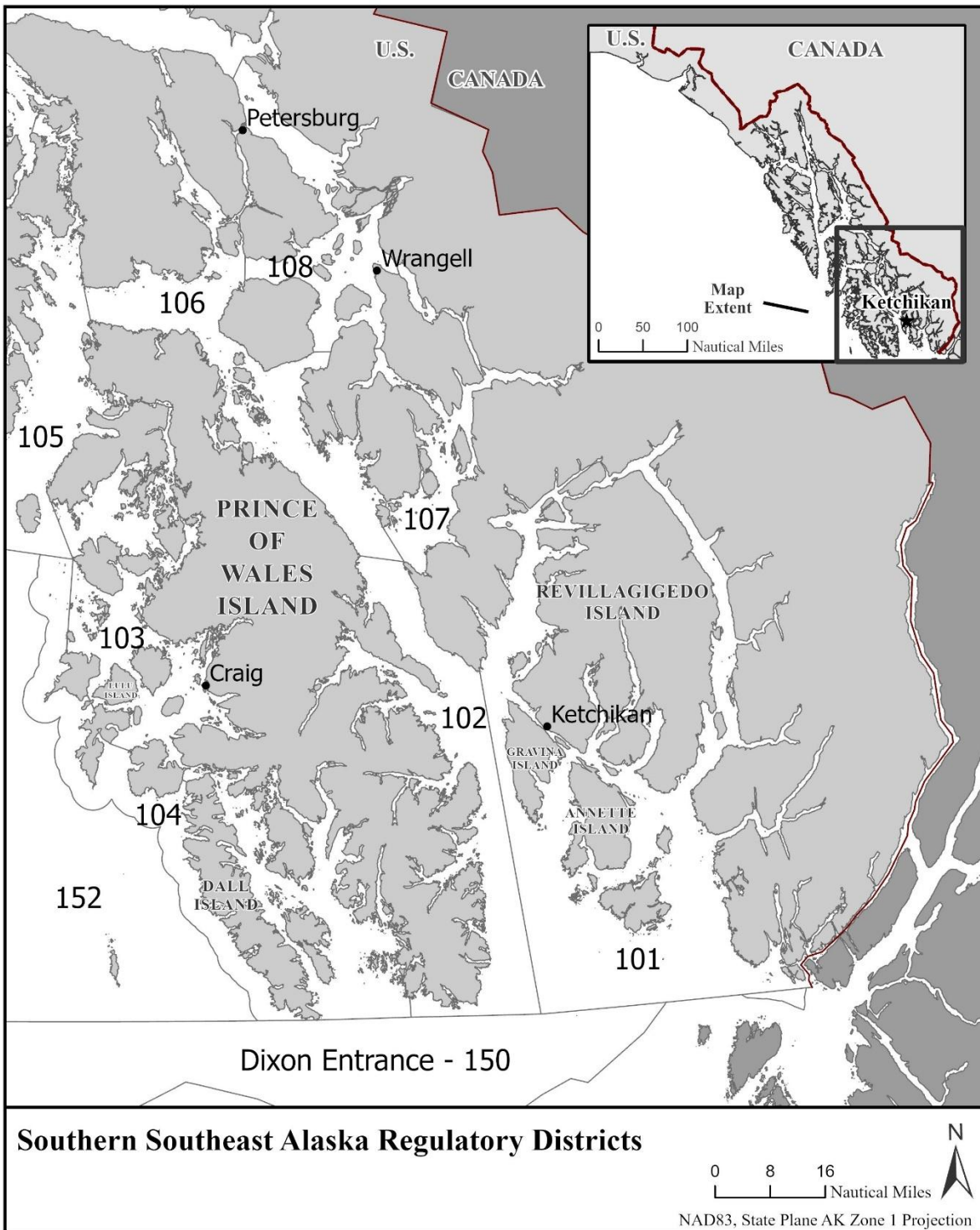


Figure 1 Alaska Department of Fish and Game southern Southeast Alaska regulatory districts.

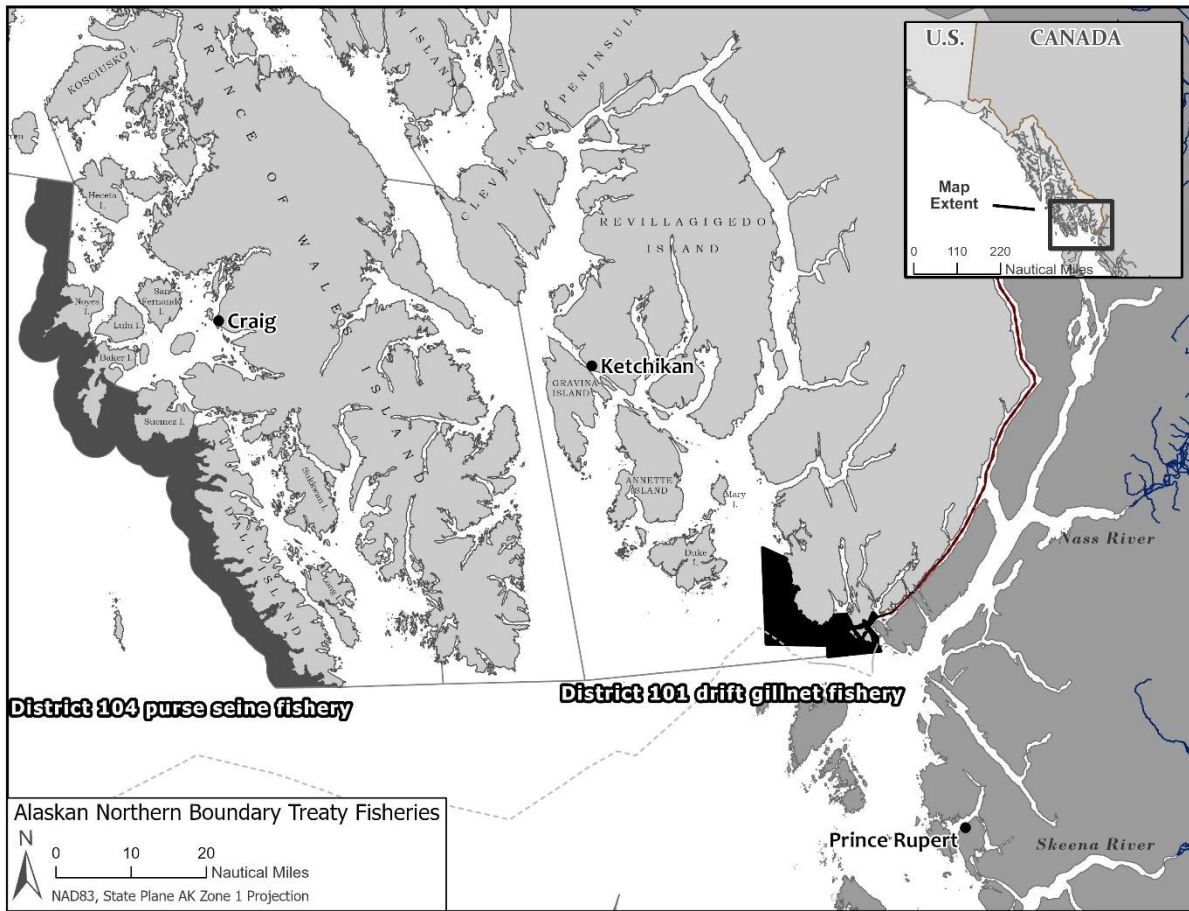


Figure 2.—Alaska District 101 drift gillnet and District 104 purse seine treaty fisheries.

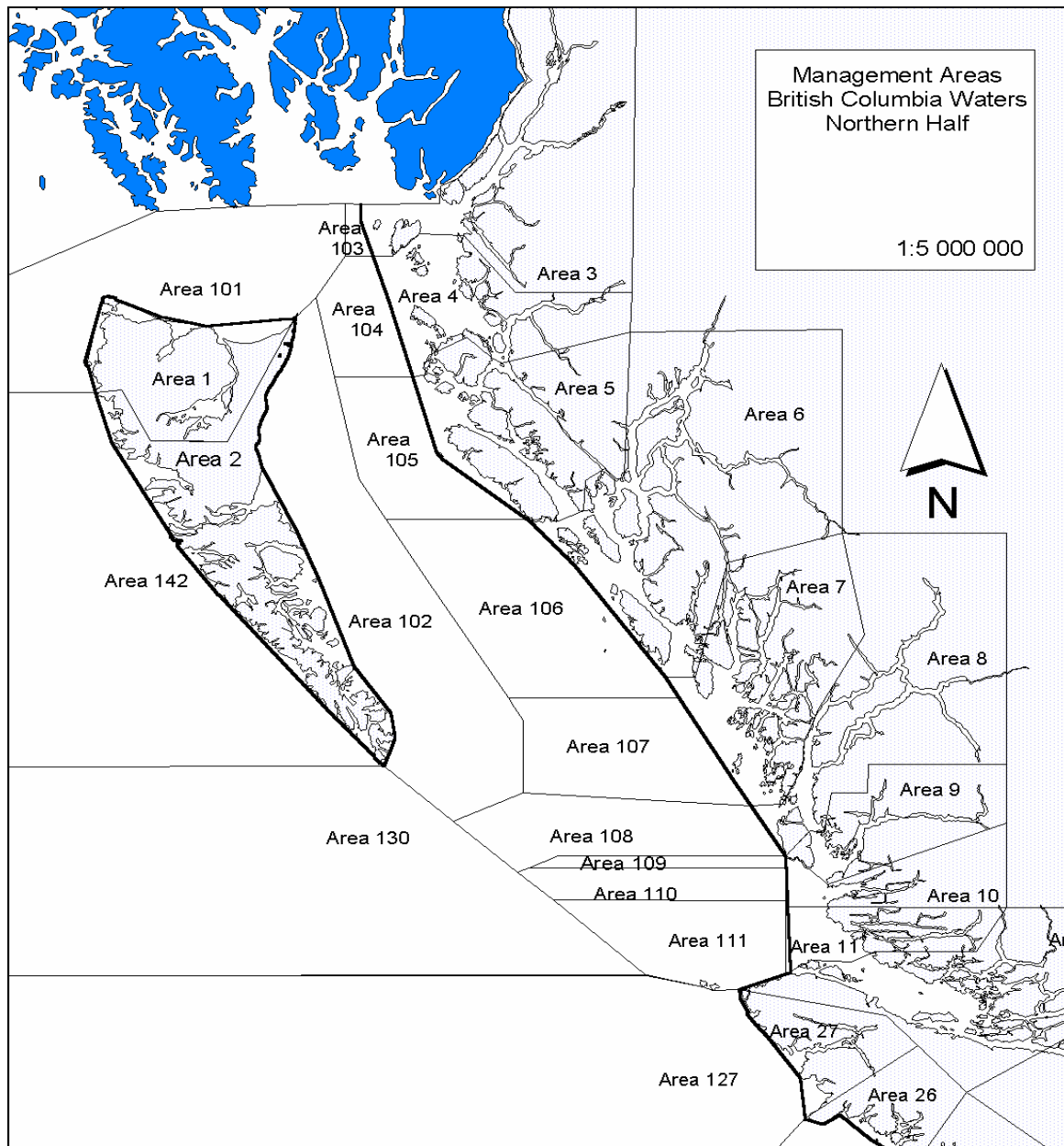


Figure 3.—Canadian Statistical Areas 1-10, northern British Columbia.

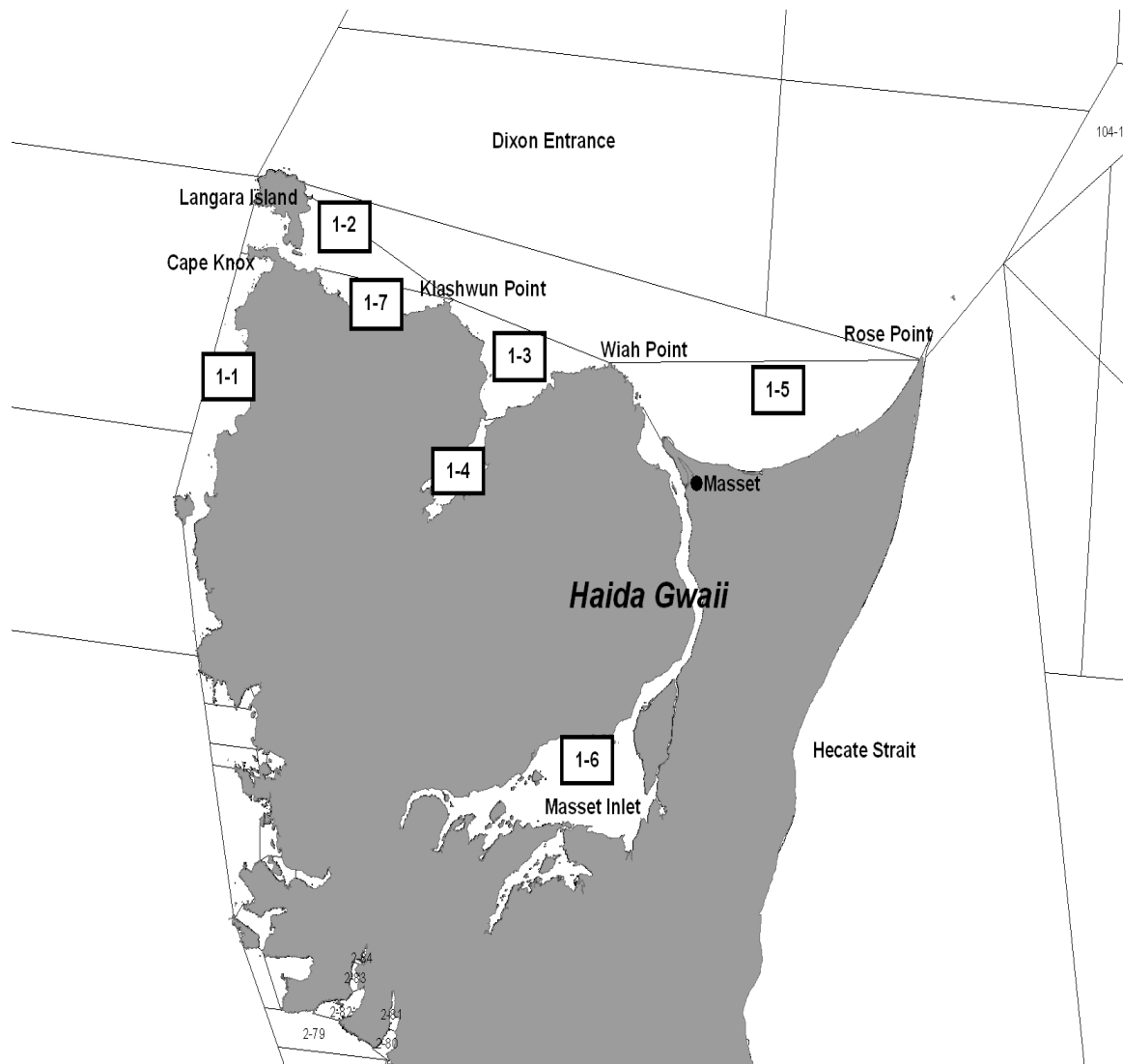


Figure 4.—Canadian Statistical Area 1 management sub-areas.

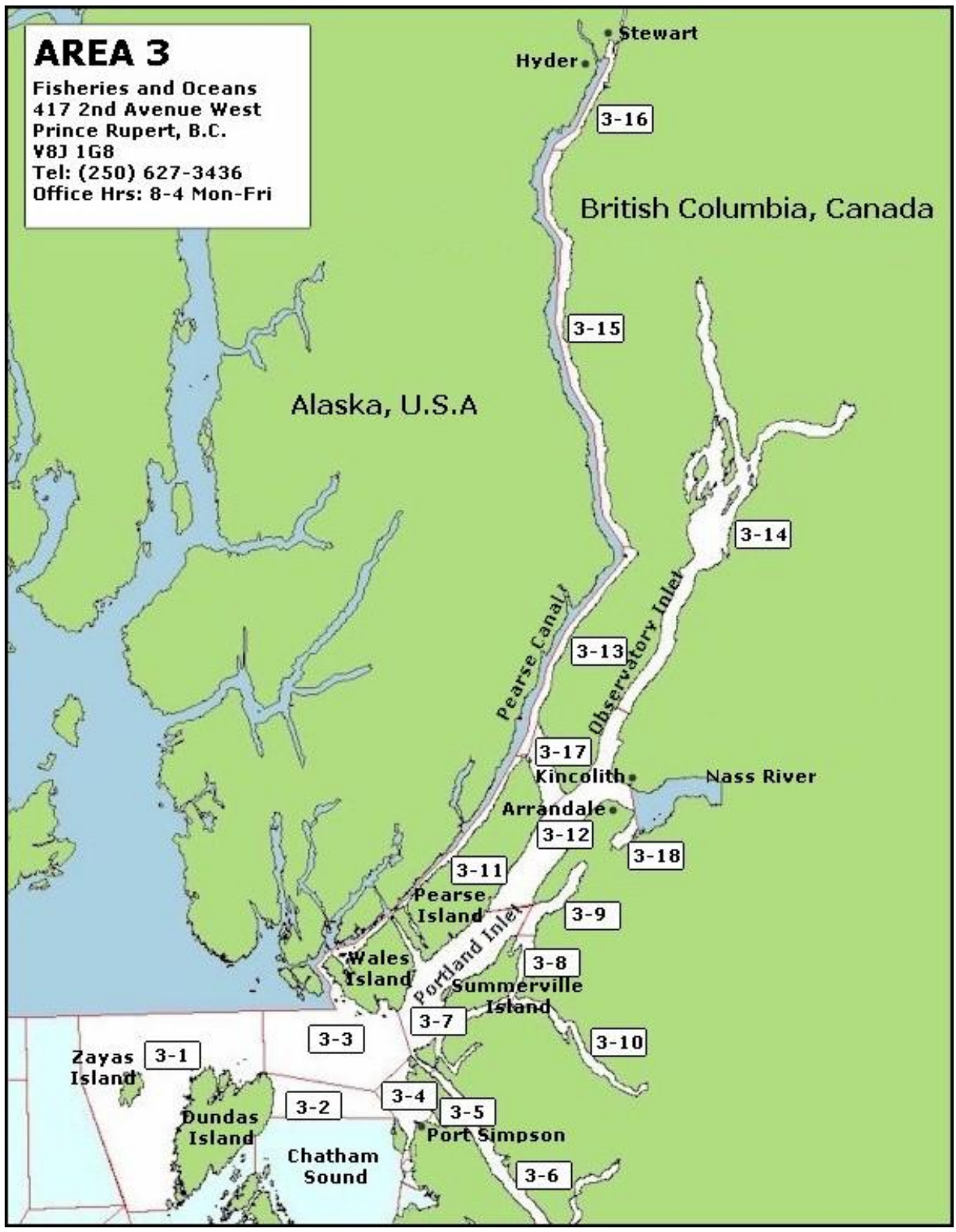


Figure 5.—Canadian Statistical Area 3 management sub-areas.



Figure 6.–Canadian Statistical Area 4 management sub-areas.

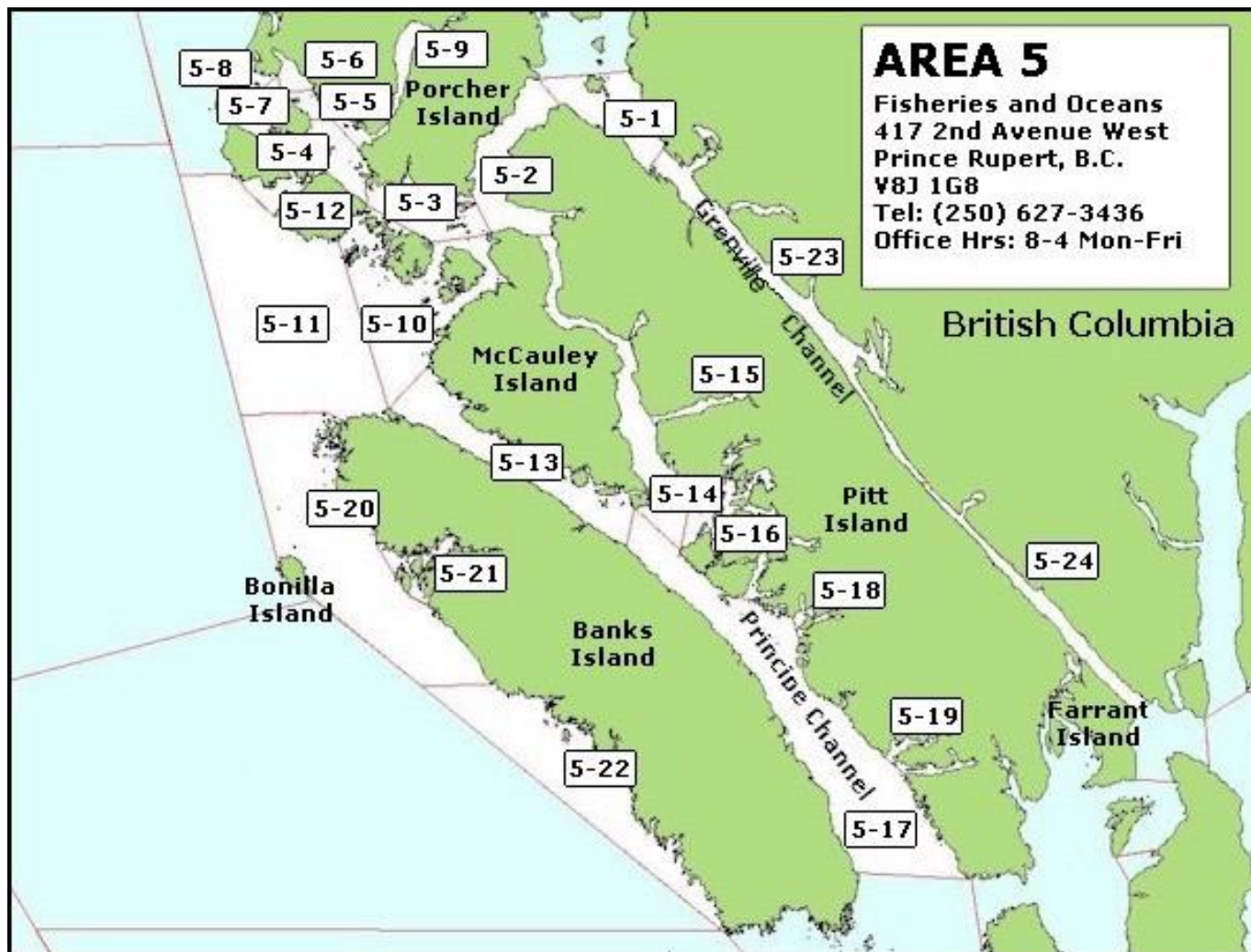


Figure 7.—Canadian Statistical Area 5 management sub-areas.