

**PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION
JOINT TRANSBOUNDARY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE**

**FINAL ESTIMATES OF TRANSBOUNDARY
RIVER SALMON PRODUCTION, HARVEST AND
ESCAPEMENT AND A REVIEW OF JOINT
ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES IN 2017**

REPORT TCTR (19)-2

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ACRONYMS

ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
AC	Allowable Catch
AF	Aboriginal Fishery
BLC	Base Level Catch
CAFN	Champagne Aishihik First Nation
CCPH	Cumulative Catch per Hour
CPUE	Catch per unit effort
CWT	Coded Wire Tag
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans (Canada)
DIPAC	Douglas Island Pink and Chum (Private Hatchery)
ESSR	Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirement (surplus fishery license)
FBD	Fish per boat day
GSI	Genetic Stock Identification
IHNV	Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis (a virus which infects sockeye salmon)
LCM	Latent Class Model
MEF	Mid Eye Fork (fish length measurement)
MR	Mark–Recapture
MSY	Maximum Sustained Yield
POH	Post-Orbital-Hyperal (fish length measurement)
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
SCMM	Stikine Chinook Management Model
SHA	Special Harvest Area
SMM	Stikine Management Model
SPA	Scale Pattern Analysis
SW	Statistical Week
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
TMR	Thermal Mark Recovery
TRTFN	Taku River Tlingit First Nation
TBR	Transboundary River
TTC	Transboundary Technical Committee
YSC	Yukon Salmon Committee

CALENDAR OF STATISTICAL WEEKS

SW	Date		SW	Date	
	Begin	End		Begin	End
1	1-Jan	7-Jan	28	9-Jul	15-Jul
2	8-Jan	14-Jan	29	16-Jul	22-Jul
3	15-Jan	21-Jan	30	23-Jul	29-Jul
4	22-Jan	28-Jan	31	30-Jul	5-Aug
5	29-Jan	4-Feb	32	6-Aug	12-Aug
6	5-Feb	11-Feb	33	13-Aug	19-Aug
7	12-Feb	18-Feb	34	20-Aug	26-Aug
8	19-Feb	25-Feb	35	27-Aug	2-Sep
9	26-Feb	4-Mar	36	3-Sep	9-Sep
10	5-Mar	11-Mar	37	10-Sep	16-Sep
11	12-Mar	18-Mar	38	17-Sep	23-Sep
12	19-Mar	25-Mar	39	24-Sep	30-Sep
13	26-Mar	1-Apr	40	1-Oct	7-Oct
14	2-Apr	8-Apr	41	8-Oct	14-Oct
15	9-Apr	15-Apr	42	15-Oct	21-Oct
16	16-Apr	22-Apr	43	22-Oct	28-Oct
17	23-Apr	29-Apr	44	29-Oct	4-Nov
18	30-Apr	6-May	45	5-Nov	11-Nov
19	7-May	13-May	46	12-Nov	18-Nov
20	14-May	20-May	47	19-Nov	25-Nov
21	21-May	27-May	48	26-Nov	2-Dec
22	28-May	3-Jun	49	3-Dec	9-Dec
23	4-Jun	10-Jun	50	10-Dec	16-Dec
24	11-Jun	17-Jun	51	17-Dec	23-Dec
25	18-Jun	24-Jun	52	24-Dec	30-Dec
26	25-Jun	1-Jul	53	31-Dec	31-Dec
27	2-Jul	8-Jul			

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Final estimates of harvests and escapements of Pacific salmon returning to the transboundary Stikine, Taku, and Alsek rivers in 2017 are presented and compared with historical patterns. Average, unless defined otherwise, refers to the most recent 10-year average (2007–2016). Relevant information pertaining to the management of appropriate U.S. and Canadian fisheries is presented and the use of inseason management models is discussed. The TBR sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* enhancement projects are also reviewed.

Stikine River

The postseason estimate of the 2017 Stikine River sockeye salmon terminal run was 98,800 fish, of which approximately 67,300 fish were harvested in various fisheries including assessment/test fisheries. An estimated 31,500 Stikine River fish escaped to spawn; 2,900 fish were removed for brood stock, and an estimated 580 fish migrated to the barrier in the Tuya River and were not harvested. The terminal run was below average and the harvest was below average (even when Tuya was excluded). The Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon total weir count was 19,200 fish was within the goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish. The estimated spawning escapement of 11,700 mainstem Stikine River sockeye salmon was below the goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish. The estimated U.S. commercial harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon in Districts 106 and 108, including the Stikine River subsistence fishery, was 23,600 fish. The sockeye salmon harvest in the Canadian inriver commercial was 32,900 fish and the AF harvest was 8,600 fish. The inriver test fisheries harvested 1,900 sockeye salmon. Weekly inseason run projections from the SMM ranged from 141,900 to 154,300 sockeye salmon; the inseason model prediction was 154,300 fish, with a TAC of 94,200 fish. The postseason terminal run estimate was 98,800 fish and an AC estimate of 23,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon for each country, Canada harvested 191% and the U.S. harvested 108% of their respective TACs.

There were no directed fisheries for Stikine River Chinook salmon in either the U.S. or Canada in 2017. The 2017 Stikine River large Chinook salmon terminal run was estimated at 8,150 fish, of which approximately 800 fish were harvested in various fisheries. The estimated escapement of Stikine River large Chinook salmon was 7,210 fish; below both the escapement goal target of 17,400 fish and the escapement goal range 14,000 to 28,000 fish. The run and harvest were well below their respective averages. The Little Tahltan River large Chinook salmon escapement of 430 fish was well below the Canadian escapement target of 3,300 fish and below the lower bound of the Canadian target range of 2,700 to 5,300 fish. The estimated incidental U.S. commercial harvest of Stikine River Chinook salmon in Districts 108 gillnet, test, troll, subsistence, and sport fisheries was 210 fish. The estimated Canadian incidental commercial, Aboriginal, assessment/test, and sport fisheries harvest was 600 fish. Managers used only model outputs in 2017 to generate inseason run sizes after SW 20. The extremely low catches at the Kakwan Point tagging site and the lack of early assessment and commercial fisheries did not allow the use of MR data inseason. The model projections of inseason run size were consistent throughout the course of the fishery in predicting a terminal run size that was substantially lower than the

preseason expectation of 18,300 large Chinook salmon. Weekly inseason run size projections ranged from less than 14,000 to less than 10,000 large Chinook salmon.

The 2017 run size of Stikine River coho salmon cannot be quantified. The U.S. harvest of Stikine River coho salmon is also unknown since there is no stock identification program for this species. Mixed stock coho salmon harvest in District 106 49,400 fish (19% Alaska hatchery) and District 108 was 13,700 fish (10% Alaska hatchery). The Canadian inriver coho salmon harvest of 5,500 fish was above average. The annual aerial surveys indicated an average return to the 6 index sites that were surveyed by Canada. The inseason weekly CPUE of coho salmon from the lower Stikine River Canadian fishery was above average.

Taku River

The estimate of the 2017 Taku River sockeye salmon terminal run is 213,400 fish; 199,300 wild fish, and 14,200 hatchery fish. The U.S. harvested 68,500 wild fish, Canada harvested 27,600 wild fish, and the estimated above border spawning escapement was 103,200 wild sockeye salmon. The terminal run size was above average while the wild fish escapement was average and above the goal range of 71,000 to 80,000 fish. The U.S. and Canada harvested an estimated 70% and 105% of their respective ACs calculated using a 79% / 21% (U.S./Canada) harvest sharing split based on enhanced fish production.

The estimated 2017 Taku River large Chinook salmon terminal run was 8,650 fish; above border run was 8,470 fish and spawning escapement was 8,220 fish. The run was the lowest on record and the harvests were well below average. The total harvest of large Chinook salmon in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River was 250 fish. The traditional District 111 mixed stock drift gillnet fishery total harvest was 1,080 Chinook salmon of all sizes and an estimated 140 Taku River large Chinook salmon.

The estimated above border run of Taku River coho salmon in 2017 is 65,700 fish, which was 66% of average. The Canadian inriver commercial harvest was 7,800 coho salmon. After all Canadian harvests are subtracted from the above border run the above border spawning escapement is estimated at 57,900 coho salmon, slightly above the bottom end of the newly adopted escapement goal range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish. The U.S. harvest of 13,500 coho salmon in the traditional District 111 mixed stock fishery was well below average. Alaskan hatcheries contributed an estimated 800 fish, or 5% of the District 111 harvest.

Alsek River

The 2017 Alsek River harvest of 5,000 sockeye salmon in the U.S. commercial fishery was below average. The Canadian inriver recreational fishery reported a harvest of 40 sockeye salmon while the Aboriginal food fishery harvest was approximately 580 fish. The Klukshu River weir count of 3,900 sockeye salmon was below average and the escapement of 3,700 fish was below the escapement goal range of 7,500 to 11,000 fish. The count of 1,100 early run sockeye salmon (i.e. through August 15) and the late run count of 2,800 fish were both below average.

The 450 Chinook salmon counted through the Klukshu River weir was below average and the estimated escapement (440 fish) was below the escapement goal range of 800 to 1,200 Chinook salmon. The U.S. Dry Bay harvest of 130 large Chinook salmon was below average. The Canadian recreational and Aboriginal fishery harvests of 60 and 10 fish, respectively, were both below average.

Current stock assessment programs prevent an accurate comparison of the Alsek River coho salmon run with historical runs. There was minimal effort during the U.S. Dry Bay coho salmon fishery and harvest figures are negligible. The Canadian recreational and Aboriginal fisheries harvested no coho salmon. The operation of the Klukshu River weir does not provide a complete enumeration of coho salmon into this system since it is removed before the run is complete.

Enhancement

In 2017, eggs and milt were collected from sockeye salmon at Tahltan, Tatsamenie, and Trapper lakes. An estimated 3.85 million eggs were collected at Tahltan Lake, 2.0 million eggs at Tatsamenie Lake, and 280 thousand eggs at Trapper Lake. Prior to the start of egg collection at Tahltan Lake, Canada revised the egg-take goal to 3.5 million sockeye salmon eggs based on actual escapement into Tahltan Lake and matching estimated enhanced smolt production to expected wild smolt production. Canadian technical staff has determined that the fry from a 3.5 million level egg take can all be planted into Tahltan Lake without exceeding agreed to stocking guidelines.

In 2017, outplants of brood year 2016 sockeye salmon fry were as follows: 3.1 million fry into Tahltan Lake; 1.02 million fry were released directly and 138 thousand net pen reared fry were released into Tatsamenie Lake; and 212,000 fry were released into Trapper Lake. Green-egg to planted-fry survivals were 59%, 68% and 68% for Tahltan, Tatsamenie and Trapper lakes; respectively.

Adult sockeye salmon otoliths were processed inseason by the ADF&G otolith lab to estimate weekly contribution of fish from U.S./Canada TBR fry planting programs to District 106, 108, and 111 drift gillnet fisheries and to Canadian lower commercial and test fisheries in the Stikine and Taku rivers. Postseason estimates of stocked fish to Alaskan harvests were 7,152 Stikine River fish to District 106 and 108, and 6,100 Taku River fish to District 111. Postseason estimates of stocked fish to Canadian fisheries included 16,600 fish to Stikine River fisheries and 2,800 fish to the Taku River fisheries.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents estimates of the 2017 harvest and escapement data for Pacific salmon runs to the transboundary Stikine, Taku, and Alsek rivers and describes management actions taken during the season. Harvest and effort data are presented by week, for each river for both U.S. and Canadian fisheries. Spawning escapement data for most species are reported from weir counts or other escapement monitoring techniques. Joint enhancement activities on the Stikine and Taku rivers are also summarized.

The TTC met prior to the season to update joint management, stock assessment and enhancement plans and determine preseason forecasts and outlooks for run strengths and initial TAC estimates for the various species and rivers. The results of this meeting are summarized in: PSC TTC, TCTR (13)-3 Salmon Management and Enhancement Plans for the Stikine, Taku and Alsek Rivers, 2017.

Run reconstruction analyses are conducted on the sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* and Chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha* runs to the Stikine and Taku rivers and to the Taku River for coho salmon *O. kisutch* for the purpose of evaluating the stocks and the fisheries managed for these stocks. No estimates of marine harvest are made for Alaskan fisheries outside of District 106 and 108 for Stikine River stocks, District 111 for Taku River stocks and Subdistrict 182-30 & 31 for Alsek River stocks.

STIKINE RIVER

Stikine River salmon are harvested by U.S. commercial drift gillnet and troll fisheries as well as recreational and subsistence fisheries in Alaskan Districts 106 and 108, by Canadian commercial gillnet and assessment/test fisheries located in the lower and upper Stikine River, and by a Canadian AF in the upper portion of the river (Figure 1). In addition, Canadian terminal area fisheries are occasionally operated in the lower Tuya River and/or at Tahltan Lake when escapements are estimated to include excess salmon to spawning requirements (ESSR). A recreational fishery also exists in the Canadian sections of the Stikine River drainage. In 1995, a U.S. personal use fishery was established in the lower Stikine River; no harvests were reported in this fishery in 1995 through 2000. Approximately 30 sockeye salmon were harvested in 2001, and the personal use fishery on the Stikine River was not open in 2002 and 2003. A U.S. subsistence fishery was opened in 2004 for sockeye salmon and in 2005 for Chinook and coho salmon.

In 1993, the U.S. spring experimental troll fishery near Wrangell was expanded to include two new areas in portions of District 106 and 108 to target hatchery Chinook salmon. In 1998 an additional area was included in a portion of District 108. The three areas in District 108 and one area in District 6 have remained unchanged and have opened in the absence of District 108 directed Stikine River Chinook salmon fisheries.

In May 2014, a landslide occurred near the mouth of the Tahltan River. The landslide deposited approximately 8,000 m³ of debris into the river which may have restricted access to Tahltan River Chinook and sockeye salmon spawning sites until mid-July 2014. For the 2014 season, Canada estimated that approximately 70% and 7% of the Chinook and

sockeye salmon respectively failed to access their traditional spawning grounds located above the landslide. In March 2015 select boulders at the landslide were demolished using an industrial expansion compound set into drill holes within the boulders. The resulting fragments were displaced downstream by manual labor and by the erosional effects of the spring freshet. The exercise resulted in an increase in the channel width, ridding the site of a “pinch point” where it was observed that salmon struggled in their attempts to ascend the river in 2014. In 2015, Chinook salmon were observed attempting to negotiate the landslide from late May to late June with successful passage confirmed June 28 and after (on average approximately 50% of the fish enter the Tahltan River by late June). In 2015 during very low flow regimes, some sockeye salmon were observed being rejected from the landslide channel; moreover, several sockeye salmon carcasses were observed below the landslide. In 2016 and 2017, water levels were generally conducive to fish passage and Chinook and sockeye salmon were observed successfully passing the landslide.

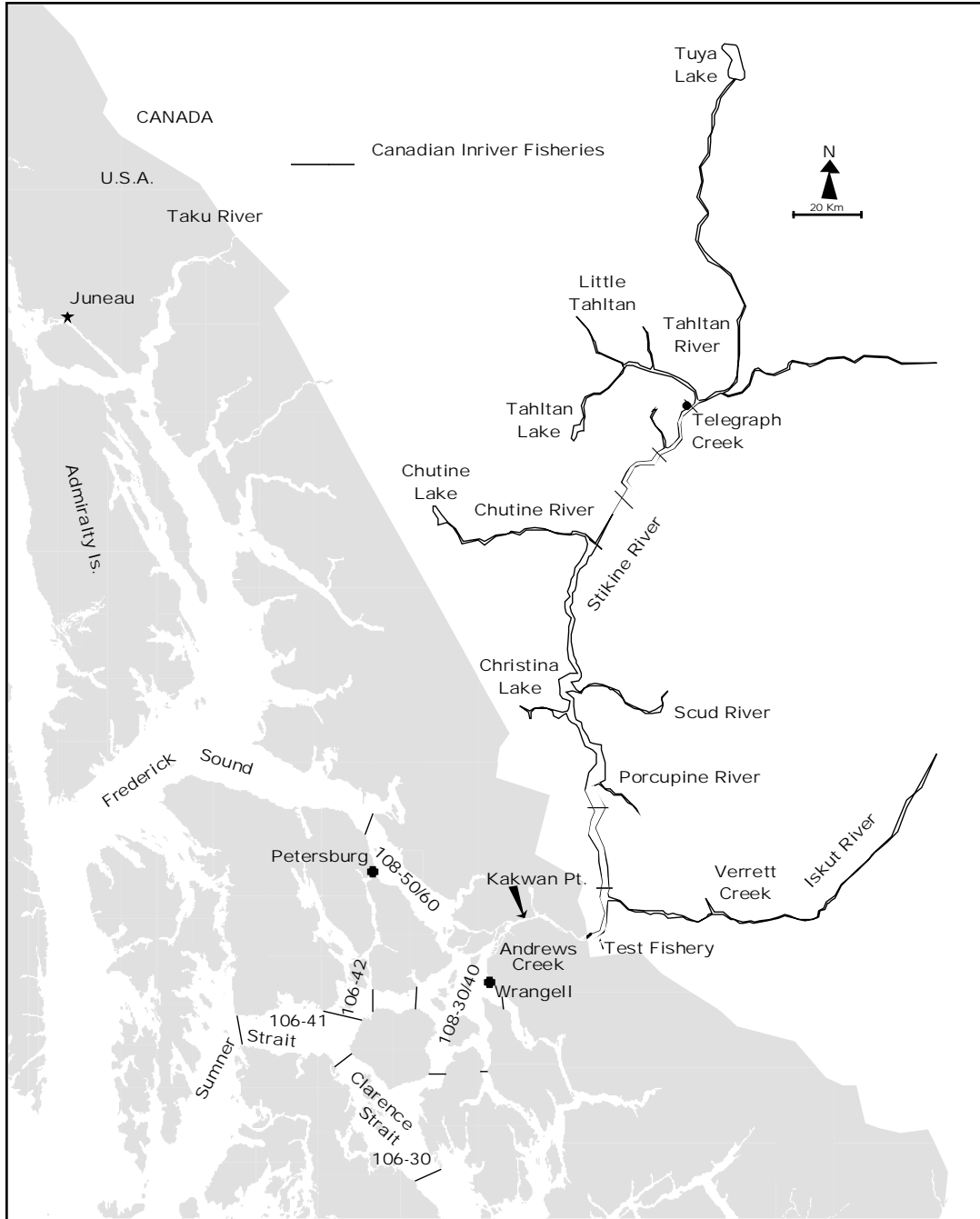


Figure 1. The Stikine River and principal U.S. and Canadian fishing areas.

Harvest Regulations and the Joint Management Model

Fishing arrangements in place for salmon originating from the Canadian portion of the Stikine River watershed are provided in Annex IV, Chapter 1 of the PST and can be found at: <http://www.psc.org/pubs/treaty.pdf>. These arrangements include: directed fisheries for Chinook salmon; continuation of a U.S. subsistence fishery on Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon stocks within the U.S. section of the Stikine River; continuation of coho salmon harvest shares; and, a sockeye salmon harvest sharing arrangement based on the presumed production of enhanced fish.

As in most previous years, the TTC met prior to the season to update joint management and enhancement plans, develop run forecasts, and determine new parameters for input into the inseason Chinook and sockeye salmon run projection models. The Chinook salmon model is referred to as the SCMM and served as a key management tool governing weekly fishing regimes for Stikine River Chinook salmon. The SCMM, however, was complemented inseason with a concurrent MR study and other inriver assessment methods. The sockeye salmon model is referred to as the SMM. The SMM was complemented inseason with concurrent inriver run size estimates based on fishery performance against historical fishery performance and run size estimates.

Chinook Salmon

The SCMM model is based on the linear regression (correlation) between weekly cumulative CPUE of large Chinook salmon at the tagging site, located near the mouth of the Stikine River, and terminal run size based on MR studies conducted in 1996–2016. Most of the CPUE and run size data sets (CPUE vs. run size) are significantly correlated, although there are statistical challenges with the SCMM at low CPUE levels such as those seen in 2017 as they lie outside of the established relationship. Generalized inseason model estimates were generated commencing in SW 21 but were primarily for information purposes as there were no directed inriver commercial fisheries (Table 1). Traditional mark–recapture estimates based on the cumulative ratio of tagged-to-untagged fish observed in the inriver commercial fishery were unavailable due to low catch rates during the first event and the lack of directed commercial fisheries (second event). The SCMM was the only available indication of run strength during the Chinook salmon reporting period. In order to abide by Annex IV, Chapter 1, Paragraph 3(a)(3)(vii), which obliges the Parties to apportion their overall TAC by historical weekly run timing, weekly fishery openings were announced based on weekly guideline harvests.

The preseason run size estimate of 18,300 large Chinook salmon was below the threshold run size limit of 28,100 fish (Table 1); hence, there were no directed Chinook salmon fisheries in the U.S. and Canada. The threshold number is the sum of the midpoint escapement goal (21,000 fish) + the Canadian BLC (2,300 fish) + the U.S. BLC (3,400 fish) + the inriver assessment/test fishery harvest (1,400 fish). In conjunction with the AC associated with the directed fishery, both U.S. and Canada are permitted a base level catch harvested as bycatch taken in the course of the targeted sockeye salmon net fisheries and Chinook salmon taken in traditional recreational fisheries. In response to conservation

concerns for Chinook salmon in 2017, the Canadian directed sockeye salmon fishery opening was delayed by one week (to SW 26) to avoid Chinook salmon bycatch, and once the sockeye fishery opened, fishermen were encouraged to release all Chinook salmon bycatch with a chance of survival.

Table 1. Stikine River large Chinook salmon run size based on the Stikine Chinook Management Model and mark–recapture estimates, and other methods, and weekly inseason harvest estimates from the District 108 gillnet, sport, troll, and subsistence fisheries and the inriver assessment/test, Canadian gillnet, and sport fisheries, 2017.

SW	Start Date	Terminal Run	
		Estimate	Method
19	7-May	18,300	Preseason
20	14-May	18,300	Preseason
21	21-May	18,300	SCMM
22	28-May	<14,000	SCMM
23	4-Jun	<14,000	SCMM
24	11-Jun	<10,000	SCMM
25	18-Jun	<10,000	SCMM
26	25-Jun	<10,000	SCMM
27	2-Jul	<10,000	SCMM
28	9-Jul	<10,000	SCMM
29	16-Jul	<10,000	SCMM

The preseason forecast for the Stikine River large Chinook salmon terminal run was approximately 18,300 large Chinook salmon (Table 1), which indicated a run size characterized as below average. Joint Canadian and U.S. inseason predictions of terminal run size ranged from less than 14,000 to less than 10,000 large Chinook salmon (Table 1). Project biologists used the daily harvest and effort data transmitted from the Kakwan Point tagging site and from the commercial fishing grounds to make weekly run projections based on the SCMM model. Joint weekly run size estimates were calculated on Wednesday or Thursday of the current week. Given the very low run strength and paucity of spaghetti tags recovered inseason, managers used the preseason forecast during SW 19–21 and used only the SCMM to generate a directional estimate (i.e. <10,000) weekly through the remainder of the Chinook salmon reporting period. Point estimates were not statistically defensible due to the inseason model data lying outside of the established relationship to CPUE and run size as determined by the MR. The first inseason estimate was generated in SW 21. Based on postseason MR data from Chinook salmon bycatch in the directed inriver commercial fisheries, tag recoveries from Verrett and Little Tahltan river escapement sampling, and the U.S. harvest from District 108, the postseason estimate of the terminal run size of Stikine Chinook salmon was 8,131 large Chinook salmon, which is similar to the final inseason SCMM model estimate of less than 10,000 large Chinook salmon in SW 29 (Table 1). The 2017 Little Tahltan River escapement of 428 large Chinook salmon represents 6% of the total Stikine River escapement of 7,206 large fish, close to the average of approximately 7% (note that this average has declined significantly in the last ten years).

Sockeye Salmon

The preseason forecast for the Stikine River sockeye salmon run was approximately 185,000 fish (Table 2), and characterized as an above average run. The forecast included approximately 58,000 natural Tahltan sockeye salmon, 52,000 enhanced Tahltan fish, 24,000 enhanced Tuya sockeye salmon, and 51,000 mainstem sockeye salmon. The preseason forecast was used for management purposes for SW 26 and 27 and the SMM was used beginning in SW 28. The Canadian lower river commercial fishery opening was delayed for one week from SW 25 to SW 26 to address Chinook salmon conservation concerns.

Starting in SW 28, weekly inputs of the harvest, effort, and stock composition were entered into the SMM to provide weekly forecasts of run size and TAC. Specific inputs include proportion Tahltan/Tuya from egg diameters, proportion enhanced Tuya from thermal mark analyses of otoliths in the Canadian lower river test (when in operation) and commercial fisheries; the upper river harvest in the AF and upper river commercial fishery; the catch, effort and assumed stock composition in Subdistrict 106-41 (Sumner Strait), Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait), and District 108.

The SMM provides inseason projections of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run, including: the Tahltan stock (wild and enhanced combined); the stocked Tuya stock; and the mainstem stocks. The SMM predicts run size for each week of the fisheries using linear regression of historical stock specific harvest data and cumulative CPUE. It breaks the stock proportions in District 106 and 108 harvests, using historical postseason scale pattern analysis (SPA), into triggers of run size for Tahltan and Mainstem; the averages used each week depended upon whether the run was judged to be below average (0–40,000 fish), average (40,000–80,000 fish), or above average (+80,000 fish). The SMM for 2017 was based on CPUE data from 1994 to 2016 from the Alaska District 106 fishery and the Canadian commercial fishery in the lower river and from the lower Stikine River test fishery from 1986 to 2004. The enhanced Tuya and Tahltan stock proportions are adjusted inseason based on the analysis of otolith samples taken in Districts 106 and 108 harvests.

Generally, the SMM has used the Canadian Lower River Commercial (LRCF) fishery CPUE to estimate the inriver run size; however, the Lower River Test fishery CPUE data was available to enter into the SMM model to compare and contrast the respective run sizes generated from each of the inputs. In 2017 the upper commercial fishing zone (Flood fishery) was not opened for harvest; in years that it is opened, the harvest and effort from this area are excluded from the CPUE and not used in the model estimate. The annual weekly CPUE values were adjusted in order to make the current year data comparable with historical CPUE. For example, during 1979–1994 and 2000–2004, 2010–2016, only one net per license was permitted, while in 1996–1999 and 2005–2009 two nets per license were allowed. Only one net was permitted in the 2017 fishing season.

The Stikine Forecasting Management Model (SFMM) was also used in season, as decided by the TTC. The SFMM and test results were summarized in: PSC Technical report No.

38 Stikine Sockeye Salmon Management Model: Improving Management Uncertainty. This model was based on a second order polynomial relationship between weekly cumulative harvest or CPUE in District 106-41 and yearly run size. Triggers of run size for the Tahltan stock were $\leq 98,000$ fish or $>98,000$ fish in the District 106-41 fishery, and 0, $<46,000$ fish, or $>175,000$ fish in the District 108 fishery. Triggers were not used for the mainstem stock. Additional model runs using cumulative harvest or CPUE in the District 108 sockeye salmon area was also tested. The sockeye salmon area harvest and CPUE in District 108 does not include 108-20 and 108-10 fishing areas, or midweek openings.

Table 2. Weekly forecasts of run size and total allowable harvest for Stikine River sockeye salmon as estimated inseason by the Stikine Management Model and other methods, 2017.

SW	Start	Terminal	Method	TAC			Cumulative Harvest	
	Date	Estimate		Total	U.S.	Canada	U.S.	Canada
Model runs generated by Canada								
26	25-Jun	185,000	Preseason Forecast	129,200	64,600	64,600		2
27	2-Jul	185,000	Preseason Forecast	129,200	64,600	64,600		4,232
28	9-Jul	140,089	SMM	84,289	42,145	42,145		11,465
29	16-Jul	150,757	SMM	94,957	47,479	47,479		21,735
30	23-Jul	141,974	SMM	86,174	43,087	43,087		30,507
31	30-Jul	143,490	SMM	87,690	43,845	43,845		35,788
32	6-Aug	147,631	SMM	91,831	45,916	45,916		38,556
33	13-Aug	150,411	SMM	94,611	47,306	47,306		39,358
34	20-Aug	154,279	SMM	98,479	49,240	49,240		41,749
Model runs generated by the U.S.								
25	18-Jun	185,000	Preseason Forecast	129,200	64,600	64,600	1,000	
26	25-Jun	185,000	Preseason Forecast	129,200	64,600	64,600	5,116	
27	2-Jul	185,000	Preseason Forecast	129,200	64,600	64,600	11,724	
28	9-Jul	140,089	SMM	84,289	42,145	42,145	16,629	
29	9-Jul	150,757	SMM	90,246	45,123	45,123	19,772	
30	16-Jul	141,974	SMM	81,686	40,843	40,843	21,178	
31	23-Jul	143,490	SMM	82,968	41,484	41,484	21,917	
32	30-Jul	147,631	SMM	87,291	43,646	43,646	22,844	
33	6-Aug	150,411	SMM	90,221	45,110	45,110	23,411	
Postseason estimate				43,608	21,804	21,804	23,609	67,266

Harvest does not include test fishery

Table 3. Terminal run reconstruction for Stikine River sockeye salmon, 2017.

	All Tahltan	Mainsterr	Tuya	Total	Tahltan	
				Stikine	EnhancedTahltan	WildTahltan
Total Count ^a	19,241	11,678	583	31,502	10,044	9,197
Natural Spawning	16,332				8,525	7,807
Broodstock	2,909				1,518	1,391
Excess ^c			583			
Tahltan weir Biological Samples	0		0	0	0	0
ESSR Harvest ^b	0			0		
est mort. at rockslide	0				0	0
Canadian Harvest						
Aboriginal	5,111	534	2,933	8,578	847	4,264
Upper Commercial	204	25	93	322	28	176
Lower Commercial	22,823	6,325	3,701	32,849	8,763	14,060
Total	28,138	6,884	6,726	41,749	9,639	18,500
% Harvest	65.7%	49.2%	79.0%	63.9%	27.4%	32.8%
Test Fishery Harvest	1,270	536	103	1,908	532	738
Tuya Test	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Canadian harvest (plus biological samples)	29,408	7,420	6,829	43,657	10,170	19,237
Above Border Run	48,649	19,098	7,412	75,159	20,214	28,435
U.S. Harvest ^a						
106-41&42	6,732	1,511	830	9,072	2,301	4,431
106-30	211	443	63	717	97	114
108	6,637	4,730	727	12,093	2,485	4,153
Subsistence	1,118	439	170	1,727	429	689
Total	14,698	7,122	1,790	23,609	5,311	9,386
% Harvest	34.3%	50.8%	21.0%	36.1%	35.5%	33.7%
Test Fishery Harvest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terminal Run	63,347	26,220	9,202	98,768	25,526	37,821
Escapement Goal	24,000	30,000	0			
Terminal Excess ^d			3,671			
Total TAC	38,077	0	5,531	43,608		
Total Harvest ^e	44,106	14,542	8,619	67,266		
Canada TAC	19,038	0	2,766	21,804		
Actual Harvest ^f	28,138	6,884	6,726	41,749		
% of total TAC	148%		243%	191%		
U.S. TAC	19,038	0	2,766	21,804		
Actual Harvest ^f	14,698	7,122	1,790	23,609		
% of total TAC	77%		65%	108%		

^a Total count of fish pass the traditional fisheries.

^b Harvest allowed in terminal areas under the Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirement license.

^c Fish returning to the Tuya system are not able to access the lake where they originated due to velocity barriers.

^d The number of Tuya fish that should be passed through traditional fisheries in order to harvest the Tuya stock at the same rate as the Tahltan stock to ensure adequate spawning escapement for Tahltan fish.

^e Includes traditional, ESSR, and test fishery Harvestes.

^f Does not include ESSR or test fishery Harvestes.

^g U.S. harvest estimate differs from Joint Interception Committee estimate because no estimates are made for Harvestes other than in the listed fisheries.

U.S. Fisheries

The 2017 District 106 drift gillnet fishery was open for 41 days from June 18 through October 3. Total fishing time was below average (48 days). Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were open simultaneously each week throughout the season. Weekly participation was near average for the first three quarters of the openings and below average for the last quarter and ranged between 75 permits in SW 33 to 14 permits in SW 40. Total season effort in boat days was 2,263 and was below the average of 2,753 boat days.

District 106 drift gillnet fishery salmon total harvest was below average and included: 1,521 Chinook, 45,005 sockeye, 49,382 coho, 302,033 pink, and 234,349 chum salmon. Chum salmon harvest was well above average and the pink salmon harvest was above average, while the Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon harvests were below average. An estimated 986 Chinook salmon in the District 106 harvest (65%) were of Alaska hatchery origin. An estimated 9,789 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in District 106, approximately 22% of the harvest. An estimated 9,553 coho salmon in the District 106 harvest (19%) were of Alaska hatchery origin.

Stikine River sockeye salmon harvests in the two major fishing areas of District 106 were markedly different. In the Sumner Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-41) 28,444 sockeye salmon were harvested, of which 9,072 fish were estimated to be Stikine River sockeye salmon which contributed 32% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict. In the Clarence Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-30) 16,561 sockeye salmon were harvested, of which an estimated 717 fish were estimated to be Stikine River sockeye salmon and contributed 4% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict.

The District 108 drift gillnet fishery was opened for a total of 43 days starting June 25. Total fishing time was below average (51 days) excluding periods in years when directed Chinook salmon fishing occurred. District 108 closed concurrently with District 106 on October 3. Participation in District 108 was below average most weeks, with the exception of SWs 29 and 30. The total season effort of 1,380 boat days was well below the average of 2,028 boat days.

District 108 drift gillnet salmon total harvest was below average and included: 3,817 Chinook, 14,282 sockeye, 13,592 coho, 49,027 pink and 177,119 chum salmon. Similar to District 106, the harvests of pink and chum salmon were above average, while Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon harvests were below average. Large Chinook salmon harvested in District 108 drift gillnet fishery from SWs 26 through 29 totaled 2,221 fish. Genetic stock analysis identified 19 large Chinook salmon harvested through SW 29 as above border Stikine River origin. In the District 108 drift gillnet fishery an estimated 12,093 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested which contributed to 85% of the District 108 sockeye salmon harvest. An estimated 10% (1,323 fish) of the District 108 coho salmon harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin.

The Stikine River Chinook salmon preseason forecast of 18,300 fish was insufficient to allow directed fisheries in District 108. Due to poor performance of Chinook salmon

fisheries in Southeast Alaska, restrictions were implemented in the Districts 106 and 108 gillnet fisheries to conserve Chinook salmon. In District 106, a six-inch maximum mesh restriction was in place for the first two openings. In District 108, in addition to a one week delay of the initial opening; time, area, and mesh restrictions were also implemented through SW 28.

In 2017, U.S. subsistence fisheries targeting sockeye and coho salmon occurred on the Stikine River and were managed by the USFS; however, the directed subsistence Chinook salmon fishery was not opened. Subsistence fishing was restricted to federally qualified users and required a permit issued by the USFS to participate and was restricted from marine waters to the U.S./Canadian border. Fishing in “clearwater” tributaries, side channels, or at stock assessment sites was also prohibited. Annual guideline harvest levels were 600 sockeye and 400 coho salmon. Allowable gear for the fishery included: dipnets, spears, gaffs, rod and reel, beach seine, and gillnets not exceeding 15 fathoms in length with mesh size no larger than 5½ inches were allowed. A total of 14 Chinook salmon was harvested incidentally during the subsistence sockeye salmon fishery through SW 29. Subsistence fishing was allowed from June 21 through July 31 to target sockeye salmon and from August 1 through October 1 to target coho salmon. In 2017, a total of 130 permits were issued and the estimated harvests included 14 large Chinook, 1,727 sockeye, and 117 coho salmon.

U.S. harvest of large Stikine River Chinook salmon in all District 108 fisheries were minimal and well below the U.S. BLC. The estimated harvest of large Stikine River Chinook salmon by the District 108 drift gillnet fishery through SW 29 was 18 fish based on GSI. The District 108 Spring Troll hatchery access fishery began May 1 and was restricted to one hatchery access area near Anita Bay. Open time was limited to four openings of two days each and closed on May 24. Commercial trolling remained closed in District 108 until the opening of the Summer Troll fishery on July 1. Harvest of large Stikine River Chinook salmon in the District 108 troll fisheries was estimated to be 35 fish based on CWT data. The District 108 sport fishery was restricted to 1 Chinook salmon bag and possession limit beginning May 1 and beginning May 25 waters near the terminus of the Stikine River were closed to sport fishing. Harvest of Stikine River Chinook salmon in the sport fishery is estimated to be 139 fish based on GSI. Cumulative U.S. District 108 base level fishery harvest by all gear groups through SW 29 was estimated to be 193 fish, well below the U.S. BLC of 3,400 large Stikine River Chinook salmon.

Stikine River sockeye salmon preseason forecast indicated an above average terminal run size of 185,000 fish, with a resulting U.S. AC of 62,000 fish (Table 2). Preseason forecasts were the primary basis used for management during SW's 25 through 27. Inseason estimates of terminal run sizes were first produced on a weekly basis beginning in SW 27 and were used from SW 28 through the end of season with the final inseason estimate being produced in SW 33. Inseason abundance estimates were variable and ranged between 136,000 and 154,000 fish. The postseason Stikine River sockeye salmon run estimate of 98,768 fish resulted in an U.S. AC of 21,804 sockeye salmon. The total U.S. harvest was estimated to be 23,609 fish, based on GSI analysis (Table 3).

While District 108 remained closed for the initial directed sockeye salmon opening in SW 25, District 106 opened at 12:00 noon on Sunday, June 18, for an initial period of 2 days with a six inch maximum gillnet mesh restriction in place. On the grounds surveys indicated an abundance of sockeye salmon below the level to warrant additional fishing time. Effort was comprised of 11 boats in Clarence Strait (106-30), 42 boats in Sumner Strait (106-41). An estimated 960 Stikine River sockeye salmon were caught in the District 106 drift gillnet fishery this week.

Districts 106 and 108 drift gillnet fisheries opened for an initial 2 days in SW 26 (June 25–July 1) with a six-inch mesh restriction in both districts. The opening was initially planned for 3 days based on the preseason forecast of Stikine River sockeye salmon and anticipated effort but was reduced to 2 days due to the low returns of Stikine River Chinook salmon. Additionally, an expanded area off the Stikine River delta in District 108 was closed. Harvest rates of sockeye salmon were below average in both districts. Given the allowable catch associated with the preseason forecast of Stikine River sockeye salmon, low effort, and associated harvest levels observed during the on the grounds surveys, a 24-hour extension occurred. An estimated 3,895 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested this week with the majority (2,650 fish) being harvested in District 106. During SW 26, 30 boats fished in Sumner Strait, 38 boats fished in Clarence Strait, and 23 boats fished in District 108.

Both districts were opened for an initial 3 days in SW 27 (July 2–July 8) beginning at noon Sunday. Mesh and area restrictions continued to be in place in District 108. On the grounds surveys indicated that a majority of the fleet were targeting enhanced salmon returning to Anita Bay. Improvements to sockeye salmon harvest rates were observed for participants targeting sockeye in both districts. Considering effort levels, sockeye abundance and the preseason forecast, both districts were extended for one day and District 108 opened for an additional one day mid-week opening. There were 32 boats in Sumner Strait, 27 boats in Clarence Strait, and 47 boats in District 108. An estimated 6,232 Stikine River sockeye salmon were caught this week; 2,729 fish in District 106 and 3,504 fish in District 108.

During SW 28 (July 9–July 15), Districts 106 and 108 were opened for an initial 4 days with an additional 1-day midweek opening in District 108. The first inseason forecast of Stikine River sockeye salmon terminal run size generated for this week was 140,100 fish with a resultant U.S. AC of 39,400 fish, which was considerably below the preseason forecasts (Table 2). However, on the grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet in both districts indicated average sockeye salmon abundance for boats targeting sockeye. This combined with good inriver harvests indicated that the SMM was not responding well, which is typical for initial model outputs. The U.S. cumulative harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon through SW 28 was estimated to be 15,478 fish. Effort was below average with 30 boats in Clarence Strait, 19 boats in Sumner Strait, and 53 boats in District 108.

Districts 106 and 108 were opened for an initial 3 days during SW 29 (July 16–July 22). Effort increased to near average in District 106 with 25 boats in Clarence Strait and 33 boats in Sumner Strait. Harvest rates of sockeye salmon in both subdistricts fell to below average. Effort in District 108 increased to above average with 65 boats making landings.

However, a majority of the fleet continued to target enhanced chum salmon in District 108. Surveys of fishermen targeting sockeye salmon in District 108 indicated that harvest rates of sockeye salmon continued to be near average. The SMM assessment provided a slight decrease with a projected run size of 136,300 sockeye salmon, which resulted in a U.S. AC of 37,600 fish (Table 2). District 8 opened for an additional 1-day mid-week opening to harvest available surplus Stikine River sockeye salmon. An estimated 2,572 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in SW 29 with a cumulative harvest of 18,050 fish.

Both districts were open for an initial 2 days during SW 30 (July 23–July 29). Opening time for District 106 was limited to 2 days for this week and the following week to allow McDonald Lake sockeye salmon to pass through the area. Run size estimates and the corresponding U.S. AC produced by the SMM increased in SW 30, which resulted in a U.S. AC of 40,800 fish (Table 2). Due to the available U.S. AC, District 108 opened for a 1-day mid-week opening. An estimated 1,318 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested by U.S. fisheries this week with a cumulative harvest of 19,368 fish. Effort included 34 boats in Clarence Strait, 19 boats in Sumner Strait, and 65 boats in District 108.

Sockeye salmon harvest fell sharply during SW 31 (July 30–August 5) and continued to decline each week until the end of the season. This was the final week for Stikine River sockeye salmon management. Both districts were open for an initial 2 days. The inseason forecast for SW 31 estimated a terminal run size of 143,500 Stikine River sockeye salmon with an available U.S. AC of 41,500 fish. The cumulative U.S. harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon this week was 20,067 fish. On the grounds surveys indicated that sockeye salmon harvest rates were below average in both districts with near average effort in District 106 and above average in District 108. Additionally, historical run timing for Stikine River sockeye consisted mostly of the mainstem component of the run during this time of year. Recent model runs indicated a below average return of the mainstem component coupled with very little surplus in the mainstem portion of the AC. With poor sockeye salmon harvest rates and mainstem AC concerns, no additional time occurred. Effort included 29 boats fishing in Clarence Strait, 23 boats in Sumner Strait, and 53 boats in District 108. An estimated 1,815 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 106 and 108 drift gillnet fisheries through the remainder of the season.

During SWs 32 through 35 (August 6–September 2), both Districts 106 and 108 were managed based on pink salmon abundance. That portion of Section 6-D in District 106 along the Etolin Island shoreline was closed to gillnet fishing from SW 32 through SW 35 by regulation. Three day openings occurred in SW 32 through 34. SW 35 was open for 2 days. Effort in both districts was below average during most openings of this of this period.

Beginning in SW 36 (September 3–September 9), management emphasis transitioned from pink salmon to wild coho salmon abundance. Prior to the switch to coho salmon management, 27,816 coho salmon, approximately 56% of the total District 106 harvest, had been harvested. The hatchery contribution was approximately 5,491 fish in District 106 prior to SW 36 and was comprised primarily of Neck Lake/Burnett Inlet enhanced summer coho salmon. During the coho salmon management period, coho salmon harvests

were below average in District 106 with an estimated harvest of 4,062 hatchery fish and 17,504 wild coho salmon. Harvest of wild coho salmon in District 108 was also below average with an estimated harvest of 12,181 fish. However, wild coho salmon harvest rates ended up above average during the coho management period for District 108. Both districts opened for 2 days each week during the coho management period (Table 15). The 2017 drift gillnet season concluded at noon on Tuesday, October 3, in both districts.

Canadian Fisheries

Final harvests from the combined Canadian commercial, Aboriginal gillnet and recreational fisheries in the Stikine River in 2017 included; 722 large Chinook, 793 nonlarge Chinook, 41,749 sockeye, 5,502 coho, 337 chum, and 511 pink salmon. The test/terminal area fishery designed to target on Tuya bound fish at a site located in the mainstem Stikine River between the mouth of the Tahltan and the mouth of the Tuya River was not prosecuted in 2017.

The harvest of large and nonlarge Chinook salmon was well below average. The sockeye salmon harvest was below average. The estimate of the total contribution of sockeye salmon from the Canada/U.S. fry-stocking program to the combined Canadian Aboriginal and commercial fisheries was 16,365 fish, 38% of the harvest. The harvest of 5,502 coho salmon was above average.

The Chinook salmon assessment fishery was not conducted in 2017 in response to the poor preseason forecast and the decision to maximize the number of fish returning to the spawning grounds. A sockeye salmon test fishery was conducted for stock assessment purposes in the lower Stikine River from 21 June to 11 August, 2017. The test fishery was located immediately upstream from the Canada/U.S. border. Test fishery catches totaled 10 large Chinook, 23 nonlarge Chinook, 1,908 sockeye, 12 coho, 101 pink, 56 chum salmon, and 1 steelhead trout (all steelhead trout were released). The objectives of the sockeye salmon test fishery were similar to those in previous years: to provide inseason catch, stock ID and effort data for input, if necessary, into the SMM to estimate the inriver run size; and, to determine migratory timing and stock composition of the sockeye salmon run for use in the postseason estimations of the inriver sockeye salmon run.

The coho salmon test fishery was not conducted in the lower Stikine River in 2017.

Lower Stikine River Commercial Fishery

The Canadian commercial fishery on the lower Stikine River harvested 312 large Chinook, 610 nonlarge Chinook, 32,849 sockeye, 5,502 coho, 511 pink, and 337 chum salmon. A total of 216 steelhead trout were released in 2017; 258 large Chinook, 9 nonlarge 868 pink and 265 chum salmon were also released. For 2017, there was no directed Chinook salmon fishery. All the large Chinook salmon were incidentally harvested in the directed sockeye and coho salmon fisheries (SWs 26–36). The catch of sockeye salmon was below average and the coho salmon harvest was above average. Without a directed Chinook salmon fishery, the overall poor abundance of Chinook salmon, and the management measures implemented during the sockeye salmon fishery which were intended to reduce the harvest of Chinook salmon, the catch of large and nonlarge Chinook salmon was well below average.

Typically, the effort in the directed Chinook salmon fishery averages a total of 168 licence days but there was no commercial Chinook fishery in 2017. Sockeye salmon were targeted for a total of 242 licence days, below the average of 311 licence days. The coho salmon fishery was opened for a total of 75 licence days, below the average of 96 licence days.

The stock composition of the lower river commercial fisher sockeye salmon harvest was 8,763 enhanced Tahltan fish, which accounted for 26.5% of the sockeye salmon harvest; 14,060 wild Tahltan sockeye salmon accounting for 42.5% of the harvest; 6,325 mainstem fish accounting for 20.9% of the harvest; and, 3,701 enhanced Tuya sockeye salmon accounted for 10.1% of the harvest (Table 3).

Typically, weekly Chinook and sockeye salmon guideline harvests, based on SCMM, SMM and MR forecasts of the TAC apportioned by average run timing and domestic and international allocation agreements, are developed each week to guide management decisions during the Chinook and sockeye salmon seasons. For 2017, weekly inseason run projections for Chinook salmon were not made as assessment information was largely absent due to the poor run size (which meant poor catches at Kakwan Point – influenced the SCMM) and the decision to limit all Chinook salmon harvest; therefore, reducing the likelihood that sufficient tags would be recovered to provide for inseason MR estimates. In most years, after SW 25, for the purpose of managing the lower river catch, 800 large Chinook salmon are allocated to the upper Stikine River fisheries. The allocation consists of 100, 20, and 680 large Chinook salmon in the recreational, upper commercial and aboriginal fisheries, respectively. In 2017, the allocation of Chinook salmon to the respective fisheries was not made as restrictions were put in place to reduce the harvest of Chinook salmon in all fisheries. A total of 8,000 sockeye salmon was allocated to the upper Stikine River commercial and AF. The remaining balance of the sockeye salmon TAC was allocated to the lower Stikine River commercial fishery. Particular attention was directed at the inriver run and escapement projections of the various sockeye salmon stock groupings. From SW 26 through SW 30, management emphasis was on the Tahltan and Tuya lake sockeye salmon stock groupings, after which time the sole focus was the management of mainstem sockeye salmon stocks through the end of the sockeye salmon fishery in SW 34. Unlike past years but similar to 2015 and 2016, the switch to the

mainstem sockeye management commenced in SW 31 versus SW 30. This action was in response to the continued relative strength of the Tahltan sockeye stock groupings beyond SW 29. The coho salmon management regime began on SW 35.

The preseason forecast of 18,300 large Chinook salmon was below the treaty agreed to threshold run size of 28,100 fish that would trigger a directed fishery. Therefore, a targeted commercial fishery was not prosecuted by Canada in 2017. In response to the poor Chinook salmon forecast and inseason escapement concerns, Canada made the decision to implement restrictions/modifications to the management of the directed sockeye salmon fishery in the lower Stikine River. If Chinook salmon escapement had not been a concern in 2017, the directed sockeye fishery would have opened on 18 June (SW 25) but in response to the Chinook salmon situation, the sockeye fishery did not commence until 26 June (SW 26) to allow for the majority of the Chinook salmon return to pass through the lower Stikine River. Additionally, licence holders were asked to release any large Chinook salmon deemed healthy (i.e. not gilled) that were incidentally caught in the sockeye salmon fishery. Openings in SW 26 were restricted to the daylight period to allow for set net use with a maximum of 30 minute soak times before picking the net in an effort to facilitate the release of healthy large Chinook salmon. The maximum mesh size for the directed sockeye salmon fishing period was kept at 14.0 cms (~5.5 inch) until the start of the coho salmon management period (SW 35) to further reduce interceptions and avoid gilling large Chinook salmon.

(Note: some of the catch figures listed in the following narrative may not match the final catch records listed in the tables. This is due to slight changes in the catches as a result of a postseason check of the catch slips, updated stock composition information, and assessment of Chinook salmon large versus nonlarge size ratios.)

In SW 26, the fishery opened (delayed by nine days) for sockeye salmon which was centered on the Tahltan stock group and was expected to remain so until SW 29. Fishers were permitted one net only and the commercial fishing area remained the same as recent years, which was from the Canada/U.S. border upstream to a location near the mouth of the Porcupine River. The area included the lower 10 km reach of the Iskut River. The use of set nets was permitted as long as net checks occurred no less than every 30 minutes. In order to facilitate the requirement, openings were restricted to daylight periods only to ensure fisher safety. The overall Canadian sockeye salmon AC of 64,600 including approximately 42,500 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon, 9,200 Tuya Lake sockeye salmon and 10,300 mainstem sockeye salmon was based on the preseason run size expectation of 185,000 fish.

The fishery was posted for an initial 12 hrs period commencing Tuesday noon, 27 June (SW 26). The guideline catch for sockeye salmon was 7,300 fish (including ~4,600 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon). Tahltan catch rates were above average for the first fishing period (93% small egg fish) while Chinook salmon catches were negligible. The decision was made to extend the fishery for three more 18 hrs periods. Catch rates continued to be above average for the remainder of the fishing period. Catches for the week were 59 large Chinook salmon and 4,152 sockeye salmon, including ~3,400 Tahltan Lake sockeye

salmon. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 81% Tahltan, 12% Tuya, and 7% mainstem sockeye salmon. The Tahltan sockeye salmon fbd was 113 versus an average of 57 fbd.

The fishery was posted for an initial 72 hrs period in SW 27 with a sockeye salmon guideline harvest of 12,100 fish, including 9,400 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. The weekly guideline was based on the preseason forecast. The harvest of approximately 2,500 Tahltan/Tuya sockeye salmon and low Chinook salmon catches after day 2 indicated that there was room to extend the fishery. The average fbd of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon prompted the decision to add an additional 24 hrs. The fishing conditions were very good due to below average and stable water levels. The final catches for the week consisted of 81 large Chinook, 157 nonlarge Chinook, and 5,767 sockeye salmon; including ~4,800 Tahltan Lake origin fish which was below the weekly guideline. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 83% Tahltan, 14% Tuya, and 3% mainstem sockeye salmon. The Tahltan sockeye salmon fbd was 117 which is the current average.

In SW 28 the fishery was posted for an initial 72 hrs period with a guideline harvest of ~6,000 sockeye salmon including 4,500 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. The run size generated from the SMM in SW 27 of 140,000 sockeye salmon included ~79,000 Tahltan Lake origin fish which was below the preseason forecast. Catch rates after day 2 continued to be well above average for this period (151 fbd versus 98) and the Tahltan/Tuya composition was holding at 94%, based on this, the fishery was extended for 24 hrs. The catch for the week consisted of 85 large Chinook and 7,575 sockeye salmon, including a harvest of ~6,100 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. The Chinook salmon harvest was well below average for SW 28. The harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon was above the guideline. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 81% Tahltan, 11% Tuya, and 8% mainstem sockeye salmon. The week's Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon fbd of 139 was well above average. Week 28 marks the historical peak of the Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon through the fishery; catches to date indicated the run timing appeared to be normal.

In SW 29 the fishery was posted for an initial 72 hrs opening with a guideline harvest of ~5,800 sockeye salmon, including 4,500 Tahltan sockeye salmon. This week's run size estimate indicated a run size of approximately 142,000 sockeye salmon. The Tahltan Lake component was estimated at 87,000 fish, below the preseason forecast but consistent with inseason information to date. Continued above average catch rates for Tahltan Lake sockeye after 2 days of fishing prompted a 24 hrs extension. This week's effort yielded a harvest of 41 large Chinook and 6,137 sockeye salmon. The Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon harvest of 3,900 fish was below the guideline harvest for the week. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 63% Tahltan, 12% Tuya, and 25% mainstem sockeye. Historically SW 29 marked the end of the Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon management regime; however, given the relative strength of Tahltan sockeye salmon (Tuya fish to a lesser degree), it was decided that Tahltan sockeye salmon abundance would govern management decisions into SW 30 as has been the case in recent years.

In SW 30 the fishery management regime remained focused on Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon abundance. The fishery was posted for an initial 48 hrs period with a guideline

harvest of ~3,400 sockeye salmon, including 2,600 Tahltan Lake sockeye. Again, the run size estimate was based on the SMM for the week. The terminal run estimate had decreased slightly to ~142,000 sockeye salmon, of which 89,000 were Tahltan fish. The continued strong catch rates after day one plus a Tahltan/Tuya composition of 73% prompted a 24 hrs extension. The harvest for the week was 24 large Chinook and 3,917 sockeye salmon, including a Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon harvest of 2,422 fish. The Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon harvest was below the weekly guideline. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 62% Tahltan, 8% Tuya, and 30% mainstem sockeye salmon. The Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon fbd was well above average (73 vs. 47 fbd), whereas the mainstem sockeye salmon fbd of 36 fish was below the average of 58 fish for this period, indicating that the mainstem sockeye salmon return may be below the forecast (~51,000). The fishery was conducted under below average water levels.

In SW 31, management decisions switched from a focus on Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon abundance to the abundance of mainstem sockeye salmon. The fishery was posted for an initial 48 hrs opening with a guideline harvest of ~2,100 sockeye salmon of which 600 were mainstem sockeye salmon. The run size projection increased slightly to ~143,000 sockeye salmon based on the SMM but the mainstem projection had diminished to ~38,000 fish which was well below the preseason expectation. The increase in overall run size was driven primarily by the above average contribution of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon in SW 30 and this had a negative impact on the mainstem sockeye salmon projection. The day one harvest of ~400 mainstem sockeye salmon and below average mainstem catch rates prompted the decision to hold the fishery at 48 hrs in light of the poor SMM projection. The weekly harvest was 11 large Chinook, 21 coho, and 2,455 sockeye salmon, including 1,097 mainstem fish. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 53% Tahltan, 2% Tuya, and 45% mainstem sockeye salmon. The mainstem sockeye salmon fbd of 50 was below the average of 59 fbd.

In SW 32, the fishery was posted for 24 hrs period with a guideline harvest of ~500 mainstem sockeye salmon. The TAC was based on an overall run size projection of ~148,000 sockeye salmon including 37,000 mainstem sockeye salmon generated by the SMM which was similar to the previous estimate. Consideration for an extension was not given due to the current mainstem sockeye salmon projection and weak CPUE for mainstem fish based on a 20 hrs hail for day one. The fishery was conducted under slightly below average water levels and harvested 4 large Chinook, 51 coho, and 632 sockeye salmon, including a mainstem sockeye salmon catch of 319 fish. The mainstem sockeye salmon fbd was 32 versus an average of 57 fbd.

In SWs 33 and 34, the fishery was held to a 24 hrs period for each of the weeks. Terminal run projections made by the SMM had improved somewhat to ~154,000 sockeye salmon with only 38,000 of those being mainstem fish. By the end of SW 34, Canada had harvested ~6,800 mainstem sockeye salmon which was above an AC of ~2,800. Catch rates for mainstem sockeye salmon improved to average for SW 33 and above average for SW 34 which were 36 and 44 fbd respectively. Fishing conditions were generally good with near average water levels and effort dropped from 11 licences in SW 33 to only 7 licences in SW 34.

In SW 35, the fishery was opened for an initial 72 hrs period with the management objective focused on coho salmon abundance. A total of 11 licences were fished. The guideline harvest on coho salmon was 5,000 fish for the season with the intention of spreading the harvest over SW 35 and 36. The CPUE in the commercial fishery was 60 fbd above the average of 34. After 2 days of fishing, the fishery was extended for 24 hrs. The harvest was 2,512 coho and 857 sockeye salmon, ~75% were mainstem sockeye salmon.

In SW 36, the fishery was opened for an initial 72 hrs period. A total of 11 licences fished for the week. After 2 days of fishing and a harvest of ~1,700 coho salmon, the fishery appeared to be on track to reach the 5,000 directed coho salmon target and no further fishing time was provided. The final week of the fishery yielded a harvest of 2,471 coho and 295 sockeye salmon, ~92% were mainstem sockeye salmon. The final coho salmon harvest was 5,502 fish, 519 of which were taken in the course of the sockeye salmon fishery and, therefore, not counted toward the 5,000 fish allocation as prescribed in the PST.

Upper Stikine River Commercial Fishery

A small commercial fishery has existed near Telegraph Creek on the upper Stikine River since 1975. A total of 322 sockeye and no large Chinook salmon were caught in 2017, which was below the averages. The fishing effort of 8 boat days fished was below average. Generally, fishery openings were based on the lower Stikine commercial fishery openings, lagged one week.

Aboriginal Fishery

The upper Stikine AF fishery, which is located near Telegraph Creek, B.C., harvested 281 large Chinook, 178 nonlarge Chinook and 8,578 sockeye salmon in 2017. The harvest of large Chinook salmon was below average. The harvest of sockeye salmon was the third highest on record. The catch was largely comprised of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon run. Fishing conditions were good and effort was above average.

Recreational Fishery

The Stikine River salmon recreational fishery targets primarily Chinook salmon and its principal fishing location is located at the mouth of the Tahltan River. Minor sport fishing activities occur in upper reaches of the Tahltan River and in some tributaries of the Iskut River, including Verrett and Craig rivers. In 2017, there was no harvest of large Chinook salmon in the recreational fishery. Restrictions were in place starting April 01 that did not permit the retention of Chinook salmon over 65 cms in the waters of the Stikine River. Additionally, the Tahltan River was closed to salmon fishing until further notice effective June 01 in an attempt to protect spawning Chinook salmon. Access to the fishing sites near the mouth of the Tahltan River was restricted by the Tahltan First Nation Chief and Council in order to limit recreational harvest on Little Tahltan River bound Chinook salmon.

Escapement

Sockeye Salmon

A total of 19,241 sockeye salmon were counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2017, below the average weir count of 25,922 fish, but within the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish. An estimated 10,044 fish (54% of the escapement– broodstock estimate) originated from the fry-stocking program, which was dissimilar to the 36% contribution observed in smolts leaving the lake in 2014; the principal smolt year contributing to the 2017 return. A total of 2,909 sockeye salmon were collected for brood stock and 0 fish were collected for stock identification purposes at the weir (due to low escapement concerns) resulting in a natural spawning escapement of 16,332 sockeye salmon in Tahltan Lake.

Although remedial work was done at the Tahltan River landslide in March 2015, the site remains a potential challenge at both high and very low water flows for both Chinook and sockeye salmon migrating to their respective spawning grounds above the landslide. Sockeye salmon migration did not appear to be impaired by the slide in 2017. However, Decheeka Falls which is located at the top end of a small canyon above the Little Tahltan River confluence with the Tahltan River may also be a potential barrier at low water flows. On 12 September, a helicopter was used to observe and record video of sockeye salmon attempting to pass the falls. There were 42 attempts in a 30 second time span leading to an assumption that sockeye salmon were having a difficult time negotiating the falls.

The spawning escapements for the mainstem and Tuya stock groups are calculated using stock identification, test fishery, and inriver commercial harvest data. The mainstem sockeye salmon escapement estimate was 11,678 fish, below the average escapement, well below the target escapement of 30,000 fish, and below the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish. The Tuya excess estimate was 583 sockeye salmon.

Aerial survey counts of mainstem sockeye salmon were well below average in 2017 which is to be expected given the low escapement estimate of mainstem fish. The one bright spot was the Chutine River index site with a count nearly 4 times higher than the average.

Chinook Salmon

In order to assess inriver Chinook salmon abundance in 2017, a MR study was conducted concurrently with the SCMM. Inseason MR estimates for large Chinook salmon were not calculated in 2017 due to the low number of marks deployed and low catches experienced in inriver fisheries and spawning ground survey sites. The postseason Stikine River spawning escapement estimate of 7,206 large Chinook salmon was based on tag recoveries from Chinook salmon bycatch in directed commercial fisheries and spawning ground recoveries. This was below the average escapement of 17,118 large fish, and below the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 28,000 large Chinook salmon.

The 2017 Chinook salmon escapement enumerated at the Little Tahltan River weir was 428 large fish and 311 nonlarge Chinook salmon. The escapement of large Chinook salmon

in the Little Tahltan River was below the average of 1,072 fish and below the lower end of the Canadian escapement goal range of 2,700 to 5,300 large fish. This was the eleventh consecutive year that the Canadian escapement goal range was not reached.

Lower water flows and observation of successful Chinook salmon passage at the site of the 2014 Tahltan River landslide suggest that the landslide was not a significant migration barrier in 2017.

The Little Tahltan River weir count represented approximately 6% of the total Stikine River large Chinook salmon escapement, close to the average weir count contribution of 7%. Note that this average has declined significantly in the last ten years; for comparison the average weir count contribution from 1996–2006 was 20%.

A carcass pitch crew was stationed Verrett Creek from 5–9 August and sampled 9 large and 13 nonlarge Chinook salmon.

The Chinook salmon aerial survey did not occur in 2017 due to budgetary constraints.

Coho Salmon

The annual coho salmon aerial survey was conducted on November 3 under generally favorable viewing conditions; very low water was encountered at a number of sites. However, the total count of coho salmon observed at six index sites was only 292 fish, well below average. The reason for the very low survey counts is unclear. The inseason weekly CPUE of coho salmon from the lower Stikine River Canadian fishery was above average.

A coho salmon drift gillnet test fishery was not conducted in 2017 due to budgetary constraints.

Sockeye Salmon Run Reconstruction

The postseason estimate of the terminal Stikine River sockeye salmon run was 98,768 fish. Of this number, approximately 63,347 fish were of Tahltan Lake origin (wild & enhanced), 9,202 fish were of Tuya origin (fry from Tahltan brood stock stocked into Tuya Lake), and 26,220 fish were mainstem (Table 3). These estimates are based on postseason data, including otolith recovery and GSI analysis in the U.S. Districts 106 and 108 harvests, harvest data from the inriver Canadian commercial, Aboriginal, and test fisheries, and final escapement data. Inriver stock composition data are from inseason egg diameter and inseason and postseason otolith analysis. The 2017 terminal run was below average and also well below the preseason forecast of 185,000 fish.

TAKU RIVER

Taku River salmon are harvested in the U.S. gillnet fishery in Alaskan District 111, in the northern Southeast Alaska seine and troll fisheries, in the Juneau area sport fishery, and in the inriver personal use fishery. Canadian fisheries for Taku River salmon include a commercial gillnet fishery located in the river near the Canada/U.S. border, an AF, and a sport fishery (Figure 2).

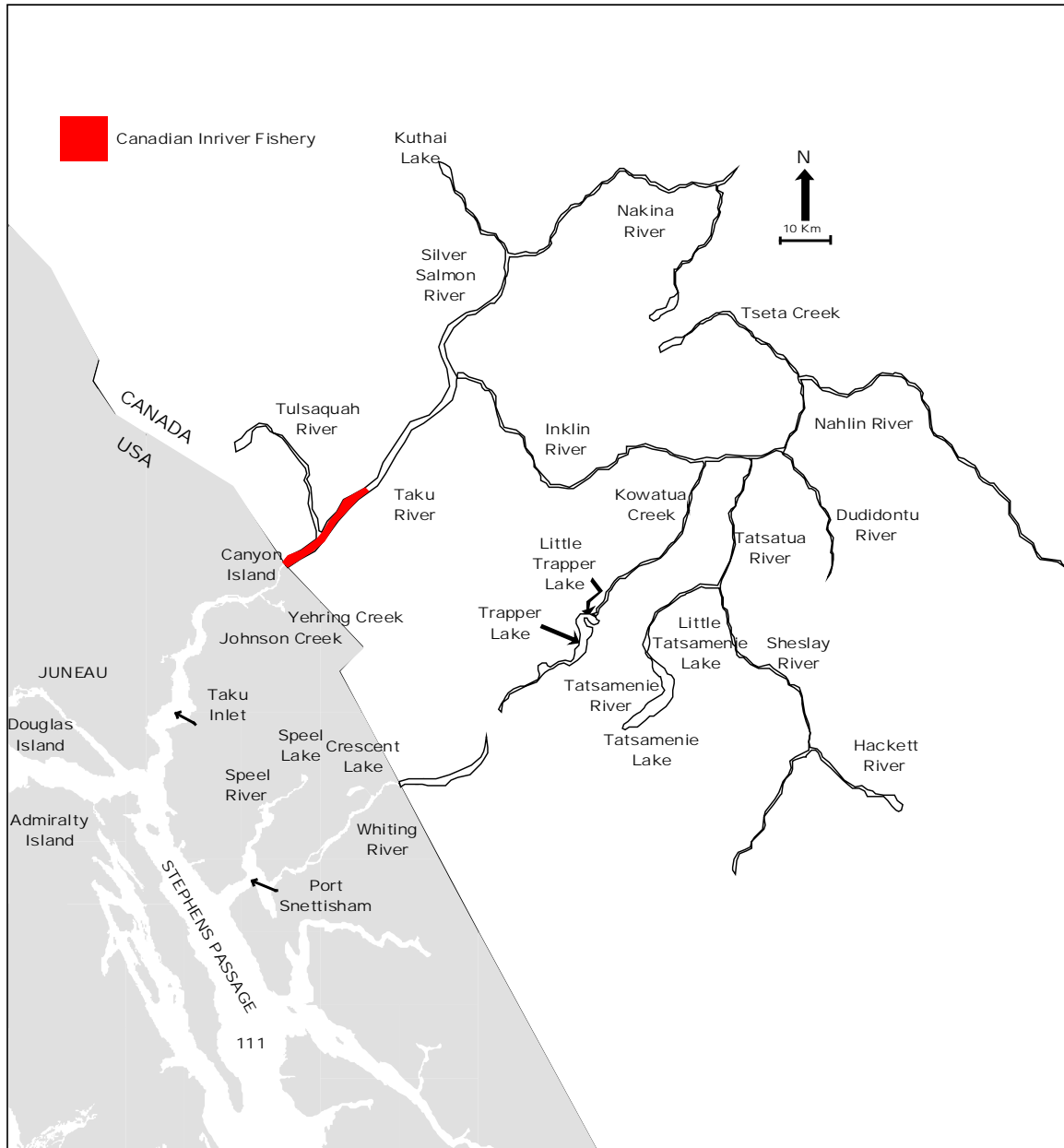


Figure 2. The Taku River and principal U.S. and Canadian fishing areas.

Harvest Regulations

Fishing arrangements in place as a result of Annex IV, Chapter 1 of the PST can be found at: <http://www.psc.org/pubs/treaty.pdf>. For salmon originating in the Canadian portion of the Taku River watershed, these arrangements include the continuation of directed fisheries for Taku River Chinook salmon stocks, first implemented in 2005; continuation of coho salmon harvest shares; and, a sockeye salmon harvest sharing arrangement based on the production of enhanced fish.

U.S. Fisheries

The traditional District 111 commercial drift gillnet salmon fishery was open for a total of 43 days from June 18 through September 18, 2017. The harvest totaled 1,080 Chinook, 113,614 sockeye, 15,988 coho, 230,195 pink, and 885,661 chum salmon. Harvests of sockeye, pink, and chum salmon were above average, while harvests of Chinook and coho salmon were below average. The traditional fishery does not include harvests from the Speel Arm SHA inside Port Snettisham. This hatchery access fishery was not opened in 2017 resulting in no additional salmon harvests in District 111.

The 2017 season was the eighteenth year of adult sockeye salmon returns to the Snettisham Hatchery inside Port Snettisham. These fish contributed to the traditional harvests in Taku Inlet, Stephens Passage, and the entrance of Port Snettisham, the latter being open from SW 33–38. This was the third year of full production for DIPAC's revitalized enhanced coho salmon program and these fish contributed a modest amount, compared to the past two seasons, to the traditional harvests in Taku Inlet. Hatchery stocks contributed substantially to the total harvest of sockeye and chum salmon and more minimally to the harvest of Chinook and coho salmon.

A bilateral review of the escapement goal for Taku River large Chinook salmon completed in early 2009 resulted in a revised escapement goal range of 19,000 to 36,000 fish. The adjusted 2017 preseason terminal run forecast of 13,300 Taku River large Chinook salmon provided no AC for directed fisheries by either country. No Chinook salmon inriver assessment fishery was conducted, however drifted tangle nets were used near the confluence of the Wright River to spaghetti and radio tag fish in order to allow for a mark–recapture estimate and potentially give some sense of inseason run abundance based off of catch rates. With no reliable way of estimating inseason run size, both countries managed their early season sockeye salmon fisheries based off the preseason Chinook salmon forecast. Management actions in the District 111 drift gillnet fishery due to Chinook salmon conservation concerns occurred to some extent in the first four directed sockeye salmon openings, but were particularly restrictive in SWs 25 and 26 with a significant area closure including most of Taku Inlet and waters extending further south and west in SW 25 and two day openings in Taku Inlet and a six-inch maximum mesh restriction in place throughout the district in SWs 25 and 26. Commercial spring troll fisheries throughout the region were reduced in time and area initially and then shut down completely beginning May 29, and Chinook salmon nonretention in the sport fishery was in effect in northern inside waters from April 15 through June 14. The personal use sockeye salmon fishery on the U.S. side of the Taku River was also delayed by nine days starting on July 10. The 2017

District 111 drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest in SWs 25–29 was 875 fish of which 35% were large fish. Taku River large Chinook salmon harvest estimates based on CWT analysis are 0 fish in the sport and 250 fish in the District 111 drift gillnet and personal use fisheries. Postseason GSI analysis indicates that 46% of the District 111 drift gillnet large Chinook salmon harvest (143 fish) was of Taku River origin through SW 29. The Juneau area sport harvest of Taku River large Chinook salmon was estimated at 34 fish during the same time period based on GSI analysis. The MR estimate of Taku River spawning escapement is approximately 8,750 large Chinook salmon.

The traditional District 111 sockeye salmon harvest of 113,614 fish was above average. Weekly sockeye salmon CPUE was generally below average to average from SWs 25 through 33 after which it increased to several times the average through the end of the season in SW 38. Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon stocks began to contribute to the traditional fishery in SW 26 and otolith sampling occurred through SW 35 in Taku Inlet and through SW 34 in Stephens Passage. Of the total traditional District 111 sockeye salmon harvest, 74% occurred in and around Taku Inlet (average is 68%), 23% occurred in Stephens Passage south of Circle Point, including Section 11-C (average is 25%) and 2% occurred in Port Snettisham (average is 7%). The contributions of Taku River wild, Taku River enhanced, Port Snettisham enhanced, and other sockeye salmon stocks were derived from estimates based inseason on otolith analysis and postseason from estimates based on GSI and otolith analyses. The postseason GSI and otolith analysis estimates of stock composition of the harvest of sockeye salmon in the traditional District 111 drift gillnet fishery are 67,706 (61%) wild Taku River, 6,029 (5%) enhanced Tatsamenie and King Salmon lakes, 32,645 (29%) Snettisham Hatchery fish, and 4,642 (4%) domestic wild fish.

Table 4. Taku River sockeye salmon run reconstruction, 2017. Estimates do not include spawning escapements below the U.S./Canada border.

U.S. harvest estimate differs from Joint Interception Committee estimate because no estimates are made for harvest other than the listed fisheries.					
Total escapement includes a small number of non-Taku River enhanced fish					
	Taku			Non-Taku Enhanced	
	Total	Wild	Enhanced	US	Stikine
Escapement	108,416	103,202	5,214		
Canadian Harvest					
Commercial	30,150	27,345	2,805	0	59
Aboriginal Fishery	229	207	22		
Total	30,379	27,552	2,827		
Test Fishery harvest	0	0	0		
Above Border Run	138,796	130,755	8,041		
U.S. Harvest					
District 111 Gillnet	73,748	67,706	6,042	32,645	361
Personal Use	856	775	81		
Total	74,604	68,480	6,123		
Test Fishery harvest	0				
Terminal Run	213,399	199,235	14,164		
	Total	Wild			
Terminal Run	213,399	199,235			
Escapement Goal	75,000	75,000			
TAC	138,399	124,235			
Canada					
Harvest Share	21%	21%			
Canada AC	29,064	26,089			
Surplus Allowable	0	0			
Canada AC + Surplus	29,064	26,089			
Actual harvest	30,379	27,552			
U.S.					
Harvest Share	79%	79%			
US AC	109,335	98,146			
Actual harvest	74,604	68,480			

Opportunity to target returning Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon inside Port Snettisham began in SW 33 with a significant pulse of Speel Lake wild sockeye salmon through the weir and another large group observed in the stream below the weir. Escapement through the weir slowed dramatically after this and no opportunity was provided in the Speel Arm SHA due to the lower bound of the Speel Lake escapement goal range not being met. The entrance of Port Snettisham (statistical area 111-34) had well below average effort and sockeye salmon harvest with generally poor returns of Snettisham Hatchery fish.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 111 include returns to the Taku River, Port Snettisham, Stephens Passage, and local Juneau area streams, as well as Alaskan hatchery release sites. In early 2015, an escapement goal range of 50,000 to 90,000 Taku River coho salmon with a 70,000 fish point goal was adopted. The U.S. management intent in 2017 was to pass 75,000 coho salmon above border to provide for escapement and a 5,000 fish assessment fishery, allowing Canada to harvest any fish surplus to the 70,000 fish

escapement goal. The 2017 preseason inriver run forecast of 117,000 Taku River coho salmon was above the average inriver run of 99,300 fish. The traditional District 111 coho salmon harvest of 16,002 fish was 43% of the 37,233 fish average and the smallest harvest since the 2000 season. DIPAC enhanced coho salmon first appeared in the District 111 harvest in SW 34 but never comprised more than 15% of a weekly harvest. CWT analyses indicate DIPAC enhanced coho salmon contributed approximately 670 fish or 4% of the 2017 District 111 drift gillnet harvest.

Management of the District 111 drift gillnet fishery is based on Taku River wild sockeye salmon abundance in SWs 25–33 and on Taku River wild coho salmon abundance in SWs 34–42. The 2017 fishery began by regulation in SW 25. Management actions were limited to imposing restrictions in time, area, and gear. Because there is no bilaterally agreed forecast for Taku River sockeye salmon, early season management of the District 111 fishery is based on fishery CPUE and Canyon Island fish wheel catches. As the fishing season progresses, sufficient data is acquired to estimate the inriver run size from the inriver MR program using the Canyon Island fish wheels as event 1 and the Canadian inriver fishery as event 2, and to use that estimate in conjunction with historical migratory timing and fishery harvest data to project the seasons Taku River sockeye salmon terminal run size. In the first week of sockeye salmon management starting June 18, Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage were opened with restrictions in time, area, and gear due to Chinook salmon conservation concerns. The opening was limited to two days with a six-inch maximum mesh size restriction and an area restriction that closed Taku Inlet north of the latitude of Greely Point and extended south and west to include waters in the vicinity of Point Bishop and Point Arden. Effort was approximately half of average for the week with 18 boats fishing. The sockeye salmon harvest was 50%, and the CPUE was 97% of average. The total Chinook salmon harvest was 239 fish with approximately 50 fish estimated as Taku River origin large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling.

Section 11-B was opened for two days in Taku Inlet, with waters north of Jaw Point closed, and three days in Stephens Passage in SW 26 with no time extensions and a six-inch maximum mesh size restriction throughout to minimize Chinook salmon interception. The two-day opening in Taku Inlet was largely for Chinook salmon conservation but also for concerns over early Taku River sockeye salmon stocks, particularly the Kuthai Lake stock which had an extremely weak dominant parent-year escapement in 2012. The three days of fishing in the district was slightly above average for the week. Thirty-three boats harvested 187 Chinook salmon of which an estimated 81 fish were Taku River large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. The sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 58% and 86% of average, respectively.

Section 11-B was again opened for two days in Taku Inlet and three days in Stephens Passage in SW 27. Due to an average-sized fleet, uncertainty in Taku River sockeye salmon run strength, and significant chum salmon catch rates, both areas were extended for an additional day with modified restrictions in Taku Inlet closing all waters north of Greely Point and including a 6-inch minimum mesh size restriction to reduce harvest of Taku River sockeye salmon. The six-inch maximum mesh size restriction was rescinded this week, but the Jaw Point closure in Taku Inlet remained in place to protect milling Chinook

salmon near the Taku River flats. The four days fishing was open in the district was above average. Effort increased from the previous week to 80 boats, 121% of average, which harvested 240 Chinook salmon, of which an estimated 18 fish were Taku River large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE dropped from the previous week to 57% and 37% of average, respectively. Otolith analysis revealed that 7% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 37% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. The inseason mark-recapture estimate generated midweek in SW 27, with minimal data, to inform the decision for the SW 28 opening projected an inriver run of 65,000 Taku River sockeye salmon.

The initial opening for SW 28 was again two days in Taku Inlet and three days in Stephens Passage with continued low sockeye salmon abundance– as indicated by below average catches in the District 111 fishery, stock assessment fish wheels, and Canadian commercial fishery the previous week– resulting in reduced fishing time in Taku Inlet. A 6-inch minimum mesh size restriction was implemented south of Circle Point in Stephens Passage, which would stay in place through SW 33, to minimize harvest of Port Snettisham wild sockeye salmon returns while still allowing opportunity to target enhanced chum salmon. A one-day extension in Stephens Passage was granted, with the minimum mesh size restriction in place, for a total of an above average four days of fishing in the district. One hundred thirty-six boats, the highest weekly effort of the season and 144% of average, harvested 111 Chinook salmon, of which an estimated 38 fish were Taku River large fish based on inseason CWT analysis and ASL sampling. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 67% and 37% of their respective averages. Otolith analysis revealed that 13% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 57% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie and King Salmon lakes origin made up 6% of the Taku Inlet harvest. The first bilateral Taku River sockeye salmon run size estimate was produced this week and projected an inriver run of 82,000 fish which extrapolated out to a terminal run of 117,000 fish, significantly smaller than the Canadian preseason forecast of 198,000 fish. The inseason total District 111 gillnet harvest for the Chinook salmon accounting period, SW 18–29, was 187 Taku River large Chinook salmon based on CWT analysis and the final contribution based on GSI analysis was 143 fish.

Table 5. U.S. inseason weekly estimates of traditional D111 drift gillnet Taku River wild sockeye salmon inriver run size, projected terminal run size, and resulting TAC for 2017.

Stat Week	Inriver Run	Terminal Run	Total TAC	US TAC	Projected US harvest
25					
26					
27					
28	16,618	110,352	35,352	27,928	32,656
29	27,917	124,510	49,510	39,113	36,137
30	59,657	178,714	103,714	79,860	49,108
31	67,155	156,281	81,281	64,212	44,060
32	82,012	150,311	75,311	57,990	38,145
33	104,244	149,988	74,988	59,240	36,556
34	100,673	150,043	75,043	57,783	36,706
35	120,514	146,922	71,922	55,380	37,032

^aForecast based on estimate including entire weeks data.

Fishing time for SW 29 was again initially two days in Taku Inlet and three days in Stephens Passage with Taku River sockeye salmon run size indicators both in District 111 and inriver suggesting a weaker run than forecast. The Jaw Point line in upper Taku Inlet was removed for this opening as returning Taku River Chinook salmon were nearly entirely in the river based on historical run timing. Section 11-C, southern Stephens Passage, was opened this week to allow opportunity for targeting pink salmon with indications of solid abundance throughout the northern portion of the region. A one-day extension in Stephens Passage, with the minimum mesh size restriction, and Section 11-C was granted for a total of an above average four days of fishing in the district. Effort decreased from the previous week with 120 boats making landings, slightly above average. The sockeye salmon harvest for the opening was 112% of average while CPUE was 68% of average. Otolith analysis revealed that 11% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 49% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie and/or King Salmon lakes origin made up 5% and 2% of the harvest in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage, respectively. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon inriver run size projection dropped from the previous week to 78,000 fish although inriver abundance appeared to improve towards the end of the week with increased fish wheel catches.

Initial fishing time for SW 30 was a repeat of the previous four openings with two days in Taku Inlet and three days in Stephens Passage (including Section 11-C). Even though District 111 sockeye salmon CPUE had increased substantially the previous week, inriver abundance was still below average when the opening was decided on Thursday. With sockeye salmon CPUE in District 111, fish wheel daily catches, and CPUE in the Canadian commercial fishery above average this week, a one-day extension was granted in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage (including Section 11-C). The four total days of fishing in the district was above average for the week, and the three days fished in Taku Inlet was the

first above average time period of the season there. Effort increased slightly from the previous week to 126 boats, 105% of average for the week. The sockeye salmon harvest was 134% of average while CPUE was 94% of average. Otolith analysis revealed that 26% of the sockeye salmon harvested in Taku Inlet and 54% of the harvest in Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie Lake origin made up 5% and 2% of the harvest in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage, respectively. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon inriver run size projection increased substantially from the previous week to 113,000 fish.

Fishing time for SW 31 was initially three days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage (including Section 11-C) with a solid Taku River sockeye salmon run size projection and above average sockeye salmon CPUE in District 111 the previous week. With above average sockeye salmon CPUE continuing this week throughout the district and Taku River sockeye salmon abundance trending up, both Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage were extended for an additional day for an above average total of four days of fishing for the week. Effort decreased slightly from the previous week to 120 boats, 118% of average, and sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 158% and 113% of their respective averages. The sockeye salmon harvest this week of 25,500 fish was the highest weekly harvest of the season. Otolith analysis revealed that 29% of the sockeye salmon harvested in Taku Inlet and 45% of the harvest in Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie Lake origin made up 6% and 5% of the harvest in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage, respectively. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon inriver run size projection fell slightly from the previous week to 104,000 fish.

Fishing time for SW 32 was initially three days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage (including Section 11-C) with above average sockeye salmon CPUE in District 111 the previous week aided by a rapidly declining fleet size throughout the opening, and a good inriver sockeye salmon run projection. With below average sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE this week, no extensions were given for the first time since SW 26. Effort fell from the previous week to 96 boats, but was still 120% of the average for the week. Expectations of increasing Port Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon returns, based on previous seasons, likely kept effort higher than normal. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 58% and 56% of their respective averages. Otolith analysis indicated that 32% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 57% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie Lake origin made up 7% and 2% of the harvest in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage, respectively. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon inriver run size projection increased slightly from the previous week to 111,000 fish.

Fishing time for SW 33 was initially three days in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage with a significantly reduced fleet size and an increasing inriver sockeye salmon run projection resulting in a near average initial opening in District 111. The opening was delayed to Monday, August 14 this week to accommodate the Golden North Salmon Derby taking place in Juneau area waters. Section 11-C was closed this week and would not open the remainder of the season due to slow building pink salmon escapements in mainland creeks. Attention was turned to returning Port Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon early in the

opening due to nearly 1,700 fish transiting through the Speel Lake weir in a 24-hour time period. This escapement of wild Speel Lake sockeye salmon, which built to nearly 2,000 fish with another 1,000 fish estimated below the weir by Tuesday, resulted in time and area extensions and the rescinding of the 6-inch minimum mesh size restriction south of Circle Point for the remainder of the season. Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage had an above average total of four days of fishing and the entrance to Port Snettisham was opened for the first time this season for a three-day period. Many of the 61 boats fishing in the district this week traveled to the Port Snettisham vicinity after the area extension was announced only to head back to the more productive fishing nearer the Taku River. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 83% and 100% of their respective averages. Otolith analysis indicated that 34% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 88% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie Lake origin made up 8% of the harvest in Taku Inlet. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon inriver run size projection increased again from the previous week to 119,000 fish, and with 90% of the run historically through Canyon Island at this juncture in the season, it appeared that the upper end of the spawning objective goal range would be exceeded. This was the last week of the sockeye salmon management period in District 111 with coho salmon management starting in SW 34. The first Taku River coho salmon inriver run estimate was produced this week and expanded by average run timing projected an above border run of 72,000 fish, well below the preseason forecast of 117,000 fish.

The fall drift gillnet season in District 111 occurred over five weeks, beginning on August 20 in SW 34, and ending on September 18 in SW 38. During this time, management in District 111 switches from being driven by Taku River sockeye to Taku River coho salmon abundance.

Fishing time for SW 34 was set for three days in Taku Inlet, Stephens Passage, and the entrance to Port Snettisham with continued above average abundance of Taku River sockeye salmon but indications that returns of coho salmon were average to below average. No additional time was given based on substandard coho salmon abundance. Much of the effort this week was targeting returns of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon using smaller mesh size nets south of Circle Point with the minimum mesh size restriction having been rescinded the previous week. A total of 56 boats made landings throughout the week which was 132% of average. The sockeye salmon harvest was 235% of average, while CPUE was 180% of average. Otolith analysis indicated that 34% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 47% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie and/or King Salmon lakes origin made up 9% and 6% of the harvest in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage, respectively. The coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 68% and 54% of average, respectively. The second Taku River coho salmon inriver run estimate was produced this week and expanded by average run timing projected an above border run of 75,000 fish, a slight increase from the previous week.

Fishing time in Section 11-B for SW 35 was again set for three days with the same area open as the previous week. With coho salmon CPUE increasing towards the end of the previous week's opening in District 111, but inseason run size projections remaining low,

a slightly below average amount of time was given. A total of 43 boats made landings throughout the opening, 98% of average, with all but a few boats fishing in Taku Inlet. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were nearly three times their respective averages and otolith analysis revealed that enhanced fish made up 21% and 11% of the Taku Inlet harvest from Snettisham Hatchery and Tatsamenie Lake, respectively. The contribution of enhanced sockeye salmon returning to Tatsamenie Lake in the harvest this week was the largest weekly proportion of the season. This was the last week of sockeye salmon otolith sampling for the season in District 111. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 62% and 69% of average, respectively. The projected inriver run estimate for Taku River coho salmon decreased from the previous week to 69,000 fish.

Section 11-B was opened for two days in SW 36 with the most recent Taku River coho salmon inriver run size projection below the number the U.S. had agreed to pass into the river, but still within the escapement goal range. A total of 27 boats, 61% of average, made landings with coho salmon harvest and CPUE at 26% and 74% of average, respectively. CWT analysis indicated that 15% of the coho salmon harvest (approximately 300 fish) was comprised of Alaska hatchery fish, resulting in the largest weekly hatchery coho salmon harvest of the season. The weekly Taku River coho salmon inriver run projection dropped slightly from the previous week once again to 65,000 fish.

Fishing time in SW 37 was again two days in Section 11-B due to a fleet size that was approximately half the average and hatchery coho salmon making up a larger component of the harvest. Effort fell to 15 boats, or 40% of average, and the coho salmon harvest was 12% of average while CPUE was 59% of average. CWT analysis indicated that only 4% of the coho salmon harvest was comprised of Alaska hatchery fish. The weekly Taku River coho salmon inriver run projection again fell from the previous week to 63,000 fish.

Fishing time in SW 38 was reduced to one day in Section 11-B in preparation for the season closure if coho abundance did not improve dramatically. Effort dropped to 8 boats, approximately one-third of average for the week, with the coho salmon harvest 15% of average while CPUE was nearly twice the average. CWT analysis indicated that Alaska hatchery fish contributed 12% to the weekly coho salmon harvest. The weekly Taku River coho salmon inriver run projection fell from the previous week to 57,000 fish. This was the last opening of the season in District 111 and the season ended at noon on Monday, September 18.

The 2017 District 111 fall chum salmon harvest in SWs 34–38 was 125% of the fall fishing period average. Since seven of the previous ten seasons have ended in SW 41, the 2017 fall chum salmon harvest was above average with approximately three weeks less opportunity. Escapement numbers for Taku River chum salmon are unknown; however, the number of chum salmon caught by the fish wheels at Canyon Island can be used as an index of escapement. The 2017 fish wheel catch of 236 chum salmon (Fish Wheel 1 and 2 only) was 104% of average and a significant increase from the previous two seasons.

The District 111 traditional drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of 230,000 fish was 162% of average. Escapement numbers for Taku River pink salmon are unknown; however the

number of pink salmon caught by the fish wheels at Canyon Island can be used as an index of escapement. The 2017 total of 18,520 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels (Fish Wheel 1 and 2 only) was 76% of the 2015 parent-year catch, 135% of the 1997–2015 odd-year average, and is the second highest catch since the 2000 season. The pink salmon escapement to the Taku River is characterized as above average.

Several other fisheries in the Juneau area harvested transboundary Taku River salmon stocks in 2017. A number of Chinook salmon stocks are known to contribute to the Juneau area sport fishery, including wild fish from the Chilkat River, as well as hatchery stocks, but the major contributor of large, wild fish is the Taku River. Of the Chinook salmon harvested in the sport fishery, 34 fish were estimated to be of Taku River origin through SW 29 based on postseason GSI analysis. Personal use permits were used to harvest an estimated 856 Taku River sockeye salmon along with an estimated incidental harvest of 1 Taku River large Chinook salmon. The District 111 Amalga Harbor SHA common property purse seine fishery, northwest of Juneau, was conducted for the sixth consecutive season to target returning DIPAC enhanced summer chum salmon. There were four total openings in 2017, occurring on Thursdays in July, each lasting six hours. Some portion of the incidental sockeye salmon harvest from these fisheries is assumed to be of Taku River origin, but the magnitude of the contribution is unknown. DIPAC conducted GSI analysis of the 2013 and 2014 harvest with samples averaging 35% Taku River origin. No GSI analysis was conducted in 2017. Incidental sockeye salmon harvest in the 2017 Amalga Harbor purse seine fishery was 2,689 fish. Otolith analysis indicated that 49% were enhanced fish of DIPAC origin, and 2.5% were enhanced fish of TBR origin.

Canadian Fisheries

The Taku River commercial fishery harvest was 246 large Chinook (greater than 660 mm MEF, mostly 3-ocean or older), 88 nonlarge Chinook, 30,209 sockeye, and 7,726 coho salmon in 2017. Sockeye salmon originating from Taku fry plants contributed an estimated 2,805 fish to the harvest, comprising 9.3% of the total commercial sockeye salmon harvest. As a result of poor preseason run forecasts and poor inseason projections, there was no directed commercial Chinook salmon fishery in 2017; any harvest that occurred was the result of incidental catch in commercial fisheries for sockeye salmon. The catch of large and non large Chinook salmon was well below the average. In addition, the Chinook salmon assessment fishery did not occur in 2017. In 2005, as a result of the new Chinook salmon agreement which allows directed Chinook salmon fishing if abundance warrants, catch accounting for nonlarge salmon was revised from a commercial weight-based designation (previously referred to “jacks” which were typically fish under 2.5 kg or 5 kg, depending on where they were being marketed), to a length-based designation (“nonlarge” Chinook salmon i.e. less than 660 mm in length MEF). Hence, comparisons with catches prior to 2005 should be viewed accordingly. The catch of sockeye salmon was above average and the coho salmon catch was slightly below average. There were 37 days of fishing which was below average. The seasonal fishing effort of 360 boat-days was also below average. As is typical, both set and drift gillnets were used, with the majority of the catch taken in drift gillnets. The maximum allowable mesh size was 20.4 cm (8.0 inches)

except for the period of June 27 to July 18, at which time it was reduced to 14.0 cm (5.5 inches) to minimize the incidental catch of Chinook salmon.

In addition to the commercial fishery harvest, 31 nonlarge Chinook, 4 large Chinook, 229 sockeye, and 76 coho salmon were harvested in the Aboriginal fishery. All 37 Chinook salmon were harvested from the Nakina River. On average (from 2007 to 2016), 115 large Chinook, 143 sockeye and 135 coho salmon are harvested annually in the Aboriginal fishery.

Complete recreational harvest data are not available, but it is estimated that no large Chinook salmon were retained in this fishery. As a result of the preseason forecast being below the goal range, retention of Chinook over 65 cm was not permitted effective April 1, 2017. The catches of other salmon species are thought to have been negligible.

The bilateral preseason forecast for the Taku River Chinook salmon terminal run was 13,300 large fish, well below average run size of 31,607 fish. The forecast generated by the Taku River Chinook salmon model produced a terminal run size estimate of 18,100 fish. However, due to consistent overestimation in recent years, this preseason forecast was reduced by 36% reflecting forecast performance for the past 5-years. An additional consideration for reducing the model produced forecast was the general poor performance of Chinook salmon stocks in recent years throughout northern British Columbia and Alaska.

At a run size of this magnitude, factoring in the revised interim MSY escapement point target of 25,500 fish, there was no AC for either the U.S. or Canada based on the preseason forecast and therefore, a directed Chinook salmon fishery was not prosecuted.

Table 6. Weekly large Chinook salmon guideline harvest for the Canadian assessment fishery in the Taku River for 2017.

SW	Start Date	Assessment Harvest	Directed Harvest	Preseason Guideline
19	7-May	-	-	-
20	14-May	-	-	-
21	21-May	-	-	-
22	28-May	-	-	-
23	4-Jun	-	-	-
24	11-Jun	-	-	-
25	18-Jun	-	-	-
Total		0	0	0

Typically, the inseason management of Taku River Chinook salmon depends on abundance estimates generated from the joint MR program in the lower Taku River with tags being applied below the border and recoveries being made in the Canadian assessment and/or commercial fisheries. In recent years, when the preseason forecast or inseason projections have indicated no AC, the commercial fishery has operated in an assessment mode and served as the test fishery identified in the PST agreement. In 2017, projections were so low

that the assessment fishery did not occur. As such, the preseason forecast was used to make necessary adjustments in the other fisheries with the intention of limiting the incidental harvest of large Chinook salmon.

Table 7. Forecasts of terminal run size, allowable catch (AC), weekly guidelines, and actual catch of Taku River large Chinook salmon, 2017.

SW	Terminal Run	AC*	Weekly Guideline / Assessment Target	Actual Harvest
19	13,300	0	0	0
20	13,300	0	0	0
21	13,300	0	0	0
22	13,300	0	0	0
23	13,300	0	0	0
24	13,300	0	0	0
25	13,300	0	0	0
Total		0	0	0

*: No directed Chinook salmon fishery in 2017.

The directed sockeye salmon fishery was delayed for one week (SW 25), and opened noon on Tuesday, June 27 (SW 26). Fishing periods were set with a view to achieving weekly guideline harvests. Extensions to weekly fishing periods were considered if the weekly guidelines were not achieved. For both drift and set gillnets, net length was restricted to a maximum of 36.6 m (120 ft.); mesh sizes were restricted to between 100 mm (4 inches) and 204 mm (8 inches) except for the period from June 25 (SW 26) through July 22 (SW 29) when the maximum permissible was 140 mm (5.5 inches). Adjustments to fishery openings and gear were made to reduce the bycatch of Chinook salmon.

The preseason forecast for wild Taku sockeye salmon was based on stock recruitment and sibling analyses, and projected a run of 198,000 fish, above the average run size of 176,000 fish. Approximately 19,400 enhanced fish from Tatsamenie Lake were forecasted, above the average Tatsamenie enhanced run size of 8,600 fish. Based on the treaty arrangement, an enhanced run of 15,001–25,000 fish provides Canada with a 23% share of the TAC, with management based on weekly estimates of the TAC of wild fish. Subtracting the escapement target of 75,000 wild sockeye salmon from the forecast of 198,000 fish resulted in an overall TAC of 123,000 fish; 23% of that was approximately 28,290 fish.

The forecast for the run of wild Tatsamenie fish was 28,000 fish, above the average of approximately 9,700 fish. The egg-take goal for the 2017 season was based on a target of 30% of the escapement up to a maximum of 2.0 million eggs. During SWs 31–33 (July 30–August 19), management attention focused on Tatsamenie sockeye salmon to ensure an adequate number of sockeye salmon escaped to Tatsamenie Lake to support wild production and egg-take objectives.

As in past years, guideline harvests were developed each week for both sockeye and coho salmon fisheries to guide management decisions so that: a) the catch was consistent with conservation and Treaty goals; and b) management was responsive to changes in projections of abundance (i.e., abundance-based management).

The following summarizes the fishery management on a weekly basis and generally captures catch estimates and stock assessment information made inseason. Sockeye salmon catches in relation to run projections are for wild fish; CPUE data is for wild and enhanced fish combined. Guideline harvests presented in Table 8 are based on run projections made the previous week; additionally, those identified in the verbiage were generally based on the previous week's run projection. Weekly enhanced contributions to the overall catch are based on calculations made inseason. Guidelines identified in Table. 8 were set using a 23:77 harvest split for the entire sockeye salmon management period.

The management plan indicated that the sockeye salmon fishery would be restricted to a 48 hrs period in SW 26 (June 25–July 1) due to the poor returns observed at Kuthai Lake over the past 10 years. Additional modifications were made to address Chinook salmon management concerns. These modifications included: the voluntary release of healthy Chinook salmon captured incidentally in the sockeye salmon fishery and additional gear restrictions such that only drift nets were permitted. The weekly guideline based on the preseason forecast was 1,655 wild fish (Table 8). Weekly effort included 3.5 licenses, which was below average. The CPUE of 75 fbd was above the weekly average of 60 fbd. Water levels were below average, but spiked slightly early in the week. The fishery opened for 1 day initially; a one day extension was allowed because sockeye salmon catch rates were above average and Chinook salmon bycatch was negligible after day one. The maximum mesh size allowed in SW 26 was 140 mm (5.5 inches). The two day opening resulted in a weekly catch of 496 sockeye salmon and incidental catch (and retention) of 68 large Chinook salmon.

The fishery was opened for 2 days in statistical week 27 (July 2–July 8). Although fishers were permitted to use set nets in SW 27, the voluntary release of healthy Chinook salmon was encouraged. The weekly guideline harvest for the week, based on the preseason forecast, was ~2,100 sockeye salmon. Five licenses fished during this opening and CPUE was 44 fbd, below the weekly average of 58 fbd. As a result of the lower than average CPUE, no extensions occurred. Water levels remained below average for the fishing period. Weekly catch totals were 410 wild sockeye salmon. In addition, 25 enhanced sockeye salmon (King Salmon Lake origin) and 57 large Chinook salmon were harvested.

Table 8. Canadian inseason forecasts of terminal run size, total allowable catch (TAC), and spawning escapement of wild Taku River sockeye salmon, 2017.

SW	Terminal Run	TAC	Projected Escapement	Canadian AC	Weekly Guideline	Surplus AC*	Actual Catch
26	198,000	123,000	75,000	28,290	1,655	0	496
27	198,000	123,000	75,000	28,290	2,115	0	410
28	198,000	123,000	75,000	28,290	2,780	0	1,081
29	98,693	23,693	73,958	5,449	612	0	767
30	98,396	23,396	66,452	5,381	792	0	5,013
31	136,640	61,640	89,249	14,177	2,322	0	4,923
32	140,854	65,854	79,666	15,146	1,557	0	2,806
33	138,182	63,182	76,578	14,532	740	0	2,958

Note: Terminal run assessments and weekly guidelines based on previous week's run size projections. *Surplus AC was calculated using the final estimate for each SW.

In statistical week 28 (July 9–15), the fishery was initially opened for two days. As a result of high water conditions (Tulsequah River flooding) and poor fishing conditions, the opening was extended for two additional 24 hr periods. Based on the preseason forecast, the weekly guideline was set at ~2,800 sockeye salmon. The weekly catch was 1,081 wild sockeye salmon (plus 60 enhanced sockeye salmon of which 36 were of either King Salmon or Tatsamenie origin and 24 were of Stikine origin) bringing the cumulative total to 1,987 fish; above the cumulative weekly guideline harvest of ~1,800 fish. A total of 52 large Chinook salmon was also caught. Weekly licenses fishing averaged 4.8. Water levels spiked through the latter part of SW 28 and into SW 29, exceeding long term averages. This peak was the result of high water in the Tulsequah River leading to poor fishing success. The weekly sockeye salmon CPUE was 60 fbd and was below the average for SW 28 of 65 fbd. The run projection made after the close of the fishery in SW 28 was 98,693 fish; this projection was approximately 100,000 fish lower than the preseason run projection.

Using the previous week's projection, the weekly guideline for SW 29 (July 16–22) was 612 sockeye salmon. An opening of two days was initially posted, and a 1day extension was added to mitigate for poor fishing conditions and high water (rainfall) midweek. The opening was characterized by rising water levels which peaked midweek and were well above average. The CPUE for SW 29 (58 fbd) was below average (85 fbd). The weekly catch was 767 sockeye salmon (plus 40 enhanced sockeye salmon mostly from King Salmon and Tatsamenie origin). The number of licenses fishing for the week was 4.7, which was below the average of 7.6. A run projection of 98,396 fish, made after the end of the fishery, was similar to the estimate generated the previous week.

The fishery in statistical week 30 (July 23–29) was opened on two days. In light of strong catch rates and good wheel catches, the fishery was opened for two additional 24 hour periods. The weekly guideline was set at ~800 sockeye salmon. River levels were slightly above average to start the week but decreased to below average as the week progressed. The weekly CPUE (180 fbd) was well above average (108 fbd). The weekly catch was

5,013 wild and 377 enhanced fish, which were mostly of Tatsamenie origin. The cumulative sockeye salmon catch after week 30 was ~7,800 wild fish, below the cumulative guideline of ~8,100 fish. The number of licenses that fished in SW 30 was 7.5, below the average of 8.6. After day 3 of the fishery, a run projection of 136,640 fish was made which was well above the SW 29 estimate.

For SW 31 (July 30–August 5), the weekly guideline was set at ~2,300 sockeye salmon based on run outlook from SW 30. The initial opening was two days. The fishing period was extended by 24 hrs as a result of near average catch rates, and was extended an additional day as catch rates continued to improve. Run projections made during the openings suggested an increasing run size. The weekly catch rate (150 fbd) was above average (121 fbd), and nine licenses fished. The weekly catch was 4,923 wild and 487 enhanced Tatsamenie fish. The river level was below average, but started to increase late in the week. The final weekly run projection was 140,854, slightly higher than the previous week.

The fishery in statistical week 32 (August 06–12) was initially opened for two days. The weekly guideline was 1,600 fish based on the final run projection in SW 31. A one day extension was added as catch rates remained high despite increasing water levels. Despite higher than average water levels early in the week, the weekly CPUE was 129 fbd, compared to an average of 119 fbd, for 8.7 licenses. The weekly catch was 2,806 wild and 535 enhanced Tatsamenie sockeye salmon. After the third day of the opening, the weekly catch had exceeded the weekly guideline and the weekly terminal run projection of 138,182 did not suggest that the run was improving. As a result, no further extensions occurred.

Statistical week 33 (August 13–19) started with a weekly guideline harvest of ~700 fish. Because the run projection was lower at the end of week 32 than it was at the beginning of the week, the fishery was opened only for two days. Catch rates after day one (112 fbd) were well above average (83 fbd) and a one day extension was granted. River levels were near average for the fishing period. Weekly licenses fished was 9.3. A total of 2,958 wild and 329 enhanced Tatsamenie fish were harvested.

Statistical week 33 marked the end of the directed sockeye salmon fishery. The run projection after SW 33 was 141,953 wild fish, and was lower than the preseason forecast of 198,000 fish; the cumulative weekly inseason guideline was ~14,300 fish at a 23% harvest share. The actual harvest of wild fish was 17,419 fish. The escapement projection was ~87,000 wild fish was slightly above the goal range of 71,000 to 80,000 fish.

Adding the wild sockeye salmon taken in the directed coho salmon fishery (~9,000 fish) brought the total commercial harvest to 27,400 wild fish. The inseason catch estimate of enhanced Taku River sockeye salmon was 2,809 fish which included 115 (approximately) fish from King Salmon Lake and 2,690 fish from Tatsamenie Lake. A small number of Stikine and U.S. domestic enhanced origin fish were also harvested.

Postseason figures for the above are presented in the Sockeye Salmon Run Reconstruction section.

The forecast for the total run of Taku River coho salmon in 2017 was 184,000 fish. This forecast was generated using the relationship between the CPUE in smolt tagging and the total run estimates seen over the past twenty years. The average total run of Taku River coho salmon is approximately 175,000 fish. Assuming average U.S. exploitation rates, this translated to an inriver run of approximately 127,000 fish. Based on the bilaterally agreed to escapement goal of 70,000 fish (range: 50,000–90,000 fish), the U.S. intent was to manage its fisheries to target a minimum above border run of approximately 75,000 coho salmon. A directed Canadian harvest of 5,000 fish would be permitted starting in SW 34 for assessment purposes. Canada was also permitted to harvest all coho salmon in excess of 70,000 fish plus the fish allocated for assessment purposes.

Statistical week 34 (August 20–26) was open for two days based on inriver projections. The weekly guideline harvest was set at 400 coho salmon. Near average coho catch rates and strong sockeye salmon catches after day one resulted in a 24 hrs extension. Catch rates for the week (44 fbd) were slightly below average (52 fbd) but sockeye salmon catches (86 fbd) remained high for this time of year compared to average (47 fbd). Fishing conditions were favourable with decreasing water levels and the number of licenses was above average (10 licenses compared to the SW 34 average of ~8). A total of 1,305 coho salmon were landed plus ~2,400 sockeye salmon (including 181 enhanced Tatsamenie fish). The MR estimate after day 3 indicated that 23,077 fish had crossed the border; this projected to an inriver run of 74,936 fish. The projection was well below the preseason forecast but still provided Canada with harvest opportunity.

Statistical week 35 (August 27–September 2) was opened for two days based on the inriver projection of ~75,000 fish. In light of the inriver run projection from SW 34, the decision was made to enter an assessment mode for coho salmon. The opening was extended for two additional 24 hrs periods to meet the coho salmon target of ~1,500 fish. Coho salmon catch rates for the week were average (65 fbd compared to average of 65 fbd), but sockeye salmon CPUE was the highest on record for the week (176 fbd). A coho salmon run projection made after day 4 (68,805 fish) was lower than the SW 34 projection (~75,000 fish). Water levels were near average, and ~7 licenses fished for the week. A total of 1,749 coho salmon and 4,200 sockeye salmon were caught (including 518 enhanced Tatsamenie fish).

Statistical week 36 (September 3–9) was opened on two days based on the SW 35 projection of ~69,000 fish, and a coho salmon assessment target of ~ 1,000 fish. Coho salmon catch rates for the week were below average (43 fbd compared to an average of 78 fbd), and sockeye salmon continued with good catch rates for the time of the year (73 fbd compared to an average of 23 fbd). A coho salmon run projection made after day 2 (65,443 fish) was slightly below the previous week's estimate (68,805 fish). Water levels peaked early in the statistical week and were well above average; however by the end of the week, water levels had dropped to average. Nine licenses fished for the week which was above the average of between 4 and 5 licenses. A total of 771 coho salmon and ~1,200 wild sockeye salmon were caught (plus 119 enhanced Tatsamenie fish).

Statistical week 37 (September 10–16) was opened for two days based on the SW 36 projection of ~ 65,000 fish, and the coho assessment target of ~1,000 fish. The opening was extended for two days with the intention of completing the assessment component of the commercial effort (5,000 fish). Water levels were high during this SW compared to other weeks in the directed coho salmon period, but were near average. Coho salmon catch rates were above average (70 fbd versus 47 fbd), and sockeye salmon catches remained high and well above the average for this time of year (84 fbd compared to an average of 8 fbd). The number of licenses was above average for this time of year (5 compared to an average of ~ 3). A coho salmon run projection made after day 4 (62,973 fish) was similar to the SW 36 estimate (~65,000 fish). A total of 1,054 coho salmon and 1,264 sockeye salmon were caught (including 114 enhanced Tatsamenie fish).

From SW 38 to 41 (September 17–October 14), no additional commercial fishery openings were provided.

Escapement

Sockeye Salmon

Spawning escapement of sockeye salmon into the Canadian portion of the Taku River drainage is estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. MR program. Counting weirs operated by DFO at Little Trapper and Tatsamenie lakes and by the TRTFN at Kuthai and King Salmon lakes provide some information on the distribution and abundance of discrete spawning stocks within the watershed.

The sockeye salmon MR program has been operated annually since 1984 to estimate the above border run size. Spawning escapement is then estimated by subtracting the inriver harvest from the above border estimate. The postseason estimate of the above border run in 2017 is 138,518 fish; subtracting the inriver harvest of 30,379 Taku fish (30,150 commercial and 229 Aboriginal) indicates that 108,416 sockeye salmon reached the spawning grounds. The Taku River wild spawning escapement was slightly above average, and above the interim escapement goal range of 71,000 to 80,000 wild sockeye salmon. The Canyon Island catch in fish wheels one and two of 4,771 sockeye salmon was average. The third fish wheel added in 2016 caught an additional 1,085 sockeye salmon.

The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 299 fish. An aerial survey did not take place in 2017. The 2017 count was well below the average of 898 fish and 65% above the primary brood year (2012) escapement estimate of 181 fish.

The King Salmon Lake weir count of 439 fish was below the average of 2,187 fish and 8% of the primary brood year (2012) escapement estimate of 5,413 fish.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count was 6,552 sockeye salmon was average and 64% of the 2012 primary brood year count of 10,015 fish. The run timing appeared a bit late, but the peak was average occurring on August 7. There were 176 removals for artificial spawning.

The Tatsamenie Lake weir count of 27,237 sockeye salmon was a record year well above the average of 9,592 fish and the 2012 primary brood year count of 15,605 fish. The run was about one week late with the midpoint occurring approximately September 5. Based on thermal mark data 4,686 fish or 17% of the weir count were enhanced fish. There were a total of 1,540 removals which included: 1,014 fish for broodstock, 22 fish mortalities, and 504 fish held and released unspawned.

Chinook Salmon

Spawning escapement of Chinook salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. MR program. Tag application took place from April 28 through August 6 using fish wheels and drift gillnets to capture fish. The fish wheels were located at Canyon Island and drift gillnets were used in the lower river from the Wright River just downstream of the U.S./Canada border. Catches in the drift gillnet accounted for 77% of the large tags applied. Tag recovery effort consisted of samples from the sockeye and coho salmon commercial fisheries (SWs 26–37). Spawning ground sampling occurred in July through September on the Nakina, Tatsatua, Kowatua, Nahlin, and Dudidontu rivers, as well as on Tseta Creek. In addition, a sonar weir was operated from June 1–July 26 on the lower Nahlin River to enumerate large Chinook salmon passing upriver. An insufficient number of large Chinook salmon spaghetti tags were recovered in the lower river commercial fishery or combined spawning grounds sample to generate a mark–recapture abundance estimate for large Chinook salmon. The marked fraction between the lower river commercial sample and combined spawning grounds sample were significantly different which precluded combining the two samples to generate an abundance estimate. Chinook salmon escapement estimate of 8,754 large fish was generated using radio tags applied in the drift gillnet as the tagging event (event 1), and combining Nahlin sonar count and combined spawning ground samples for the recapture event (event 2). Only radio tags that were classified as reaching known spawning locations were included in the tagging event.

Aerial surveys of large Chinook salmon to the five escapement index areas were as follows: Nakina 301 fish; Kowatua 272 fish; Tatsamenie 179 fish; Dudidontu 37 fish; and Nahlin 134 fish; all sites were below average. Viewing conditions were good to excellent for all surveys and the total peak count of 923 large Chinook salmon which expands to 4,800 large fish using an expansion factor of 5.2. The count of 923 large Chinook salmon was the lowest observed since standardized surveys began in the early 1970s.

The carcass weir on the Tatsatua River operated to obtain tag and age, sex, and length data. A total of 235 large Chinook salmon were encountered, either on the weir or through supplemental angling, and this was average. Comparisons between years should be made cautiously as water levels, effort and fish distribution can have a significant effect on the numbers of fish observed.

Coho Salmon

Spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. MR program. Tag application occurred from June 30

(SW 26) until September 30 (SW 39) and recovery occurred until October 4 (SW 40). The tag recovery effort consisted of the commercial fishery followed by an eighteen day test fishery which commenced September 17 (SW 38). In 2017, the test fishery was a live release program operated by DFO cooperatively with the TRTFN that caught and released 686 coho salmon. The postseason inriver MR estimate is 65,670 fish. Taking into account the inriver harvest of 7,802 fish (7,726 commercial and 76 Aboriginal) the spawning escapement estimate was 57,868 fish. This was below the average escapement (88,207 fish) and within the 2017 biological escapement goal range of 50,000–90,000 fish.

Pink Salmon

There is no program to estimate the escapement of Taku River pink salmon; however, the Canyon Island fish wheels were used as an index of escapement. A total of 32,027 pink salmon were captured in the three operational fish wheels in 2017. Fish wheel three has only been in operation for 2 years, so for long term comparison, we can only use data from fish wheels one and two. They captured 18,520 pink salmon in 2017, above the odd year average.

Chum Salmon

Chum salmon escapement numbers to the Taku River are unknown; however, the numbers of fall chum captured by the fish wheels at Canyon Island were used as an index of escapement. A total of 257 chum salmon were captured in the three operational fish wheels in 2017. Fish wheel three has only been in operation for 2 years, so for long term comparison, we can only use data from fish wheels one and two. They captured 236 pink salmon in 2017, near the average.

Sockeye Salmon Run Reconstruction

An estimated 67,706 wild and 6,042 enhanced Taku sockeye salmon were harvested in the traditional U.S. District 111 drift gillnet fishery. This estimate was made by postseason GSI and otolith analysis. An additional 775 wild and 81 sockeye salmon were estimated to have been taken in the U.S. inriver personal use fishery. The estimated total U.S. harvest of Taku sockeye salmon is 68,480 wild and 6,123 enhanced fish (Table 4).

In the Canadian commercial fishery, the postseason harvest estimate of Taku sockeye salmon is 27,345 wild, 2,690 enhanced Tatsamenie Lake, and 115 enhanced King Salmon Lake fish. Also, harvested was 59 from the Stikine, and 0 fish from U.S. domestic stocks; total Canadian commercial harvest was 30,209 (30,150 Taku fish and 59 non-Taku enhanced fish). An estimated 207 wild and 22 enhanced sockeye salmon were taken in the Canadian Aboriginal fishery. Therefore, the estimated Canadian treaty harvest of Taku sockeye salmon is 27,552 wild and 2,827 enhanced fish (Table 4). The coho test fishery did not harvest any sockeye salmon.

The postseason estimate of the above border run size of sockeye salmon, based on the joint Canada/U.S. MR program, is 138,796 fish. Deducting the Canadian inriver harvest noted above from the above border run estimate results in an estimated escapement of 108,416

sockeye salmon; 103,302 wild fish. The escapement of Taku River sockeye salmon originating from the fry planting program was estimated to be 4,686 fish from brood stock otoliths collected at Tatsamenie Lake. The terminal run of Taku River sockeye salmon is estimated at 213,399 fish; 199,235 wild and 14,146 enhanced fish. Based on the escapement goal of 75,000 wild fish, the wild TAC was 124,789 fish and combining wild and enhanced terminal run the TAC was 138,399 sockeye salmon. The harvest sharing agreement based on total terminal enhanced run was 79% U.S. and 21% Canada.

ALSEK RIVER

Alsek River salmon stocks contribute to the U.S. commercial gillnet fisheries located in Dry Bay, at the mouth of the Alsek River (Figure 3). Unknown quantities of Alsek River origin fish may also be taken in the U.S. commercial gillnet and troll fisheries in the Yakutat area. No commercial fishery exists in the Canadian portions of the Alsek River drainage, although Aboriginal and recreational fisheries occur in the Tatshenshini River and some of its headwater tributaries (Figure 3).

Harvest Regulations & Management Objectives

Although harvest sharing of Alsek River salmon stocks between Canada and the U.S. has not yet been specified, Annex IV does call for the development and implementation of cooperative abundance-based management plans and programs for Alsek River Chinook and sockeye salmon. In February 2013, the bilateral TTC and bilateral TBR Panel agreed to the revised biological escapement goals for Alsek River Chinook and sockeye salmon. These were Alsek River Chinook salmon MSY target of 4,700 fish (escapement goal range 3,500–5,300 fish), Klukshu River Chinook salmon MSY target of 1,000 fish (escapement goal range of 800–1,200 fish), Alsek River sockeye salmon MSY target of 29,700 fish (escapement goal range of 24,000–33,500 fish), and Klukshu River sockeye salmon MSY target of 9,700 fish (escapement goal range 7,500–11,000 fish). The principle escapement-monitoring tool for Chinook and sockeye salmon stocks on the Alsek River is the Klukshu weir, operated by the DFO in cooperation with the Champagne-Aishihik First Nation (CAFN). The weir has been in operation since 1976. To make the management objectives of Chinook and sockeye salmon better defined in terms of Klukshu stocks, the revised goals expressed in terms of Klukshu escapements, were used in 2016. Mark-recapture programs to estimate the total inriver abundance and the fraction of the escapement contributed by the Klukshu stocks were in operation since 1997 for Chinook salmon and since 2000 for sockeye salmon. These were discontinued in 2005. Currently, total Alsek River run estimates for sockeye salmon are generated using Dry Bay commercial sample GSI analysis to expand the Klukshu River weir counts.

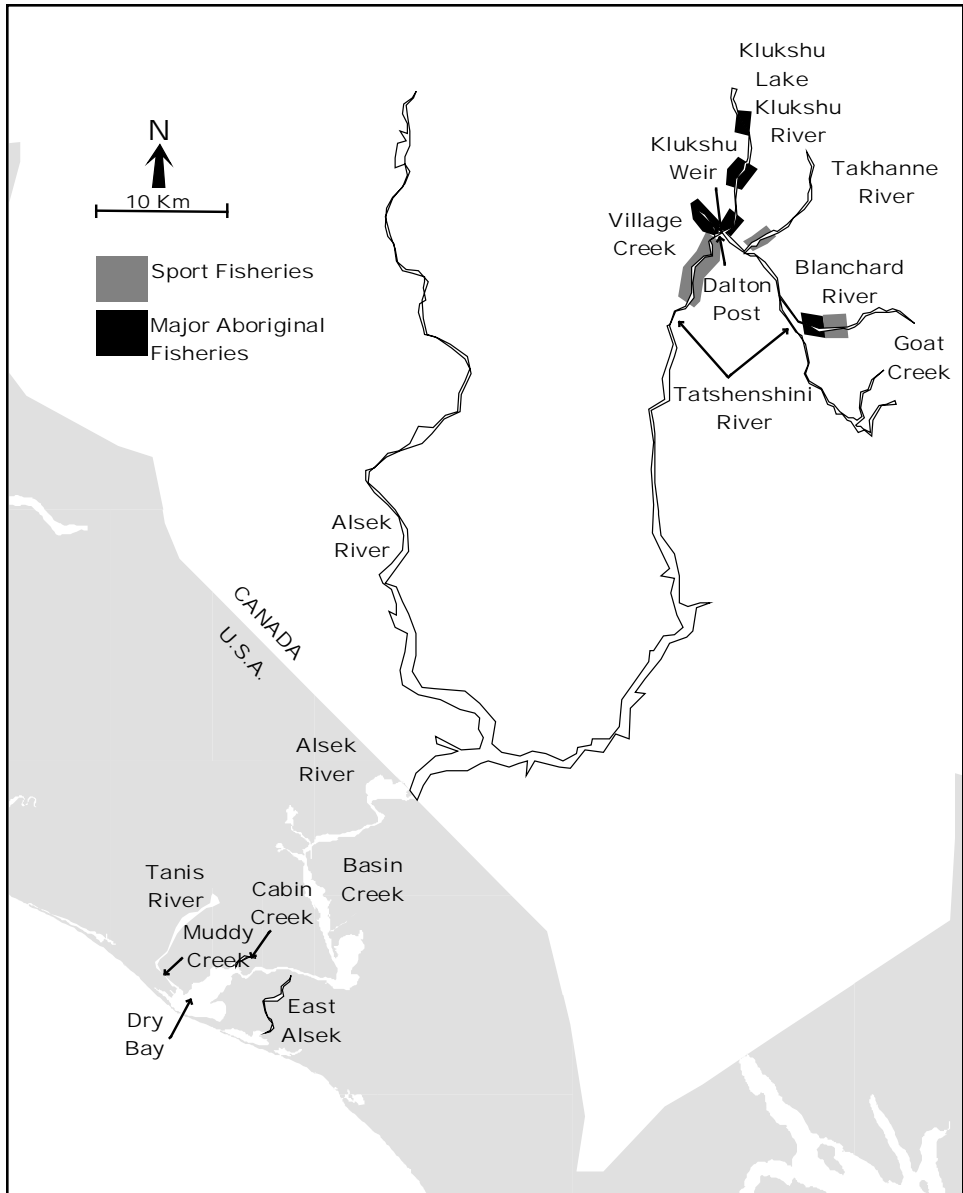


Figure 3. The Alsek River and principal U.S. and Canadian fishing areas.

Preseason Forecasts

The Klukshu River Chinook salmon escapements in 2011 and 2012 were 1,610 and 693 fish, respectively. For comparison, the average escapement is approximately 1,132 Chinook salmon. Based on the primary brood year escapements, the production outlook for 2017 was 1,400 (reduced by 38% to account for forecast error) Klukshu River Chinook salmon, below the average of approximately 1,500 fish and above the revised escapement goal range.

The 2017 Alsek River sockeye salmon run was expected to be approximately 74,000 fish; this was above the average run size estimate of approximately 68,000 sockeye salmon. The

outlook for 2017 was based on a predicted run of 17,000 Klukshu River sockeye salmon derived from the latest Klukshu River stock-recruitment data (2011 Eggers et al.) and an assumed Klukshu River contribution to the total run of 23%, which was based on MR results (2000–2004) and run size estimates using GSI (2005–2006, 2011). Principal contributing brood years were 2012 (Klukshu River escapement of 17,176 sockeye salmon) and 2013 (Klukshu River escapement of 3,792 sockeye salmon); the average Klukshu River sockeye salmon escapement forecast was approximately 15,600. Based on the current stock-recruitment analysis, the range of Klukshu River escapements that appears most likely to produce optimum yields is 7,500 to 11,000 sockeye salmon.

The Klukshu River early sockeye salmon run counts in 2012 and 2013 were 5,969 and 312 fish, respectively. The average count was approximately 2,800 sockeye salmon which is above the minimum management target of 1,500 fish used by DFO. The early run to the weir was expected to be above this level in 2017.

The coho salmon partial escapement estimates at the Klukshu River weir in 2013 (7,322 fish) and 2014 (341 fish) suggested the run in 2017 would be above average. The recent average weir count was approximately 2,200 coho salmon.

U.S. Fisheries

Preseason expectations were for below average Chinook salmon runs and above average sockeye salmon runs. These projections were based on parent-year escapements to the Klukshu River. In 2017, the Alsek River recorded a below average run for sockeye salmon and the lower bound of Klukshu River escapement goal range was not attained. Chinook salmon runs were also below average in 2017, and the escapement goal as measured at the Klukshu River was also not achieved.

In 2017 management decisions were made by monitoring fishery performance data and comparing it to historical CPUE for a given opening to adjust time and area openings. The Alsek River commercial fishery opened on June 4 for one day. Chinook and sockeye salmon harvests were both below average. Eleven permits harvested 45 Chinook and 269 sockeye salmon during the first opening. Peak sockeye salmon harvest occurred during SW 26 with 10 permits harvesting 927 fish. Effort started to decline by SW 30 and by SW 34 coho salmon management strategies were in place. Coho salmon are targeted starting in mid-August and effort becomes minimal. Fishing times remained at three days per week in SW 35. As fishing effort continued to drop, fishing times increased to five days per week during SW 36 and 37. By SW 38 there was no fishing effort. The river was not fished the last six weeks of the season. The commercial fishing season closed on October 19.

The 2017 Dry Bay commercial set gillnet fishery harvested 127 Chinook, 4,883 sockeye, and 114 coho salmon (Table 9). There was no chum or pink salmon harvested. A test fishery for Chinook salmon was conducted in the Alaska portion of the Alsek River in 2005–2008 and from 2011–2012. Test fishing ceased in 2014.

Canadian Fisheries

Due to the absence of a harvest monitor position in 2017, catches from the food fishery were estimated based on fishery performance data compared with the weir counts. The harvest estimate for 2017 was comprised of the fish taken from the Klukshu River weir (elders only) and an estimate of catches above/below the weir (based on the past relationship with the weir count and harvest). An estimated 10 Chinook, 584 sockeye, and no coho salmon were harvested in the food fishery. The recent average harvests are 30 Chinook, 1,108 sockeye, and 4 coho salmon.

Harvest estimates for the Tatshenshini River recreational fishery were an estimated 41 Chinook salmon retained and 109 fish released, and 38 sockeye salmon were retained and 38 fish released. There were no recorded coho salmon caught although this is considered incomplete as fishing may have taken place after monitoring had ceased. These catches were above average for Chinook and sockeye salmon.

Management of salmon in Yukon is a shared responsibility between DFO and the Yukon Salmon Sub-Committee (YSSC). The YSSC was established in 1995 pursuant to the Comprehensive Land Claim Umbrella Final Agreement between the Government of Canada, the Council for Yukon Indians and the Government of the Yukon. The Committee is a public board consisting of ten members, 70% of which are appointed by Yukon First Nations. Two CAFN members sit on the YSSC. Although the Committee currently operates by consensus, the voting structure of the Committee is organized so that, should a vote be necessary, 50% of the votes reside with appointees of Yukon First Nations.

Table 9. Klukshu River harvest and escapement for the Chinook and sockeye salmon and Alsek River harvest for Chinook and sockeye salmon for 2017.

	Chinook	Sockeye
Klukshu River^a		
Weir count	448	3,889
Harvest at/above weir	5	178
Escapement	443	3,711
Harvest^b		
U.S. Commercial	127	4,883
U.S. Subsistence/P.U.	4	31
U.S. Test		
Canadian Aboriginal	10	584
Canadian Recreational	41	38
Alsek River		
Above border run		102,186
Total inriver run		
<Above border run above + U.S. harvest>		
Total escapement		
<Above border run above - U.S. harvest>		

a Klukshu River salmon stocks represent an assumed large and variable portion of the total Alsek River salmon escapement.

b U.S. harvest estimate differs from Joint Interception Committee estimate because no estimates are made for harvest other than the listed fisheries.

The 2017 Alsek-Tatshenshini management plan, adopted by CAFN, YSSC, and DFO, was based on the escapement objectives described in the Harvest Regulations & Management Objectives section above. For Chinook and early run sockeye salmon management, the status of the Klukshu weir counts was reviewed about July 18 to ensure weir and spawning escapement targets were on track. Run projections for Chinook salmon were below the lower bounds of the escapement goal so the recreational fishery was switched to nonretention period for Chinook salmon on July 28. On August 15 sockeye salmon changed from nonretention to a retention period of two fish per day four fish in possession. The status of the late run sockeye salmon was also reviewed late August and switched back to nonretention period on Sep 1 due to the sockeye salmon run projections being below the minimum escapement goal. The Aboriginal fishery remained unrestricted. Other key elements of the plan are described below.

The center of Aboriginal fishing activity in the Alsek River drainage occurs at the CAFN village of Klukshu, on the Haines Road, about 60 km south of Haines Junction. Salmon are harvested by means of gaff, small gillnets, sport rods, and traditional fish traps as the fish migrate up the Klukshu River and into Klukshu Lake. The fishing plan for the Aboriginal fishery in the Klukshu River and adjacent areas allowed for fishing by any means (as established in the communal license) 7 days a week. Conservation thresholds that might

invoke restrictions in the Aboriginal fishery were projected Klukshu weir counts of < 800 Chinook, < 1,500 early, and < 7,500 total sockeye salmon. Food fisheries also exist on Village Creek and in the headwaters of the Tatshenshini River and tributaries thereof (Goat Creek, Stanley Creek, Parton River, and the Blanchard River). The plan did not restrict the fishery other than to reserve harvests of Chinook salmon at Goat Creek, Stanley Creek, and the Parton River for elders only.

The majority of the recreational fishing effort on the Alsek drainage occurs in the Tatshenshini River, at and just downstream of the mouth of the Klukshu River in the vicinity of the abandoned settlement of Dalton Post. The management plan prohibited the retention of sockeye salmon in the recreational fishery prior to August 15 unless the weir count projection for the early run was > 4,500 sockeye salmon. The Chinook salmon daily catch limit was one per day, two in possession. For other salmon species, the daily catch and possession limits were two and four fish, respectively. However, the aggregate limit for all salmon combined was two salmon per day, four fish in possession. Recreational salmon fishing was permitted in the Tatshenshini River seven days a week. Headwater areas in the vicinity of the British Columbia/Yukon border were to be closed in late July to protect spawning Chinook salmon. Conservation thresholds that were expected to invoke additional restrictions in the recreational fishery were projected Klukshu weir counts of < 1,000 Chinook and < 10,500 sockeye salmon (early and late runs combined).

A mandatory Yukon Salmon Conservation Catch Card (YSCCC), introduced by the YSSC in 1999, was required by all recreational salmon fishers in 2017. The purpose of the YSCCC is to improve harvest estimates and to serve as a statistical base to ascertain the importance of salmon to the Yukon recreational fishery. Anglers are required to report their catch via email or mail by the late fall. Information requested includes the number, sex, size, date and location of salmon caught and released.

Since 2001, CAFN has imposed a fishing area closure from the Klukshu River bridge crossing upstream to the weir location to allow for better staging opportunities for salmon in the vicinity of the Klukshu/Tatshenshini confluence.

Escapement

Total drainage abundance programs are being investigated as part of the development of abundance-based management regimes and to accurately assess whether the escapement goals for Alsek River Chinook and sockeye salmon stocks are appropriate and if so, are being achieved. At this time, there are no programs in place to estimate the drainage-wide coho salmon escapement. A large and variable proportion of the drainage-wide escapement of each species is enumerated at the weir on the Klukshu River. Current escapement monitoring programs including the Klukshu and Village Creek weirs, GSI based run reconstruction, expanded counts, and aerial surveys which allow annual comparisons of escapement indices. The most reliable long-term comparative escapement index for Alsek River drainage salmon stocks is the Klukshu River weir count. Escapements for 2017 are shown in Table 9. A video enumeration system has been operated on the Klukshu River

since 2016 (following the operation of a similar system on Village Creek since 2014), which facilitated salmon passage 24 hours per day.

Sockeye Salmon

In 2017, the Klukshu River sockeye salmon weir count was 3,889 fish and the escapement estimate was 3,711 fish (Table 9). The count of 1,087 early run fish (count through August 15) was below the average of 2,775 fish as was the count of 2,802 late run fish with an average of 8,319 fish. The total escapement of 3,711 fish was below the recommended escapement goal range of 7,500 to 11,000 fish. The sockeye salmon count at Village Creek was 240 fish; this was well below average. In spring 2017 Village Creek had a mudslide occur 800m upstream of the video counter that significantly reduced water clarity for the entire length of the project and impacted the ability of the video counter to capture passing fish. As a result, the 2017 count is considered incomplete.

Chinook Salmon

The most reliable Chinook salmon escapement index for the Alsek River drainage is the Klukshu River weir count. In 2017, the Chinook salmon weir count was 448 fish and the escapement estimate was 443 fish (Table 9). The 2017 escapement estimate was below the escapement goal range of 800 to 1,200 Klukshu Chinook salmon.

Coho Salmon

The Klukshu River coho salmon count prior to weir removal was 966 fish. As in past years, this does not serve as a reliable run strength indicator as the weir is removed well before the end of the coho salmon run to the Klukshu River. This number is below average compared to past years.

ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Egg Collection

In 2017, sockeye salmon eggs were collected at Tahltan Lake on the Stikine River for the twenty-ninth year, Tatsamenie Lake system on the Taku River for the twenty-eighth year of this program and Lower Trapper Lake on the Taku River for the ninth year.

Tahltan Lake

In 2017, Tahltan Fisheries were contracted to perform the egg take. The egg-take goal was set at 5.0 million eggs in the approved Stikine River Enhancement Plan. Canadian technical staff lowered the egg-take goal to 3.5 million eggs due to low escapement and treaty stocking guidelines not to exceed a 1:1 ratio of enhanced to wild smolt out-migrating from the lake. A total of 1,364 females and 1,315 males were spawned over the course of 9 egg-take days conducted from September 1st to 21st. This produced an estimate of 3.7 million sockeye salmon eggs for delivery to Snettisham Hatchery in Alaska (based on an estimated

fecundity of 2,730 eggs per female). Three of the 9 lots of eggs being transported to the hatchery were delayed by one day due to weather. The egg survival at Snettisham Hatchery to 100 CTU was 78%. The egg pick at Snettisham Hatchery determined the actual number of eggs collected to be 3.85 million.

Tatsamenie Lake

In 2017, B. Mercer and Associates Ltd was contracted to collect eggs at Tatsamenie Lake. Broodstock was captured for the twenty-third year near the assessment weir at the outlet of Tatsamenie Lake and held until ripe. Escapement through the weir was 27,290 fish. The egg-take goal was set at 2.0 million eggs in the approved Taku Enhancement Production Plan. A total of 507 females were spawned over the course of 4 egg-take days conducted from September 12th to 30th. There were no delays due to weather. An estimated 2.0 million sockeye salmon eggs were delivered to Snettisham Hatchery. Average egg survival to 100 CTU was 84%.

Little Trapper Lake

In 2017, Metla Environmental Ltd was contracted to collect a small number of eggs (1 incubator) at Little Trapper Lake. The resulting fry will be used to evaluate passage of subsequently returning adults at the barrier location between Little Trapper and Trapper Lake that is to be modified as part of the development of an enhancement program. The egg-take goal was 250,000 eggs and 280,000 eggs were delivered to Snettisham Hatchery. The eggs have been picked and have a 75% green egg to eye survival.

King Salmon Lake

Taku River Tlingit Fisheries conducted a project to test the feasibility of using King Salmon Lake to produce sockeye salmon. In 2012 and 2014, sockeye salmon eggs were collected in King Salmon Lake, sent to Snettisham Hatchery for incubation and the resulting fry were back planted into the lake. In 2016, the four-year-old component of the brood year 2012 fry returned to the lake. Escapement into the lake was 6,404 sockeye salmon, which is significantly higher than average of 1,947 fish. In 2017, the smaller five-year old component of the brood year 2012 fry release returned to the lake. Escapement into the lake was 439 sockeye salmon. In 2016 and 2017 evaluations of enhanced production rely solely on fishery evaluation information of otolith recoveries.

Incubation, Thermal Marking, and Fry Plants

Snettisham Hatchery is operated by DIPAC, a private aquaculture organization in Juneau. A cooperative agreement between ADF&G and DIPAC provides for Snettisham Hatchery to serve the needs of the joint TBR enhancement projects.

Egg incubation and thermal-marking at Snettisham Hatchery went smoothly in 2016/2017. In 2017, brood year 2016 fry were transported to the appropriate systems from May 23rd to June 20th. There were minimal IHNV losses of the 2016 brood year. An estimated 174,000

thermally marked Tahltan Lake stock fry from a single incubator were confirmed positive with IHNV and destroyed.

Tahltan Lake

In 2017, a total of 3.1 million sockeye salmon fry were stocked back into Tahltan Lake. These fish were from eggs collected in Tahltan Lake in the fall of 2016. Survival from green-egg to stocking fry was 59%. Fry stocking took place on May 23, 24, 25 and 28.

Tuya Lake

Fry planting into Tuya Lake has been discontinued since 2014 due to Canadian domestic concerns.

Tatsamenie Lake

In 2017, a total of 1.2 million sockeye salmon fry were stocked in Tatsamenie Lake. These fish were from eggs collected at Tatsamenie Lake in the fall of 2016. Survival from green-egg to stocked fry was 68%. Approximately 1.02 million sockeye salmon fry were released directly into the lake on May 28th and 29th. On June 9th, a flood event caused significant changes to the creek channel which prevented its use as a reliable water supply for the onshore rearing project. Enhancement Subcommittee representatives were consulted on options and determined the lake net pen rearing approach was the only option available to rear the uniquely marked fry and would be conducted as a trial. On June 19th and 20th, approximately 183,000 sockeye salmon fry were flown to the lake and placed in four net pens. On July 28, pens #1–3 were released at 3.8 grams. Pen #4 was diagnosed with IHNV August 1 and all 38,000 fry were destroyed August 2. Full evaluation of the success of extended rearing will not be available until these fish return as adults.

Sockeye Supplementation Evaluation Surveys

Acoustic, Trawl, Beach Seine and Limnological Sampling

Standard limnological surveys were conducted at Tatsamenie and Tahltan lakes. No surveys were conducted on Tuya or Trapper lakes. No hydroacoustic surveys were conducted in 2017.

Thermal Mark Laboratories

ADF&G Thermal Mark Laboratory

During the 2017 season, the ADF&G Thermal Mark Lab processed 19,604 sockeye salmon otoliths collected by ADF&G and DFO staff as part of the U.S./Canada fry-stocking evaluation program. These collections came from commercial and test fisheries in both U.S. and Canadian waters on the Taku and Stikine rivers over a 13-week period. The laboratory provided estimates on hatchery contributions for 92 distinct sample collections. Estimates of the percentage of hatchery fish contributed to commercial fishery catches

were provided to ADF&G and DFO fishery managers 24 to 48 hours after samples arrived at the lab.

Estimates of stocked sockeye salmon to Alaskan harvests were 7,101 Stikine River fish to District 106 and 108, and 6,123 stocked Taku River sockeye salmon to District 111. Estimates of stocked sockeye salmon to Canadian fisheries included 16,999 fish to Stikine River fisheries and 2,827 fish to the Taku River fisheries.

Canadian Thermal Mark Laboratory

Subsamples of juvenile and adult otolith samples collected at the study lakes during the 2017 season are being analyzed at the DFO thermal mark lab in Whitehorse.

APPENDICES

Standards

All 2017 are considered final

Large Chinook salmon are MEF length ≥ 660 mm

Unless otherwise stated Chinook salmon are large

Test fisheries for Chinook salmon became commercial assessment/test fisheries starting in 2004

Data not available to estimate harvests of Alaska Hatchery pink and chum salmon

All harvest of Tahltan and Tatsamenie lake sockeye salmon, unless otherwise noted, include both wild and hatchery fish.

Bold numbers are incomplete or interpolated numbers

Italicized numbers are used when the GSI estimates do not meet acceptable levels of precision and accuracy agreed upon by the TTC (April 2013): to estimate the proportion of mixtures within 10% of the true mixture 90% of the time.

Appendix A. 1. Weekly harvest estimates of Chinook salmon in the US gillnet, troll, recreational, and subsistence fisheries in District 108, 2017.

ONLY weekly reference see the historical Appendix B3 for final postseason estimate. All weekly estimates of large Stikine Chinook salmon are based on ASL and CWT data (small expansions may lead to negative numbers)

SW	Subsistence-Stikine		D108 sport			D108 gillnet				D108 troll			US total large
	Large	Nonlarge	Large total	Large non-Stikine	Large Stikine	Nonlarge	Large total	Large non-Stikine	Large Stikine	Large total	Large non-Stikine	Large Stikine	Stikine harvest
18			32	26	6					7	1	6	12
19			25	0	25				0	24	1	23	48
20			76	0	76				0	21	28	-7	69
21			91	14	77				0	42	49	-7	70
22			77	16	61				0				61
23			117	83	34				0				34
24			89	94	-5				0				-5
25	2	3	85	118	-33				0				-31
26	0	7	26	26	0	198	116	139	-23				-23
27	2	8	28	29	-1	514	1,053	1,006	47	21	0	21	69
28	7	24	6	0	6	210	665	481	184				197
29	3	1	3	0	3	185	387	523	-136				-130
Total	14	43	655	406	249	1,107	2,221	2,149	72	115	80	35	370

Appendix A. 2. Weekly harvest of Chinook salmon in the Canadian commercial, Telegraph Aboriginal, and recreational fishery in the Stikine River, 2017.

SW	LRCF										Canada total			large released mortality	
	Kept		Released		Estimated mortality (50%)		URCF		Aboriginal Telegraph		Tahltan sport fishery				large Stikine harvest
	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Retained	Released	Total		
19														0	0
20														0	0
21										3				3	0
22										7				7	0
23										13				13	0
24										8				8	0
25					0	0				36	2			36	0
26	59	261	98		49	0				50	17			158	49
27	81	157	58		29	0				58	36			168	29
28	85	127	49		25	0				58	48			168	25
29	41	45	21	7	11	4				28	19			80	11
30	24	9	22	2	11	1				14	41			49	11
31	11	7	8		4	0				6	13			21	4
32	4	1			0	0					2			4	0
33	4	2			0	0								4	0
34	0	1			0	0								0	0
35	3	0	2		1	0								4	1
36					0	0								0	0
37														0	0
Total kept	312	610	258	9	129	5	0	0	281	178	0	0	0	722	129

Appendix A. 3. Weekly harvest of Chinook salmon in the Canadian test fisheries in the Stikine River, 2017.

SW	Drift		Set		Commercial license		Tuya		Total	
	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge
19									0	0
20									0	0
21									0	0
22									0	0
23									0	0
24									0	0
25	0	4	1	5					1	9
26	3	6	1	2					4	8
27	2	2	0	1					2	3
28	2	0	1	2					3	2
29	0	1	0	0					0	1
30	0	0	0	0					0	0
31	0	0	0	0					0	0
32	0	0	0	0					0	0
33									0	0
34									0	0
35									0	0
36									0	0
37									0	0
38									0	0
39									0	0
40									0	0
41									0	0
42									0	0
Total	7	13	3	10	0	0	0	0	10	23

Appendix A. 4. Weekly harvest of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 fisheries, 2017.

SW	Subsistence	D106 Total	D106-30	D106-41/42	D108
22-24					
25	31	2,771	484	2,287	
26	170	6,183	1,469	4,714	1,283
27	740	6,645	1,707	4,938	3,962
28	551	6,473	2,012	4,461	3,388
29	101	6,359	2,788	3,571	2,372
30	89	4,380	1,906	2,474	1,277
31	25	3,051	1,435	1,616	501
32	18	4,015	2,508	1,507	874
33	0	2,781	1,274	1,507	317
34	0	869	147	722	131
35	0	1,071	635	436	110
36	2	312	149	163	57
37	0	65	30	35	2
38	0	24	12	12	8
39	0	6	5	1	0
40	0	0	0	0	0
41		0			0
Total	1,727	45,005	16,561	28,444	14,282

Appendix A. 5. Weekly stock proportions of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan D106 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2017.

Estimates derived from GSI estimates for subdistricts 10641/42 and 106-30; see Appendices G. 1 and G. 2. for GSI detail.

SW	Stikine						
	Other	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Tahltan Enhance	WildTahltan
25	0.653	0.245	0.031	0.071	0.347	0.130	0.115
26	0.571	0.317	0.046	0.065	0.429	0.111	0.206
27	0.589	0.356	0.031	0.024	0.411	0.097	0.259
28	0.751	0.171	0.032	0.045	0.249	0.060	0.111
29	0.922	0.045	0.003	0.030	0.078	0.014	0.032
30	0.928	0.032	0.006	0.034	0.072	0.015	0.018
31	0.918	0.047	0.003	0.031	0.082	0.016	0.031
32	0.937	0.033	0.007	0.023	0.063	0.015	0.018
33	0.870	0.031	0.001	0.098	0.130	0.019	0.012
34	0.919	0.039	0.006	0.036	0.081	0.007	0.033
35	0.937	0.008	0.011	0.044	0.063	0.003	0.005
36	0.931	0.007	0.009	0.053	0.069	0.002	0.005
37	0.930	0.007	0.009	0.054	0.070	0.002	0.005
38	0.932	0.007	0.009	0.051	0.068	0.003	0.005
39	0.949	0.009	0.015	0.027	0.051	0.004	0.006
Total	0.782	0.154	0.020	0.043	0.218		
25	1,811	678	87	196	960	360	317
26	3,533	1,959	287	404	2,650	685	1,274
27	3,916	2,363	205	161	2,729	643	1,720
28	4,864	1,106	210	293	1,609	388	718
29	5,862	289	16	192	497	88	202
30	4,065	141	26	147	315	64	78
31	2,802	143	10	95	249	48	95
32	3,763	133	28	92	252	59	74
33	2,420	86	2	273	361	52	33
34	798	34	5	31	71	6	28
35	1,004	8	12	47	67	3	5
36	291	2	3	16	21	1	1
37	60	0	1	4	5	0	0
38	22	0	0	1	2	0	0
39	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35,216	6,943	893	1,953	9,789	2,398	4,545

Appendix A. 6. Weekly stock proportions of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-41/42 (Sumner Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2017.

Estimates based on mean GSI; see Appendix G. 1 for GSI details.							
SW	Other	Stikine					
		All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Tahltan Enhance	WildTahltan
25	0.601	0.295	0.037	0.067	0.399	0.157	0.138
26	0.453	0.410	0.057	0.080	0.547	0.140	0.270
27	0.458	0.473	0.041	0.028	0.542	0.128	0.344
28	0.648	0.244	0.044	0.064	0.352	0.084	0.160
29	0.871	0.079	0.004	0.046	0.129	0.024	0.055
30	0.929	0.048	0.010	0.012	0.071	0.018	0.030
31	0.915	0.046	0.004	0.035	0.085	0.027	0.019
32	0.894	0.073	0.017	0.015	0.106	0.027	0.046
33	0.816	0.054	0.001	0.129	0.184	0.034	0.020
34	0.910	0.045	0.004	0.040	0.090	0.007	0.038
35	0.907	0.004	0.001	0.088	0.093	0.001	0.003
36	0.907	0.004	0.001	0.088	0.093	0.001	0.003
37	0.907	0.004	0.001	0.088	0.093	0.001	0.003
38	0.907	0.004	0.001	0.088	0.093	0.001	0.003
39	0.907	0.004	0.001	0.088	0.093	0.001	0.003
Total	0.681	0.237	0.029	0.053	0.319	0.081	0.156
25	1,374	674	85	154	913	358	315
26	2,136	1,933	270	376	2,578	661	1,271
27	2,263	2,335	203	138	2,675	634	1,701
28	2,891	1,087	195	287	1,570	374	713
29	3,109	282	14	166	462	86	196
30	2,299	120	25	30	175	45	74
31	1,478	74	7	57	138	44	30
32	1,348	110	26	23	159	41	69
33	1,230	82	1	194	277	51	31
34	657	33	3	29	65	5	27
35	395	2	0	38	41	0	1
36	148	1	0	14	15	0	1
37	32	0	0	3	3	0	0
38	11	0	0	1	1	0	0
39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19,372	6,732	830	1,511	9,072	2,301	4,431

Appendix A. 7. Weekly stock proportions of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2017.

Estimates based on mean GSI; see Appendix G. 2 for GSI details.

SW	Stikine						
	Other	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Tahltan Enhance	WildTahltan
25	0.902	0.008	0.004	0.087	0.098	0.004	0.004
26	0.951	0.018	0.012	0.020	0.049	0.016	0.002
27	0.969	0.017	0.001	0.014	0.031	0.006	0.011
28	0.980	0.009	0.007	0.003	0.020	0.007	0.002
29	0.987	0.003	0.001	0.009	0.013	0.001	0.002
30	0.926	0.011	0.001	0.061	0.074	0.010	0.002
31	0.923	0.048	0.003	0.027	0.077	0.003	0.045
32	0.963	0.009	0.001	0.027	0.037	0.007	0.002
33	0.934	0.003	0.001	0.062	0.066	0.001	0.002
34	0.958	0.010	0.018	0.014	0.042	0.004	0.006
35	0.958	0.010	0.018	0.014	0.042	0.004	0.006
36	0.958	0.010	0.018	0.014	0.042	0.004	0.006
37	0.958	0.010	0.018	0.014	0.042	0.004	0.006
38	0.958	0.010	0.018	0.014	0.042	0.004	0.006
39	0.958	0.010	0.018	0.014	0.042	0.004	0.006
Total	0.957	0.013	0.004	0.027	0.043	0.006	0.007
25	436	4	2	42	48	2	2
26	1,396	26	18	29	73	23	3
27	1,654	28	2	23	53	9	19
28	1,972	19	15	6	40	15	4
29	2,753	7	2	26	35	2	6
30	1,766	22	2	117	140	18	3
31	1,324	69	4	38	111	4	65
32	2,415	23	2	69	93	18	4
33	1,190	4	1	79	84	1	3
34	141	1	3	2	6	1	1
35	608	6	11	9	27	3	4
36	143	2	3	2	6	1	1
37	29	0	1	0	1	0	0
38	11	0	0	0	1	0	0
39	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15,844	211	63	443	717	97	114

Appendix A. 8. Weekly stock proportions sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 108 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2017.

Estimates based on mean GSI; see Appendix G. 3 for GSI details.

SW	Stikine						
	Other	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Tahltan Enhance	WildTahltan
25							
26	0.030	0.751	0.094	0.124	0.970	0.339	0.412
27	0.116	0.642	0.060	0.181	0.884	0.232	0.410
28	0.179	0.454	0.055	0.312	0.821	0.172	0.282
29	0.125	0.294	0.042	0.539	0.875	0.096	0.197
30	0.215	0.305	0.017	0.463	0.785	0.109	0.196
31	0.100	0.364	0.048	0.487	0.900	0.130	0.235
32	0.245	0.293	0.026	0.436	0.755	0.102	0.191
33	0.397	0.105	0.016	0.482	0.603	0.042	0.063
34	0.397	0.105	0.016	0.482	0.603	0.042	0.063
35	0.397	0.105	0.016	0.482	0.603	0.042	0.063
36	0.397	0.105	0.016	0.482	0.603	0.042	0.063
37	0.397	0.105	0.016	0.482	0.603	0.042	0.063
38	0.397	0.105	0.016	0.482	0.603	0.042	0.063
39	0.397	0.105	0.016	0.482	0.603	0.042	0.063
Total	0.153	0.465	0.051	0.331	0.847	0.174	0.291
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	39	964	121	159	1,244	435	529
27	458	2,545	239	719	3,504	921	1,625
28	606	1,538	188	1,056	2,782	581	956
29	297	697	100	1,278	2,075	228	468
30	275	390	21	591	1,002	139	251
31	50	182	24	244	451	65	117
32	214	256	23	381	660	89	167
33	126	33	5	153	191	13	20
34	52	14	2	63	79	6	8
35	44	12	2	53	66	5	7
36	23	6	1	27	34	2	4
37	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
38	3	1	0	4	5	0	1
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,189	6,637	727	4,730	12,093	2,485	4,153

Appendix A. 9. Weekly sockeye salmon harvest and effort in the Canadian commercial and assessment fisheries in the lower Stikine River, 2017.

SW	LRCF				URCF	Telegraph Aboriginal	Drift Net Test		Set Net Test		Commercial License/assessment	Test Total
	Harvest	Permits	Days	Permit days			harvest	# drifts	harvest	hours		
19				0.0								0
20				0.0								0
21				0.0								0
22				0.0								0
23				0.0								0
24				0.0								0
25				0.0		2	25	28	268	48		293
26	3,982	10.8	2.8	29.7	0	248	12	14	122	12		134
27	5,767	10.3	4.0	41.0	0	1,466	77	28	423	36		500
28	7,575	11.0	4.0	44.0	0	2,695	69	28	290	36		359
29	6,137	11.0	4.0	44.0	122	2,513	48	28	233	36		281
30	3,917	11.0	3.0	33.0	155	1,209	8	14	113	24		121
31	2,455	11.0	2.0	22.0	0	313	25	14	117	24		142
32	632	10.0	1.0	10.0	45	125	12	14	66	12		78
33	696	11.0	1.0	11.0	0	7						0
34	536	7.0	1.0	7.0	0	0						0
35	857	10.5	4.0	42.0	0	0						0
36	295	11.0	3.0	33.0	0	0						0
37				0.0								0
38												0
39												0
Total	32,849		29.8	316.7	322	8,578	276	168	1,632	228	0	1,908

Appendix A. 10. Weekly sockeye salmon stock proportions and harvest by stock in the Canadian commercial fishery in the lower Stikine River, 2017.

Sex specific age compositions were calculated and the stock composition of the females sampled for egg diameters was expanded to the harvest by age.

SW	Porportion					Harvest					
	Small Egg	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem Tahltan	Enhance	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	WildTahltan	Tahltan	Enhance
19						0	0	0	0	0	0
20						0	0	0	0	0	0
21						0	0	0	0	0	0
22						0	0	0	0	0	0
23						0	0	0	0	0	0
24						0	0	0	0	0	0
25						0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0.929	0.781	0.156	0.063	0.304	3,110	623	249	1,902		1,209
27	0.967	0.769	0.148	0.083	0.307	4,433	856	478	2,664		1,769
28	0.919	0.767	0.121	0.112	0.319	5,812	913	850	3,399		2,413
29	0.750	0.702	0.127	0.171	0.278	4,307	782	1,048	2,602		1,705
30	0.700	0.686	0.072	0.242	0.214	2,689	280	948	1,850		838
31	0.553	0.591	0.063	0.346	0.175	1,451	154	850	1,021		430
32	0.495	0.453	0.041	0.506	0.223	286	26	320	145		141
33	0.435	0.469	0.001	0.529	0.132	327	1	368	235		92
34	0.420	0.320	0.052	0.628	0.119	172	28	336	108		64
35	0.246	0.220	0.043	0.737	0.088	188	37	632	113		75
36	0.069	0.166	0.003	0.831	0.095	49	1	245	21		28
37						0	0	0	0		0
Total						22,823	3,701	6,325	14,060		8,763
Proportion						0.695	0.113	0.193	0.428		0.267
	Harvest/Effort below Porcupine					CPUE					
Week	Socketeye	Permit Day	Total	Small Egg	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	WildTahltan	Tahltan	Enhance	
19											
20											
21											
22											
23											
24											
25											
26	3,982	29.7	134.074	124.573	104.721	20.971	8.382	64.024		40.697	
27	5,767	41.0	140.659	135.970	108.122	20.878	11.659	64.976		43.146	
28	7,575	44.0	172.159	158.294	132.091	20.750	19.318	77.250		54.841	
29	6,137	44.0	139.477	104.608	97.886	17.773	23.818	59.136		38.750	
30	3,917	33.0	118.697	83.088	81.475	8.487	28.735	56.075		25.400	
31	2,455	22.0	111.591	61.747	65.955	7.000	38.636	46.417		19.537	
32	632	10.0	63.200	31.293	28.600	2.600	32.000	14.500		14.100	
33	696	11.0	63.273	27.554	29.690	0.091	33.492	21.362		8.328	
34	536	7.0	76.571	32.195	24.526	3.993	48.053	15.400		9.126	
35	857	42.0	20.405	5.023	4.481	0.882	15.041	2.694		1.788	
36	295	33.0	8.939	0.617	1.480	0.030	7.429	0.634		0.846	
37											
Total			1049.05	764.96	679.03	103.45	266.56	422.47		256.56	
Proportion				0.729	0.647	0.099	0.254	0.403		0.245	

Appendix A. 11. Harvest by stock and week for sockeye salmon in the Canadian upper river commercial and Aboriginal fisheries in the Stikine River, 2017.

SW	Stock				
	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	WildTahltan	TahltanEnhance
Proportion by stock for upper river fisheries					
24					
25	0.632	0.344	0.023	0.583	0.049
26	0.632	0.344	0.023	0.583	0.049
27	0.641	0.327	0.031	0.526	0.115
28	0.518	0.399	0.083	0.427	0.091
29	0.613	0.361	0.026	0.495	0.118
30	0.619	0.295	0.086	0.585	0.034
31	0.738	0.063	0.200	0.550	0.188
32	0.738	0.063	0.200	0.550	0.188
33	0.738	0.063	0.200	0.550	0.188
34	0.738	0.063	0.200	0.550	0.188
Total					
Harvest by stock for upper river commercial fishery					
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	75	44	3	60	14
30	96	46	13	91	5
31	0	0	0	0	0
32	33	3	9	25	8
Total	204	93	25	176	28
Harvest by stock for Telegraph aboriginal fishery					
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	1	1	0	1	0
26	157	85	6	145	12
27	940	480	46	772	169
28	1,396	1,074	225	1,151	245
29	1,540	907	65	1,244	297
30	748	357	104	707	41
31	231	20	63	172	59
32	92	8	25	69	23
33	5	0	1	4	1
34	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,111	2,933	534	4,264	847

Appendix A. 12. Weekly harvest, CPUE, and migratory timing of Tahltan, Tuya, and mainstem sockeye salmon stocks in the Stikine River test fishery, 2017.

Sex-specific age compositions were and the stock composition of the females sampled for egg diameters was expanded to the harvest by age.
 If no fishery, a proxy in SW 25-27 was based on the rate of change from the LRCC.

SW	Proportions					Harvest				CPUE			Migratory Timing			
	small egg	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	TahltanEnhance	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	TahltanEnhance	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem
25	0.974	0.895	0.077	0.029	0.325	22	2	1	8	0.799	0.069	0.025	0.893	0.067	0.006	0.002
26	0.941	0.931	0.028	0.042	0.583	11	0	1	7	0.798	0.024	0.036	0.857	0.067	0.002	0.003
27	0.929	0.828	0.070	0.102	0.313	64	5	8	24	2.277	0.193	0.279	2.750	0.191	0.016	0.023
28	0.852	0.711	0.096	0.193	0.283	49	7	13	20	1.752	0.238	0.475	2.464	0.147	0.020	0.040
29	0.547	0.645	0.012	0.344	0.262	31	1	17	13	1.105	0.020	0.589	1.714	0.093	0.002	0.050
30	0.605	0.422	0.032	0.546	0.116	3	0	4	1	0.241	0.018	0.312	0.571	0.020	0.002	0.026
31	0.483	0.235	0.029	0.735	0.113	6	1	18	3	0.420	0.053	1.313	1.786	0.035	0.004	0.110
32	0.269	0.120	0.020	0.860	0.120	1	0	10	1	0.103	0.017	0.737	0.857	0.009	0.001	0.062
33																
34																
35																
Total						188	16	72	76	7.495	0.631	3.767	11.893			
Proportion						0.681	0.058	0.261						0.630	0.053	0.317
Set gillnet																
25		0.895	0.077	0.029	0.325	240	21	8	87	4.996	0.429	0.159	5.583	0.087	0.008	0.003
26		0.931	0.028	0.042	0.583	114	3	5	71	9.461	0.282	0.424	10.167	0.166	0.005	0.007
27		0.828	0.070	0.102	0.313	350	30	43	132	9.730	0.826	1.193	11.750	0.170	0.014	0.021
28		0.711	0.096	0.193	0.283	206	28	56	82	5.726	0.776	1.553	8.056	0.100	0.014	0.027
29		0.645	0.012	0.344	0.262	150	3	80	61	4.172	0.076	2.225	6.472	0.073	0.001	0.039
30		0.422	0.032	0.546	0.116	48	4	62	13	1.988	0.150	2.570	4.708	0.035	0.003	0.045
31		0.235	0.029	0.735	0.113	28	3	86	13	1.147	0.143	3.585	4.875	0.020	0.003	0.063
32		0.120	0.020	0.860	0.120	8	1	57	8	0.660	0.110	4.730	5.500	0.012	0.002	0.083
33																
34																
35																
Total						1,143	93	396	468	37.88	2.79	16.44	57.11			
Proportion						0.700	0.057	0.243						0.663	0.049	0.288
Total Test Fishery Harvest																
25		0.895	0.077	0.029	0.325	22	2	1	8							
26		0.931	0.028	0.042	0.583	125	4	6	78							
27		0.828	0.070	0.102	0.313	414	35	51	156							
28		0.711	0.096	0.193	0.283	255	35	69	102							
29		0.645	0.012	0.344	0.262	181	3	97	74							
30		0.422	0.032	0.546	0.116	51	4	66	14							
31		0.235	0.029	0.735	0.113	33	4	104	16							
32		0.120	0.020	0.860	0.120	9	2	67	9							
33		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0							
34		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0							
35		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0							
Total						1,091	88	460	457							
Proportion						0.665	0.054	0.281	0.279							
AllTahltan harvest																
25		0.895		0.325	0.570											
26		0.931		0.583	0.347											
27		0.828		0.313	0.516											
28		0.711		0.283	0.428											
29		0.645		0.262	0.383											
30		0.422		0.116	0.307											
31		0.235		0.113	0.123											
32		0.120		0.120	0.000											
33		0.000		0.000	0.000											
34		0.000		0.000	0.000											
35		0.000		0.000	0.000											

Appendix A. 13. Daily test harvest taken from the Tuya Assessment Fishery located above the Tahltan River, July 2017.

Not conducted in 2017

Appendix A. 14. Weekly coho salmon harvest in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 fisheries, 2017.

SW	D106			D108			Subsistence harvest		
	Hatchery	Wild	Total	106-41/42	106-30	Hatchery		Wild	Total
25	103	241	344	271	73	0	0	0	0
26	350	679	1,029	607	422	86	0	86	0
27	333	1,863	2,196	1,527	669	0	160	160	0
28	1,187	1,935	3,122	1,822	1,300	400	0	400	2
29	974	1,424	2,398	984	1,414	0	334	334	5
30	664	1,163	1,827	865	962	0	274	274	0
31	512	1,340	1,852	845	1,007	40	278	318	4
32	445	2,124	2,569	836	1,733	49	875	924	4
33	624	3,895	4,519	2,859	1,660	246	1,227	1,473	0
34	21	2,200	2,221	1,969	252	69	954	1,023	5
35	277	5,462	5,739	3,210	2,529	173	1,403	1,576	16
36	870	4,705	5,575	3,677	1,898	138	2,355	2,493	39
37	681	6,481	7,162	3,788	3,374	27	1,939	1,966	15
38	1,526	3,523	5,049	3,023	2,026	95	1,821	1,916	15
39	644	2,403	3,047	1,680	1,367	0	599	599	1
40	341	392	733	328	405	0	145	145	11
41			0					0	
Total	9,552	39,830	49,382	28,291	21,091	1,323	12,364	13,687	117

Appendix A. 15. Weekly harvest of coho salmon in the Canadian lower river commercial fishery and test fisheries 2017.

SW	LRCF	Test			Total
		Drift	Set	Additional	
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25		0	0		
26	0	0	0		0
27	0	0	0		0
28	1	0	0		1
29	1	0	0		1
30	4	1	0		5
31	21	1	0		22
32	51	0	10		61
33	122				122
34	319				319
35	2,512				2,512
36	2,471				2,471
37					0
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					
Total	5,502	2	10	0	5,514

Appendix A. 16. Weekly salmon effort in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 fisheries, 2017.

Effort may be less than the sum of effort from 106-41&42 and 106-30 because some boats fished in more than one subdistrict.

SW	Start Date	D106			106-41/42			106-30			D108		
		Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days
25	18-Jun	51	2.0	102	42	2.0	84	11	2.0	22			
26	25-Jun	67	3.0	201	30	3.0	90	38	3.0	114	23	3.0	69
27	2-Jul	56	4.0	224	32	4.0	128	27	4.0	108	47	5.0	153
28	9-Jul	49	4.0	196	19	4.0	76	30	4.0	120	53	5.0	201
29	16-Jul	57	3.0	171	25	3.0	75	33	3.0	99	65	4.0	195
30	23-Jul	53	2.0	106	19	2.0	38	34	2.0	68	65	3.0	130
31	30-Jul	52	2.0	104	23	2.0	46	29	2.0	58	53	2.0	106
32	6-Aug	61	3.0	183	26	3.0	78	36	3.0	108	42	3.0	126
33	13-Aug	75	3.0	225	37	3.0	111	39	3.0	117	32	3.0	96
34	20-Aug	53	3.0	159	36	3.0	108	19	3.0	57	28	3.0	84
35	27-Aug	65	2.0	130	40	2.0	80	26	2.0	52	18	2.0	36
36	3-Sep	69	2.0	138	34	2.0	68	38	2.0	76	24	2.0	48
37	10-Sep	71	2.0	142	32	2.0	64	40	2.0	80	28	2.0	56
38	17-Sep	48	2.0	96	26	2.0	52	24	2.0	48	22	2.0	44
39	24-Sep	29	2.0	58	14	2.0	28	15	2.0	30	13	2.0	26
40	1-Oct	14	2.0	28	5	2.0	10	9	2.0	18	6	2.0	12
41	8-Oct			0			0			0			
Total			41	2,263		41	1,136		41	1,175	43		1,382

Appendix A. 17. Weekly salmon effort in the Canadian fisheries in the Stikine River, 2017.

SW	Start Date	Commercial license Test fishery			LRCF			URCF			Telegraph Aboriginal			Test	
		Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days	# Drifts	Set hours
19	7-May			0			0								
20	14-May			0			0								
21	21-May			0			0				2	3	6		
22	28-May			0			0				2	3	6		
23	4-Jun			0			0				1	6	7		
24	11-Jun			0			0				2	3	6		
25	18-Jun			0			0				3	5	16	28	48.0
26	25-Jun				10.80	2.8	30				6	7	45	14	12.0
27	2-Jul				10.25	4.0	41				17	7	121	28	36.0
28	9-Jul				11.00	4.0	44				24.6	7.0	172	28	36.0
29	16-Jul				11.00	4.0	44	1.0	3.0	3	21.6	7.0	151	28	36.0
30	23-Jul				11.00	3.0	33	1.0	3.0	3	10.4	7.0	73	14	24.0
31	30-Jul				11.00	2.0	22				3.6	7.0	25	14	24.0
32	6-Aug				10.00	1.0	10	1.0	2.0	2	1.7	6.0	10	14	12.0
33	13-Aug				11.00	1.0	11				1.0	1.0	1		
34	20-Aug				7.00	1.0	7								
35	27-Aug				10.50	4.0	42								
36	3-Sep				11.00	3.0	33								
37	10-Sep						0								
38	17-Sep						0								
39	24-Sep						0								
40	1-Oct						0								
41	8-Oct						0								
42	15-Oct						0								
Total			0.0	0.0		29.8	316.7		8.0	8.0		69.0	639.3	168.0	228.0

^a fishing prosecuted as a test fishery

Appendix A. 18. Tuya assessment fishery, 2017.

Not conducted in 2017

Appendix A. 19. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through Tahltan Lake weir, 2017.

Date	Count ^a	Cumulative		Date	Count	Cumulative	
		Count	Percent			Count	Percent
7-Jul	weir in			13-Aug	233	14,177	73.7%
8-Jul	0	0	0.0%	14-Aug	172	14,349	74.6%
9-Jul	0	0	0.0%	15-Aug	125	14,474	75.2%
10-Jul	0	0	0.0%	16-Aug	166	14,640	76.1%
11-Jul	0	0	0.0%	17-Aug	177	14,817	77.0%
12-Jul	0	0	0.0%	18-Aug	171	14,988	77.9%
13-Jul	0	0	0.0%	19-Aug	81	15,069	78.3%
14-Jul	17	17	0.1%	20-Aug	35	15,104	78.5%
15-Jul	29	46	0.2%	21-Aug	137	15,241	79.2%
16-Jul	174	220	1.1%	22-Aug	116	15,357	79.8%
17-Jul	252	472	2.5%	23-Aug	238	15,595	81.1%
18-Jul	176	648	3.4%	24-Aug	191	15,786	82.0%
19-Jul	304	952	4.9%	25-Aug	183	15,969	83.0%
20-Jul	217	1,169	6.1%	26-Aug	273	16,242	84.4%
21-Jul	120	1,289	6.7%	27-Aug	131	16,373	85.1%
22-Jul	152	1,441	7.5%	28-Aug	289	16,662	86.6%
23-Jul	62	1,503	7.8%	29-Aug	60	16,722	86.9%
24-Jul	31	1,534	8.0%	30-Aug	91	16,813	87.4%
25-Jul	113	1,647	8.6%	31-Aug	545	17,358	90.2%
26-Jul	1,364	3,011	15.6%	1-Sep	81	17,439	90.6%
27-Jul	1,148	4,159	21.6%	2-Sep	25	17,464	90.8%
28-Jul	941	5,100	26.5%	3-Sep	242	17,706	92.0%
29-Jul	419	5,519	28.7%	4-Sep	140	17,846	92.7%
30-Jul	715	6,234	32.4%	5-Sep	121	17,967	93.4%
31-Jul	1,149	7,383	38.4%	6-Sep	107	18,074	93.9%
1-Aug	671	8,054	41.9%	7-Sep	91	18,165	94.4%
2-Aug	687	8,741	45.4%	8-Sep	62	18,227	94.7%
3-Aug	625	9,366	48.7%	9-Sep	176	18,403	95.6%
4-Aug	248	9,614	50.0%	10-Sep	299	18,702	97.2%
5-Aug	342	9,956	51.7%	11-Sep	164	18,866	98.1%
6-Aug	335	10,291	53.5%	12-Sep	263	19,129	99.4%
7-Aug	484	10,775	56.0%	13-Sep	87	19,216	99.9%
8-Aug	1,003	11,778	61.2%	14-Sep	24	19,240	100.0%
9-Aug	777	12,555	65.3%	15-Sep	1	19,241	100.0%
10-Aug	372	12,927	67.2%	16-Sep	0	19,241	100.0%
11-Aug	627	13,554	70.4%	17-Sep	0	19,241	100.0%
12-Aug	390	13,944	72.5%	18-Sep	weir pulled		
				% enhanced	Hatchery ^a	Wild	Total
Total Counted					10,044	9,197	19,241
Fish removed for broodstock				0.522	1,518	1,391	2,909
Fish removed for otolith samples				0.000	0	0	0
Total Spawners					8,525	7,807	

Appendix A. 20. Daily counts of sockeye salmon smolt migrating through Tahltan Lake smolt weir, 2017.

Date	Count	Cumulative		Date	Count	Cumulative	
		Count	Percent			Count	Percent
4-May	Wier in						
5-May	0	0	0.00%				
6-May	0	0	0.00%	2-Jun	198,825	2,176,038	88.40%
7-May	1	1	0.00%	3-Jun	211,106	2,387,144	96.97%
8-May	263	264	0.01%	4-Jun	52,581	2,439,725	99.11%
9-May	67	331	0.01%	5-Jun	9,195	2,448,920	99.48%
10-May	49	380	0.02%	6-Jun	1,558	2,450,478	99.55%
11-May	214	594	0.02%	7-Jun	2,113	2,452,591	99.63%
12-May	369	963	0.04%	8-Jun	2,960	2,455,551	99.75%
13-May	5,118	6,081	0.25%	9-Jun	2,353	2,457,904	99.85%
14-May	88,679	94,760	3.85%	10-Jun	1,149	2,459,053	99.89%
15-May	33,684	128,444	5.22%	11-Jun	1,644	2,460,697	99.96%
16-May	327,446	455,890	18.52%	12-Jun	720	2,461,417	99.99%
17-May	26,849	482,739	19.61%	13-Jun	233	2,461,650	100.00%
18-May	186,875	669,614	27.20%	14-Jun	25	2,461,675	100.00%
19-May	102,280	771,894	31.36%	14-Jun	weir pulled		
20-May	23,973	795,867	32.33%				
21-May	9,017	804,884	32.70%				
22-May	57,707	862,591	35.04%				
23-May	6,779	869,370	35.32%	enhanced	wild		
24-May	27,678	897,048	36.44%	305	284		
25-May	14,167	911,215	37.02%	0.518	0.482		
26-May	66,959	978,174	39.74%				
27-May	152,375	1,130,549	45.93%				
28-May	126,239	1,256,788	51.05%				
29-May	67,128	1,323,916	53.78%				
30-May	187,305	1,511,221	61.39%				
31-May	285,392	1,796,613	72.98%	Wild	1,186,954		
1-Jun	180,600	1,977,213	80.32%	Hatchery	1,274,721		
Total					2,461,675		

Appendix A. 21. Daily counts of adult Chinook salmon passing through Little Tahltan weir, 2017.

Date	Large Chinook			nonlarge Chinook		
	Count	Cumulative		Count	Cumulative	
		Count	Percent		Count	Percent
23-Jun	weir in					
23-Jun	1	1	0.23%	0	0	0.00%
24-Jun	0	1	0.23%	0	0	0.00%
25-Jun	1	2	0.47%	0	0	0.00%
26-Jun	4	6	1.40%	1	1	0.32%
27-Jun	1	7	1.64%	0	1	0.32%
28-Jun	0	7	1.64%	0	1	0.32%
29-Jun	1	8	1.87%	0	1	0.32%
30-Jun	0	8	1.87%	1	2	0.64%
1-Jul	0	8	1.87%	0	2	0.64%
2-Jul	2	10	2.34%	1	3	0.96%
3-Jul	0	10	2.34%	0	3	0.96%
4-Jul	0	10	2.34%	0	3	0.96%
5-Jul	0	10	2.34%	0	3	0.96%
6-Jul	1	11	2.57%	0	3	0.96%
7-Jul	0	11	2.57%	1	4	1.29%
8-Jul	6	17	3.97%	0	4	1.29%
9-Jul	5	22	5.14%	2	6	1.93%
10-Jul	3	25	5.84%	1	7	2.25%
11-Jul	0	25	5.84%	0	7	2.25%
12-Jul	7	32	7.48%	0	7	2.25%
13-Jul	110	142	33.18%	20	27	8.68%
14-Jul	49	191	44.63%	21	48	15.43%
15-Jul	10	201	46.96%	8	56	18.01%
16-Jul	4	205	47.90%	10	66	21.22%
17-Jul	6	211	49.30%	4	70	22.51%
18-Jul	8	219	51.17%	1	71	22.83%
19-Jul	2	221	51.64%	3	74	23.79%
20-Jul	0	221	51.64%	0	74	23.79%
21-Jul	4	225	52.57%	6	80	25.72%
22-Jul	5	230	53.74%	3	83	26.69%
23-Jul	22	252	58.88%	17	100	32.15%
24-Jul	22	274	64.02%	19	119	38.26%
25-Jul	14	288	67.29%	20	139	44.69%
26-Jul	32	320	74.77%	19	158	50.80%
27-Jul	27	347	81.07%	18	176	56.59%
28-Jul	17	364	85.05%	7	183	58.84%
29-Jul	3	367	85.75%	2	185	59.49%
30-Jul	15	382	89.25%	12	197	63.34%
31-Jul	6	388	90.65%	10	207	66.56%
1-Aug	8	396	92.52%	7	214	68.81%
2-Aug	4	400	93.46%	5	219	70.42%
3-Aug	5	405	94.63%	5	224	72.03%
4-Aug	4	409	95.56%	11	235	75.56%
5-Aug	6	415	96.96%	24	259	83.28%
6-Aug	6	421	98.36%	9	268	86.17%
7-Aug	4	425	99.30%	25	293	94.21%
8-Aug	1	426	99.53%	6	299	96.14%
9-Aug	1	427	99.77%	12	311	100.00%
10-Aug	1	428	100.00%	0	311	100.00%
10-Aug	weir out - Aug 10				311	100.00%
Total Counted	428			311		
Broodstock	0			0		
Escapement	428			311		

Appendix B. 1. Historic salmon harvest and effort in the Alaskan District 106 commercial gillnet fishery, 1960–2017.

Year	Harvest					Boats	Days Open	Effort
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum			Permit Days
1960	46	10,354	336	1,246	502			
1961	416	20,614	14,934	124,236	64,479			
1962	1,308	47,033	42,276	256,620	59,119			
1963	1,560	80,767	52,103	514,596	90,103			
1964	2,082	76,541	64,654	443,086	44,218			
1965	1,802	87,749	75,728	625,848	27,658			
1966	1,665	89,847	62,823	400,932	40,756			
1967	1,318	86,385	17,670	91,609	26,370			
1968	1,316	64,671	67,151	169,107	61,366			
1969	877	70,484	10,305	198,785	10,930	127	31.0	2,111
1970	782	42,809	35,188	95,173	32,245	113	41.0	1,863
1971	1,336	53,262	48,085	528,737	37,682	166	50.0	2,773
1972	2,548	101,958	92,283	89,510	72,389	204	42.0	3,320
1973	1,961	72,025	38,447	304,536	87,704	245	26.0	3,299
1974	1,929	57,498	45,595	104,596	50,402	272	28.0	2,178
1975	2,587	32,099	30,962	203,031	24,047	168	17.0	1,648
1976	386	15,493	19,126	139,641	6,868	135	22.0	827
1977	671	67,394	8,389	422,955	13,311	168	28.0	1,381
1978	2,682	41,574	55,578	224,715	16,545	158	26.5	1,509
1979	2,720	66,373	31,454	648,212	35,507	238	25.0	2,702
1980	580	107,422	16,666	45,662	26,291	169	25.0	1,324
1981	1,565	182,001	22,614	437,573	34,296	221	26.0	2,925
1982	1,648	193,801	31,584	25,533	18,646	174	23.0	1,699
1983	567	48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	140	32.0	1,452
1984	892	91,653	41,359	343,255	70,303	152	32.0	1,814
1985	1,687	264,987	91,188	584,953	69,673	186	32.0	2,672
1986	1,704	145,709	194,912	308,484	82,289	237	32.0	3,509
1987	836	136,427	34,534	243,482	42,025	199	20.0	1,766
1988	1,104	92,529	13,103	69,559	69,620	196	19.0	1,494
1989	1,544	192,734	92,385	1,101,194	67,351	185	34.0	3,221
1990	2,108	185,805	164,235	319,186	73,232	219	34.0	3,501
1991	2,055	144,104	198,160	133,566	124,630	213	39.0	3,620
1992	1,355	203,155	298,935	94,248	140,468	206	40.0	4,229
1993	992	205,955	231,038	537,960	134,601	239	38.0	4,352
1994	754	211,048	267,862	179,994	176,026	230	43.0	4,467
1995	951	207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	187	34.0	3,656
1996	644	311,100	223,640	188,035	283,290	212	46.0	5,289
1997	1,075	168,518	77,550	789,051	186,456	202	39.0	3,667
1998	518	113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022	184	43.0	4,397
1999	518	104,835	203,301	491,179	448,409	199	49.0	4,854
2000	1,220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	168	33.0	2,408
2001	1,138	164,013	188,465	825,447	283,462	183	50.0	3,853
2002	446	56,135	226,560	82,951	112,541	154	47.0	2,683
2003	422	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,253	157	59.0	3,803
2004	2,735	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,574	151	55.0	2,735
2005	1,572	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564	152	53.0	2,963
2006	1,948	91,980	69,015	149,907	268,436	143	45.0	2,035
2007	2,144	92,481	80,573	383,355	297,998	153	49.0	2,740
2008	1,619	30,533	116,074	90,217	102,156	144	46.0	2,195
2009	2,138	111,984	144,569	143,589	287,707	170	45.0	3,252
2010	2,473	112,450	225,550	309,795	97,948	180	47.0	3,161
2011	3,008	146,069	117,860	337,169	158,096	164	41.0	2,647
2012	1,853	45,466	121,418	129,646	104,307	133	40.0	1,929
2013	2,202	49,223	160,659	474,551	94,260	146	62.0	3,276
2014	2,092	58,430	286,815	415,392	106,243	143	58.0	3,280
2015	2,723	121,921	112,561	224,816	232,390	130	47.0	2,402
2016	2,094	106,649	122,101	358,309	130,236	138	47.0	2,642
2017	1,521	45,005	49,382	302,033	234,349	149	41.0	2,263
60-16	1,490	107,317	106,244	314,001	115,562	178	38.4	2,812
07-16	2,235	87,521	148,818	286,684	161,134	150	48.2	2,753

Appendix B. 2 Historic salmon harvest and effort in the Alaskan District 108 commercial gillnet fishery, 1962–2017.

Year	Harvest					Boats	Days	Effort
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum		Open	Permit
1962	618	4,430	3,921	2,889	2,035			
1963	1,431	9,979	11,612	10,198	11,024			
1964	2,911	20,299	29,388	114,555	10,771			
1965	3,106	21,419	8,301	4,729	2,480			
1966	4,516	36,710	16,493	61,908	17,730			
1967	6,372	29,226	6,747	4,713	5,955			
1968	4,604	14,594	36,407	91,028	14,537			
1969	5,021	19,211	5,791	11,962	2,318	85	55	1,084
1970	3,199	15,121	18,529	20,523	12,304	94	54	1,222
1971	3,717	18,143	14,876	22,216	4,665	85	57	1,061
1972	9,342	51,725	38,440	17,197	17,442	146	64	2,094
1973	9,254	21,393	5,837	6,585	6,680	155	39	1,519
1974	8,199	2,428	16,021	4,188	2,107	140	31	1,240
1975	1,529	0	0	0	1	58	8	257
1976	1,123	18	6,074	722	124	70	20	372
1977	1,443	48,385	14,424	16,318	4,233	106	23	742
1978	531	56	32,650	1,157	1,001	112	12	565
1979	91	2,158	234	13,478	1,064	25	5	94
1980	631	14,053	2,946	7,224	6,910	62	22	327
1981	283	8,833	1,403	1,466	3,594	53	11	217
1982	1,052	7,136	20,003	16,174	734	96	21	494
1983	47	178	15,369	4,171	675	45	17	260
1984	14	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	15	16	88
1985	20	1,060	1,926	5,325	1,892	17	13	45
1986	102	4,185	7,439	4,901	5,928	48	25	216
1987	149	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	25	13	81
1988	206	1,246	12	144	3,109	21	8	60
1989	310	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	46	29	223
1990	557	11,574	8,218	13,822	9,382	55	34	359
1991	1,366	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	117	49	636
1992	967	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	135	51	1,247
1993	1,628	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	157	48	1,569
1994	1,996	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	179	58	2,198
1995	1,702	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	158	50	1,768
1996	1,717	154,150	19,059	37,651	135,623	190	57	2,393
1997	2,566	93,039	2,140	65,745	38,913	173	44	1,808
1998	460	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	119	45	947
1999	1,049	36,601	28,437	48,552	117,196	150	54	1,675
2000	1,671	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	100	35	606
2001	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	59	34	377
2002	25	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	42	30	323
2003	312	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	100	56	1,270
2004	7,410	103,392	26,617	20,439	37,996	124	53	1,830
2005	26,970	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121	161	78	4,239
2006	30,033	61,298	34,430	56,810	343,827	160	64	3,437
2007	17,463	70,580	19,880	39,872	177,573	147	56	2,586
2008	14,599	35,679	34,479	18,105	81,876	171	58	2,895
2009	2,830	36,680	30,860	27,010	190,800	151	47	1,932
2010	2,359	32,737	42,772	58,610	51,005	146	45	1,382
2011	5,321	51,478	20,720	65,022	142,526	150	41	1,671
2012	8,027	21,997	20,100	16,374	240,569	128	43	1,642
2013	10,817	20,609	43,669	116,026	103,365	127	60	2,334
2014	8,023	19,808	30,184	33,830	84,771	107	62	1,501
2015	13,845	22,896	30,153	35,926	166,009	124	50	1,992
2016	10,024	70,143	22,146	35,250	200,653	141	58	2,342
2017	3,817	14,282	13,592	49,027	177,119	122	43	1,382
60-16	4,428	31,082	18,030	29,120	48,802	106	40	1,237
07-16	9,331	38,261	29,496	44,603	143,915	139	52	2,028

Appendix B. 3. District 108 total Chinook salmon estimates in the US gillnet, troll, recreational, and subsistence fisheries, 2005–2017.

See Appendix B4 for estimates of large Stikine fish.

Year	Subsistence		Sport		Drift Gillnet			Troll	
	Large	nonlarge	Large	Large non-Stikine	Large	Large non-Stikine	nonlarge	Large	Large non-Stikine
2005	15	8	3,242	240	23,932	1,690	2,636	5,014	684
2006	37	17	4,058	1,028	26,864	4,717	2,951	2,915	1,021
2007	28	15	3,881	608	14,421	4,716	2,787	2,459	646
2008	26	6	1,984	632	12,682	5,667	1,673	1,742	131
2009	31	19	907	146	1,901	1,264	601	312	519
2010	53	18	1,072	107	1,107	759	978	946	519
2011	61	20	1,273	210	2,801	1,690	1,831	631	168
2012	46	20	1,396	286	4,884	2,869	2,825	859	353
2013	41	36	1,297	125	6,676	4,503	3,733	680	246
2014	44	28	1,968	352	4,753	4,616	2,704	1,585	908
2015	34	19	1,739	693	8,020	8,361	4,640	684	340
2016	20	26	1,442	227	4,824	4,126	4,232	1,028	460
2017	14	43	655	406	2,221	2,149	1,107	35	80
Averages 07-16	38	21	1,696	339	6,207	3,857	2,600	1,093	429

Appendix B. 4. Annual estimates of Stikine River large Chinook salmon in the U.S. gillnet, troll, recreational, and subsistence and estimates of Stikine River bound Chinook salmon in District 108, 2005–2017.

GSI used for sport and gillnet. Troll is based on GSI 2005-2008 and CWT 2009-present.

For detailed GSI stock comp estimates see Appendix G. 5.

Year	Subsistence	D108 Large Stikine Chinook			Total Large
		Sport	Gillnet	Troll	Stikine Chinook
2005	15	3,665	21,233	2,969	27,882
2006	37	3,346	17,259	1,418	22,060
2007	36	2,218	7,057	1,574	10,885
2008	26	1,453	4,905	951	7,335
2009	31	887	244	188	1,350
2010	53	586	238	427	1,303
2011	61	650	970	463	2,145
2012	46	608	1,209	506	2,370
2013	41	636	455	434	1,566
2014	44	697	204	677	1,622
2015	34	781	378	306	1,499
2016	20	438	1,060	190	1,707
2017	14	139	19	35	207

Appendix B. 5. Chinook salmon harvest in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 test fisheries, 1984–2017.

Table only includes years when test fisheries were operated.

Year	Large Chinook			
	Total 106	106-41/42	106-30	108
1984	13	13		37
1985	16	16		33
1986	47	23	24	79
1987	25	24	1	30
1988	21	11	10	65
1989	15	11	4	15
1990	13	13		19
1991				21
1992				26
1993				30
1994	0	0		

1998				0
1999				29
2000				21

2009				113

Appendix B. 6. Chinook salmon harvest in the Canadian commercial and recreational fisheries in the Stikine River, 1979–2017.

Year	LRCF						URCF		Telegraph Aboriginal		Tahltan sport fishery		Total				
	Large	Nonlarge	Large		NonLarge		Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large Fish		Nonlarge Fish		
			Released	morts	Released	morts							Harvest	Mortality	Harvest	Mortality	
1972													0	0	0	0	
1973								200					200	0	0	0	
1974								100					100	0	0	0	
1975							178	1,024					1,202	0	0	0	
1976							236	924					1,160	0	0	0	
1977							62	100					162	0	0	0	
1978							100	400					500	0	0	0	
1979 ^F	712	63						850					1,636	0	73	0	
1980	1,488						156	587			136	18	2,367	0	18	0	
1981	664						154	586			213	28	1,617	0	28	0	
1982	1,693						76	618			181	24	2,568	0	24	0	
1983	492	430					75	851	215		38	5	1,456	0	650	0	
1984 ^F								643	59			83	11	726	0	70	0
1985	256	91					62	793	94		92	12	1,203	0	197	0	
1986	806	365					104	1,026	569		93	12	2,029	0	987	0	
1987	909	242					109	1,183	183		138	18	2,339	0	462	0	
1988	1,007	201					175	1,178	197		204	27	2,564	0	471	0	
1989	1,537	157					54	1,078	115		132	18	2,801	0	307	0	
1990	1,569	680					48	633	259		129	17	2,379	0	976	0	
1991	641	318					117	753	310		129	17	1,640	0	677	0	
1992	873	89					56	911	131		181	24	2,021	0	263	0	
1993	830	164					44	929	142		386	52	2,189	0	360	0	
1994	1,016	158					76	698	191		218	29	2,008	0	379	0	
1995	1,067	599					9	570	244		107	14	1,753	0	874	0	
1996	1,708	221					41	722	156		162	22	2,633	0	443	0	
1997	3,283	186					45	1,155	94		188	25	4,671	0	311	0	
1998	1,614	328					12	538	95		165	22	2,329	0	445	0	
1999	2,127	789					24	1,276	166		22	22	3,082	0	1,286	0	
2000	1,970	240					7	1,109	386		226	30	3,312	0	658	0	
2001	826	59					0	665	44		190	12	1,681	0	115	0	
2002	433	209					2	927	366		420	46	1,782	0	624	0	
2003	695	672					19	682	373		167	46	1,563	0	1,103	0	
2004	2,481	2,070					0	1,425	497		91	18	3,997	0	2,586	0	
2005	19,070	1,181					28	1	800		94	118	20,016	0	1,276	0	
2006	15,098	1,955					22	1	616		122	40	15,776	0	2,078	0	
2007	10,131	1,469					10	25	364		233	0	10,505	0	1,727	0	
2008	7,051	908					40	9	769		150	46	7,906	0	1,067	0	
2009	1,587	498	339	170	153	77	11	26	496	136	20		2,114	170	660	77	
2010	1,209	698	64	32	56	28	16	48	512	232	50		1,787	32	978	28	
2011	1,737	1,260	58	29	100	50	2	14	515	218	53	23	2,307	29	1,515	50	
2012	4,054	1,043	10	5	53	27	6	0	513	170	64		4,637	5	1,213	27	
2013	1,086	815	1	1	37	19	8	0	809	508	50		1,953	1	1,323	19	
2014	896	511	15	8	8	4	0	0	1,020	103	50	0	1,966	8	614	4	
2015	3,134	1,339	0	0	0	0	1	0	1,022	198	76	25	4,233	0	1,562	0	
2016	2,116	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	615	139	0	0	2,731	0	794	0	
2017	312	610	258	129	9	5	0	0	281	178	0	0	593	129	788	5	
Averages																	
85-16	2,901	630					36	13	806	225	130	22	3,872		885		
07-16	3,300	920					9	12	664	209	41	12	4,014	24	1,145	20	

Appendix B. 7. Chinook salmon harvest in inriver test fisheries in the Stikine River,
1985–2017.

Year	Drift		Set		Additional drift		Commercial license		Tuya		Total	
	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge
1985											0	0
1986	27	12									27	12
1987	128		61								189	0
1988	168	14	101	15							269	29
1989	116	4	101	20							217	24
1990	167	6	64	12							231	18
1991	90	1	77	15							167	16
1992	135	27	62	21	417	134					614	182
1993	94	11	85	11	389	65					568	87
1994	43	4	74	34	178	40					295	78
1995	18	13	61	35	169	136					248	184
1996	42	5	64	40	192	31					298	76
1997	30	7									30	7
1998	25	11									25	11
1999	53	43	49	16	751	38					853	97
2000	59	4	87	0	787	14					933	18
2001	128	3	56	7	1,652	49					1,836	59
2002	63	50	48	56	1,545	217					1,656	323
2003	64	62	14	91	1,225	617					1,303	770
2004	29	41	22	39	0	0					51	80
2005	14	8	19	13	0	0					33	21
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0
2007	2	0	3	0	0	0					5	0
2008	7	2	6	8	0	0			13		26	10
2009	3	0	0	0	0	0			29		32	0
2010	2	0	3	1	0	0	1,364	140	8	8	1,377	149
2011	22	28	0	1	0	0	799	219	13	6	834	254
2012	54	31	8	8	0	0	467	49	44	5	573	93
2013	6	4	4	8	0	0	1,406	268	1	19	1,417	299
2014	18	12	5	6	0	0	1,319	127	19	5	1,361	150
2015	22	23	3	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	59
2016	16	12	5	4	0	0	483	39	0	0	504	55
2017	7	13	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	23
Averages												
85-16	53	15	39	18	318	58					516	102
07-16	15	11	4	7	0	0					615	107

Appendix B. 8. Index counts of Stikine River large Chinook salmon escapements, 1979–2017.

Inriver run and escapement generated from mark-recapture studies, inriver and marine harvest as reported in ADF&G fisheries data series reports
 Total run from jointly accepted US and Canadian harvest estimates. Terminal run includes only harvest in the Stikine River and District 108.

Year	Above border run		Canadian harvest	Inriver		U.S. harvest	Terminal Run	% to Little Tahltan	Little Tahltan		Tahltan Aerial	Beatty Aerial	Andrew Creek	Andrew Comments
	MR	Telemetry		released mortality	Escapement				Weir	Aerial				
1979										1,166	2,118		327	Weir inc. broo
1980										2,137	960	122	282	Weir inc. broo
1981										3,334	1,852	558	536	Weir inc. broo
1982										2,830	1,690	567	672	Weir inc. broo
1983										594	453	83	366	Weir inc. broo
1984										1,294		126	389	Weir inc. broo
1985									3,114	1,598	1,490	147	624	Foot
1986									2,891	1,201	1,400	183	1,381	Foot
1987									4,783	2,706	1,390	312	1,537	Heli
1988									7,292	3,796	4,384	593	1,100	Foot
1989									4,715	2,527		362	1,034	Aerial
1990									4,392	1,755	2,134	271	1,295	Foot
1991									4,506	1,768	2,445	193	780	Aerial
1992									6,627	3,607	1,891	362	1,517	Heli
1993									11,437	4,010	2,249	757	2,067	Foot
1994									6,373	2,422		184	1,115	Heli
1995									3,072	1,117	696	152	669	Foot
1996	31,718		2,931	0	28,787			0.167	4,821	1,920	772	218	653	Heli
1997	31,509		4,701	0	26,808			0.207	5,547	1,907	260	218	571	Foot
1998	28,133		2,354	0	25,779			0.189	4,873	1,385	587	125	950	Foot
1999	23,716		3,935	0	19,781			0.239	4,733	1,379			1,180	Aerial
2000	30,301		4,245	0	26,056			0.254	6,631	2,720			1,346	Aerial
2001	66,646		3,517	0	63,129			0.154	9,730	4,258			2,055	Aerial
2002	53,893		3,438	0	50,455	3,587	57,480	0.148	7,476	Missed peak survey time due to weather			1,708	Aerial
2003	49,881		2,866	0	47,015	3,895	53,776	0.138	6,492	1,903			1,160	Foot
2004	52,538		4,048	0	48,490	9,599	62,137	0.338	16,381	6,014			2,991	Foot
2005	59,885		20,049	0	39,836	27,882	87,767	0.182	7,253				1,979	Foot
2006	40,181		15,776	0	24,405	22,060	62,241	0.158	3,860				2,124	Foot
2007	25,069		10,510	0	14,559	10,885	35,954	0.039	562				1,736	Aerial
2008	26,284		7,932	0	18,352	7,335	33,619	0.145	2,663				981	Heli
2009	15,118		2,146	170	12,803	1,350	16,468	0.175	2,245				628	Aerial
2010	18,312		3,164	32	15,116	1,303	19,615	0.070	1,057				1,205	Heli
2011	17,652		3,141	29	14,482	2,145	19,797	0.073	1,058				936	Foot
2012	27,542		5,210	5	22,327	2,370	29,912	0.032	720				587	Heli
2013	20,154		3,370	1	16,783	1,566	21,720	0.052	878				920	Foot
2014 ^a	27,701		3,327	8	24,366	1,622	29,323	0.007	169	121	514	15	1,261	Foot
2015	25,855		4,258	0	21,597	1,499	27,354	0.021	450	179	53	30	796	Foot
2016	13,789		3,235	0	10,554	1,707	15,496	0.087	921	107	95	25	402	Foot
2017	7,938		603	129	7,206	207	8,145	0.059	428				349	Foot
Averages 07-16	21,748		4,629		17,094	3,178	24,926	0.070	1,072				945	

^aescapement includes an estimate of mortality that occurred at the Tahltan landslide: (24,459*0.5335(prop. Tahltan Chinook)*0.70(mortality at landslide)=9,134

Appendix B. 9. General stock proportions and harvest of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan commercial gillnet fishery; District 106 & 108, 1982–2017.

Estimates based on SPA 1982-2011; GSI 2012 to present.

Year	D106		D106-41/42		D106-30		D108	
	Other	Total Stikine	Other	Total Stikine	Other	Total Stikine	Other	Total Stikine
1982	0.806	0.194						
1983	0.884	0.116						
1984	0.926	0.074						
1985	0.898	0.102	0.881	0.119	0.930	0.070	0.064	0.936
1986	0.982	0.018	0.970	0.030	0.998	0.002	0.223	0.777
1987	0.983	0.017	0.982	0.018	0.984	0.016	0.125	0.875
1988	0.980	0.020	0.980	0.020	0.979	0.021	0.251	0.749
1989	0.968	0.032	0.956	0.044	0.984	0.016	0.171	0.829
1990	0.979	0.021	0.974	0.026	0.985	0.015	0.523	0.477
1991	0.876	0.124	0.837	0.163	0.940	0.060	0.291	0.709
1992	0.828	0.172	0.823	0.177	0.841	0.159	0.214	0.786
1993	0.738	0.262	0.696	0.304	0.808	0.192	0.345	0.655
1994	0.833	0.167	0.802	0.198	0.925	0.075	0.534	0.466
1995	0.876	0.124	0.851	0.149	0.921	0.079	0.339	0.661
1996	0.799	0.201	0.724	0.276	0.990	0.010	0.184	0.816
1997	0.847	0.153	0.807	0.193	0.944	0.056	0.188	0.812
1998	0.905	0.095	0.887	0.113	0.947	0.053	0.223	0.777
1999	0.763	0.237	0.719	0.281	0.867	0.133	0.180	0.820
2000	0.876	0.124	0.833	0.167	0.954	0.046	0.331	0.669
2001	0.857	0.143	0.829	0.171	0.901	0.099	0.874	0.126
2002	0.856	0.144	0.831	0.169	0.915	0.085	0.995	0.005
2003	0.838	0.162	0.796	0.204	0.971	0.029	0.345	0.655
2004	0.721	0.279	0.641	0.359	0.948	0.053	0.131	0.869
2005	0.791	0.209	0.744	0.256	0.939	0.061	0.306	0.694
2006	0.726	0.274	0.602	0.398	0.941	0.059	0.197	0.803
2007	0.591	0.409	0.493	0.507	0.943	0.057	0.312	0.688
2008	0.445	0.555	0.328	0.672	0.691	0.309	0.199	0.801
2009	0.618	0.382	0.540	0.460	0.832	0.168	0.183	0.817
2010	0.877	0.123	0.792	0.208	0.970	0.030	0.233	0.767
2011	0.790	0.211	0.691	0.309	0.956	0.044	0.197	0.803
2012	0.809	0.191	0.728	0.272	0.961	0.039	0.150	0.850
2013	0.754	0.246	0.655	0.345	0.939	0.061	0.254	0.746
2014	0.885	0.115	0.815	0.185	0.976	0.024	0.210	0.790
2015	0.885	0.115	0.817	0.183	0.979	0.021	0.297	0.703
2016	0.797	0.203	0.718	0.282	0.966	0.034	0.150	0.850
2017	0.782	0.218	0.681	0.319	0.957	0.043	0.153	0.847
Averages								
83-16	0.828	0.172	0.773	0.227	0.932	0.068	0.288	0.712
07-16	0.745	0.255	0.658	0.342	0.921	0.079	0.219	0.781
1982	156,130	37,671						
1983	43,192	5,650						
1984	84,902	6,751						
1985	237,929	27,058	151,525	20,563	86,404	6,495	68	992
1986	143,022	2,687	82,676	2,571	60,346	116	933	3,252
1987	134,083	2,344	77,752	1,413	56,331	931	203	1,418
1988	90,652	1,877	56,202	1,135	34,450	742	313	933
1989	186,562	6,172	103,099	4,787	83,463	1,385	1,725	8,358
1990	181,904	3,901	102,210	2,712	79,694	1,189	6,055	5,519
1991	126,240	17,864	74,767	14,588	51,473	3,277	5,233	12,754
1992	168,184	34,971	120,641	25,967	47,543	9,004	11,300	41,417
1993	151,918	54,037	90,421	39,438	61,497	14,599	26,500	50,374
1994	175,801	35,247	126,312	31,214	49,489	4,033	51,965	45,259
1995	181,619	25,679	113,848	19,865	67,771	5,814	26,015	50,741
1996	248,492	62,608	162,016	61,768	86,476	840	28,373	125,777
1997	142,766	25,752	95,719	22,956	47,047	2,796	17,533	75,506
1998	102,701	10,734	70,140	8,912	32,561	1,822	4,917	17,114
1999	80,026	24,809	52,717	20,608	27,313	4,197	6,578	30,023
2000	78,931	11,145	48,202	9,661	30,729	1,484	5,245	10,588
2001	140,590	23,423	82,215	17,004	58,375	6,419	533	77
2002	48,060	8,075	32,415	6,615	15,645	1,460	207	1
2003	97,984	18,920	70,483	18,112	27,501	808	14,526	27,632
2004	83,793	32,467	55,055	30,874	28,738	1,593	13,511	89,882
2005	87,144	23,048	62,221	21,426	24,923	1,622	30,403	69,062
2006	66,791	25,189	35,144	23,215	31,647	1,975	12,061	49,237
2007	54,625	37,855	35,691	36,720	18,934	1,136	22,027	48,554
2008	13,590	16,943	6,766	13,886	6,824	3,057	7,108	28,571
2009	69,179	42,805	44,431	37,795	24,749	5,009	6,712	29,968
2010	98,563	13,887	46,831	12,274	51,732	1,613	7,631	25,106
2011	115,324	30,765	63,576	28,380	51,748	2,385	10,127	41,351
2012	36,761	8,705	21,665	8,090	15,096	615	3,301	18,693
2013	37,109	12,114	21,030	11,070	16,079	1,044	5,243	15,366
2014	51,720	6,710	26,791	6,087	24,929	623	4,162	15,643
2015	107,892	14,028	57,830	12,947	50,063	1,080	6,809	16,087
2016	84,955	21,694	52,395	20,559	32,560	1,135	10,521	59,622
2017	35,216	9,789	19,372	9,072	15,844	717	2,189	12,093
Averages								
83-16	111,690	20,960	70,087	18,538	43,192	2,822	10,870	31,715
07-16	66,972	20,551	37,701	18,781	29,271	1,770	8,364	29,896

Appendix B. 10. Stikine River stock proportions and harvest of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan commercial gillnet fishery; Districts 106 & 108, 1982–2017.

Estimates based on SPA 1982-2011; GSI 2012 to present.

Year	D106			D106-41/42			D106-30			D108		
	AllTahltan	Mainstem	Tuya	AllTahltan	Mainstem	Tuya	AllTahltan	Mainstem	Tuya	AllTahltan	Mainstem	Tuya
1982												
1983	0.103	0.013										
1984	0.029	0.044										
1985	0.091	0.011		0.109	0.010		0.056	0.013		0.292	0.644	
1986	0.014	0.004		0.024	0.006		0.000	0.002		0.094	0.683	
1987	0.010	0.007		0.015	0.003		0.004	0.012		0.438	0.437	
1988	0.020	0.001		0.019	0.001		0.021	0.000		0.178	0.571	
1989	0.006	0.026		0.009	0.036		0.002	0.015		0.034	0.795	
1990	0.005	0.016		0.008	0.018		0.001	0.013		0.111	0.366	
1991	0.100	0.024		0.129	0.034		0.052	0.008		0.395	0.314	
1992	0.070	0.102		0.088	0.089		0.022	0.138		0.258	0.528	
1993	0.098	0.164		0.134	0.169		0.036	0.156		0.256	0.399	
1994	0.142	0.025		0.166	0.032		0.069	0.006		0.362	0.103	
1995	0.081	0.043	0.001	0.099	0.048	0.001	0.047	0.032	0.000	0.455	0.200	0.006
1996	0.166	0.007	0.028	0.228	0.009	0.039	0.008	0.001	0.001	0.622	0.125	0.069
1997	0.058	0.016	0.079	0.079	0.014	0.101	0.009	0.021	0.026	0.362	0.189	0.261
1998	0.015	0.000	0.080	0.017	0.000	0.096	0.010	0.000	0.043	0.189	0.343	0.244
1999	0.057	0.118	0.061	0.074	0.128	0.079	0.018	0.095	0.020	0.414	0.205	0.201
2000	0.020	0.019	0.085	0.028	0.023	0.116	0.007	0.012	0.027	0.132	0.275	0.261
2001	0.039	0.025	0.079	0.032	0.028	0.112	0.049	0.021	0.029	0.000	0.121	0.005
2002	0.037	0.035	0.072	0.049	0.034	0.087	0.009	0.037	0.039	0.000	0.005	0.000
2003	0.075	0.035	0.053	0.097	0.040	0.068	0.005	0.019	0.005	0.179	0.414	0.062
2004	0.241	0.018	0.020	0.315	0.018	0.026	0.031	0.017	0.005	0.613	0.239	0.018
2005	0.182	0.027	0.000	0.227	0.029	0.000	0.041	0.020	0.000	0.437	0.257	0.000
2006	0.203	0.016	0.056	0.304	0.016	0.078	0.027	0.015	0.017	0.588	0.135	0.081
2007	0.322	0.005	0.082	0.403	0.005	0.099	0.028	0.007	0.021	0.474	0.067	0.147
2008	0.165	0.152	0.238	0.168	0.169	0.336	0.158	0.118	0.033	0.352	0.159	0.291
2009	0.215	0.077	0.090	0.287	0.068	0.104	0.016	0.103	0.050	0.360	0.232	0.225
2010	0.047	0.026	0.051	0.084	0.036	0.088	0.005	0.015	0.011	0.356	0.234	0.178
2011	0.094	0.050	0.066	0.146	0.065	0.098	0.005	0.025	0.013	0.445	0.216	0.142
2012	0.046	0.072	0.073	0.070	0.091	0.111	0.002	0.034	0.003	0.171	0.475	0.204
2013	0.068	0.118	0.060	0.099	0.156	0.089	0.008	0.047	0.007	0.180	0.440	0.125
2014	0.053	0.031	0.031	0.090	0.043	0.053	0.006	0.015	0.003	0.335	0.315	0.140
2015	0.038	0.030	0.046	0.064	0.041	0.077	0.002	0.015	0.004	0.294	0.276	0.132
2016	0.119	0.044	0.040	0.172	0.052	0.058	0.006	0.027	0.001	0.583	0.145	0.123
2017	0.154	0.043	0.020	0.237	0.053	0.029	0.013	0.027	0.004	0.465	0.331	0.051
Averages												
83-16	0.089	0.041	0.063	0.120	0.047	0.087	0.024	0.033	0.016	0.311	0.310	0.133
07-16	0.117	0.061	0.078	0.158	0.072	0.111	0.024	0.041	0.015	0.355	0.256	0.171
1982												
1983	5,020	631										
1984	2,673	4,078										
1985	24,045	3,013		18,801	1,762		5,244	1,251		310	683	
1986	2,081	606		2,070	501		11	105		393	2,858	
1987	1,376	968		1,155	258		221	710		710	708	
1988	1,813	64		1,071	64		742	0		222	711	
1989	1,111	5,061		957	3,830		154	1,231		341	8,017	
1990	915	2,986		801	1,911		114	1,075		1,280	4,239	
1991	14,364	3,501		11,541	3,048		2,823	453		7,112	5,642	
1992	14,187	20,784		12,961	13,005		1,226	7,778		13,599	27,818	
1993	20,204	33,833		17,446	21,992		2,758	11,841		19,688	30,686	
1994	29,876	5,371		26,164	5,050		3,712	321		35,222	10,037	
1995	16,715	8,839	125	13,292	6,448	125	3,423	2,391	0	34,950	15,330	461
1996	51,598	2,189	8,821	50,924	2,113	8,731	674	76	90	95,837	19,319	10,621
1997	9,764	2,756	13,232	9,327	1,692	11,937	437	1,064	1,295	33,644	17,574	24,288
1998	1,678	36	9,020	1,326	31	7,555	352	5	1,465	4,170	7,561	5,383
1999	5,986	12,399	6,424	5,421	9,405	5,782	563	2,993	641	15,156	7,497	7,371
2000	1,827	1,706	7,612	1,617	1,317	6,727	210	389	885	2,097	4,353	4,138
2001	6,339	4,119	12,965	3,164	2,777	11,063	3,175	1,342	1,902	0	74	3
2002	2,055	1,962	4,058	1,896	1,325	3,394	159	637	664	0	1	0
2003	8,736	4,039	6,145	8,595	3,501	6,016	141	538	129	7,562	17,455	2,615
2004	28,027	2,058	2,382	27,098	1,532	2,244	929	526	138	63,347	24,666	1,869
2005	20,080	2,968	0	18,979	2,447	0	1,101	521	0	43,467	25,595	0
2006	18,640	1,427	5,122	17,729	933	4,553	911	494	569	36,021	8,272	4,944
2007	29,759	484	7,612	29,196	342	7,182	563	142	430	33,439	4,716	10,398
2008	5,031	4,651	7,261	3,467	3,483	6,936	1,564	1,168	325	12,547	5,659	10,365
2009	24,085	8,640	10,080	23,623	5,583	8,589	462	3,057	1,491	13,188	8,508	8,271
2010	5,231	2,882	5,775	4,959	2,105	5,210	272	776	565	11,645	7,651	5,811
2011	13,750	7,323	9,693	13,454	5,954	8,972	296	1,368	721	22,916	11,127	7,307
2012	2,108	3,259	3,338	2,079	2,718	3,292	29	541	46	3,760	10,443	4,492
2013	3,326	5,810	2,978	3,192	5,013	2,866	134	797	112	3,720	9,065	2,582
2014	3,103	1,792	1,815	2,954	1,399	1,734	149	394	80	6,631	6,231	2,781
2015	4,676	3,699	5,652	4,562	2,925	5,460	114	773	193	6,728	6,326	3,033
2016	12,733	4,673	4,287	12,532	3,765	4,262	202	908	26	40,868	10,148	8,605
2017	6,943	1,953	893	6,732	1,511	830	211	443	63	6,637	4,730	727
Averages												
83-16	11,556	4,959	6,109	11,011	3,695	5,574	1,027	1,427	535	17,830	9,968	5,697
07-16	10,380	4,321	5,849	10,002	3,329	5,450	378	992	399	15,544	7,988	6,364

Appendix B. 11. Tahltan sockeye salmon stock proportions and harvest of in the Alaskan commercial gillnet fishery; Districts 106 & 108, 1994–2017.

Estimates based on SPA through 2011; GSI 2012 to present.

Year	D106				D106-41/42				D106-30				D108			
	AllTahltan	Tahltan	Enhance	WildTahltan	AllTahltan	Tahltan	Enhance	WildTahltan	AllTahltan	Tahltan	Enhance	WildTahltan	AllTahltan	Tahltan	Enhance	WildTahltan
1994	0.142	0.033	0.108	0.166	0.040	0.127	0.069	0.015	0.055	0.362	0.116	0.246				
1995	0.081	0.036	0.044	0.099	0.051	0.049	0.047	0.010	0.036	0.455	0.257	0.198				
1996	0.166	0.019	0.147	0.228	0.025	0.203	0.008	0.002	0.006	0.622	0.070	0.552				
1997	0.058	0.021	0.037	0.079	0.023	0.056	0.009	0.015	-0.006	0.362	0.102	0.260				
1998	0.015	0.002	0.013	0.017	0.003	0.014	0.010	0.000	0.010	0.189	0.008	0.182				
1999	0.057	0.003	0.054	0.074	0.004	0.070	0.018	0.001	0.017	0.414	0.024	0.390				
2000	0.020	0.003	0.017	0.028	0.004	0.024	0.007	0.000	0.007	0.132	0.032	0.100				
2001	0.039	0.010	0.029	0.032	0.015	0.017	0.049	0.002	0.047	0.000	0.000	0.000				
2002	0.037	0.012	0.024	0.049	0.017	0.031	0.009	0.000	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000				
2003	0.075	0.036	0.039	0.097	0.047	0.050	0.005	0.001	0.004	0.179	0.087	0.092				
2004	0.241	0.097	0.144	0.315	0.125	0.191	0.031	0.020	0.011	0.613	0.252	0.361				
2005	0.182	0.094	0.088	0.227	0.123	0.104	0.041	0.002	0.039	0.437	0.258	0.179				
2006	0.203	0.113	0.090	0.304	0.174	0.130	0.027	0.007	0.020	0.588	0.331	0.257				
2007	0.322	0.200	0.122	0.403	0.251	0.152	0.028	0.015	0.013	0.474	0.324	0.150				
2008	0.165	0.073	0.091	0.168	0.106	0.062	0.158	0.004	0.154	0.352	0.165	0.186				
2009	0.215	0.063	0.152	0.287	0.084	0.203	0.016	0.004	0.012	0.360	0.097	0.262				
2010	0.047	0.019	0.027	0.084	0.034	0.049	0.005	0.002	0.003	0.356	0.143	0.213				
2011	0.094	0.051	0.043	0.146	0.079	0.067	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.445	0.191	0.254				
2012	0.046	0.019	0.028	0.070	0.028	0.042	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.171	0.062	0.109				
2013	0.068	0.032	0.035	0.099	0.048	0.051	0.008	0.002	0.006	0.180	0.093	0.088				
2014	0.053	0.027	0.027	0.090	0.044	0.046	0.006	0.004	0.002	0.335	0.176	0.159				
2015	0.038	0.016	0.023	0.064	0.026	0.038	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.294	0.130	0.164				
2016	0.119	0.042	0.078	0.172	0.060	0.111	0.006	0.002	0.004	0.583	0.190	0.392				
2017	0.154	0.053	0.101	0.237	0.081	0.156	0.013	0.006	0.007	0.465	0.174	0.291				
Averages																
94-16	0.108	0.044	0.064	0.143	0.061	0.082	0.025	0.005	0.020	0.344	0.135	0.208				
07-16	0.117	0.054	0.063	0.158	0.076	0.082	0.024	0.004	0.020	0.355	0.157	0.198				
1994	29,876	7,019	22,857	26,164	6,230	19,934	3,712	789	2,923	35,222	11,286	23,936				
1995	16,715	7,533	9,182	13,292	6,778	6,514	3,423	755	2,668	34,950	19,726	15,224				
1996	51,598	5,772	45,826	50,924	5,584	45,340	674	188	486	95,837	10,796	85,041				
1997	9,764	3,483	6,281	9,327	2,733	6,594	437	750	-313	33,644	9,500	24,144				
1998	1,678	201	1,477	1,326	201	1,125	352	0	352	4,170	170	4,000				
1999	5,986	288	5,698	5,421	266	5,155	563	22	541	15,156	877	14,279				
2000	1,827	254	1,573	1,617	254	1,363	210	0	210	2,097	506	1,591				
2001	6,339	1,592	4,747	3,164	1,441	1,723	3,175	151	3,024	0	0	0				
2002	2,055	680	1,375	1,896	680	1,216	159	0	159	0	0	0				
2003	8,736	4,186	4,550	8,595	4,161	4,434	141	25	116	7,562	3,666	3,896				
2004	28,027	11,306	16,721	27,098	10,713	16,385	929	593	336	63,347	26,073	37,274				
2005	20,080	10,356	9,724	18,979	10,292	8,687	1,101	64	1,037	43,467	25,614	17,853				
2006	18,640	10,363	8,277	17,729	10,126	7,603	911	237	674	36,021	20,259	15,762				
2007	29,759	18,506	11,253	29,196	18,198	10,998	563	308	255	33,439	22,867	10,572				
2008	5,031	2,240	2,791	3,467	2,196	1,271	1,564	44	1,520	12,547	5,899	6,648				
2009	24,085	7,053	17,032	23,623	6,938	16,685	462	115	346	13,188	3,560	9,628				
2010	5,231	2,140	3,091	4,959	2,035	2,924	272	105	167	11,645	4,665	6,980				
2011	13,750	7,449	6,301	13,454	7,300	6,155	296	150	146	22,916	9,834	13,083				
2012	2,108	852	1,256	2,079	824	1,255	29	28	1	3,760	1,372	2,388				
2013	3,326	1,583	1,743	3,192	1,551	1,640	134	32	102	3,720	1,909	1,811				
2014	3,103	1,553	1,550	2,954	1,446	1,508	149	107	42	6,631	3,484	3,147				
2015	4,676	1,920	2,756	4,562	1,862	2,700	114	58	56	6,728	2,968	3,760				
2016	12,733	4,452	8,282	12,532	4,401	8,131	202	51	151	40,868	13,355	27,514				
2017	6,943	2,398	4,545	6,732	2,301	4,431	211	97	114	6,637	2,485	4,153				
Averages																
94-16	13,266	4,817	8,450	12,415	4,618	7,797	851	199	652	22,909	8,626	14,284				
07-16	10,380	4,775	5,605	10,002	4,675	5,327	378	100	279	15,544	6,991	8,553				

Appendix B. 12. Stikine River sockeye salmon harvest in the U.S. Subsistence fishery,
2004–2017.

Stocks were proportioned based on using inriver stock comps

Year	Stikine			Total	Stikine			TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan
	All Tahltan	Mainstem	Tuya		All Tahltan	Mainstem	Tuya		
2004	0.664	0.311	0.026	243	161	75	6	65	96
2005	0.662	0.318	0.020	252	167	80	5	77	90
2006	0.672	0.185	0.144	390	262	72	56	146	116
2007	0.541	0.294	0.165	244	132	72	40	67	65
2008	0.385	0.289	0.326	428	165	124	139	80	85
2009	0.541	0.215	0.244	723	391	156	176	101	290
2010	0.417	0.294	0.289	1,653	689	485	479	184	505
2011	0.467	0.328	0.205	1,741	814	571	356	309	505
2012	0.246	0.492	0.262	1,302	320	641	341	113	207
2013	0.346	0.489	0.166	1,655	572	809	274	231	341
2014	0.523	0.223	0.255	1,527	798	340	389	381	418
2015	0.435	0.286	0.279	1,844	803	527	515	277	525
2016	0.611	0.245	0.144	2,126	1,298	521	307	383	916
2017	0.647	0.254	0.099	1,727	1,118	439	170	429	689

Appendix B. 13. Stock proportions of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 test fisheries, 1984–2017.

Table only includes years when test fisheries were operated and data based on SPA							
Stikine							
Year	Alaska	Canada	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total Tahltan	Enhance WildTahltan
Sub-district 106-41 (Summer Strait) Proportions							
1984	0.658	0.269	0.029		0.044	0.074	
1985	0.480	0.401	0.109		0.010	0.119	
1986	0.834	0.149	0.008		0.009	0.017	
1987	0.816	0.166	0.015		0.003	0.018	
1988	0.868	0.098	0.034		0.000	0.034	
1989	0.624	0.304	0.017		0.056	0.072	
1990	0.548	0.416	0.014		0.022	0.035	

1994	0.500	0.250	0.250		0.000	0.250	0.083 0.167
Sub-district 106-41 (Summer Strait) harvest							
1984	901	368	40		61	101	
1985	2,085	1,741	475		44	519	
1986	819	146	8		9	17	
1987	2,169	442	39		9	47	
1988	886	100	35		0	35	
1989	1,274	621	34		114	148	
1990	1,237	939	31		49	80	

1994	6	3	3		0	3	
Sub-district 106-30 (Clarence Strait) Proportions							
1986	0.726	0.272	0.000		0.002	0.002	
1987	0.844	0.140	0.004		0.012	0.016	
1988	0.746	0.254	0.000		0.000	0.000	
1989	0.514	0.486	0.000		0.000	0.000	
Sub-district 106-30 (Clarence Strait) harvest							
1986	263	99	0		1	1	
1987	758	126	3		11	15	
1988	12	4	0		0	0	
1989	19	18	0		0	0	
District 106 Proportions							
1984	0.658	0.269	0.029		0.044	0.074	
1985	0.480	0.401	0.109		0.010	0.119	
1986	0.805	0.182	0.006		0.007	0.013	
1987	0.823	0.160	0.012		0.006	0.017	
1988	0.867	0.100	0.033		0.000	0.033	
1989	0.622	0.307	0.016		0.055	0.071	
1990	0.548	0.416	0.014		0.022	0.035	

1994	0.500	0.250	0.250		0.000	0.250	0.000 0.250
District 106 harvest							
1984	901	368	40		61	101	
1985	2,085	1,741	475		44	519	
1986	1,082	245	8		9	17	
1987	2,928	568	42		20	62	
1988	898	104	35		0	35	
1989	1,293	639	34		114	148	
1990	1,237	939	31		49	80	

1994	6	3	3		0	3	0 3
District 108 Proportions							
1985	0.064	0.000	0.292		0.644	0.936	
1986	0.134	0.044	0.486		0.336	0.822	
1987	0.125	0.000	0.438		0.437	0.875	
1988	0.205	0.049	0.132		0.614	0.746	
1989	0.132	0.084	0.072		0.712	0.784	
1990	0.417	0.172	0.094		0.318	0.411	
1991	0.128	0.128	0.494		0.251	0.745	
1992	0.149	0.076	0.333		0.442	0.774	
1993	0.168	0.109	0.475		0.248	0.719	

1998	0.064	0.041	0.353	0.438	0.104	0.895	0.016 0.336
1999	0.162	0.019	0.481	0.298	0.041	0.820	0.028 0.453
2000	0.110	0.116	0.302	0.321	0.150	0.774	0.062 0.240
District 108 harvest							
1985	81	0	367		810	1,177	
1986	76	25	274		190	464	
1987	36	0	127		127	254	
1988	93	22	59		277	336	
1989	137	87	75		739	814	
1990	361	149	81		275	356	
1991	114	114	441		224	665	
1992	194	99	432		574	1,006	
1993	51	33	144		75	219	

1998	224	145	1,238	1,538	365	3,141	57 1,181
1999	776	89	2,309	1,430	197	3,936	135 2,174
2000	516	544	1,416	1,505	705	3,626	291 1,125

Appendix B. 14. All harvest in of sockeye salmon in Canadian commercial and assessment fisheries, 1972–2017.

All Tuya Area fish considered to be Tuya fish.													
Year	Commercial/FN		Test					Tahltan Area		Tuya Area			
	LRFCF	URCF	Telegraph		Drift Net	Set Net	Additional		ESSR	Oto samples	ESSR	Oto samples	
			Aboriginal	total Canadian			Drifts	Tuya					
1972			4,373	4,373									
1973			3,670	3,670									
1974			3,500	3,500									
1975		270	1,982	2,252									
1976		733	2,911	3,644									
1977		1,975	4,335	6,310									
1978		1,500	3,500	5,000									
1979 ^a	10,534		3,000	13,534									
1980	18,119	700	2,100	20,919									
1981	21,551	769	4,697	27,017									
1982	15,397	195	4,948	20,540									
1983	15,857	614	4,649	21,120									
1984			5,327	5,327									
1985	17,093	1,084	7,287	25,464		1,340		1,340					
1986	12,411	815	4,208	17,434	412			412					
1987	6,138	498	2,979	9,615	385	1,283		1,668					
1988	12,766	348	2,177	15,291	325	922		1,247					
1989	17,179	493	2,360	20,032	364	1,243		1,607					
1990	14,530	472	3,022	18,024	447	1,493		1,940					
1991	17,563	761	4,439	22,763	503	1,872		2,375					
1992	21,031	822	4,431	26,284	393	1,971	594	2,958					
1993	38,464	1,692	7,041	47,197	440	1,384	1,925	3,749	1,752		0		
1994	38,462	2,466	4,167	45,095	179	414	840	1,433	6,852		0		
1995	45,622	2,355	5,490	53,467	297	850	1,423	2,570	10,740		0		
1996	66,262	1,101	6,918	74,281	262	338	712	1,312	14,339		216		
1997	56,995	2,199	6,365	65,559	245			245		378	2,015		
1998	37,310	907	5,586	43,803	190			190		390	6,103		
1999	32,556	625	4,874	38,055	410	803	4,683	5,896		429	2,822		
2000	20,472	889	6,107	27,468	374	1,015	989	2,378		406	1,283		
2001	19,872	487	5,241	25,600	967	2,223	91	3,281		50	0	410	
2002	10,420	484	6,390	17,294	744	3,540	128	4,412		400	0	501	
2003	51,735	454	6,595	58,784	997	2,173	186	3,356		400	7,031	0	
2004	77,530	626	6,862	85,018	420	918	0	1,338		420	1,675	0	
2005	79,952	605	5,333	85,890	339	1,312	0	1,651		400	0	148	
2006	95,791	520	5,094	101,405	299	629	0	928		400	0	0	
2007	56,913	912	2,188	60,013	435	673	0	1,108		200	0	151	
2008	28,636	505	4,510	33,651	241	870	0	1,955		100	3,066	280	
2009	39,409	2,476	5,148	47,033	250	1,092	0	2,144		349	3,486	214	
2010	42,049	1,215	7,276	50,540	304	1,450	3	2,792		158	4,549	224	
2011	47,575	972	6,893	55,440	590	2,525	21	2,878		340	6,014	153	
2012	25,939	468	4,000	30,407	638	1,139	19	2,306		4,102	4,102	189	
2013	24,290	876	7,528	32,694	294	1,008	24	2,144		3,470	0	207	
2014	30,487	548	9,951	40,986	362	1,410	15	883		2,670	400	0	
2015	51,660	202	8,184	60,046	468	1,397	0	1,865		0	0	0	
2016	75,739	333	10,644	86,716	460	1,287	13	0		1,760	173	0	
2017	32,849	322	8,578	41,749	276	1,632	0	0		1,908	0	0	
Averages													
85-16	37,902	913	5,603	44,417	420	1,330		2,449					
07-16	42,270	851	6,632	49,753	404	1,285		3,209		194		142	

^a The lower river commercial Harvest in 1979 includes the upper river commercial harvest

Appendix B. 15. Sockeye salmon stock proportions and harvest by stock in the Canadian commercial and assessment fishery in the Stikine River, 1979–2017.

Stock compositions based on: scale circuli counts 1970-1983; SPA in 1985; average of SPA and CPA 1986; SPA in 1987 and 1988; and egg diameter and otolith thermal marks in 1989-2011. Tuva stock comp comes from sampling at this terminal fishing site, except in 2013, used 2012 as a proxy.

Year	URCF			Telegraph Aboriginal			URCF			Tuva Assessment		
	AllTahlan	Mainstem	Tuva	AllTahlan	Mainstem	Tuva	AllTahlan	Mainstem	Tuva	AllTahlan	Mainstem	Tuva
1972						0.900						0.100
1973						0.900						0.100
1974						0.900						0.100
1975				0.900	0.100		0.900					0.100
1976				0.900	0.100		0.900					0.100
1977				0.900	0.100		0.900					0.100
1978				0.900	0.100		0.900					0.100
1979	0.433	0.567				0.900						0.100
1980	0.309	0.691		0.900	0.100		0.900					0.100
1981	0.476	0.524		0.900	0.100		0.900					0.100
1982	0.624	0.376		0.900	0.100		0.900					0.100
1983	0.422	0.578		0.900	0.100		0.900					0.100
1984						0.900						0.100
1985	0.623	0.377		0.900	0.100		0.900		0.372			0.628
1986	0.489	0.511		0.900	0.100		0.900		0.352			0.648
1987	0.225	0.775		0.900	0.100		0.900		0.100			0.273
1988	0.161	0.839		0.900	0.100		0.900		0.100			0.282
1989	0.164	0.836		0.900	0.100		0.900		0.100			0.258
1990	0.346	0.654		0.900	0.100		0.900		0.100			0.454
1991	0.634	0.366		0.900	0.100		0.900		0.100			0.608
1992	0.482	0.518		0.900	0.100		0.900		0.100			0.646
1993	0.537	0.463		0.900	0.100		0.900		0.100			0.583
1994	0.616	0.384		0.900	0.100		0.900		0.100			0.857
1995	0.676	0.304	0.020	0.900	0.075	0.025	0.900	0.075	0.025	0.803		0.189
1996	0.537	0.350	0.113	0.858	0.005	0.136	0.839	0.021	0.141	0.667		0.245
1997	0.356	0.372	0.272	0.524	0.097	0.379	0.521	0.101	0.378	0.396		0.384
1998	0.335	0.313	0.352	0.400	0.030	0.570	0.421	0.023	0.555	0.368		0.363
1999	0.576	0.183	0.241	0.574	0.096	0.330	0.623	0.085	0.292	0.514		0.221
2000	0.252	0.350	0.397	0.252	0.094	0.654	0.284	0.063	0.653	0.254		0.333
2001	0.175	0.599	0.226	0.437	0.092	0.470	0.342	0.097	0.561	0.208		0.510
2002	0.320	0.552	0.128	0.376	0.128	0.496	0.422	0.084	0.494	0.391		0.451
2003	0.427	0.412	0.161	0.696	0.084	0.220	0.605	0.157	0.238	0.448		0.424
2004	0.707	0.276	0.016	0.861	0.072	0.067	0.909	0.002	0.089	0.512		0.455
2005	0.761	0.221	0.018	0.962	0.017	0.021	0.956	0.031	0.013	0.542		0.453
2006	0.747	0.075	0.178	0.852	0.015	0.133	0.780	0.089	0.131	0.355		0.631
2007	0.635	0.173	0.191	0.658	0.299	0.043	0.643	0.316	0.042	0.262		0.662
2008	0.470	0.141	0.389	0.719	0.095	0.186	0.729	0.088	0.183	0.385	0.348	0.266
2009	0.601	0.149	0.250	0.668	0.029	0.303	0.686	0.033	0.281	0.323	0.490	0.187
2010	0.456	0.188	0.356	0.565	0.007	0.428	0.570	0.017	0.413	0.258	0.634	0.108
2011	0.495	0.293	0.212	0.678	0.034	0.288	0.670	0.046	0.284	0.268	0.578	0.154
2012	0.274	0.476	0.250	0.460	0.011	0.529	0.475	0.033	0.491	0.242	0.443	0.315
2013	0.347	0.460	0.193	0.578	0.143	0.279	0.505	0.205	0.290	0.236	0.748	0.016
2014	0.547	0.210	0.243	0.564	0.057	0.379	0.584	0.064	0.353	0.450	0.306	0.243
2015	0.444	0.266	0.290	0.587	0.035	0.378	0.584	0.020	0.396	0.516	0.172	0.312
2016	0.687	0.147	0.166	0.812	0.002	0.186	0.804	0.002	0.194	0.539	0.279	0.182
2017	0.695	0.193	0.113	0.633	0.079	0.288	0.596	0.062	0.342	0.665	0.281	0.054
Averages												
79-16	0.469	0.405		0.738	0.081	0.295	0.743	0.086	0.295			
07-16	0.496	0.250	0.254	0.629	0.071	0.300	0.625	0.082	0.293	0.348	0.466	0.186
1972							3,936					437
1973							3,303					367
1974							3,150					350
1975				243	27		1,784					198
1976				660	73		2,620					291
1977				1,778	198		3,902					434
1978				1,350	150		3,150					350
1979	4,561	5,973					2,700					300
1980	5,599	12,520		630	70		1,890					210
1981	10,258	11,293		692	77		4,227					470
1982	9,608	5,789		176	20		4,453					495
1983	6,692	9,165		553	61		4,184					465
1984							4,794					533
1985	10,649	6,444		976	108		6,558			729	499	841
1986	6,069	6,342		734	82		3,787			421	145	267
1987	1,380	4,758		448	50		2,681			298	455	1,213
1988	2,062	10,704		313	35		1,959			218	352	895
1989	2,813	14,366		444	49		2,124			236	415	1,192
1990	5,029	9,501		425	47		2,720			302	881	1,059
1991	11,136	6,427		685	76		3,995			444	1,443	932
1992	10,134	10,897		740	82		3,988			443	1,912	1,046
1993	20,662	17,802		1,523	169		6,337			704	2,184	1,565
1994	23,678	14,784		2,219	247		3,750			417	1,228	205
1995	30,848	13,881	893	2,120	176	60	4,941	410	139	2,064	486	20
1996	35,584	23,213	7,465	945	6	150	5,802	144	972	875	321	116
1997	20,269	21,213	15,513	1,152	213	834	3,318	644	2,403	97	94	54
1998	12,498	11,675	13,137	363	27	517	2,352	131	3,103	70	69	51
1999	18,742	5,952	7,862	359	60	206	3,038	413	1,423	3,031	1,301	1,564
2000	5,165	7,171	8,136	224	84	581	1,733	385	3,989	605	791	982
2001	3,482	11,907	4,483	213	45	229	1,795	507	2,939	684	1,673	924
2002	3,335	5,750	1,335	182	62	240	2,697	538	3,155	1,726	1,992	694
2003	22,067	21,333	8,335	316	38	100	3,987	1,037	1,571	1,505	1,423	428
2004	54,841	21,415	1,276	539	45	42	6,240	14	608	686	608	44
2005	60,881	17,634	1,437	582	10	13	5,099	163	71	895	748	8
2006	71,573	7,139	17,079	443	8	69	3,974	452	668	329	586	13
2007	36,167	9,855	10,891	600	273	39	14,066	691	91	290	734	84
2008	13,455	4,028	11,153	363	48	94	3,287	398	825	428	387	296
2009	23,666	5,891	9,852	1,654	73	749	3,530	169	1,449	434	657	251
2010	19,185	7,899	14,965	687	9	520	4,145	127	3,004	453	1,114	190
2011	23,530	13,939	10,106	659	33	280	4,620	316	1,957	841	1,813	482
2012	7,102	12,352	6,485	215	5	248	1,901	133	1,966	434	796	566
2013	8,430	11,182	4,679	506	126	244	3,804	1,540	2,183	313	992	21
2014	16,678	6,391	7,418	309	31	207	5,809	634	3,508	805	547	435
2015	22,924	13,736	15,000	119	7	76	4,780	165	3,239	962	321	582
2016	52,021	11,151	12,568	270	1	62	8,561	21	2,062	949	492	320
2017	22,823	6,325	3,701	204	25	93	5,111	534	2,933	1,270	536	103
Averages												
79-16	18,724	11,121		649	71		3,868	414				
07-16	20,981	9,289	9,593	499	36	257	4,555	404	2,313	689	766	324

Appendix B. 16. Tahltan sockeye salmon stock proportions and harvest by stock in the Canadian commercial and assessment fishery in the Stikine River, 1979–2017.

Stock compositions based on: scale circuli counts 1970-1983; SPA in 1985; average of SPA and GPA 1986; stock comp comes from direct sampling of respective fisheries

Year	LRCF				URCF				Telegraph Aboriginal				LRTF				Tuva Assessment			
	AllTahltan	Tahltan	Enhance	WildTahltan	AllTahltan	Tahltan	Enhance	WildTahltan	AllTahltan	Tahltan	Enhance	WildTahltan	AllTahltan	Tahltan	Enhance	WildTahltan	AllTahltan	Tahltan	Enhance	WildTahltan
1994	0.616	0.000	0.616	0.900	0.128	0.772	0.900	0.128	0.772	0.857	0.000	0.857								
1995	0.676	0.195	0.481	0.900	0.260	0.640	0.900	0.260	0.640	0.803	0.284	0.519								
1996	0.537	0.066	0.471	0.858	0.110	0.748	0.839	0.126	0.713	0.667	0.082	0.585								
1997	0.356	0.072	0.284	0.524	0.108	0.416	0.521	0.108	0.413	0.396	0.082	0.314								
1998	0.335	0.020	0.315	0.400	0.030	0.370	0.421	0.022	0.399	0.368	0.021	0.347								
1999	0.576	0.021	0.554	0.574	0.005	0.570	0.623	0.028	0.596	0.514	0.019	0.495								
2000	0.252	0.039	0.213	0.252	0.000	0.252	0.284	0.009	0.275	0.254	0.040	0.215								
2001	0.175	0.032	0.143	0.437	0.133	0.304	0.342	0.065	0.277	0.208	0.038	0.171								
2002	0.320	0.074	0.246	0.376	0.087	0.289	0.422	0.095	0.327	0.391	0.091	0.300								
2003	0.427	0.131	0.296	0.696	0.214	0.482	0.605	0.201	0.403	0.448	0.111	0.337								
2004	0.707	0.285	0.422	0.861	0.380	0.481	0.909	0.371	0.538	0.512	0.207	0.305								
2005	0.761	0.352	0.409	0.962	0.240	0.722	0.956	0.235	0.721	0.542	0.198	0.344								
2006	0.747	0.416	0.331	0.852	0.421	0.431	0.780	0.382	0.398	0.355	0.197	0.158								
2007	0.635	0.321	0.315	0.658	0.235	0.423	0.643	0.237	0.406	0.262	0.105	0.157								
2008	0.470	0.228	0.242	0.719	0.121	0.598	0.729	0.121	0.608	0.385	0.183	0.203	0.278	0.122	0.156					
2009	0.601	0.155	0.445	0.668	0.158	0.511	0.686	0.143	0.542	0.323	0.093	0.230	0.220	0.038	0.182					
2010	0.456	0.122	0.334	0.565	0.221	0.345	0.570	0.227	0.342	0.258	0.060	0.198	0.427	0.190	0.237					
2011	0.495	0.188	0.307	0.678	0.240	0.438	0.670	0.223	0.447	0.268	0.115	0.153	0.343	0.127	0.216					
2012	0.274	0.096	0.177	0.460	0.152	0.308	0.475	0.173	0.302	0.242	0.115	0.127	0.091	0.037	0.054					
2013	0.347	0.140	0.207	0.578	0.227	0.351	0.505	0.216	0.289	0.236	0.029	0.207	0.136	0.067	0.069					
2014	0.547	0.261	0.286	0.564	0.233	0.332	0.584	0.238	0.346	0.450	0.199	0.252	0.490	0.120	0.370					
2015	0.444	0.153	0.290	0.587	0.242	0.345	0.584	0.225	0.359	0.516	0.207	0.309								
2016	0.687	0.202	0.484	0.812	0.223	0.589	0.804	0.238	0.567	0.539	0.185	0.353								
2017	0.695	0.267	0.428	0.633	0.087	0.546	0.596	0.099	0.497	0.665	0.279	0.387								
Averages																				
07-16	0.496	0.187	0.309	0.629	0.205	0.424	0.625	0.204	0.421	0.348	0.129	0.219								
1994	23,678	0	23,678	2,219	315	1,904	3,750	533	3,217	1,228	0	1,228								
1995	30,848	8,912	21,936	2,120	612	1,508	4,941	1,427	3,514	2,064	729	1,335								
1996	35,584	4,387	31,197	945	121	824	5,802	871	4,931	875	108	767								
1997	20,269	4,094	16,175	1,152	238	914	3,318	687	2,631	97	20	77								
1998	12,498	747	11,751	363	27	336	2,352	125	2,227	70	4	66								
1999	18,742	696	18,046	359	3	356	3,038	135	2,903	3,031	113	2,918								
2000	5,165	801	4,364	224	0	224	1,733	52	1,681	605	94	511								
2001	3,482	632	2,850	213	65	148	1,795	341	1,454	684	124	560								
2002	3,335	776	2,559	182	42	140	2,697	605	2,092	1,726	402	1,324								
2003	22,067	6,763	15,304	316	97	219	3,987	1,328	2,659	1,505	374	1,131								
2004	54,841	22,124	32,717	539	238	301	6,240	2,549	3,691	686	277	409								
2005	60,881	28,174	32,707	582	145	437	5,099	1,254	3,845	895	327	568								
2006	71,573	39,888	31,685	443	219	224	3,974	1,946	2,028	329	183	146								
2007	36,167	18,266	17,901	600	214	386	1,406	518	888	290	116	174								
2008	13,455	6,533	6,922	363	61	302	3,287	547	2,740	428	203	225	543	239	304					
2009	23,666	6,124	17,542	1,654	390	1,264	3,530	738	2,791	434	125	309	471	81	390					
2010	19,185	5,126	14,059	687	268	419	4,145	1,654	2,490	453	105	348	1,192	530	662					
2011	23,530	8,924	14,606	659	234	425	4,620	1,540	3,080	841	361	480	988	365	622					
2012	7,102	2,498	4,604	215	71	144	1,901	692	1,209	434	206	228	210	86	124					
2013	8,430	3,401	5,028	506	199	307	3,804	1,628	2,176	313	38	275	292	143	149					
2014	16,678	7,953	8,725	309	127	182	5,809	2,369	3,440	805	355	450	433	106	327					
2015	22,924	7,922	15,002	119	49	70	4,780	1,839	2,941	962	385	577								
2016	52,021	15,332	36,688	270	74	196	8,561	2,529	6,031	949	326	622								
2017	22,823	8,763	14,060	204	28	176	5,111	847	4,264	1,270	532	738								
Averages																				
07-16	22,316	8,208	14,108	538	169	370	4,184	1,406	2,779	591	222	369								

Appendix B. 17. Tahltan Lake weir data with enhanced and wild Tahltan fish, 1979–2017.

Year	Weir count				Actual escapement				Broodstock taken				Sockeye otolith samples				Total spawners			
	Total	Tahltan	Enhance	Wild	Tahltan	Total	Tahltan	Enhance	Wild	Tahltan	Total	Tahltan	Enhance	Wild	Tahltan	Total	Tahltan	Enhance	Wild	Tahltan
1979	10,211																			
1980	11,018																			
1981	50,790																			
1982	28,257																			
1983	21,256																			
1984	32,777																			
1985	67,326																			
1986	20,280																			
1987	6,958																			
1988	2,536																			
1989	8,316									2,210										
1990	14,927									3,302										
1991	50,135									3,552										
1992	59,907									3,694										
1993	53,362	1,167	52,195	51,610	1,129	50,481	4,506	99	4,407						47,104	1,030			46,074	
1994	46,363	7,919	38,444	39,511	6,749	32,762	3,378	577	2,801						36,133	6,172			29,961	
1995	42,317	15,997	26,320	31,577	11,937	19,640	4,902	1,853	3,049						26,675	10,084			16,591	
1996	52,500	6,121	46,379	38,161	4,449	33,712	4,402	513	3,889						33,759	3,936			29,823	
1997	12,483	2,521	9,962	12,105	2,445	9,660	2,294	463	1,831	378	76	302			9,811	1,982			7,829	
1998	12,658	717	11,941	12,268	691	11,577	3,099	75	3,024	390	26	364			9,169	616			8,553	
1999	10,748	719	10,029	10,319	690	9,629	2,870	193	2,677	429	29	400			7,449	497			6,952	
2000	6,076	1,230	4,846	5,670	1,148	4,522	1,717	347	1,370	406	82	324			3,953	801			3,152	
2001	14,811	5,865	8,946	14,761	5,845	8,916	2,386	945	1,441	50	20	30			12,375	4,900			7,475	
2002	17,740	5,212	12,528	17,340	5,097	12,243	3,051	1,298	1,753	400	115	285			14,289	3,799			10,490	
2003	53,933	23,595	30,338	53,533	23,420	30,113	3,946	1,726	2,220	400	175	225			49,587	21,694			27,893	
2004	63,372	31,439	31,933	62,952	31,244	31,708	4,243	1,250	2,993	420	195	225			58,709	29,994			28,715	
2005	43,446	17,928	25,518	43,046	17,770	25,276	3,424	1,350	2,074	400	158	242			39,622	16,420			23,202	
2006	53,855	25,966	27,889	53,455	25,772	27,683	3,403	1,646	1,757	400	194	206			50,052	24,126			25,926	
2007	21,074	8,966	12,108	20,874	8,881	11,993	2,839	1,208	1,631	200	85	115			18,035	7,673			10,362	
2008	10,516	5,344	5,172	10,416	5,295	5,121	2,364	1,152	1,212	100	49	51			8,052	4,143			3,909	
2009	30,673	5,030	25,643	30,324	4,971	25,353	3,011	930	2,081	349	59	290			27,313	4,041			23,272	
2010	22,860	9,670	13,190	22,702	9,596	13,106	4,484	1,807	2,677	158	74	84			18,218	7,789			10,429	
2011	34,588	12,123	22,465	34,248	12,017	22,231	4,559	1,769	2,790	340	106	234			29,689	10,248			19,441	
2012	13,687	5,851	7,836	13,463	5,764	7,699	3,949	1,836	2,113	224	87	137			9,514	3,928			5,586	
2013	15,828	8,026	7,802	15,828	8,026	7,802	3,196	1,643	1,553	0	0	0			12,632	6,383			6,249	
2014	40,145	19,189	20,956	39,745	18,998	20,747	2,881	1,622	1,259	400	191	209			36,864	17,376			19,488	
2015	33,159	16,204	16,955	33,159	16,204	16,955	3,871	1,892	1,979	0	0	0			29,288	14,312			14,976	
2016	38,631	14,969	23,665	38,458	14,917	23,544	4,315	1,672	2,643	173	52	121			34,143	13,245			20,901	
2017	19,241	10,044	9,197	19,241	10,044	9,197	2,909	1,518	1,391	0	0	0			16,332	8,525			7,807	
Averages																				
07-16	26,116	10,537	15,579	25,922	10,467	15,455	3,547	1,553	1,994	194	70	124			22,375	8,914			13,461	

^a excludes an estimated mortality of 3,970 Tahltan Lake sockeye as a result of the Tahltan River rockslide.

Appendix B. 18. Sockeye salmon harvest by stock in the Stikine River under Canadian ESSR licenses, 1992–2017.

Year	Tahltan Area ESSR License				Tuya Area ESSR		
	All Tahltan	Tahltan	Enhance	Wild	Tuya	Total	otolith samples
1993	1,752	38		1,714		0	
1994	6,852	1,170		5,682		0	
1995	10,740	4,060		6,680		0	
1996	14,339	1,672		12,667	216	14,555	
1997					2,015	2,015	
1998					6,103	6,103	
1999					2,822	2,822	
2000					1,283	1,283	
2001						0	410
2002						0	501
2003					7,031	7,031	
2004					1,675	1,675	
2005						0	148
2006						0	0
2007						0	151
2008							280
2009							214
2010							224
2011							153
2012							189
2013							207
2014							0
2015							
2016							
2017							

Appendix B. 19. Estimated proportion of inriver run comprised of Tahltan, Tuya, and mainstem sockeye salmon, 1979–2017.

In 1979-1988, there were US estimates and 1983-1988, they overlapped with estimates from Canada and the All tahltan estimate was often averaged. The estimates are from the LRCF, test, or average of LRCF and Tes

Year	All Tahltan	Mainstem	Tuya	Type
1979	0.433	0.567		
1980	0.305	0.695		
1981	0.475	0.525		
1982	0.618	0.382		
1983	0.456	0.544		
1984	0.493	0.507		
1985	0.466	0.534		
1986	0.449	0.551		
1987	0.304	0.696		
1988	0.172	0.828		
1989	0.188	0.812		
1990	0.417	0.583		
1991	0.561	0.439		
1992	0.496	0.504		
1993	0.477	0.523		
1994	0.606	0.394		LRCF
1995	0.578	0.406	0.016	LRCF
1996	0.519	0.377	0.104	LRCF
1997	0.297	0.474	0.229	LRCF
1998	0.309	0.344	0.348	LRCF
1999	0.545	0.209	0.245	LRCF
2000	0.260	0.349	0.391	LRCF
2001	0.202	0.530	0.268	test
2002	0.360	0.498	0.141	test
2003	0.421	0.421	0.158	test
2004	0.664	0.311	0.026	LRCF
2005	0.662	0.318	0.020	LRCF
2006	0.672	0.185	0.144	LRCF
2007	0.541	0.294	0.165	LRCF
2008	0.385	0.289	0.326	LRCF
2009	0.541	0.215	0.244	average
2010	0.417	0.294	0.289	average
2011	0.467	0.328	0.205	LRCF
2012	0.246	0.492	0.262	average
2013	0.346	0.489	0.166	average
2014	0.523	0.223	0.255	average
2015	0.435	0.286	0.279	LRCF
2016	0.611	0.245	0.144	LRCF
2017	0.647	0.254	0.099	LRCF
Averages				
79-16	0.445	0.438		
07-16	0.451	0.315	0.233	

Appendix B. 20. Aerial survey counts of Mainstem sockeye salmon stocks in the Stikine River drainage, 1984–2017.

The index represents the combined counts from eight spawning areas.

Year	Chutine River	Scud River	Porcupine Slough	Christina Creek	Craig River	Bronson Slough	Verrett River	Verrett Slough	Escapement Index
1984	526	769	69	130	102		640		2,236
1985	253	282	69	67	27		383		1,081
1986	139	151	6	0	0		270		566
1987	6	490	62	6	30		103		697
1988	14	219	22	7	0		114		376
1989	29	269	133	10	60	60	180	68	809
1990	24	301	31	4	0	0	301	82	743
1991	0	100	61		7	32	179	8	387
1992	164	1,242	90	50	17	138	163	22	1,886
1993	57	321	141	28	2	79	107	142	877
1994	267	292	66			62	147	114	948
1995	13	260	11			72	47	31	434
1996	134	351	149			27	54	338	1,053
1997	204	271	25			12	116	32	660
1998	230	246	89			9	183	135	892
1999	56	301	64			54	98	78	651
2000	47	86	86			32	0	90	341
2001	601	2,037	268			163	217	232	3,518
2002	239	216	95			13	353	0	916
2003	240	71	239			0	54	0	604
2004	245	262	56			0	85	0	648
2005	66	124	111			23	158	76	558
2006	276	288	59			0	140	180	943
2007	0	17	34	0		3	45	21	120
2008	83	41	33	0		0	15	231	403
2009	51	45	0			0	17	0	113
2010	103	300	187	0		0	310	217	1,117
2011			No Surveys Conducted						0
2012	0	0	15			aborted	aborted	aborted	15
2013	2	22	151			6	16	94	291
2014	52	332	22			0	172	67	645
2015			high dirty water--all spawning areas						
2016	2	16	6			0	46	6	76
2017	141	5	13			0	57	17	233
Averages									
84-16	133	314	79			31	157	91	769
07-16	37	97	56			1	89	91	309

Appendix B. 21. Stikine River sockeye salmon run size, 1979–2017.

Year	All Tahltan					Stikine Mainstem					All Tahltan + Mainstem				
	Above border		Canadian	U.S.		Above border		Canadian	U.S.		Above border		Canadian	U.S.	
	Run	Harvest	Escapement	Harvest	Terminal Run	Run	Harvest	Escapement	Harvest	Terminal Run	Run	Harvest	Escapement	Harvest	Terminal Run
1979	17,472	7,261	10,211	5,076	22,548	22,880	6,273	16,608	3,223	26,103	40,353	13,534	26,819	8,299	48,652
1980	19,137	8,119	11,018	11,239	30,376	43,606	12,800	30,806	11,967	55,573	62,743	20,919	41,824	23,206	85,949
1981	65,968	15,178	50,790	16,189	82,157	72,911	11,839	61,072	11,349	84,260	138,879	27,017	111,862	27,538	166,417
1982	42,493	14,236	28,257	20,981	63,474	26,267	6,304	19,964	21,501	47,768	68,761	20,540	48,221	42,482	111,243
1983	32,684	11,428	21,256	5,075	37,759	38,999	9,692	29,307	699	39,698	71,683	21,120	50,563	5,774	77,457
1984	37,571	4,794	32,777	3,114	40,685	38,640	533	38,107	4,636	43,276	76,211	5,327	70,884	7,750	83,961
1985	86,008	18,682	67,326	25,197	111,205	98,739	8,122	90,617	4,550	103,289	184,747	26,804	157,943	29,747	214,494
1986	31,015	10,735	20,280	2,757	33,771	38,022	7,111	30,910	3,663	41,685	69,036	17,846	51,190	6,420	75,456
1987	11,923	4,965	6,958	2,255	14,178	27,342	6,318	21,023	1,822	29,164	39,264	11,283	27,981	4,077	43,342
1988	7,222	4,686	2,536	2,129	9,351	34,693	11,852	22,841	1,052	35,745	41,915	16,538	25,377	3,181	45,096
1989	14,111	5,795	8,316	1,561	15,672	60,947	15,844	45,103	13,931	74,878	75,058	21,639	53,419	15,492	90,550
1990	23,982	9,055	14,927	2,307	26,289	33,547	10,909	22,638	7,549	41,096	57,529	19,964	37,565	9,856	67,385
1991	67,394	17,259	50,135	21,916	89,311	52,759	7,879	44,880	9,368	62,126	120,153	25,138	95,015	31,284	151,437
1992	76,680	16,773	59,907	28,218	104,899	77,861	12,469	65,392	49,176	127,037	154,541	29,242	125,299	77,394	231,935
1993	84,068	32,458	51,610	40,036	124,104	92,033	20,240	71,792	64,594	156,627	176,100	52,698	123,402	104,630	280,730
1994	77,239	37,728	39,511	65,101	142,340	50,288	15,652	34,636	15,408	65,696	127,527	53,380	74,147	80,509	208,036
1995	82,290	50,713	31,577	51,665	133,955	57,802	14,953	42,850	24,169	81,971	140,092	65,665	74,427	75,834	215,926
1996	95,706	57,545	38,161	147,435	243,141	69,536	23,684	45,852	21,508	91,044	165,242	81,229	84,013	168,943	334,185
1997	37,319	25,214	12,105	43,408	80,727	59,600	22,164	37,436	20,330	79,930	96,919	47,378	49,541	63,738	160,657
1998	27,941	15,673	12,268	7,086	35,027	31,077	11,902	19,175	7,962	39,039	59,018	27,575	31,443	15,048	74,066
1999	35,918	25,599	10,319	23,449	59,367	13,797	7,726	6,071	20,092	33,889	49,715	33,325	16,390	43,541	93,256
2000	13,803	8,133	5,670	5,340	19,143	18,563	8,431	10,132	6,764	25,327	32,366	16,564	15,802	12,104	44,470
2001	20,985	6,224	14,761	6,339	27,324	54,987	14,132	40,855	4,193	59,180	75,972	20,356	55,616	10,532	86,504
2002	25,680	8,340	17,340	2,055	27,735	35,496	8,342	27,154	1,963	37,459	61,176	16,682	44,494	4,018	65,194
2003	81,808	28,275	53,533	16,298	98,106	81,803	23,831	57,972	21,494	103,297	163,611	52,106	111,505	37,792	201,403
2004	125,677	62,725	62,952	91,535	217,213	58,809	22,080	36,728	26,799	85,608	184,486	84,806	99,680	118,335	302,821
2005	110,903	67,857	43,046	63,714	174,617	53,343	18,555	34,788	28,517	81,860	164,245	86,412	77,834	92,231	256,476
2006	130,174	76,719	53,455	54,923	185,097	35,788	8,185	27,603	9,772	45,560	165,962	84,904	81,058	64,695	230,657
2007	59,537	38,663	20,874	63,330	122,867	32,418	11,553	20,865	5,274	37,692	91,955	50,216	41,739	68,604	160,559
2008	28,592	18,176	10,416	17,743	46,335	21,494	5,316	16,178	10,434	31,928	50,087	23,493	26,594	28,177	78,264
2009	60,428	30,104	30,324	37,664	98,092	24,082	6,933	17,148	17,304	41,385	84,509	37,037	47,472	54,968	139,477
2010	48,521	25,819	22,702	17,565	66,086	34,152	9,320	24,831	11,018	45,169	82,672	35,139	47,533	28,583	111,255
2011	65,226	30,978	34,248	37,480	102,706	45,750	16,357	29,393	19,021	64,771	110,977	47,335	63,641	56,501	167,477
2012	23,550	10,087	13,463	6,188	29,738	47,158	13,347	33,812	14,340	61,498	70,708	23,433	47,275	20,528	91,236
2013	29,173	13,345	15,828	7,618	36,791	41,236	14,144	27,091	15,684	56,920	70,408	27,489	42,919	23,302	93,710
2014	67,673	24,434	43,239	10,533	78,206	23,828	7,630	16,197	8,363	32,191	91,501	32,064	59,436	18,896	110,397
2015	61,944	28,785	33,159	12,207	74,151	40,661	14,229	26,432	10,552	51,212	102,605	43,014	59,591	22,759	125,363
2016	100,431	61,973	38,458	54,900	155,331	40,310	11,665	28,646	15,343	55,653	140,742	73,638	67,104	70,243	210,984
2017	48,649	29,408	19,241	14,698	63,347	19,098	7,420	11,678	7,122	26,220	67,747	36,828	30,919	21,820	89,566
Averages															
79-16	53,375	24,593	28,782	27,148	80,523	45,558	12,061	33,498	14,352	59,911	98,933	36,654	62,279	41,500	140,434
07-16	54,507	28,236	26,271	26,523	81,030	35,109	11,049	24,059	12,733	47,842	89,616	39,286	50,331	39,256	128,872

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Year	Stikine River					Tuya				
	Above border	Canadian	U.S.	Terminal		Above border	Canadian	U.S.	Terminal	
	Run	Harvest	Escapement	Harvest	Run	Run	Harvest	Excess	Harvest	Run
1979	40,353	13,534	26,819	8,299	48,652					
1980	62,743	20,919	41,824	23,206	85,949					
1981	138,879	27,017	111,862	27,538	166,417					
1982	68,761	20,540	48,221	42,482	111,243					
1983	71,683	21,120	50,563	5,774	77,457					
1984	76,211	5,327	70,884	7,750	83,961					
1985	184,747	26,804	157,943	29,747	214,494					
1986	69,036	17,846	51,190	6,420	75,456					
1987	39,264	11,283	27,981	4,077	43,342					
1988	41,915	16,538	25,377	3,181	45,096					
1989	75,058	21,639	53,419	15,492	90,550					
1990	57,529	19,964	37,565	9,856	67,385					
1991	120,153	25,138	95,015	31,284	151,437					
1992	154,541	29,242	125,299	77,394	231,935					
1993	176,100	52,698	123,402	104,630	280,730					
1994	127,527	53,380	74,147	80,509	208,036					
1995	142,308	66,777	75,531	76,420	218,728	2,216	1,112	1,104	586	2,802
1996	184,400	90,148	94,252	188,385	372,785	19,158	8,919	10,239	19,442	38,600
1997	125,657	68,197	57,460	101,258	226,915	28,738	20,819	7,919	37,520	66,258
1998	90,459	50,486	39,973	30,989	121,448	31,442	22,911	8,531	15,941	47,383
1999	65,879	47,202	18,677	58,765	124,644	16,165	13,877	2,288	15,224	31,389
2000	53,145	31,535	21,610	25,359	78,504	20,779	14,971	5,808	13,255	34,034
2001	103,755	29,341	74,414	23,500	127,255	27,783	8,985	18,798	12,968	40,751
2002	71,253	22,607	48,646	8,076	79,329	10,078	5,925	4,153	4,058	14,136
2003	194,425	69,571	124,854	46,552	240,977	30,814	17,465	13,349	8,760	39,574
2004	189,395	88,451	100,944	122,592	311,987	4,909	3,645	1,264	4,257	9,166
2005	167,570	88,089	79,482	92,362	259,932	3,325	1,677	1,648	131	3,456
2006	193,768	102,733	91,035	74,817	268,585	27,806	17,829	9,977	10,122	37,928
2007	110,132	61,472	48,660	86,654	196,786	18,176	11,256	6,920	18,050	36,227
2008	74,267	37,097	37,170	45,942	120,209	24,180	13,604	10,576	17,765	41,945
2009	111,780	51,082	60,699	73,495	185,275	27,271	14,044	13,226	18,527	45,798
2010	116,354	55,471	60,883	40,647	157,001	33,682	20,332	13,350	12,064	45,746
2011	139,541	61,947	77,594	73,857	213,399	28,565	14,612	13,953	17,356	45,921
2012	95,840	34,922	60,918	28,700	124,540	25,132	11,489	13,643	8,172	33,304
2013	84,380	36,371	48,009	29,136	113,515	13,972	8,882	5,090	5,833	19,805
2014	122,759	44,056	78,703	23,881	146,640	31,259	11,992	19,267	4,984	36,243
2015	142,334	61,911	80,423	31,958	174,292	39,729	18,897	20,832	9,200	48,929
2016	164,451	88,649	75,802	83,441	247,892	23,709	15,011	8,698	13,199	36,908
2017	75,159	43,657	31,502	23,609	98,768	7,412	6,829	583	1,790	9,202
Averages										
79-16	111,799	43,976	67,822	48,537	160,336					
07-16	116,184	53,298	62,886	51,771	167,955	26,567	14,012	12,556	12,515	39,083

Appendix B. 22. Tahltan wild and enhanced sockeye salmon run size, 1994–2017.

Year	All Tahltan					Enhanced Tahltan					Wild Tahltan				
	Above border Run	Canadian Harvest	U.S. Escapement	U.S. Harvest	Terminal Run	Above border Run	Canadian Harvest	U.S. Escapement	U.S. Harvest	Terminal Run	Above border Run	Canadian Harvest	U.S. Escapement	U.S. Harvest	Terminal Run
1994	77,239	37,728	39,511	65,101	142,340	8,767	2,018	6,749	18,305	27,072	68,471	35,709	32,762	46,793	115,264
1995	82,290	50,713	31,577	51,665	133,955	27,677	15,740	11,937	27,259	54,936	54,612	34,972	19,640	24,406	79,018
1996	95,706	57,545	38,161	147,435	243,141	11,608	7,159	4,449	16,568	28,176	84,098	50,386	33,712	130,867	214,965
1997	37,319	25,214	12,105	43,408	80,727	7,560	5,115	2,445	12,983	20,543	29,759	20,099	9,660	30,425	60,184
1998	27,941	15,673	12,268	7,086	35,027	1,620	929	691	428	2,048	26,321	14,744	11,577	6,658	32,979
1999	35,918	25,599	10,319	23,449	59,367	1,666	976	690	1,300	2,966	34,252	24,623	9,629	22,149	56,401
2000	13,803	8,133	5,670	5,340	19,143	2,177	1,029	1,148	1,051	3,228	11,626	7,104	4,522	4,289	15,915
2001	20,985	6,224	14,761	6,339	27,324	7,027	1,182	5,845	1,592	8,619	13,958	5,042	8,916	4,747	18,705
2002	25,680	8,340	17,340	2,055	27,735	7,037	1,940	5,097	680	7,717	18,643	6,400	12,243	1,375	20,018
2003	81,808	28,275	53,533	16,298	98,106	32,157	8,737	23,420	7,852	40,009	49,651	19,538	30,113	8,446	58,097
2004	125,677	62,725	62,952	91,535	217,213	56,627	25,383	31,244	37,444	94,071	69,050	37,342	31,708	54,091	123,142
2005	110,903	67,857	43,046	63,714	174,617	47,828	30,058	17,770	36,047	83,875	63,075	37,799	25,276	27,667	90,741
2006	130,174	76,719	53,455	54,923	185,097	68,202	42,430	25,772	30,768	98,970	61,972	34,289	27,683	24,155	86,127
2007	59,537	38,663	20,874	63,330	122,867	28,080	19,199	8,881	41,440	69,520	31,457	19,464	11,993	21,890	53,347
2008	28,592	18,176	10,416	17,743	46,335	12,927	7,632	5,295	8,219	21,146	15,666	10,544	5,121	9,524	25,190
2009	60,428	30,104	30,324	37,664	98,092	12,489	7,518	4,971	10,714	23,203	47,939	22,586	25,353	26,950	74,889
2010	48,521	25,819	22,702	17,565	66,086	17,353	7,757	9,596	6,990	24,342	31,168	18,062	13,106	10,575	41,743
2011	65,226	30,978	34,248	37,480	102,706	23,547	11,530	12,017	17,592	41,138	41,680	19,449	22,231	19,888	61,568
2012	23,550	10,087	13,463	6,188	29,738	9,404	3,640	5,764	2,337	11,740	14,146	6,447	7,699	3,851	17,998
2013	29,173	13,345	15,828	7,618	36,791	13,435	5,409	8,026	3,723	17,158	15,738	7,935	7,802	3,895	19,633
2014	64,179	24,434	39,745	10,533	78,206	30,100	11,102	18,998	5,418	35,518	34,079	13,332	20,747	5,115	39,194
2015	61,944	28,785	33,159	12,207	74,151	26,399	10,195	16,204	5,165	31,564	35,545	18,590	16,955	7,042	42,587
2016	100,431	61,973	38,458	54,900	155,331	33,232	18,314	14,917	18,189	51,421	67,203	43,659	23,544	36,711	103,913
2017	48,649	29,408	19,241	14,698	63,347	20,214	10,170	10,044	5,311	25,526	28,435	19,237	9,197	9,386	37,821
Averages															
07-16	54,158	28,236	25,922	26,523	81,030	20,696	10,230	10,467	11,979	32,675	33,462	18,007	15,455	14,544	48,006

Appendix B. 23. Coho salmon harvest in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 test fisheries, 1984–2017.

Table only includes years when test fisheries were operated.

Year	106-41/42	106-30	Total 106	108
1984	101		1,370	11
1985	301		4,345	11
1986	177		1,345	3
1987	799	95	3,558	13
1988	89	589	1,036	9
1989	275	412	2,080	45
1990	432	464	2,256	45
1991				18
1992				23
1993				0
1994			12	
---				142
1998				217
1999				140
2000				

2009				0

Appendix B. 24. Annual harvest of coho salmon in the Canadian lower and upper river commercial, Telegraph Aboriginal and the Canadian test fisheries, 1979–2017.

Year	Commercial			URCF	Telegraph	Canada total	Test			
	LRCF	Before SW35	SW35 to end		Aboriginal	Stikine harvest	drift	set	additional	test total
1972					0	0				0
1973					0	0				0
1974					0	0				0
1975				45	5	50				0
1976				13	0	13				0
1977				0	0	0				0
1978				0	0	0				0
1979	10,720				0	10,720				0
1980	6,629			40	100	6,769				0
1981	2,667			0	200	2,867				0
1982	15,904			0	40	15,944				0
1983	6,170			0	3	6,173				0
1984					1	1				0
1985	2,172			0	3	2,175				0
1986	2,278			0	2	2,280	226			226
1987	5,728			0	3	5,731	162	620		782
1988	2,112			0	5	2,117	75	130		205
1989	6,092			0	6	6,098	242	502		744
1990	4,020			0	17	4,037	134	271		405
1991	2,638			0	10	2,648	118	127		245
1992	1,850			0	5	1,855	75	193	0	268
1993	2,616			0	0	2,616	37	136	2	175
1994	3,377			0	4	3,381	71	0	0	71
1995	3,418			0	0	3,418	35	166	26	227
1996	1,402			0	2	1,404	55	0	0	55
1997	401			0	0	401	11			11
1998	726			0	0	0	207			207
1999	181	76	105	0	0	181	312	64	16	392
2000	298	235	63	0	3	301	60	181	195	436
2001	233	99	134	0	0	233	257	1,078	426	1,761
2002	82	82	0	0	0	82	306	1,323	1,116	2,745
2003	190	135	55	0	0	190	291	525	883	1,699
2004	271	242	29	0	4	275	352	135	0	487
2005	276	276	0	0	0	276	444	271	0	715
2006	72	72	0	0	0	72	343	181	0	524
2007	50	45	0	0	2	47	89	99	0	188
2008	2,398	61	2,337	0	0	2,398	321	216	0	537
2009	5,981	898	5,061	0	0	5,959	348	146	0	494
2010	5,301	349	4,952	0	0	5,301	488	253	0	741
2011	5,821	1,015	4,703	0	0	5,718	280	130	0	410
2012	6,188	440	5,748	0	0	6,188	393	43	0	436
2013	6,757	1,922	4,835	0	0	6,757	249	1,094	0	1,343
2014	5,409	417	4,992	0	0	5,409	83	259	0	342
2015	5,619	696	4,923	0	0	5,619	21	12	0	33
2016	5,346	389	4,957	0	0	5,346	36	104	0	140
2017	5,502	519	4,983	0	0	5,502	2	10	0	12
Averages										
85-16	2,791			0	2	2,766	197	295	116	533
07-16	4,887			0	0	4,874	231	236	0	466

Appendix B. 25. Index counts of Stikine River coho salmon escapements, 1984–2017.

Missing data due to poor survey conditions.

Year	Date	Katete		Craig	Verrett	Bronson	Scud	Porcupine		Total
		West	Katete			Slough	Slough	Slough	Christina	
1984	10/30	147	313	0	15	42				517
1985	10/25	590	1,217	735	39	0	924	365		3,870
1988	10/28	32	227		175		97	53	0	584
1989	10/29	336	896	992	848	120	707	90	55	4,044
1990	10/30	94	548	810	494		664	430		3,040
1991	10/29	302	878	985	218		221	352		2,956
1992	10/29	295	1,346	949	320		462	316		3,688
1993	10/30						206	324		
1994	11/1-2	28	652	1,026	466		448	1,105		3,725
1995	10/30	211	208	1,419	574		621	719		3,752
1996	10/30	163	232	205	549		630	1,466		3,245
1997	11/01	2	0	19	116		272	648		1,057
1998	10/30	14	63	141	282		143	450		1,093
1999	11/05	163	773	891	490		661	894		3,872
2000	11/2-3				5		95	206		306
2001	11/2-3	207	1,401	3,121	708		1,571	397		7,405
2002	11/05	806	2,642	4,488	1,695		1,389	1,626		12,646
2003										
2004 ^a	11/03	78	762	19	959		173	1,009		3,000
2005	10/31	300	1,195	444	353		218	689		3,199
2006	11/02	350	543	675	403		95	147		2,213
2007	11/10	66	190	567	240		153	341		1,557
2008 ^b	11/01-05			535	501		86	25		1,147
2009	11/02	212	698	475	257		16	617		2,275
2010	11/03 ^a	37	237	31	363		130	953		1,751
2011	11/04	182	689	459	309		437	468		2,542
2012	11/05 ^c	aborted	aborted	aborted	aborted		3	336		
2013	11/05	449	191	675	249		23	53		1,640
2014	11/06	7	255	212	74		138	509		1,195
2015	11/07	15	168	608	66		61	263		1,181
2016	11/03	0	0	10	152		90	40		292
2017	11/2	246	538	570	189		36	77		1,656
Average										
84-16		196	628	788	390		370	513		2,778
07-16		121	303	397	246		114	361		1,509

^a Veiwng conditions at the Craig River site were poor in 2004 and 2010.

^b West Katete and Katete not survey due to inclement weather

^c aborted to due ice conditions and inclement weather

Appendix B. 26. Effort in the Canadian fisheries, including assessment fisheries in the Stikine River, 1979–2017.

Chinook assessment/test fishery prosecuted with the commercial fleet									
Commercial license		LRCF		URCF		Test Fisheries			
Chinook assessment						tandard test fisherie			
Year	Days	Permit Days	Days	Permit Days	Days	Permit Days	# of Drift	Set hours	
1979			42.0	756					
1980			41.0	668					
1981			32.0	522	5.0	11.0			
1982			71.0	1,063	4.0	8.0			
1983			54.0	434	8.0	10.0			
1984				no fisheries					
1985			22.5	146	6.0	14.0			
1986			13.5	239	7.0	19.0	405		
1987			20.0	287	7.0	20.0	845	1,456	
1988			26.5	320	6.5	21.5	720	1,380	
1989			23.0	325	7.0	14.0	870	1,392	
1990			29.0	328	7.0	15.0	673	1,212	
1991			39.0	282	6.0	13.0	509	1,668	
1992			55.0	235	13.0	28.0	312	1,249	
1993			58.0	484	22.0	48.0	304	1,224	
1994			74.0	430	50.0	68.0	175	456	
1995			59.0	534	25.0	54.0	285	888	
1996			81.0	439	59.0	75.0	245	312	
1997			89.0	569	29.0	42.0	210		
1998			46.5	374	19.0	19.0	820		
1999			31.0	261	18.0	19.0	1,006	1,577	
2000			23.3	227	9.3	19.8	694	3,715	
2001			23.0	173	4.0	6.0	883	2,688	
2002			21.0	169	9.0	12.0	898	2,845	
2003			28.8	275	10.0	10.0	660	1,116	
2004			43.0	431	11.0	11.0	778	524	
2005			72.0	803	13.0	13.0	780	396	
2006			68.7	775	15.0	15.0	720	312	
2007			67.5	767	17.0	17.0	224	336	
2008			55.0	566	13.0	13.0	730	396	
2009			57.5	563	27.0	28.0	771	342	
2010	8	94	37.3	349	12.0	15.0	860	468	
2011	3	57	44.7	641	9.0	12.0	882	335	
2012	1	18	36.6	19.6	6.0	12.0	936	239	
2013	9	100	25.4	430.8	6.0	6.0	294	408	
2014	8	94	28.2	280.0	4.0	4.0	315	696	
2015	0	0	31.0	530.0	9.0	4.0	308	192	
2016	1	18	46.9	696.0	18.0	3.0	322	396	
2017	0	0	29.8	317	8.0	8.0	168	228	
Averages									
85-16			43	405	15	21	595	1,008	
07-16			43	484	12	11	564	381	

Appendix B. 27. Counts of adult sockeye salmon migrating through Tahltan Lake weir, 1959–2017.

Year	Weir Installed	Date of Arrival			Weir Pulled	Total Count	Total escapement	Broodstock	Samples or ESSR	Otolith Samples	Spawners			2014 Landslide mortality		
		First	50%	90%							Total	Enhanced	Wild	Total	Enhanced	Wild
1959	30-Jun	2-Aug	12-Aug	16-Aug		4,311	4,311									
1960	15-Jul	2-Aug	24-Aug	27-Aug		6,387	6,387									
1961	20-Jul	9-Aug	11-Aug	15-Aug		16,619	16,619									
1962	1-Aug	2-Aug	5-Aug	8-Aug		14,508	14,508									
1963	3-Aug					1,780	1,780									
1964	23-Jul	26-Jul	14-Aug	25-Aug		18,353	18,353									
1965*	19-Jul	18-Jul	2-Sep	7-Sep		1,471	1,471									
1966	12-Jul	3-Aug	13-Aug	21-Aug		21,580	21,580									
1967	11-Jul	14-Jul	21-Jul	28-Jul		38,801	38,801									
1968	11-Jul	21-Jul	25-Jul	8-Aug		19,726	19,726									
1969	7-Jul	11-Jul	18-Jul	31-Jul		11,805	11,805									
1970	5-Jul	25-Jul	1-Aug	11-Aug		8,419	8,419									
1971	12-Jul	19-Jul	28-Jul	12-Aug		18,523	18,523									
1972	13-Jul	13-Jul	19-Jul	31-Aug	21-Aug	52,545	52,545									
1973	10-Jul	24-Jul	30-Jul	7-Aug	1-Sep	2,877	2,877									
1974	3-Jul	28-Jul	3-Aug	17-Aug	13-Sep	8,101	8,101									
1975	10-Jul	25-Jul	8-Aug	17-Aug	28-Aug	8,159	8,159									
1976	16-Jul	29-Jul	1-Aug	6-Aug	24-Aug	24,111	24,111									
1977	6-Jul	11-Jul	16-Jul	10-Aug	25-Aug	42,960	42,960									
1978	10-Jul	10-Jul	20-Jul	29-Jul	26-Aug	22,788	22,788									
1979	9-Jul	23-Jul	1-Aug	11-Aug	31-Aug	10,211	10,211									
1980	4-Jul	15-Jul	22-Jul	12-Aug	3-Sep	11,018	11,018									
1981	30-Jun	16-Jul	26-Jul	3-Aug	8-Sep	50,790	50,790									
1982	2-Jul	10-Jul	19-Jul	29-Jul	4-Sep	28,257	28,257									
1983	27-Jun	5-Jul	22-Jul	5-Aug	7-Sep	21,256	21,256									
1984	20-Jun	19-Jul	24-Jul	3-Aug	29-Aug	32,777	32,777									
1985	28-Jun	18-Jul	31-Jul	6-Aug	5-Sep	67,326	67,326									
1986	10-Jul	26-Jul	4-Aug	11-Aug	4-Sep	20,280	20,280									
1987	14-Jul	21-Jul	4-Aug	13-Aug	27-Aug	6,958	6,958									
1988	16-Jul	16-Jul	6-Aug	14-Aug	29-Aug	2,536	2,536									
1989	7-Jul	9-Jul	1-Aug	14-Aug	4-Sep	8,316	8,316	2,210			6,106					
1990	6-Jul	15-Jul	26-Jul	3-Aug	28-Aug	14,927	14,927	3,302			11,625					
1991	30-Jun	17-Jul	25-Jul	7-Aug	5-Sep	50,135	50,135	3,552			46,583					
1992	9-Jul	18-Jul	25-Jul	3-Aug	2-Sep	59,907	59,907	3,694			56,213					
1993	7-Jul	10-Jul	28-Jul	10-Aug	11-Sep	53,362	51,610	4,506	1,752		47,104	1,030	46,074			
1994	7-Jul	14-Jul	30-Jul	9-Aug	7-Sep	46,363	39,511	3,378	6,852		36,133	6,172	29,961			
1995	8-Jul	9-Jul	24-Jul	12-Aug	16-Sep	42,317	31,577	4,902	10,740		26,675	10,084	16,591			
1996	6-Jul	14-Jul	22-Jul	04-Aug	10-Sep	52,500	38,161	4,402	14,339		33,759	3,936	29,823			
1997	9-Jul	15-Jul	25-Jul	26-Aug	26-Sep	12,483	12,105	2,294		378	9,811	1,982	7,829			
1998	9-Jul	11-Jul	25-Jul	26-Aug	17-Sep	12,658	12,268	3,099		390	9,169	616	8,553			
1999	10-Jul	19-Jul	31-Jul	13-Aug	15-Sep	10,748	10,319	2,870		429	7,449	497	6,952			
2000	9-Jul	21-Jul	25-Jul	03-Aug	4-Sep	6,076	5,670	1,717		406	3,953	801	3,152			
2001	08-Jul	19-Jul	31-Jul	09-Aug	14-Sep	14,811	14,761	2,386		50	12,375	4,900	7,475			
2002	07-Jul	12-Jul	25-Jul	08-Aug	14-Sep	17,740	17,340	3,051		400	14,289	3,799	10,490			
2003	07-Jul	11-Jul	29-Jul	08-Aug	18-Sep	53,933	53,533	3,946		400	49,587	21,694	27,893			
2004	07-Jul	12-Jul	25-Jul	10-Aug	15-Sep	63,372	62,952	4,243		420	58,709	29,994	28,715			
2005	07-Jul	11-Jul	04-Aug	25-Aug	15-Sep	43,446	43,046	3,424		400	39,622	16,420	23,202			
2006	09-Jul	12-Jul	27-Jul	20-Aug	13-Sep	53,855	53,455	3,403		400	50,052	24,126	25,926			
2007	09-Jul	20-Jul	08-Aug	19-Aug	15-Sep	21,074	20,874	2,839		200	18,035	7,673	10,362			
2008	13-Jul	21-Jul	30-Jul	10-Aug	18-Sep	10,516	10,416	2,364		100	8,052	4,143	3,909			
2009	09-Jul	13-Jul	18-Jul	04-Aug	14-Sep	30,673	30,324	3,011		349	27,313	4,041	23,272			
2010	07-Jul	10-Jul	29-Jul	12-Aug	15-Sep	22,860	22,702	4,484		158	18,218	7,789	10,429			
2011	09-Jul	13-Jul	18-Jul	07-Aug	31-Aug	34,588	34,248	4,559		340	29,689	10,248	19,441			
2012	09-Jul	16-Jul	24-Jul	08-Aug	30-Aug	13,687	13,463	3,949		224	9,514	3,928	5,586			
2013	07-Jul	16-Jul	20-Jul	02-Aug	08-Sep	15,828	15,828	3,196		0	12,632	6,383	6,249			
2014 [†]	16-Jul	22-Jul	25-Jul	31-Jul	11-Sep	40,145	39,745	2,881		400	36,864	17,376	19,488	3,494	1,656	1,838
2015	09-Jul	15-Jul	07-Aug	23-Aug	13-Sep	33,159	33,159	3,871		0	29,288	14,312	14,976			
2016	07-Jul	11-Jul	05-Aug	22-Aug	12-Sep	38,631	38,458	4,315		173	34,146	13,245	20,901			
2017	07-Jul	14-Jul	05-Aug	31-Aug	18-Sep	19,241	19,241	2,909		0	16,332	8,525	7,807			
Averages																
59-16	09-Jul	17-Jul	29-Jul	11-Aug	06-Sep	25,402	24,725									
07-16	09-Jul	15-Jul	27-Jul	10-Aug	10-Sep	26,116	25,922	3,547		194	22,375	8,914	13,461			

2014 it is presumed that 9% of the escapement died as a result of the Tahltan landslide

Appendix B. 28. Estimates of sockeye salmon smolt migrating through Tahltan Lake smolt weir, 1984–2017.

Year	Weir Installed	Date of Arrival			Total Count	Total Estimate	Date and Expansion	Smolt	
		First	50%	90%				Natural	Hatchery
1984	10-May	11-May	23-May	06-Jun		218,702			
1985	25-Apr	23-May	31-May	28-May		613,531			
1986	08-May	10-May	31-May	07-Jun		244,330			
1987 ^a	07-May	15-May	23-May	24-May		810,432			
1988	01-May	08-May	20-May	06-Jun		1,170,136			
1989	05-May	08-May	22-May	06-Jun		580,574			
1990 ^b		15-May	29-May	05-Jun	595,147	610,407	6/14 97.5%		
1991 ^c	05-May	14-May	21-May	30-May	1,439,676	1,487,265	6/13 96.8%	1,220,397	266,868
1992 ^d	07-May	13-May	21-May	27-May	1,516,150	1,555,026	6/14 97.5%	750,702	804,324
1993	07-May	11-May	17-May	22-May		3,255,045		2,855,562	399,483
1994	08-May	08-May	16-May	12-Jun		915,119		620,809	294,310
1995	05-May	06-May	13-May	11-Jun		822,284		767,027	55,257
1996	11-May	11-May	20-May	25-May		1,559,236		1,408,020	151,216
1997	07-May	11-May	23-May	30-May		518,202		348,685	169,517
1998	07-May	08-May	25-May	05-Jun		540,866		326,420	214,446
1999	06-May	10-May	09-Jun	15-Jun		762,033		468,488	293,545
2000	07-May	09-May	22-May	17-Jun		619,274		355,618	263,656
2001	06-May	07-May	24-May	18-Jun		1,495,642		841,268	654,374
2002	06-May	14-May	27-May	12-Jun		1,873,598		1,042,435	831,163
2003	06-May	11-May	29-May	06-Jun		1,960,480		979,442	981,038
2004	06-May	10-May	21-May	25-May		2,116,701		825,513	1,291,188
2005	06-May	07-May	17-May	25-May		1,843,804		943,929	899,875
2006	06-May	10-May	25-May	02-Jun		2,195,266		1,773,062	422,204
2007	06-May	16-May	21-May	28-May		1,055,114		644,987	410,127
2008	06-May	12-May	23-May	02-Jun		1,402,995		870,295	532,700
2009	06-May	14-May	26-May	01-Jun		746,045		484,929	261,116
2010	06-May	10-May	23-May	07-Jun		557,532		306,344	251,188
2011	07-May	17-May	26-May	01-Jun		1,632,119		960,531	671,588
2012	10-May	13-May	25-May	02-Jun		639,473		324,876	314,597
2013	08-May	10-May	23-May	28-May		2,387,669		1,671,368	716,301
2014	11-May	16-May	24-May	30-May	1,461,359	1,531,823	6/05 95.4%	980,367	551,456
2015	07-May	12-May	20-May	26-May	2,096,350	2,123,168		966,041	1,157,127
2016	06-May	10-May	18-May	24-May	2,094,592	2,094,592		1,019,421	1,075,171
2017	04-May	07-May	28-May	03-Jun	2,461,675	2,461,675		1,186,954	1,274,721
Averages									
84-16	06-May	11-May	23-May	02-Jun		1,270,863		913,713	535,917
07-16	07-May	13-May	22-May	30-May		1,417,053		822,916	594,137

^a Estimate includes approximately 30,000 mortalities from overcrowding on May 22, 1987.

^b Estimate of 595,147 on June 14 expanded by average % of outmigration by date (97.5%) from historical data.

^c Estimate of 1,439,673 on June 13 expanded by average % of outmigration by date (96.8%) from historical data.

^d Estimate of 1,516,150 on June 14 expanded by average % of outmigration by date (97.5%) from historical data.

Appendix B. 29. Weir counts of Chinook salmon at Little Tahltan River, 1985–2017.

Year	Weir Installed	Date of Arrival			Total Count	Broodstock and Other	Natural Spawners	Landslide mortality
		First	50%	90%				
Large Chinook								
1985	03-Jul	04-Jul	30-Jul	06-Aug	3,114		3,114	
1986	28-Jun	29-Jun	21-Jul	05-Aug	2,891		2,891	
1987	28-Jun	04-Jul	24-Jul	02-Aug	4,783		4,783	
1988	26-Jun	27-Jun	18-Jul	03-Aug	7,292		7,292	
1989	25-Jun	26-Jun	23-Jul	02-Aug	4,715		4,715	
1990	22-Jun	29-Jun	23-Jul	04-Aug	4,392		4,392	
1991	23-Jun	25-Jun	20-Jul	03-Aug	4,506		4,506	
1992	24-Jun	04-Jul	21-Jul	30-Jul	6,627	-12	6,615	
1993	20-Jun	21-Jun	16-Jul	28-Jul	11,449	-12	11,437	
1994	18-Jun	28-Jun	22-Jul	02-Aug	6,387	-14	6,373	
1995	17-Jun	20-Jun	17-Jul	04-Aug	3,072	0	3,072	
1996	17-Jun	26-Jun	16-Jul	30-Jul	4,821	0	4,821	
1997	14-Jun	22-Jun	16-Jul	29-Jul	5,557	-10	5,547	
1998	13-Jun	19-Jun	14-Jul	29-Jul	4,879	-6	4,873	
1999	18-Jun	27-Jun	19-Jul	1-Aug	4,738	-5	4,733	
2000	19-Jun	23-Jun	21-Jul	5-Aug	6,640	-9	6,631	
2001	20-Jun	23-Jun	18-Jul	2-Aug	9,738	-8	9,730	
2002	20-Jun	23-Jun	18-Jul	27-Jul	7,490	-14	7,476	
2003	20-Jun	20-Jun	19-Jul	6-Aug	6,492	0	6,492	
2004	18-Jun	19-Jun	20-Jul	31-Jul	16,381	0	16,381	
2005	19-Jun	21-Jun	22-Jul	4-Aug	7,387	0	7,387	
2006	20-Jun	26-Jun	21-Jul	29-Jul	3,860	0	3,860	
2007	4-Jul	10-Jul	29-Jul	4-Aug	562	0	562	
2008	19-Jun	6-Jul	26-Jul	4-Aug	2,663	0	2,663	
2009	19-Jun	3-Jul	19-Jul	4-Aug	2,245	0	2,245	
2010	19-Jun	22-Jun	23-Jul	2-Aug	1,057	0	1,057	
2011	19-Jun	22-Jun	23-Jul	2-Aug	1,753	0	1,753	
2012	27-Jun	7-Jul	26-Jul	5-Aug	720	0	720	
2013	20-Jun	9-Jul	27-Jul	5-Aug	878	0	878	
2014	23-Jun	18-Jul	28-Jul	31-Jul	169		169	394
2015	19-Jun	14-Jul	24-Jul	27-Jul	450		450	
2016	22-Jun	8-Jul	28-Jul	31-Jul	921		921	
2017	23-Jun	23-Jun	18-Jul	6-Aug	428		428	
Averages								
85-16	21-Jun	28-Jun	21-Jul	01-Aug	17-Sep		4,642	
07-16	22-Jun	05-Jul	25-Jul	02-Aug	14-Feb		1,142	
nonlarge Chinook								
1985	03-Jul	04-Jul	31-Jul	10-Aug	316		316	
1986	28-Jun	03-Jul	25-Jul	06-Aug	572		572	
1987	28-Jun	03-Jul	26-Jul	06-Aug	365		365	
1988	26-Jun	27-Jun	17-Jul	02-Aug	327		327	
1989	25-Jun	26-Jun	23-Jul	02-Aug	199		199	
1990	22-Jun	05-Jul	22-Jul	30-Jul	417		417	
1991	23-Jun	03-Jul	24-Jul	07-Aug	313		313	
1992	24-Jun	12-Jul	22-Jul	30-Jul	131		131	
1993	20-Jun	30-Jun	14-Jul	01-Aug	60		60	
1994	18-Jun	02-Jul	22-Jul	05-Aug	121		121	
1995	17-Jun	22-Jun	28-Jul	10-Aug	135		135	
1996	17-Jun	12-Jul	25-Jul	05-Aug	22		22	
1997	14-Jun	26-Jun	21-Jul	1-Aug	54		54	
1998	13-Jun	26-Jun	20-Jul	7-Aug	37		37	
1999	18-Jun	1-Jul	23-Jul	6-Aug	202		202	
2000	19-Jun	23-Jun	20-Jul	5-Aug	108		108	
2001	20-Jun	23-Jun	27-Jul	3-Aug	269		269	
2002	20-Jun	26-Jun	21-Jul	7-Aug	618		618	
2003	20-Jun	30-Jun	21-Jul	5-Aug	334		334	
2004	18-Jun	21-Jun	19-Jul	31-Jul	250		250	
2005	19-Jun	29-Jun	23-Jul	4-Aug	231		231	
2006	20-Jun	7-Jul	23-Jul	5-Aug	93		93	
2007	04-Jul	15-Jul	29-Jul	1-Aug	12		12	
2008	19-Jun	14-Jul	25-Jul	29-Jul	139		139	
2009	19-Jun	9-Jul	19-Jul	4-Aug	99		99	
2010	19-Jun	7-Jul	26-Jul	4-Aug	221		221	
2011	27-Jun	7-Jul	26-Jul	4-Aug	194		194	
2012	27-Jun	11-Jul	18-Jul	27-Jul	51		51	
2013	20-Jun	13-Jul	27-Jul	3-Aug	183		183	
2014 ^a	23-Jun	18-Jul	28-Jul	31-Jul	39		39	91
2015	19-Jun	14-Jul	24-Jul	27-Jul	490		490	
2016	22-Jun	9-Jul	28-Jul	6-Aug	318		318	
2017	23-Jun	26-Jun	26-Jul	7-Aug	311		311	
Averages								
85-16	21-Jun	03-Jul	23-Jul	03-Aug	03-Aug		216	
07-16	22-Jun	11-Jul	25-Jul	01-Aug	22-Jun		175	

^aLandslide mortality estimate of Little Tahltan Chinook salmon 70% of reduction of 12% of harvest in FN fishery

Appendix C. 1. Weekly Chinook salmon estimates in the U.S. fisheries in D111, 2017.

ONLY weekly reference see the historical Appendix D3 for final postseason estimate. All weekly estimates of Taku River large Chinook salmon are based on ASL and CWT data (small expansions may lead to negative num)

SW	D111 sport			D111 gillnet			D111 troll			US large		Amalga Seine
	Large Taku	Large total	Large non-Taku	Large Taku	Nonlarge	Large total	Large non-Taku	Large Taku	Large total	Large non-Taku	Large Taku	Taku non-Taku
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	128	272	-144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	232	289	-57	189	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
26	168	104	64	106	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
27	332	265	67	152	88	70	88	88	88	88	88	74
28	240	310	-70	70	41	3	38	38	38	38	38	4
29	20	20	20	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	14
Total	1	1,120	1,240	-120	566	309	73	236	0	0	0	92

Appendix C. 2. Weekly Chinook salmon abundance estimates of above border run and harvest in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River 2017.

SW	Above	Commercial		Assesment/Test fishery		Aboriginal		Rec	Total large Harvest	Spawning Escapement
	Border Run	Large	nonlarge	Large	nonlarge	Large	nonlarge			
19									0	
20									0	
21									0	
22									0	
23									0	
24									0	
25									0	
26		68	27						68	
27		54	21						54	
28		52	16						52	
29		39	10						39	
30		17	8						17	
31		10	4						10	
32		3	2						3	
33		3								
34										
35										
Inseason Estimate		246	88	0	0				246	
Postseason estimate	8,464	246	88			4	31		250	8,214

Appendix C. 3. Weekly sockeye salmon harvest of Alaskan D111 traditional and terminal hatchery access common property commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2017.

SW	D111 Commercial drift gillnet						
	Gillnet	Traditional StatArea specific harvests				Speel Arm SHA	Amalga Seine
		D111 Total	111-32	111-31/90	111-20		
25	1,078	1,063	15				
26	2,055	1,907	148				
27	2,898	1,879	1,019				740
28	6,229	4,392	1,837				778
29	16,439	12,270	3,755	414			558
30	24,888	17,756	5,771	1,361			613
31	25,464	18,714	5,569	1,181			
32	10,821	9,074	1,199	548			
33	7,800	5,378	1,482		940		
34	9,391	6,320	2,003		1,068		
35	5,436	4,718	317		401		
36	1,049	1,046	3				
37	249	245	4				
38	21	21	0				
39	0						
40	0						
41	0						
Total	113,818	84,783	23,122	3,504	2,409	0	2,689

Appendix C. 4. Weekly stock proportions of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 111 traditional commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2017.

Does not include Port Snettisham harvests. Taku River wild stock composition estimates are based on GSI; see Appendix G. 4 for GSI details.

D111 Commercial gillnet												
Taku harvest proportions												
SW	Tatsamenie		King Salmon		Taku	Total	Wild Snet/ wild other	U.S.	Stikine	Total	Total	
	Taku Lakes	Mainstem	Wild	Enhanced	Enhanced	Wild	Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced	Wild	
25	0.453	0.460	0.001	0.001	0.055	0.914	0.970	0.024	0.001	0.006	0.062	0.938
26	0.630	0.299	0.001	0.000	0.051	0.930	0.981	0.014	0.003	0.003	0.056	0.944
27	0.344	0.282	0.030	0.003	0.008	0.656	0.667	0.158	0.170	0.005	0.186	0.814
28	0.203	0.356	0.081	0.030	0.013	0.640	0.683	0.053	0.254	0.011	0.307	0.693
29	0.168	0.350	0.192	0.032	0.010	0.709	0.751	0.047	0.197	0.005	0.244	0.756
30	0.059	0.262	0.287	0.042	0.000	0.608	0.650	0.022	0.325	0.002	0.370	0.630
31	0.051	0.227	0.313	0.054	0.000	0.591	0.645	0.039	0.315	0.000	0.370	0.630
32	0.041	0.226	0.245	0.063	0.000	0.512	0.575	0.067	0.352	0.006	0.421	0.579
33	0.026	0.143	0.281	0.061	0.001	0.450	0.512	0.038	0.449	0.001	0.512	0.488
34	0.012	0.123	0.375	0.080	0.002	0.510	0.591	0.041	0.366	0.002	0.449	0.551
35	0.005	0.110	0.549	0.105	0.001	0.664	0.770	0.025	0.200	0.006	0.311	0.689
36	0.005	0.110	0.549	0.105	0.001	0.664	0.770	0.025	0.200	0.006	0.311	0.689
37	0.005	0.110	0.549	0.105	0.001	0.664	0.770	0.025	0.200	0.006	0.311	0.689
38	0.005	0.110	0.549	0.105	0.001	0.664	0.770	0.025	0.200	0.006	0.311	0.689
39	0.005	0.110	0.549	0.105	0.001	0.664	0.770	0.025	0.200	0.006	0.311	0.689
40	0.005	0.110	0.549	0.105	0.001	0.664	0.770	0.025	0.200	0.006	0.311	0.689
41	0.005	0.110	0.549	0.105	0.001	0.664	0.770	0.025	0.200	0.006	0.311	0.689
Total	0.093	0.245	0.270	0.050	0.004	0.608	0.662	0.042	0.293	0.003	0.350	0.650
25	489	496	1	1	60	985	1,046	26	1	6	67	1,011
26	1,295	614	3	1	104	1,911	2,015	28	6	6	116	1,939
27	998	817	86	8	79	1,901	1,932	457	494	15	540	2,358
28	1,266	2,217	502	188	79	3,985	4,252	331	1,580	66	1,913	4,316
29	2,757	5,747	3,149	523	162	11,653	12,338	771	3,244	86	4,014	12,425
30	1,480	6,516	7,139	1,043	7	15,135	16,185	552	8,098	53	9,201	15,687
31	1,291	5,789	7,966	1,375	9	15,047	16,431	998	8,027	9	9,419	16,045
32	443	2,446	2,648	686	3	5,536	6,226	730	3,804	61	4,555	6,266
33	178	979	1,929	420	5	3,086	3,511	264	3,080	5	3,510	3,350
34	102	1,020	3,124	663	13	4,245	4,921	340	3,043	19	3,737	4,586
35	25	554	2,764	528	3	3,343	3,875	126	1,007	28	1,565	3,470
36	5	115	576	110	1	697	807	26	210	6	326	723
37	1	27	137	26	0	165	192	6	50	1	77	172
38	0	2	12	2	0	14	16	1	4	0	7	14
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,330	27,340	30,035	5,576	466	67,706	73,748	4,655	32,645	361	39,048	72,361

Appendix C. 5. Weekly sockeye salmon abundance estimates of above border run and harvest in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River, 2017.

Based on postseason mark-recapture estimate apportioned by fish wheel CPUE.

SW	Above Border	Commercial		Assesment/ Test	Aboriginal	Above Border
	Run	All	Taku	Escapement		
22						
23						
24						
25						
26			522	522		
27			436	434		
28			1,138	1,114		
29			807	803	123	
30			5,390	5,390		
31			5,410	5,382		
32			3,341	3,341		
33			3,287	3,287		
34			2,583	2,583	103	
35			4,711	4,711	3	
36			1,320	1,320		
37			1,264	1,264		
38			0	0		
39						
40						
Postseason	138,518	30,209	30,151	0	229	108,138
Expanded	138,796	30,209	30,151	0	229	108,416

Appendix C. 6. Estimates of wild and enhanced sockeye salmon stock harvested in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River by week, 2017.

Enhanced estimates based on harvest expanations of thermally marked fish.

SW	King Salmon	Tatsamenie	Stikine	US	Taku	King Salmon	Tatsamenie	Stikine	US	Taku
	Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced	Wild	Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced	Wild
26	0.047	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.953	25	0	0	0	497
27	0.048	0.005	0.005	0.000	0.942	21	2	2	0	411
28	0.021	0.010	0.021	0.000	0.948	24	12	24	0	1,078
29	0.021	0.027	0.005	0.000	0.947	17	21	4	0	764
30	0.005	0.068	0.000	0.000	0.926	28	369	0	0	4,993
31	0.000	0.089	0.005	0.000	0.906	0	482	28	0	4,900
32	0.000	0.156	0.000	0.000	0.844	0	522	0	0	2,819
33	0.000	0.105	0.000	0.000	0.895	0	345	0	0	2,942
34	0.000	0.068	0.000	0.000	0.932	0	176	0	0	2,407
35	0.000	0.111	0.000	0.000	0.889	0	521	0	0	4,190
36	0.000	0.094	0.000	0.000	0.906	0	124	0	0	1,196
37	0.000	0.093	0.000	0.000	0.907	0	117	0	0	1,147
38	0.000	0.093	0.000	0.000	0.907	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0.004	0.089	0.002	0.000	0.905	115	2,690	59	0	27,345

Appendix C. 7. Weekly coho salmon harvest in the traditional Alaskan District 111 and StatArea 111-32 (Taku Inlet), commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2017.

SW	D111 Total			111-32
	Total	Hatchery	Wild	Total
25	3		3	3
26	6		6	6
27	122		122	88
28	162		162	65
29	287		287	96
30	1,275	71	1,204	273
31	1,932		1,932	866
32	2,845	26	2,819	1,059
33	1,182		1,182	873
34	1,910	64	1,846	1,406
35	3,007	235	2,772	2,880
36	1,901	287	1,614	1,886
37	711	29	682	684
38	659	78	581	535
39			0	
40			0	
41			0	
Total	16,002	790	15,212	10,720

Appendix C. 8. Weekly coho salmon abundance estimates of above border run and harvest in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River, 2017.

SW	Above border	Harvest				Above border
	Run	Commercial	Aboriginal	Recreational	Assesment/test	Escapement
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27		19				
28		39				
29		133	12			
30		395				
31		1,179				
32		274				
33	15,990	808				
34	23,077	1,305	61			
35	27,357	1,749	3			
36	33,711	771				
37	42,646	1,054				
38	47,486					
39	61,089					
40	65,670					
41						
42						
Before SW34		2,847				
SW34 to end		4,879				
Postseason Estimate	65,670	7,726	76	0	0	57,868

Appendix C. 9. Weekly effort in the Alaskan traditional District 111 and StatArea 111-32 (Taku Inlet), commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2017.

SW	Start Date	D111			D111-32		
		Boats	Days Open	Boat Days	Boats	Days Open	Boat Days
25	18-Jun	18	2.0	36	16	2.0	32
26	25-Jun	33	3.0	99	32	2.0	64
27	2-Jul	80	4.0	320	71	3.0	213
28	9-Jul	136	4.0	544	107	2.0	214
29	16-Jul	120	4.0	480	90	2.0	180
30	23-Jul	126	4.0	504	81	3.0	243
31	30-Jul	121	4.0	484	89	4.0	356
32	6-Aug	96	3.0	288	71	3.0	213
33	14-Aug	61	4.0	244	36	4.0	144
34	20-Aug	56	3.0	168	40	3.0	120
35	27-Aug	43	3.0	129	40	3.0	120
36	3-Sep	27	2.0	54	26	2.0	52
37	10-Sep	15	2.0	30	14	2.0	28
38	17-Sep	8	1.0	8	7	1.0	7
39				0			0
40				0			0
41				0			0
Total			43.0	3,388		36.0	1,986

Appendix C. 10. Weekly effort in the Canadian commercial and assessment fisheries in the Taku River, 2017.

SW	Start Date	Commercial			Assesment/test		
		Average Permits	Days Fished	Permit Days	Average Permits	Days Fished	Permit Days
18	30-Apr						
19	7-May						
20	14-May						
21	21-May						
22	28-May						
23	4-Jun						
24	11-Jun						
25	18-Jun						
26	25-Jun	3.50	2.00	7.00			
27	2-Jul	5.00	2.00	10.00			
28	9-Jul	4.75	4.00	19.00			
29	16-Jul	4.67	3.00	14.00			
30	23-Jul	7.50	4.00	30.00			
31	30-Jul	9.00	4.00	36.00			
32	6-Aug	8.67	3.00	26.00			
33	13-Aug	9.33	3.00	28.00			
34	20-Aug	10.00	3.00	30.00			
35	27-Aug	6.75	4.00	27.00			
36	3-Sep	9.00	2.00	18.00			
37	10-Sep	5.00	3.00	15.00			
38	17-Sep						
39	24-Sep						
40	1-Oct						
41	8-Oct						
Total			37	260		0	0

Appendix C. 11. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through Tatsamenie Lake weir, 2017.

Date	Count	Cumulative	
		Count	Percent
5-Aug	Weir installed		
9-Aug	1	1	0.0
10-Aug	0	1	0.0
11-Aug	11	12	0.0
12-Aug	3	15	0.1
13-Aug	11	26	0.1
14-Aug	31	57	0.2
15-Aug	13	70	0.3
16-Aug	64	134	0.5
17-Aug	36	170	0.6
18-Aug	302	472	1.7
19-Aug	371	843	3.1
20-Aug	1,815	2,658	9.8
21-Aug	746	3,404	12.5
22-Aug	1,439	4,843	17.8
23-Aug	1,249	6,092	22.4
24-Aug	1,313	7,405	27.2
25-Aug	626	8,031	29.5
26-Aug	511	8,542	31.4
27-Aug	181	8,723	32.0
28-Aug	147	8,870	32.6
29-Aug	1,329	10,199	37.4
30-Aug	1,151	11,350	41.7
31-Aug	1,050	12,400	45.5
1-Sep	670	13,070	48.0
2-Sep	1,004	14,074	51.7
3-Sep	778	14,852	54.5
4-Sep	463	15,315	56.2
5-Sep	322	15,637	57.4
6-Sep	461	16,098	59.1
7-Sep	815	16,913	62.1
8-Sep	825	17,738	65.1
9-Sep	605	18,343	67.3
10-Sep	345	18,688	68.6
11-Sep	275	18,963	69.6
12-Sep	310	19,273	70.8
13-Sep	307	19,580	71.9
14-Sep	152	19,732	72.4
15-Sep	937	20,669	75.9
16-Sep	515	21,184	77.8
17-Sep	443	21,627	79.4
18-Sep	701	22,328	82.0
19-Sep	380	22,708	83.4
20-Sep	801	23,509	86.3
21-Sep	111	23,620	86.7
22-Sep	933	24,553	90.1
23-Sep	511	25,064	92.0
24-Sep	169	25,233	92.6
25-Sep	301	25,534	93.7
26-Sep	535	26,069	95.7
27-Sep	475	26,544	97.5
28-Sep	36	26,580	97.6
29-Sep	322	26,902	98.8
30-Sep	171	27,073	99.4
1-Oct	0	27,073	99.4
2-Oct	164	27,237	100.0
6-Oct	Weir removed		
		Total	Wild enhanced
Holding below weir			
Weir count	27,237	22,023	5,214
Outlet spawners			
carcass otolith samples	161	141	20
broodstock otolith sampl	397	321	76
Broodstock a	1,540	1,245	295
Natural Spawners	25,697	20,778	4,919

a Broodstock included 507 females and 507 males gametes were collected, 12 female and 10 male mortalities, and 381 females and 123 males which were held and released unspawned.

The spawning success of the released fish is not known.

Appendix C. 12. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through Little Trapper Lake weir, 2017.

Date	Count	Cumulative	
		Count	Percent
22-Jul	Weir installed		
23-Jul	0	0	0.0
24-Jul	0	0	0.0
25-Jul	0	0	0.0
26-Jul	0	0	0.0
27-Jul	0	0	0.0
28-Jul	0	0	0.0
29-Jul	0	0	0.0
30-Jul	0	0	0.0
31-Jul	0	0	0.0
1-Aug	0	0	0.0
2-Aug	0	0	0.0
3-Aug	0	0	0.0
4-Aug	0	0	0.0
5-Aug	100	100	1.5
6-Aug	629	729	11.1
7-Aug	801	1,530	23.4
8-Aug	345	1,875	28.6
9-Aug	360	2,235	34.1
10-Aug	445	2,680	40.9
11-Aug	541	3,221	49.2
12-Aug	292	3,513	53.6
13-Aug	195	3,708	56.6
14-Aug	98	3,806	58.1
15-Aug	60	3,866	59.0
16-Aug	157	4,023	61.4
17-Aug	96	4,119	62.9
18-Aug	102	4,221	64.4
19-Aug	90	4,311	65.8
20-Aug	53	4,364	66.6
21-Aug	105	4,469	68.2
22-Aug	201	4,670	71.3
23-Aug	143	4,813	73.5
24-Aug	108	4,921	75.1
25-Aug	162	5,083	77.6
26-Aug	222	5,305	81.0
27-Aug	125	5,430	82.9
28-Aug	71	5,501	84.0
29-Aug	194	5,695	86.9
30-Aug	98	5,793	88.4
31-Aug	101	5,894	90.0
1-Sep	21	5,915	90.3
2-Sep	153	6,068	92.6
3-Sep	44	6,112	93.3
4-Sep	86	6,198	94.6
5-Sep	122	6,320	96.5
6-Sep	142	6,462	98.6
7-Sep	66	6,528	99.6
8-Sep	9	6,537	99.8
9-Sep	8	6,545	99.9
10-Sep	7	6,552	100.0
11-Sep	Weir removed		
		Total	Wild enhanced
Holding below weir			
Escapement to lake		6,552	
Outlet spawners			
otolith samples			
Broodstock		176	
Natural Spawners		6,376	

Appendix C. 13. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through the King Salmon Lake weir, 2017.

Date	Count	Cumulative	
		Count	Percent
12-Jul	Weir installed		
12-Jul		0	0.0
13-Jul		0	0.0
14-Jul		0	0.0
15-Jul		0	0.0
16-Jul		0	0.0
17-Jul		0	0.0
18-Jul		0	0.0
19-Jul		0	0.0
20-Jul		0	0.0
21-Jul		0	0.0
22-Jul		0	0.0
23-Jul		0	0.0
24-Jul		0	0.0
25-Jul		0	0.0
26-Jul		0	0.0
27-Jul		0	0.0
28-Jul		0	0.0
29-Jul		0	0.0
30-Jul		0	0.0
31-Jul	12	12	2.7
1-Aug	3	15	3.4
2-Aug	12	27	6.2
3-Aug	111	138	31.4
4-Aug	75	213	48.5
5-Aug	23	236	53.8
6-Aug	31	267	60.8
7-Aug	23	290	66.1
8-Aug	22	312	71.1
9-Aug	22	334	76.1
10-Aug	22	356	81.1
11-Aug	18	374	85.2
12-Aug	28	402	91.6
13-Aug	25	427	97.3
14-Aug	0	427	97.3
15-Aug	1	428	97.5
16-Aug	0	428	97.5
17-Aug	0	428	97.5
18-Aug	11	439	100.0
19-Aug		439	100.0
20-Aug		439	100.0
21-Aug		439	100.0
22-Aug		439	100.0
23-Aug		439	100.0
24-Aug		439	100.0
25-Aug		439	100.0
4-Sep	Weir removed		
Total	439		
Escapement to lake		439	
Broodstock		0	
Spawners		439	
Helicopter survey		none	

Appendix C. 14. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through the Kuthai Lake weir, 2017.

Date	Count	Cumulative	
		Count	Percent
11-Jul	Weir installed		
11-Jul	0	0	0.0
12-Jul	0	0	0.0
13-Jul	0	0	0.0
14-Jul	0	0	0.0
15-Jul	0	0	0.0
16-Jul	0	0	0.0
17-Jul	0	0	0.0
18-Jul	0	0	0.0
19-Jul	0	0	0.0
20-Jul	0	0	0.0
21-Jul	1	1	0.3
22-Jul	0	1	0.3
23-Jul	2	3	1.0
24-Jul	0	3	1.0
25-Jul	0	3	1.0
26-Jul	0	3	1.0
27-Jul	0	3	1.0
28-Jul	0	3	1.0
29-Jul	0	3	1.0
30-Jul	0	3	1.0
31-Jul	10	13	4.3
1-Aug	31	44	14.7
2-Aug	0	44	14.7
3-Aug	17	61	20.4
4-Aug	0	61	20.4
5-Aug	1	62	20.7
6-Aug	17	79	26.4
7-Aug	2	81	27.1
8-Aug	26	107	35.8
9-Aug	82	189	63.2
10-Aug	42	231	77.3
11-Aug	26	257	86.0
12-Aug	21	278	93.0
13-Aug	0	278	93.0
14-Aug	0	278	93.0
15-Aug	0	278	93.0
16-Aug	21	299	100.0
17-Aug	0	299	100.0
18-Aug	0	299	100.0
19-Aug	0	299	100.0
20-Aug	0	299	100.0
21-Aug	0	299	100.0
22-Aug	0	299	100.0
23-Aug	0	299	100.0
24-Aug	0	299	100.0
25-Aug	0	299	100.0
26-Aug	0	299	100.0
27-Aug	0	299	100.0
31-Aug	Weir removed		
Total count		299	
Harvest above weir			
Escapement		299	

Appendix C. 15. Daily counts of large Chinook salmon carcasses at the Nakina River weir, 2017.

Date	Count (all sizes)				Cumulative Count		Size (sex combined)			
	Female	Male	Unknown	Combined	Count	Percent	Large	nonlarge	unknown	
3-Aug	Weir installed				0	0	0.0			
4-Aug				0	0	0.0				
5-Aug				0	0	0.0				
6-Aug				0	0	0.0				
7-Aug				0	0	0.0				
8-Aug				0	0	0.0				
9-Aug		4		4	4	3.0	1	3		
10-Aug				0	4	3.0				
11-Aug				0	4	3.0				
12-Aug		1	1	2	6	4.5			2	
13-Aug		2		2	8	6.0	1	1		
14-Aug		1		1	9	6.7			1	
15-Aug	1	3		4	13	9.7	2	2		
16-Aug	2	2		4	17	12.7	1	3		
17-Aug	1	7		8	25	18.7	4	4		
18-Aug	1	14		15	40	29.9	4	11		
19-Aug	5	10		15	55	41.0	5	10		
20-Aug		15		15	70	52.2	4	11		
21-Aug	2	13		15	85	63.4	4	11		
22-Aug		21	1	22	107	79.9	5	16	1	
23-Aug		17		17	124	92.5	2	14	1	
24-Aug	4	4		8	132	98.5	6	2		
25-Aug	1	1		2	134	100.0	1	1		
26-Aug	Weir removed									
Total	17	115	2	134			40	92	2	

Appendix D. 1. All historic harvest and effort of salmon in the D111 gillnet fishery, 1960–2017.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boat Days	Days open
1960	8,810	42,819	22,374	33,155	41,852		60
1961	7,434	45,981	15,486	41,455	24,433		62
1962	5,931	36,745	15,661	17,280	20,635		52
1963	2,652	24,119	10,855	21,692	20,114		54
1964	2,509	34,140	29,315	26,593	12,853		56
1965	4,170	27,569	32,667	2,768	11,533		63
1966	4,829	33,925	26,065	23,833	35,133		64
1967	5,417	17,735	40,391	12,372	22,834		53
1968	4,904	19,501	39,103	67,365	21,890		60
1969	6,986	41,222	10,802	74,178	15,046	1,518	42
1970	3,357	50,862	44,569	196,237	110,621	2,688	53
1971	6,945	66,261	41,588	31,296	90,964	3,053	55
1972	10,949	80,911	49,609	144,237	148,432	3,103	51
1973	9,799	85,402	35,453	58,186	109,245	3,286	41
1974	2,908	38,726	38,667	57,820	86,692	2,315	30
1975	2,182	32,550	1,185	9,567	2,678	1,084	16
1976	1,757	62,174	41,664	14,977	81,972	1,914	25
1977	1,068	72,030	54,929	88,904	60,964	2,258	27
1978	1,926	55,398	31,944	51,385	36,254	2,174	26
1979	3,701	122,148	16,194	152,836	61,194	2,269	29
1980	2,251	123,451	41,677	296,622	192,793	4,123	31
1981	1,721	49,942	26,711	254,856	76,438	2,687	30
1982	3,014	83,722	29,073	109,270	37,584	2,433	36
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	1,274	33
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,764	2,757	53
1985	2,632	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	3,264	48
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	2,129	33
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	2,514	35
1988	1,777	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	2,135	32
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	2,333	41
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	3,188	38
1991	3,214	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	4,145	57
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	4,550	50
1993	7,159	171,427	65,539	29,216	167,902	3,827	43
1994	5,047	105,893	188,501	401,525	214,171	5,078	66
1995	4,660	103,362	83,606	41,228	349,949	4,034	49
1996	2,659	199,014	33,633	12,660	354,463	3,229	46
1997	2,804	94,745	3,515	51,424	176,864	2,107	33
1998	794	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	3,070	48
1999	1,949	79,686	17,608	59,316	429,359	2,841	59
2000	1,154	185,956	7,828	58,696	669,994	2,919	40
2001	1,698	293,043	22,646	123,026	237,122	4,731	54
2002	1,850	204,103	40,464	78,624	231,936	4,095	62
2003	1,467	238,160	24,338	114,166	170,874	3,977	78
2004	2,345	283,756	45,769	154,640	131,757	3,342	63
2005	23,301	106,048	21,289	182,778	93,700	3,734	68
2006	11,261	262,527	60,145	191,992	382,952	4,052	89
2007	1,452	112,241	22,394	100,375	590,169	3,505	64
2008	2,193	116,693	37,349	90,162	774,095	3,116	49
2009	6,800	62,070	36,615	56,801	918,350	3,438	62
2010	1,685	76,607	62,241	132,785	488,898	2,832	54
2011	2,510	163,896	28,574	344,766	667,929	3,481	46
2012	1,291	140,898	24,115	193,969	566,741	2,608	43
2013	1,224	207,231	51,441	127,343	726,849	3,655	62
2014	1,471	126,738	54,186	29,190	291,409	3,343	65
2015	1,150	83,431	23,572	296,575	475,456	2,391	44
2016	595	215,049	35,037	46,604	448,284	2,850	56
2017	1,080	113,614	15,988	230,195	885,661	3,384	43
average							
60-16	3,795	101,398	41,316	116,784	213,380	3,030	
07-16	2,037	130,485	37,552	141,857	594,818	3,122	

Appendix D. 2. District 111 total Chinook salmon harvest in the US gillnet, sport, and personal use fisheries, 2005–2017.

See Appendix D3 for estimates of Taku River large Chinook salmon.

Year	PU	Sport		Drift Gillnet		
	Large	Large	Large non-Taku	Large	Large non-Taku	nonlarge
2005	32	2,967		17,952	850	5,056
2006	18	2,396		10,233	808	948
2007	22	1,411		616	32	619
2008	46	1,255		920	332	893
2009	25	1,287		5,673	814	886
2010	36	2,173	849	975	235	308
2011	48	1,261	198	641	86	941
2012	34	1,407	449	762	68	309
2013	20	2,171	1,327	473	90	496
2014	21	2,045	927	769	124	375
2015	29	953		493	82	392
2016	30	1,081	444	212	80	157
2017	1	1,120	1,240	309	73	566
Averages						
07-16	30		699		250	575

Appendix D. 3. Annual estimates of Taku River large Chinook salmon in the D111 fisheries, 2005–2017.

Estimates based on GSI for gillnet and sport; troll is CWT.
For detailed GSI stock comp estimates see Appendix G. 6.

Year	PU	Sport	Gillnet	Troll	Total large Taku
2005	32	2,476	16,490	21	19,019
2006	18	2,048	9,257	11	11,334
2007	22	1,034	303	0	1,359
2008	46	632	445	0	1,123
2009	25	673	4,609	2	5,309
2010	36	984	526	0	1,546
2011	48	573	518	0	1,139
2012	34	671	668	8	1,380
2013	20	257	356	0	632
2014	21	714	488	0	1,223
2015	29	463	292	0	784
2016	30	635	159	0	824
2017	1	35	143	0	179
Averages					
07-16	30	789	1,602	2	2,423

Appendix D. 4. Annual Chinook Salmon harvest in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River, 1979–2017.

Year	Commerical		Aboriginal		Assesment/Test			Rec	Total
	Large	nonlarge	Large	nonlarge	Large	nonlarge	released large	Large	All Large
1979	97							300	397
1980	225		85					300	610
1981	159							300	459
1982	54							300	354
1983	156	400	9					300	465
1984	294	221	0					300	594
1985	326	24	4					300	630
1986	275	77	10					300	585
1987	127	106	0					300	427
1988	555	186	27		72			300	954
1989	895	139	6		31			300	1,232
1990	1,258	128	0		48			300	1,606
1991	1,177	432	0		0			300	1,477
1992	1,445	147	121		0			300	1,866
1993	1,619	171	25		0			300	1,944
1994	2,065	235	119		There was no Canadian coho test fishery			300	2,484
1995	1,577	298	70		There was no Canadian coho test fishery			105	1,752
1996	3,331	144	63		There was no Canadian coho test fishery			105	3,499
1997	2,731	84	103					105	2,939
1998	1,107	227	60		There was no Canadian coho test fishery			105	1,272
1999	908	257	50		577	2	181	105	1,640
2000	1,576	87	50		1,312	87	439	105	3,043
2001	1,458	118	125		1,175	229	871	105	2,863
2002	1,561	291	37		1,311	355	1,132	105	3,014
2003	1,894	547	277	237	1,403	397		105	3,679
2004	2,082	335	277	116	1,489	294		105	3,953
2005	7,399	821	212		0	0		105	7,716
2006	7,377	207	222		630	9		105	8,334
2007	874	426	167	16	1,396	302		105	2,542
2008	913	330	1		1,399	139		105	2,418
2009	6,759	1,137	172	0	0	0		105	7,036
2010	5,238	700	126	0	0	0		105	5,469
2011	2,342	514	150	21	680	134		105	3,277
2012	1,930	479	67	14	863	114		105	2,965
2013	579	653	54	16	There were no assesment/test fisheries			105	738
2014	1,041	579	96	16	1,230	62		105	2,472
2015	868	305	117	12	1,357	87		105	2,447
2016	508	195	91	10	1,021	144		10	1,630
2017	246	88	4	31	0	0		0	250
Averages									
85-16	1,994	324	91					163	2,747
07-16	2,584	502	115	12	858	99		96	3,575

Appendix D. 5. Taku River large Chinook salmon run size, 1979–2017.

Run estimate does not include spawning escapements below the U.S./Canada border. U.S. harvest estimates after 2004 are based on GSI (gillnet and sport fish) and CWT (troll) and harvest in the fisheries between SW 18-28.

Year	Above Border MR				Above Border				
	Spawning		Method	Confidence Intervals		Canadian Harvest	Run Estimate	U.S. Harvest	Terminal Run
	Escapement	Adjusted		Lower	Upper				
1989	40,329		Mark-recapture	29,263	51,395	1,232	41,561		
1990	52,142		Mark-recapture	33,863	70,421	1,606	53,748		
1991	51,645		Aerial expansion	17,072	86,218	1,477	53,122		
1992	55,889		Aerial expansion	18,475	93,303	1,866	57,755		
1993	66,125		Aerial expansion	21,858	110,392	1,944	68,069		
1994	48,368		Aerial expansion	15,989	80,747	2,484	50,852		
1995	33,805		Medium expansion	23,887	43,723	1,752	35,557	6,263	41,820
1996	79,019		Mark-recapture	61,285	96,753	3,499	82,518	6,280	88,798
1997	114,938		Mark-recapture	79,878	149,998	2,939	117,877	8,325	126,202
1998	31,039		Aerial expansion	10,255	51,823	1,272	32,311	2,605	34,916
1999	16,786		Mark-recapture	10,571	23,001	1,640	18,426	4,019	22,445
2000	34,997		Mark-recapture	24,407	45,587	3,043	38,040	3,472	41,512
2001	46,644		Mark-recapture	33,383	59,905	2,863	49,507	3,883	53,390
2002	55,044		Mark-recapture	33,313	76,775	3,014	58,058	3,282	61,340
2003	36,435		Mark-recapture	23,293	49,577	3,679	40,114	2,768	42,882
2004	75,032		Mark-recapture	54,883	95,181	3,953	78,985	3,696	82,681
2005	38,599		Mark-recapture	28,980	48,219	7,716	46,315	19,019	65,334
2006	42,191		Mark-recapture	31,343	53,040	8,334	50,525	11,334	61,859
2007	14,749		Mark-recapture	8,326	21,172	2,542	17,291	1,359	18,650
2008	26,645		Mark-recapture	20,744	32,545	2,418	29,063	1,123	30,186
2009	22,761		Mark-recapture	17,134	28,388	7,036	29,797	5,309	35,106
2010	28,769		Mark-recapture	23,840	33,698	5,469	34,238	1,546	35,784
2011	27,523		Medium expansion	19,411	35,635	3,277	30,800	1,139	31,939
2012	19,538		Medium expansion	15,007	23,851	2,965	22,503	1,380	23,883
2013	18,002		Aerial expansion	4,500	31,504	738	18,740	632	19,372
2014	23,532		Mark-recapture	19,187	27,877	2,472	26,004	1,223	27,227
2015	28,827		Mark-recapture	20,853	36,848	2,447	31,274	784	32,058
2016	12,381		Mark-recapture	9,513	15,249	1,630	14,011	824	14,835
2017		8,214	Mark-recapture	6,679	9,749	250	8,464	179	8,643
Averages									
95-17	37,603					3,395	40,998	4,103	45,101
07-16	22,273					3,099	25,372	1,532	26,904

Appendix D. 6. Aerial survey index escapement counts of large (3-ocean and older)
Taku River Chinook salmon, 1975–2017.

Year	Kowatua	Tatsamenie	Dudidontu	Tseta	Nakina ^a		Nahlin	Total Index Count without
					added fish for index 4	Total fish		Tseta
1975			15			1,800	274	2,089
1976	341	620	40			3,000	725	4,726
1977	580	573	18			3,850	650	5,671
1978	490	550		21		1,620	624	3,284
1979	430	750	9			2,110	857	4,156
1980	450	905	158			4,500	1,531	7,544
1981	560	839	74	258		5,110	2,945	9,528
1982	289	387	130	228		2,533	1,246	4,585
1983	171	236	117	179		968	391	1,883
1984	279	616		176		1,887	951	3,733
1985	699	848	475	303		2,647	2,236	6,905
1986	548	886	413	193		3,868	1,612	7,327
1987	570	678	287	180		2,906	1,122	5,563
1988	1,010	1,272	243	66		4,500	1,535	8,560
1989	601	1,228	204	494		5,141	1,812	8,986
1990	614	1,068	820	172		7,917	1,658	12,077
1991	570	1,164	804	224		5,610	1,781	9,929
1992	782	1,624	768	313		5,750	1,821	10,745
1993	1,584	1,491	1,020	491		6,490	2,128	12,713
1994	410	1,106	573	614		4,792	2,418	9,299
1995	550	678	731	786		3,943	2,069	7,971
1996	1,620	2,011	1,810	1,201		7,720	5,415	18,576
1997	1,360	1,148	943	648		6,095	3,655	13,201
1998	473	675	807	360		2,720	1,294	5,969
1999	561	431	527	221		1,900	532	3,951
2000	702	953	482	160		2,907	728	5,772
2001	1,050	1,024	479	202		1,552	935	5,040
2002	945	1,145	834	192		4,066	1,099	8,089
2003	850	1,000	644	436		2,126	861	5,481
2004	828	1,396	1,036	906		4,091	1,787	9,138
2005	833	1,146	318	215		1,213	471	3,981
2006	1,180	908	395	199		1,900	955	5,338
2007	262	390	4	199		NA	277	933
2008	690	1,083	480	497		1,437	1,121	4,811
2009	408	633	272	145		1,698	1,033	4,044
2010	716	821	561	128		1,730	1,018	4,846
2011	377	917	301	128		1,380	808	3,783
2012	402	660	126			1,300	726	3,214
2013	708	438	166		148	1,623	527	3,462
2014	384	376	193		100	1040+G67	304	1,257
2015	622	434	289		134	1,340	612	3,297
2016	303	92	156		80	800	379	1,730
2017	272	179	37		30	301	134	923
Averages								
85-16	725	929	536	358	116	3,372	1,398	6,750
07-16	487	584	255	219	116	1,414	681	3,138

^a Stopped flying index area 4 on the Nakina after 2009.

Appendix D. 7. Annual sockeye salmon harvest in the Alaskan District 111 fisheries,
 includes estimates of Taku wild and enhanced fish in the gillnet, seine,
 and personal use fisheries, 1967–2017.

Personal Use wild/enhanced estimates are based on the Canadian lower river commercial fishery.

Year	D111 Gillnet harvest				D111 Amalga Seine harvest			PU Taku harvest		
	All		Traditional D111 Gillnet without 111-34 for stock comp		All			All Taku	Wild Taku	EnhancedTaku
	D111 Gillnet	harvest	Wild Taku	EnhancedTaku	D111 Seine	Wild Taku	EnhancedTaku			
1967	17,735	15,282						103	103	
1968	19,501	17,721						41	41	
1969	41,169	40,053						122	122	
1970	50,922	49,951						304	304	
1971	66,181	62,593						512	512	
1972	80,404	76,478						554	554	
1973	85,317	81,149						1,227	1,227	
1974	38,670	33,934						1,431	1,431	
1975	32,513	32,271						170	170	
1976	61,749	54,456						351	351	
1977	70,097	66,844								
1978	55,398	54,305								
1979	122,148	115,192								
1980	123,451	116,861								
1981	49,942	48,912								
1982	83,625	80,161								
1983	31,821	31,073								
1984	77,233	76,015								
1985	88,077	87,550						920	920	
1986	73,061	72,713								
1987	75,212	76,377								
1988	38,923	38,885								
1989	74,019	73,991						562	562	
1990	126,884	126,876						793	793	
1991	109,877	111,002						800	800	
1992	135,411	132,669						1,217	1,217	
1993	171,556	171,373						1,201	1,201	
1994	105,861	105,758						1,111	1,111	
1995	103,377	103,361	86,929	4,065				990	950	40
1996	199,014	198,303	181,776	4,762				1,189	1,168	21
1997	94,745	94,486	76,043	2,031				1,053	1,024	29
1998	69,677	68,462	47,824	806				1,202	1,165	37
1999	79,425	77,515	61,205	599				1,254	1,236	18
2000	168,272	166,248	128,567	1,561				1,134	1,116	18
2001	290,450	284,786	194,091	8,880				1,462	1,405	57
2002	178,488	176,042	114,460	651				1,289	1,287	2
2003	205,433	177,903	134,957	767				1,218	1,208	10
2004	241,254	177,830	75,186	676				1,150	1,135	15
2005	87,254	71,472	44,360	579				1,150	1,136	14
2006	134,781	99,622	62,814	2,210				804	773	31
2007	112,241	107,129	60,879	3,684				566	508	58
2008	116,693	116,693	63,002	11,680				1,010	903	107
2009	62,070	62,070	35,121	240				871	863	8
2010	61,947	61,947	44,837	910				1,020	987	33
2011	100,400	100,049	65,090	5,604				1,111	1,024	87
2012	140,898	124,830	45,410	4,039				1,287	1,149	138
2013	207,231	137,739	84,567	12,779	4,429	1,054	372	1,371	1,152	219
2014	126,738	84,529	30,672	859	1,440	536	26	1,133	1,098	35
2015	83,431	51,286	40,904	194	912			955	948	7
2016	215,049	131,025	66,980	6,710	2,684			1,184	1,051	133
2017	113,818	111,409	67,706	6,042	2,689			856	775	81
Averages										
95-16	139,949	121,515	79,349	3,377				1,109	1,058	51
07-16	122,670	97,730	53,746	4,670				1,051	968	83

Appendix D. 8. Stock proportions and harvest of sockeye salmon in the traditional Alaska District 111 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1983–2017.

Data based on SPA, otolith marks, and incidence of brain parasites 1983-2011; based on GSI 2012 to present; does not include harvest inside Port Snettisham; Wild Snet = Crescent+Speel

Week	D111 Gillnet harvest											Amalga Seine harvest		
	Taku Lakes	Mainstem	Tatsamenie		Little Trapper	King Salmon	Taku	Total	Wild Snet/ Wild other	U.S. Enhanced	Stikine Enhanced	Taku		
			Wild	Enhanced								Enhanced	Enhanced	Wild
1983							0.755	0.755						
1984							0.758	0.758						
1985							0.838	0.838						
1986	0.328	0.303	0.204				0.834	0.834	0.166					
1987	0.312	0.376	0.031				0.720	0.720	0.280					
1988	0.276	0.305	0.082				0.663	0.663	0.337					
1989 ^a							0.849	0.849	0.152					
1990	0.232	0.336	0.286				0.855	0.855	0.145					
1991	0.337	0.373	0.232				0.941	0.941	0.059					
1992	0.269	0.445	0.191				0.904	0.904	0.096					
1993	0.391	0.308	0.123				0.822	0.822	0.178					
1994	0.466	0.361	0.091				0.917	0.917	0.058	0.025				
1995	0.260	0.428	0.153	0.029	0.010		0.841	0.880	0.093	0.026				
1996	0.186	0.499	0.232	0.014	0.010		0.917	0.941	0.045	0.014				
1997	0.237	0.282	0.286	0.011	0.011		0.805	0.826	0.053	0.120				
1998	0.245	0.209	0.245	0.004	0.008		0.699	0.710	0.033	0.257				
1999	0.436	0.235	0.119	0.005	0.003		0.790	0.797	0.072	0.131				
2000	0.412	0.211	0.151	0.008	0.002		0.773	0.783	0.058	0.160				
2001	0.206	0.268	0.207	0.031	0.000		0.682	0.713	0.046	0.241				
2002	0.352	0.173	0.126	0.004	0.000		0.650	0.654	0.047	0.299				
2003	0.328	0.398	0.033	0.004	0.000		0.759	0.763	0.056	0.181				
2004	0.148	0.233	0.042	0.004	0.000		0.423	0.427	0.051	0.522				
2005	0.125	0.456	0.040	0.008	0.000		0.621	0.629	0.145	0.226				
2006	0.110	0.361	0.159	0.022	0.000		0.631	0.653	0.060	0.288				
2007	0.124	0.355	0.089	0.034	0.000		0.568	0.603	0.106	0.291				
2008	0.119	0.267	0.154	0.100	0.000		0.540	0.640	0.082	0.278				
2009	0.114	0.343	0.109	0.004	0.000		0.566	0.570	0.140	0.288	0.002			
2010	0.046	0.523	0.155	0.012	0.002		0.724	0.738	0.152	0.109	0.001			
2011	0.118	0.397	0.135	0.040	0.016		0.651	0.707	0.045	0.246	0.003			
2012	0.122	0.242		0.028	0.005		0.364	0.396	0.090	0.512	0.002			
2013	0.322	0.292		0.090	0.003		0.614	0.707	0.135	0.154	0.004	0.238	0.084	
2014	0.079	0.268	0.016	0.010	0.000		0.363	0.373	0.176	0.448	0.003	0.372	0.018	
2015	0.219	0.575	0.004	0.004	0.000		0.798	0.801	0.063	0.131	0.005			
2016	0.102	0.264	0.145	0.046		0.005	0.511	0.562	0.054	0.383	0.001			
2017	0.093	0.245	0.270	0.050		0.004	0.608	0.662	0.042	0.293	0.003			
Averages														
86-16	0.234	0.336	0.137				0.703	0.722	0.106					
07-16	0.136	0.353	0.101				0.570	0.610	0.104					
Harvest (Total)														
1983							23,460	23,460						
1984							57,619	57,619						
1985							73,367	73,367						
1986	23,816	21,999	14,829				60,644	60,644	12,069					
1987	23,851	28,724	2,388				54,963	54,963	21,414					
1988	10,741	11,854	3,191				25,785	25,785	13,100					
1989 ^a							62,804	62,804	11,210					
1990	29,489	42,673	36,330				108,492	108,492	18,384					
1991	37,359	41,376	25,736				104,471	104,471	6,531					
1992	35,625	59,004	25,329				119,959	119,959	12,709					
1993	66,952	52,820	21,116				140,888	140,888	30,485					
1994	49,234	38,142	9,576				96,952	96,952	6,172	2,634				
1995	26,893	44,271	15,765	3,049	1,017		86,929	90,994	9,641	2,727				
1996	36,917	98,876	45,983	2,849	1,913		181,776	186,538	8,928	2,838				
1997	22,389	26,621	27,033	1,003	1,028		76,043	78,074	5,054	11,358				
1998	16,775	14,306	16,743	246	560		47,824	48,630	2,244	17,588				
1999	33,780	18,231	9,194	358	241		61,205	61,804	5,556	10,155				
2000	68,500	35,025	25,042	1,285	276		128,567	130,128	9,592	26,528				
2001	58,736	76,418	58,937	8,880	0		194,091	202,971	13,166	68,649				
2002	61,922	30,397	22,141	651	0		114,460	115,111	8,224	52,708				
2003	58,280	70,801	5,876	767	0		134,957	135,724	9,983	32,196				
2004	26,314	41,366	7,505	676	0		75,186	75,862	9,157	92,810				
2005	8,909	32,591	2,860	579	0		44,360	44,939	10,371	16,161				
2006	10,995	35,993	15,825	2,210	0		62,814	65,024	5,940	28,659				
2007	13,311	38,084	9,484	3,684	0		60,879	64,563	11,353	31,213				
2008	13,833	31,170	17,999	11,680	0		63,002	74,682	9,544	32,467				
2009	7,050	21,275	6,796	240	0		35,121	35,361	8,674	17,888	148			
2010 ^a	2,833	32,407	9,597	760	150		44,837	45,747	9,390	6,759	79			
2011	11,799	39,743	13,548	4,047	1,557		65,090	70,694	4,473	24,595	288			
2012	15,221	30,189	0	3,453	587		45,410	49,449	11,210	63,963	208			
2013	44,412	40,155	0	12,373	406		84,567	97,346	18,641	21,172		1,054	372	
2014	6,694	22,622	1,356	859	0		30,672	31,531	14,868	37,880		536	26	
2015	11,254	29,467	183	194	0		40,904	41,099	3,238	6,698	250			
2016	13,357	34,570	19,053	6,039		671	66,980	73,690	7,027	50,150	154			
2017	10,330	27,340	30,035	5,576		466	67,706	73,748	4,655	32,645	361			
Average ^a														
86-16	28,241	38,039	15,647				81,311	83,707	10,592	28,600				
07-16	13,976	31,968	7,802	4,333	300		53,746	58,416	9,842	29,279				

^a The Trapper and Mainstem groups were combined in the 1989 and 2010 analyses.

Appendix D. 9. Proportion of wild Taku River sockeye salmon in the Alaskan District 111 commercial drift gillnet harvest by week, 1983–2017.

Data based on SPA and incidence of brain parasites 1983-2011; based on GSI 2012 to present. Does not include enhanced fish.

Year	Week										Total
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
1983		0.996	0.842	0.819	0.663	0.527	0.836	0.534	0.719	0.759	0.755
1984	0.970	0.956	0.843	0.670	0.588	0.712	0.728	0.809	0.726		0.758
1985	0.999	0.986	0.928	0.974	0.868	0.706	0.737	0.826	0.801		0.838
1986	0.938	0.953	0.873	0.880	0.852	0.777	0.851	0.757	0.893	0.739	0.834
1987		0.982	0.901	0.884	0.948	0.414	0.619	0.689	0.841	0.731	0.720
1988		0.964	0.886	0.889	0.510	0.643	0.677	0.528	0.478	0.346	0.663
1989	0.943	0.989	0.979	0.852	0.835	0.641	0.681	0.919	0.676		0.848
1990	0.874	0.935	0.904	0.773	0.782	0.863	0.943	0.939	0.878	0.862	0.855
1991	0.988	0.979	0.953	0.979	0.951	0.933	0.936	0.890	0.885	0.875	0.941
1992		0.978	0.985	0.956	0.916	0.943	0.893	0.858	0.766	0.766	0.904
1993		0.961	0.901	0.837	0.856	0.781	0.790	0.829	0.738	0.706	0.822
1994		1.000	0.981	0.973	0.967	0.870	0.835	0.938	0.804	0.901	0.917
1995	0.942	0.889	0.903	0.858	0.872	0.868	0.761	0.759	0.705	0.740	0.841
1996	1.000	0.998	0.909	0.974	0.950	0.991	0.914	0.945	0.879	0.804	0.953
1997	0.992	0.970	0.910	0.926	0.951	0.939	0.939	0.925	0.872	0.906	0.938
1998		0.964	0.974	0.978	0.971	0.949	0.948	0.942	0.997	0.857	0.955
1999		0.966	0.988	0.953	0.934	0.917	0.878	0.833	0.732	0.665	0.917
2000		0.973	0.962	0.958	0.929	0.898	0.872	0.907	0.908	0.858	0.931
2001	0.995	0.998	0.948	0.888	0.908	0.930	0.961	0.945	0.858	0.858	0.936
2002	0.986	0.989	0.993	0.970	0.872	0.946	0.829	0.880	0.851	0.851	0.933
2003	1.000	0.987	0.961	0.994	0.970	0.929	0.883	0.795	0.236	0.236	0.931
2004		0.968	0.950	0.930	0.939	0.884	0.731	0.799	0.909	0.891	0.891
2005	0.973	0.973	0.953	0.947	0.932	0.924	0.881	0.885	0.786	0.767	0.905
2006	0.957	0.957	0.912	0.856	0.896	0.819	0.802	0.842	0.970	0.970	0.914
2007	1.000	0.992	0.934	0.807	0.716	0.821	0.879	0.824	0.812	0.786	0.925
2008	0.975	0.900	0.695	0.632	0.589	0.470	0.424	0.488	0.489	0.489	0.868
2009	0.902	0.902	0.715	0.683	0.552	0.542	0.528	0.416	0.382	0.382	0.566
2010		0.964	0.955	0.960	0.737	0.637	0.754	0.636	0.529	0.764	0.723
2011		0.988	0.943	0.797	0.766	0.699	0.683	0.606	0.365	0.228	0.651
2012	0.938	0.720	0.909	0.828	0.632	0.321	0.389	0.085	0.298	0.298	0.364
2013	0.960	0.927	0.865	0.794	0.467	0.477	0.457	0.457	0.457	0.457	0.614
2014	0.756	0.825	0.695	0.355	0.568	0.445	0.206	0.199	0.107	0.014	0.363
2015	0.000	0.910	0.969	0.927	0.830	0.815	0.823	0.723	0.693	0.693	0.798
2016	0.000	0.889	0.894	0.877	0.681	0.599	0.436	0.525	0.335	0.319	0.511
2017	0.914	0.930	0.656	0.640	0.709	0.608	0.591	0.512	0.450	0.510	0.608
Average											
83-16		0.951	0.909	0.864	0.806	0.754	0.750	0.733	0.688	0.662	0.802
07-16		0.902	0.857	0.766	0.654	0.583	0.558	0.496	0.447	0.443	0.638

Appendix D. 10. Annual sockeye salmon harvest estimates of wild and enhanced fish in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River, 1979–2017.

Year	Total harvest					Wild			Enhanced		
	Commercial		Aboriginal	Test	test released	Commercial	Aboriginal	Test	Commercial	Aboriginal	Test
	Allharvest	TakuOnly									
1979	13,578					13,578					
1980	22,602		150			22,602	150				
1981	10,922					10,922					
1982	3,144					3,144					
1983	17,056		0			17,056	0				
1984	27,242		50			27,242	50				
1985	14,244		167			14,244	167				
1986	14,739		200			14,739	200				
1987	13,554		96	237		13,554	96	237			
1988	12,014		245	708		12,014	245	708			
1989	18,545		53	207		18,545	53	207			
1990	21,100		89	285		21,100	89	285			
1991	25,067		150	163		25,067	150	163			
1992	29,472		352	38		29,472	352	38			
1993	33,217		140	166		33,217	140	166			
1994	28,762		239			28,762	239				
1995	32,640		71			31,306	68		1,334	3	0
1996	41,665		360			40,933	354		732	6	0
1997	24,003		349		1	23,346	339		657	10	0
1998	19,038		239			18,449	232		589	7	0
1999	20,681		382	88		20,384	377	87	297	5	1
2000	28,009		140	319		27,573	138	314	436	2	5
2001	47,660		210	247	82	45,792	202	237	1,868	8	10
2002	31,053		155	518	161	31,004	155	517	49	0	1
2003	32,730		267	27	197	32,463	265	27	267	2	0
2004	20,148		120	91		19,883	118	90	265	2	1
2005	21,697		161	244		21,440	159	241	257	2	3
2006	21,099		85	262		20,294	82	252	805	3	10
2007	16,714	16,589	159	376		14,988	143	337	1,726	16	39
2008	19,284	19,147	215	10	32	17,241	192	9	2,043	23	1
2009	10,980	10,955	106	174		10,875	105	172	105	1	2
2010	20,211	20,180	184	297		19,554	178	287	626	6	10
2011	24,032	23,898	124	521		22,145	114	480	1,753	10	41
2012	30,056	29,938	169	6		26,830	151	5	3,108	18	1
2013	25,125	25,074	99	0		21,107	83	0	3,966	16	0
2014	17,645	17,568	219	8		17,106	212	8	462	7	0
2015	19,747	19,715	85	49		19,592	84	49	123	1	0
2016	37,301	37,120	191	123		33,112	170	109	4,007	21	14
2017	30,209	30,150	229	0		27,345	207	0	2,805	22	0
Averages											
86-16	24,451	22,018	182			23,609	177				
07-16	22,110	22,018	155	156		20,255	143	146	1,792	12	11

Appendix D. 11. Annual sockeye salmon stock proportions and harvest by stock in the Canadian commercial fishery on the Taku River, 1986–2017.

Data based on SPA, brain parasite, and thermal mark analyses 1986-2011; based on GSI 2012 to present.

Year	Taku		Tatsamenie		Little Trapper	King Salmon	Taku		Stikine	US	Wild lake stocks based on SPA		
	Lakes other	Mainstem	Wild	Enhance	Enhance	Enhance	Wild	Enhance	Enhance	Enhance	Kuthai	King Salmon	Little Trapper
1986	0.508	0.350	0.143				1.000				0.111		0.397
1987	0.263	0.649	0.088				1.000				0.062		0.201
1988	0.559	0.343	0.098				1.000				0.143		0.417
1989 ^a							1.000				0.053		*
1990	0.499	0.338	0.163				1.000				0.112		0.388
1991	0.372	0.452	0.176				1.000				0.064		0.308
1992	0.332	0.569	0.099				1.000				0.092		0.240
1993	0.519	0.432	0.049				1.000				0.126		0.392
1994	0.640	0.302	0.058				1.000				0.158		0.482
1995	0.474	0.373	0.112	0.031	0.010		0.959	0.041			0.047		0.427
1996	0.325	0.442	0.215	0.010	0.008		0.982	0.018			0.105		0.221
1997	0.402	0.277	0.294	0.008	0.019		0.973	0.027			0.120		0.282
1998	0.432	0.254	0.283	0.003	0.028		0.969	0.031			0.225		0.207
1999	0.694	0.145	0.147	0.006	0.008		0.986	0.014			0.389		0.305
2000	0.377	0.326	0.282	0.016	0.000		0.984	0.016			0.172		0.205
2001	0.352	0.364	0.246	0.039	0.000		0.961	0.039			0.184		0.168
2002	0.745	0.192	0.062	0.002	0.000		0.998	0.002			0.316		0.428
2003	0.633	0.271	0.089	0.008	0.000		0.992	0.008			0.231	0.023	0.378
2004	0.370	0.586	0.031	0.013	0.000		0.987	0.013			0.168	0.071	0.132
2005	0.340	0.505	0.143	0.012	0.000		0.988	0.012			0.098	0.038	0.204
2006	0.259	0.474	0.229	0.038	0.000		0.962	0.038			0.055	0.028	0.176
2007	0.203	0.524	0.170	0.096	0.000		0.897	0.096	0.007		0.102	0.000	0.101
2008	0.373	0.222	0.299	0.099	0.000		0.894	0.099	0.007		0.308	0.007	0.058
2009	0.569	0.276	0.145	0.007	0.000		0.990	0.007	0.002		0.155	0.000	0.414
2010	0.195	0.605	0.167	0.017	0.014		0.967	0.031	0.002		0.162	0.033	*
2011	0.171	0.422	0.329	0.056	0.017		0.921	0.073	0.004	0.001	0.058	0.083	0.030
2012	0.175	0.570	0.148	0.095	0.009		0.893	0.103	0.004				
2013	0.246	0.395	0.199	0.157	0.002		0.840	0.158	0.000	0.002			
2014	0.259	0.679	0.032	0.026	0.000		0.969	0.026	0.004	0.001			
2015	0.204	0.776	0.013	0.006	0.000		0.992	0.006	0.002	0.000			
2016				0.090	0.000	0.017	0.888	0.107	0.002	0.003			
2017				0.089		0.004	0.905	0.093	0.002	0.000			
Averages													
86-16							0.968						
07-16				0.065	0.004		0.925	0.071					
1986	7,484	5,152	2,103				14,739				1,629		5,855
1987	3,562	8,793	1,199				13,554				834		2,728
1988	6,720	4,122	1,172				12,014				1,715		5,005
1989 ^a	0	0	0				18,545				990		
1990	10,538	7,131	3,431				21,100				2,355		8,183
1991	9,322	11,327	4,418				25,067				1,601		7,721
1992	9,784	16,764	2,924				29,472				2,699		7,085
1993	17,229	14,347	1,641				33,217				4,192		13,036
1994	18,402	8,684	1,676				28,762	0			4,544		13,858
1995	15,462	12,185	3,659	1,003	331		31,306	1,334			1,528		13,934
1996	13,552	18,422	8,959	401	331		40,933	732			4,357		9,195
1997	9,649	6,637	7,060	201	456		23,346	657			2,891		6,758
1998	8,223	4,829	5,397	56	533		18,449	589			4,279		3,944
1999	14,358	2,992	3,034	126	171		20,384	297			8,044		6,314
2000	10,554	9,122	7,897	436	0		27,573	436			4,809		5,745
2001	16,753	17,330	11,709	1,868	0		45,792	1,868			8,748		8,005
2002	23,131	5,948	1,925	49	0		31,004	49			9,826		13,305
2003	20,706	8,855	2,902	267	0		32,463	267			7,568	755	12,383
2004	7,464	11,799	620	266	0		19,883	266			3,381	1,430	2,653
2005	7,382	10,950	3,108	257	0		21,440	257			2,120	829	4,433
2006	5,461	9,993	4,840	805	0		20,294	805			1,168	589	3,704
2007	3,391	8,759	2,838	1,602	0		14,988	1,602	125		1,697	0	1,694
2008	7,202	4,276	5,763	1,905	0		17,241	1,905	137		5,949	139	1,114
2009	6,252	3,035	1,588	80	0		10,875	80	25		1,703	0	4,549
2010 ^a	3,950	12,235	3,369	334	290		19,554	624	31	0	3,274	676	
2011	4,099	10,140	7,906	1,347	406		22,145	1,753	106	28	1,387	1,990	723
2012	5,254	17,143	4,434	2,852	257		26,830	3,109	118	0			
2013	6,189	9,922	4,997	3,934	40		21,107	3,974	11	40			
2014	4,570	11,981	565	462	0		17,106	462	66	11			
2015	4,028	15,324	257	123	0		19,592	123	32	0			
2016				3,361	0	646	33,112	4,007	57	124			
2017				2,690		115	27,345	2,805	59	0			
Averages													
86-16							23,609						
07-16				1,600	99		20,255	1,764					

^aThe Trapper and Mainstem groups were combined in the 1989 and 2010 analyses.

Appendix D. 12. Annual sockeye salmon weir counts, escapements, and samples at the Tatsamenie Lake weir, 1984–2017.

Broodstock taken includes all fish used for gametes, holding mortalities, and fish held and released unspawned.
Generally otolith samples are a proportion of the broodstock samples. Biological samples are part of spawning escapement used for otolith samples to provide wild/enhanced data.

Year	Weir Count (Total escapement)			Broodstock taken			Broodstock otoliths			Carcasses otolith samples			Natural Spawning escapement		
	Wild	Enhanced	Total	Wild	Enhanced	Total	Wild	Enhanced	Total	Wild	Enhanced	Total	Wild	Enhanced	Total
1984															
1985 ^a															
1986															
1987 ^a															
1988															
1989															
1990															
1991															
1992															
1993															
1994															
1995	4,536	1,244	5,780	1,093	300	1,393							3,443	944	4,387
1996	9,936	445	10,381	2,254	101	2,355							7,682	344	8,026
1997	8,131	232	8,363	2,316	66	2,382							5,815	166	5,981
1998	5,861	136	5,997	1,233	29	1,262	389	9	398				4,628	107	4,735
1999	2,067	37	2,104	212	4	216	167	3	170				1,855	33	1,888
2000	6,575	1,000	7,575	1,740	265	2,005	342	52	394				4,835	735	5,570
2001	18,822	3,753	22,575	2,498	498	2,996	336	67	403				16,324	3,255	19,579
2002	4,836	659	5,495	982	134	1,116	345	47	392				3,854	525	4,379
2003	3,175	1,340	4,515	1,090	460	1,550	256	108	364				2,085	880	2,965
2004	1,237	714	1,951	377	217	594	220	127	347				860	497	1,357
2005	2,703	669	3,372	743	184	927	311	77	388				1,960	485	2,445
2006	19,984	2,491	22,475	2,361	294	2,655	369	46	415				17,623	2,197	19,820
2007	7,999	3,188	11,187	2,004	799	2,803	276	110	386				5,995	2,389	8,384
2008	4,809	4,167	8,976	1,500	1,300	2,800	210	182	392				3,309	2,867	6,176
2009	1,679	353	2,032	611	129	740	328	69	397				1,067	225	1,292
2010	2,807	706	3,513	1,119	281	1,400	318	80	398				1,688	425	2,113
2011	5,806	2,074	7,880	958	342	1,300	294	105	399				4,848	1,732	6,580
2012	9,363	6,242	15,605	780	520	1,300	240	160	400				8,583	5,722	14,305
2013	5,548	4,698	10,246	704	596	1,300	209	177	386				4,844	4,102	8,946
2014	1,213	893	2,106	437	321	758	201	148	349				776	572	1,348
2015	868	669	1,537	338	260	598	188	145	333				530	409	939
2016	26,890	6,044	32,934	1,225	275	1,500	396	89	485			100	25,666	5,768	31,434
2017	22,023	5,214	27,237	1,245	295	1,540	321	76	397	141	20	161	20,778	4,919	25,697
Averages															
07-16	6,698	2,903	9,602	967	482	1,450	266	127	393				5,731	2,421	8,152

^a Weir count plus spawning ground survey; Trapper 1983, 1985, 1987

Appendix D. 13. Annual sockeye salmon weir counts, escapements, and samples at the Little Trapper weir, 1983–2017.

Broodstock estimate is based on commercial ratio with Tatsamenie River weir data					
Year	Weir count	Broodstock tak	Natural spawning escapement		
			Total	wild	enhanced
1983	7,402	0	7,402	7,402	
1984	13,084	0	13,084	13,084	
1985	14,889	0	14,889	14,889	
1986	13,820	0	13,820	13,820	
1987	12,007	0	12,007	12,007	
1988	10,637	0	10,637	10,637	
1989	9,606	0	9,606	9,606	
1990	9,443	1,666	7,777	7,777	
1991	22,942	1,941	21,001	21,001	
1992	14,372	1,640	12,732	12,732	
1993	17,432	747	16,685	16,685	
1994	13,438	747	12,691	12,691	
1995	11,524	0	11,524	11,076	448
1996	5,483	0	5,483	5,295	188
1997	5,924	0	5,924	5,550	374
1998	8,717	0	8,717	7,698	1,019
1999	11,805	0	11,805	11,760	45
2000	11,551	0	11,551	11,551	0
2001	16,860	0	16,860	16,860	0
2002	7,973	0	7,973	7,973	0
2003	31,227	0	31,227	31,227	0
2004	9,613	0	9,613	9,613	0
2005	16,009	0	16,009	16,009	0
2006	25,265	708	24,557	24,557	0
2007	7,153	813	6,340	6,340	0
2008	3,831	1,040	2,791	2,791	0
2009	5,552	109	5,443	5,443	0
2010	3,347		3,387	3,090	297
2011	3,809		3,809	3,521	288
2012	10,015		10,015	9,531	484
2013	4,840		4,840	4,809	31
2014	6,607		6,707	6,707	0
2015	13,253		13,253	13,253	
2016	7,771		7,594	7,594	
2017	6,552		6,376	6,376	
Averages					
83-16	11,388				11,110
07-16	6,618				6,418

Appendix D. 14. Annual sockeye salmon weir counts, escapements, and samples at the King Salmon weir, 1983–2017.

Spawning escapement is based harvest rates and projections of King Salmon inriver run estimate

Year	Weir count	roadstock tak	Natural spawning escapement		
			Total	wild	enhanced
2004	5005		5,005	5,005	
2005	1046		1,046	1,046	
2006	2177		2,177	2,177	
2007	5		5	5	
2008	888		888	888	
2009	55		55	55	
2010	2977		2,977	2,977	
2011	2899		2,899	2,899	
2012	5413	150	5,263	5,263	
2013	485		485	485	
2014	1061	151	910	910	
2015	1683		1,683	1,683	
2016	6404		6,404	3,378	3,026
2017	439		439	439	

Appendix D. 15. Taku River sockeye salmon run size, 1984–2017.

Run estimate does not include spawning escapements below the U.S./Canada border.

The early season sockeye salmon expansion is based on the proportion of fish wheel sockeye salmon catch that occurs before the fishery opens.

Year	Above Border M-R				Expanded			U.S. Harvest	Terminal Run	Total Harvest Rate
	Run Estimate	Start Date	Expansion		Above Border Run Estimate	Canadian harvest	Escape.			
			Method	Factor						
1984	133,414	17-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.056	141,254	27,292	113,962	57,619	198,873	43%
1985	118,160	16-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.047	123,974	14,411	109,563	74,287	198,261	45%
1986	104,162	22-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.095	115,045	14,939	100,106	60,644	175,689	43%
1987	87,554	21-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.088	96,023	13,887	82,136	54,963	150,986	46%
1988	86,629	19-Jun	1988 FW CPUE	0.065	92,641	12,967	79,674	25,785	118,427	33%
1989	99,467	18-Jun	1989 FW CPUE	0.128	114,068	18,805	95,263	63,366	177,434	46%
1990	117,385	10-Jun	1990 CPUE	0.002	117,573	21,474	96,099	109,285	226,858	58%
1991	153,773	9-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.007	154,873	25,380	129,493	105,271	260,143	50%
1992	162,003	21-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.032	167,376	29,862	137,514	121,176	288,551	52%
1993	138,523	13-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.026	142,148	33,523	108,625	142,089	284,236	62%
1994	129,119	12-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.019	131,580	29,001	102,579	98,063	229,642	55%
1995	145,264	11-Jun	1995 FW CPUE	0.008	146,450	32,711	113,739	91,984	238,434	52%
1996	132,322	9-Jun	1996 FW CPUE	0.017	134,651	42,025	92,626	187,727	322,379	71%
1997	93,816	3-May	1997 FW CPUE	0.017	95,438	24,352	71,086	79,127	174,565	59%
1998	89,992	2-May	No Expansion		89,992	19,277	70,715	49,832	139,824	49%
1999	113,706	14-May	No Expansion		113,706	21,151	92,555	63,058	176,764	48%
2000	115,693	14-May	No Expansion		115,693	28,468	87,225	131,262	246,954	65%
2001	192,245	27-May	No Expansion		192,245	48,117	144,128	204,433	396,678	64%
2002	135,233	19-May	No Expansion		135,233	31,726	103,507	116,400	251,633	59%
2003	193,390	20-May	No Expansion		193,390	33,024	160,366	136,942	330,332	51%
2004	127,047	12-May	No Expansion		127,047	20,359	106,688	77,012	204,059	48%
2005	142,155	5-May	No Expansion		142,155	22,102	120,053	46,089	188,244	36%
2006	167,597	20-May	No Expansion		167,597	21,446	146,151	65,828	233,425	37%
2007	104,815	19-May	FW CPUE	0.002	105,012	17,249	87,763	65,129	170,141	48%
2008	84,073	17-May	FW CPUE after week 34	0.040	87,568	19,509	68,059	75,692	163,260	58%
2009	83,028	12-May	FW CPUE after week 34	0.001	83,097	11,260	71,837	36,232	119,329	40%
2010	103,257	19-May	FW CPUE	0.053	109,028	20,661	88,367	46,767	155,795	43%
2011	139,926	25-Apr	No Expansion		139,926	24,543	115,383	71,805	211,731	46%
2012	155,590	25-Apr	FW CPUE for SW 23 and 24	0.008	156,877	30,113	126,764	50,736	207,612	39%
2013	96,928	15-May	FW CPUE for SW 23,24, and 37	0.089	106,350	25,173	81,177	100,144	206,493	61%
2014	109,984	25-Apr	No Expansion		109,984	17,795	92,189	33,226	143,210	36%
2015	150,483	25-Apr	FW CPUE for SW 23 and 24	0.012	152,372	19,849	132,523	42,054	194,426	32%
2016	213,851	25-Apr	FW CPUE for SW 23 and 24		213,851	37,434	176,417	74,874	288,725	39%
2017	138,518	18-May	Historical FW CPUE for SW 38-	0.002	138,796	30,379	108,416	74,604	213,399	49%
Averages										
84-16	127,896	1-Nov			130,734	24,542	106,192	83,603	214,337	49%
07-16	124,194	5-May			126,406	22,358	104,048	59,666	186,072	44%

Appendix D. 16. The terminal run reconstruction of Taku wild and enhanced sockeye salmon, 1984–2017.

Year	Wild Terminal Run					Enhanced Terminal Run				
	Canadian			US	Terminal	Canadian			US	Terminal
	harvest	test	escapement	harvest	Run	Commercial	test	escapement	harvest	Run
1984	27,292	0	113,962	57,619	198,873					
1985	14,411	0	109,563	74,287	198,261					
1986	14,939	0	100,106	60,644	175,689					
1987	13,650	237	82,136	54,963	150,986					
1988	12,259	708	79,674	25,785	118,427					
1989	18,598	207	95,263	63,366	177,434					
1990	21,189	285	96,099	109,285	226,858					
1991	25,217	163	129,493	105,271	260,143					
1992	29,824	38	137,514	121,176	288,551					
1993	33,357	166	108,625	142,089	284,236					
1994	29,001	0	102,579	98,063	229,642					
1995	31,374	0	112,048	87,878	231,300	1,337	0	1,692	4,106	7,134
1996	41,287	0	91,994	182,944	316,225	738	0	632	4,783	6,154
1997	23,685	0	70,481	77,067	171,233	667	0	605	2,060	3,332
1998	18,681	0	69,560	48,989	137,230	596	0	1,155	843	2,594
1999	20,761	87	92,473	62,441	175,761	302	1	82	617	1,003
2000	27,711	314	86,225	129,683	243,933	438	5	1,000	1,579	3,022
2001	45,994	237	140,375	195,496	382,101	1,876	10	3,753	8,938	14,577
2002	31,159	517	102,848	115,747	250,271	49	1	659	653	1,362
2003	32,728	27	159,026	136,165	327,946	269	0	1,340	777	2,386
2004	20,001	90	105,974	76,321	202,386	267	1	714	692	1,673
2005	21,599	241	119,384	45,496	186,720	259	3	669	593	1,524
2006	20,376	252	143,660	63,587	227,875	808	10	2,491	2,241	5,550
2007	15,131	337	84,575	61,387	161,429	1,742	39	3,188	3,742	8,712
2008	17,433	9	63,892	63,905	145,239	2,066	1	4,167	11,787	18,021
2009	10,980	172	71,484	35,984	118,620	106	2	353	248	709
2010	19,732	287	87,364	45,824	153,207	632	10	1,003	943	2,588
2011	22,259	480	113,022	66,113	201,875	1,762	41	2,362	5,691	9,856
2012	26,981	5	120,038	46,559	193,583	3,126	1	6,726	4,177	14,029
2013	21,190	0	76,448	86,773	184,411	3,982	0	4,729	13,371	22,082
2014	17,318	8	91,296	32,306	140,929	468	0	893	919	2,281
2015	19,676	49	131,854	41,852	193,431	124	0	669	202	995
2016	33,282	109	167,348	68,031	268,770	4,029	14	9,069	6,843	19,955
2017	27,552	0	103,202	68,480	199,235	2,827	0	5,214	6,123	14,164
Averages										
84-16	23,608	152	104,739	81,306	209,805					
07-16	20,398	146	100,732	54,873	176,149	1,804	11	3,316	4,792	9,923

Appendix D. 17. Annual sockeye salmon escapement estimates of Taku River and Port Snettisham sockeye salmon stocks, 1979–2017.

Spawners equals escapement to the weir minus fish collected for brood stock.

Year	Little Trapper		Little Tatsamenie		Tatsamenie		King Salmon		Kuthai Lake	Nahlin River	Crescent Lake		Speel Lake	
	Count	Escape.	Count	Escape.	Count	Escape.	count	escape	Weir	Weir	Count	Escape.	Count	Escape.
1980									1,658					
1981									2,299					
1982														
1983	7,402	7,402									19,422	19,422	10,484	10,484
1984	13,084	13,084									6,707	6,707	9,764	9,764
1985	14,889	14,889	13,093	13,093							7,249	7,249	7,073	7,006
1986	13,820	13,820	11,446	11,446							3,414	3,414	5,857	5,457
1987	12,007	12,007	2,794	2,794			25				7,839	7,839	9,319	9,319
1988	10,637	10,637	2,063	2,063						138	1,199	1,199	969	710
1989	9,606	9,606	3,039	3,039							1,109	775	12,229	10,114
1990	9,443	7,777	5,736	4,929						2,515	1,262	757	18,064	16,867
1991	22,942	21,001	8,381	7,585							9,208	8,666	299	299
1992	14,372	12,732	6,576	5,681					1,457	297	22,674	21,849	9,439	8,136
1993	17,432	16,685	5,028	4,230					6,312	2,463				
1994	13,438	12,691	4,371	3,578					5,427	960				
1995	11,524	11,524			5,780	4,387			3,310	3,711			16,208	14,260
1996	5,483	5,483			10,381	8,026			4,243	2,538			20,000	18,610
1997	5,924	5,924			8,363	5,981			5,746	1,857			4,999	
1998	8,717	8,717			5,997	4,735			1,934	345			13,358	
1999	11,805	11,805			2,104	1,888			10,042				10,277	
2000	11,551	11,551			7,575	5,570			4,096				6,764	
2001	16,860	16,860			22,575	19,579			1,663	935			8,060	
2002	7,973	7,973			5,495	4,379			7,697				5,016	
2003	31,227	31,227			4,515	2,965			7,769				7,014	
2004	9,613	9,613			1,951	1,357	5,005	5,005	1,578		na	na	7,813	
2005	16,009	16,009			3,372	2,445	1,046	1,046	6,004		na	na	7,538	
2006	25,265	24,557			22,475	19,820	2,177	2,177	1,015		na	na	4,163	
2007	7,153	6,340			11,187	8,384	5	5	204		na	na	3,099	
2008	3,831	2,791			8,976	6,176	888	888	1,547		na	na	1,763	
2009	5,552	5,443			2,032	1,292	55	55	1,442		na	na	3,689	3,689
2010	3,347	3,387			3,513	2,113	2,977	2,977	1,626		na	na	5,643	5,643
2011	3,809	3,809			7,880	6,580	2,899	2,899	811		na	na	4,777	4,777
2012	10,015	10,015			15,605	14,305	5,413	5,263	182		na	na	5,681	5,681
2013	4,840	4,840			10,246	8,946	485	485	1,195		na	na	6,427	6,427
2014	6,607	6,707			2,106	1,348	1,061	910	208				5,062	5,062
2015	13,253	13,253			1,537	939	1,683	1,683	341				4,888	4,888
2016	7,771	7,594			32,934	31,434	6,404	6,404	1,476				5,538	5,538
2017	6,552	6,376			27,237	25,697	439	439	299					
Averages														
83-16	11,388	11,110											7,540	
07-16	6,618	6,418			9,602	8,152			903				4,657	

Appendix D. 18. Historical Taku River coho salmon harvested in D111 terminal fisheries, 1992–2017.

Sportfish estimate is based on all landings made in Juneau (not just District 111)

Year	D111 Gillnet		Juneau Sport Fish		PU	Total
	Harvest	SE	Harvest	SE		
1992	74,226	23,030	431	380	88	74,745
1993	32,456	8,515	3,222	3,048	25	35,703
1994	82,181	14,117	19,018	8,674	93	101,292
1995	51,286	7,263	7,857	2,920	97	59,240
1996	14,491	2,762	2,461	1,162	67	17,019
1997	1,489	412	4,963	1,674	27	6,479
1998	12,972	2,015	3,984	1,084	86	17,042
1999	5,572	913	3,393	997	44	9,009
2000	7,352	1,355	4,137	1,148	31	11,520
2001	9,212	1,523	2,505	813	22	11,739
2002	26,981	4,257	6,189	1,346	68	33,238
2003	19,659	6,937	5,421	1,727	59	25,139
2004	13,058	2,937	12,720	3,528	120	25,898
2005	18,011	5,679	3,573	1,830	134	21,718
2006	32,051	4,020	3,985	1,017	134	36,170
2007	15,753	2,416	804	488	60	16,617
2008	23,806	5,028	493	362	91	24,390
2009	36,757	5,033	5,949	2,445	240	42,946
2010	41,695	8,703	13,301	4,491	258	55,254
2011	4,829	1,237	4,340	977	224	9,393
2012	10,760	2,674	662	465	132	11,554
2013	23,269	3,330	1,793	716	238	25,300
2014	28,297	5,127	2,628	1,445	224	31,149
2015	6,239	2,163	3,063	1,699	256	9,558
2016	12,717	2,737	1,044	604	169	13,930
2017	7,446	2,724	5,892	2,424	178	13,516
average						
07-16	20,412	3,845	3,408	1,369	189	24,009

Appendix D. 19. Historical coho salmon harvested in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River, 1987–2017.

Year	Commercial			Aboriginal	Test	Test released
	Total	Before SW34	SW34 to end			
1979	6,006					
1980	6,405			0		
1981	3,607					
1982	51					
1983	8,390			0		
1984	5,357			15		
1985	1,770			22		
1986	1,783			50		
1987	5,599			113	807	
1988	3,123			98	422	
1989	2,876			146	1,011	
1990	3,207			6	472	
1991	3,415			20	2,004	
1992	4,077			187	1,277	
1993	3,033			8	1,593	
1994	14,531			162		
1995	13,629			109		
1996	5,028			24		39
1997	2,594			96		
1998	5,090			0		
1999	4,416			471	688	
2000	4,395			342	710	
2001	2,568			500	31	2,976
2002	3,082			688	32	3,767
2003	3,168			416	59	4,031
2004	5,966	2,387	3,579	450	3,268	
2005	4,924	1,412	3,512	162	3,173	
2006	8,567	4,947	3,620	300	2,802	
2007	5,244	2,229	3,015	155	2,674	
2008	3,906	2,802	1,104	67	0	1,012
2009	5,649	2,379	3,270	154	3,963	
2010	10,349	3,283	7,066	59	4,000	
2011	8,446	2,353	6,093	30	4,002	
2012	11,548	2,883	8,665	324	2,200	
2013	10,264	2,406	7,858	111	0	
2014	14,464	2,696	11,768	104	2,000	
2015	7,886	2,427	5,459	299	1,998	
2016	9,466	1,983	7,483	47	2,007	
2017	7,726	2,847	4,879	76	0	686
Averages						
83-16	6,010			172		
07-16	8,632			160	2,364	

Appendix D. 20. Historic Taku River coho salmon run size, 1987–2017.

The run estimates do not include spawning escapements below the U.S./Canada border.
 Estimates are expanded if mark-recapture activities terminate prior to run completion.

Year	Above Border MR				Expanded Estimate	Canadian Harvest	Escape.	Terminal			Total Run
	Run Estimate	End Date	Expansion					U.S. Harvest	Harvest Rate		
			Method	Factor							
1987	43,750	20-Sep	Test Fish CPUE	1.42	61,976	6,519	55,457				
1988	43,093	18-Sep		1.00	43,093	3,643	39,450				
1989	60,841	1-Oct		1.00	60,841	4,033	56,808				
1990	75,881			1.00	75,881	3,685	72,196				
1991	132,923			1.00	132,923	5,439	127,484				
1992	49,928	5-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.79	89,270	5,541	83,729	74,745	164,015	0.490	212,798
1993	67,448	11-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.84	123,964	4,634	119,330	35,703	159,667	0.253	249,320
1994	98,643	24-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.13	111,036	14,693	96,343	101,292	212,328	0.546	339,736
1995	61,738	30-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.12	69,448	13,738	55,710	59,240	128,688	0.567	181,116
1996	44,172	28-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.12	49,687	5,052	44,635	17,019	66,706	0.331	94,283
1997	35,035	27-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.00	35,035	2,690	32,345	6,479	41,514	0.221	50,886
1998	49,290	26-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.35	66,472	5,090	61,382	17,042	83,514	0.265	119,925
1999	59,052	3-Oct	Troll CPUE	1.12	66,343	5,575	60,768	9,009	75,352	0.194	117,176
2000	70,147	2-Oct	no expansion	1.00	70,147	5,447	64,700	11,520	81,667	0.208	109,148
2001	107,493	5-Oct	no expansion	1.00	107,493	3,099	104,394	11,739	119,232	0.124	162,777
2002	223,162	7-Oct	no expansion	1.00	223,162	3,802	219,360	33,238	256,400	0.144	303,275
2003	186,755	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	186,755	3,643	183,112	25,139	211,894	0.136	265,090
2004	139,011	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	139,011	9,684	129,327	25,898	164,909	0.216	251,537
2005	143,817	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	143,817	8,259	135,558	21,718	165,535	0.181	222,997
2006	134,053	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	134,053	11,669	122,384	36,170	170,223	0.281	226,694
2007	82,319	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	82,319	8,073	74,246	16,617	98,936	0.250	133,301
2008	99,199	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	99,199	3,973	95,226	24,390	123,589	0.229	174,070
2009	113,716	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	113,716	9,766	103,950	42,946	156,662	0.336	224,010
2010	141,238	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	141,238	14,408	126,830	55,254	196,492	0.355	246,822
2011	83,349	9-Oct	no expansion	1.00	83,349	12,478	70,871	9,393	92,742	0.236	129,939
2012	61,797	15-Sep	CYI run timing	1.37	84,847	14,072	70,775	11,554	96,401	0.266	112,947
2013	55,161	12-Sep	CYI run timing	1.42	78,492	10,375	68,117	25,300	103,792	0.344	143,410
2014	140,739	9-Oct	no expansion	1.00	140,739	16,568	124,171	31,149	171,888	0.278	189,655
2015	70,361	9-Oct	no expansion	1.00	70,361	10,183	60,178	9,558	79,919	0.247	235,900
2016	99,224	9-Oct	no expansion	1.00	99,224	11,520	87,704	13,930	113,154	0.225	125,354
2017	65,670	9-Oct	no expansion	1.00	65,670	7,802	57,868	13,516	79,186	0.269	108,284
Averages											
87-16	92,444	30-Sep		1.12	99,463	7,912	91,551	29,042	133,409	0.277	184,887
07-16	94,710	3-Oct		1.08	99,348	11,142	88,207	24,009	123,357	0.276	171,541

Appendix D. 21. Historical effort in the Alaskan District 111 and Subdistrict 111-32
(Taku Inlet) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1960–2017.

Days open are for the entire district and include openings to
spawner chinook salmon, 1960-1975.

Year	D111		D111-32		PU Permits
	Boat Days	Days Open	Boat Days	Days Open	
1960		60.00	1,680	60.00	
1961		62.00	2,901	62.00	
1962		52.00	1,568	52.00	
1963		54.00	1,519	51.00	
1964		56.00	1,491	56.00	
1965		63.00	1,332	60.00	
1966		64.00	1,535	58.00	
1967		53.00	1,663	50.00	
1968		60.00	2,420	60.00	
1969	1,518	41.50	1,413	42.00	
1970	2,688	53.00	2,425	53.00	
1971	3,053	55.00	2,849	55.00	
1972	3,103	51.00	2,797	51.00	
1973	3,286	41.00	3,135	41.00	
1974	2,315	29.50	1,741	30.00	
1975	1,084	15.50	986	15.00	
1976	1,914	25.00	1,582	23.00	
1977	2,258	27.00	1,879	27.00	
1978	2,174	26.00	1,738	24.00	
1979	2,269	28.83	2,011	29.00	
1980	4,123	30.92	3,634	31.00	
1981	2,687	30.00	1,740	22.00	
1982	2,433	35.50	2,130	36.00	
1983	1,274	33.00	1,065	31.00	
1984	2,757	52.50	2,120	39.00	
1985	3,264	48.00	2,116	37.00	54
1986	2,129	32.83	1,413	30.00	
1987	2,514	34.75	1,517	30.00	
1988	2,135	32.00	1,213	29.00	
1989	2,333	41.00	1,909	36.00	75
1990	3,188	38.33	2,879	38.00	95
1991	4,145	57.00	3,324	52.00	88
1992	4,550	50.00	3,407	43.00	125
1993	3,827	43.00	3,372	43.00	128
1994	5,078	66.00	3,960	60.00	116
1995	4,034	49.00	3,061	45.00	106
1996	3,229	46.00	2,685	41.00	130
1997	2,107	33.00	1,761	30.00	123
1998	3,070	48.00	2,007	39.00	130
1999	2,841	59.00	2,563	58.00	147
2000	2,919	40.00	2,325	38.00	128
2001	4,731	54.00	3,635	55.00	163
2002	4,095	62.00	2,792	54.00	136
2003	3,977	73.50	2,685	64.50	133
2004	3,342	59.00	1,627	50.00	131
2005	3,427	68.00	2,947	65.00	132
2006	3,517	89.00	2,470	81.00	105
2007	3,505	64.00	2,941	64.00	91
2008	3,116	49.00	2,223	46.00	125
2009	3,438	62.00	2,524	57.00	113
2010	2,764	54.00	2,357	54.00	120
2011	3,303	46.00	2,669	46.00	133
2012	2,463	43.00	1,620	42.00	153
2013	3,311	62.00	2,375	61.00	158
2014	3,164	65.00	2,422	65.00	135
2015	2,096	44.00	1,745	43.00	119
2016	2,850	56.00	2,022	52.00	138
2017	3,388	43.00	1,986	36.00	106
Averages					
60-16	2,987	49	2,244	46	
07-16	3,001	55	2,290	53	129

Appendix D. 22. Historical effort in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River,
1979–2017.

Year	Commercial	
	Boat Days	Days Open
1979	599	50
1980	476	39
1981	243	31
1982	38	13
1983	390	64
1984	288	30
1985	178	16
1986	148	17
1987	280	26
1988	185	15
1989	271	25
1990	295	28
1991	284	25
1992	291	27
1993	363	34
1994	497	74
1995	428	51
1996	415	65
1997	394	47
1998	299	42
1999	300	34
2000	351	39
2001	382	42
2002	286	33
2003	275	44
2004	294	40
2005	561	68
2006	518	77
2007	313	55
2008	245	33
2009	459	98
2010	396	62
2011	440	63
2012	330	50
2013	346	53
2014	437	53
2015	271	35
2016	314	60
2017	260	37
Averages		
79-16	340	43
07-16	375	58

Appendix D. 23. Canyon Island fish wheel salmon counts and periods of operation on the Taku River, 1984–2017.

Total counts from both fish wheels and supplemental gillnets when water is low														
Year	Period of Operation	Catch												
		Traditional - CYI Fish Wheel 1 and 2					Pink		Downriver Fish Wheel 3					
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	even year	odd year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead
1984	6/15-9/18	138	2,334	889	20,751	316	20,751							
1985	6/16-9/21	184	3,601	1,207	27,670	1,376		27,670						
1986	6/14-8/25	571	5,808	758	7,256	80	7,256							
1987	6/15-9/20	285	4,307	2,240	42,786	1,533		42,786						34
1988	5/11-9/19	1,436	3,292	2,168	3,982	1,089	3,982							34
1989	5/05-10/01	1,811	5,650	2,243	31,189	645		31,189						38
1990	5/03-9/23	1,972	6,091	1,860	13,358	748	13,358							43
1991	6/08-10/15	680	5,102	4,922	23,553	1,063		23,553						138
1992	6/20-9/24	212	6,279	2,103	9,252	189	9,252							22
1993	6/12-9/29	562	8,975	2,552	1,625	345		1,625						16
1994	6/10-9/21	906	6,485	4,792	27,100	367	27,100							107
1995	5/4-9/27	1,535	6,228	2,535	1,712	218		1,712						61
1996	5/3-9/20	1,904	5,919	1,895	21,583	388	21,583							68
1997	5/3-10/1	1,321	5,708	1,665	4,962	485		4,962						103
1998	5/2-9/15	894	4,230	1,777	23,347	179	23,347							119
1999	5/3-10/3	440	4,636	1,848	23,503	164		23,503						119
2000	4/23-10/3	1,211	5,865	1,877	6,529	423	6,529							160
2001	4/23-10/5	1,262	6,201	2,380	9,134	250		9,134						125
2002	4/24-10/7	1,578	5,812	3,766	5,672	205	5,672							87
2003	4/20-10/08	1,351	5,970	3,002	15,492	268		15,492						93
2004	4/30-10/06	2,234	6,255	3,163	8,464	414	8,464							63
2005	4/25-10/05	517	3,953	1,476	15,839	258		15,839						79
2006	4/27-10/03	544	5,296	2,811	21,725	466	21,725							47
2007	4/27-10/01	430	7,698	2,117	12,405	482		12,405						57
2008	4/23-10/03	1,298	3,736	2,213	4,704	350	4,704							52
2009	4/24-9/27	688	3,489	3,051	9,234	231		9,225						176
2010	4/24-9/27	778	3,244	2,123	8,868	94	8,868							93
2011	4/25-10/02	728	3,671	1,843	17,775	177		17,775						24
2012	5/21-9/15	598	4,441	965	5,826	232	5,826							11
2013	6/16-9/9	796	4,240	1,132	4,666	269		4,666						
2014	4/25-10/3	609	5,342	3,646	2,436	310	2,436							47
2015	4/29-10/3	627	5,069	1,889	24,246	95		24,246						
2016	5/3-9/27	142	4,942	981	1,369	66	1,369	164	1,419	148	1,838	15		
2017	5/18-9/30	293	4,771	875	18,520	236		18,520	30	1,085	256	13,507	21	
Averages														
84-16		916	5,148	2,239	13,879	417	11,307	16,611						75
07-16		669	4,587	1,996	9,153	231	4,641	13,663						66

Appendix E. 1. Weekly salmon harvest and effort in the lower Alsek River fisheries, 2017.

SW	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Effort		
						Boats	Days Open	Boat Days
No Test fishery in 2017								
Commercial Fishery								
23	45	269	0	0	0	11	1.0	11.0
24	29	284	0	0	0	11	1.0	11.0
25	35	635	0	0	0	11	1.0	11.0
26	15	927	0	0	0	10	1.0	10.0
27	2	734	0	0	0	9	1.0	9.0
28	1	309	0	0	0	9	1.0	9.0
29	0	337	0	0	0	10	1.0	10.0
30	0	389	0	0	0	6	2.0	12.0
31	0	866	0	0	0	5	2.0	10.0
32-33	0	129	0	0	0	4	4.0	8.0
34-42	0	4	114	0	0	3	32.0	13.0
Total	127	4,883	114	0	0	13	47	114

Appendix E. 2. Weekly salmon harvest and effort in the Canadian Aboriginal and sport fisheries in the Alsek River, 2017.

Aboriginal includes estimates of sport catch (kept and released) in Takhanne and Blanchard rivers;
 estimates based on salmon catch card information. All Klukshu harvest is included in the Alsek River harvest totals.

SW	Chinook				Sockeye				Coho			
	Recreational		Aboriginal	Total harvest	Recreational		Aboriginal	Total harvest	Recreational		Aboriginal	Total harvest
	Kept	Released			Kept	Released			Kept	Released		
Klukshu harvest												
Village Creek food fish			NA				NA				NA	
Harvest at Klukshu weir			0				77					
Food fish above Klukshu weir			5				101					
Alsek River												
24												
25												
26	3											
27												
28		28	Weekly Data Not Available				Weekly Data Not Available				Weekly Data Not Available	
29	25	48				15						
30	13	25				3						
31												
32												
33		5				18	8					
34		3				3						
35						18	13					
36												
37												
38												
39												
40										8		
41										3		
Total	41	109	10	51	38	38	584	622	11	0	0	11

Appendix E. 3. Daily counts of salmon passing through Klukshu River weir, 2017.

Date	All Chinook			Sockeye			Coho		
	Daily	Cumulative		Daily	Cumulative		Daily	Cumulative	
		Daily	Prop.		Daily	Prop.		Daily	Prop.
1-Jul	weir installed		0.00	weir installed		0.00	weir installed		0.00
2-Jul	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
3-Jul	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
4-Jul	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
5-Jul	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
6-Jul	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
7-Jul	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
8-Jul	2	2	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
9-Jul	0	2	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
10-Jul	0	2	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
11-Jul	5	7	0.02	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
12-Jul	8	15	0.03	1	1	0.00	0	0	0.00
13-Jul	2	17	0.04	0	1	0.00	0	0	0.00
14-Jul	12	29	0.06	3	4	0.00	0	0	0.00
15-Jul	3	32	0.07	1	5	0.00	0	0	0.00
16-Jul	9	41	0.09	4	9	0.00	0	0	0.00
17-Jul	5	46	0.10	1	10	0.00	0	0	0.00
18-Jul	21	67	0.15	0	10	0.00	0	0	0.00
19-Jul	20	87	0.19	8	18	0.00	0	0	0.00
20-Jul	18	105	0.23	16	34	0.01	0	0	0.00
21-Jul	26	131	0.29	2	36	0.01	0	0	0.00
22-Jul	5	136	0.30	6	42	0.01	0	0	0.00
23-Jul	13	149	0.33	74	116	0.03	0	0	0.00
24-Jul	13	162	0.36	7	123	0.03	0	0	0.00
25-Jul	27	189	0.42	40	163	0.04	0	0	0.00
26-Jul	11	200	0.45	12	175	0.04	0	0	0.00
27-Jul	14	214	0.48	27	202	0.05	0	0	0.00
28-Jul	8	222	0.50	12	214	0.06	0	0	0.00
29-Jul	7	229	0.51	54	268	0.07	0	0	0.00
30-Jul	11	240	0.54	1	269	0.07	0	0	0.00
31-Jul	16	256	0.57	13	282	0.07	0	0	0.00
1-Aug	8	264	0.59	2	284	0.07	0	0	0.00
2-Aug	14	278	0.62	31	315	0.08	0	0	0.00
3-Aug	38	316	0.71	145	460	0.12	0	0	0.00
4-Aug	5	321	0.72	11	471	0.12	0	0	0.00
5-Aug	4	325	0.73	28	499	0.13	0	0	0.00
6-Aug	5	330	0.74	123	622	0.16	0	0	0.00
7-Aug	20	350	0.78	149	771	0.20	0	0	0.00
8-Aug	5	355	0.79	61	832	0.21	0	0	0.00
9-Aug	9	364	0.81	55	887	0.23	0	0	0.00
10-Aug	9	373	0.83	135	1,022	0.26	0	0	0.00
11-Aug	4	377	0.84	16	1,038	0.27	0	0	0.00
12-Aug	7	384	0.86	21	1,059	0.27	0	0	0.00
13-Aug	6	390	0.87	10	1,069	0.27	0	0	0.00
14-Aug	6	396	0.88	6	1,075	0.28	0	0	0.00
15-Aug	5	401	0.90	12	1,087	0.28	0	0	0.00
16-Aug	8	409	0.91	45	1,132	0.29	0	0	0.00

- Continued -

Appendix E.3. Page 2 of 2.

Date	All Chinook			Sockeye			Coho		
	Daily	Cumulative		Daily	Cumulative		Daily	Cumulative	
		Daily	Prop.		Daily	Prop.		Daily	Prop.
17-Aug	5	414	0.92	21	1,153	0.30	0	0	0.00
18-Aug	4	418	0.93	11	1,164	0.30	0	0	0.00
19-Aug	10	428	0.96	17	1,181	0.30	0	0	0.00
20-Aug	2	430	0.96	46	1,227	0.32	0	0	0.00
21-Aug	1	431	0.96	7	1,234	0.32	0	0	0.00
22-Aug	4	435	0.97	63	1,297	0.33	0	0	0.00
23-Aug	2	437	0.98	51	1,348	0.35	0	0	0.00
24-Aug	5	442	0.99	31	1,379	0.35	0	0	0.00
25-Aug	1	443	0.99	38	1,417	0.36	0	0	0.00
26-Aug	0	443	0.99	71	1,488	0.38	0	0	0.00
27-Aug	1	444	0.99	41	1,529	0.39	0	0	0.00
28-Aug	0	444	0.99	78	1,607	0.41	0	0	0.00
29-Aug	1	445	0.99	81	1,688	0.43	0	0	0.00
30-Aug	0	445	0.99	80	1,768	0.45	0	0	0.00
31-Aug	0	445	0.99	59	1,827	0.47	0	0	0.00
1-Sep	1	446	1.00	45	1,872	0.48	0	0	0.00
2-Sep	1	447	1.00	197	2,069	0.53	0	0	0.00
3-Sep	1	448	1.00	103	2,172	0.56	0	0	0.00
4-Sep	0	448	1.00	113	2,285	0.59	0	0	0.00
5-Sep	0	448	1.00	168	2,453	0.63	0	0	0.00
6-Sep	0	448	1.00	123	2,576	0.66	0	0	0.00
7-Sep	0	448	1.00	21	2,597	0.67	0	0	0.00
8-Sep	0	448	1.00	141	2,738	0.70	0	0	0.00
9-Sep	0	448	1.00	39	2,777	0.71	0	0	0.00
10-Sep	0	448	1.00	54	2,831	0.73	0	0	0.00
11-Sep	0	448	1.00	8	2,839	0.73	0	0	0.00
12-Sep	0	448	1.00	4	2,843	0.73	0	0	0.00
13-Sep	0	448	1.00	11	2,854	0.73	0	0	0.00
14-Sep	0	448	1.00	3	2,857	0.73	0	0	0.00
15-Sep	0	448	1.00	12	2,869	0.74	0	0	0.00
16-Sep	0	448	1.00	9	2,878	0.74	0	0	0.00
17-Sep	0	448	1.00	35	2,913	0.75	3	3	0.00
18-Sep	0	448	1.00	4	2,917	0.75	0	3	0.00
19-Sep	0	448	1.00	58	2,975	0.76	0	3	0.00
20-Sep	0	448	1.00	13	2,988	0.77	0	3	0.00
21-Sep	0	448	1.00	15	3,003	0.77	0	3	0.00
22-Sep	0	448	1.00	4	3,007	0.77	0	3	0.00
23-Sep	0	448	1.00	57	3,064	0.79	2	5	0.01
24-Sep	0	448	1.00	28	3,092	0.80	0	5	0.01
25-Sep	0	448	1.00	50	3,142	0.81	0	5	0.01
26-Sep	0	448	1.00	85	3,227	0.83	20	25	0.03
27-Sep	0	448	1.00	102	3,329	0.86	39	64	0.07
28-Sep	0	448	1.00	292	3,621	0.93	244	308	0.32
29-Sep	0	448	1.00	28	3,649	0.94	21	329	0.34
30-Sep	0	448	1.00	24	3,673	0.94	26	355	0.37
1-Oct	0	448	1.00	3	3,676	0.95	6	361	0.37
2-Oct	0	448	1.00	10	3,686	0.95	0	361	0.37
3-Oct	0	448	1.00	70	3,756	0.97	14	375	0.39
4-Oct	0	448	1.00	54	3,810	0.98	256	631	0.65
5-Oct	0	448	1.00	79	3,889	1.00	335	966	1.00
5-Oct	weir removed	448	1.00	weir removed	3,889	1.00	weir removed	966	1.00
Total Count		448			3,889			966	
Adjustments									
Harvest at weir									
Harvest above weir									
Total Escapement		448			3,889			966	

Appendix E. 4. Chinook salmon harvest in the U.S. fisheries in the Alsek River, 1960–2017.

Year	Commercial	Test	Subsistence
1960			
1961	2,120		
1962			
1963	131		
1964	591		
1965	719		
1966	934		
1967	225		
1968	215		
1969	685		
1970	1,128		
1971	1,222		
1972	1,827		
1973	1,757		
1974	1,162		
1975	1,379		
1976	512		13
1977	1,402		18
1978	2,441		
1979	2,525		80
1980	1,382		57
1981	779		32
1982	532		87
1983	94		31
1984	60		
1985	213		16
1986	481		22
1987	347		27
1988	223		13
1989	228		20
1990	78		85
1991	103		38
1992	301		15
1993	300		38
1994	805		60
1995	670		51
1996	772		60
1997	568		38
1998	550		63
1999	482		44
2000	677		73
2001	541		19
2002	700		60
2003	937		24
2004	656		51
2005	286	423	31
2006	530	135	47
2007	400	347	79
2008	128	465	34
2009	602	421	57
2010	273		70
2011	546		42
2012	510	251	50
2013	469		13
2014	1,074		23
2015	243		5
2016	132		8
2017	127		4
Averages			
61-16	703		40
07-16	438		38

Appendix E. 5. Klukshu River weir counts and harvest of Chinook salmon, 1976-2017.

A portion of Klukshu River sockeye salmon harvested below weir are accounted for in drainagewide harvest estimate see E.6.

Year	Weir Count	Harvest		Escapement
		At weir	Above weir	
1976	1,278		125	1,153
1977	3,144		250	2,894
1978	2,976		300	2,676
1979	4,404		1,950	2,454
1980	2,637		150	2,487
1981	2,113		150	1,963
1982	2,369		400	1,969
1983	2,537		300	2,237
1984	1,672		100	1,572
1985	1,458		175	1,283
1986	2,709		102	2,607
1987	2,616		125	2,491
1988	2,037		43	1,994
1989	2,456		167	2,289
1990	1,915		173	1,742
1991	2,489		241	2,248
1992	1,367		125	1,242
1993	3,302		82	3,220
1994	3,727		99	3,628
1995	5,678		284	5,394
1996	3,599		217	3,382
1997	2,989		160	2,829
1998	1,364		17	1,347
1999	2,193		25	2,168
2000	1,365		44	1,321
2001	1,825		87	1,738
2002	2,240		106	2,134
2003	1,737		76	1,661
2004	2,525		80	2,445
2005	1,070		107	963
2006	568		2	566
2007	677		1	676
2008	466		0	466
2009	1,571	1	52	1,518
2010	2,358	0	99	2,259
2011	1,671	3	58	1,610
2012	693	0	0	693
2013	1,261	0	34	1,227
2014	841	0	9	832
2015	1,432	0	44	1,388
2016	651	0	5	646
2017	448	0	5	443
Averages				
76-16	2,097		160	1,937
07-16	1,162		30	1,132

2012 weir count was adjusted to account for high water years when weir was disabled

Appendix E. 6. Klukshu River weir counts and harvest of Chinook salmon, 1976-2017.

All Klukshu harvest is included in the Asek River harvest totals.

Year	Harvest		
	Aboriginal	Recreational	Total
1976	150	200	350
1977	350	300	650
1978	350	300	650
1979	1,300	650	1,950
1980	150	200	350
1981	150	315	465
1982	400	224	624
1983	300	312	612
1984	100	475	575
1985	175	250	425
1986	102	165	267
1987	125	367	492
1988	43	249	292
1989	234	272	506
1990	202	555	757
1991	509	388	897
1992	148	103	251
1993	152	171	323
1994	289	197	486
1995	580	1,044	1,624
1996	448	650	1,098
1997	232	298	530
1998	171	175	346
1999	238	174	412
2000	65	77	142
2001	120	157	277
2002	120	197	317
2003	90	138	228
2004	139	46	185
2005	58	56	114
2006	2	17	19
2007	1	40	41
2008	0	7	7
2009	105	20	125
2010	197	97	294
2011	119	95	214
2012	0	85	85
2013	67	5	72
2014	17	26	43
2015	87	44	131
2016	10	80	90
2017	10	41	51
Averages			
76-16	197	225	422
07-16	60	50	110

Appendix E. 7. Chinook salmon above border run and harvest in the Canadian
Aboriginal and recreational fisheries in the Alsek River, 1976–2017.

All Klukslu harvest is included in the Alsek River harvest totals.

Year	Above border run	Method	CI		Harvest			Total	
			Lower	Upper	Aboriginal	Recreational	Total	Escapement	Inriver run
1998	7,179	Mark-recapture	3,027	9,765	171	175	346	6,833	7,929
1999	15,027	Mark-recapture	8,243	22,035	238	174	412	14,615	15,587
2000	8,047	Mark-recapture	6,805	14,308	65	77	142	7,905	8,807
2001	6,982	Mark-recapture	9,146	14,303	120	157	277	6,705	7,943
2002	5,886	Mark-recapture	8,345	10,790	120	197	317	5,569	6,593
2003	6,132	Mark-recapture	4,302	6,310	90	138	228	5,904	6,872
2004	7,268	Mark-recapture			139	46	185	7,083	7,980

Years of mark-recapture with methods described in Pahlke et al. 1999; Pahlke and Etherton 2001a, 2001b and 2002; and Pahlke and Waugh 2003, 2004 and 2006.

Appendix E. 8. Aerial survey index counts of Alsek River Chinook salmon escapements, 1984–2017.

Year	Blanchard River	Takhanne River	Goat Creek
1984	304	158	28
1985	232	184	
1986	556	358	142
1987	624	395	85
1988	437	169	54
1989	No survey	158	34
1990	No survey	325	32
1991	121	86	63
1992	86	77	16
1993	326	351	50
1994	349	342	67
1995	338	260	^a
1996	132	230	12
1997	109	190	
1998	71	136	39
1999	371	194	51
2000	163	152	33
2001	543	287	21
2002	351	220	86
2003	127	105	10
2004	84	46	No survey
2005	112	47	7
2006	98	28	9
2007	39	32	45
2008	65	41	11
2009	No surveys conducted		
2010	No surveys conducted		
2011	No surveys conducted		
2012	No surveys conducted		
2013	No surveys conducted		
2014	No surveys conducted		
2015	No surveys conducted		
2016	No surveys conducted		
2017	No surveys conducted		

^a Late survey date which missed the peak of spawning.

Appendix E. 9. Sockeye salmon harvest in the U.S. fisheries in the Alsek River, 1960–2017.

Year	Commercial	Test	Subsistence
1960			
1961	23,339		
1962			
1963	6,055		
1964	14,127		
1965	28,487		
1966	29,091		
1967	11,108		
1968	26,918		
1969	29,259		
1970	22,654		
1971	25,314		
1972	18,717		
1973	26,523		
1974	16,747		
1975	13,842		
1976	19,741		51
1977	40,780		113
1978	50,580		
1979	41,449		35
1980	25,522		41
1981	23,641		50
1982	27,443		75
1983	18,293		25
1984	14,326		
1985	5,792		95
1986	24,791		241
1987	11,393		173
1988	6,286		148
1989	13,513		131
1990	17,013		144
1991	17,542		104
1992	19,298		37
1993	20,043		96
1994	19,639		47
1995	33,112		167
1996	15,182		67
1997	25,879		273
1998	15,007		158
1999	11,441		152
2000	9,522		146
2001	13,995		72
2002	16,918		232
2003	39,698		176
2004	18,030		224
2005	7,572	222	63
2006	9,842	224	272
2007	19,795	367	298
2008	2,815	55	200
2009	12,906		245
2010	12,668		259
2011	24,169	157	175
2012	18,217	90	167
2013	7,517		102
2014	33,668		60
2015	16,104		111
2016	6,709		105
2017	4,883		31
Averages			
61-16	19,637		134
07-16	15,457		172

Appendix E. 10. Annual Klukshu River weir counts of sockeye salmon, 1976–2017.

A portion of Klukshu River sockeye salmon harvested below weir are accounted for in drainagewide estimate see E.10.

Year	Early (to August 16)	Late	Weir Count	Harvest		Escapement
				At weir	Above weir	
1976	181	11,510	11,691		3,750	7,941
1977	8,931	17,860	26,791		11,350	15,441
1978	2,508	24,359	26,867		7,850	19,017
1979	977	11,334	12,311		5,260	7,051
1980	1,008	10,742	11,750		900	10,850
1981	997	19,351	20,348		1,900	18,448
1982	7,758	25,941	33,699		4,800	28,899
1983	6,047	14,445	20,492		2,475	18,017
1984	2,769	9,958	12,727		2,500	10,227
1985	539	18,081	18,620		1,361	17,259
1986	416	24,434	24,850		1,914	22,936
1987	3,269	7,235	10,504		1,158	9,346
1988	585	8,756	9,341		1,604	7,737
1989	3,400	20,142	23,542		1,906	21,636
1990	1,316	24,679	25,995		1,388	24,607
1991	1,924	17,053	18,977		1,332	17,645
1992	11,339	8,428	19,767		1,498	18,269
1993	5,369	11,371	16,740		1,819	14,921
1994	3,247	11,791	15,038		1,146	13,892
1995	2,289	18,407	20,696		879	19,817
1996	1,502	6,818	8,320		429	7,891
1997	6,565	4,931	11,496		193	11,303
1998	597	12,994	13,591		11	13,580
1999	371	5,010	5,381		280	5,101
2000	237	5,314	5,551		129	5,422
2001	908	9,382	10,290		961	9,329
2002	11,904	13,807	25,711		2,124	23,587
2003	3,084	31,278	34,362		2,242	32,120
2004	3,464	11,884	15,348		1,627	13,721
2005	994	2,379	3,373		206	3,167
2006	247	13,208	13,455		565	12,890
2007	2,725	6,231	8,956		646	8,310
2008	43	2,698	2,741		0	2,741
2009	1,247	4,484	5,731	75	128	5,528
2010	5,073	13,887	18,960	91	323	18,546
2011	5,635	15,767	21,402	262	358	20,782
2012	5,969	11,725	17,694	214	304	17,176
2013	312	3,581	3,893	0	101	3,792
2014	2,732	9,652	12,384	10	226	12,148
2015	2,604	8,984	11,588	10	215	11,363
2016	1,405	6,179	7,584	37	156	7,391
2017	1,087	2,802	3,889	77	101	3,711
Averages						
76-16	2,987	12,587	15,575			13,899
07-16	2,775	8,319	11,093			10,778

2012 weir count was adjusted to account for high water years when weir was disabled

Appendix E. 11. Sockeye salmon harvest in the Canadian Aboriginal and recreational fisheries in the Alsek River, 1976–2017.

All Klukshu harvest is included in the Alsek River harvest totals.

Year	Harvest		Total
	Aboriginal	Recreational	
1976	4,000	600	4,600
1977	10,000	500	10,500
1978	8,000	500	8,500
1979	7,000	750	7,750
1980	800	600	1,400
1981	2,000	808	2,808
1982	5,000	755	5,755
1983	2,550	732	3,282
1984	2,600	289	2,889
1985	1,361	100	1,461
1986	1,914	307	2,221
1987	1,158	383	1,541
1988	1,604	322	1,926
1989	1,851	319	2,170
1990	2,314	392	2,706
1991	2,111	303	2,414
1992	2,592	582	3,174
1993	2,361	329	2,690
1994	1,745	261	2,006
1995	1,745	682	2,427
1996	1,204	157	1,361
1997	484	36	520
1998	567	18	585
1999	554	0	554
2000	745	0	745
2001	1,173	4	1,177
2002	2,194	61	2,255
2003	2,734	61	2,795
2004	1,875	247	2,122
2005	581	13	594
2006	1,321	6	1,327
2007	1,330	10	1,340
2008	0	0	0
2009	715	2	717
2010	1,704	12	1,716
2011	2,053	57	2,110
2012	1,734	52	1,786
2013	508	0	508
2014	1,140	0	1,140
2015	1,084	0	1,084
2016	815	0	815
2017	584	38	622
Averages			
76-16	2,127	250	2,377
07-16	1,108	13	1,122

Appendix E. 12. Alsek River sockeye salmon escapement, 2000–2006, 2012–2017.

The 2000-2004 estimates are based on a mark-recapture study; starting in 2005 estimates based on GSI analysis and the expansion of the Klukshu River weir count.

Year	Above border Run	CI		Canadian Harvest	Spawning Escapement	U.S. Harvest	Total Inriver Run	Spawning Escapement Percent Klukshu
	Estimate	Lower	Upper					
2000	37,887	23,410	52,365	745	37,142	9,668	47,555	14.6%
2001	31,164	23,143	39,185	1,177	29,987	14,067	45,231	31.1%
2002	95,427	55,893	134,961	2,255	93,172	17,150	112,577	25.3%
2003	103,507	74,350	132,664	2,795	100,712	39,874	143,381	31.9%
2004	83,703	39,566	127,841	2,122	81,581	18,254	101,957	16.8%
2005	57,817	21,907	93,727	594	57,223	7,857	65,674	5.5%
2006	48,901	41,234	56,569	1,327	47,574	10,338	59,239	27.1%
2011	86,009	72,970	99,049	2,110	83,899	24,501	110,510	24.8%
2012	78,384	64,311	92,456	1,786	76,598	18,474	96,858	22.4%
2013	84,279	16,466	152,091	508	83,771	7,619	91,898	4.5%
2014	88,233	69,508	106,958	1,140	87,093	33,728	121,961	13.9%
2015	64,793	47,474	82,111	1,084	63,709	16,215	81,008	17.8%
2016	59,651	43,558	75,743	815	58,836	6,814	66,465	12.6%
2017	102,186	57,832	146,540	622	101,565	4,914	107,100	3.7%
Averages								
11-16	76,891			1,240	75,651	17,892	94,783	16.0%

Appendix E. 13. Alsek River sockeye counts from U.S. and Canadian aerial surveys and from the electronic counter at Village Creek, 1985–2017.

Surveys not made every year at each tributary. Canadian surveys include several streams from Lo-Fog to Goat Creek. Village Creek counter 1986-2013 conductivity counter; 2014 video counter

Year	U.S. Aerial Surveys				Canada Aerial Surveys		
	Basin Creek	Cabin Creek	Muddy Creek	Tanis River	Tatshenshini River	Neskataheen Lake	Village Creek Counter
1985	2,600			2,200			
1986	100		300	2,700	536	750	1,490
1987	350	220		1,600			1,875
1988	500			750	433	456	433
1989	320			680	1,689	1,700	9,569
1990	275	300		3,500			5,313
1991				800			86
1992	1,000	10		50			7,447
1993	4,800			900			2,104
1994	250			600	366		3,921
1995	2,700			350			4,042
1996	325			650			1,583
1997	600			350			2,267
1998				130			826
1999 ^a	30			800			NA
2000	25			180			1,860
2001				700			1,897
2002	No surveys flown						2,765
2003	No surveys flown						2,778
2004	No surveys flown						1,968
2005	No surveys flown						1,408
2006	No surveys flown						979
2007	No surveys flown						10,254
2008 ^a	No surveys flown					1,000	NA
2009	No surveys flown					4,500	887
2010	No surveys flown					2,500	2,305
2011	No surveys flown					150	355
2012	No surveys flown					2,038	1,372
2013	No surveys flown						129
2014	No surveys flown					700	189
2015	No surveys flown						Not conducted
2016	No surveys flown						410
2017	No surveys flown						240
Averages							
86-16							2,596
07-16							1,876

^aNo counts due to malfunction of the counter

Appendix E. 14. Coho, pink, and chum salmon harvest in the U.S. fisheries in the Alsek River, 1960–2017.

	Coho	Pink	Chum	Effort		Subsistence
				Boat Days	Days Open	coho
1960						
1961	7,679	84	86	1,436	80.0	
1962						
1963	7,164	42	34	692	68.0	
1964	9,760	144	367	592	68.0	
1965	9,638	10	72	1,016	72.0	
1966	2,688	22	240	500	64.0	
1967	10,090	107	30	600	68.0	
1968	10,586	82	240	664	68.0	
1969	2,493	38	61	807	61.0	
1970	2,188	6	26	670	52.3	
1971	4,730	3	120	794	60.5	
1972	7,296	37	280	640	65.0	
1973	4,395	26	283	894	52.0	
1974	7,046	13	107	699	46.0	
1975	2,230	16	261	738	58.0	
1976	4,883	0	368	550	58.5	5
1977	11,817	689	483	882	57.0	0
1978	13,913	59	233	929	57.0	
1979	6,158	142	263	1,110	51.0	70
1980	7,863	21	1,005	773	42.0	62
1981	10,232	65	816	588	40.0	74
1982	6,534	6	358	552	33.0	50
1983	5,253	20	432	487	38.0	50
1984	7,868	24	1,610	429	33.0	
1985	5,490	3	427	277	33.0	0
1986	1,344	13	462	517	34.0	45
1987	2,517	0	1,924	388	40.5	31
1988	4,986	7	908	324	34.0	9
1989	5,972	2	1,031	378	38.0	34
1990	1,437	0	495	374	38.0	12
1991	5,956	0	105	530	49.0	0
1992	3,116	1	120	372	46.0	44
1993	1,215	0	49	372	40.0	28
1994	4,182	0	32	403	61.0	20
1995	14,184	13	347	879	53.5	53
1996	5,514	0	165	419	51.0	28
1997	11,427	0	34	611	59.0	26
1998	4,925	1	145	358	41.0	42
1999	5,660	0	112	319	44.0	21
2000	5,103	5	130	307	37.0	31
2001	2,909	8	17	234	50.0	45
2002	9,525	0	1	270	73.0	35
2003	47	0	0	271	60.0	27
2004	2,475	0	2	280	76.5	21
2005	1,196	0	0	171	41.0	62
2006	701	2	3	248	45.0	23
2007	134	0	0	199	47.0	27
2008	2,668	0	0	177	34.0	28
2009	3,454	0	20	200	44.0	17
2010	1,884	0	9	192	37.0	0
2011	1,614	0	11	235	46.0	18
2012	536	0	1	459	39.0	22
2013	17	0	5	285	46.0	14
2014	3	0	12	239	47.0	0
2015	11	0	0	227	57.0	6
2016	655	0	3	296	65.5	18
2017	114	0	0	114	47.0	7
Averages						
76-16	4,970	31	261	506	51	28
07-16	1,098	0	6	251	46	15

Appendix E. 15. Klukshu River weir counts of coho salmon, 1976–2017.

Coho salmon counts are partial counts; weir is removed prior to the end of the run.

Year	Count	harvest	Escape
1976	1,572		
1977	2,758		
1978	30		
1979	175		
1980	704		
1981	1,170		
1982	189		
1983	303		
1984	1,402		
1985	350		
1986	71		
1987	202		
1988	2,774		
1989	2,219		
1990	315		
1991	8,540	62	8,478
1992	1,145	0	1,145
1993	788	0	788
1994	1,232	0	1,232
1995	3,614	50	3,564
1996	3,465	0	3,465
1997	307	5	302
1998	1,961	0	1,961
1999	2,531	0	2,531
2000	4,832	41	4,791
2001	748	2	746
2002	9,921	0	9,921
2003	3,689	0	3,689
2004	750	0	750
2005	683	20	663
2006	420	0	420
2007	300	1	299
2008	4,275	26	4,249
2009	424	3	421
2010	2,365	4	2,361
2011	2,119	9	2,110
2012	1,272	0	1,272
2013	7,322	0	7,322
2014	341	0	341
2015	1,810	0	1,810
2016	2,141	0	2,141
2017	966	0	966
Averages			
76-16	1,981		
07-16	2,237	4	2,233

2012 weir count was adjusted to account for high water years when weir was disabled

Appendix F. 1. Tahltan Lake egg collection, fry plants, and survivals, 1989–2017.

Numbers for eggs and fry are millions.

Eggs collected from Tahltan broodstock are used for outplants to both Tahltan and Tuya Lakes.

Brood Year	Egg Take		Designated Tahltan	Fry Planted	Percent Survival			Thermal Mark Pattern
	Target	Collected			Green to Eyed Egg	Eyed Egg to Fry	Green Egg to Fry	
1989	3.000	2.955	2.955	1.042	70%	0.501	0.353	1:1.4
1990	5.000	4.511	4.511	3.585	82%	0.964	0.795	1:1.3
1991	5.000	4.246	1.514	1.415	95%	0.759	0.935	1:1.4
1992	5.400	4.901	2.154	1.947	92%	0.869	0.904	1:1.4+2.3
1993	6.000	6.140	0.969	0.904	92%	0.994	0.933	1:1.6+2.5n
1994	6.000	4.183	1.418	1.143	89%	0.916	0.806	1:1.6
1995	6.000	6.891	3.008	2.296	84%	0.821	0.763	1:1.7
1996	6.000	6.402	3.169	2.248	93%	0.818	0.709	1:1.6
1997	6.000	3.221	2.700	1.900	83%	0.875	0.704	2:1.6
1998	6.000	4.022	1.998	1.671	91%	0.891	0.836	1:1.7
1999	6.000	3.826	2.773	2.228	92%	0.883	0.804	2:1.6
2000	6.000	2.388	2.388	1.873	92%	0.853	0.784	1:1.7
2001	6.000	3.306	3.306	2.533	83%	0.924	0.766	2:1.6
2002	6.000	4.050	2.780	2.623	92%	1.006	0.943	1:1.7
2003	6.000	5.391	2.661	2.226	91%	0.949	0.836	1:1.6&1:1.5+2.4
2004	6.000	5.701	1.966	1.226	88%	0.882	0.624	1:1.6+2.6
2005	6.000	4.552	1.809	1.280	86%	0.872	0.708	1:1.4+2.2
2006	6.000	4.364	2.954	2.466	91%	0.923	0.835	1:1.3n,2.2
2007	6.000	4.060	2.209	1.540	80%	0.946	0.697	1,2n,3H
2008	6.000	3.386	2.398	1.395	85%	0.774	0.582	1,4H
2009	6.000	4.469	2.609	1.830	78%	0.802	0.701	5,2H
2010	6.000	5.949	3.097	1.230	82%	0.507	0.397	4,3H
2011	6.000	6.481	3.383	2.130	86%	0.669	0.630	3,2n,2H
2012 ^a	6.000	5.597	3.674	1.349	72%	0.525	0.367	1,4H
2013	6.000	4.218	3.517	2.066	75%	0.794	0.587	4,3H&6,3H
2014 ^b	6.000	3.898	3.898	2.684	76%	0.911	0.689	3,2n,2H&3,2n,2H3
2015 ^c	6.000	4.509	4.509	3.399	84%	0.899	0.754	1,4H & 14H4
2016	4.910	5.310	5.310	3.136	76%	0.780	0.591	4,3H & 3n,3H
2017	5.000	3.850	3.850	2.634	78%	0.860	0.684	3,2n,2H
2018	5.000	2.251	2.251					
Averages								
89-17	5.735	4.501	2.858	2.000	0.848	0.833	0.714	
08-17	5.791	4.767	3.625	2.185	0.792	0.752	0.598	

^a A low weir count resulted in a bilateral inseason adjustment of the egg take target to 5.5 million

^b The original goal of 6.0 million eggs at Tahltan Lake was reduced to 5.0 million by Canada due to domestic issues

^c The original goal of 6.0 million eggs at Tahltan Lake was reduced to 5.5 million by Canada due to domestic issues

Appendix F. 2. Tuya Lake fry plants and survivals, 1991–2017.

Numbers for eggs and fry are millions.

Brood Year	Egg Take		Percent Fertilized	Survival		Thermal Mark Pattern
	Designated Tuya	Fry Planted		Fertilized Egg to Fry	Green Egg to Fry	
1991	2.732	1.632	0.944	0.633	0.597	1:1.6
1992	2.747	1.990	0.929	0.780	0.724	1:1.7
1993	5.171	4.691	0.911	0.996	0.907	1:1.4+2.5n
1994	2.765	2.267	0.870	0.943	0.820	1:1.4
1995	3.883	2.474	0.795	0.802	0.637	1:1.4+2.4
1996	3.233	2.611	0.932	0.867	0.808	1:1.4
1997	0.521	0.433	0.911	0.912	0.830	2:1.4
1998	2.024	1.603	0.917	0.864	0.792	1:1.4
1999	1.053	0.867	0.960	0.857	0.823	2:1.4
2000	All eggs collected in 2000 and 2001 were for backplant into Tahltan Lake.					
2001						
2002	1.271	1.124	0.904	0.978	0.885	1:1.7+2.3
2003	2.730	2.445	0.927	0.966	0.895	1:1.4
2004	3.734	3.200	0.921	0.931	0.857	1:1.6+2.4
2005	2.744	2.138	0.900	0.866	0.779	1:1.4+2.4
2006	1.410	1.201	0.920	0.926	0.852	1:1.3,2.3
2007	1.852	1.537	0.856	0.970	0.830	2,1,3H
2008	0.988	0.832	0.856	0.984	0.842	6H
2009	1.860	0.976	0.794	0.661	0.525	3,4H
2010	2.852	1.240	0.819	0.531	0.435	3n,3H
2011	3.098	1.600	0.865	0.597	0.516	6H
2012	1.924	0.755	0.816	0.481	0.392	4n,3H
2013	0.701	0.462	0.737	0.894	0.659	3n,3H
2014	Fry plants into Tuya Lake discontinued					
Averages						
91-13	2.347	1.718	0.880	0.830	0.734	
04-13	2.116	1.394	0.848	0.784	0.669	

Appendix F. 3. Tatsamenie Lake egg collection, fry plants, and survivals, 1989–2017.

Numbers for eggs and fry are millions.

Brood Year	Egg Take			Survival				Thermal Mark Pattern(s)	Last Date Released
	Target	Collected	Transport	Fry Planted	Percent Fertilized	Fertilized Egg to Fry	Green Egg to Fry		
1990	2.500	0.985	0.673	0.673	0.775	0.684	0.683	1:1.3	22-Jun
1991	1.500	1.360	1.232	1.232	0.927	0.906	0.906	2:1.4	26-Jun
1992	1.750	1.486	0.909	0.909	0.858	0.612	0.612	1:1.5	14-Jul
1993	2.500	1.144	0.521	0.521	0.619	0.455	0.455	2:1.5	14-Jul
1994	2.500	1.229	0.898	0.898	0.801	0.731	0.730	1:1.5	21-Jul
1995	2.500	2.407	1.724	1.724	0.843	0.716	0.716	1:1.5	25-Jun
1996	5.000	4.934	3.941	3.941	0.849	0.800	0.799	1:1.5&1:1.5,2,3	27-Jun
1997	5.000	4.651	3.597	3.597	0.910	0.773	0.773	2:1&2:1.5,2,3	9-Jul
1998	2.500	2.414	1.769	1.769	0.897	0.733	0.733	1:1.4+2.5&1:1.4+2.3	30-Jun
1999	2.500	0.461	0.350	0.350	0.922	0.742	0.760	2:1.5	4-Jul
2000 ^{ab}	3.000	2.816	2.320	2.320	0.943	0.902	0.824	1:1.5+2.3&1:1.5	26-Jun
2001 ^{ab}	4.800	4.364	2.233	2.233	0.900	0.638	0.512	2:1.5&2:1.5,2,3	25-Jun
2002 ^{ab}	3.000	2.498	1.353	0.911	0.823	0.588	0.365	1:1.4&1:1.4+2.3	27-May
2003 ^{ab}	5.000	2.642	2.141	2.141	0.919	0.873	0.810	1:1.5+2.3&1:1.5	27-May
2004	5.000	0.750	0.628	0.628	0.933	0.837	0.837	1:1.4+2.5n&1:1.4+2.3,3,3	20-May
2005	5.000	1.811	1.471	1.471	0.936	0.813	0.813	1:1.4+2.3&1:1.4+2.5	8-Jun
2006	5.000	4.810	3.705	3.705	0.920	0.770	0.770	1:1.2,2,1,3,2&1:1.2,2,2,3,3&1:1.2,2,2,3,1	13-Jun
2007	5.000	3.673	2.522	2.122	0.885	0.687	0.578	2n3&2,3n,1&1,3n,2&3,2n,1	6-Jun
2008	5.000	4.902	3.874	3.871	0.892	0.900	0.790	3,2H & 3,3H	3-Jun
2009	5.000	1.224	0.717	0.716	0.852	0.586	0.585	6,2H & 3n,2H	22-May
2010	2.000	1.896	1.599	1.599	0.919	0.842	0.843	2,1,2H & 2,2,3H	29-May
2011	2.000	2.190	1.893	1.893	0.912	0.864	0.864	3n,5H&6,2H	29-May
2012	2.000	1.836	1.636	1.636	0.955	0.933	0.891	3n,2H & 3,3H	1-Jun
2013	2.000	1.812	1.325	1.321	0.758	0.590	0.587	2,1,2H & 2,2,3H	6-Jun
2014	2.000	1.289	0.918	0.918	0.869	0.716	0.712	3n,5H&6,2H	30-May
2015	2.000	0.731	0.471	0.471	0.801	0.646	0.644	3,2H & 3,3H	27-May
2016	2.000	1.773	1.201	1.201	0.734	0.923	0.678	2,1,2H & 2,2,3H	27-Jul
2017	2.000	1.959	1.478	1.478	0.819	0.921	0.754	3n,5H&6,2H	28-Jun
2018	2.000								
Averages									
90-18	3.174	2.287	1.682	1.652	0.863	0.756	0.715		
08-17	2.600	1.961	1.511	1.510	0.851	0.792	0.735		

Multiple Release Treatments

Brood Year	Treatment 1			Treatment 2				
	Mark	Treatment	Number Released	Last Date Released	Mark	Treatment released	Number Released	Last Date Released
1996	1:1.5	onshore	3.441	27-Jun	1:1.5,2,3	onshore	0.500	27-Jun
1997	2:1.5	onshore	3.202	29-Jun	2:1.5,2,3	fed at lake	0.394	9-Jul
1998	1:1.4+2.5	unfed	0.751	9-Jun	1:1.4+2.3	fed at lake	1.018	30-Jun
1999	2:1.5	fed at lake	0.350	4-Jul				
2000	1:1.5+2.3	fed early	1.265	15-Jun	1:1.5	fed late	1.054	26-Jun
2001	2:1.5	unfed early	0.727	30-May	2:1.5,2,3	fed	1.432	25-Jun
2002	1:1.4	direct release early	0.911	27-May	1:1.4+2.3	fed - IHN loss	0.000	none
2003	1:1.5+2.3	unfed early south	1.005	27-May	1:1.5	unfed early north	1.136	24-May
2004	1:1.4+2.5N	unfed early south	0.367	20-May	1:1.4+2/3,3,3	unfed early north	0.261	20-May
2005	1:1.4+2.3	unfed early south	0.775	8-Jun	1:1.4+2.5	unfed early north	0.696	8-Jun
2006	1:1.2,2,1,3,2	unfed early south	1.808	7-Jun	1:1.2,2,2,3,3	1:1.2,2,2,3,1 1 early north	1.897	13-Jun
2007	1,3n,2	unfed early midlake	0.971	6-Jun	2n3	2,3n 1 1 early north	1.150	5-Jun
2007	3,2n,1	extended rearing ^c	0.400	8-Jun				
2008	3,2H	unfed early north	0.115	3-Jun	3,3H	extended rearing	0.115	26-Jul
2009	6,2H	unfed early north	0.506	22-May	3n,2H	extended rearing	0.210	12-Aug
2010	2,1,2H	unfed early north	1.398	29-May	2,2,3H	extended rearing	0.198	14-Aug
2011	3n,5H	unfed early north	1.649	29-May	6,2H	extended rearing	0.242	21-Aug
2012	3n,2H	unfed early north	1.419	1-Jun	3,3H	extended rearing	0.216	9-Aug
2013	2,1,2H	unfed early north	1.136	6-Jun	2,2,3H	extended rearing	0.185	8-Aug
2014	3n,5H	unfed early north	0.731	22-May	6,2H	extended rearing	0.187	30-May
2015	3n,2H	unfed early north	0.384	14-May	3,3H	extended rearing	0.086	27-May
2016	2,1,2H	unfed early north	1.019	29-May	2,2,3H	net pen rearing	0.144	27-Jul
2017	3n,5H	unfed early north	1.263	31-May	6,2H	net pen rearing	0.214	28-Jun
2018								
Averages								
98-16			1.113				0.540	
08-17			0.911				0.187	

^a Eggs not transported but placed in inlake incubator; 2000 = 244,000, 2001 = 865,000, 2002 196,000, 2003 = 190,000.

^b Survival rates are for hatchery eggs and hatchery fry plants and do not include the lake incubators.

^c All died to IHNV

Appendix F.4. Trapper and King Salmon lakes egg collection, fry plants, and survivals,
1990–2017.

Numbers for eggs and fry are millions.

Brood Year	Lake	Egg Take			Fry Planted	Percent Fertilized	Survival		Thermal Mark Pattern	Last Date Released
		Target	Collect	Transport			Fertilized Egg to Fry	Green Egg to Fry		
1990	Trapper	2.500	2.314	0.934	0.934			0.404	5H	22-Jun
1991	Trapper	2.500	2.953	1.811	1.811			0.613	6H	11-Jun
1992	Trapper	2.500	2.521	1.113	1.113			0.442	7H3	22-Jun
1993	Trapper		1.174	0.916	0.916			0.781	5H5n	24-Jun
1994	Trapper		1.117	0.773	0.773			0.692	7H	3-Jul
2006	Trapper	1.000	1.109	0.897	0.897	0.897	0.905	0.808	6H	20-Jun
2007	Trapper	1.000	0.900	0.353	0.353	0.604	0.650	0.393	4,2nH	5-Jun
2012	King Salmon	0.250	0.238	0.197	0.197	0.896	0.949	0.850	6,2H3	2-Jun
2014	King Salmon	0.250	0.199	0.169	0.169	0.893	0.930	0.893	6,3H	23-May
2016	Trapper	0.250	0.271	0.212	0.212	0.873	0.782	0.683	4,4n,3H	29-May
2017	Trapper	0.250	0.280			0.751			4,2,3H	
2018	Trapper	0.250	0.000							

Appendix G. 1. Annual stock proportion estimates (mean) of Chinook salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 108 commercial drift gillnet, 2004–2017.

Year	Sample Size		Reporting Groups	
			Taku/Stikine	Other
2004	119	Estimate	0.299	0.701
		SD	0.052	0.052
		Lo	0.216	0.614
		Hi	0.386	0.784
2005	254	Estimate	0.887	0.113
		SD	0.026	0.026
		Lo	0.842	0.073
		Hi	0.927	0.158
2006	350	Estimate	0.642	0.358
		SD	0.034	0.034
		Lo	0.585	0.304
		Hi	0.696	0.415
2007	292	Estimate	0.489	0.511
		SD	0.036	0.036
		Lo	0.430	0.451
		Hi	0.549	0.570
2008	293	Estimate	0.387	0.613
		SD	0.035	0.035
		Lo	0.330	0.555
		Hi	0.445	0.670
2009	177	Estimate	0.128	0.872
		SD	0.031	0.031
		Lo	0.080	0.817
		Hi	0.183	0.920
2010	72	Estimate	0.215	0.785
		SD	0.067	0.067
		Lo	0.109	0.669
		Hi	0.331	0.891
2011	70	Estimate	0.346	0.654
		SD	0.067	0.067
		Lo	0.239	0.540
		Hi	0.460	0.761
2012	202	Estimate	0.248	0.752
		SD	0.036	0.036
		Lo	0.189	0.691
		Hi	0.309	0.811
2013	164	Estimate	0.068	0.932
		SD	0.029	0.029
		Lo	0.025	0.879
		Hi	0.121	0.975
2014	273	Estimate	0.043	0.957
		SD	0.018	0.018
		Lo	0.019	0.927
		Hi	0.073	0.981
2015	272	Estimate	0.047	0.953
		SD	0.021	0.021
		Lo	0.016	0.916
		Hi	0.084	0.984
2016	293	Estimate	0.220	0.780
		SD	0.029	0.029
		Lo	0.173	0.731
		Hi	0.269	0.827
2017	246	Estimate	0.008	0.992
		SD	0.01	0.01
		Lo	0	0.971
		Hi	0.029	1.000

Appendix G. 2. Annual stock proportion estimates (mean) of Chinook salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 108 sport fisheries, 2004–2017.

Year	Sample Size		2 Reporting Groups	
			Taku/Stikine	Other
2004	189	Estimate	0.655	0.345
		SD	0.043	0.043
		Lo	0.583	0.276
		Hi	0.724	0.417
2005	226	Estimate	0.738	0.262
		SD	0.038	0.038
		Lo	0.674	0.201
		Hi	0.799	0.326
2006	201	Estimate	0.718	0.282
		SD	0.042	0.042
		Lo	0.648	0.216
		Hi	0.784	0.352
2007	200	Estimate	0.604	0.396
		SD	0.043	0.043
		Lo	0.532	0.326
		Hi	0.674	0.468
2008	200	Estimate	0.614	0.386
		SD	0.045	0.045
		Lo	0.539	0.314
		Hi	0.686	0.461
2009	190	Estimate	0.517	0.483
		SD	0.044	0.044
		Lo	0.445	0.412
		Hi	0.588	0.555
2010	201	Estimate	0.546	0.454
		SD	0.043	0.043
		Lo	0.475	0.382
		Hi	0.618	0.525
2011	199	Estimate	0.509	0.491
		SD	0.050	0.050
		Lo	0.427	0.407
		Hi	0.593	0.573
2012	201	Estimate	0.423	0.577
		SD	0.045	0.045
		Lo	0.350	0.502
		Hi	0.498	0.650
2013	223	Estimate	0.490	0.510
		SD	0.042	0.042
		Lo	0.422	0.442
		Hi	0.558	0.578
2014	205	Estimate	0.354	0.646
		SD	0.043	0.044
		Lo	0.285	0.575
		Hi	0.425	0.715
2015	297	Estimate	0.449	0.551
		SD	0.036	0.036
		Lo	0.390	0.492
		Hi	0.508	0.610
2016	251	Estimate	0.304	0.696
		SD	0.038	0.038
		Lo	0.242	0.634
		Hi	0.366	0.758
2017	182	Estimate	0.212	0.788
		SD	0.040	0.040
		Lo	0.148	0.721
		Hi	0.279	0.852

Appendix G. 3. Annual stock proportion estimates (mean) of Chinook salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 108 commercial troll, 2017.

No estimates in 2017

Appendix G. 4. Annual stock proportion estimates (mean) of Chinook salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 111 commercial drift gillnet, 2017.

Year	Sample Size		2 Reporting Groups	
			Taku/Stikine	Other
2004	111	Estimate	0.859	0.141
		SD	0.036	0.036
		Lo	0.795	0.085
		Hi	0.915	0.205
2005	247	Estimate	0.919	0.081
		SD	0.021	0.021
		Lo	0.882	0.050
		Hi	0.950	0.118
2006	209	Estimate	0.905	0.095
		SD	0.024	0.024
		Lo	0.863	0.059
		Hi	0.941	0.137
2007	96	Estimate	0.492	0.508
		SD	0.054	0.054
		Lo	0.404	0.419
		Hi	0.581	0.596
2008	104	Estimate	0.483	0.517
		SD	0.053	0.053
		Lo	0.397	0.430
		Hi	0.570	0.603
2009	257	Estimate	0.813	0.187
		SD	0.027	0.027
		Lo	0.766	0.145
		Hi	0.855	0.234
2010	152	Estimate	0.539	0.461
		SD	0.042	0.042
		Lo	0.469	0.391
		Hi	0.609	0.531
2011	70	Estimate	0.809	0.191
		SD	0.052	0.052
		Lo	0.718	0.113
		Hi	0.887	0.282
2012	206	Estimate	0.876	0.124
		SD	0.027	0.027
		Lo	0.830	0.082
		Hi	0.918	0.170
2013	86	Estimate	0.753	0.247
		SD	0.051	0.051
		Lo	0.666	0.167
		Hi	0.833	0.334
2014	78	Estimate	0.635	0.365
		SD	0.060	0.061
		Lo	0.534	0.268
		Hi	0.732	0.466
2015	88	Estimate	0.592	0.408
		SD	0.055	0.055
		Lo	0.500	0.319
		Hi	0.681	0.500
2016	49	Estimate	0.749	0.251
		SD	0.065	0.065
		Lo	0.636	0.150
		Hi	0.850	0.364
2017	48	Estimate	0.008	0.992
		SD	0.010	0.010
		Lo	0.000	0.971
		Hi	0.029	1.000

Appendix G. 5. Annual stock proportion estimates (mean) of Chinook salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 111 sport fisheries, 2017.

Year	Sample Size		2 Reporting Groups	
			Taku/Stikine	Other
2004	159	Estimate	0.538	0.462
		SD	0.043	0.043
		Lo	0.467	0.392
		Hi	0.608	0.533
2005	264	Estimate	0.578	0.422
		SD	0.035	0.035
		Lo	0.521	0.366
		Hi	0.634	0.479
2006	269	Estimate	0.652	0.348
		SD	0.032	0.032
		Lo	0.599	0.295
		Hi	0.705	0.401
2007	237	Estimate	0.451	0.549
		SD	0.035	0.035
		Lo	0.394	0.491
		Hi	0.509	0.606
2008	218	Estimate	0.226	0.774
		SD	0.032	0.032
		Lo	0.176	0.720
		Hi	0.280	0.824
2009	239	Estimate	0.255	0.745
		SD	0.030	0.030
		Lo	0.206	0.694
		Hi	0.306	0.794
2010	200	Estimate	0.453	0.547
		SD	0.038	0.038
		Lo	0.391	0.484
		Hi	0.516	0.609
2011	200	Estimate	0.454	0.546
		SD	0.040	0.040
		Lo	0.389	0.480
		Hi	0.520	0.611
2012	200	Estimate	0.494	0.506
		SD	0.039	0.039
		Lo	0.429	0.441
		Hi	0.559	0.571
2013	224	Estimate	0.125	0.875
		SD	0.025	0.025
		Lo	0.086	0.831
		Hi	0.169	0.914
2014	221	Estimate	0.396	0.604
		SD	0.036	0.037
		Lo	0.338	0.544
		Hi	0.456	0.662
2015	297	Estimate	0.486	0.514
		SD	0.031	0.031
		Lo	0.435	0.463
		Hi	0.537	0.565
2016	211	Estimate	0.587	0.413
		SD	0.036	0.036
		Lo	0.527	0.354
		Hi	0.646	0.473
2017	147	Estimate	0.031	0.969
		SD	0.017	0.017
		Lo	0.008	0.937
		Hi	0.063	0.992

Appendix G. 6. Weekly stock proportion estimates (mean) of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-41/42 (Sumner Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2017.

SW	Sample Sizes				Reporting Group	mean	sd	CI 5%	CI 95%	PO
	Total	Genotyped	Aged (not genotyped)	Otolith Marked (not genotyped)						
25	300	105	137	58	Enhanced Tahltan	0.157	0.021	0.124	0.192	0.000
25					Enhanced Tuya	0.037	0.011	0.021	0.057	0.000
25					Non-Stikine	0.601	0.039	0.536	0.664	0.000
25					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.067	0.023	0.032	0.109	0.000
25					Wild Tahltan	0.138	0.030	0.092	0.190	0.000
26	300	160	80	60	Enhanced Tahltan	0.14	0.020	0.109	0.174	0.000
26					Enhanced Tuya	0.057	0.013	0.037	0.081	0.000
26					Non-Stikine	0.453	0.035	0.395	0.512	0.000
26					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.08	0.022	0.046	0.118	0.000
26					Wild Tahltan	0.27	0.030	0.220	0.320	0.000
27	320	171	95	54	Enhanced Tahltan	0.128	0.019	0.099	0.160	0.000
27					Enhanced Tuya	0.041	0.011	0.025	0.061	0.000
27					Non-Stikine	0.458	0.035	0.402	0.515	0.000
27					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.028	0.014	0.008	0.054	0.000
27					Wild Tahltan	0.344	0.032	0.292	0.398	0.000
28	300	163	96	41	Enhanced Tahltan	0.084	0.016	0.059	0.111	0.000
28					Enhanced Tuya	0.044	0.012	0.026	0.065	0.000
28					Non-Stikine	0.648	0.037	0.587	0.707	0.000
28					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.064	0.024	0.029	0.108	0.000
28					Wild Tahltan	0.160	0.026	0.119	0.205	0.000
29	300	144	143	13	Enhanced Tahltan	0.024	0.009	0.011	0.040	0.000
29					Enhanced Tuya	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.011	0.019
29					Non-Stikine	0.871	0.028	0.822	0.913	0.000
29					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.046	0.020	0.018	0.083	0.000
29					Wild Tahltan	0.055	0.018	0.028	0.088	0.000
30	120	100	17	3	Enhanced Tahltan	0.018	0.012	0.004	0.042	0.000
30					Enhanced Tuya	0.010	0.009	0.001	0.028	0.009
30					Non-Stikine	0.929	0.032	0.866	0.969	0.000
30					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.012	0.023	0.000	0.066	0.343
30					Wild Tahltan	0.030	0.016	0.009	0.061	0.000
31	300	107	184	9	Enhanced Tahltan	0.027	0.009	0.014	0.044	0.000
31					Enhanced Tuya	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.011	0.049
31					Non-Stikine	0.915	0.023	0.874	0.950	0.000
31					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.035	0.018	0.010	0.068	0.006
31					Wild Tahltan	0.019	0.012	0.004	0.043	0.000
32	300	110	177	13	Enhanced Tahltan	0.027	0.009	0.014	0.044	0.000
32					Enhanced Tuya	0.017	0.007	0.007	0.031	0.000
32					Non-Stikine	0.894	0.028	0.844	0.935	0.000
32					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.015	0.017	0.000	0.049	0.181
32					Wild Tahltan	0.046	0.019	0.019	0.082	0.000
33	300	108	181	11	Enhanced Tahltan	0.034	0.011	0.019	0.053	0.000
33					Enhanced Tuya	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.674
33					Non-Stikine	0.816	0.038	0.750	0.875	0.000
33					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.129	0.035	0.075	0.190	0.000
33					Wild Tahltan	0.020	0.014	0.004	0.046	0.000
34	300	107	188	5	Enhanced Tahltan	0.007	0.005	0.001	0.017	0.010
34					Enhanced Tuya	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.011	0.126
34					Non-Stikine	0.910	0.029	0.859	0.953	0.000
34					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.040	0.022	0.010	0.081	0.001
34					Wild Tahltan	0.038	0.018	0.013	0.072	0.000
35					Enhanced Tahltan	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.005	0.790
35	214	45	169	0	Enhanced Tuya	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.005	0.796
35					Non-Stikine	0.907	0.040	0.833	0.963	0.000
35					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.088	0.039	0.033	0.160	0.000
35					Wild Tahltan	0.003	0.008	0.000	0.017	0.637

Appendix G. 7. Weekly stock proportion estimates (mean) of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2017.

SW	Sample Sizes				Reporting Group	mean	sd	CI 5%	CI 95%	PO
	Total	Aged Genotyped	(not genotyped)	Otolith Marked (not genotyped)						
25	51	43	8	0	Enhanced Tahltan	0.004	0.009	0.000	0.020	0.597
25					Enhanced Tuya	0.004	0.009	0.000	0.020	0.604
25					Non-Stikine	0.902	0.043	0.823	0.961	0.000
25					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.087	0.040	0.031	0.163	0.000
25					Wild Tahltan	0.004	0.009	0.000	0.021	0.599
26	264	105	152	7	Enhanced Tahltan	0.016	0.008	0.006	0.030	0.000
26					Enhanced Tuya	0.012	0.007	0.003	0.025	0.000
26					Non-Stikine	0.951	0.021	0.911	0.979	0.000
26					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.020	0.018	0.000	0.055	0.118
26					Wild Tahltan	0.002	0.004	0.000	0.009	0.559
27	216	110	105	1	Enhanced Tahltan	0.006	0.005	0.000	0.016	0.032
27					Enhanced Tuya	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.005	0.626
27					Non-Stikine	0.969	0.019	0.933	0.992	0.000
27					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.014	0.015	0.000	0.043	0.144
27					Wild Tahltan	0.011	0.010	0.001	0.031	0.014
28	300	102	194	4	Enhanced Tahltan	0.007	0.005	0.001	0.017	0.001
28					Enhanced Tuya	0.007	0.005	0.001	0.017	0.001
28					Non-Stikine	0.980	0.011	0.960	0.993	0.000
28					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.003	0.006	0.000	0.016	0.469
28					Wild Tahltan	0.002	0.005	0.000	0.011	0.506
29	300	99	198	3	Enhanced Tahltan	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.604
29					Enhanced Tuya	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.602
29					Non-Stikine	0.987	0.016	0.953	1.000	0.000
29					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.009	0.015	0.000	0.043	0.352
29					Wild Tahltan	0.002	0.005	0.000	0.010	0.490
30	226	109	114	3	Enhanced Tahltan	0.010	0.001	0.926	0.061	0.002
30					Enhanced Tuya	0.006	0.002	0.023	0.022	0.004
30					Non-Stikine	0.002	0.000	0.885	0.029	0.000
30					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.022	0.004	0.961	0.101	0.009
30					Wild Tahltan	0.001	0.617	0.000	0.000	0.544
31	73	69	4	0	Enhanced Tahltan	0.003	0.003	0.923	0.027	0.045
31					Enhanced Tuya	0.006	0.006	0.036	0.026	0.025
31					Non-Stikine	0.000	0.000	0.857	0.000	0.013
31					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.014	0.014	0.973	0.077	0.092
31					Wild Tahltan	0.524	0.521	0.000	0.121	0.000
32	300	110	188	2	Enhanced Tahltan	0.007	0.001	0.963	0.027	0.002
32					Enhanced Tuya	0.005	0.001	0.018	0.017	0.004
32					Non-Stikine	0.001	0.000	0.931	0.002	0.000
32					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.017	0.003	0.989	0.058	0.009
32					Wild Tahltan	0.001	0.615	0.000	0.025	0.512
33	268	97	171	0	Enhanced Tahltan	0.001	0.001	0.934	0.062	0.002
33					Enhanced Tuya	0.002	0.002	0.028	0.027	0.004
33					Non-Stikine	0.000	0.000	0.884	0.023	0.000
33					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.004	0.004	0.975	0.111	0.010
33					Wild Tahltan	0.678	0.677	0.000	0.004	0.566
34/35	125	60	64	1	Enhanced Tahltan	0.004	0.006	0.000	0.017	0.365
34/35					Enhanced Tuya	0.018	0.014	0.002	0.046	0.012
34/35					Non-Stikine	0.958	0.027	0.907	0.990	0.000
34/35					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.014	0.020	0.000	0.057	0.222
34/35					Wild Tahltan	0.006	0.009	0.000	0.025	0.311

Appendix G. 8. Weekly stock proportion estimates (mean) of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 108 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2017.

SW	Sample Sizes				Reporting Group	mean	sd	CI 5%	CI 95%	P0
	Total	Aged Genotyped	(not genotyped)	Otolith Marked (not genotyped)						
26	370	89	124	157	Enhanced Tahltan	0.339	0.026	0.297	0.383	0.000
26					Enhanced Tuya	0.094	0.016	0.069	0.122	0.000
26					Non-Stikine	0.030	0.014	0.012	0.055	0.000
26					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.124	0.025	0.086	0.167	0.000
26					Wild Tahltan	0.412	0.032	0.359	0.465	0.000
27	376	221	49	106	Enhanced Tahltan	0.232	0.022	0.197	0.269	0.000
27					Enhanced Tuya	0.060	0.012	0.041	0.082	0.000
27					Non-Stikine	0.116	0.018	0.088	0.146	0.000
27					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.181	0.022	0.147	0.218	0.000
27					Wild Tahltan	0.410	0.027	0.366	0.455	0.000
28	520	178	216	126	Enhanced Tahltan	0.172	0.017	0.144	0.200	0.000
28					Enhanced Tuya	0.055	0.010	0.040	0.073	0.000
28					Non-Stikine	0.179	0.024	0.142	0.219	0.000
28					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.312	0.029	0.265	0.359	0.000
28					Wild Tahltan	0.282	0.027	0.237	0.328	0.000
29	520	137	291	92	Enhanced Tahltan	0.096	0.013	0.076	0.119	0.000
29					Enhanced Tuya	0.042	0.008	0.030	0.057	0.000
29					Non-Stikine	0.125	0.025	0.087	0.168	0.000
29					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.539	0.034	0.483	0.594	0.000
29					Wild Tahltan	0.197	0.028	0.153	0.245	0.000
30	422	10	255	57	Enhanced Tahltan	0.109	0.015	0.085	0.135	0.000
30					Enhanced Tuya	0.017	0.006	0.008	0.028	0.000
30					Non-Stikine	0.215	0.030	0.168	0.266	0.000
30					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.463	0.034	0.407	0.518	0.000
30					Wild Tahltan	0.196	0.033	0.144	0.254	0.000
31	250	92	115	43	Enhanced Tahltan	0.130	0.022	0.096	0.167	0.000
31					Enhanced Tuya	0.048	0.014	0.027	0.074	0.000
31					Non-Stikine	0.100	0.030	0.055	0.153	0.000
31					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.487	0.044	0.415	0.560	0.000
31					Wild Tahltan	0.235	0.038	0.175	0.298	0.000
32	278	69	172	37	Enhanced Tahltan	0.102	0.018	0.073	0.133	0.000
32					Enhanced Tuya	0.026	0.009	0.013	0.043	0.000
32					Non-Stikine	0.245	0.040	0.182	0.313	0.000
32					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.436	0.047	0.358	0.512	0.000
32					Wild Tahltan	0.191	0.043	0.126	0.265	0.000
33-35	274	68	192	14	Enhanced Tahltan	0.042	0.016	0.397	0.482	0.063
33-35					Enhanced Tuya	0.016	0.013	0.041	0.040	0.026
33-35					Non-Stikine	0.022	0.005	0.324	0.420	0.027
33-35					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.071	0.041	0.459	0.549	0.109
33-35					Wild Tahltan	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Appendix G. 9. Weekly stock proportion estimates (mean) of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 111 traditional commercial drift gillnet fishery by week, 2017.

SW	Sample Sizes				Reporting Group	mean	sd	CI 5%	CI 95%	PO
	Total	Genotyped	(not genotyped)	Otolith Marked						
25	200	94	94	12	Enhanced King Salmon	0.055	0.016	0.031	0.084	0.000
25					Enhanced Snettisham	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.811
25					Enhanced Stikine	0.006	0.005	0.000	0.016	0.063
25					Enhanced Tatsamenie	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.803
25					Other	0.022	0.015	0.004	0.051	0.001
25					Speel Wild	0.002	0.004	0.000	0.009	0.718
25					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.460	0.045	0.385	0.533	0.000
25					Taku Lakes	0.453	0.045	0.380	0.528	0.000
25					Tatsamenie Wild	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.006	0.757
26	397	93	282	22	Enhanced King Salmon	0.051	0.011	0.034	0.070	0.000
26					Enhanced Snettisham	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.008	0.070
26					Enhanced Stikine	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.008	0.073
26					Enhanced Tatsamenie	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.812
26					Other	0.012	0.011	0.001	0.034	0.017
26					Speel Wild	0.002	0.005	0.000	0.010	0.665
26					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.299	0.037	0.240	0.361	0.000
26					Taku Lakes	0.630	0.038	0.566	0.691	0.000
26					Tatsamenie Wild	0.001	0.004	0.000	0.007	0.695
26					Enhanced King Salmon	0.008	0.004	0.002	0.016	0.000
27	414	124	214	76	Enhanced Snettisham	0.170	0.017	0.143	0.199	0.000
27					Enhanced Stikine	0.005	0.004	0.001	0.012	0.002
27					Enhanced Tatsamenie	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.008	0.033
27					Other	0.149	0.027	0.106	0.194	0.000
27					Speel Wild	0.009	0.011	0.000	0.032	0.221
27					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.282	0.033	0.228	0.338	0.000
27					Taku Lakes	0.344	0.032	0.292	0.397	0.000
27					Tatsamenie Wild	0.030	0.015	0.010	0.057	0.000
28	606	168	242	196	Enhanced King Salmon	0.013	0.005	0.006	0.021	0.000
28					Enhanced Snettisham	0.254	0.015	0.229	0.279	0.000
28					Enhanced Stikine	0.011	0.004	0.005	0.018	0.000
28					Enhanced Tatsamenie	0.030	0.007	0.019	0.043	0.000
28					Other	0.045	0.012	0.026	0.066	0.000
28					Speel Wild	0.008	0.009	0.000	0.026	0.145
28					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.356	0.028	0.310	0.402	0.000
28					Taku Lakes	0.203	0.025	0.164	0.245	0.000
28					Tatsamenie Wild	0.081	0.018	0.054	0.111	0.000
29	800	252	282	266	Enhanced King Salmon	0.010	0.004	0.004	0.018	0.000
29					Enhanced Snettisham	0.197	0.013	0.176	0.220	0.000
29					Enhanced Stikine	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.011	0.000
29					Enhanced Tatsamenie	0.032	0.007	0.021	0.045	0.000
29					Other	0.034	0.012	0.016	0.055	0.000
29					Speel Wild	0.013	0.009	0.001	0.030	0.015
29					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.350	0.026	0.307	0.393	0.000
29					Taku Lakes	0.168	0.021	0.133	0.204	0.000
29					Tatsamenie Wild	0.152	0.021	0.158	0.227	0.000
30	732	297	126	309	Enhanced King Salmon	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.450
30					Enhanced Snettisham	0.325	0.018	0.297	0.355	0.000
30					Enhanced Stikine	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.006	0.004
30					Enhanced Tatsamenie	0.042	0.008	0.029	0.056	0.000
30					Other	0.012	0.006	0.003	0.022	0.000
30					Speel Wild	0.011	0.007	0.001	0.023	0.007
30					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.262	0.020	0.229	0.296	0.000
30					Taku Lakes	0.059	0.011	0.042	0.079	0.000
30					Tatsamenie Wild	0.287	0.020	0.254	0.320	0.000
31	600	328	40	323	Enhanced King Salmon	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.418
31					Enhanced Snettisham	0.315	0.019	0.285	0.347	0.000
31					Enhanced Stikine	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.425
31					Enhanced Tatsamenie	0.054	0.009	0.039	0.070	0.000
31					Other	0.012	0.005	0.005	0.022	0.000
31					Speel Wild	0.027	0.008	0.015	0.041	0.000
31					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.227	0.019	0.197	0.258	0.000
31					Taku Lakes	0.051	0.010	0.035	0.068	0.000
31					Tatsamenie Wild	0.313	0.020	0.280	0.346	0.000
32	600	256	61	283	Enhanced King Salmon	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.418
32					Enhanced Snettisham	0.315	0.019	0.285	0.347	0.000
32					Enhanced Stikine	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.425
32					Enhanced Tatsamenie	0.054	0.009	0.039	0.070	0.000
32					Other	0.012	0.005	0.005	0.022	0.000
32					Speel Wild	0.027	0.008	0.015	0.041	0.000
32					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.227	0.019	0.197	0.258	0.000
32					Taku Lakes	0.051	0.010	0.035	0.068	0.000
32					Tatsamenie Wild	0.313	0.020	0.280	0.346	0.000
33	450	188	53	209	Enhanced King Salmon	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.480
33					Enhanced Snettisham	0.449	0.021	0.415	0.484	0.000
33					Enhanced Stikine	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.004	0.482
33					Enhanced Tatsamenie	0.061	0.011	0.045	0.079	0.000
33					Other	0.005	0.005	0.000	0.015	0.010
33					Speel Wild	0.033	0.011	0.017	0.054	0.000
33					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.143	0.018	0.114	0.173	0.000
33					Taku Lakes	0.026	0.009	0.013	0.043	0.000
33					Tatsamenie Wild	0.281	0.020	0.248	0.315	0.000
34	600	215	110	275	Enhanced King Salmon	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.004	0.022
34					Enhanced Snettisham	0.366	0.020	0.333	0.398	0.000
34					Enhanced Stikine	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.006	0.013
34					Enhanced Tatsamenie	0.080	0.011	0.062	0.099	0.000
34					Other	0.008	0.005	0.002	0.018	0.000
34					Speel Wild	0.032	0.010	0.018	0.050	0.000
34					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.123	0.016	0.096	0.151	0.000
34					Taku Lakes	0.012	0.007	0.003	0.025	0.000
34					Tatsamenie Wild	0.375	0.022	0.339	0.412	0.000
35	200	117	21	62	Enhanced King Salmon	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.685
35					Enhanced Snettisham	0.200	0.028	0.155	0.247	0.000
35					Enhanced Stikine	0.006	0.005	0.000	0.016	0.012
35					Enhanced Tatsamenie	0.105	0.021	0.072	0.142	0.000
35					Other	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.004	0.670
35					Speel Wild	0.024	0.013	0.007	0.050	0.000
35					Stikine/Taku Mainstem	0.110	0.025	0.071	0.154	0.000
35					Taku Lakes	0.005	0.006	0.000	0.018	0.218
35					Tatsamenie Wild	0.549	0.036	0.489	0.608	0.000