

**PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION JOINT
TRANSBOUNDARY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE**

**ESTIMATES OF TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER SALMON
PRODUCTION, HARVEST AND ESCAPEMENT
AND A REVIEW OF JOINT
ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES IN 2006**

REPORT TCTR (08)-3

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ACRONYMS

ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
AF	Aboriginal Fishery
CAFN	Champagne Aishihik First Nation
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)
IHN	Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis (a virus which infects sockeye salmon)
LCM	Latent Class Model
MEF	Mid-Eye-Fork (fish length measurement)
POH	Post-Orbital-Hyperal (fish length measurement)
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
SMM	Stikine Management Model
SPA	Scale Pattern Analysis
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
TRTFN	Taku River Tlingit First Nation
TBR	Transboundary River
TTC	Transboundary Technical Committee
YSC	Yukon Salmon Committee

CALENDAR OF STATISTICAL WEEKS

Week	Date		Week	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

Estimates of harvests and escapements of Pacific salmon returning to the transboundary Stikine, Taku, and Alsek Rivers for 2006 are presented and compared with historical patterns. Average, unless stated differently, refers to the 1996-2005 average. Relevant information pertaining to the management of appropriate U.S. and Canadian fisheries is presented and the use of inseason management models is discussed. Results from transboundary river sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* enhancement projects are also reviewed.

Stikine River

The 2006 Stikine River sockeye run is estimated at 269,000 fish, of which approximately 177,000 fish were harvested in various fisheries including test fisheries. An estimated 91,000 Stikine River fish escaped to spawn, including 10,000 fish that migrated to the Tuya River block and were not harvested. The run and harvest were above average. The Tahltan Lake sockeye escapement of 54,000 fish was above the upper bound of the goal range (18,000 to 30,000 fish). The estimated U.S. commercial catch of Stikine River sockeye salmon in Districts 106 and 108, including the Stikine River subsistence fishery, was 75,000 fish. The Canadian inriver commercial and aboriginal fishery catches were 96,000 and 5,000, fish, respectively. The inriver test fishery harvested 900 sockeye salmon and there was no marine test fishery in 2006. The Stikine Management Model (SMM) predicted a run substantially more than the preseason forecast throughout the course of the fishery. Weekly inseason model projections ranged from 236,000 to 325,000 sockeye salmon; the final inseason model prediction was 298,000 fish, with a total allowable catch (TAC) of 250,000 fish. Based on the postseason run size estimates and TAC calculations of 104,000 Stikine River fish for each country, Canada harvested 97% and the U.S. harvested 72% of their respective TACs. Broodstock collection and otolith sampling removed 3,400 and 400 sockeye salmon respectively from the escapement to Tahltan Lake leaving a spawning escapement of 50,000 fish. The estimated spawning escapement of 28,000 mainstem Stikine River sockeye salmon was within the goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish for this stock group.

The 2006 Stikine River Chinook *O. tshawytscha* run is estimated at 67,000 large fish, of which approximately 43,000 fish were harvested in various fisheries. An estimated 24,000 Stikine River fish escaped to spawn, above the 2005 escapement goal of 21,000 large Chinook salmon. The run and harvest were also above the averages. The Little Tahltan River Chinook escapement of 4,000 fish was at the 2005 escapement goal of 4,000 fish and within the upper bound of the goal range (2,700 to 5,300 fish). The estimated U.S. commercial catch of Stikine River Chinook salmon in Districts 106 and 108 gillnet, troll, subsistence, and sport fisheries was 27,000 fish. The Canadian commercial, aboriginal, and sport fisheries catches totaled 16,000 fish. There were no inriver or marine test fisheries for Chinook salmon in 2006. The Stikine Chinook Management Model (SCMM) was persistent throughout the course of the fishery in predicting a total run size larger than the preseason forecast of 61,000 fish. Weekly

inseason run projections from the model ranged from 65,000 to 74,000 Chinook salmon. The weekly mark-recapture estimates ranged from 80,700 to 84,500 fish. The final inseason model prediction was 74,000 fish (both U.S. and Canada), with an AC of 51,600 fish. Managers used both the mark-recapture and model estimates to generate inseason estimates after week 24. Based on the postseason mark-recapture terminal run size estimate of 66,000 and AC calculations of 19,700 Stikine River fish for the Canada and 30,000 large Chinook salmon for the U.S., Canada harvested 80% and the U.S. harvested 94% of their respective ACs.

The 2006 run size of Stikine River coho salmon cannot be quantified. The U.S. marine harvest of Stikine River coho salmon *O. kisutch* is also unknown since there is no stock identification program for this species. Mixed stock coho harvest in Districts 106 and 108 were 69,000 and 34,000 fish, respectively. Alaskan hatchery fish comprised approximately 32% of the coho harvest from the two districts. The Canadian inriver coho catch of 100 fish was below average. The aerial survey count of 2,000 fish from six index sites combined was below average.

Taku River

The postseason estimate of the 2006 Taku River sockeye run is 233,000 fish, including an estimated catch of 87,000 fish and an above-border spawning escapement of 146,000 sockeye salmon. The run size was below average while the escapement was above average and above the goal range of 71,000 to 80,000 fish. An estimated 65,000 Taku River sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 111 commercial fishery, below the average of 110,000 fish, and an estimated 800 sockeye salmon were harvested in the U.S. inriver personal use fishery. Canadian inriver commercial and aboriginal fishery harvests included 21,000 and 100 sockeye salmon, respectively, and were below average. The U.S. harvested an estimated 42% of the TAC and Canada harvested an estimated 13% of the TAC.

The harvest of large Chinook salmon in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River was 7,400 fish, above average and the second year with a directed Chinook fishery. The Canadian aboriginal fishery in the Taku River harvested 200 large Chinook salmon. District 111 mixed stock drift gillnet fishery harvest of 11,000 Chinook salmon was above average and also the second year of a directed Chinook fishery. Approximately 5% of the harvest was estimated to be of Alaska hatchery origin. The above border spawning escapement estimated from the mark-recapture program is 42,000 fish.

The estimated above border run of Taku River coho salmon in 2006 is 134,000 fish, which is above average. The Canadian inriver commercial harvest included 9,000 coho salmon, twice the average. After upriver Canadian harvest and test fishery catches are subtracted from the inriver run, the above-border spawning escapement is estimated at 122,000 coho salmon, which exceeds the minimum escapement goal of 38,000 fish. The U.S. harvest of 60,000 coho salmon in the District 111 mixed stock fishery was more than twice the average. Alaskan hatcheries contributed an estimated 3% of the District 111 harvest, or 2,000 fish.

The harvest of 185,000 pink salmon *O. gorbuscha* in District 111 was nearly twice the average. A total of 400 pink salmon were retained in the Canadian commercial inriver fishery in 2006. The Taku River pink escapement was likely above average as evidenced by the fish wheel catch and release of 22,000 fish which is 60% above average.

The catch of chum salmon *O. keta* in the District 111 fishery was 382,000 fish; composed of 374,000 summer run fish (prior to mid-August) and 8,000 fall run fish. The summer chum harvest, primarily Alaskan hatchery stocks, was the third highest on record. The fall chum harvest, composed of wild Taku River and Port Snettisham stocks, was above average. There was non-retention of chum salmon in the Canadian inriver fishery and the reported catch was 0 fish in 2006. Although spawning escapement is not known the Canyon Island fish wheel catch of 466 chum salmon was above average.

Alsek River

The Alsek River sockeye harvest of 10,000 fish in the U.S. commercial fishery was below average. The Canadian inriver harvest of 1,300 sockeye salmon was average. The Klukshu River weir count of 13,500 sockeye salmon was average and within the goal range of 7,500 to 15,000 fish. The count of 250 early run sockeye salmon (count through August 15) was the third lowest on record, however the overall migration was late and some of the early run may have been ascribed to the late run. The late run count of 13,000 fish was above average.

The Chinook run to the Alsek River appeared to be below average. The U.S. Dry Bay catch of 500 large Chinook salmon was below average. The combined Canadian sport and aboriginal fishery catch of 17 Chinook salmon was below the average of 500 fish and the lowest on record. The 570 Chinook salmon counted through the Klukshu River weir was the lowest on record and the spawning escapement was below the goal range of 1,100 to 2,300 Chinook salmon.

Current stock assessment programs prevent an accurate comparison of the Alsek River coho run with historical runs. The U.S. Dry Bay catch of 700 coho salmon was below average, no catches were recorded for the Canadian inriver aboriginal and recreational fishery. The operation of the Klukshu weir does not provide a complete enumeration of coho salmon into this system since it is removed before the run is over; however, it does provide an annual index. The count of 400 coho salmon was below the average.

Enhancement

Eggs and milt were collected from the year 2006 sockeye escapements at Tahltan and Tatsamenie Lakes. A total of 4.4 million eggs were collected at Tahltan Lake. At Tatsamenie Lake, 4.8 million eggs were collected for the hatchery.

Outplants of 2005 brood year sockeye fry in May and June 2006 included, 1.3 million fry into Tahltan Lake, 2.1 million fry into Tuya Lake, and 1.5 million fry into Tatsamenie

Lake. Green-egg to planted-fry survivals were 71%, 78%, and 81% for the Tahltan, Tuya and Tatsamenie outplants, respectively. Survival to emergence was about average.

The egg incubation and thermal marking program was continued at Snettisham Hatchery in 2006. Snettisham hatchery is operated by DIPAC (Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.), a private aquaculture organization in Juneau. A co-operative agreement between ADF&G and DIPAC provides for Snettisham hatchery to serve the needs of the joint TBR enhancement projects.

Adult sockeye otoliths were processed inseason by the ADF&G otolith lab to estimate the weekly contribution of fish from US/Canada fry-planting programs to the District 106, 108, and 111 drift gillnet fisheries and to Canadian commercial fisheries in the Stikine and Taku Rivers. Contribution estimates of planted fish to Alaskan harvest were 31,000 Tahltan and 10,000 Tuya fish to District 106 and 108 combined, and 2,200 Tatsamenie fish to District 111. Estimates of contributions to Canadian fisheries included 42,000 Tahltan and 18,000 Tuya fish to Stikine River fisheries and 800 fish to the Taku River fisheries.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents estimates of the 2006 catch and escapement data for Pacific salmon runs to the transboundary Stikine, Taku, and Alsek Rivers and discusses management actions taken during the season. Catch and effort data are presented by management week (U.S. statistical week), hereafter referred to as 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 Transboundary Technical Committee (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: Pacific Salmon Commission TTC, *2006 Salmon Management and Enhancement Plans for the Stikine, Taku and Alsek Rivers TCTR (07)-1, April 2007*.

Run reconstruction analyses are conducted on the sockeye and Chinook runs to the Stikine and Taku Rivers and for coho runs to the Taku River for the purpose of evaluating the stocks and the fisheries managed for these stocks. No estimates of marine catch are made for Alaskan fisheries outside of District 106 and 108 for Stikine River sockeye stocks, District 111 for Taku River sockeye stocks and Sub-district 182-30 & 31 for Alsek River stocks.

STIKINE RIVER

Stikine River salmon are harvested by U.S. commercial drift gillnet fisheries in Alaskan Districts 106 and 108, by Canadian commercial gillnet fisheries located in the lower and upper Stikine River, and by a Canadian aboriginal fishery in the upper portion of the river (Figure 1). In addition, Canadian terminal area fisheries are operated in the lower Tuya River and/or at Tahltan Lake when escapements are estimated to include excess salmon to spawning requirements (ESSR). A small sport fishery also exists in the Canadian sections of the Stikine River drainage. In 1995, a United States personal use fishery was established in the lower Stikine River; no catches 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 subsistence fishery was opened in 2004. Additional catches of unknown quantity are taken in U.S. troll and seine fisheries and in sport fisheries near Wrangell and Petersburg. In 1996, the spring experimental troll area in the District 110 portion of Frederick Sound was expanded to target hatchery Chinook salmon; four previous areas were combined into one large area that also included previously unopened waters. This area was the same in 2003. In 1993 the 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.

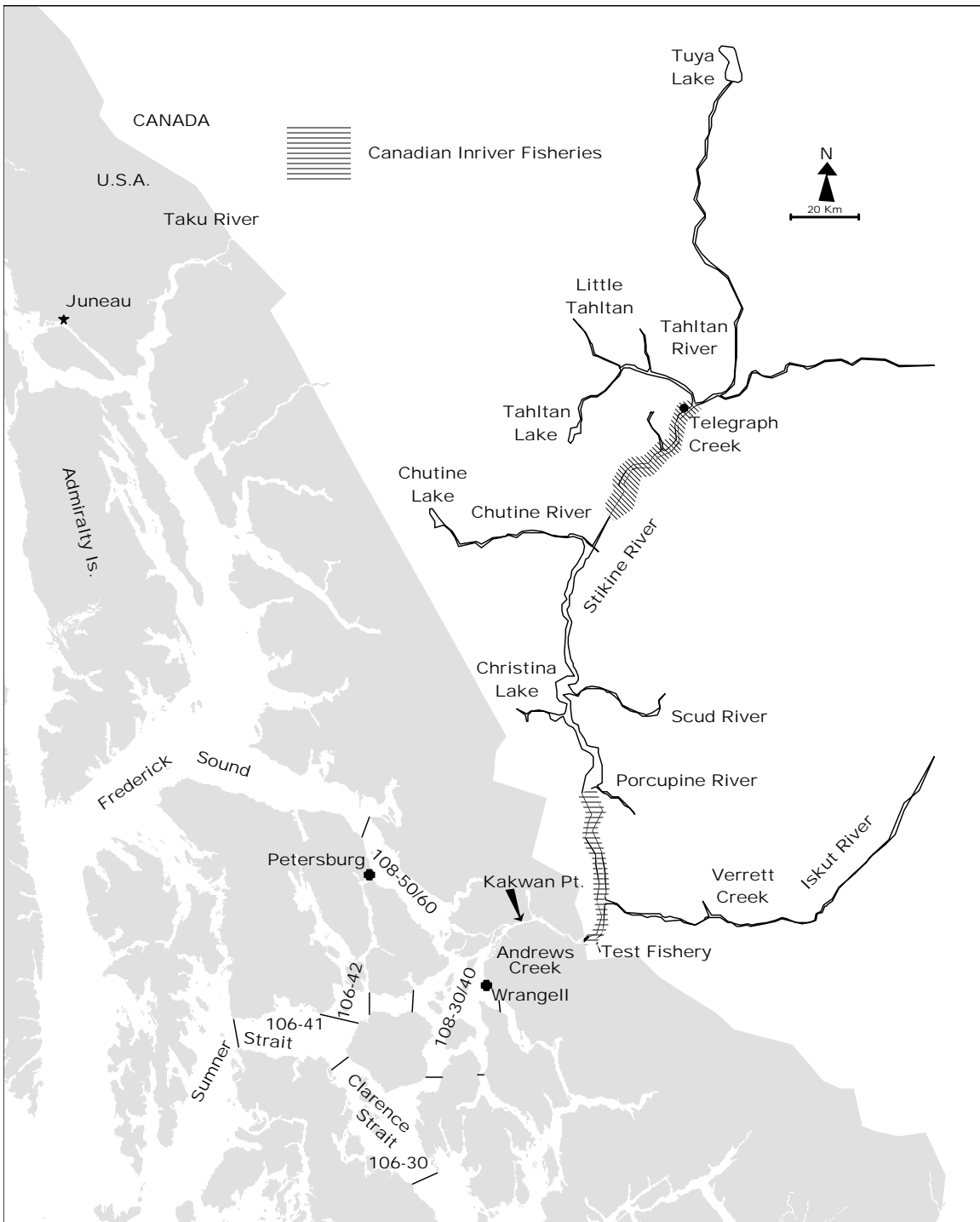


Figure 1. The Stikine River and principal U.S. and Canadian fishing areas.

Harvest Regulations and the Joint Management Model

Negotiations between Canada and the United States to replace expired portions of Annex IV, Chapter 1 of the PST resulted in the following arrangements for Stikine River salmon which are expected to be in place through 2008. Highlights of the most recent round of the PSC negotiations held in Portland, Oregon in February 2005 included: an agreement for new directed fisheries on Stikine River Chinook stocks; an agreement on a US subsistence fishery on Chinook and coho stocks within the US section of the Stikine River; and, an agreement to ensure the US deliver 1,000 additional coho salmon to the Canadian fishery. Details of the February 2005 agreement including harvest share provisions have been incorporated into the Transboundary Annex (Annex IV) of the PST and can be found at: <http://www.psc.org/pubs/treaty.pdf>.

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 run projection models. The nascent SCMM served as the principal management tool governing weekly fishing regimes for the new directed Stikine River Chinook fisheries. The SMM was used in management of the sockeye fisheries. Both models were complemented inseason with concurrent Chinook and sockeye mark-capture studies.

Chinook Salmon

The SCMM model is based on the linear regression (correlation) between weekly cumulative catch per unit effort (CPUE) of large Chinook salmon observed at the tagging site and total run size based on mark-recapture studies conducted in 1996-2005. Most of the CPUE and run size data sets are significantly correlated. Inseason model estimates were available commencing week 20 (May 14-20). Mark-recapture estimates based on the cumulative ratio of tagged-to-untagged fish observed in the inriver commercial fishery were also generated commencing in week 20. In order to honor 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 Canadian guideline harvests were derived from historical run timing data from the 2005 inriver commercial fishery and the 2000-2003 inriver test fisheries. The U.S. guidelines were derived from historical run timing in District 108 (1969-1973 and 2005) and historical CPUE from the Kakwan Point tagging site, delayed one week (1996-2004) and the 2001-2003 average CPUE from the Canadian Chinook test fishery delayed one week.

The preseason Chinook forecast was used during weeks 18 through week 20. After week 20, inseason forecasts of total run size and AC were used to assist in determining weekly fishing plans (Table 1). After week 20, mark-capture estimates were generated to complement the SCMM estimate; the average run size generated from the mark-recapture estimates and the SCMM were used to project inseason run size in some weeks. The weekly inputs to the model included: the catch and effort data from Kakwan Point, the District 108 sport, troll, and drift gillnet catch. The Canadian sport and gillnet catches

were also added to the model. Weekly guideline quotas were established in District 108 and Canada based on the historical run timing curves mentioned above.

Table 1. Stikine River large Chinook run size based on a model (SCMM) and mark-recapture estimates, weekly AC, and weekly catch estimates from the District 108 drift gillnet, sport, and troll fisheries and the Canadian gillnet and sport fisheries, 2006.

Stat Week	Start Date	Total Run		TAC		Estimated Harvest	
		Estimate	Method	Total	Weekly	Weekly	Cum.
Canada Estimates							
18	30-Apr	60,600	pre season	15,900			
19	7-May	60,600	pre season	15,900	141	150	150
20	14-May	60,600	pre season	15,900	621	992	1,142
21	21-May	69,273	model<25%	18,700	1,320	908	2,049
22	28-May	73,939	model	20,400	1,709	1,189	3,238
23	4-Jun	64,752	model	17,600	2,069	1,674	4,912
24	11-Jun	64,864	model	17,300	2,374	1,106	6,018
25	18-Jun	70,000	avg m-r/mod	19,000	2,723	4,809	10,827
26	25-Jun	61,000	avg m-r/mod	15,900	1,606	2,656	13,484
27	2-Jul	73,100	avg m-r/mod	20,100	2,030	1,280	14,764
28	9-Jul	67,300	avg m-r/mod	18,000	910	694	15,457
29	16-Jul	73,950	avg m-r/mod	20,400	409	318	15,776
Postseason Final		66,952	m-r (strat.)	19,700			15,782
U.S. Estimates							
18	30-Apr	60,600	pre season	14,575	350	363	363
19	7-May	60,600	pre season	14,575	880	912	1,422
20	14-May	60,600	pre season	14,575	1,145	1,300	3,504
21	21-May	69,272	model<25%	24,762	2,894	3,200	7,006
22	28-May	74,000	model	27,835	4,137	4,200	11,821
23	4-Jun	65,782	model	22,493	3,768	4,700	17,493
24	11-Jun	64,000	model	21,335	3,517	4,500	22,464
25	18-Jun	70,000	avg m-r/mod	25,235	2,735	4,300	27,600
26	25-Jun	61,000	avg m-r/mod	19,385	1,379	600	27,020
27	2-Jul	73,000	avg m-r/mod	27,185	1,172	1,200	28,238
28	9-Jul	67,300	avg m-r/mod	23,480	211	900	28,477
29	16-Jul	75,000	avg m-r/mod	28,485	217	90	28,212
Postseason Final		66,952	m-r (strat.)	30,000			26,771

The preseason forecast for the terminal Stikine River Chinook run was approximately 60,600 large fish (Table 1), which indicated a run size characterized as well above average. Joint Canadian and U.S. inseason predictions of terminal run size ranged from 61,000 to 75,000 Chinook salmon (Table 1). Managers used the daily catch and effort data transmitted from the Kakwan Point tagging site to make daily run projections. Joint weekly run size estimates were calculated late in the current week (Thursday or Friday) and were used to set the following week's fishery openings. Managers used both the weekly mark-recapture and SCMM estimates after week 24 (June 11-17) to make weekly management plans. (note: In general, both U.S. and Canadian managers sensed that the SCMM underestimated the run after week 24, while the mark-recapture estimates overestimated the run size after week 24. From week 25 through week 29 the average of the two estimates was adopted.) All projections generated by the joint SCMM and the mark-recapture study indicated an above average run. Based on mark-recapture data collected from the inriver commercial fishery and stratified by weeks, the final postseason terminal run size estimate for Stikine Chinook salmon was 66,952 large

Chinook salmon, close to the final inseason estimate of ~74,000 large fish, and above the preseason forecast of 60,600 large Chinook salmon (Table 1). The 2006 Little Tahltan escapement of 3,860 large Chinook salmon represents approximate 16% of the total inriver escapement of 24,399 fish, compared to an average of 20% of the total inriver escapement.

Sockeye Salmon

The SMM was upgraded to provide inseason projections of the total Stikine River sockeye run as well as the following components of the run: the Tahltan stock (wild and planted combined); the planted Tuya stock; and the mainstem stocks. The model for 2006 was based on CPUE data from 1985 to 2005 from the Alaska District 106 fishery and the Canadian commercial fishery in the lower river and from 1986 to 2004 from the lower Stikine River test fishery. Linear regression was used to predict run size from cumulative CPUE for each week of the fisheries beginning in week 25 for District 106 and week 26 for the inriver fisheries. As in 1999-2005, the intercept was forced to be zero in order to correct for a tendency to overestimate the run size in the early weeks during years of low abundance. Each CPUE and run size data set is significantly correlated.

Initially in 2006 the inriver test fishery CPUE data was slated to be the primary data from which inseason projections of sockeye run size would be generated; however, the CPUE from the commercial fishery was used instead due to the extended fishery openings which resulted in limited or absent test fishing activity. Calculations for the lower Stikine River commercial CPUE excluded catch and effort data from the Flood Glacier area, i.e., the new area introduced in 1997 and fished through the 2000 season and again opened in 2004-2006. In addition, 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, only one net per license was permitted, while in 1996-1999 and 2005-2006 two nets per license were allowed. It is estimated that the second net increased the catch and CPUE by approximately 25%.

In 2006, the preseason forecasts were used for fishery management during weeks 24 through 27. After week 27, inseason forecasts of total run size and TAC, produced by the SMM and based on CPUE data in the lower river commercial fishery, were used to assist in determining weekly fishing plans (Table 2). The weekly inputs to the model included: the catch, effort and stock composition (proportion Tahltan/Tuya from egg diameters, proportion planted Tuya from thermal mark analyses of otoliths) in the Canadian lower river test (when in operation) and commercial fisheries; the upper river catch in the aboriginal fishery (AF) and upper river commercial fishery; the catch, effort and assumed stock composition in Subdistrict 106-41 (Sumner Strait); and, the catch and assumed stock composition in District 108 and Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait). Preliminary results of thermal mark analyses were available inseason for the marine and lower river fisheries to account for Tuya production in the model and reduce the risk of overestimating the TAC of Tahltan sockeye salmon.

Table 2. Weekly forecasts of run size and total allowable catch for Stikine River sockeye salmon as estimated inseason by the Stikine Management Model, 2006.

Stat. Week	Start Date	Forecast Run Size	TAC			Cumulative Catches ^a	
			Total	U.S.	Canada	U.S.	Canada
Model runs generated by Canada							
26	25-Jun	179,179	122,962	61,481	61,481	19,811	1,981
27	2-Jul	179,179	122,962	61,481	61,481	39,735	33,962
28	9-Jul	246,960	187,964	93,982	93,982	61,291	64,356
29	16-Jul	238,207	178,954	89,477	89,477	71,877	88,510
30	23-Jul	323,988	264,572	132,286	132,286	75,595	93,662
31	30-Jul	305,923	246,618	123,309	123,309	77,070	99,915
32	6-Aug	290,950	231,570	115,785	115,785	77,861	101,350
33	13-Aug	339,169	280,196	140,098	140,098	78,839	101,410
Model runs generated by the U.S.							
25	18-Jun	179,179	122,940	61,470	61,470	5,380	
26	25-Jun	179,179	122,940	61,470	61,470	10,002	139
27	2-Jul	179,179	122,940	61,470	61,470	30,510	4,435
28	9-Jul	235,703	177,170	88,585	88,585	56,621	39,872
29	16-Jul	275,135	215,443	107,772	107,772	67,565	67,924
30	23-Jul	324,941	282,890	141,445	141,445	74,388	89,636
31	30-Jul	286,251	236,848	118,424	118,424	75,342	91,855
32	6-Aug	291,550	245,189	122,594	122,594	78,203	101,350
33	13-Aug	298,499	249,520	124,760	124,760	78,552	101,400
Postseason estimate (from Table 3).							
		268,584	208,684	104,342	104,342	74,816	101,405

^a does not include test fishery catches

Initially, average stock proportions in District 106 and 108 catches, from historical postseason scale pattern analysis (SPA), were assumed for weekly catches; the averages used each week depended upon whether the run was judged to be below average, average, or above average. The planted Tahltan and Tuya stock proportions were subsequently adjusted inseason based on the analysis of otolith samples taken in Districts 106 and 108. The weekly estimate of Tuya fish in District 106-41 and 108 was added to the historical proportion of Tahltan fish in the SMM since this stock was not present in the historical database.

The preseason forecast for the Stikine River sockeye run was approximately 179,179 fish (Table 2), which indicated an average size run. The forecast included approximately 74,400 natural Tahltan sockeye salmon, 50,600 planted Tahltan fish, 2,170 planted Tuya sockeye salmon, and 51,957 mainstem fish. Canadian inseason predictions of total run ranged from 247,000 to 339,200 sockeye salmon; U.S. forecasts ranged from 235,000 to 325,000 (Table 2). All inseason forecasts indicated an above average run. Differences in U.S. and Canadian weekly predictions are due only to different catch data inputs being used for the updates. Unlike previous years, the postseason estimates of run size and TAC are, in general, lower than those used inseason for management (Table 2, 3).

U.S. Fisheries

The 2006 drift gillnet harvest in District 106 included 1,737 large Chinook, 211 jack Chinook, 91,980 sockeye, 69,015 coho, 149,907 pink, and 268,436 chum salmon

Table 3. Terminal run reconstruction for Stikine River sockeye salmon, 2006.

	Tahltan	Main	Total	Tuya	Tahltan		Total Stikine	All Planted	All Wild
					Wild	Planted			
Escapement ^a	53,855	27,603	81,458	9,977	27,896	25,959	91,435	35,936	55,499
ESSR Catch ^b	0			0			0	0	0
Biological Samples	400		400	0	206	194	400	194	206
Broodstock	3,403		3,403		1,757	1,646	3,403	1,646	1,757
Natural Spawning Excess ^c	50,052	27,603	77,655	9,977	25,926	24,126	77,655	24,126	53,529
Canadian Harvest									
Indian Food	3,974	452	4,426	668	2,028	1,946	5,094	2,614	2,480
Upper Commercial	443	8	451	69	224	219	520	288	232
Lower ommercial	71,573	7,139	78,712	17,079	31,685	39,888	95,791	56,967	38,824
Total	75,990	7,599	83,589	17,816	33,937	42,053	101,405	59,869	41,536
% Harvest	58.0%	43.7%	56.4%	63.8%					
Test Fishery Catch	329	586	915	13	146	183	928	196	732
Inriver Run	130,174	35,788	165,962	27,806	61,979	68,196	193,768	96,002	97,766
U.S. Harvest ^a									
106-41&42	17,729	933	18,662	4,553	7,603	10,126	23,215	14,679	8,536
106-30	911	494	1,405	569	674	237	1,974	806	1,168
108	36,021	8,272	44,293	4,944	15,762	20,259	49,237	25,203	24,034
Subsistence	262	72	334	56	129	162	390	218	201
Total	54,923	9,771	64,694	10,122	24,168	30,784	74,816	40,906	33,939
% Harvest	42.0%	56.3%	43.6%	36.2%					
Test Fishery Catch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Run	185,097	45,559	230,656	37,928	86,147	98,980	268,584	136,908	131,706
Escapement Goal	24,000	30,000	54,000	0					
Terminal Excess ^d				4,985					
Total TAC	160,768	14,973	175,741	32,943			208,684		
Total Harvest ^e	131,242	17,956	149,198	27,951			177,149	100,972	76,207
Canada TAC	80,384	7,486	87,871	16,471			104,342		
Actual Catch ^{fg}	75,990	7,599	83,589	17,816			101,405	59,869	41,536
% of total TAC	94.5%	101.5%	95.1%				97.2%		
U.S. TAC	80,384	7,486	87,871	16,471			104,342		
Actual Catch ^{fg}	54,923	9,771	64,694	10,122			74,816	40,906	33,939
% of total TAC	68.3%	130.5%	73.6%				71.7%		

^a Escapement into terminal and spawning areas from traditional fisheries.

^b Catch 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 pass 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 catches.

^f Does not include ESSR or test fishery catches.

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

(Appendix A.1). Chinook and chum harvests were above average, while the other salmon harvests were below average. Stikine River sockeye salmon contributed an estimated 25,190 fish, 27% of the harvest, to the District 106 drift gillnet fishery (Appendix A.2). An estimated 878 Chinook salmon in the District 106 harvest (51%) were of Alaska hatchery origin (Appendix A.1). An estimated 22,265 coho salmon in the District 106 harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin, 32% of the total coho harvest. The District 106

drift gillnet fishery was open for 45 days from June 11 through October 3 (Appendix A.1). This was slightly below the average fishing time of 47 days. Weekly fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 106 was below average for every week of season with the exception of week 26. The greatest effort in vessels fishing, 88 boats, occurred in week 29. However, the greatest effort in boat days (272) occurred in week 37 (Appendix A.1). The total season effort was 2,036 boat days (Appendix A.1).

The Sumner Strait fishery (Subdistricts 106-41 & 42) harvested an estimated 23,215 Stikine River sockeye salmon (Appendices A.3., A.4), 40% of the total sockeye harvest in that subdistrict. The Clarence Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-30) harvested an estimated 1,974 Stikine River sockeye salmon (Appendices A.5, A.6), 6% of the total sockeye harvest in that subdistrict.

In District 108, 27,062 large and 3,024 jack Chinook, 61,298 sockeye, 34,430 coho, 56,810 pink, and 343,637 chum salmon were harvested during the fishing season (Appendix A.7). Harvests were above average for all species and the Chinook and chum harvests were the highest on record in District 108. The District 108 fishery harvested an estimated 49,237 Stikine River sockeye salmon (Appendix A.8), 80% of the District 108 sockeye harvest. The District 108 fishery started on May 1st and included six weeks of directed Chinook fishing before the usual sockeye opening occurred in week 24 (June 11). District 108 closed concurrently with District 106 on October 3rd. The 64 days the district was open is second only to the 2005 season (and tied with the 1972 season) for the most days open on record (Appendix A.7). Excluding the directed Chinook fishery, the district was open for 52 days, which is above average (this average only includes the usual sockeye fishery in the 2005 season). District 108 was open for at least three days a week with the exception of weeks 32 through 36 and week 40 when two-day openings occurred. The weekly fishing effort, number of vessels fishing, in District 108 during the usual fishery (weeks 24 through 40) was above average every week with the exception of weeks 26, 34, and 40. The season effort of 2,341 boat-days, during the usual fishery, in District 108 was above the average of 1,454 boat-days.

The District 108 test fishery did not take place in 2006 (Appendix A.9).

The 2006 season was the third season a U.S. Federal subsistence sockeye fishery was conducted on the Stikine River, and was the second season that a U.S. Federal subsistence Chinook and coho fishery were conducted (Appendix A.11). The fisheries were managed by the United States Forest Service. A permit issued by the USFS to federally qualified users was required. The fisheries took place on the Stikine River upriver from marine waters to the U.S./Canadian border. Fishing in “clearwater” tributaries or side channels and at stock assessment sites was prohibited. The Guideline Harvest Levels for Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon were set at 125, 600, and 400 fish, respectively. The open dates were May 15 to June 20 for the Chinook fishery, June 21 to July 31 for the sockeye fishery, and August 15 to October 1 for the coho fishery. The 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 except during the Chinook fishery when mesh up to 8 inches was allowed. A total of 48 permits were issued of which 22 were fished; the estimated harvests included 37 Chinook, 390 sockeye, and 21 coho salmon.

The second consecutive commercial directed Stikine River Chinook fishery in recent years occurred during weeks 18 through 23 of the 2006 season (Appendix A. 10.). The preseason forecast was moderate in comparison to the 2005 season with the total runs projected to be approximately 61,000 large Chinook salmon for 2006. The U.S. AC based on this forecast was approximately 15,000 fish. The fishery was limited to the waters in District 108 in order to target returning Stikine Chinook salmon. One hundred eighteen gillnetters landed Chinook salmon over the course of this six-week fishery. A total of 12 days were fished within this time period. The drift gillnet fleet harvested the bulk of the large Stikine Chinook salmon in District 108 with an estimated 21,892 fish caught through week 29. The sport fishery was open continuously from week 18 through 29 with liberalized bag and gear limits. The sport fishery harvested an estimated 2,944 large Stikine Chinook salmon during this time period. The troll fishery had five-day openings each week throughout most of District 108 from week 18 through 26 with the exception of week 22 which had a four-day opening due to potential conflicts with Memorial Day sport fishermen. The spring troll fishery was closed by regulation on June 30. The troll fishery accounted for 1,898 Stikine Chinook salmon in District 108. The final cumulative U.S. harvest of large Stikine Chinook salmon through week 29, including the federal Stikine subsistence fishery, was 26,771 fish. The final estimate of the total terminal run was 66,952 large Chinook salmon and was based upon mark-recapture information. Based upon that final postseason estimate of the run size, the U.S. allowable catch was 30,000 large Stikine Chinook salmon.

The District 108 directed Stikine Chinook gillnet fishery began at 8:00 am on Monday, May 1 (week 18) for a two-day period. This relatively short opening was influenced by a moderate preseason forecast combined with expected high effort. These same factors also led to the closure of the Stikine River flats in District 108. Small area closures also occurred that were established by the Alaska Board of Fish, although these closures were not nearly as numerous as those initiated in the 2005 season. The closures were once again intended to reduce conflicts between commercial and sport fishers and for steelhead conservation. Several of the 2006 season area closures were dependent on the weekly openings of the gillnet fishery; the two-day openings that occurred each week of the directed Chinook fishery resulted in few area closures. The most important steelhead conservation tool that was put into place in 2006 was a minimum gillnet mesh size of seven inches during the directed Chinook fishery. Thirty four gillnetters made landings in District 108 during the initial opening. The majority of boats fished in Section 8-B, and this trend continued throughout the directed Chinook fishery. A unique dynamic of the fishery was the proximity to town, and few fishermen spent entire openings without returning to port. The preseason forecast was used for the first three weeks of the fishery and the first inseason run estimate was released in week 20. The estimated District 108 gillnet harvest for week 18 was just over 300 large Chinook salmon. This estimated catch was right in line with a weekly allowable catch of approximately 350 large Chinook salmon based on historical run timing and the preseason forecast.

During weeks 19 (May 7 – May 13) and 20 (May 14 – May 20), District 108 was opened with the same area and time as week 18. Gillnet effort increased steadily as the season progressed with 52 boats making landings in week 19 and 85 boats in week 20. The effort

in week 20 was a substantial increase compared to the effort in the 2005 season during the same opening. The cumulative harvest of large Stikine Chinook salmon by the U.S. fisheries was estimated to be approximately 3,400 fish by the end of week 20. Although weekly allowable catches had been exceeded during these openings, the run appeared strong based on both the commercial marine catches and the inriver mark-recapture catches. The first inseason forecast, near the end of week 20, increased the projected terminal run size to 69,272 fish. This resulted in an increase in the U.S. AC to 25,000 large Stikine Chinook salmon, approximately 10,000 fish more than the preseason forecast AC.

During weeks 21 (May 21 – May 27) and 22 (May 28 – June 3), fishing time was again kept at two days, but the Stikine River flats were opened. The management tools for week 21 were reduced as a two-day fishery before the Memorial Day weekend had been agreed on by the Stikine King Salmon Workgroup. Therefore, the opening of the flats was the only way to take advantage of the increased inseason forecast. Gillnet effort was highest during the fishery in week 21 with 110 boats participating while 106 boats made landings in week 22. The terminal run forecast jumped again in week 21 to 74,000 fish which brought the U.S. AC to nearly 28,000 fish. The high effort observed during week 21 influenced the decision to keep the week 22 opening at two days, even though the forecast had increased. Harvest of large Chinook salmon increased each of these weeks with an estimated 3,000 gillnet fish harvested in week 21 and 4,000 gillnet fish harvested in week 22. The estimated cumulative harvest by all U.S. fisheries was approximately 12,000 large Stikine Chinook salmon by the end of week 22. The terminal run forecast dropped to 65,782 fish in week 22. The corresponding U.S. AC at this point was approximately 22,500 fish. Signs of a strong Stikine run remained evident in the gillnet fishery as weekly catch rates remained nearly identical to the 2005 season.

During week 23, District 108 was again opened for two days. Although the run appeared strong, due to substantial effort combined with a decreased forecast, the fishery was not extended. In addition, catch rates inriver were low due to high river levels. One hundred gillnetters made landings during this opening. The catch rates remained strong and were higher than those calculated during the same week in the 2005 season. The estimated gillnet harvest for week 23 was 4,700 large Chinook salmon. The estimated harvest from week 23 brought the cumulative harvest by all U.S. fisheries up to an estimated 17,500 large Stikine Chinook salmon. The inseason forecast dropped slightly from the previous week to 64,000 fish, which resulted in a U.S. AC of nearly 21,500 large Stikine Chinook salmon. Week 23 was the last week of the directed Stikine Chinook fishery.

During weeks 24 and 25, the majority of gillnetters that fished in District 108 retained Chinook gear. Eighty seven boats made landings in week 24 and 65 boats made landings in week 25. Week 24, with a three-day opening, had the largest weekly harvest of Chinook salmon in District 108 for the season. Comparison of marine catches this year to the 2005 season indicated that the Stikine Chinook run was at least one, and possibly two weeks late. The hatchery component each of these weeks was large in the gillnet fishery; boats fishing farther from the river had higher catch rates than boats fishing near the mouth of the river. In week 24, the forecast increased to a terminal run of 70,000 fish and

then dropped back down to 61,000 fish in week 25 with a U.S. AC of approximately 19,400 large Stikine Chinook salmon.

During week 26, closure lines were pushed farther out off the mouth of the Stikine River due to the reduced Stikine Chinook forecast in week 25 and concerns around the Chinook harvest sharing agreement. The forecast during week 26 increased to 73,000 large Stikine Chinook salmon which was nearly the highest forecast of the season. An estimated 10,100 large Stikine Chinook salmon were harvested during the directed sockeye fishery from weeks 24 through 29.

The District 106 gillnet season began, and the District 108 season continued into sockeye management, at 12:00 noon on Sunday, June 11, week 24, for a three-day period. In District 108, the Stikine River flats were left open due to the anticipated reduction in effort. The first sockeye opening is normally two days and any decision to extend fishing is based on fishery harvest rates estimated by management biologists on site in the fishery. However, an initial three day opening was set because of the above average forecast of Tahltan sockeye salmon. The sockeye catch rates in District 108 were poor, but this was most likely due to the majority of the effort in the district being directed at Chinook salmon. The sockeye catch rates in District 106 were good for the seven boats that made landings there. There was no effort in Clarence Strait (106-30) for this initial sockeye opening. District 108 effort was high with 87 boats making landings; again, most boats were targeting Chinook salmon (Appendices A.3 and A.5). The inseason otolith readings for sub-district 106-41 indicated that 3.1% of the catch was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan fish while no Tuya fish were indicated. The District 108 reading indicated 19.7% thermally marked Tahltan fish and 4.7% thermally marked Tuya fish. The preseason SMM forecasted a total Stikine River TAC of 122,940 sockeye salmon and a Tahltan TAC of 99,796 fish (Table 2). This would allow the U.S. fisheries to harvest a total of 61,470 Stikine River fish, including 49,898 Tahltan fish. The preseason forecast was used for weeks 24-27, while the inriver commercial fishery CPUE was used for the remainder of the sockeye season.

During week 25, there were 25 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 2 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 65 boats fishing in District 108 for the three-day opening (Appendices A.3 and A.5). The sockeye CPUE in District 106 was above average for this week. The District 108 sockeye CPUE, however, was below average. Again, this was because the majority of the fleet was targeting Chinook salmon. The few boats that were actually targeting sockeye salmon in District 108 had high catch rates during the weekly survey. The inseason otolith readings for sub-district 106-41 indicated that 18.1% of the catch was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan fish while 3.8% were thermally marked Tuya fish. In District 108, 32.7% were thermally marked Tahltan fish and 7.9% were thermally marked Tuya fish.

During week 26, there were 61 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 14 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 49 boats fishing in District 108 (Appendices A.3 and A.5). A much larger closure in District 108 was put in place off the mouth of the Stikine River due to Chinook harvest sharing concerns. Many gillnetters switched to sockeye gear during this

opening. The District 106 and 108 sockeye harvest and CPUE were below average. No extra time was warranted this week and the fishery closed after three days. The inseason otolith readings for sub-district 106-41 for week 26 indicated that 24.7% of the catch was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan fish while 9.1% were thermally marked Tuya fish. The District 108 reading indicated 38.2% thermally marked Tahltan fish and 12.9% thermally marked Tuya fish. The estimated U.S. total Tahltan sockeye harvest by the end of this week was 9,017 fish.

During week 27, District 106 and 108 were initially opened for two days (Appendix A.7). There were 20 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 37 boats in Sumner Strait, and a total of 78 boats fishing in District 108 for the week (Appendices A.3, A.5, and A.7). Surveys on the fishing grounds showed that the CPUE for the two-day opening was above average in both districts. Due to the solid catch rates in both districts, possibly reflecting a strong Tahltan run, and the low effort in District 106, a one-day extension occurred in both districts. High catch rates continued during the extension in both districts and a 24-hour midweek opening was announced for District 108. This resulted in a total of four days of fishing in District 108 for the week. The catches in the inriver Canadian commercial fishery were also high this week. The percentage of thermally marked Tahltan sockeye salmon in sub-district 106-41 remained high at 24.6% while the marked Tuya fish contributed 15.5%. In District 108, marked Tahltan fish contributed 36.3% while marked Tuya fish contributed 13.5%. On average, the peak Tahltan abundance occurs in District 106 in week 27 and this year did not seem to be an exception. The estimated cumulative U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon in District 108 was 15,839 fish while 12,971 fish were estimated in District 106 making a total estimated U.S. Tahltan sockeye harvest of 28,810 fish through week 27.

During week 28, 75 boats fished in District 106 and 88 boats fished in District 108 (Appendices A.1 and A.7). Indices of inriver run strength of Tahltan sockeye salmon continued high with high catch rates in the lower river commercial fishery in Canada. Both districts were open for an initial three days of fishing time. Fishing ground surveys indicated that sockeye CPUE for the three-day opening was generally below average in District 106 and above average in District 108. The effort in District 108 this week was above average and a number of boats in the district were starting to target Anita Bay chum salmon. The continued solid catch rates of sockeye salmon in District 108, even when some boats were targeting chum salmon, signified a strong sockeye run. A 48-hour midweek opening occurred in District 108. The inseason otolith readings for week 28 indicated that the marked Tahltan fish contributed 16.0% of the District 106 catch and 39.7% of the District 108 catch. The marked Tuya fish contributed 5.9% and 12.3% in District 106 and 108 respectively. The first inseason forecast from the SMM indicated a stronger run than the preseason forecast. The SMM run prediction increased the Tahltan component to 177,900 fish, with a TAC of 152,644 fish. The Tuya component increased from a total preseason forecast of 2,170 fish to 23,588 fish. The mainstem component dropped from a preseason forecast of 51,957 fish to 45,488 fish. The estimated U.S. Tahltan harvest by the end of this week was 42,773 sockeye salmon with a U.S. TAC of 76,322 fish. The estimated U.S. harvest of mainstem sockeye salmon was 8,893 fish with a U.S. TAC of 7,483 fish. It was generally believed that once again the SMM was under

forecasting the mainstem run size, as was the case the last couple of years, due to the Tahltan sockeye run being stronger than average.

During week 29, there were 88 boats fishing in District 106 and 99 boats fishing in District 108 (Appendices A.1 and A.7). Both districts were open for an initial three days. The sockeye CPUE in District 106 was slightly above average. The sockeye catch rates in District 108 were below average due to a shift in effort to the southern parts of the district to target hatchery chum salmon. The catch rates of gillnetters who were targeting sockeye salmon in District 108 appeared above average on the weekly survey. Due to the significant jump in the forecasted run size, and the lack of boats targeting sockeye salmon, a 48-hour midweek opening was announced in District 108. The U.S. catch of Tahltan sockeye salmon through week 29 was estimated at 48,647 fish with a U.S. TAC of 107,881 fish. The inseason otolith readings for week 29 indicated that marked Tahltan fish contributed to 15.4% of the District 106 catch and 25.0% of the District 108 catch. The SMM estimated a total U.S. mainstem catch of 12,382 sockeye salmon with a remaining U.S. TAC of 0 fish. The mainstem run size estimate dropped to 19,916 sockeye salmon even though catch rates in the lower river commercial fishery remained high. The proportion of Tahltan fish to mainstem fish in the inriver commercial fishery remained high and signified a sustained Tahltan sockeye run.

During week 30, there were 56 boats fishing in District 106 and 101 boats fishing in District 108. Both districts were open for an initial two days. The reduced opening was due to concern for McDonald Lake sockeye catches in District 106. Sockeye catch rates in both districts were below average. However, the catch rates for those few boats that were targeting sockeye salmon in District 108 were above average. Although the mainstem run did not appear strong, it was apparent that the model was overestimating the U.S. mainstem catch. Due to the small exploitation rate of sockeye salmon in District 108, a 24-hour midweek opening was announced in District 108. The U.S. catch of Tahltan sockeye salmon was estimated at 49,788 fish with a U.S. TAC of 117,362 fish. The SMM estimated a total U.S. mainstem catch of 14,655 fish with a U.S. remaining TAC of 0 fish. The mainstem run size estimate increased slightly this week to 20,054 sockeye salmon. The marked Tahltan component in District 108 remained relatively high at 14.6% of the catch according to the inseason otolith readings.

During week 31, there were 39 boats fishing in District 106 and 82 boats fishing in District 108. Both districts were opened for an initial two days. Again, the reduced opening was due to concerns for McDonald Lake sockeye salmon. Sockeye catch rates in both districts were below average, but similar to the previous week, the sockeye catch rates in District 108 were not a true reflection of run strength due to the shift in effort to target chum salmon. Again, the small number of boats targeting sockeye salmon in District 108 had above average catch rates. Inriver indicators suggested that the egg ratio in the commercial catch was 80% Tahltan fish. The mainstem component was beginning to slowly increase, and it was suggested that the U.S. harvest of mainstem sockeye salmon was more likely in the neighborhood of 5,000 fish rather than the 14,000 fish the SMM estimated the week before. Once again, a 24-hour midweek opening was announced in District 108. The SMM estimated a U.S. harvest of 50,278 Tahltan sockeye

salmon with a U.S. TAC of 104,549 fish (Table 2). The mainstem harvest by the U.S. was estimated to be 15,573 sockeye salmon with a remaining U.S. TAC of 0 fish. The strength of the Tuya run was a surprise and the model estimated a run size of 34,089 fish with a U.S. harvest of 11,219 fish through week 31. The inseason otolith readings for week 31 indicated that marked Tahltan fish contributed to 16.3% of the District 108 catch. This is a large proportion of Tahltan fish for this time of year. The final SMM run estimated a total U.S. catch of 78,839 Stikine sockeye salmon with 50,688 Tahltan fish, 11,244 Tuya fish, and 16,907 mainstem fish estimated. The final mainstem run size was estimated at 57,533 fish, which still left the U.S. slightly over the TAC of 13,505 fish. The total Stikine sockeye run estimate based on the SMM was 320,755 fish.

During weeks 32 through 35, both Districts 106 and 108 were managed for pink salmon. Both districts were open two days a week during this period. Section D of District 106 was closed from week 32 through week 35. Gillnet openings during this time period were limited due to the low run strength of pink salmon. Pink harvests in both districts are not always a true reflection of abundance because low prices for pink salmon and catches of other more valuable species may affect the fishing patterns and methods. During the 2006 season, the fishing effort was less than average in District 106; however, in District 108 the effort was generally above average for this time period. The hatchery chum run passing through District 108 was the catalyst behind the increased effort in the district at this time. Total pink harvest was below average in District 106 and above average in District 108.

Coho management typically commences in late August or early September in both the District 106 and 108 gillnet fisheries. During week 36, the management emphasis changed from pink to coho salmon. Prior to the change to coho management the District 106 fishery harvested 30,620 coho salmon, approximately 44% of the total District 106 coho catch. The Alaska coho hatchery contribution to the District 106 fishery was below average every week of the season with the exception of weeks 34 through 37. Coho catch rates during weeks 36 and 37 were above average in both districts, while the following two weeks (weeks 38 and 39) had below average catch rates. The last week of the fishery (week 40) had above average coho catch rates in District 108 but below average catch rates in District 106. Both districts started with a two-day opening in week 36, followed by two four-day openings in weeks 37 and 38, and then tapering down to three days in week 39, and finally two days in week 40. The weekly coho harvest in District 108 was generally above average for the fall coho season, but effort was above average as well so this was not wholly indicative of run strength.

Canadian Fisheries

The combined Canadian commercial and aboriginal gillnet fisheries, and sport fishery in the Stikine River in 2006 included: 15,782 large Chinook, 2,078 jack Chinook, 101,405 sockeye, 72 coho salmon, 4 pink, and 14 chum salmon (Appendices A.12 – A.16). There was no harvest in the terminal fishery located at the mouth of the Tuya River (Figure 1). Because of the new targeted Chinook commercial fishery, the catches of large Chinook salmon were well above average and the second highest on record. Catches of jack

Chinook salmon were twice the average, while the relatively minor catches of pink, chum and coho salmon were below average. The sockeye catch was a record. The estimate of the total contribution of sockeye salmon from the Canada/U.S. fry-planting program to the combined Canadian aboriginal and commercial fisheries is 59,869 fish, 59% of the catch (Table 3).

Two test fisheries (sockeye and coho salmon) were conducted for stock assessment purposes in the lower Stikine River in 2006. The test fisheries were located immediately upstream from the Canada/U.S. border. Combined test fishery catches totaled: 928 sockeye, 524 coho, 111 pink, 48 chum salmon, and 93 steelhead trout (all steelhead trout and most of the coho salmon were released) (Appendices A.17, A.18). One objective of the sockeye test fishery was to obtain data for the mark-recapture study. Additional objectives of the sockeye test fishery were similar to those in previous years: to provide inseason catch, stock ID and effort data for input into the SMM to estimate the inriver run size; and, to determine migratory timing and stock composition of the sockeye run for use in the postseason estimations of the inriver sockeye and coho run sizes. Unfortunately, no sockeye test fishing was conducted during the month of July due to the prolonged commercial fishery openings as well as contractual problems. As mentioned above, the July test fish catches were calculated based on the performance of the commercial fishery and the historical correlation between commercial and test CPUE, 1996-04. The objectives of the coho test fishery were: to provide a measure of run timing through the fishery; age and gender profiles; and, to assess the relative run size (relative to the sockeye run size for which estimates are generated) based on catch per unit.

Lower Stikine River Commercial Fishery

Canadian commercial fishers in the lower Stikine River harvested 15,098 large Chinook, 1,955 jack Chinook, 95,791 sockeye, 72 coho, and 14 chum salmon in 2006 (Appendix A.12). All pink salmon and steelhead trout were released. The sockeye catch was a record high. The catch of large Chinook salmon in the second year of the new, targeted fishery was second only to 2005. The catch of jack Chinook salmon was above average, while coho and chum catches were below average.

The stock composition estimates (Table 3), of the lower river sockeye catch were as follows: 39,888 planted Tahltan fish, which accounted for 42% of the sockeye catch; 31,685 wild Tahltan fish accounting for 33% of the catch; 7,139 mainstem fish accounting for 8% of the catch; and 17,079 planted Tuya fish which accounted for 18% of the catch.

Stock compositions of the commercial catch taken in the targeted Chinook and coho fisheries are not available; however, assuming that the Chinook catch reflects the contribution of the Little Tahltan and 'other' stocks to the total inriver escapement, the commercial catch of Chinook salmon of Little Tahltan origin is estimated at 2,497 large Chinook salmon, the catch of large Chinook salmon originating from 'other' stocks is estimated at 13,285 fish.

Weekly Chinook and sockeye guideline harvests, based on SCMM and SMM forecasts of the TAC apportioned by average run timing and domestic and international allocation agreements, were developed each week to guide management decisions during the Chinook and sockeye seasons. For purposes of managing the lower river catch, it was assumed catches of 1,800 large Chinook salmon would occur in the upper Stikine: 200, 200, and 1,400 large Chinook salmon in the sport, upper commercial and Aboriginal fishery, respectively. It was assumed the upper Stikine commercial and aboriginal fisheries, combined, would harvest 6,500 sockeye salmon. The balance of the Chinook and sockeye TAC were allocated to the lower Stikine commercial fishery. Particular attention was directed at weekly Chinook guideline harvests and the inriver run and escapement projections of the various sockeye stock groups. Management through week 26 was focused primarily on the harvest of large Chinook salmon. From week 27 through 30, management emphasis switched to the Tahltan Lake sockeye stock after which time the sole focus was the management of mainstem sockeye stocks through the end of August. Coho management focus commenced near the end of August.

The Chinook fishery commenced at noon May 07, week 19 for a scheduled opening of two days. Fishers were limited to two nets with a maximum length of 135 metres. The maximum mesh size was 203 mm. Only one of the two nets was permitted to be deployed as a drift gillnet. The upper boundary of the fishing zone extended to a point near the confluence of the Porcupine and Stikine rivers. The opening was based on a preseason Canadian guideline harvest for week 19 of 123 large Chinook salmon. Water levels were extremely low. The fishery was held at two days resulting in a catch of 150 large Chinook salmon.

The fishery was opened for three days in week 20 with a target of 540 large Chinook salmon. Extremely low water probably contributed to a relatively high harvest after two days of fishing (n=840 fish) which resulted in an emergency closure after 2.2 days of fishing. The final catch for week 20 was almost twice the weekly allocation. Tagging success at Kakwan was near record and tagged fish were arriving at the fishery within one or two days (average run timing to the fisher from the tagging site is 10-12 days). A model estimate of >90,000 large Chinook salmon was generated late in the week. This estimate was reduced by 25% (69,300 Chinook salmon) to account for what was judged to be unusually good fishing conditions, and, therefore, an artificially high run projection.

The fishery was opened for two days in week 21 with a target of ~1,200 large Chinook salmon. The total run size governing this week's fishery was 69,300 Chinook salmon. The water level increased this week which probably negatively affected harvest. The fishery was extended in two, one-day blocks. No further extensions were granted in deference to the overage in catch during week 20. The total catch for this week was 925 Chinook salmon, slightly below the weekly allocation of 1,200 fish. The catches at Kakwan Point tagging site remain above average. The model estimate of 73,900 generated late in the week governed the week 22 opening. U.S. CPUE in District 108 was close to the CPUE observed in 2005.

The fishery was opened for three days in week 22 with a target of ~1,600 large Chinook salmon and a projected run size of 73,900 fish. The water level rose slightly this week and appeared to crest. The fishery was extended in two, two-day blocks with a projected catch this week of 950 fish. The actual catch was 1,231 fish, slightly below the weekly quota. The model estimate of 65,800 Chinook salmon generated late in the week governed the week 23 fishery. U.S. CPUE in District 108 was again close to the CPUE observed in 2005.

The fishery was opened for three days in week 23 with a weekly target of ~1,800 large Chinook salmon and a projected run size of 65,800 fish. The water level dropped slightly in mid week. The fishery was extended two days. The total catch this week was 1,754 large Chinook salmon, close to the weekly quota of 1,800 fish. The low catches at Kakwan Point and the relatively low CPUE in the commercial fishery were disconcerting in light of a large projected run size of 65,800 fish. The U.S. catch, however, remained strong in District 108. The model estimate of 64,800 Chinook salmon generated late in the week governed the week 24 fishery.

The fishery was posted for three days in week 24 with a weekly target of ~2,100 large Chinook salmon and a projected run size of 64,800 fish. The water level rose dramatically during the course of the fishery. The fishery was extended in two, two-day blocks for a total fishing time of seven days. The run was expected to peak based on historical run timing; however, it was judged that large numbers of fish had not yet entered the river, and very poor fishing conditions prevented the fleet from harvesting the relatively small run component available to the fishery this week. The total catch for week 24 was 1,200 fish, well below this week's quota of 2,100 large Chinook salmon. Notwithstanding the extremely high water conditions, the poor catches at the Kakwan Point tagging site continued to cause concern. District 108 CPUE, however, remained strong, which indicated that the run was probably somewhat late entering the river. The model estimate (judged to be low) and the mark-recapture estimate (judged to be high) were averaged resulting in a run size estimate of ~70,000 large Chinook salmon which governed week 25 fishery.

The fishery was opened for three days in week 25 with a target of ~2,400 large Chinook salmon and a projected run size of 70,000 fish. The upper fishing boundary was extended approximately 24 km to a point near the mouth of the Flood River. (note: no boats fished the newly opened zone in week 25). Typically, management emphasis switches to sockeye salmon this week; however, the fleet continue to target Chinook salmon. The water level finally started to recede. After three days fishing and a combined catch of only 1,200 fish, a decision was made to extend the fishery for four days. The final four days of fishing resulted in both record catches of 5,300 fish and a dramatic overage in the weekly quota. The dramatically high water the previous week was thought to have delayed entry of Chinook salmon into the fishing zone. This week saw both peak catches and was the peak migration week. The catches at the Kakwan Point tagging site finally showed some improvement. The model estimate (judged to be low) and the mark-recapture estimate (judged to be high) were again averaged resulting in a mid week run size estimate of ~61,000 large Chinook salmon. Only 137 sockeye salmon were harvested

this week. Sockeye CPUE in both Districts 106 and 108 were below average, but it was suspected that a large measure of the fleet continued to target Chinook salmon during the course of the sockeye fishery.

In week 26, it was estimated that approximately 70% of Stikine River fishers continued to target Chinook salmon. Management emphasis was on both sockeye and Chinook salmon. The fishery initially opened for three days. A one day extension was granted based on an increased estimated Chinook run size generated during the middle of the week. The total Chinook catch for the week was ~2,600 fish, above the initial weekly quota of 1,400 Chinook salmon, but close to the quota that was based on the mid week run size estimate of ~73,100 fish. The First Nations Chinook catch started to increase; however, it was negatively impacted by high water. The sockeye catch and CPUE were below average in the lower fishery and the guideline catch of ~5,000 was not met. The total sockeye catch was 1,835 fish. The District 106 and 108 CPUE of sockeye salmon remained below average.

During week 27 all permit holders targeted sockeye salmon. The preseason sockeye forecast of 179,000 fish and a weekly guideline harvest of approximately 27,000 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon resulted in an initial three-day opening, with possible extensions. The model estimate this week generated a Tahltan Lake sockeye run size of approximately 200,000 fish and a guide line harvest of 53,000 sockeye salmon. The US District 106 and 108 catch in week 26, however, showed indications that the run might not meet expectations. After one day of fishing in the Canadian commercial fishery it was apparent that the run might be well above average. The run continued to hold in day two with near record catches reported. The fishery was extended four days. The final weekly catch of 32,000 fish, including 27,500 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon was close to the preseason weekly guideline harvest, but below the available harvest numbers generated by the model. Daily otoliths and egg diameters were collected since week 25. The data showed a high portion of Tahltan and Tuya sockeye salmon, with up to 50% of the run comprised of small, age four fish. The relatively high numbers of Tuya fish (10-15%) was unexpected. The Tuya preseason forecast was for less than 3,000 fish. The inseason Tuya projection this week was estimated to be between 20,000-30,000 sockeye salmon. The Chinook catch of 1,400 fish was below the weekly quota of 1,800.

In week 28 the fishery opened for three days with possible extensions in response to model updates. The initial model run indicated at Tahltan Lake run size of 177,000 fish and a guideline harvest of 22,000 sockeye salmon. The fishery was extended in two, two-day blocks in response to high catches and CPUE and an updated model estimate for a Tahltan Lake sockeye run of 205,000 fish and guideline harvest of 33,000 fish. The mark-recapture estimate also indicated at very strong run of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. The final catch of 31,000 sockeye salmon, including 24,500 Tahltan Lake fish, was slightly below the weekly harvest guideline. Tuya and mainstem sockeye salmon constituted the balance of the catch. Sockeye salmon arrived in small numbers at Tahltan Lake this week. The First Nations catches were below seasonal averages, which may be due to the poor gear efficiency caused by high water in concert with the late arrival of the stock.

In week 29 the fishery opened for three days with possible extensions. The model run indicated a Tahltan Lake run size of 218,000 fish and a guideline harvest of 33,000 sockeye salmon. The model also indicated that the mainstem run was weak with a total run size of only 17,000 fish. It was suspected that the mainstem estimate was in error. The mark-recapture estimate continued to indicate a very strong Tahltan Lake sockeye run, and a below average mainstem component. In light of the available Tahltan Lake sockeye TAC and the strong catches in day one, the fishery was extended for two days. No further extensions were granted due to the concern for relatively weak showing of mainstem sockeye salmon. The total sockeye catch this week was 22,000 fish, 16,500 of which were of Tahltan Lake origin and approximately 2,000 were of mainstem. Tuya Lake origin sockeye salmon constituted the balance of the catch. The CPUE of 20 fish per net day of mainstem fish was half the average. Sockeye counts at Tahltan Lake were increasing but the First Nations catches remain below seasonal averages.

In week 30 the fishery opened for three days with possible extensions. The model run indicated at Tahltan Lake run size of 262,000 fish and a guideline harvest of 37,000 sockeye salmon. It was obvious that the target would not be met in light of Tahltan Lake sockeye run timing that shows, on average; over 90% of the Tahltan run has transited the fishery by this time. The model also indicated that the mainstem run was weak with a total run size of only 22,000 fish. The veracity of the mainstem model estimate remained in question. As in week 29, the mark-recapture estimate continued to indicate a very strong Tahltan Lake sockeye run and a below average mainstem component. In light of the available Tahltan Lake sockeye TAC and the poor fishing conditions resulting from near record high water levels, the fishery was extended for two days. No further extensions were granted due to the concern for relatively weak showing of mainstem sockeye salmon. The total sockeye catch this week was 4,400, 2,900 of which were of Tahltan Lake origin and approximately 700 were mainstem fish. Tuya Lake origin fish constituted the balance of the catch. The first coho salmon was harvested this week. The CPUE of mainstem sockeye salmon was below average. This was, in part, due to the poor fishing conditions. Sockeye counts at Tahltan Lake were well above average with a projected weir count of 51,000 fish. The First Nations catches remained below seasonal averages.

In week 31 the fishery opened for three days with possible extensions. The model continued to indicate a weak run of mainstem fish. The mark-recapture total run estimate of 40,000 mainstem fish was twice the model estimate. Fishing effort started to wane this week. Notwithstanding the fishing effort, the fishery was held at three days. The total sockeye catch this week was 5,500 fish, 3,400 of which were of Tahltan Lake origin and approximately 1,600 were mainstem fish. Tuya Lake origin sockeye salmon constituted the balance of the catch. The CPUE of mainstem fish was approximately half the average. The sockeye test fishery started this week. Overall the test CPUE was above average as was the CPUE of mainstem fish. Sockeye counts at Tahltan Lake remained high with a projected weir count was 45,000 fish. The First Nations catches remained below seasonal averages.

In week 32 the fishery opened for three days with possible extensions. The model continued to indicate a weak run of mainstem fish. As in week 32 the mark-recapture total run estimate of 39,000 mainstem fish was close to twice the estimate generated from the model. Approximately 50% of the fleet concluded their 2006 commercial fishing activity. The remaining fishers expended only light effort this week. The total sockeye catch this week was 800 fish, half of which were of mainstem origin. Tuya and Tahltan origin sockeye salmon constituted the balance of the catch. A total of 45 coho salmon was also harvested this week. (Note: the fleet show no indications of targeting coho salmon this year.) The CPUE of mainstem fish improved and to above average. The cumulative sockeye count at Tahltan Lake this week was 47,000 fish. The First Nations catches remain below seasonal averages.

In week 33 the fishery opened for three days with possible extensions. The model continued to indicate a weak run of mainstem fish. The mark-recapture total run estimate increased to 50,000 mainstem fish. There was no commercial fishing effort this week. The sockeye test fishery overall CPUE was above average, with the bulk of catch consisting of mainstem sockeye salmon. The cumulative sockeye count at Tahltan Lake this week was 48,500 fish. The First Nations fishery concluded this week.

In week 34 the fishery opened for three days with possible extensions. The model continued to indicate a weak run of mainstem fish. The mark-recapture total run estimate increased to 62,000 mainstem fish. There was very little commercial fishing effort this week and the total catch was 5 sockeye and 9 coho salmon. The sockeye test fishery overall CPUE was above average, with the bulk of catch consisting of mainstem sockeye salmon. The cumulative sockeye count at Tahltan Lake this week was 52,500 fish.

In week 35 the fishery was extended through till 20 October with the expectation that there would, in all likelihood, be no commercial or very light commercial fishing activity. The objective of the prolonged opening was to provide an opportunity for Canadian fishers to harvest the 5,000 coho quota if they so wished to. All commercial fishers vacated the fishery by mid-September. The sockeye test fishery ended this week and was replaced with a coho test fishery which operated through mid October.

Upper Stikine River Commercial Fishery

A small commercial fishery has existed near Telegraph Creek on the upper Stikine River since 1975. A total of 520 sockeye, 1 jack Chinook, and 22 large Chinook salmon were caught in 2006, all of which were below average (Appendix A. 14). The fishing effort was also below average with only 15 boat-days fished. Generally, fishery openings were based on the lower Stikine commercial fishery openings, lagged one week. The first opening, however, was concurrent with the lower fishery opening.

Aboriginal Fishery

The Stikine River aboriginal fishery, which is located near Telegraph Creek, harvested 616 large Chinook, 122 jack Chinook, 5,094 sockeye, and 4 pink salmon (Appendix A. 15). The Chinook and sockeye harvests were below average. As in 2004 and 2005,

sockeye salmon were up to two weeks late arriving to the fishing grounds. It appears that the run was relatively protracted and did not exhibit a distinct peak in week 29 as is the normal pattern. High water may have reduced harvest efficiency in mid July. The below average Chinook catches may have been due to the unusually high water conditions that occurred during the Chinook run as well as the abundance of Chinook within the fishing grounds.

Sport Fishery

The Stikine River sport 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 River. The 2006 the catch estimate of 46 large Chinook salmon is below average. The low catches were a product of minor fishing effort in concert with extremely high water and relatively low abundance. Catches at Verrett River (all released) were anecdotally reported as poor by the local lodge owner. It should be noted that, based on the annual Verrett River carcass pitch, the Verrett River Chinook salmon were probably late arriving. This unusual run timing may have resulted in the lodge operator missing the peak migration.

Escapement

Sockeye Salmon

The total of 53,855 sockeye salmon counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2006 was twice the average (Appendix A.19). The 2006 count was the fifth highest count on record (1959-2006) and was approximately 80% above the upper end of the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish. An estimated 26,056 fish (48%) originated from the fry-planting program, which is close to the 50% contribution of smolts observed in 2003, the principal cycle year contributing to the 2006 run. A total of 400 sockeye salmon was sacrificed at the weir for stock composition analysis. In addition, a total of 3,403 sockeye salmon was collected for broodstock, resulting in a spawning escapement of 50,052 sockeye salmon in Tahltan Lake.

The spawning escapements for the Mainstem and the Tuya stock groups are calculated using stock ID, test fishery and inriver catch data. Because the commercial fishing activity concluded before the run terminated, egg diameters from the test fishery were used for stock composition estimates for the last weeks of the sockeye run. A proxy CPUE was used for these same weeks based on a linear regression of District 108 CPUE of Stikine fish vs. inriver commercial CPUE with intercept forced to zero ($R^2=.71$). This calculation resulted in escapement estimates of 27,603 mainstem and 9,977 Tuya sockeye salmon. An alternative method based on using commercial fishery CPUE and using proxy test fishery catches for weeks 32 and later, yielded nearly identical results. These proxy figures were based on the linear relationship between the commercial CPUE and the test fishery CPUE in 1986-04. All of the weekly data set were significantly correlated. Based on this run reconstruction approach, the escapement estimates were 27,000

Mainstem and 10,000 Tuya sockeye salmon. The Mainstem spawning escapement estimate is within the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish. Aerial survey counts of Mainstem sockeye salmon also indicated an average run. The index count of 943 fish was close to the average of 983 fish.

The existence of enhanced Tuya escapement continues to be a concern because of straying (confirmed from radio telemetry studies and analysis of thermal marks) to other Stikine River tributaries. Furthermore, the injury to Tuya River sockeye salmon attempting to ascend the lower reaches of the Tuya River is evident based on reports from First Nations fishers and stock assessment personnel. (A study on the behavior of Tuya strays that was conducted in August and September, 2004 and April and May 2005 concluded that in the short term the straying of Tuya River sockeye salmon does not pose a genetic risk to natural Stikine River salmon; however, over the long term, given enough straying sockeye salmon, that interaction of Tuya strays with natural sockeye salmon may occur.) To address problems associated with fish capture in the lower Tuya River, a newly designed fishway/trapping apparatus was constructed during the spring of 2006. Unfortunately the Tuya fish trapping project was not prosecuted because of a major rock slide at the Tuya River fishing site that occurred sometime in June 2006. The rockslide rendered the fishing site, for which the fish trap was tailored, unusable due to changes in river hydrology as well as the unsafe working conditions at the site. The fishway, which including a fish trap, was designed to increase the terminal harvest capability for enhanced Tuya sockeye salmon while still allowing indigenous species to bypass the capture site.

A steering committee, consisting of Canadian and US engineers and others visited the site in August 2006 to assess the conditions and to consider and discuss other fish capture options. The steering committee is presently addressing the challenge of fish capture, but an approach to Tuya fish harvest options in the 2007 season has not yet been formally tabled.

For the seventh consecutive year, a sockeye mark-recapture program was conducted to develop an alternate abundance-based management regime for Stikine River sockeye salmon. Unfortunately, the original capture site located approximately 15km downstream from the commercial fishing grounds could not be fished due changes in river hydrology. Alternate sites located upstream and downstream from the original site were utilized. Yet another obstacle to this year's study was the paucity of recovery effort during the month of August. The inriver estimate, therefore, was calculated based on recoveries up to 05 August when, on average approximately 95% of the sockeye salmon would have transited the fishery. The total estimate was expanded accordingly. The estimate of the total escapement using a modified Peterson estimate is approximately 161,600 sockeye salmon (marked=653, recovered=250, catch=95,116, minus inriver catch), with a 0.95 confidence interval ranging from 136,100 to 187,100 fish. The point estimate is 61% of the postseason escapement estimate 91,435 (independently derived from stock ID and run reconstruction), but only 1% above the escapement estimate of 158,000 fish generated from the final run of the SMM. The stock-specific escapement estimates based on the

mark–recapture study were 92,400 Tahltan, 16,600 Tuya, and 56,700 mainstem sockeye salmon.

Chinook Salmon

The 2006 Chinook escapement enumerated at the Little Tahltan weir was 3,860 large fish and 93 jack Chinook salmon (Appendix A.21). The escapement of large Chinook salmon in the Little Tahltan River was approximately half of average, but close to the mid point escapement goal of 4,000 large Chinook salmon (escapement goal range: 2,700 to 5,300).

A mark–recapture study was conducted again in 2006 concurrent with the SCMM to assess the inriver Chinook abundance. Mark-capture estimates were calculated after week 24. The estimate of total system-wide spawning escapement, based on spawning ground tag recoveries only, is 24,399 large Chinook salmon which is less than average. The escapement to the Little Tahltan River represented approximately 16% of the total Stikine River escapement, compared to an average of 20%.

Coho Salmon

Aerial surveys of eight index sites were conducted on 02-03 November. The combined count of 2,200 coho salmon, under relatively good viewing conditions, was 40% of average.

A coho test fishery was conducted from mid August to October 15. Utilizing a standard drift gillnet (33 metre by 30 mesh by 8-9cm mesh size) fishing a specific site, the test fishery cumulative weekly CPUE was 5.5 coho salmon, which was above the average of 4.06. The 2006 sockeye test fishery was conducted during the month of August due to protracted commercial fishery openings. In past studies, the relative inriver run size of coho salmon was calculated based on the sockeye CPUE and the associated inriver abundance estimate. The general assumptions in the calculation were the test fish CPUE was correlated with inriver run size and that the coho test fishery efficiency was similar to that of the sockeye test fishing efficiency.

Sockeye Salmon Run Reconstruction

The terminal Stikine River sockeye run size was estimated to be 268,584 fish. Of this number, approximately 185,097 were of Tahltan Lake origin (wild & planted), 37,982 were of Tuya origin (fry from Tahltan broodstock planted into Tuya Lake), and 45,559 were mainstem stocks (Table 3). These estimates are based on postseason analysis of scale patterns and thermal mark analysis for marine harvests and egg diameter and thermal mark analysis for inriver harvests. The 2006 total run was above average and above the preseason forecast of 179,000 fish.

TAKU RIVER

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

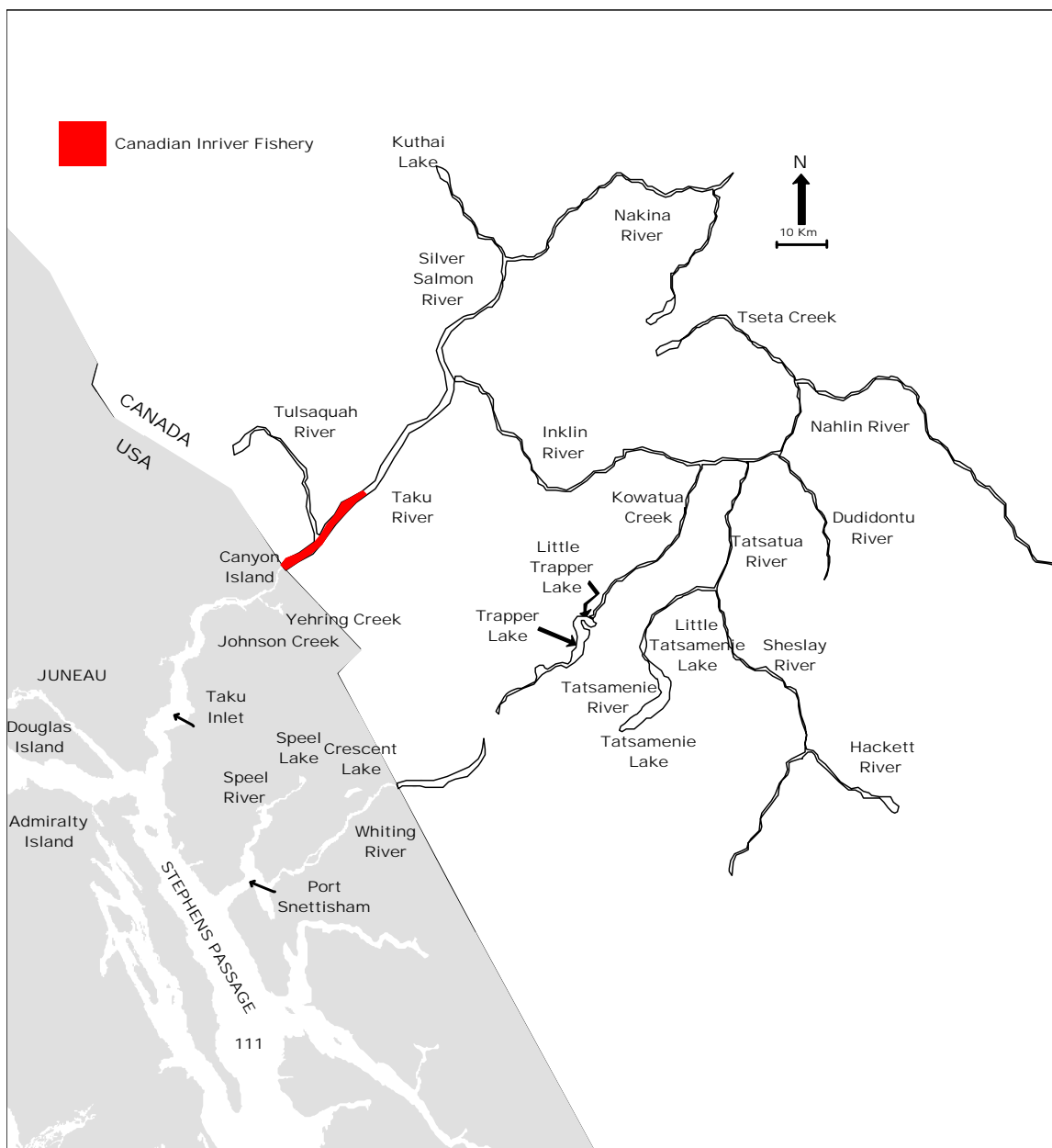


Figure 2. The Taku River and principal U.S. and Canadian fishing areas.

Harvest Regulations

New fishing arrangements were in place in 1999 as a result of negotiations between Canada and the United States of Annex IV, Chapter 1 of the PST. The arrangements that are expected to apply to the Taku River for the 1999 to 2008 period are as follows:

(1) Sockeye salmon:

(i) Except as noted below, Canada shall harvest no more than 18% of the TAC of the wild sockeye salmon originating in the Canadian portion of the Taku River each year;

(ii) If the projected inriver escapement is greater than 100,000 sockeye salmon, Canada may, in addition, harvest 20% of the projected inriver escapement above 100,000 sockeye salmon;

(iii) The Parties agree to manage the runs of Taku River sockeye salmon to ensure that each country obtains catches in their existing fisheries equivalent to each country's share of wild sockeye salmon and a 50% share of fish originating from Taku River fry plants;

(iv) The Parties agree to continue the existing joint Taku River enhancement program designed to produce annually 100,000 sockeye salmon run.

(2) Coho salmon:

(i) The Parties agree to develop and implement an abundance-based approach to managing coho salmon on the Taku River no later than May 1, 2004. The Parties commit to developing a revised MSY escapement goal to be implemented no later than May 1, 2004.

(ii) Until a new abundance-based approach is developed, the management intent of the United States is to ensure a minimum above-border inriver run of 38,000 coho salmon, and the following arrangements will apply:

a. no numerical limit on the Taku River coho salmon catch will apply in Canada during the directed sockeye salmon fishery (through statistical week 33);

b. if inseason projections of above-border run size are less than 50,000 coho salmon, a directed Canadian harvest of up to 3,000 coho salmon is allowed for assessment purposes as part of the joint Canada/US Taku River mark-recapture program;

c. if inseason projections of above-border run size exceed 50,000 coho salmon, a directed Canadian harvest of 5,000 coho salmon is allowed;

d. if inseason projections of above-border run size exceed 60,000 coho salmon, a directed Canadian harvest of 7,500 coho salmon is allowed;

e. if inseason projections of above border run size exceed 75,000 coho salmon, a directed Canadian harvest of 10,000 coho salmon is allowed.

(3) Chinook salmon:

- (i) This agreement shall apply in 2005 through 2008.
- (ii) This agreement shall apply to large (greater than 659 mm mid-eye to fork length) Chinook salmon originating in the Taku River.
- (iii) Both Parties shall take the appropriate management action to ensure that the necessary escapement goals for Chinook salmon bound for the Canadian portions of the Taku River are achieved. The Parties agree to share in the burden of conservation. Fishing arrangements must take biodiversity and ecosystem requirements into account.
- (iv) Consistent with paragraph 2 above, management of directed fisheries will be abundance-based through an approach developed by the Committee. The Parties agree to implement assessment programs in support of the abundance-based management regime.
- (v) Unless otherwise agreed, directed fisheries on Taku River Chinook salmon will occur only in the Taku River drainage in Canada, and in District 111 in the U.S.
- (vi) Management of Taku River Chinook salmon will take into account the conservation of specific stocks or conservation units when planning and prosecuting their respective fisheries. To avoid over harvesting of specific components of the run, weekly guideline harvests will be developed by the Parties by apportioning their allowable harvest over the total Chinook salmon season based on historical weekly run timing.
- (vii) By 2008, the Parties agree to develop and implement through the Committee an agreed Chinook salmon stock identification program to assist the management of Taku Chinook salmon.
- (viii) The current MSY escapement goal point estimate (N_{MSY}) for above-border Taku River Chinook salmon is 36,000 fish (greater than 659 mm mid-eye to fork length) with a range of 30,000 to 55,000 fish. This goal is subject to periodic review by the Parties.
- (ix) A preseason forecast of the Taku River Chinook salmon terminal run size will be made by the Committee by February 1 of each year.
- (x) In 2005 and 2006, directed fisheries may be implemented based on preseason forecasts only if the preseason forecast terminal run size equals or exceeds the upper end of the MSY escapement goal range plus the combined Canada, U.S. and test fishery base level catches (BLCs) of Taku River Chinook salmon. The preseason forecast will only be used for management until inseason projections become available.
- (xi) For the purposes of determining whether to allow directed fisheries using inseason information in 2005 and 2006, such fisheries will not be implemented unless the

projected terminal run size exceeds the mid-point of the escapement goal range plus the combined Canada, U.S. and test fishery BLCs of Taku River Chinook salmon. The Committee shall determine when inseason projections can be used for management purposes and shall establish the methodology for inseason projections and update them weekly or at other agreed intervals.

(xii) If escapements in 2005 and 2006 are less than the escapement goal point estimate (N_{MSY}), the Parties agree to review the 2005 and 2006 directed fisheries and implement additional precautionary management measures intended to achieve the escapement goal point estimate (N_{MSY}) in 2007 and 2008.

(xiii) In 2007 and 2008, directed fisheries may be implemented based on preseason forecasts only if the preseason forecast terminal run size equals or exceeds the escapement goal point estimate (N_{MSY}) plus the combined Canada, U.S. and test fishery base level catches (BLCs) of Taku River Chinook salmon. The preseason forecast will only be used for management until inseason projections become available.

(xiv) For the purposes of determining whether to allow directed fisheries using inseason information in 2007 and 2008, such fisheries will not be implemented unless the projected terminal run size exceeds the escapement goal point estimate (N_{MSY}) plus the combined Canada, U.S. and test fishery BLCs of Taku River Chinook salmon. The Committee shall determine when inseason projections can be used for management purposes and shall establish the methodology for inseason projections and update them weekly or at other agreed intervals.

(xv) The allowable catch (AC) is calculated as follows:

[Base terminal run (BTR) = escapement target + test fishery BLC + U.S. BLC + Cdn BLC]

[Terminal run - (BTR) = AC]

(xvi) BLCs include the following:

- a. U.S. Taku BLC: 3,500 large Chinook salmon
- b. Canadian Taku BLC: 1,500 large Chinook salmon
- c. Test fishery: 1,400 large Chinook salmon;

(xvii) Harvest sharing and accounting of the AC shall be as follows:

Allowable Catch Range		Allowable Catch Share			
		U.S.		Canada	
Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
5,001	20,000	1	11,000	5,000	9,000
20,001	30,000	11,001	17,500	9,000	12,500
30,001	50,000	17,501	30,500	12,500	19,500
50,001	100,000	30,501	63,000	19,500	37,000

Within each Allowable Catch Range, each Party's Allowable Catch Share will be calculated proportional to where the AC occurs within the range.

- (xviii) The U.S. catch of the Taku Chinook salmon AC will not count towards the SEAK AABM allocation. In particular:
 - a. non-Taku Treaty Chinook salmon harvested in District 111 will continue to count toward the SEAK AABM harvest limit;
 - b. the U.S. BLC of Taku Chinook salmon in District 111 will count toward the SEAK AABM harvest limit;
 - c. the U.S. catch of Taku Chinook salmon in District 111 above the U.S. BLC will not count towards the SEAK AABM allocation.

Accounting for the SEAK AABM Chinook salmon catches as pertains to transboundary rivers harvests will continue to be the responsibility of the Chinook Technical Committee as modified by (a) through (c) above.

- (xix) The Parties shall determine the domestic allocation of their respective harvest shares.
- (xx) When the terminal run is insufficient to provide for the Party's Taku Chinook salmon BLC and the lower end of the escapement goal range, the reductions in each Party's base level fisheries, i.e. the fisheries that contributed to the BLCs, will be proportionate to the Taku Chinook salmon BLC shares, excluding the test fishery.
- (xxi) When the escapement of Taku River Chinook salmon is below the lower bound of the agreed escapement range for three consecutive years, the Parties will examine the management of base level fisheries and any other fishery which harvests Taku River Chinook salmon stocks, with a view to rebuilding the escapement.

U.S. Fisheries

The traditional District 111 commercial drift gillnet salmon fishery, including the new directed Chinook fishery, was open for a total of 89 days from May 22, through October 19, 2006 (Appendix C.1), with no effort reported during weeks 41 and 42. The harvest totaled 11,106 large Chinook, 136 jack Chinook, 134,781 sockeye, 59,422 coho, 185,102 pink, and 381,837 chum salmon. Harvests of Chinook, coho, pink and chum salmon were above average while the sockeye harvest was below average. Weekly commercial fishery harvests and stock composition estimates for these fisheries are provided in Appendices C.1-C.3

Hatchery stocks contributed significantly to the numbers of both sockeye and chum salmon harvested and minor numbers to the harvest of other species. The 2006 season was the seventh year of significant numbers of adult sockeye salmon returning to the Snettisham Hatchery inside Port Snettisham. These fish contributed significantly to the harvests primarily in Stephens Passage and to the Speel Arm Terminal Harvest Area (THA) fishery inside Port Snettisham.

The total traditional drift gillnet Chinook harvest in District 111 in 2006 was 11,106 large fish and 136 jacks. The total number of Chinook salmon caught in the second season of

the new directed Chinook fishery between weeks 21 and 28 totaled 11,181 fish. Of these, an estimated 11,045 were large fish. After subtracting out the Alaska and non-Alaska hatchery component, 10,524 fish were counted against the US AC. The Chinook harvest after week 28 was 57 fish. As estimated by coded wire tag (CWT) analysis, Alaskan hatcheries contributed a total 525 fish, or 5% of the total 2006 District 111 Chinook harvest. Alaskan hatchery Chinook salmon do not count towards the US AC for the directed Chinook fishery.

The Taku River stock assessment program at Canyon Island provided data to estimate the above-border Chinook run. This data with the spawning ground mark-recapture data indicated an above border escapement of 42,262 large Chinook salmon, near the midpoint of the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 55,000 fish.

The traditional District 111 sockeye harvest was 134,781 fish, roughly 30,000 fish below average (Appendix C.1). Weekly sockeye harvests in District 111 were below average in weeks 25-31 and 40. Weekly sockeye harvests were above average during weeks 32-38. Weekly sockeye CPUE was below average in weeks 25-29 and 39 and above average for weeks 30-38 and 40. Domestic hatchery sockeye stocks began to contribute to the traditional fishery in week 25 and added significant numbers to the harvests in weeks 29-35. Fishers targeting these runs of hatchery sockeye salmon and the Limestone Inlet hatchery chum salmon increased the amount and percentage of fishing effort that occurred in Stephens Passage. Of the total traditional District 111 sockeye harvest, 26% occurred in Stephens Passage, 3% more than average. An estimated 62,813 wild Taku and 5,939 wild Port Snettisham fish were harvested in the traditional District 111 fishery (Appendices C.2 and C.3). Sockeye salmon from a joint U.S./Canada fry-planting program at Tatsamenie Lake contributed an estimated 2,210 fish to the fishery (2% of the harvest; Table 4. Appendix C.3). Contributions of U.S. hatchery sockeye salmon to the traditional District 111 drift gillnet fishery totaled 59,178 fish or 44% of the harvest (an estimated 28,659 hatchery fish were harvested in District 111 in areas outside of Port Snettisham). These were predominately Port Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon but also included a small number of thermally marked fish from a fry-planting program at Sweetheart Lake in Port Snettisham. An additional 127,700 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Speel Arm THA fishery inside Port Snettisham. The majority of these fish are from hatchery releases but a small portion of wild Speel Lake sockeye stocks are also taken in this fishery.

The traditional District 111 chum harvest of 381,837 fish was above average (Appendix C.1). The summer chum harvest of 374,130 fish comprised 98% of the season's chum harvest. The summer chum run is considered to last through mid-August, week 33, and was comprised mostly of domestic hatchery fish, with small numbers of wild fish contributing to the harvest. Chum runs to DIPAC hatcheries in Gastineau Channel and to the DIPAC remote release site at Limestone Inlet contributed a major portion of the harvest but quantitative contribution estimates were not available. Approximately 59% of the total traditional District 111 chum harvest was made in Taku Inlet, 39% in Stephens Passage, and 2% inside Port Snettisham. The harvest of 7,707 fall chum salmon, during weeks 34 through the end of the fishery, was above average. Most of these chum salmon are assumed to be wild fish of Taku and Whiting Rivers origin.

Table 4. Taku sockeye run reconstruction, 2006.

	Taku Stocks			Snettisham Stocks		
	Total	Wild	Planted	Total	Wild	Hatchery
Escapement	146,151	143,660	2,491			
Canadian Harvest						
Commercial	21,099	20,294	805			
Food Fishery	85	82	3			
Total	21,184	20,376	808			
Test Fishery Catch	262	252	10			
Above Border Run	167,597	164,288	3,309			
U.S. Harvest a						
District 111	65,023	62,813	2,210	34,598	5,939	28,659
Personal Use	804	777	31			
Total	65,827	63,590	2,241			
Test Fishery Catch	0					
Total Run	233,424	227,877	5,550			
Taku Harvest Plan	Total	Wild	Planted			
Escapement Goal	75,000	75,000	0			
TAC	158,427	152,877	5,550			
Canada						
Base Allowable	30,293	27,518	2,775			
Surplus Allowable	9,230	9,230				
Total	39,523	36,748	2,775			
Total %	24.9%	24.0%	50.0%			
Actual	21,184	20,376	808			
Actual %	13.4%	13.3%	14.6%			
U.S.						
Total	128,134	125,359	2,775			
Total %	80.9%	82.0%	50.0%			
Actual	65,830	63,590	2,241			
Actual %	41.6%	41.6%	40.4%			

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

The District 111 pink harvest of 185,102 fish was above average (Appendix C.1).

Coho stocks harvested in District 111 include runs to the Taku River, Port Snettisham, Stephens Passage, and local Juneau area streams as well as Alaskan hatcheries. The traditional District 111 coho harvest of 59,422 fish was above average (Appendix C.1). Weekly coho harvests were above average during weeks 25-29, 32, and 34-38. Weekly coho harvests were below average during weeks 30, 31, 33, and 39-42. Coho CPUE was above average during weeks 26-32, and 34-37. CWT analyses indicate Alaskan hatchery coho salmon contributed 2,000 fish or 3% of the traditional District 111 harvest. For the

entire season, weekly estimates of Taku River coho abundance indicated an above average run size.

For the 2006 season, gillnet fishing time in the traditional District 111 areas during the new directed Chinook fishery during weeks 21-24 was eight days. During weeks 25-42, gillnet fishing time was 53% above average. The maximum number of boats participating in the fishery in a given week was 55 boats during week 23 in the directed Chinook fishery and 78 boats during week 32 during the remainder of the season (Appendix C.1). Fishing effort as measured by the total number of boats delivering fish each week times the numbers of days open to fishing was 402 boat-days for the directed Chinook fishery, and 3,132 boat-days for the remainder of the season, which was average.

Management actions for the 2006 drift gillnet directed Chinook fishery were limited to time restrictions as the area open remained the same throughout the fishery. In January 2006, the BOF adopted new regulations for the District 111 directed Chinook fishery, including a minimum mesh restriction through the third Sunday in June and adjustments to the boundaries of the directed gillnet and troll areas. The revised southern boundary of the directed gillnet area was moved south to the latitude of Grave's Point and the eastern boundary was moved slightly to a line from Point Arden to Point Bishop, the same boundary used during the traditional section 111B gillnet fishery. The US AC was determined by a Pacific Salmon Commission bilaterally agreed on formula based, during the early season, on the preseason Chinook run forecast, and revised inseason based on the inseason run projection estimates generated from the Canyon Island mark-recapture program. The AC applied only to large Taku River origin Chinook salmon, fish over 28 inches in length (660mm MEF). The US AC was shared between gillnet, troll and sport fisheries, with no set allocation for each user group. The regulations allow gillnetting May 1, through the third Sunday in June. This season, because the preseason forecast of 64,150 fish did not allow for a US fishery beginning May 1, the Taku gillnet directed Chinook fishery occurred between weeks 21-28 although management emphasis shifted to sockeye salmon after week 24 (the third Sunday in June). The preseason forecast did allow for a Canadian fishery to occur and it began on May 1, week 18. On May 17, week 20 the first jointly agreed upon inseason projection of 64,706 large Chinook salmon was announced, which compared favorably with the preseason forecast. Using the inseason projection, the management objective switched from the upper end of the escapement goal range (55,000) to the midpoint of the escapement goal range (42,500) for large Chinook salmon. Thus, the revised AC for U.S. and Canada was 15,803 Chinook salmon, of which the U.S. AC was 7,922 fish, and the Canadian AC was 7,881 fish. Weekly management decisions were based on Canyon Island fish wheel catches, run timing, fishery performance, and AC. The lack of recent historic data did not allow for comparison with past fisheries.

In week 21 the fishery was open for two days and 43 boats landed 1,108 Chinook salmon, of which 1,033 were large Taku River origin fish. Week 22 was open for 3 days with 54 boats landing 4,134 Chinook salmon, of which 3,957 fish were large Taku River origin fish. Being past the peak of the run, week 23 was open for 2 days with 55 boats landing 3,280 Chinook salmon, of which 3,182 fish were large Taku origin fish. Week 24 was

open for 1 day with 44 boats landing 1,044 Chinook salmon, of which 931 fish were large Taku origin fish. The total harvest of Chinook salmon taken in the District 111 gillnet fishery during the directed Chinook fishery, weeks 21-24, was 9,566 fish. The total all gear harvest of Taku origin large Chinook salmon taken during the directed Chinook fishery in District 111 was 11,445 fish, including a commercial drift gillnet harvest of 9,103 fish, a commercial troll harvest of 11 fish, and the Juneau area sport harvest of 2,331 fish.

Management actions to conduct the Taku River directed sockeye gillnet fishery were limited to imposing restrictions in time and area. Because there is no bi-laterally 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 mark-recapture program at Canyon Island and to use that estimate in conjunction with migratory timing and historical fishery harvest data to forecast the entire Taku sockeye run. In the first week of the season, week 25, which began June 18, three days of fishing time were allowed in both Taku Inlet (Subdistrict 111-32) and Stephens Passage (Subdistrict 111-31). The traditional District 111 sockeye harvest in the first week was 22% of average. During week 26, the initial opening was reduced to two days in Taku Inlet, then extended an additional day with reported average CPUE in the gillnet fishery. The sockeye harvest in week 26 was 23% of average. The first inseason run estimate was 10,724 sockeye salmon above border (Table 5). With below average effort and improving inriver indicators, fishing time for week 27 was set for three days. The traditional District 111 sockeye harvest in week 27 was 63% of average. In week 28 Taku Inlet was limited to two days due to low inriver indicators and Stephens Passage was opened for three days and then extended an additional day to target the large run of hatchery chum salmon returning to Gastineau Channel and Limestone Inlet. The traditional District 111 sockeye harvest for the week was 31% of average. Approximately 60% of the sockeye salmon harvested during the week came from Taku Inlet, while the remainder was harvested in Stephens Passage. With low inriver indicators, Taku Inlet was again limited to two days during week 29, with Stephens Passage open for four days with the six inch mesh restriction to target Alaska hatchery chum salmon. The traditional District 111 harvest of 4,900 sockeye salmon was 19% of average with 79% of the harvest occurring in Taku Inlet.

During week 30, Taku Inlet north of the latitude of Circle Point was again limited to two days due to poor fishery CPUE and inriver indicators. The projected inriver estimate cast doubt on achieving the 75,000 fish escapement, and showed a negative US TAC. Stephens Passage was opened for four days to target hatchery chum salmon. The traditional District 111 sockeye harvest was 75% of average with 34% of the harvest taken in Taku Inlet. Analysis of otoliths revealed that 78% (162 of 207) of the samples processed from Stephens Passage during this week were Snettisham hatchery origin sockeye salmon.

During week 31 Taku Inlet north of the latitude of Circle Point was opened initially for two days due to low but improving inriver indicators, and then extended an additional day with an increase in fish wheel catches, and an inriver projection indicating the 75,000 fish escapement would be achieved as well as a positive US TAC. Stephens Passage was

open for three days to protect transiting wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon. The traditional District 111 sockeye harvest of 13,871 fish was 54% of average for the week, with 51% of the harvest in Taku Inlet. Analysis of otoliths revealed that 79% (201 of 255) of the samples processed from Stephens Passage during this week were Snettisham hatchery origin sockeye salmon. The traditional District 111 coho harvest was 916 fish for the week (Appendix C.1), 75% of average.

Table 5. U.S. inseason forecasts of terminal run size, TAC, inriver run size, and the U.S. harvest of Taku River sockeye salmon for 2006.

Stat Week	Inriver Run	Terminal Run	Total TAC	U.S. TAC	Projected U.S. Catch
27	39,767	73,621	0	0	33,855
28	65,338	102,044	27,044	20,477	36,705
29	67,962	99,822	24,822	18,099	31,861
30	76,172	110,667	35,667	29,234	34,505
31	142,956	173,058	98,058	79,756	30,102
32	153,507	193,927	118,927	97,422	40,420
Postseason	168,964	232,348	157,348	127,305	63,384

Terminal run does not include any marine harvest of Taku River salmon that might occur outside of District 111.

During week 32, Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage were open for four days, with the opening delayed until Monday to avoid conflict with the Golden North Salmon Derby. Inriver mark-recapture estimates indicated that the PSC mandated 75,000 sockeye escapement had been realized. With adequate Speel Lake weir sockeye escapement and Crescent Lake sonar counts, the entrance to Port Snettisham (Subdistrict 111-34) was opened for four days to target returning Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon. Section 11C (Subdistrict 111-20) was opened for four days in conjunction with Stephens Passage due to adequate pink escapement in the area. The traditional District 111 gillnet sockeye harvest of 29,341 fish was the highest of the season, 37% above average for the week, with 66% (19,300 fish) harvested in Stephens Passage and Port Snettisham where the fleet was targeting hatchery origin sockeye salmon bound for Port Snettisham. Analysis of otoliths revealed that 47% (28 of 60) of the samples processed from Stephens Passage, and 91% (86 of 95) of the samples processed from Port Snettisham during this week were Snettisham hatchery origin sockeye salmon.

The week 33 traditional District 111 gillnet harvest of 15,586 sockeye salmon was 12% above average. Taku Inlet north of the latitude of Circle Point was open for the average three days to conserve for Tatsamenie sockeye salmon, but inriver indicators pointed to no concern with the overall sockeye escapement. Stephens Passage and Port Snettisham were open for four days with adequate escapements to Speel and Crescent Lakes. Section 11C was open for four days. The Speel Arm THA (Subdistrict 111-33) in Port Snettisham was initially opened for two days based on adequate escapement through the Speel Lake weir, and then extended two additional days after a surge of fish were passed through the Speel Lake weir. The early opening of the Speel Arm THA drew effort from

the traditional fishery in the district. Deliveries were made by 20 boats in Taku Inlet (56% of average), 3 boats in Stephens Passage (11% of average), 25 boats in Port Snettisham (90% of average), and 53 boats in the Speel Arm THA (192% of average). In the traditional District 111 fishing areas, 1% of the 4,700 sockeye salmon harvested in Taku Inlet, 24% of the 230 sockeye salmon harvested in Stephen's Passage, and 92% of the 10,600 sockeye salmon harvested inside Port Snettisham were of Port Snettisham hatchery origin. An additional 84,700 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Speel Arm THA in week 33.

The fall gillnet season in District 111 lasted eight weeks, beginning on August 20 in week 34, and lasting until October 19 in week 42. The first ADFG inriver coho estimate produced in week 33 indicated an inriver run of 41,000 fish, above the season minimum inriver target of 38,000 coho salmon. In the first week of the fall season fishing time was set at four days in all the traditional gillnet areas to allow harvest of Taku River and local origin coho salmon and continued harvest of Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon. The traditional District 111 sockeye harvest for week 34 of 20,300 fish (Appendix C.1) was nearly four times average for the week, with 57% of the sockeye harvest taken in Stephens Passage and Port Snettisham. An additional 22,800 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Speel Arm THA. The week 34 traditional District 111 coho harvest of 5,450 fish was three times the average and the chum harvest was 2.3 times the average. Section 111C closed for the season at the end of the week 34 fishery. Taku Inlet, Stephens Passage, and Port Snettisham were open for four days during weeks 35-37. The traditional District 111 coho harvest of 8,330 fish in week 35 was 340% of average and the harvest of 1,200 chum salmon was 185% of average. The week 36 harvest of 11,000 coho salmon was 276% of average and the harvest of 1,300 chum salmon was 187% of the average. During week 37 the traditional District 111 harvest of 14,024 coho salmon was 316% of average, and the harvest of 1,424 chum was 230% of average. The Speel Arm THA was closed for the season concurrently with the rest of District 111 at the end of the week 37 fishery. With dropping effort and no concerns for Taku River coho escapement, Taku Inlet was open continuously beginning in week 38 with Stephens Passage open four days each week to conserve local coho stocks. Both areas closed for the season in week 42 after a four day opening for the week. The week 38 traditional District 111 harvest of 10,850 coho salmon was 303% of average, and the harvest of 745 chum salmon was 257% of the average. The week 39 coho harvest of 760 fish was 38% of average, and the chum harvest was 64% of average reflecting the drop in effort. In week 38, 35 boats (170% of average) made deliveries, and in week 39, 8 boats (62% of average) made deliveries. Week 40 was the last week deliveries were made in the 2006 traditional District 111 gillnet fishery. Five boats (64% of average) harvested 428 coho salmon (45% of average) and 9 chum salmon (43% of average). Although District 111 remained open until October 19, week 42, there was no reported commercial gillnet activity in the final two weeks of the season.

Several other fisheries in the Juneau area harvested transboundary Taku River salmon stocks in 2006. Personal use permits were used to harvest an estimated 804 Taku River sockeye salmon. In 2006, an estimated 3,150 Chinook salmon were harvested by sport fisheries in the Juneau area. A number of stocks are known to contribute to the Juneau

area sport fishery, including those from the Taku, Chilkat, and King Salmon rivers, and local hatchery stocks, but the major contributor of large, wild mature fish was believed to be the Taku River. Of the Chinook salmon harvested 2,415 were estimated to be of Taku River origin based on CWT analysis and maturity data. The July Hawk Inlet shoreline commercial purse seine pink fishery in Chatham Strait was opened 7 times from July 6 through July 27. Each opening was restricted to 8 hours. Point Marsden defined the southern boundary of these fisheries while the latitude of Hanus Reef defined the northern boundary. Although there was an abundance of north migrating pink salmon, the Hawk Inlet openings were conservative in 2006 because sockeye escapements were not developing adequately for Chilkat and Taku River stocks. The harvests for these fisheries totaled 164 Chinook, 12,600 sockeye, 2,254 coho, 340,000 pink, and 172,000 chum salmon. A large number of stocks, including the Taku River, contribute to this directed pink fishery. A purse seine test fishery was also conducted in weeks 26, 27, and 28 between Hawk Inlet and Point Retreat, with harvests totaling 24 Chinook, 727 sockeye, 114 coho, 12,551 pink, and 13,468 chum salmon.

Canadian Fisheries

Taku River commercial fishers harvested 21,099 sockeye, 391 pink, 8,567 coho, 7,377 large Chinook (greater than 660 mm mid-eye to fork length, mostly 3-ocean or older) and 207 small Chinook salmon in 2006 (Appendix C.4-C.6). The sockeye catch was below average while the coho catch was more than twice the average. Fish originating from Taku fry plants contributed an estimated 805 fish to the catch, comprising 4% of the total sockeye harvest. The catch of large Chinook salmon was about three times the average. The increased catch was a result of the new Chinook agreement allowing directed Chinook fishing. In concert with this, catch accounting for small 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 (small Chinook salmon i.e. less than 660 mm in length from the middle of the eye to fork of tail). Hence, comparisons with catches from previous years should be noted accordingly. There were 77 days of fishing and a season effort total of 518 boat days, both above average. This increase in effort was due to the fishery commencing in late April rather than mid June, to allow directed Chinook fishing. Excluding the directed Chinook fishery, the number of days of fishing and boat days were average and 10% below average, respectively. As in recent years, both set and drift gill netting techniques were used with the majority of the catch taken in drift gillnets. Maximum allowable mesh size was increased from 15.0 cm to 20.4 cm until June 29 to facilitate harvest of Chinook salmon.

In addition to the commercial catches, 222 Chinook, 85 sockeye, and 300 coho salmon were harvested in the aboriginal fishery in 2006. The catches in the Taku aboriginal fishery have averaged 150 Chinook, 250 sockeye, and 300 coho salmon, and two steelhead.

Recreational harvest figures are not available. Anecdotal evidence suggests that Chinook fishing was poor on the Nakina River and above average on the Tatsatua River. It has

been assumed that on average approximately 300 large Chinook salmon are harvested annually. Using Nakina and Tatsatua River aerial survey data (in 2006, counts were 62% of average) to this figure suggests that the harvest was approximately 186 large Chinook salmon. The catches of other species are believed to have been minimal.

Test fisheries to capture Chinook and coho salmon for stock assessment purposes took place from May 3 through May 27 (weeks 18-21) and September 3 through October 5 (weeks 36-40) (Appendix C.7). The test fishery caught 630 large and 9 small Chinook salmon. The coho test fishery caught 2,802 coho and 262 sockeye salmon.

The bilateral preseason Chinook forecast, based on sibling relationships, was for a terminal run of 64,150 large fish, approximately 5% above the average run of 54,582 fish. With a run of this magnitude, the AC for the Canadian fishery would have been 7,733 fish. However, given the treaty requirement to keep within weekly guidelines and use the upper end of the escapement goal range prior to the availability of an inseason estimate, the AC was 6,174 fish, with an additional base level catch of 1,500 fish for a permissible catch to 7,674 fish. Similarly, the U.S. AC would have been 7,517 fish; however given the fact that, assuming average run timing, 47% of the run had passed through District 111 prior to the first U.S. opening, the AC was 3,988 fish plus a base level catch of 3,500 for a total of 7,488 fish.

For the new Chinook fishery and, as in past years, the sockeye and coho fisheries, guideline harvests were developed each week 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. The guidelines were based on current inseason forecasts of the Canadian AC (based on mark-recapture estimates) apportioned by historical run timing.

The commercial fishery commenced on April 30, week 18, approximately seven weeks earlier than in previous years in order to accommodate the new directed Chinook fishery. As per the agreement, the preseason forecast and the escapement target of 55,000 fish were used to calculate the AC and guide weekly management actions for the first three weeks of the season, i.e. through week 21. Thereafter, the inseason escapement target (42,500 fish) and inseason run projections based on the joint Canada/U.S mark-recapture project were used (Table 6). Weekly guideline harvests were calculated to guide the management of the commercial fishery.

Week 18 was opened for two days closed as scheduled to keep within the weekly guideline of 209 large Chinook salmon.

Week 19 was also opened for two days. The day one hail indicated a catch of 184 fish; catches increased considerably on day 2 to give a weekly total of 461 fish, 188 fish in excess of the weekly guideline of 460 fish. The CPUE of 46 fish per boat-day (fbd) was 2 fbd higher than the maximum CPUE observed in 2005.

Table 6. Canadian inseason forecasts of terminal run size, total terminal allowable catch (TTAC), and spawning escapement of Taku Chinook salmon, 2006.

Stat Week	Terminal Run	TTAC ^a	Cdn TAC	Weekly Guideline ^b	Actual Catch
18	64,150	7,750	4,250	209	197
19	64,150	7,750	4,250	460	647
20	64,150	7,750	4,250	537	894
21	64,703	20,803	9,381	1,485	862
22	67,759	23,859	10,196	1,621	1,135
23	68,024	24,124	10,459	1,516	1,125
24	69,474	25,574	10,701	1,030	317
25	65,702	21,802	9,647	550	1,237
26	64,237	20,337	9,257	321	564

^a TTAC includes Canadian and U.S. base level catches but not potential test fishery catch.

^b Does not include anticipated Aboriginal and recreational catches.

Week 20 was opened for one day; the weekly guideline was 537 fish. The CPUE was higher, 77 fbd, than in the prior week; effort was also high (13 licenses). The catch after one day of fishing was 894 fish. Due in part to a very late spring, water levels were exceedingly low during weeks 18-20; this contrasted with record high levels seen in 2005. The low water levels undoubtedly contributed to the high CPUE observed during these weeks.

The first inseason run size projection was made after the week 20 opening. It was estimated, based on mark-recapture data, that 10,998 fish had passed the international border, and 766 fish had been harvested in the U.S sport fishery through week 19; this total was expanded based on historical run timing at Canyon Island to make a terminal run size projection of 64,703 large Chinook salmon.

Based on this information, the weekly guideline for week 21 was 1,485 Chinook salmon. An initial opening of two days was announced. Water levels were increasing and the CPUE was down from week 20. The catch on day one was 279 fish; consequently the fishery was extended by one day. Catches increased on day two (395 fish) but dropped again on day three (188 fish). The final catch for the week was 862 fish. Water levels continued to rise throughout the remainder of the week.

A joint inseason estimate made after week 21 translated to a terminal run projection of 67,759 fish. The week 22 guideline harvest based on this was 1,621 fish; water levels were above average and catch rates were deemed likely to be similar to those observed in week 21; an initial posting of four days was made. This was extended in one-day increments to seven days. By the end of the week water levels had risen to 12.7 feet on the gauge located in the canyon downstream of the fishery, the highest spring measurement taken at that location since recording started in 1988. The final catch for the week was 1,135 fish, about 500 fish below the guideline.

Based on a joint inseason estimate made after day 3 in week 22, the terminal run projection was 68,024 fish. The weekly guideline harvest for week 23 was 1,488 fish. An opening of three days was posted but due to the extreme water levels only seven fish were caught on day one and the fishery was extended to five days. The catch through day four was less than 500 fish so the fishery was again extended, this time for the remainder of the week. The total weekly catch was 1,125 fish.

Fishing conditions continued to be poor in week 24 and a five-day opening was posted. The joint terminal run projection after day three was 65,702 fish, which translated to a weekly guideline harvest of 929 fish. At this point the catch was 86 fish, and the fishery was extended to seven days. Catches remained low with a weekly total of 317 fish.

Week 25 was opened for four days. This was officially the first week of the sockeye fishery; however it appeared that the sockeye run was delayed and Chinook considerations were in the forefront. The weekly guideline using the joint terminal run projection made after day 3 in week 22 was 499 fish. In week 25 water levels drop rapidly; by the end of the week the canyon gauge indicated 5.7 feet, which was below average. Based on this and CPUE data from Taku inlet it was assumed that fish which would normally have entered the fishery in week 24 were doing so this week. Consequently guideline harvests for weeks 24 and 25 were combined to a total of 1,427 fish. After day 3 the guideline harvest had not changed and the cumulative catch was 665 fish. The fishery was extended one day and then, based on day 4 data when the guideline increase by about 40 fish, another day to a total of six days. The final catch for the week was 1,237 fish. Addition of the previous week's catch yielded a total of 1,554 fish, which was close to the pooled biweekly guideline.

Week 26 was opened on four days due to high TAC in the sockeye guideline harvest. The final joint inseason Chinook estimate was made after day 3 and projected an escapement of 42,274 fish, just under the escapement target of 42,500. Consequently, mesh was restricted to sockeye gear only, i.e. it was reduced from 20.4 cm (8 inches) to 15 cm (6 inches). The weekly catch of Chinook salmon was 564 fish. Mesh restrictions were not lifted for the remainder of the fishing season and the season total commercial harvest was 7,377 large Chinook salmon. The cumulative commercial fishery Chinook CPUE was 259 fbd, approximately 23% higher than the cumulative CPUE observed in 2005. The CPUE ranged from a low of 13 fbd in week 18 to a high of 56 fbd in week 25.

As noted, a final joint inseason estimate of inriver run size, 48,082 fish, was made in week 26; this projected to 50,177 fish. Subtracting all inriver harvests, the escapement is estimated to have been 41,831 fish, just short of the target of 42,500 large Chinook salmon. The terminal run size was projected to be 64,237 large Chinook salmon, within 100 fish of the preseason forecast. The sum of the weekly guideline harvests based on the joint preseason forecast and inseason run projections was 8,190 fish; the actual harvest was 7,720 fish. This includes an estimated 222 aboriginal harvest and an assumed recreational harvest of 186 fish. The corresponding figures, i.e. the sum of weekly guideline harvests and total harvest for the U.S. were 8,535 and 12,908 respectively.

The Canadian preseason sockeye forecast was for a run of 204,070 fish. This was a drainage-wide stock-recruitment based forecast. It was 20% below the average run of 254,000 sockeye salmon (Canadian estimate). The total run incorporates an assumed U.S. harvest of 5% in marine approach waters (outside District 111); the terminal run forecast was therefore approximately 194,000 fish.

The commercial sockeye fishery commenced on June 18, week 25, for a scheduled opening of four days. The guideline harvest based on the preseason forecast was 1,249 fish (Table 7). By the close of day 3, 47 sockeye salmon had been caught; based on this and the fact that there was room in the pooled biweekly Chinook guideline as noted above, the fishery was extended in two one-day increments to six days. The total sockeye catch for the week was 127 fish.

Week 26 was opened on three days. The cumulative guideline harvest through this week based on the preseason forecast was 2,829 fish, of which 132 had been taken (five of these in the directed Chinook fishery), leaving a balance of 2,697 fish. The fishery was extended one day and harvested a total of 820 sockeye salmon.

Table 7. Canadian inseason forecasts of total run size, total allowable catch (TAC), and spawning escapement of Taku sockeye salmon, 2006.

Stat. Week	Total Run	TAC	Projected Escapement	Canadian TAC	Inseason guideline	Actual Catch
25	204,070	129,070	75,000	23,233	1,249	5
26	204,070	129,070	75,000	23,233	2,829	952
27	135,962	60,962	72,967	10,973	2,425	1,892
28	138,581	63,581	76,743	11,445	3,828	2,981
29	124,104	49,104	64,738	8,839	4,011	4,742
30	132,894	57,894	71,255	10,421	6,044	6,704
31	187,279	112,279	115,553	23,321	16,074	12,758
32	217,534	142,534	115,417	28,739	23,101	12,758
33	252,260	177,260	145,331	40,973	36,551	14,981
34	249,076	174,076	140,037	39,341	36,948	17,779
35	244,196	169,196	135,300	37,515	36,260	20,350

The week 27 fishery opened for three days. It was assumed that the run was one week late; the preseason forecast indicated that the balance in the guideline harvest was 937 fish. The Tulsequah was in flood during the first day; therefore, the fishery was extended by one day. The CPUE after three days of fishing was 33 fbd, below the average of 94 fbd so no additional extensions were made. The weekly catch was 1,089 sockeye salmon. An inseason estimate made at the close of week 27 indicated a run of 125,000 fish assuming average run timing; significantly lower than the preseason forecast of 204,000 fish. However, there were indications that the run was late; applying a one-week lag timing increased the run projection to 226,000 fish. The cumulative harvest at this point was 1,892 sockeye salmon.

The balance in the cumulative guideline harvest for week 28 ranged from 1,089 to 7,195 fish depending on what timing was applied. Based on this, an opening of three days was posted. A mark-recapture estimate produced with day one data was only marginally greater than the week 27 estimate and consequently the run projection dropped to a range of 96,000 to 145,000 fish. The balance in the guideline harvest for the remainder of the week ranged from -940 to 592 fish and the fishery was not extended.

Week 29 was opened for two days and extended one day. The total sockeye catch for the week was 1,761 fish and the cumulative catch was 4,742 fish. The balance in the cumulative harvest ranged from -900 to 700 fish. The average CPUE for the week was 57 fbd compared to an average of 98 fbd.

Week 30 was opened for two days and extended one day. As the fishery began catches in the Canyon Island fishwheel indicated a strong pulse of fish into the river. The run projections after day three ranged from 136,000 to 174,000 fish and the guideline harvest balance ranged from -362 to of 1,341 fish.

Week 31 was opened for two days due to the limited guideline harvest balance and the fact that this was the first week for which special consideration for the Tatsamenie stock was identified in the preseason management plan. However fishery CPUE had increased significantly from the previous week. The U.S. manager was consulted after day one and it was agreed that the run did appear to be late and that an extension was justified. Consequently an extension of two days was posted. A run assessment made after day 3, assuming one-week late timing, resulted in a run projection of 238,000 fish and a guideline harvest balance of 13,355 fish; however this dropped after day 4 due to a late influx of recovered tags. The fishery was extended another day; the final catch for the week was 6,054 fish. Fishery CPUE went from below average in week 30 to above average in week 31.

Week 32 was again opened for two days due to Tatsamenie considerations. Despite favorable fishing conditions, (below average and stable water levels) CPUE after day 1 was 97 fbd, compared to an average of 113 fbd. Canyon Island fishwheel counts were average for the four previous days and on Monday morning caught only 40 fish. Consequently the fishery closed as scheduled.

Week 33 was opened for three days. It was extended another day based on day one data with a guideline balance ranging from 9,000 to 12,000 fish, below average effort (four licenses), and high catch (115 fbd versus weekly average of 67 fbd) as well as high Canyon Island fishwheel catch (102 versus average of 31). It was again extend to total five days. The weekly catch was 2,791 sockeye salmon with limited effort (three licenses on day 5).

Week 34 marked the beginning of coho season. The preseason forecast was for an average run based on catches in the 2005 smolt CWT program. Assuming that U.S. exploitation rates on coho salmon would be similar to average, it was estimated that border escapement would be close to 100,000 fish, which meant that the Canadian AC

was 10,000 fish. Early indications were that the coho run was strong (for example the cumulative fishery CPUE was 179 fbd through week 33 versus an average of 66 fbd), and this information coupled with the significant shortfall in the sockeye guideline was used to post the opening for five days. Fishery performance was strong – CPUE for both sockeye and coho salmon was record (121 and 122 fbd respectively). However, effort was low (four licenses) and the catch for each species was approximately 2,600 fish.

An opening of five days was posted for week 35 based on an inseason run projection of close to 200,000 fish. This proved to be the last week of significant commercial activity. A Tulsequah flood began mid-week and effort dwindled to two licenses by the end of the week. Weekly landings were 1,038 coho and 743 sockeye salmon.

The commercial fishery was then opened from the beginning of week 36 (starting September 3) through to week 40 October 6. A total of 26 coho salmon were landed in this period.

In order to continue coho run assessment, a test fishery operated from September 4 through October 5. This fishery landed 262 sockeye and 2,802 coho salmon.

The total treaty catch of coho in the commercial fishery was 3,610 fish. The final inseason abundance estimate of the inriver coho run is 173,906 fish. Accordingly, as per PST provisions, the Canadian allowable catch after week 33 was 10,000 salmon.

A final inseason mark-recapture estimate was produced in week 34 for sockeye salmon, indicating a border escapement of 151,867 fish. This projected to 160,110 fish assuming average timing. Subtracting the inriver harvest of 21,093 indicated that 139,017 sockeye salmon escaped to spawning areas. This is above the escapement goal of 71,000 to 80,000 fish. The cumulative commercial fishery sockeye CPUE for the season was 739 fbd, below the average of 895. As noted CPUE was well below average through week 30; from week 31 through the end of the fishery it was average to above average. Peak CPUE was observed in week 32, but the week 33 and week 34 CPUE were very similar to this, indicating that the run was significantly later than usual. Typically peak sockeye CPUE occurs in week 31.

A final inseason coho mark-recapture estimate produced at the end of week 38 indicated that 134,271 fish had reached the border. Based on average run timing, this projected to 173,906 fish. Subtracting the inriver harvest of 12,275 coho salmon indicates that 161,631 fish escaped to spawning areas. This is more than four times the upper end of the escapement goal range of 27,500 to 35,000 fish. The cumulative commercial coho CPUE through week 41 was 362 fbd, 20% above the average of 303 fbd. The truncated nature of the 2006 fishery precludes fishery timing comparisons with other years.

Escapement

Sockeye Salmon

The above border run of sockeye salmon in the Taku River is estimated from a joint Canada/U.S. mark-recapture program, in place since 1984. Enumeration weirs operated by DFO at Little Trapper and Tatsamenie lakes and by the TRTFN at Kuthai and King Salmon Lakes provide information on the distribution and abundance of discrete spawning stocks within the watershed. The estimated spawning escapement in 2006 was 146,151 sockeye salmon, which is above average and above the escapement goal range of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon (Appendix C.9).

The Tatsamenie Lake weir count of 22,475 sockeye salmon (Appendix C.9) was the second highest on record since the inception of the project (1985), 100 fish less than 2001, the primary parent year. Based on weekly sampling results, 43% of the run was comprised of females. Fifty percent of the escapement was counted on September 7, four days later than average, and unlike the primary parent year when 50% of the escapement passed the weir on August 20. A total of 2,655 sockeye salmon were held for gamete collection for the fry-planting program. An escapement of 2,491 Taku sockeye salmon originating from the fry-planting program was estimated by sampling broodstock otoliths at Tatsamenie Lake and applying the mark fraction to the weir count.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count of 25,670 sockeye salmon (Appendix C.10) was also the second highest on record since the project began in 1983. A total of 708 fish were removed for gamete collection for the fry-planting program, resulting in a spawning escapement of 24,962 fish. The primary parent year, 2001, the escapement was 16,860 fish. The 2006 sex composition was estimated at 51% female. Run timing was about three days later than average, with the mid-point occurring on August 10, the same as the primary parent year.

A King Salmon Lake escapement project was conducted for the fourth season; 2,177 fish were enumerated through a weir (Appendix C.11). Count in the other years were 697 (incomplete; 2,970 fish were observed during a boat-based survey), 5,005 and 1,002. Run timing has been variable to date; in 2006, the mid-point was on July 28. The 2006 escapement was estimated to be comprised of 50% female sockeye salmon.

The sockeye count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 1,015 fish (Appendix C.12), the lowest on record since the project began in 1992 (Appendix D.10). The primary brood year escapement was 1,663 fish. The sex composition was estimated to be 49% female fish in 2006. As was the case in 2005, the mid-point of the run was on August 8, about two weeks later than average; we speculate that high water levels may have significantly delayed the migration.

Chinook Salmon

The above border run of Chinook salmon in the Taku River was estimated from a joint Canada/U.S. mark-recapture program. Tag application occurred April 25 through mid-

July. Tags were recovered from the commercial fishery from April 30 through October 8 (weeks 18 - 40), a test fishery during commercial fishery closures from May 3 to May 27 (weeks 18-21), and spawning ground sampling in August and September. The above border run estimate is 50,667 fish with a spawning escapement of 42,262 fish and a total run of 63,598 large Chinook salmon. The estimate for the total Chinook salmon above border run is 52,798 fish with an escapement of 44,692 fish and a total run of 66,371 total Chinook salmon.

Aerial surveys of large Chinook salmon to the six escapement index areas annually surveyed by ADF&G were as follows: Nakina, 1,900; Kowatua, 1,180; Tatsamenie, 908; Dudidontu, 395; Tseta, 199; and Nahlin, 955 fish (Appendix D.11). The total survey of 5,537 large Chinook salmon observed was below the average.

Chinook carcass weirs were operated on the Nakina and Tatsatua Rivers in order to obtain tag and age-length-sex data (Appendix C.13). Totals of 1,223 and 568 large Chinook salmon were encountered. The count at the Tatsatua River carcass weir was compromised by high water levels.

Coho Salmon

The above border run of coho salmon in the Taku River was estimated from a joint Canada/U.S. mark-recapture program. Tag application occurred through October 3; recovery occurred through October 5. Ratios of marked vs. unmarked fish are estimated for the commercial and test gillnet fisheries. The above border run of Taku River coho salmon was estimated to be 134,053 fish with a spawning escapement of 122,384 fish and a total run of 231,876 fish. The spawning escapement was above average and 3.5 times the upper end of the interim escapement goal range (27,500 to 35,000 fish).

Pink Salmon

There is no program to estimate the escapement of Taku River pink salmon; however, the Canyon Island fish wheels provide an index of annual variation in border escapement. An n above average total of 21,725 pink salmon was captured the fish wheels in 2006.

Chum Salmon

As with pink salmon, the Canyon Island fish wheels are used to estimate annual variations in above border escapement. An above average total of 466 chum salmon was captured in the wheels in 2006. The Taku River fall chum run has been depressed since 1988; however this year's counts were the highest since 1997.

Steelhead Trout

There was no program in place to estimate the system-wide steelhead trout escapement. An escapement goal has not been set for this species. A below average total of 47 steelhead trout were caught and released at Canyon Island in 2006.

Sockeye Salmon Run Reconstruction

An estimated 62,813 wild Taku River sockeye salmon were caught in the Alaska District 111 fishery. An additional 777 wild sockeye salmon were estimated to have been taken in the U.S. inriver personal use fishery. The estimated total U.S. harvest of wild Taku sockeye salmon is 63,590 (Table 4).

An estimated 20,294 wild sockeye salmon were harvested in the Canadian commercial fishery. An estimated 82 wild sockeye salmon were taken in the Canadian aboriginal fishery. Therefore, the estimated Canadian treaty harvest of wild Taku River sockeye salmon is 21,184 fish (Table 4). An additional estimated 262 wild sockeye salmon were harvested in test fisheries.

The contribution of Taku sockeye salmon from the fry-planting program was estimated based on expansion of otolith marked sockeye salmon recovered in the sampled catch. Estimates are 2,210 to the District 111 fishery, 31 to the inriver personal use fishery, 805 to the Canadian commercial fishery, and 3 to the Canadian aboriginal fishery (Table 4). The inriver test fishery caught an additional 10 sockeye salmon from the fry-planting program.

The 2006 above border run and escapement were estimated to be 167,597 (95% CI = 136,116-197,099) and 146,151 sockeye salmon, respectively and the total run was estimated to be 233,424 sockeye salmon. The US and Canada harvested 41.6% and 13.4% of the TAC, respectively. The total run Taku sockeye salmon from the fry-planting program was estimated at 5,550 fish (Table 4).

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 are also 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 10).

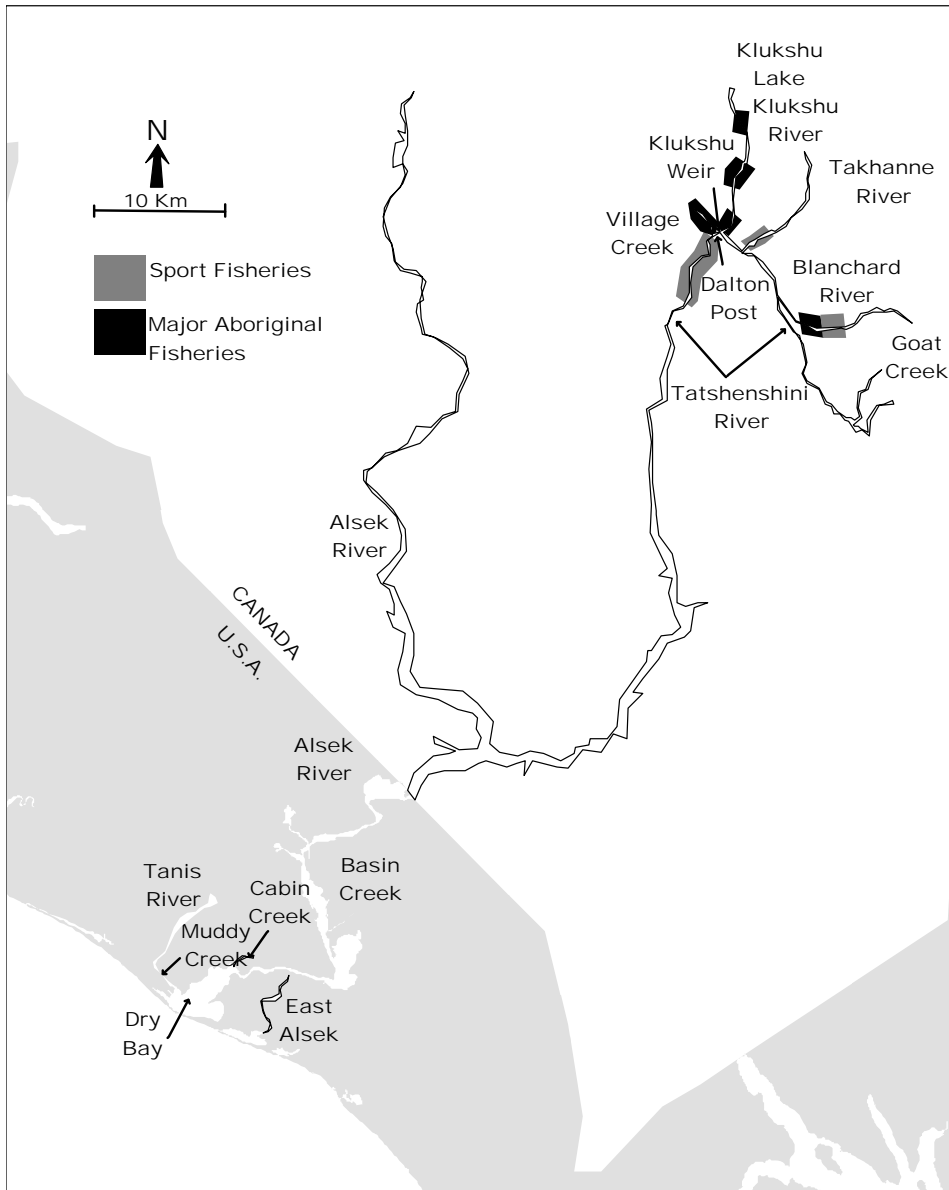


Figure 3. The Alsek River and principal U.S. and Canadian fishing areas.

Harvest Regulations & Management Objectives

Although catch 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, sockeye and coho salmon. Interim escapement goal ranges for Alsek River sockeye and coho salmon were initially set by the TTC at 33,000 to 58,000 sockeye, and 5,400 to 25,000 coho salmon. The principle escapement monitoring tool for Chinook, sockeye, and coho stocks on the Alsek River is the Klukshu weir, operated by DFO and 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, revised goals, expressed in terms of Klukshu stocks only, were established in 1999 and adopted again in 2004. 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 however were discontinued in 2006.

The initiative to establish a specific Klukshu Chinook salmon spawning goal began in 1991 when the TTC set an interim spawning objective of 4,700 Klukshu Chinook salmon. This goal was based more on manager's intuition than on science. From 1995 through 1997, the TTC reviewed this escapement level and concluded that goal of 4,700 Chinook salmon was not supported by the data. A new goal range of 1,100 to 2,300 fish was proposed based on joint analyses of stock-recruitment data. The Parties conducted independent internal reviews of these analyses. Although there was not unanimous support for the proposal, there was agreement on establishing a minimum goal consistent with the lower end of the proposed range. As a result, Canadian and U.S. managers agreed to a minimum spawning escapement goal of 1,100 Chinook salmon for the Klukshu system for 2000 and this was used again in the 2006 season.

The stock-recruitment analysis of Klukshu sockeye data was completed in 2000 and has undergone internal peer review. The new escapement goal range for Klukshu River sockeye salmon is 7,500 to 15,000 spawners per year.

Preseason Forecasts

The overall sockeye run to the Klukshu River in 2006 was expected to be slightly below average in strength. Principal contributing brood years to the 2006 run were expected to be 2001 (Klukshu escapement of 9,329 fish) and 2002 (Klukshu escapement of 23,587 fish); the 1996-2005 average Klukshu escapement was 12,522 fish. Based on historical stock-recruitment analysis, the range of Klukshu escapements that appear most likely to produce maximum sustained yields is 7,500 to 15,000 sockeye salmon.

The 2006 overall Alsek River sockeye run was expected to be approximately 66,728 fish. This estimate was based on: a predicted run of 18,016 Klukshu sockeye salmon derived from the average of the historical Klukshu stock-recruitment data and an assumed

Klukshu contribution of 27% (based on the 2001-2003 sockeye radio tagging study). A run size of this magnitude is near the 1996-2005 average run size estimate of approximately 61,800 fish (based on the Klukshu weir count expanded by 1/0.27 to account for other inriver escapement and an assumed U.S. harvest rate of 20%).

The contributing Klukshu early sockeye run counts in 2001 and 2002 were 908 and 11,904, respectively (Appendix E.7). The principal brood year (2001) was well below the optimum level of 2,500 sockeye spawners as determined through separate stock-recruitment analyses by DFO of the early run. Due to the under escapement in 2001, the early run was expected to be below average.

The Klukshu Chinook escapements in 2000 and 2001 were 1,321 and 1,738 fish, respectively. The 2000 escapement was well below average and 2001 was close to average (Appendix E.7). The escapements for 2000 and 2001 were near the lower end and the upper middle end of the optimum escapement range of 1,100 to 2,300 Chinook salmon estimated from current stock-recruitment analysis. As a result, the preliminary outlook was for an above average run. The 2006 overall Alsek River Chinook run was expected to be approximately 16,894 Chinook salmon. This estimate was based on: a predicted run of 3,072 Klukshu Chinook salmon derived from the historical Klukshu stock-recruitment data; and an assumed Klukshu contribution to the total run of approximately 17%.

The coho escapements observed at the Klukshu River in 2002 (9,921 coho salmon) and 2003 (3,689 coho salmon) suggests the run in 2006 would be above average (Appendix E.7). The 1996-2005 average weir count was 2,889 coho salmon.

U.S. Fisheries

The Dry Bay commercial set-gillnet fishery harvested 530 Chinook, 9,842 sockeye, and 701 coho salmon (Appendix E.1). Minor numbers of pink and chum salmon were harvested. A test fishery was conducted on the Alsek River for Chinook salmon in 2006, and that fishery produced another 224 sockeye and 135 Chinook salmon, for a total harvest of 10,066 sockeye and 665 Chinook salmon. The Chinook harvest was near the 1996-2005 average, the sockeye harvest was below average and the second lowest harvest since 1988, and the coho harvest was below average. Very little effort was recorded during the coho season due to market conditions and the coho harvest was the lowest in the last 10 years. The number of fishing days was 45. The total effort expended in the fishery was 248 boat-days.

The Alsek River commercial fishery opened on the first Sunday in June, week 23 (Appendix E.1). The initial opening remained at 24 hours. The fishery was extended to 72 hours during week 24 as initial sockeye CPUE was almost triple the average. The opening for week 25 remained at 24 hours. Fishing time was extended to 48 hours for the last week of June and the first week of July before returning to one 24-hour period for the next two weeks of the season. Effort in the Alsek River became minimal from this point

on. The fishery targeted coho salmon after mid-August and fishing times remained at three days per week for the entire coho season. Although the Alsek River remained open through the first three weeks of October, no effort was recorded after September 30.

Historically, a set gillnet fishery targeting on Chinook salmon was conducted during May and early-June. Due to depressed runs, the directed fishery has been closed since 1963 and Chinook salmon have only been harvested incidentally during the sockeye fishery in early June. From 1963 through 1997, the early June periods were limited in time in order to reduce the impact on Chinook salmon. With the advent of the new Chinook salmon escapement goal concern for incidentally caught Chinook salmon has diminished, therefore the management of the early June periods was based on sockeye CPUE. Gillnet mesh size was restricted to a maximum of six inches through July 1.

The Transboundary River Panel agreed to a limited Chinook test fishery in the lower Alsek River beginning in 2005 and continuing through 2008. The goal of the test fishery is to enable the department to develop a cost effective method for determining the abundance of Chinook salmon on an inseason basis using test fishery CPUE as an index of abundance. The test fishery commenced on May 28 and continued on a weekly basis through June 18. A total of 135 Chinook salmon were harvested in the test fishery. All fish were sampled for age, size, and sex. A total of 224 sockeye salmon were harvested incidentally to the Chinook harvest during the test fishery.

Canadian Fisheries

The aboriginal fishery harvested an estimated 0 Chinook, 1,321 sockeye, and 0 coho salmon (Appendix E.2). The average Chinook catch was 220 fish. The sockeye catch was above the average of 1,321 fish; while the coho catch averages 28 fish.

Catch estimates for the Tatshenshini recreational fishery were below average for Chinook and sockeye salmon with an estimated 17 and 7 fish retained, respectively, with no catches recorded for coho salmon. Due to the concern that the Klukshu River Chinook escapement goal would not be met, the recreational fishery was no longer permitted to retain Chinook salmon starting on the 20th of July. This closure remained in effect until the 30th of November. Retention of sockeye salmon in the Tatshenshini River was permitted starting on August 15th as per regulation. The catch data was derived from a catch card program conducted by the Yukon Salmon Committee (YSC) and DFO. Weekly estimates are listed in Appendix E.2.

Management of salmon in the Yukon is a shared responsibility between DFO and the Yukon Salmon Committee (YSC). The YSC 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 YSC. 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.

The 2006 Alesk-Tatshenshini management plan, adopted by CAFN, YSC, and DFO, was based on the objectives described in the *Harvest Regulations & Management Objectives* section above. For Chinook and early run sockeye management, the status of the Klukshu weir counts was to be reviewed on or about July 18 to ensure weir and spawning escapement targets were on track. The status of the late run sockeye salmon would be reviewed the first week of September. Adjustments to inseason fishing regimes in the recreational and aboriginal fisheries would be made if deemed necessary. Other key elements of the plan are described below.

The center of aboriginal fishing activity in the Alesk 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 and traditional fish traps as the fish migrate up the Klukshu River into Klukshu Lake. The fishing plan for the aboriginal fishery in the Klukshu River for the period prior to August 15 allowed fishing by means of fish traps for 2 days per week. After August 15, it was planned that the traps would be fished 3 days per week. Conservation thresholds that might invoke restrictions in the Aboriginal fishery were projected Klukshu weir counts of <1,100 Chinook and <1,500 early sockeye salmon. Gaff 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 gaff fishery other than to reserve Goat Creek, Stanley Creek, and the Parton River for elders only.

The majority of the recreational fishing effort on this drainage occurs on 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 daily catch limit was one fish and the possession limit was 2 Chinook salmon. For other salmon species, the daily catch and possession limits were 2, and 4 fish, respectively. However, the aggregate limit for all salmon combined was 2 salmon per day, 4 fish in possession. Starting in 2003, recreational salmon fishing was permitted in the Tatshenshini River seven days a week; this fishery had previously been open from 6:00 am Saturday to 12:00 noon Tuesday each week. Headwater areas upstream of the British Columbia/Yukon border were to be closed for the season to protect spawning Chinook salmon. Conservation thresholds that were expected to invoke additional restrictions in the recreational fishery were projected Klukshu weir counts of <1,500 Chinook and < 10,600 sockeye salmon (early and late runs combined).

A mandatory Yukon Salmon Conservation Catch Card (YSCCC), introduced by the YSC in 1999, was required by all recreational salmon fishers in 2006. 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 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 up to the new weir location to allow for better staging opportunities for salmon in the vicinity of the Klukshu/Tatshenshini confluence.

Escapement

Total drainage abundance programs were implemented as part of the development of abundance-based management regimes and to accurately assess whether the system-wide escapement goals for Alsek River Chinook and sockeye stocks are appropriate and if so, are being achieved. At this time, there are no programs in place to estimate the drainage-wide coho escapement. A large and variable proportion of the escapement of each species is enumerated at the weir on the Klukshu River. Current escapement monitoring programs including the Klukshu weir, Village Creek electronic counter, and aerial surveys 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 2006 are shown in Table 8.

Sockeye Salmon

The weir count and escapement estimates of Klukshu River sockeye salmon were 13,455 and 12,890 fish respectively in 2006 (Table 8, Appendices E.3 and E.7). The count of 247 early run fish (count through August 15) was below average while the count of 13,208 late run fish was above average. The total escapement (12,890) was above average, and was near the upper end of the recommended escapement goal range of 7,500 to 15,000 fish. The sockeye escapement estimate at the Village Creek counter of 979 fish in 2006 was below average.

Chinook Salmon

The most reliable comparative Chinook escapement index for the Alsek River drainage is the Klukshu River weir count. The Chinook weir and escapement counts in 2006 were 568 and 566 fish respectively (Table 8), below average. They were the lowest on record, and the escapement was below the revised interim escapement goal range of 1,100 to 2,300 Klukshu Chinook salmon.

Coho Salmon

The Klukshu weir count and escapement of 420 fish was below average (Table 8, Appendix E.7). The weir is removed prior to the completion of the coho run and does not include fish that migrate after mid-October.

Table 8. Catch and Klukshu index escapement data for Alsek River sockeye, Chinook, and coho salmon for 2006.

	Sockeye	Chinook	Coho
Escapement Index ^a			
Klukshu Weir Count	13,455	568	420
Klukshu Escapement	12,890	566	420
Harvest ^b			
U.S. Commercial	9,842	530	701
U.S. Subsistence	272	47	23
U.S. Test	224	135	0
Canadian Sport	7	17	0
Canadian Aboriginal	1,321	0	0
Total Harvest	11,666	729	724

^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 catches other than the listed fisheries.

ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Egg Collection

In 2006, sockeye eggs were collected at Tahltan Lake on the Stikine River for the nineteenth year, and in the Tatsamenie Lake system on the Taku River, for the seventeenth year of this program.

Tahltan Lake

The egg collection was contracted to Arc Environmental Ltd. for the eleventh consecutive year. The egg-take goal at Tahltan Lake is 6.0 million eggs. In spite of the large escapement at Tahltan only 4.4 million eggs were collected. Some of the explanation for the reduced egg take was a late start because of concerns about future potential to harvest fish at the Tuya barrier and bad weather at end of egg take schedule. Brood stock was collected by beach seine at the major spawning site as has been done in most years. There were 11 egg collections from September 11 to 27. Brood stock included 1,740 females and 1,663 males, which included 108 fish not utilized for gamete collection. Eggs collected on three days were delayed in shipment to the hatchery due to weather; all of those shipments were delayed 48 hours. The early indications are that these eggs survived much better than prior years; we believe this was due to the new procedure for holding delayed shipments (chilling and holding in a moist air environment). The survival rate to eyed for the delayed shipments was 86% (vs. 70% in 2005) while for direct shipment it was 94%.

Tatsamenie Lake

B. Mercer and Associates Ltd was contracted to collect eggs. Tatsamenie Lake brood stock was captured for the twelfth year at an adult enumeration weir located at the outlet of Tatsamenie Lake. A total of 1,455 females and 1,200 males were held prior to the first egg take on September 20. An estimated 5,000,000 eggs were collected from 1,220 females and milt was collected from 962 males during 10 egg collections. Mortality of held fish included 37 females and 118 males; the remaining 198 females and 120 males not used for gamete collection were released. The 1,257 females used for brood stock represented 10.6 % of the estimated escapement of females in to the lake.

Trapper Lake

For the first time in twelve years eggs were collected at Trapper Lake in 2006. This project was operated with Northern Fund monies but will be reported in TBR reports. A total of 398 females and 310 males were held prior to the first egg take on September 9. An estimated 1,100,000 eggs were collected from 336 females and milt was collected from 295 males during 3 egg collections. Mortality of held fish included 2 females and 4 males; the remaining 60 females and 11 males not used for gamete collection were released.

Incubation, Thermal Marking, and Fry Plants (2003 Brood Year)

The egg incubation and thermal marking program at Snettisham Hatchery went smoothly in year 2005/2006. Snettisham hatchery is operated by DIPAC (Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.), a private aquaculture organization in Juneau. A co-operative agreement between ADF&G and DIPAC provides for Snettisham hatchery to serve the needs of the joint TBR enhancement projects.

Incubation of 2005 brood eggs took place at Snettisham Hatchery and the resultant fry were transported to the appropriate systems from June 1 to June 23, 2006. There were no IHN virus losses of sockeye fry from transboundary lakes.

Tahltan Lake

A total of 1.28 million fry from the 2005 Tahltan sockeye egg take was planted back into Tahltan Lake in 2006. Survival from green-egg to outplanted fry was 71% (this low survival is because shipment of collected eggs was delayed due to weather). Fry outplanting took place from June 2 to June 7.

Tuya Lake

There were 2.14 million fry planted in Tuya Lake from June 19 to June 23 (Appendix D.2). These fish were from eggs collected at Tahltan Lake in the fall of 2005. Survival from green-egg to outplanted fry was 78% (this low survival is because shipment of collected eggs was delayed due to weather).

Tatsamenie Lake

A total of 1.47 million fry from the 2005 egg-take was released into Tatsamenie Lake in 2006. There were two treatment groups: one group was released at the North end and one at the South end of the lake; outplanting took place from June 1 to June 8. Neither group was fed, however the fry were held for observation before release. Survival from green-egg to outplanted-fry was 81%.

The strategy behind releasing at two locations is to put some fry in an area with little natural production. The south end of the lake traditionally has few fry along the shore.

Past studies have indicated a protracted shore residence for hatchery and wild fry and we hope that fry release at the South end will enjoy less competition and better survival.

Outplant Evaluation Surveys

Standard limnological surveys were conducted at Tatsamenie, Tahltan, and Tuya Lakes. Acoustical surveys were not conducted due to the failure of the equipment.

Thermal Mark Laboratories

ADF&G Thermal Mark Laboratory

During the 2006 season the ADFG thermal mark lab received otoliths from 17,500 sockeye salmon collected by ADFG and DFO staff as part of the U.S./Canada fry-planting evaluation program. These collections came from commercial and test fisheries in U.S. waters and in Canadian fisheries on the Taku and Stikine Rivers over a 12-week period. In addition, several escapement samples were examined. Combined, the laboratory processed 16,800 of the otoliths received (99%) and provided estimates on hatchery contributions for almost 100 distinct sampling collections. Of these totals, 3,900 otoliths were identified and classified as belonging to one of 37 marked groups. 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.

Adult sockeye otoliths were processed inseason by the ADF&G otolith lab to estimate the weekly contribution of planted sockeye salmon to the District 106, 108, and 111 gillnet fisheries and to Canadian commercial fisheries in the Stikine and Taku Rivers. Contributions of planted sockeye stocks to catches were as follows: 30,784 planted Tahltan and 10,122 planted Tuya fish to District 106 and 108 (includes inriver subsistence fishery), and 2,241 planted Tatsamenie fish to District 111 (includes inriver personal use fishery). Estimates of contributions to Canadian fisheries included 42,053 planted Tahltan and 17,816 planted Tuya fish to Stikine River fisheries and 808 planted Taku River fish to the Taku River fisheries.

Canadian Thermal Mark Laboratory

Sub-samples of juvenile and adult otolith samples collected at the study lakes during the 2006 season are being analyzed at the DFO thermal mark lab in Whitehorse.

APPENDICES

Appendix A. 1. Weekly salmon catch in the Alaskan District 106 commercial drift gillnet fisheries, 2006.

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.

Week	Start Date	Catch						Effort		Permit Days
		Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink ^a	Chum	Permits	Days	
		Large	Jacks							
24	11-Jun	171	13	372	26	0	53	7	3.0	21
25	18-Jun	377	18	3,843	986	115	1,587	27	3.0	81
26	25-Jun	398	29	8,939	3,044	765	13,280	75	3.0	225
27	2-Jul	307	67	17,965	3,921	2,643	51,705	56	3.0	168
28	9-Jul	182	46	14,400	5,213	6,288	41,120	75	3.0	225
29	16-Jul	125	13	20,416	5,318	38,968	67,274	88	3.0	264
30	23-Jul	66	9	6,043	2,023	28,334	20,614	56	2.0	112
31	30-Jul	30	4	3,609	1,069	23,105	11,027	39	2.0	78
32	6-Aug	19	0	4,321	1,266	23,573	9,120	35	2.0	70
33	13-Aug	2	1	3,783	1,641	11,848	6,436	25	2.0	50
34	20-Aug	5	1	5,032	2,942	10,449	7,305	28	2.0	56
35	27-Aug	0	1	2,272	3,171	2,000	5,930	38	2.0	76
36	3-Sep	3	0	614	7,748	1,444	7,328	40	2.0	80
37	10-Sep	35	8	295	22,235	366	17,828	68	4.0	272
38	17-Sep	14	0	69	6,615	7	6,882	49	4.0	196
39	24-Sep	3	0	5	1,287	2	774	18	3.0	54
40	1-Oct	0	1	2	510	0	173	4	2.0	8
Total		1,737	211	91,980	69,015	149,907	268,436		45.0	2,036
Alaska Hatchery Contributions										
24	11-Jun	32	0		9		0			
25	18-Jun	274	0		335		685			
26	25-Jun	108	0		892		0			
27	2-Jul	295	0		1,798		7,982			
28	9-Jul	102	0		1,312		15,869			
29	16-Jul	123	0		838		13,723			
30	23-Jul	0	0		443		0			
31	30-Jul	0	0		0		0			
32	6-Aug	0	0		178		0			
33	13-Aug	0	0		119		0			
34	20-Aug	3	0		582		0			
35	27-Aug		0		893		2,558			
36	3-Sep	2	0		2,956		0			
37	10-Sep	0	0		9,286		4,163			
38	17-Sep	59	0		1,732		0			
39	24-Sep	0	0		893		0			
40	1-Oct	0	0		0		0			
41	15-Oct									
Total		998	0		22,265		44,979			
Catches not including Alaska hatchery contributions										
24	11-Jun	139	13	372	17	0	53	7	3.0	21
25	18-Jun	103	18	3,843	651	115	902	27	3.0	81
26	25-Jun	290	29	8,939	2,152	765	13,280	75	3.0	225
27	2-Jul	12	67	17,965	2,123	2,643	43,723	56	3.0	168
28	9-Jul	80	46	14,400	3,901	6,288	25,251	75	3.0	225
29	16-Jul	2	13	20,416	4,480	38,968	53,551	88	3.0	264
30	23-Jul	66	9	6,043	1,580	28,334	20,614	56	2.0	112
31	30-Jul	30	4	3,609	1,069	23,105	11,027	39	2.0	78
32	6-Aug	19	0	4,321	1,088	23,573	9,120	35	2.0	70
33	13-Aug	2	1	3,783	1,522	11,848	6,436	25	2.0	50
34	20-Aug	2	1	5,032	2,360	10,449	7,305	28	2.0	56
35	27-Aug	0	1	2,272	2,278	2,000	3,372	38	2.0	76
36	3-Sep	1	0	614	4,792	1,444	7,328	40	2.0	80
37	10-Sep	35	8	295	12,949	366	13,665	68	4.0	272
38	17-Sep	-45	0	69	4,883	7	6,882	49	4.0	196
39	24-Sep	3	0	5	394	2	774	18	3.0	54
40	1-Oct	0	1	2	510	0	173	4	2.0	8
Total		739	211	91,980	46,750	149,907	223,457	728	45.0	2,036

^a Data not available to estimate contributions of pink salmon from Alaska hatcheries.

Appendix A. 2. Weekly stock proportions of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 106 commercial drift gillnet fisheries, 2006.

Week	Alaska	Canada	Stikine			Planted Total	Planted Tahltan	CPUE of Stikine Fish			
			Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Mainstem			Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Mainstem	Total
Proportions											
24	0.485	0.372	0.077	0.026	0.041	0.144	0.031	0.012	0.015	0.054	0.017
25	0.442	0.206	0.268	0.060	0.024	0.352	0.170	0.117	0.090	0.084	0.108
26	0.292	0.158	0.491	0.058	0.000	0.550	0.217	0.179	0.073	0.001	0.142
27	0.247	0.239	0.369	0.120	0.026	0.514	0.212	0.362	0.403	0.203	0.356
28	0.416	0.309	0.212	0.060	0.003	0.275	0.113	0.124	0.121	0.012	0.114
29	0.402	0.421	0.121	0.042	0.014	0.177	0.092	0.086	0.102	0.081	0.088
30	0.566	0.316	0.083	0.022	0.013	0.119	0.038	0.041	0.037	0.054	0.041
31	0.416	0.494	0.027	0.027	0.037	0.090	0.043	0.011	0.039	0.126	0.027
32	0.550	0.373	0.029	0.028	0.020	0.077	0.007	0.016	0.055	0.091	0.031
33	0.296	0.625	0.043	0.000	0.036	0.079	0.004	0.030	0.000	0.203	0.039
34	0.196	0.773	0.020	0.011	0.001	0.031	0.000	0.016	0.030	0.007	0.018
35	0.257	0.679	0.010	0.037	0.017	0.064	0.000	0.003	0.035	0.037	0.012
36	0.357	0.529	0.032	0.003	0.079	0.114	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.045	0.006
37	0.336	0.600	0.049	0.002	0.013	0.064	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
38	0.302	0.629	0.058	0.003	0.007	0.068	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
39	0.388	0.554	0.034	0.001	0.023	0.058	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40	0.275	0.653	0.066	0.004	0.002	0.071	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	0.364	0.362	0.203	0.056	0.016	0.274	0.113				
Catches											
24	180	138	29	10	15	53	12	1.4	0.5	0.7	2.5
25	1,698	793	1,031	230	92	1,353	655	12.7	2.8	1.1	16.7
26	2,609	1,411	4,393	522	4	4,919	1,944	19.5	2.3	0.0	21.9
27	4,431	4,299	6,627	2,150	459	9,236	3,813	39.4	12.8	2.7	55.0
28	5,997	4,449	3,051	866	37	3,954	1,623	13.6	3.9	0.2	17.6
29	8,212	8,600	2,463	853	288	3,604	1,884	9.3	3.2	1.1	13.7
30	3,418	1,908	503	132	81	717	232	4.5	1.2	0.7	6.4
31	1,502	1,781	96	97	133	326	157	1.2	1.2	1.7	4.2
32	2,377	1,612	125	122	85	332	30	1.8	1.7	1.2	4.7
33	1,119	2,365	161	0	137	298	14	3.2	0.0	2.7	6.0
34	986	3,889	99	53	5	157	0	1.8	1.0	0.1	2.8
35	584	1,542	24	83	38	145	0	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.9
36	219	325	20	2	49	70	0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.9
37	99	177	14	1	4	19	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
38	21	43	4	0	0	5	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	33,454	33,336	18,640	5,123	1,427	25,190	10,363	109.1	31.8	13.5	154.3

^a Tahltan includes wild and thermally marked fish.

Appendix A. 3. Weekly salmon catch and effort in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-41&42 (Sumner Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2006.

Week	Start Date	Catch						Effort		
		Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Permits	Days	Permit Days
		Large	Jacks							
24	11-Jun	171	13	372	26	0	53	7	3.0	21
25	18-Jun	361	18	3,600	894	92	1,477	25	3.0	75
26	25-Jun	290	16	7,761	2,465	307	10,943	61	3.0	183
27	2-Jul	175	20	15,072	2,373	2,017	41,084	37	3.0	111
28	9-Jul	48	13	10,013	3,126	2,771	27,589	51	3.0	153
29	16-Jul	16	2	11,935	2,486	11,158	32,472	55	3.0	165
30	23-Jul	46	4	2,759	1,047	5,971	8,700	27	2.0	54
31	30-Jul	2	1	1,632	346	4,611	3,937	17	2.0	34
32	6-Aug	0	0	1,253	468	3,538	3,124	13	2.0	26
33	13-Aug	0	0	1,328	820	2,346	3,191	11	2.0	22
34	20-Aug	0	0	1,302	720	750	2,173	12	2.0	24
35	27-Aug	0	0	822	1,373	268	2,669	20	2.0	40
36	3-Sep	1	0	248	2,682	208	3,592	18	2.0	36
37	10-Sep	0	7	199	14,147	59	12,746	47	4.0	188
38	17-Sep	8	0	59	4,519	5	5,125	35	4.0	140
39	24-Sep	3	0	2	746	2	416	12	3.0	36
40	1-Oct	0	1	2	346	0	145	3	2.0	6
Total		1,121	95	58,359	38,584	34,103	159,436		45.0	1,314

Appendix A. 4. Weekly stock proportions and catches of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-41&42 (Sumner Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2006.

Data based on SPA.

Week	Alaska	Canada	Stikine				Planted Tahltan	CPUE of Stikine Fish			
			Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Mainstem	Total		Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Mainstem	Total
Proportions											
24	0.485	0.372	0.077	0.026	0.041	0.144	0.031	0.009	0.011	0.055	0.012
25	0.416	0.210	0.286	0.063	0.025	0.375	0.181	0.093	0.070	0.093	0.088
26	0.226	0.157	0.551	0.067	0.000	0.618	0.247	0.159	0.065	0.000	0.128
27	0.172	0.229	0.432	0.137	0.030	0.599	0.246	0.398	0.426	0.308	0.399
28	0.347	0.295	0.281	0.075	0.002	0.358	0.160	0.125	0.113	0.010	0.115
29	0.258	0.468	0.204	0.058	0.012	0.274	0.154	0.100	0.096	0.067	0.097
30	0.434	0.394	0.131	0.014	0.027	0.171	0.084	0.045	0.016	0.103	0.043
31	0.345	0.554	0.012	0.060	0.029	0.100	0.079	0.004	0.066	0.105	0.024
32	0.399	0.482	0.036	0.073	0.009	0.118	0.016	0.012	0.081	0.033	0.028
33	0.271	0.645	0.053	0.000	0.030	0.084	0.010	0.022	0.000	0.140	0.025
34	0.139	0.744	0.076	0.041	0.000	0.117	0.000	0.028	0.051	0.000	0.031
35	0.305	0.670	0.010	0.010	0.005	0.025	0.000	0.001	0.005	0.008	0.002
36	0.200	0.589	0.059	0.008	0.143	0.210	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.075	0.007
37	0.275	0.653	0.066	0.004	0.002	0.071	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
39	0.275	0.653	0.066	0.004	0.002	0.071	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40	0.275	0.653	0.066	0.004	0.002	0.071	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	0.270	0.332	0.304	0.078	0.016	0.398	0.174	0.722	0.214	0.064	1.000
Catches											
24	180	138	29	10	15	53	12	1.4	0.5	0.7	2.5
25	1,496	755	1,030	227	92	1,349	650	13.7	3.0	1.2	18.0
26	1,751	1,215	4,276	518	0	4,795	1,920	23.4	2.8	0.0	26.2
27	2,588	3,454	6,518	2,063	449	9,030	3,715	58.7	18.6	4.0	81.4
28	3,478	2,954	2,809	752	21	3,581	1,599	18.4	4.9	0.1	23.4
29	3,082	5,586	2,430	692	145	3,267	1,836	14.7	4.2	0.9	19.8
30	1,198	1,088	361	38	73	472	232	6.7	0.7	1.4	8.7
31	563	905	20	97	47	164	129	0.6	2.9	1.4	4.8
32	500	604	45	92	11	148	20	1.7	3.5	0.4	5.7
33	360	857	71	0	40	112	14	3.2	0.0	1.8	5.1
34	181	969	99	53	0	152	0	4.1	2.2	0.0	6.3
35	251	551	8	8	4	20	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
36	50	146	15	2	35	52	0	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.4
37	55	130	13	1	0	14	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
38	16	39	4	0	0	4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	15,750	19,394	17,729	4,553	933	23,215	10,126	147.4	43.6	13.1	204.1

^a All Tahltan includes wild and thermally marked fish.

Appendix A. 5. Weekly salmon catch and effort in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2006.

Week	Start Date	Catch						Effort		
		Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Permits	Days	Permit Days
		Large	Jacks							
24	11-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	0
25	18-Jun	16	0	243	92	23	110	2	3.0	6
26	25-Jun	108	13	1,178	579	458	2,337	14	3.0	42
27	2-Jul	132	47	2,893	1,548	626	10,621	20	3.0	60
28	9-Jul	134	33	4,387	2,087	3,517	13,531	24	3.0	72
29	16-Jul	109	11	8,481	2,832	27,810	34,802	39	3.0	117
30	23-Jul	20	5	3,284	976	22,363	11,914	29	2.0	58
31	30-Jul	28	3	1,977	723	18,494	7,090	23	2.0	46
32	6-Aug	19	0	3,068	798	20,035	5,996	22	2.0	44
33	13-Aug	2	1	2,455	821	9,502	3,245	14	2.0	28
34	20-Aug	5	1	3,730	2,222	9,699	5,132	17	2.0	34
35	27-Aug	0	1	1,450	1,798	1,732	3,261	19	2.0	38
36	3-Sep	2	0	366	5,066	1,236	3,736	22	2.0	44
37	10-Sep	35	1	96	8,088	307	5,082	24	4.0	96
38	17-Sep	6	0	10	2,096	2	1,757	14	4.0	56
39	24-Sep	0	0	3	541	0	358	^a	3.0	^a
40	1-Oct	0	0	0	164	0	28	^a	2.0	^a
Total		616	116	33,621	30,431	115,804	109,000		45.0	761

^a Effort confidential

Appendix A. 6. Weekly stock proportions and catches of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2006.

Week	Alaska	Canada	Stikine			Total	Planted Tahltan	CPUE of Stikine Fish			
			Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Mainstem			Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Mainstem	Total
Proportions											
24											
25	0.830	0.155	0.002	0.013	0.000	0.015	0.020	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.016
26	0.728	0.166	0.099	0.003	0.003	0.106	0.020	0.155	0.000	0.009	0.079
27	0.637	0.292	0.038	0.030	0.003	0.071	0.034	0.101	0.000	0.016	0.091
28	0.574	0.341	0.055	0.026	0.004	0.085	0.005	0.187	0.000	0.022	0.138
29	0.605	0.355	0.004	0.019	0.017	0.040	0.006	0.016	0.000	0.120	0.077
30	0.676	0.250	0.043	0.029	0.002	0.075	0.000	0.136	0.000	0.013	0.112
31	0.475	0.443	0.039	0.000	0.043	0.082	0.014	0.092	0.000	0.182	0.094
32	0.612	0.329	0.026	0.010	0.024	0.060	0.003	0.100	0.000	0.164	0.111
33	0.309	0.615	0.037	0.000	0.039	0.076	0.000	0.180	0.000	0.336	0.178
34	0.216	0.783	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015	0.004
35	0.230	0.684	0.011	0.052	0.023	0.086	0.000	0.023	0.000	0.087	0.087
36	0.463	0.488	0.013	0.000	0.036	0.049	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.029	0.011
37	0.463	0.488	0.013	0.000	0.036	0.049	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.004	0.001
38	0.463	0.488	0.013	0.000	0.036	0.049	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
39	0.463	0.488	0.013	0.000	0.036	0.049	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
40	0.463	0.488	0.013	0.000	0.036	0.049	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	0.527	0.415	0.027	0.017	0.015	0.059	0.007	0.479	0.249	0.272	1.000
Catches											
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
25	202	38	0	3	0	4	5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6
26	858	196	117	4	4	125	24	2.8	0.1	0.1	3.0
27	1,843	844	109	87	10	206	98	1.8	1.4	0.2	3.4
28	2,519	1,495	242	115	17	373	24	3.4	1.6	0.2	5.2
29	5,130	3,015	33	160	143	337	48	0.3	1.4	1.2	2.9
30	2,220	819	142	95	8	245	0	2.5	1.6	0.1	4.2
31	939	876	76	0	86	162	28	1.7	0.0	1.9	3.5
32	1,876	1,008	79	31	74	184	11	1.8	0.7	1.7	4.2
33	759	1,509	90	0	96	187	0	3.2	0.0	3.4	6.7
34	805	2,920	0	0	5	5	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
35	334	991	15	75	34	125	0	0.4	2.0	0.9	3.3
36	169	179	5	0	13	18	0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4
37	44	47	1	0	3	5	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
38	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	17,704	13,943	911	569	494	1,975	237	18.0	9.4	10.2	37.6

^a Tahltan includes wild and thermally marked fish.

Appendix A. 7. Weekly salmon catch and effort in the Alaskan District 108 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2006.

The permit days are adjusted for boats which did not fish the entire opening and are less than the sum of the permits times the days.

Week	Start Date	Catch						Effort		Permit Days
		Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink ^a	Chum	Permits	Days	
		Large	Jacks							
18	30-Apr	358	0	0	0	0	0	34	2.0	68.0
19	7-May	940	19	0	0	0	0	52	2.0	104.0
20	14-May	1249	39	0	0	0	4	85	2.0	170.0
21	21-May	3173	32	0	0	0	0	110	2.0	220.0
22	28-May	4274	132	0	0	0	0	106	2.0	212.0
23	4-Jun	5314	163	3	0	0	4	100	2.0	200.0
24	11-Jun	5223	581	125	9	0	62	87	3.0	261.0
25	18-Jun	3923	804	789	47	3	237	65	3.0	195.0
26	25-Jun	519	182	3,933	108	27	1,596	49	3.0	147.0
27	2-Jul	1056	371	20,567	522	1,032	27,000	78	4.0	235.0
28	9-Jul	665	523	20,168	490	5,193	47,064	88	5.0	331.0
29	16-Jul	151	124	7,957	431	15,288	81,528	99	5.0	331.0
30	23-Jul	63	22	4,303	476	15,201	75,760	101	3.0	234.0
31	30-Jul	25	17	1,594	486	7,354	74,160	82	3.0	208.0
32	6-Aug	9	2	939	585	7,384	21,510	45	2.0	90.0
33	13-Aug	3	0	255	734	3,704	8,171	24	2.0	48.0
34	20-Aug	6	1	285	1,324	1,223	1,546	14	2.0	28.0
35	27-Aug	2	0	187	1,325	300	401	22	2.0	44.0
36	3-Sep	21	5	116	5,189	89	1,903	27	2.0	54.0
37	10-Sep	21	2	65	12,361	10	1,139	32	4.0	128.0
38	17-Sep	16	0	11	8,421	1	1,370	49	4.0	196.0
39	24-Sep	1	0	1	1,526	1	126	22	3.0	66.0
40	1-Oct	2	0	0	396	0	56	3	2.0	6.0
Total		27,014	3,019	61,298	34,430	56,810	343,637		64.0	3,576
Alaska Hatchery Contributions										
18	30-Apr	0	0	0	0	0	0			
19	7-May	0	0	0	0	0	0			
20	14-May	117	63	0	0	0	0			
21	21-May	235	22	0	0	0	0			
22	28-May	387	44	0	0	0	0			
23	4-Jun	568	14	0	0	0	0			
24	11-Jun	725	0	0	0	0	0			
25	18-Jun	1,382	0	13	0	0	0			
26	25-Jun	262	138	22	0	0	0			
27	2-Jul	680	0	0	0	3,595	0			
28	9-Jul	276	0	0	35	4,188	0			
29	16-Jul	161	0	0	84	7,603	0			
30	23-Jul	0	0	0	36	0	0			
31	30-Jul	0	6	0	132	8,899	0			
32	6-Aug	0	0	0	12	0	0			
33	13-Aug	0	0	0	62	0	0			
34	20-Aug	1	0	0	243	0	0			
35	27-Aug	0	0	0	96	0	0			
36	3-Sep	15	0	0	1,296	0	0			
37	10-Sep	4	0	0	4,773	0	0			
38	17-Sep	0	0	0	2,357	0	0			
39	24-Sep	0	0	0	1,501	0	0			
40	1-Oct	0	0	0	318	0	0			
Total		4,813	287	0	10,981	0	24,285			
Catches not including Alaska hatchery contributions										
18	30-Apr	358	0	0	0	0	0	34	2.0	68
19	7-May	940	19	0	0	0	0	52	2.0	104
20	14-May	1,132	-24	0	0	0	4	85	2.0	170
21	21-May	2,938	10	0	0	0	0	110	2.0	220
22	28-May	3,887	88	0	0	0	0	106	2.0	212
23	4-Jun	4,746	149	3	0	0	4	100	2.0	200
24	11-Jun	4,498	581	125	9	0	62	87	3.0	261
25	18-Jun	2,541	804	789	34	3	237	65	3.0	195
26	25-Jun	257	44	3,933	86	27	1,596	49	3.0	147
27	2-Jul	376	371	20,567	522	1,032	23,405	78	4.0	235
28	9-Jul	389	523	20,168	455	5,193	42,876	88	5.0	331
29	16-Jul	-10	124	7,957	347	15,288	73,925	99	5.0	331
30	23-Jul	63	22	4,303	440	15,201	75,760	101	3.0	234
31	30-Jul	25	11	1,594	354	7,354	65,261	82	3.0	208
32	6-Aug	9	2	939	573	7,384	21,510	45	2.0	90
33	13-Aug	3	0	255	672	3,704	8,171	24	2.0	48
34	20-Aug	5	1	285	1,081	1,223	1,546	14	2.0	28
35	27-Aug	2	0	187	1,229	300	401	22	2.0	44
36	3-Sep	6	5	116	3,893	89	1,903	27	2.0	54
37	10-Sep	17	2	65	7,588	10	1,139	32	4.0	128
38	17-Sep	16	0	11	6,064	1	1,370	49	4.0	196
39	24-Sep	1	0	1	25	1	126	22	3.0	66
40	1-Oct	2	0	0	78	0	56	3	2.0	6
Total		22,201	2,732	61,298	23,449	56,810	319,352		64.0	3,576

^a Data not available to estimate contributions of pink salmon from Alaska hatcheries.

Appendix A. 8. Weekly stock proportions and stock-specific catch of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan District 108 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2006.

Week	Alaska	Canada	Stikine				Planted	CPUE of Stikine Fish			
			Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Mainstem	Total		Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Mainstem	Total
Proportions											
20-24	0.018	0.275	0.403	0.032	0.271	0.707	0.197	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
25	0.152	0.113	0.567	0.099	0.070	0.735	0.327	0.016	0.020	0.006	0.014
26	0.105	0.021	0.698	0.117	0.058	0.874	0.382	0.132	0.159	0.035	0.114
27	0.063	0.125	0.643	0.099	0.070	0.812	0.362	0.397	0.436	0.139	0.345
28	0.027	0.122	0.617	0.085	0.149	0.850	0.397	0.265	0.261	0.206	0.252
29	0.089	0.145	0.542	0.064	0.160	0.767	0.250	0.092	0.078	0.088	0.090
30	0.108	0.172	0.469	0.029	0.223	0.720	0.146	0.061	0.027	0.093	0.064
31	0.181	0.226	0.404	0.000	0.189	0.592	0.163	0.022	0.000	0.033	0.022
32	0.143	0.316	0.086	0.013	0.443	0.542	0.104	0.006	0.007	0.105	0.027
33	0.224	0.203	0.119	0.014	0.441	0.573	0.065	0.004	0.004	0.053	0.015
34	0.208	0.267	0.065	0.018	0.442	0.525	0.042	0.005	0.009	0.102	0.026
35	0.000	0.122	0.000	0.000	0.878	0.878	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.085	0.018
36	0.000	0.122	0.000	0.000	0.878	0.878	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.043	0.009
37	0.000	0.122	0.000	0.000	0.878	0.878	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.002
38	0.000	0.122	0.000	0.000	0.878	0.878	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
39	0.000	0.122	0.000	0.000	0.878	0.878	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40	0.000	0.122	0.000	0.000	0.878	0.878	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	0.067	0.130	0.588	0.081	0.135	0.803	0.330	0.690	0.096	0.214	1.000
Catch											
20-24	2	35	52	4	35	90	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
25	120	89	447	78	55	580	258	2.3	0.4	0.3	3.0
26	413	84	2,747	462	228	3,436	1,504	18.7	3.1	1.5	23.4
27	1,298	2,572	13,233	2,031	1,434	16,698	7,436	56.3	8.6	6.1	71.1
28	546	2,470	12,442	1,713	2,997	17,151	8,017	37.6	5.2	9.1	51.8
29	707	1,151	4,311	512	1,277	6,100	1,990	13.0	1.5	3.9	18.4
30	463	741	2,017	123	959	3,099	629	8.6	0.5	4.1	13.2
31	289	361	643	0	301	944	260	3.1	0.0	1.4	4.5
32	134	296	81	12	416	509	98	0.9	0.1	4.6	5.7
33	57	52	30	3	112	146	17	0.6	0.1	2.3	3.0
34	59	76	18	5	126	150	12	0.7	0.2	4.5	5.3
35	0	23	0	0	164	164	7	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7
36	0	14	0	0	102	102	4	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9
37	0	8	0	0	57	57	2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
38	0	1	0	0	10	10	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4,088	7,973	36,021	4,944	8,272	49,237	20,259	141.8	19.8	44.0	205.7

^a Tahltan includes wild and thermally marked fish.

Appendix A. 9. Gillnet, troll, recreational, and subsistence catch of Stikine River bound Chinook salmon in District 108, 2006.

Week	Start Date	Salmon Harvest								Total
		Gillnet			Troll			Sport	Subsist.	
		Catch	Permits	Days	Catch	Permits	Days			
18	30-Apr	358	34	2	103	18	5	49		510
19	7-May	940	52	2	256	28	5	480		1,676
20	14-May	1,119	85	2	51	40	5	404	2	1,576
21	21-May	2,900	110	2	332	37	5	583	0	3,815
22	28-May	3,852	106	2	410	38	4	843	0	5,105
23	4-Jun	4,712	100	2	440	34	5	72	1	5,225
24	11-Jun	4,496	87	3	72	11	5	14	0	4,582
25	18-Jun	2,540	65	3	176	11	5	203	24	2,943
26	25-Jun	257	49	3	58	17	5	285	4	604
27	2-Jul	339	78	4				11	3	353
28	9-Jul	389	88	5					1	390
29	16-Jul	-10	99	5					2	-8
Total		21,892	953	35	1,898		44	2,944	37	26,771

Appendix A. 10. U.S. subsistence fishery harvest in the Stikine River, 2006.

Week	Start Date	Salmon Harvest							Dolly Varden	Permits Fished
		Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum			
		Large	Jacks							
21	21-May	2		0	0	0	0			
22	28-May	0		0	0	0	0			
23	4-Jun	0		0	0	0	0			
24	11-Jun	1		1	0	0	0			
25	18-Jun	0		0	0	0	0			
26	25-Jun	24		22	0	0	1			
27	2-Jul	4		41	0	12	6			
28	9-Jul	3		101	0	0	2			
29	16-Jul	1		104	0	0	4			
30	23-Jul	2		72	0	4	0			
31	30-Jul	0		0	0	0	0			
32	6-Aug	0		22	0	7	7			
33	13-Aug	0		22	0	0	0			
34	20-Aug	0		0	0	0	0			
35	27-Aug	0		0	0	0	0			
36	3-Sep	0		0	0	0	0			
37	10-Sep	0		5	2	0	0			
38	17-Sep	0		0	19	0	0			
Total		37	17	390	21	23	20	0	22	

Appendix A. 11. Weekly salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian commercial fishery in the lower Stikine River, 2006.

Week	Start Date	Catch							Effort		
		Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steel-head ^b	Permits	Days	Permit Days
		Large	Jacks ^a								
19	7-May	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.00	2.0	22.0
20	14-May	970	44	0	0	0	0	0	11.33	2.2	24.6
21	21-May	901	48	0	0	0	0	0	12.00	4.0	48.0
22	28-May	1,189	82	0	0	0	0	0	11.71	7.0	82.0
23	4-Jun	1,659	156	1	0	0	0	0	12.00	5.0	60.0
24	11-Jun	1,087	55	4	0	0	0	0	11.57	7.0	81.0
25	18-Jun	4,694	611	137	0	0	1	0	12.00	7.0	84.0
26	25-Jun	2,482	495	1,835	0	0	0	0	12.00	4.0	48.0
27	2-Jul	1,166	267	31,847	0	0	0	0	12.00	7.0	84.0
28	9-Jul	574	96	29,227	0	0	0	0	12.00	7.0	84.0
29	16-Jul	203	90	22,025	0	0	0	0	12.00	5.0	60.0
30	23-Jul	17	8	4,451	2	0	5	0	11.60	5.0	58.0
31	30-Jul	6	3	5,471	16	0	8	0	11.00	3.0	33.0
32	6-Aug	0	0	788	45	0	0	0	2.00	3.0	6.0
33	13-Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.0	0.0
34	20-Aug	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	1.00	0.5	0.5
Total		15,098	1,955	95,791	72	0	14	0		68.7	775.1

^a Jacks as reported by fishery and loosely based on "small" fish ~2.5-3.0 kg; the jack catch may not correspond with the estimated jack catch based on samplin, i.e. jack<660 mef or <735 fl.

^b All steelhead were released

Appendix A. 12. Weekly sockeye salmon stock proportions and catch by stock in the Canadian commercial fishery in the lower Stikine River, 2006.^a

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

Week	Proportion				Planted Tahltan	Catch			Tahltan	
	Sm. Egg	Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Main		Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Main	Wild	Planted
24	0.778	0.908	0.014	0.077	0.375	5	0	0	3	2
25	0.778	0.908	0.014	0.077	0.408	124	2	11	69	56
26	0.908	0.898	0.008	0.094	0.375	1,648	14	173	960	688
27	0.953	0.792	0.179	0.029	0.430	25,220	5,701	926	11,510	13,710
28	0.986	0.743	0.213	0.044	0.466	21,721	6,226	1,280	8,113	13,608
29	0.911	0.718	0.187	0.096	0.359	15,805	4,109	2,111	7,890	7,915
30	0.842	0.706	0.129	0.164	0.446	3,144	575	732	1,161	1,983
31	0.704	0.638	0.076	0.286	0.322	3,492	417	1,562	1,728	1,764
32	0.525	0.525	0.044	0.431	0.206	413	35	340	251	162
33	0.297	0.300	0.005	0.695	0.100	0	0	0	0	0
34 ^c	0.197	0.195	0.000	0.805	0.070	1	0	4	1	0
35 ^c	0.000	0.068	0.000	0.932	0.000					
36 ^c	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000					
37 ^c	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000					
Total						71,573	17,079	7,139	31,686	39,888
Proportion						0.747	0.178	0.075	0.331	0.416
Week	Catch/Effort below Porcupine ^b		Total CPUE	CPUE				Tahltan		
	Sockeye	Permit Day		Sm. Egg	Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Main	Wild	Planted	
24	5	81	0.062	0.048	0.056	0.001	0.005	0.038	0.019	
25	137	84	1.631	1.269	1.482	0.023	0.126	0.815	0.666	
26	1,835	46	39.891	36.217	35.826	0.304	3.761	20.870	14.957	
27	27,634	70	394.771	376.410	312.624	70.669	11.479	142.677	169.947	
28	23,611	71	332.549	327.826	247.145	70.840	14.564	92.311	154.834	
29	15,417	50	308.340	280.745	221.263	57.524	29.553	110.456	110.806	
30	3,370	50	67.400	56.758	47.609	8.707	11.084	17.581	30.028	
31	5,471	33	165.788	116.781	105.818	12.636	47.333	52.364	53.455	
32	788	6	131.333	68.909	68.896	5.797	56.641	41.901	26.995	
33 ^c	0	0	44.872	13.321	13.461	0.204	31.206	8.187	5.275	
34 ^c	5	1	19.869	3.909	3.874	0.000	15.995	2.356	1.518	
35 ^c			48.632	0.000	3.313	0.000	45.319	2.015	1.298	
36 ^c			15.816	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.816	0.000	0.000	
37 ^c			8.900	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.900	0.000	0.000	
Total	78131	326.500	1579.792	1282.145	1061.311	226.705	291.777	491.532	569.779	
Proportion				0.812	0.672	0.144	0.185	0.311	0.361	

^a Tahltan includes wild and thermally marked fish.

^b Catch and effort data used to generate cpue by stock group excluded the 10,373 catch and effort above Porcupine.

^c because the commercial fishing activity concluded before the run terminated, egg diameters from the test fishery and a proxy cpue was used based on a regression of District 108 cpue of Stikine fish vs inriver cpue with intercept forced to zero.

Appendix A. 13. Weekly salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian commercial fishery in the upper Stikine River, 2006.

Week	Start Date	Catch							Effort		
		Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steel-head	Permits	Days	Permit Days
		Large	Jacks ^a								
27	2-Jul	3	0	10					1.0	1.0	1.0
28	9-Jul	16	1	104					1.0	5.0	5.0
29	16-Jul	0	0	380					1.0	5.0	5.0
30	23-Jul	3	0	26					1.0	4.0	4.0
Total		22	1	520	0	0	0	0	4.0	15.0	15.0

^a Jacks as reported by fishery and loosely based on "small" fish ~2.5-3.0 kg; the jack catch may not correspond with the estimated jack catch based on samplin, I.e. jack<660 mef or <735 fl.

Appendix A. 14. Weekly salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian Aboriginal fishery located at Telegraph Creek, on the Stikine River, 2006.

Week	Start Date	Catch							Effort		
		Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steel-head ^b	Permits	Days	Permit Days
		Large	Jacks ^a								
20	14-May	22	0	0	0	0	0		1.67	6	10.0
21	21-May	7	1	0	0	0	0		2.33	3.0	7.0
22	28-May	0	0	0	0	0	0		0.00	0.0	0.0
23	4-Jun	15	0	0	0	0	0		1.50	4.0	6.0
24	11-Jun	19	1	0	0	0	0		2.00	3.0	6.0
25	18-Jun	115	10	2	0	0	0		2.83	6.0	17.0
26	25-Jun	169	2	2	0	0	0		3.00	7.0	21.0
27	2-Jul	101	26	124	0	0	0		3.50	7.0	24.5
28	9-Jul	93	43	1,063	0	0	0		11.50	7.0	80.5
29	16-Jul	26	29	1,749	0	4	0		10.00	7.0	70.0
30	23-Jul	35	0	675	0	0	0		6.86	7.0	48.0
31	30-Jul	7	6	782	0	0	0		4.86	7.0	34.0
32	6-Aug	6	4	647	0	0	0		2.50	7.0	17.5
33	13-Aug	0	0	50	0	0	0		2.00	3.0	6.0
Total		616	122	5,094	0	4	0	0		74	347.5

Tahltan Sport Fishery

Week	Start Date	Rod ^c Hours	Chinook		
			Retain	Release	Total
27	2-Jul		5		5
28	9-Jul		10		10
29	16-Jul		10		10
30	23-Jul		10		10
31	30-Jul		5		5
Total		0	40	0	40

^a Jacks as reported by fishery and loosely based on "small" fish ~2.5-3.0 kg; the jack catch may not correspond with the estimated jack catch based on samplin, I.e. jack<660 mef or <735 fl.

^b Estimated season catch (spring and autumn) is 75-100 fish.

^c Weekly catches and effort were estimated to represent 75% of the catch. The catch was expanded to account for this estimate, which was based on the fact that the sport fishery was only monitored five days per week and that the, presumably minor, Iskut sport fishery was not monitored

Appendix A. 15. Catch by stock and week for sockeye salmon harvested in the Canadian upper river commercial and Aboriginal fisheries in the Stikine River, 2006.

Week	Start Date	Stock			Tahltan	
		Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Mainstem	Wild	Planted
Proportion by stock for upper river fisheries						
25	18-Jun	0.857	0.086	0.057	0.396	0.461
26	25-Jun	0.857	0.086	0.057	0.396	0.461
27 ^b	2-Jul	0.857	0.086	0.057	0.396	0.461
28	9-Jul	0.723	0.229	0.048	0.324	0.400
29	16-Jul	0.894	0.106	0.000	0.460	0.433
30	23-Jul	0.754	0.154	0.092	0.432	0.321
31	30-Jul	0.934	0.066	0.000	0.577	0.357
32	6-Aug	0.399	0.100	0.500	0.101	0.298
33	13-Aug	0.701	0.140	0.159	0.401	0.300
Total						
Catch by stock for upper river commercial fishery						
27	2-Jul	9	1	1	4	5
28	9-Jul	75	24	5	34	42
29	16-Jul	340	40	0	175	165
30	23-Jul	20	4	2	11	8
Total		443	69	8	224	219
Catch by stock for upper river aboriginal fishery						
25	18-Jun	2	0	0	1	1
26	25-Jun	2	0	0	1	1
27	2-Jul	107	11	7	49	57
28	9-Jul	769	243	51	344	425
29	16-Jul	1,563	186	0	805	758
30	23-Jul	509	104	62	292	217
31	30-Jul	730	52	0	451	279
32	6-Aug	258	65	324	65	193
33	13-Aug	35	7	8	20	15
Total		3,974	668	452	2,028	1,946

^a Tahltan includes wild and thermally marked fish.

^b Used the proportion observed in stat wk 27 as a proxy for stat weeks 25-26

Appendix A. 16. Weekly salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian test fishery in the Stikine River, 2006.

Week	Start Date	Catch							# Drifts/ Set Hours
		Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steel-head ^b	
		Large	Jacks ^a						
Drift gillnet									
31	30-Jul	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	38
32	6-Aug	0	0	90	17	12	7	9	42
33	13-Aug	0	0	46	35	2	11	10	56
34	20-Aug	0	0	28	49	4	5	12	56
35	27-Aug	0	0	8	30	0	0	5	42
36	3-Sep	0	0	5	48	3	1	10	49
37	10-Sep	0	0	2	76	0	0	6	84
38	17-Sep	0	0	2	51	0	0	5	84
39	24-Sep	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	91
40	1-Oct	0	0	3	26	0	0	3	84
41	8-Oct	0	0	0	9	0	0	3	94
Total		0	0	299	343	21	24	63	720
Set gillnet									
32	6-Aug	0	0	344	34	62	19	14	60
33	13-Aug	0	0	174	58	20	3	7	72
34	20-Aug	0	0	96	53	7	2	4	96
35	27-Aug	0	0	13	8	1	0	1	24
36	3-Sep	0	0	2	28	0	0	4	60
Total		0	0	629	181	90	24	30	312
Additional Drifts --- were not fished in 2006									
Total Test Fishery Catch									
31	30-Jul	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	38
32	6-Aug	0	0	434	51	74	26	23	42
33	13-Aug	0	0	220	93	22	14	17	56
34	20-Aug	0	0	124	102	11	7	16	56
35	27-Aug	0	0	21	38	1	0	6	42
36	3-Sep	0	0	7	76	3	1	14	49
37	10-Sep	0	0	2	76	0	0	6	84
38	17-Sep	0	0	2	51	0	0	5	84
39	24-Sep	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	91
40	1-Oct	0	0	3	26	0	0	3	84
41	8-Oct	0	0	0	9	0	0	3	94
Total		0	0	928	524	111	48	93	1,032

^a Jacks as reported by fishery and loosely based on "small" fish ~2.5-3.0 kg; the jack catch may not correspond with the estimated jack catch based on samplin, I.e. jack<660 mef or <735 fl.

^b All steelhead were released live.

Appendix A. 17. Weekly catch, CPUE, and migratory timing of Tahltan, Tuya, and mainstem sockeye stocks in the Stikine test fishery, 2006.

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

Week	Proportions			Catch			CPUE				Migratory Timing		
	Tahl.	Tuya	Main	Tahl.	Tuya	Main	Tahl.	Tuya	Main	Total	Tahl.	Tuya	Main
Drift gillnet													
25 ^a	0.908	0.014	0.077				0.457	0.077	0.153	0.688	0.023	0.004	0.008
26 ^a	0.898	0.008	0.094				0.777	0.151	0.094	1.022	0.039	0.008	0.005
27 ^a	0.792	0.179	0.029				2.753	0.415	0.155	3.323	0.139	0.021	0.008
28 ^a	0.743	0.213	0.044				2.224	0.634	0.041	2.899	0.113	0.032	0.002
29 ^a	0.718	0.187	0.096				2.445	0.618	0.301	3.365	0.124	0.031	0.015
30 ^a	0.706	0.129	0.164				0.576	0.177	0.141	0.894	0.029	0.009	0.007
31	0.548	0.052	0.400	63	6	46	1.658	0.158	1.211	3.026	0.084	0.008	0.061
32	0.406	0.014	0.581	36	1	52	0.869	0.030	1.244	2.143	0.044	0.002	0.063
33	0.300	0.005	0.695	14	0	32	0.246	0.004	0.571	0.821	0.012	0.000	0.029
34	0.195	0.000	0.805	5	0	23	0.097	0.000	0.403	0.500	0.005	0.000	0.020
35	0.000	0.000	1.000	0	0	8	0.000	0.000	0.190	0.190	0.000	0.000	0.010
36	0.000	0.000	1.000	0	0	5	0.000	0.000	0.102	0.102	0.000	0.000	0.005
37	0.000	0.000	1.000	0	0	2	0.000	0.000	0.024	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.001
38	0.000	0.000	1.000	0	0	2	0.000	0.000	0.024	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.001
39	0.000	0.000	1.000	0	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40	0.000	0.000	1.000	0	0	3	0.000	0.000	0.036	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.002
Total				119	7	173	12.561	2.341	4.842	19.744			
Proportion ^a				0.397	0.025	0.578					0.636	0.119	0.245
Set gillnet													
25 ^a	0.908	0.014	0.077										
26 ^a	0.898	0.008	0.094										
27 ^a	0.792	0.179	0.029										
28 ^a	0.743	0.213	0.044										
29 ^a	0.718	0.187	0.096										
30 ^a	0.706	0.129	0.164										
31	0.548	0.052	0.400										
32	0.406	0.014	0.581	140	5	200	2.325	0.079	3.329	5.733	0.239	0.008	0.342
33	0.300	0.005	0.695	52	1	121	0.725	0.011	1.681	2.417	0.075	0.001	0.173
34	0.195	0.000	0.805	19	0	77	0.195	0.000	0.805	1.000	0.020	0.000	0.083
35	0.000	0.000	1.000	0	0	13	0.000	0.000	0.542	0.542	0.000	0.000	0.056
36	0.000	0.000	1.000	0	0	2	0.000	0.000	0.033	0.033	0.000	0.000	0.003
Total				210	6	413	3.245	0.090	6.390	9.725			
Proportion ^a				0.335	0.009	0.657					0.334	0.009	0.657

Additional Drifts ---- were not fished in 2006.

Total Test Fishery Catches	Tahltan			
	Wild	Plant	Wild	Plant
25 ^a	0.908	0.014	0.077	
26 ^a	0.898	0.008	0.094	
27 ^a	0.792	0.179	0.029	
28 ^a	0.743	0.213	0.044	
29 ^a	0.718	0.187	0.096	
30 ^a	0.706	0.129	0.164	
31	0.548	0.052	0.400	63
32	0.406	0.014	0.581	176
33	0.300	0.005	0.695	66
34	0.195	0.000	0.805	24
35	0.000	0.000	1.000	0
36	0.000	0.000	1.000	0
37	0.000	0.000	1.000	0
38	0.000	0.000	1.000	0
39	0.000	0.000	1.000	0
40	0.000	0.000	1.000	0
Total				329
Proportion				0.355

^a no drift (wks 25-30) and no set (wks 28-30) test fishing: a proxy cpue was used based on the linear relation between commercial CPUE and test CPUE (1986-2004) SW25-26 r=0.62 df 11; SW27 r=0.63, df 18; SW28 r=0.80,df=18; SW29 r=0.82, SW30, r=0.63, df18

Appendix A. 18. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through Tahltan Lake weir, 2006.

Date	Count ^a	Cumulative		Date	Count	Cumulative	
		Count	Percent			Count	Percent
9-Jul	0	0	0.0	12-Aug	1,387	42,179	78.3
10-Jul	0	0	0.0	13-Aug	749	42,928	79.7
11-Jul	0	0	0.0	14-Aug	177	43,105	80.0
12-Jul	1	1	0.0	15-Aug	485	43,590	80.9
13-Jul	1	2	0.0	16-Aug	1,187	44,777	83.1
14-Jul	4	6	0.0	17-Aug	774	45,551	84.6
15-Jul	2	8	0.0	18-Aug	1,445	46,996	87.3
16-Jul	0	8	0.0	19-Aug	1,276	48,272	89.6
17-Jul	103	111	0.2	20-Aug	279	48,551	90.2
18-Jul	79	190	0.4	21-Aug	990	49,541	92.0
19-Jul	43	233	0.4	22-Aug	1,303	50,844	94.4
20-Jul	44	277	0.5	23-Aug	764	51,608	95.8
21-Jul	40	317	0.6	24-Aug	261	51,869	96.3
22-Jul	94	411	0.8	25-Aug	496	52,365	97.2
23-Jul	2,598	3,009	5.6	26-Aug	113	52,478	97.4
24-Jul	7,816	10,825	20.1	27-Aug	21	52,499	97.5
25-Jul	9,178	20,003	37.1	28-Aug	69	52,568	97.6
26-Jul	4,402	24,405	45.3	29-Aug	187	52,755	98.0
27-Jul	3,237	27,642	51.3	30-Aug	340	53,095	98.6
28-Jul	2,779	30,421	56.5	31-Aug	53	53,148	98.7
29-Jul	2,335	32,756	60.8	1-Sep	13	53,161	98.7
30-Jul	1,711	34,467	64.0	2-Sep	83	53,244	98.9
31-Jul	448	34,915	64.8	3-Sep	35	53,279	98.9
1-Aug	475	35,390	65.7	4-Sep	34	53,313	99.0
2-Aug	703	36,093	67.0	5-Sep	47	53,360	99.1
3-Aug	151	36,244	67.3	6-Sep	78	53,438	99.2
4-Aug	373	36,617	68.0	7-Sep	152	53,590	99.5
5-Aug	322	36,939	68.6	8-Sep	10	53,600	99.5
6-Aug	983	37,922	70.4	9-Sep	106	53,706	99.7
7-Aug	808	38,730	71.9	10-Sep	18	53,724	99.8
8-Aug	313	39,043	72.5	11-Sep	86	53,810	99.9
9-Aug	433	39,476	73.3	12-Sep	0	53,810	99.9
10-Aug	449	39,925	74.1	13-Sep	45	53,855	100.0
11-Aug	867	40,792	75.7				
				Hatchery	Wild	Total	
Total Counted				26,056	27,799	53,855	
Fish removed for broodstock				-1,646	-1,757	-3,403	^a
Fish removed for otolith samples				-194	-206	-400	^b
Total Spawners				24,216	25,836	50,052	

^a A total of 1,740 females and 1,663 males were taken for broodstock (108 rejects included in the broodstock total).^b 400 fish were sacrificed for otolith analysis.

Appendix A. 19. Daily counts of sockeye salmon smolt migrating through Tahltan Lake smolt weir, 2006.

Date	Count	Cumulative		Date	Count	Cumulative	
		Count	Percent			Count	Percent
6-May	0	0	0.0	30-May	7,143	1,962,546	89.4
7-May	0	0	0.0	31-May	3,696	1,966,242	89.6
8-May	0	0	0.0	1-Jun	6,439	1,972,681	89.9
9-May	0	0	0.0	2-Jun	6,855	1,979,536	90.2
10-May	1	1	0.0	3-Jun	14,541	1,994,077	90.8
11-May	1	2	0.0	4-Jun	55,511	2,049,588	93.4
12-May	0	2	0.0	5-Jun	41,235	2,090,823	95.2
13-May	1	3	0.0	6-Jun	869	2,091,692	95.3
14-May	1	4	0.0	7-Jun	23,402	2,115,094	96.3
15-May	0	4	0.0	8-Jun	17,736	2,132,830	97.2
16-May	8	12	0.0	9-Jun	13,959	2,146,789	97.8
17-May	239	251	0.0	10-Jun	10,422	2,157,211	98.3
18-May	496	747	0.0	11-Jun	13,105	2,170,316	98.9
19-May	59,611	60,358	2.7	12-Jun	10,513	2,180,829	99.3
20-May	5,571	65,929	3.0	13-Jun	4,642	2,185,471	99.6
21-May	3,784	69,713	3.2	14-Jun	6,087	2,191,558	99.8
22-May	287,285	356,998	16.3	15-Jun	2,531	2,194,089	99.9
23-May	151,757	508,755	23.2	16-Jun	706	2,194,795	100.0
24-May	482,562	991,317	45.2	17-Jun	189	2,194,984	100.0
25-May	661,739	1,653,056	75.3	18-Jun	160	2,195,144	100.0
26-May	118,714	1,771,770	80.7	19-Jun	122	2,195,266	100.0
27-May	122,243	1,894,013	86.3				
28-May	6,228	1,900,241	86.6	Wild		1,773,062	
29-May	55,162	1,955,403	89.1	Hatchery		422,204	
Total						2,195,266	

Appendix A. 20. Daily counts of adult Chinook salmon passing through Little Tahltan weir, 2006

Date	Large Chinook			Chinook Jacks		
	Count	Cumulative		Count	Cumulative	
		Count	Percent		Count	Percent
20-Jun	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
21-Jun	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
22-Jun	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
23-Jun	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
24-Jun	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
25-Jun	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
26-Jun	2	2	0.1	0	0	0.0
27-Jun	9	11	0.3	0	0	0.0
28-Jun	0	11	0.3	0	0	0.0
29-Jun	33	44	1.1	0	0	0.0
30-Jun	54	98	2.5	0	0	0.0
1-Jul	61	159	4.1	0	0	0.0
2-Jul	0	159	4.1	0	0	0.0
3-Jul	0	159	4.1	0	0	0.0
4-Jul	4	163	4.2	0	0	0.0
5-Jul	49	212	5.5	0	0	0.0
6-Jul	363	575	14.9	0	0	0.0
7-Jul	93	668	17.3	4	4	4.3
8-Jul	0	668	17.3	0	4	4.3
9-Jul	0	668	17.3	0	4	4.3
10-Jul	26	694	18.0	1	5	5.4
11-Jul	22	716	18.5	0	5	5.4
12-Jul	245	961	24.9	8	13	14.0
13-Jul	76	1,037	26.9	1	14	15.1
14-Jul	0	1,037	26.9	0	14	15.1
15-Jul	80	1,117	28.9	2	16	17.2
16-Jul	116	1,233	31.9	2	18	19.4
17-Jul	60	1,293	33.5	0	18	19.4
18-Jul	297	1,590	41.2	5	23	24.7
19-Jul	0	1,590	41.2	0	23	24.7
20-Jul	127	1,717	44.5	5	28	30.1
21-Jul	252	1,969	51.0	8	36	38.7
22-Jul	69	2,038	52.8	1	37	39.8
23-Jul	565	2,603	67.4	11	48	51.6
24-Jul	53	2,656	68.8	0	48	51.6
25-Jul	392	3,048	79.0	8	56	60.2
26-Jul	133	3,181	82.4	6	62	66.7
27-Jul	41	3,222	83.5	0	62	66.7
28-Jul	41	3,263	84.5	5	67	72.0
29-Jul	233	3,496	90.6	7	74	79.6
30-Jul	26	3,522	91.2	1	75	80.6
31-Jul	46	3,568	92.4	0	75	80.6
1-Aug	60	3,628	94.0	1	76	81.7
2-Aug	43	3,671	95.1	2	78	83.9
3-Aug	0	3,671	95.1	0	78	83.9
4-Aug	20	3,691	95.6	5	83	89.2
5-Aug	83	3,774	97.8	2	85	91.4
6-Aug	12	3,786	98.1	0	85	91.4
7-Aug	25	3,811	98.7	3	88	94.6
8-Aug	49	3,860	100.0	5	93	100.0
Total Counted		3,860			93	
Broodstock		0 ^a				
Escapement		3,860			93	

^aNo broodstock collected in 2006

Appendix B. 1. Salmon catch and effort in the Alaskan District 106 commercial drift gillnet fisheries, 1960-2006.

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

Year	Catch						Effort		
	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink ^a	Chum	Steelhead	Permit Days	Days Open
Large	Jack								
1960	46		10,354	336	1,246	502		369	17.0
1961	416		20,614	14,934	124,236	64,479		1,737	57.0
1962	1,308		47,033	42,276	256,620	59,119		4,693	52.0
1963	1,560		80,767	52,103	514,596	90,103		5,589	51.0
1964	2,082		76,541	64,654	443,086	44,218		5,383	49.0
1965	1,802		87,749	75,728	625,848	27,658		4,507	50.8
1966	1,665		89,847	62,823	400,932	40,756		4,978	74.3
1967	1,318		86,385	17,670	91,609	26,370		2,511	27.0
1968	1,316		64,671	67,151	169,107	61,366		4,965	52.0
1969	877		70,318	10,280	197,073	10,903	559	2,112	31.0
1970	785		42,778	35,470	94,892	32,231	473	1,863	41.0
1971	1,336		53,202	48,085	527,975	37,680	585	2,774	47.0
1972	2,573		101,338	93,427	89,467	72,382	692	3,321	41.0
1973	1,931		71,995	38,447	303,621	87,729	500	3,300	26.0
1974	1,926		57,346	45,651	104,403	50,309	335	2,179	28.0
1975	2,587		32,051	30,962	203,015	23,968	222	1,649	18.0
1976	384		15,481	19,126	139,439	6,868	128	827	22.0
1977	671		67,023	8,401	419,107	13,300	65	1,381	28.0
1978	274		41,574	55,578	224,715	16,545	203	1,510	27.1
1979	2,720		66,373	28,083	648,212	35,507	319	2,703	31.4
1980	580		107,422	16,666	45,662	26,291	91	1,324	25.0
1981	1,565		182,001	22,614	437,573	34,296	187	2,926	26.0
1982	1,648		193,798	31,481	25,533	18,646	282	1,700	22.5
1983	567		48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	261	1,453	31.4
1984	892		91,653	41,359	343,255	70,258	498	1,890	31.4
1985	1,687		264,987	91,188	584,953	69,673	1,003	2,673	31.4
1986	1,704		145,709	194,912	308,484	82,289	1,314	3,510	31.4
1987	836		136,427	34,534	243,482	42,025	489	1,767	19.5
1988	1,104		92,529	13,103	69,559	69,620	587	1,495	18.5
1989	1,544		192,734	92,385	1,101,194	67,351	394	3,222	34.0
1990	2,108		185,805	164,235	319,186	73,232	960	3,502	34.0
1991	2,055		144,104	198,160	133,566	124,630	198	3,620	39.0
1992	1,355		203,155	298,935	94,248	140,468	187	4,230	40.0
1993	992		205,955	231,038	537,960	134,601	125	4,353	38.0
1994	754		211,048	267,862	179,994	176,026	95	4,468	43.0
1995	951		207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	110	3,657	34.0
1996	644		311,100	223,640	188,035	283,290	130	5,290	46.0
1997	1,075		168,518	77,550	789,051	186,456		3,668	39.0
1998	518		113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022		4,398	43.0
1999	518		104,878	203,262	490,716	448,367		4,943	50.0
2000	1,220		90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836		2,409	33.0
2001	1,057		164,013	188,465	825,330	282,910		3,854	50.0
2002	446		56,135	226,560	82,951	112,541		5,299	47.0
2003	422		116,904	212,057	470,697	300,253		6,744	59.0
2004	2,735		116,259	138,631	245,237	110,574		8,189	55.0
2005	1,526	46	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564		9,634	53.0
Averages									
60-05	1,263		111,922	97,754	323,321	102,314	393	3,447	37.9
96-05	1,016		135,151	175,401	421,248	245,481	130	5,443	47.5
2006	1,737	211	91,980	69,015	149,907	268,436		2,036	45.0
Alaska Hatchery Contribution									
1989				5,029		20,277			
1990	1,009		33	50,354		27,259			
1991	608		182	64,067		47,731			
1992	658		55	112,824		47,503			
1993	305		53	77,914		42,206			
1994	402		1,580	36,805		67,111			
1995	353		4,548	27,333		72,417			
1996	324		5,799	55,218		108,764			
1997	369		1,435	19,479		79,990			
1998	290		706	101,129		118,096			
1999	189		2,257	82,828		211,082			
2000	790		1,134	48,169		71,306			

2001	446		340	67,378			99,224		
2002	161		0	78,485			23,509		
2003	192		0	93,454			105,372		
2004	1,281		0	49,501			34,642		
2005	657		0	30,727			53,795		
Averages									
89-05	503		1,133	58,864			72,370		
2006	998	0	0	22,265			44,979		
Catches not including Alaska hatchery contributions									
1989	1,032		192,734	87,356	1,101,194	47,074	394	3,222	34.0
1990	1,099		185,772	113,881	319,186	45,973	960	3,502	34.0
1991	1,447		143,922	134,093	133,566	76,899	198	3,620	39.0
1992	697		203,100	186,111	94,248	92,965	187	4,230	40.0
1993	687		205,902	153,124	537,960	92,395	125	4,353	38.0
1994	352		209,468	231,057	179,994	108,915	95	4,468	43.0
1995	598		202,750	143,228	448,163	227,661	110	3,657	34.0
1996	320		305,301	168,422	188,035	174,526	130	5,290	46.0
1997	706		167,083	58,071	789,051	106,466	0	3,668	39.0
1998	228		112,729	172,068	502,655	213,926	0	4,398	43.0
1999	329		102,621	120,434	490,716	237,285	0	4,943	50.0
2000	430		88,942	48,038	156,619	128,530	0	2,409	33.0
2001	611		163,673	121,087	825,330	183,686	0	3,854	50.0
2002	285		56,135	148,075	82,951	89,032	0	5,299	47.0
2003	230		116,904	118,603	470,697	194,881	0	6,744	59.0
2004	1,454		116,259	89,130	245,237	75,932	0	8,189	55.0
2005	869		110,192	83,713	461,187	144,769	0	9,634	53.0
Averages									
89-05	669		157,852	128,029	413,341	131,819	129	4,793	43.4
2006	739	211	91,980	46,750	149,907	223,457	0	2,036	45.0

^a Data not available to estimate contributions of pink salmon from Alaska hatcheries.

Appendix B. 2. Stock proportions and catches of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan District 106 commercial drift gillnet fisheries, 1982-2006.

Catches do not include Blind Slough terminal area harvest.

Year	Alaska	Canada	Stikine				Tahltan	
			Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Wild	Planted
Proportions								
1982	0.486	0.319				0.194		
1983	0.668	0.217	0.103		0.013	0.116		
1984	0.658	0.269	0.029		0.044	0.074		
1985	0.479	0.419	0.091		0.011	0.102		
1986	0.689	0.293	0.014		0.004	0.018		
1987	0.827	0.155	0.010		0.007	0.017		
1988	0.874	0.106	0.020		0.001	0.020		
1989	0.657	0.311	0.006		0.026	0.032		
1990	0.608	0.371	0.005		0.016	0.021		
1991	0.545	0.331	0.100		0.024	0.124		
1992	0.595	0.232	0.070		0.102	0.172		
1993	0.400	0.338	0.098		0.164	0.262		
1994	0.579	0.254	0.142		0.025	0.167	0.108	0.033
1995	0.316	0.560	0.081	0.001	0.043	0.124	0.044	0.036
1996	0.531	0.268	0.166	0.028	0.007	0.201	0.147	0.019
1997	0.576	0.271	0.058	0.079	0.016	0.153	0.037	0.021
1998	0.598	0.307	0.015	0.080	0.000	0.095	0.013	0.002
1999	0.671	0.092	0.057	0.061	0.118	0.237	0.054	0.003
2000	0.643	0.233	0.020	0.085	0.019	0.124	0.017	0.003
2001	0.525	0.332	0.039	0.079	0.025	0.143	0.029	0.010
2002	0.758	0.098	0.037	0.072	0.035	0.144	0.024	0.012
2003	0.742	0.096	0.075	0.053	0.035	0.162	0.039	0.036
2004	0.499	0.222	0.241	0.020	0.018	0.279	0.144	0.097
2005	0.474	0.317	0.182	0.000	0.027	0.209	0.088	0.094
Averages								
83-04	0.605	0.265	0.072		0.034	0.130		
95-04	0.602	0.224	0.089	0.056	0.030	0.175	0.059	0.030
2005	0.364	0.362	0.203	0.056	0.016	0.274	0.090	0.113
Catches								
1982	94,275	61,853				37,670		
1983	32,603	10,589	5,020		631	5,650		
1984	60,278	24,624	2,673		4,078	6,751		
1985	126,914	111,015	24,045		3,013	27,058		
1986	100,337	42,685	2,081		606	2,687		
1987	112,893	21,190	1,376		968	2,344		
1988	80,868	9,784	1,813		64	1,877		
1989	126,603	59,959	1,111		5,061	6,172		
1990	112,983	68,921	915		2,986	3,901		
1991	78,533	47,707	14,364		3,501	17,864		
1992	120,977	47,207	14,187		20,784	34,971		
1993	82,300	69,617	20,204		33,833	54,037		
1994	122,118	53,683	29,876		5,371	35,247	22,857	7,019
1995	65,544	116,075	16,715	125	8,839	25,679	9,182	7,533
1996	165,221	83,271	51,598	8,821	2,189	62,608	45,826	5,772
1997	97,101	45,665	9,764	13,232	2,756	25,752	6,281	3,483
1998	67,890	34,811	1,678	9,020	36	10,734	1,477	201
1999	70,363	9,696	5,988	6,427	12,404	24,819	5,700	288
2000	57,935	20,996	1,827	7,612	1,706	11,145	1,573	254
2001	86,078	54,512	6,339	12,965	4,119	23,423	4,747	1,592
2002	42,573	5,487	2,055	4,058	1,962	8,075	1,375	680
2003	86,720	11,264	8,736	6,145	4,039	18,920	4,550	4,186
2004	58,006	25,787	28,027	2,382	2,058	32,467	16,721	11,306
2005	52,192	34,952	20,080	0	2,968	23,048	9,724	10,356
Averages								
83-05	87,262	43,891	11,760		5,390	20,227		
96-05	78,408	32,644	13,609	7,066	3,424	24,099	9,797	3,812
2006	33,454	33,337	18,640	5,122	1,427	25,190	8,277	10,363

^a Tahltan includes wild and thermally marked fish.

Appendix B. 3. Salmon catch and effort in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-41/42 (Sumner Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1960-2006.

Year	Catch						Effort	
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead	Permit Days	Days Open
1960	24	9,005	277	1,103	362		251	17.0
1961	75	9,488	1,851	26,435	9,657		359	48.0
1962	131	19,692	6,548	45,987	9,544		811	44.0
1963	310	45,305	15,727	135,503	50,380		2,311	47.0
1964	316	52,943	27,338	183,402	22,913		2,344	49.0
1965	679	58,736	30,570	162,271	15,763		1,658	50.8
1966	690	65,721	30,792	96,287	24,235		2,080	74.3
1967	668	60,148	10,573	52,284	19,626		1,463	27.0
1968	1,010	50,212	46,111	82,012	39,001		2,997	52.0
1969	607	46,258	6,094	92,075	6,393	482	1,147	31.0
1970	420	26,812	15,153	29,102	18,092	366	905	41.0
1971	671	33,991	24,727	283,739	19,329	363	1,619	50.0
1972	1,747	74,745	60,827	40,644	46,511	515	2,152	41.0
1973	1,540	55,254	24,921	160,297	62,486	375	2,253	26.0
1974	1,342	46,760	28,889	57,296	38,045	238	1,579	28.0
1975	467	19,319	4,650	29,340	7,762	112	515	17.0
1976	237	9,319	10,367	20,251	2,301	71	366	19.0
1977	202	47,408	1,819	51,038	4,240	33	447	17.0
1978	274	1,422	26,762	9,546	3,142	70	389	26.5
1979	458	34,807	12,087	176,395	16,816	154	952	25.0
1980	205	48,434	10,894	17,068	15,176	39	596	16.0
1981	598	132,293	13,161	220,194	25,682	156	1,732	25.0
1982	648	121,563	21,193	10,392	11,891	199	1,083	22.0
1983	268	28,153	41,208	74,347	13,001	198	875	32.0
1984	136	27,372	19,124	99,807	28,461	268	587	32.0
1985	538	172,088	50,577	319,379	45,566	664	1,726	38.0
1986	421	85,247	104,328	105,347	48,471	684	1,896	32.0
1987	441	79,165	17,776	117,059	25,877	318	978	20.0
1988	452	57,337	6,349	10,894	42,210	341	815	18.0
1989	581	107,886	55,671	418,044	40,156	268	1,716	34.0
1990	759	104,922	94,526	84,543	42,474	767	1,827	34.0
1991	844	89,355	136,990	64,334	85,435	135	2,118	39.0
1992	743	146,608	190,885	38,483	100,666	138	2,630	40.0
1993	458	129,859	134,902	296,986	96,995	107	2,728	38.0
1994	456	157,526	191,695	66,225	125,826	59	2,988	43.0
1995	663	133,713	109,613	154,004	189,369	100	2,349	34.0
1996	487	223,784	159,319	70,620	162,872	97	3,623	46.0
1997	829	118,675	52,917	414,619	100,612		2,402	39.0
1998	334	79,052	175,124	196,403	200,892		2,999	43.0
1999	397	73,378	130,083	277,194	284,807		3,294	50.0
2000	558	57,863	54,232	80,014	120,111		1,522	33.0
2001	516	99,219	133,956	345,385	168,265		2,406	50.0
2002	216	39,030	163,727	41,086	71,333		1,844	47.0
2003	254	88,595	147,674	290,508	238,734		2,763	59.0
2004	1,508	85,929	80,083	132,627	72,317		1,845	55.0
2005	988	83,647	77,059	293,017	151,785		2,000	53.0
Averages								
60-05	569	72,566	59,982	129,861	63,600	261	1,694	37.0
96-05	609	94,917	117,417	214,147	157,173	97	2,470	47.5
2006	1,121	58,359	38,584	34,103	159,436		1,314	45.0

Appendix B. 4. Stock proportions and catches of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-41/42 (Sumner Strait) commercial commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1985-2006.

Year	Alaska	Canada	Stikine				Tahltan	
			Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Wild	Planted
Proportions								
1985	0.480	0.401	0.109		0.010	0.119		
1986	0.662	0.308	0.024		0.006	0.030		
1987	0.816	0.166	0.015		0.003	0.018		
1988	0.868	0.112	0.019		0.001	0.020		
1989	0.653	0.303	0.009		0.036	0.044		
1990	0.579	0.395	0.008		0.018	0.026		
1991	0.460	0.377	0.129		0.034	0.163		
1992	0.582	0.241	0.088		0.089	0.177		
1993	0.369	0.327	0.134		0.169	0.304		
1994	0.531	0.271	0.166		0.032	0.198	0.127	0.040
1995	0.287	0.565	0.099	0.001	0.048	0.149	0.049	0.051
1996	0.479	0.245	0.228	0.039	0.009	0.276	0.203	0.025
1997	0.538	0.269	0.079	0.101	0.014	0.193	0.056	0.023
1998	0.550	0.337	0.017	0.096	0.000	0.113	0.014	0.003
1999	0.618	0.101	0.074	0.079	0.128	0.281	0.070	0.004
2000	0.611	0.223	0.028	0.116	0.023	0.167	0.024	0.004
2001	0.493	0.336	0.032	0.112	0.028	0.171	0.017	0.015
2002	0.730	0.101	0.049	0.087	0.034	0.169	0.031	0.017
2003	0.700	0.095	0.097	0.068	0.040	0.204	0.050	0.047
2004	0.413	0.227	0.315	0.026	0.018	0.359	0.191	0.125
2005	0.405	0.338	0.227	0.000	0.029	0.256	0.104	0.123
Averages								
85-05	0.563	0.273	0.093	0.066	0.037	0.164		
96-05	0.554	0.227	0.114	0.072	0.032	0.219	0.076	0.039
2006	0.270	0.332	0.304	0.078	0.016	0.398	0.130	0.174
Catches								
1985	82,563	68,962	18,801		1,762	20,563		
1986	56,462	26,214	2,070		501	2,571		
1987	64,582	13,170	1,155		258	1,413		
1988	49,776	6,426	1,071		64	1,135		
1989	70,436	32,663	957		3,830	4,787		
1990	60,795	41,415	801		1,911	2,712		
1991	41,123	33,644	11,541		3,048	14,588		
1992	85,364	35,277	12,961		13,005	25,967		
1993	47,970	42,450	17,446		21,992	39,438		
1994	83,692	42,620	26,164		5,050	31,214	19,934	6,230
1995	38,343	75,505	13,292	125	6,448	19,865	6,514	6,778
1996	107,193	54,823	50,924	8,731	2,113	61,768	45,340	5,584
1997	63,827	31,892	9,327	11,937	1,692	22,956	6,594	2,733
1998	43,479	26,661	1,326	7,555	31	8,912	1,125	201
1999	45,335	7,420	5,425	5,786	9,412	20,623	5,159	266
2000	35,327	12,875	1,617	6,727	1,317	9,661	1,363	254
2001	48,906	33,309	3,164	11,063	2,777	17,004	1,723	1,441
2002	28,487	3,928	1,896	3,394	1,325	6,615	1,216	680
2003	62,037	8,446	8,595	6,016	3,501	18,112	4,434	4,161
2004	35,521	19,534	27,098	2,244	1,532	30,874	16,385	10,713
2005	33,909	28,312	18,979	0	2,447	21,426	8,687	10,292
Averages								
85-05	56,435	30,740	11,172	5,780	4,001	18,200		
96-05	50,402	22,720	12,835	6,345	2,615	21,795	9,203	3,633
2006	15,750	19,394	17,729	4,553	933	23,215	7,603	10,126

^a Tahltan includes wild and thermally marked fish.

Appendix B. 5. Salmon catch and effort in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1960-2006.

Year	Catch						Effort	
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead	Permit Days	Days Open
1960	22	1,349	59	143	140		118	13.0
1961	341	11,126	13,083	97,801	54,822		1,378	57.0
1962	1,177	27,341	35,728	210,633	49,575		3,882	52.0
1963	1,250	35,462	36,376	379,093	39,723		3,278	51.0
1964	1,766	23,598	37,316	259,684	21,305		3,039	49.0
1965	1,123	29,013	45,158	463,577	11,895		2,849	50.8
1966	975	24,126	32,031	304,645	16,521		2,898	74.3
1967	650	26,237	7,097	39,325	6,744		1,048	27.0
1968	306	14,459	21,040	87,095	22,365		1,968	52.0
1969	270	24,060	4,186	104,998	4,510	77	1,026	31.0
1970	365	15,966	20,317	65,790	14,139	107	1,025	41.0
1971	665	19,211	23,358	244,236	18,351	222	1,517	50.0
1972	826	26,593	32,600	48,823	25,871	177	1,276	41.0
1973	391	16,741	13,526	143,324	25,243	125	1,303	26.0
1974	584	10,586	16,762	47,107	12,264	97	712	28.0
1975	2,120	12,732	26,312	173,675	16,206	110	1,159	8.5
1976	147	6,162	8,759	119,188	4,567	57	527	21.0
1977	469	19,615	6,582	368,069	9,060	32	940	21.0
1978		40,152	28,816	215,169	13,403	133	1,148	16.0
1979	2,262	31,566	15,996	471,817	18,691	165	1,848	25.0
1980	375	58,988	5,772	28,594	11,115	52	749	25.0
1981	967	49,708	9,453	217,379	8,614	31	1,321	26.0
1982	1,000	72,235	10,288	15,141	6,755	83	647	21.0
1983	299	20,689	21,234	133,943	7,143	63	589	37.0
1984	756	64,281	22,235	243,448	41,797	230	1,236	24.0
1985	1,149	92,899	40,611	265,574	24,107	339	1,372	36.0
1986	1,283	60,462	90,584	203,137	33,818	630	1,664	31.0
1987	395	57,262	16,758	126,423	16,148	171	799	20.0
1988	652	35,192	6,754	58,665	27,410	246	682	19.0
1989	963	84,848	36,714	683,150	27,195	126	1,583	34.0
1990	1,349	80,883	69,709	234,643	30,758	193	1,676	34.0
1991	1,211	54,749	61,170	69,232	39,195	63	1,505	39.0
1992	612	56,547	108,050	55,765	39,802	49	1,603	40.0
1993	534	76,096	96,136	240,974	37,606	18	1,646	38.0
1994	298	53,522	76,167	113,769	50,200	36	1,606	43.0
1995	288	73,585	60,948	294,159	110,709	10	1,422	34.0
1996	157	87,316	64,321	117,415	120,418	33	1,580	39.0
1997	246	49,843	24,633	374,432	85,844		1,329	38.0
1998	184	34,383	98,073	306,252	131,130		1,522	43.0
1999	121	31,500	73,179	213,522	163,560		1,766	49.0
2000	662	32,213	41,975	76,605	79,725		934	33.0
2001	541	64,794	54,509	479,945	114,645		1,573	50.0
2002	230	17,105	62,833	41,865	41,208		896	47.0
2003	168	28,309	64,383	180,189	61,519		1,158	59.0
2004	1,227	30,330	58,548	112,610	38,257		953	55.0
2005	538	26,545	37,381	168,170	46,779		1,005	53.0
Averages								
60-05	709	39,356	37,772	193,461	38,714	131	1,429	37.0
96-05	407	40,234	57,984	207,101	88,309	33	1,272	46.6
2006	616	33,621	30,431	115,804	109,000		761	45.0

Appendix B. 6. Stock proportions and catches of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1985-2006.

Year	Alaska	Canada	Stikine				Tahltan	
			Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Wild	Planted
Proportions								
1985	0.477	0.453	0.056		0.013	0.070		
1986	0.726	0.272	0.000		0.002	0.002		
1987	0.844	0.140	0.004		0.012	0.016		
1988	0.883	0.095	0.021		0.000	0.021		
1989	0.662	0.322	0.002		0.015	0.016		
1990	0.645	0.340	0.001		0.013	0.015		
1991	0.683	0.257	0.052		0.008	0.060		
1992	0.630	0.211	0.022		0.138	0.159		
1993	0.451	0.357	0.036		0.156	0.192		
1994	0.718	0.207	0.069		0.006	0.075	0.055	0.015
1995	0.370	0.551	0.047	0.000	0.032	0.079	0.036	0.010
1996	0.665	0.326	0.008	0.001	0.001	0.010	0.006	0.002
1997	0.668	0.276	0.009	0.026	0.021	0.056	-0.006	0.015
1998	0.710	0.237	0.010	0.043	0.000	0.053	0.010	0.000
1999	0.795	0.072	0.018	0.020	0.095	0.133	0.017	0.001
2000	0.702	0.252	0.007	0.027	0.012	0.046	0.007	0.000
2001	0.574	0.327	0.049	0.029	0.021	0.099	0.047	0.002
2002	0.824	0.091	0.009	0.039	0.037	0.085	0.009	0.000
2003	0.872	0.100	0.005	0.005	0.019	0.029	0.004	0.001
2004	0.741	0.206	0.031	0.005	0.017	0.053	0.011	0.020
2005	0.689	0.250	0.041	0.000	0.020	0.061	0.039	0.002
Average								
85-05	0.682	0.254	0.024	0.018	0.030	0.063		
96-05	0.724	0.214	0.019	0.019	0.024	0.062	0.014	0.004
2006	0.527	0.415	0.027	0.017	0.015	0.059	0.020	0.007
Catch								
1985	44,351	42,053	5,244		1,251	6,495		
1986	43,875	16,471	11		105	116		
1987	48,311	8,020	221		710	931		
1988	31,092	3,358	742		0	742		
1989	56,167	27,296	154		1,231	1,385		
1990	52,188	27,506	114		1,075	1,189		
1991	37,410	14,063	2,823		453	3,277		
1992	35,613	11,930	1,226		7,778	9,004		
1993	34,330	27,167	2,758		11,841	14,599		
1994	38,426	11,063	3,712		321	4,033	2,923	789
1995	27,201	40,570	3,423	0	2,391	5,814	2,668	755
1996	58,028	28,448	674	90	76	840	486	188
1997	33,274	13,773	437	1,295	1,064	2,796	-313	750
1998	24,411	8,150	352	1,465	5	1,822	352	0
1999	25,028	2,276	563	641	2,992	4,196	541	22
2000	22,608	8,121	210	885	389	1,484	210	0
2001	37,172	21,203	3,175	1,902	1,342	6,419	3,024	151
2002	14,086	1,559	159	664	637	1,460	159	0
2003	24,683	2,818	141	129	538	808	116	25
2004	22,485	6,253	929	138	526	1,593	336	593
2005	18,283	6,640	1,101	0	521	1,622	1,037	64
Average								
85-05	34,715	15,654	1,341		1,678	3,363		
96-05	27,933	12,710	1,015	655	953	2,623	783	232
2006	17,704	13,943	911	569	494	1,975	674	237

^a Tahltan includes wild and thermally marked fish.

Appendix B. 7. Salmon catch and effort in the Alaskan District 108 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1960-2006.

Permit days are adjusted for boats which did not fish the entire opening and may total less than the sum of the permits times days open.

Year	Catch						Effort		
	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink ^a	Chum	Steelhead	Permit Days	Days Open
	Large	Jack							
1960									
1961									
1962	618		4,430	3,921	2,889	2,035		27.0	
1963	1,430		9,979	11,612	10,198	11,024		53.0	
1964	2,911		20,299	29,388	114,555	10,771		62.0	
1965	3,106		21,419	8,301	4,729	2,480		48.0	
1966	4,516		36,710	16,493	61,908	17,730		62.0	
1967	6,372		29,226	6,747	4,713	5,955		40.0	
1968	4,604		14,594	36,407	91,028	14,537		61.0	
1969	5,021		19,209	5,790	11,877	2,311	238	967	46.0
1970	3,207		15,120	18,403	20,523	12,305	109	1,222	51.0
1971	3,717		18,143	14,876	21,806	4,665	62	1,070	57.0
1972	9,332		51,734	38,520	17,153	17,363	193	2,095	64.0
1973	9,254		21,387	5,837	6,585	6,680	67	1,519	39.0
1974	8,199		2,428	16,021	4,188	2,107	57	1,178	28.5
1975	1,534		0	0	0	1	5	258	8.0
1976	1,123		18	6,056	722	124	20	372	19.0
1977	1,443		48,374	14,405	16,253	4,233	24	742	23.0
1978	531		56	32,650	1,157	1,001	60	565	12.0
1979	91		2,158	234	13,478	1,064	3	94	5.0
1980	631		14,053	2,946	7,224	6,910	8	327	22.0
1981	283		8,833	1,403	1,466	3,594	9	177	9.0
1982	1,033		6,911	19,971	16,988	741	32	494	21.0
1983	47		178	15,369	4,171	675	81	263	17.0
1984	14		1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	4	56	8.6
1985	20		1,060	1,926	5,325	1,892		70	14.0
1986	102		4,185	7,439	4,901	5,928	5	246	25.0
1987	149		1,629	1,015	3,343	949	4	81	13.0
1988	206		1,246	12	144	3,109	9	66	8.0
1989	310		10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	10	216	28.0
1990	557		11,574	8,218	13,822	9,382	29	359	34.0
1991	1,504		22,275	15,864	10,935	11,402	11	643	48.5
1992	967		52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	27	1,246	51.0
1993	1,628		76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	29	1,569	48.0
1994	1,996		97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	47	2,199	57.0
1995	1,702		76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	18	1,729	49.5
1996	1,717		154,150	19,059	37,651	135,623	40	2,396	56.5
1997	2,566		93,039	2,140	65,745	38,913		1,699	44.0
1998	460		22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057		947	45.0
1999	1,049		36,548	28,437	48,550	117,196		1,675	54.0
2000	1,671		15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337		606	35.0
2001	7		610	10,731	11,012	5,397		377	36.0
2002	25		208	21,131	4,578	2,017		323	35.0
2003	312		42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701		1,270	56.0
2004	7,410		103,392	26,439	20,439	37,996		1,830	53.0
2005	24,293	2,677	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121		5,380	78.0
Averages									
60-05	2,674		28,855	15,049	25,080	20,602	44	982	37.5
96-05	3,951		56,743	21,379	41,923	62,036	40	1,650	49.3
2006	27,014	3,019	61,298	34,430	56,810	343,637		3,576	64.0
Alaska Hatchery Contribution									
1989	83			55		257			
1990	249			2,536		813			
1991	490			3,442		141			
1992	439			7,067		500			
1993	762			890		282			
1994	594			2,043		2,159			
1995	757		268	1,087		18,334			
1996	839		420	1,269		41,706			
1997	731			161		14,461			
1998	302		62	3,042		15,016			

1999	361		792	6,361				21,640	
2000	934			2,801				4,556	
2001	0			2,565				1,829	
2002	0		0	1,449				0	
2003	209		0	7,260				6,729	
2004	1,890		0	2,447				0	
2005	1,585	766	0	8,986				62,543	
Averages									
94-05	684		193	3,289				15,748	
2006	4,813	287	0	10,981				24,285	
Catches not including Alaska hatchery contributions									
1989	227		10,083	4,206	27,640	3,118	10	216	28.0
1990	308		11,574	5,682	13,822	8,569	29	359	34.0
1991	1,014		22,275	12,422	10,935	11,261	11	643	48.5
1992	528		52,717	15,060	66,742	14,958	27	1,246	51.0
1993	866		76,874	13,417	39,661	22,222	29	1,569	48.0
1994	1,402		97,224	42,848	35,405	25,499	47	2,199	57.0
1995	945		76,488	16,747	37,788	35,962	18	1,729	49.5
1996	878		153,730	17,790	37,651	93,917	40	2,396	56.5
1997	1,835		93,039	1,979	65,745	24,452	0	1,699	44.0
1998	158		21,969	16,164	39,246	26,041	0	947	45.0
1999	688		35,756	22,076	48,550	95,556	0	1,675	54.0
2001	7		610	8,166	11,012	3,568	0	377	36.0
2002	25		208	19,682	4,578	2,017	0	323	35.0
2003	103		42,158	31,535	76,113	44,972	0	1,270	56.0
2004	5,520		103,392	23,992	20,439	37,996	0	1,830	53.0
2005	22,708	1,911	99,465	33,217	106,395	87,578	0	5,380	78.0
2001	7		610	8,166	11,012	3,568	0	377	36.0
Averages									
96-05	3,266		56,616	17,745	41,923	45,188	4	1,650	49.3
2006	22,201	2,732	61,298	23,449	56,810	319,352		3,576	64.0

^a Data not available to estimate contributions of pink salmon from Alaska hatcheries.

Appendix B. 8. Stock proportions and catches of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan District 108 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1985-2006.

Year	Alaska	Canada	Stikine			Tahltan		
			Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Wild	Planted
1985	0.064	0.000	0.292		0.644	0.936		
1986	0.206	0.017	0.094		0.683	0.777		
1987 ^b	0.125	0.000	0.438		0.437	0.875		
1988	0.213	0.039	0.178		0.571	0.749		
1989	0.117	0.054	0.034		0.795	0.829		
1990	0.395	0.128	0.111		0.366	0.477		
1991	0.173	0.118	0.395		0.314	0.709		
1992	0.163	0.051	0.258		0.528	0.786		
1993	0.231	0.114	0.256		0.399	0.655		
1994	0.326	0.208	0.362		0.103	0.466	0.246	0.116
1995	0.135	0.204	0.455	0.006	0.200	0.661	0.198	0.257
1996	0.102	0.082	0.622	0.069	0.125	0.816	0.552	0.070
1997	0.058	0.131	0.362	0.261	0.189	0.812	0.260	0.102
1998	0.115	0.108	0.189	0.244	0.343	0.777	0.182	0.008
1999	0.144	0.036	0.414	0.201	0.205	0.820	0.390	0.024
2000	0.204	0.128	0.132	0.261	0.275	0.669	0.100	0.032
2001	0.775	0.098	0.000	0.005	0.121	0.126	0.000	0.000
2002	0.875	0.120	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.005	0.000	0.000
2003	0.227	0.118	0.179	0.062	0.414	0.655	0.092	0.087
2004	0.100	0.030	0.613	0.018	0.239	0.869	0.361	0.252
2005	0.128	0.178	0.437	0.000	0.257	0.694	0.179	0.258
Averages								
85-05	0.232	0.093	0.277	0.103	0.343	0.674		
96-05	0.273	0.103	0.295	0.112	0.217	0.624	0.212	0.083
2006	0.067	0.130	0.588	0.081	0.135	0.803	0.257	0.331
Catch								
1985	68	0	310		683	992		
1986	862	71	393		2,858	3,252		
1987	204	0	714		712	1,425		
1988	265	48	222		711	933		
1989	1,180	545	341		8,017	8,358		
1990	4,576	1,479	1,280		4,239	5,519		
1991	3,859	2,622	8,807		6,987	15,794		
1992	8,604	2,696	13,599		27,818	41,417		
1993	17,758	8,742	19,688		30,686	50,374		
1994	31,715	20,250	35,222		10,037	45,259	23,936	11,286
1995	10,374	15,641	34,950	461	15,330	50,741	15,224	19,726
1996	15,755	12,618	95,837	10,621	19,319	125,777	85,041	10,796
1997	5,381	12,152	33,644	24,288	17,574	75,506	24,144	9,500
1998	2,541	2,376	4,170	5,383	7,561	17,114	4,000	170
1999	5,255	1,313	15,134	7,360	7,486	29,980	14,258	876
2000	3,226	2,019	2,097	4,138	4,353	10,588	1,591	506
2001	473	60	0	3	74	77	0	0
2002	182	25	0	0	1	1	0	0
2003	9,568	4,958	7,562	2,615	17,455	27,632	3,896	3,666
2004	10,375	3,136	63,347	1,869	24,666	89,882	37,274	26,073
2005	12,742	17,661	43,467	0	25,595	69,062	17,853	25,614
Averages								
85-05	6,903	5,162	18,133	5,158	11,055	31,890		
96-05	6,550	5,632	26,526	5,628	12,408	44,562	18,806	7,720
2006	4,088	7,973	36,021	4,944	8,272	49,237	15,762	20,259

^a Tahltan includes wild and thermally marked fish.

^b There was no data available to determine the ratio of Tahltan to mainstem Stikine stocks; a 1:1 ratio was assumed.

Appendix B. 9. Salmon catch in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 test fisheries, 1984-2006.

Table only includes years when test fisheries were operated.

Year	Catch					Boat Hours
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
Sub-district 106-41 (Sumner Strait)						
1984	13	1,370	101	975	793	142.51
1985	16	4,345	301	3,230	746	156.31
1986	23	982	177	60	248	99.45
1987	24	2,659	799	4,117	741	508.10
1988	11	1,020	89	137	772	121.00
1989	11	2,043	275	6,069	856	60.20
1990	13	2,256	432	372	552	7.00
1994	0	12	1	0	16	11.00
Sub-district 106-30 (Clarence Strait)						
1986	24	363	95	80	58	23.25
1987	1	899	589	1,705	467	384.00
1988	10	16	412	112	598	119.70
1989	4	37	464	431	329	
Total District 106						
1984	13	1,370	101	975	793	142.51
1985	16	4,345	301	3,230	746	156.31
1986	47	1,345	272	140	306	122.70
1987	25	3,558	1,388	5,822	1,208	892.10
1988	21	1,036	501	249	1,370	240.70
1989	15	2,080	739	6,500	1,185	60.20
1990	13	2,256	432	372	552	7.00
1994	0	12	1	0	16	11.00
District 108						
1984	37	641	11	822	813	
1985	33	1,258	11	465	381	71.67
1986	79	564	3	36	315	72.15
1987	30	290	13	1,957	488	76.87
1988	65	451	9	1,091	1,009	126.83
1989	15	1,038	45	2,459	283	63.47
1990	19	866	45	942	643	7.00
1991	21	893	18	390	455	154.99
1992	26	1,299	23	855	252	79.00
1993	30	303	0	18	31	45.00
1998	0	3,510	142	61	235	45.00
1999	29	4,801	217	429	1,368	45.00
2000	21	4,686	140	53	724	

Appendix B. 10. Stock proportions of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 test fisheries, 1984-2006.

Table only includes years when test fisheries were operated.

Year	Alaska	Canada	Stikine				Tahltan	
			Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Wild	Planted
Sub-district 106-41 (Sumner 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	0.167	0.083
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		
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	0.250	0.000
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	0.336	0.016
1999	0.162	0.019	0.481	0.298	0.041	0.820	0.453	0.028
2000	0.110	0.116	0.302	0.321	0.150	0.774	0.240	0.062

^a All Tahltan includes thermally marked fish.

Appendix B. 11. Stock specific catches of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 test fisheries, 1984-2006.

Table only includes years when test fisheries were operated.

Year	Alaska	Canada	Stikine			Tahltan		
			Tahltan ^a	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Wild	Planted
Sub-district 106-41 (Sumner Strait) Catches								
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		
Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait) Catches								
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 Catches								
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	3	0
District 108 Catches								
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	1,181	57
1999	776	89	2,309	1,430	197	3,936	2,174	135
2000	516	544	1,416	1,505	705	3,626	1,125	291

^a All Tahltan includes thermally marked fish.

Appendix B. 12. Annual harvests of Stikine River Chinook salmon in District 108 gillnet, troll, recreational, and subsistence fisheries.

Year	Chinook Salmon Harvest								
	Gillnet			Troll ^b			Sport	Catch	
	Catch	Permits	Days	Catch	Permits	Days		Subsist.	Total
2005	22,428		41	4,296	0	61	3,002	15	29,741
2006	21,892		35	1,898		44	2,944	37	26,771

Appendix B. 13. U.S. subsistence fishery harvest in the Stikine River, 2004-2006.

Year	Harvest								
	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steel Head	Dolly Varden	Permits Fished
	Large	Jacks ^a							
2004	12	9	243	4	22	11	1		35
2005	15	8	252	53	69	22		4	22
2006	37	17	390	21	23	20		0	22

Appendix B. 14. Salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian commercial fishery in the lower Stikine River, 1979-2006.

Year	Catch							Effort	
	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead ^b	Permit Days	Days
	Large	Jacks ^a							
1979 ^c	712	63	10,534	10,720	1,994	424	264	756.0	42.0
1980	1,488		18,119	6,629	736	771	362	668.0	41.0
1981	664		21,551	2,667	3,713	1,128	280	522.0	32.0
1982	1,693		15,397	15,904	1,782	722	828	1,063.0	71.0
1983	492	430	15,857	6,170	1,043	274	667	434.0	54.0
1984 ^d									
1985	256	91	17,093	2,172	2,321	532	231	145.5	22.5
1986	806	365	12,411	2,278	107	295	192	239.0	13.5
1987	909	242	6,138	5,728	646	432	217	287.0	20.0
1988	1,007	201	12,766	2,112	418	730	258	320.0	26.5
1989	1,537	157	17,179	6,092	825	674	127	325.0	23.0
1990	1,569	680	14,530	4,020	496	499	188	328.0	29.0
1991	641	318	17,563	2,638	394	208	71	282.4	39.0
1992	873	89	21,031	1,850	122	231	129	235.4	55.0
1993	830	164	38,464	2,616	29	395	63	483.8	58.0
1994	1,016	158	38,462	3,377	89	173	75	430.1	74.0
1995	1,067	599	45,622	3,418	48	256	208	534.0	59.0
1996	1,708	221	66,262	1,402	25	229	153	439.2	81.0
1997	3,283	186	56,995	401	269	222	33	569.4	89.0
1998	1,614	328	37,310	726	55	13	209	374.0	46.5
1999	2,127	789	32,556	181	11	8	14	261.3	31.0
2000	1,970	240	20,472	298	181	144	89	227.0	23.3
2001	826	59	19,872	233	78	56	30	173.0	23.0
2002	433	209	10,420	82	19	33	17	169.0	21.0
2003	695	672	51,735	190	850	112	0	275.2	28.8
2004	2,481	2,070	77,530	271	8	134	0	431.0	43.0
2005	19,070	1,181	79,952	276	0	39	0	803.0	72.0
Averages									
79-05 ^e	2,055	430	29,839	3,171	625	336	181	414	43.0
96-05	3,421	596	45,310	406	150	99	55	372	45.9
2006	15,098	1,955	95,791	72	0	14	0	775.1	68.7

^a Jacks as reported by fishery and loosely based on "small" fish ~2.5-3.0 kg; the jack catch may not correspond with the estimated jack catch based on samplin, I.e. jack<660 mef or <735 fl.

^b All steelhead released post 2002

^c The lower river commercial catch in 1979 includes the upper river commercial catch.

^d There was no commercial fishery in 1984.

^e Chinook averages only since 1983 when large fish and jacks were recorded separately.

Appendix B. 15. Sockeye salmon stock proportions and catch by stock in the Canadian commercial fishery in the lower Stikine River, 1979-2006.

Stock compositions based on: scale circuli counts 1970-1983; SPA in 1985; average of SPA and GPA 1986; SPA in 1987 and 1988; and egg diameter in 1989-2006.

Year	Proportions			Planted		Catch			Tahltan	
	Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Tahltan	Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Wild	Planted	
1979	0.433		0.567		4,561		5,973			
1980	0.309		0.691		5,599		12,520			
1981	0.476		0.524		10,258		11,293			
1982	0.624		0.376		9,608		5,789			
1983	0.422		0.578		6,692		9,165			
1984 ^a										
1985	0.623		0.377		10,649		6,444			
1986	0.489		0.511		6,069		6,342			
1987	0.225		0.775		1,380		4,758			
1988	0.161		0.839		2,062		10,704			
1989	0.164		0.836		2,813		14,366			
1990	0.346		0.654		5,029		9,501			
1991	0.634		0.366		11,136		6,427			
1992	0.482		0.518		10,134		10,897			
1993	0.537		0.463		20,662		17,802			
1994	0.616		0.384		23,678		14,784			
1995	0.676	0.020	0.304	0.195	30,848	893	13,881	21,936	8,912	
1996	0.537	0.113	0.350	0.066	35,584	7,465	23,213	31,197	4,387	
1997	0.356	0.272	0.372	0.072	20,269	15,513	21,213	16,175	4,094	
1998	0.335	0.352	0.313	0.020	12,498	13,137	11,675	11,751	747	
1999	0.576	0.241	0.183	0.021	18,742	7,862	5,952	18,046	696	
2000	0.252	0.397	0.350	0.039	5,165	8,136	7,171	4,364	801	
2001	0.175	0.226	0.599	0.032	3,482	4,483	11,907	2,850	632	
2002	0.320	0.128	0.552	0.074	3,335	1,335	5,750	2,559	776	
2003	0.427	0.161	0.412	0.131	22,067	8,335	21,333	15,304	6,763	
2004	0.707	0.016	0.276	0.285	54,841	1,276	21,415	32,717	22,124	
2005	0.761	0.018	0.221	0.352	60,881	1,437	17,634	32,707	28,174	
Averages										
79-05	0.449		0.477		15,309		11,843			
96-05	0.445	0.193	0.363	0.109	23686	6898	14726	16767	6919	
2006	0.747	0.178	0.075	0.416	71,573	17,079	7,139	31,685	39,888	

^a There was no commercial fishery in 1984.

Appendix B. 16. Salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian commercial fishery in the upper Stikine River, 1975-2006.

Year	Catch							Effort	
	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead	Permit	
	Large	Jacks ^a						Days	Days
1975	178		270	45	0	0	0		
1976	236		733	13	0	0	0		
1977	62		1,975	0	0	0	0		
1978	100		1,500	0	0	0	0		
1979 ^b									
1980	156		700	40	20	0	0		
1981	154		769	0	0	0	0	11.0	5.0
1982	76		195	0	0	0	0	8.0	4.0
1983	75		614	0	0	4	1	10.0	8.0
1984 ^c									
1985	62		1,084	0	0	0	0	14.0	6.0
1986	104	41	815	0	0	0	0	19.0	7.0
1987	109	19	498	0	0	19	0	20.0	7.0
1988	175	46	348	0	0	0	0	21.5	6.5
1989	54	17	493	0	0	0	0	14.0	7.0
1990	48	20	472	0	0	0	0	15.0	7.0
1991	117	32	761	0	0	0	0	13.0	6.0
1992	56	19	822	0	0	0	0	28.0	13.0
1993	44	2	1,692	0	0	0	2	48.0	22.0
1994	76	1	2,466	0	1	0	0	68.0	50.0
1995	9	17	2,355	0	0	0	0	54.0	25.0
1996	41	44	1,101	0	0	0	0	75.0	59.0
1997	45	6	2,199	0	0	0	0	42.0	29.0
1998	12	0	907	0	0	0	0	19.0	19.0
1999	24	12	625	0	0	0	0	19.0	18.0
2000	7	2	889	0	0	0	0	19.8	9.3
2001	0	0	487	0	0	0	0	6.0	4.0
2002	2	3	484	0	0	0	0	12.0	9.0
2003	19	12	454	0	0	0	0	10.0	10.0
2004	0	1	626	0	0	0	0	11.0	11.0
2005	28	1	605	0	0	0	0	13.0	13.0
Averages									
75-05 ^d	49	15	929	3	1	1	0	24	14.8
96-05	18	8	838	0	0	0	0	22.7	18.1
2006	22	1	520	0	0	0	0	15.0	15.0

^a Jacks as reported by fishery and loosely based on "small" fish ~2.5-3.0 kg; the jack catch may not correspond with the estimated jack catch based on samplin, I.e. jack<660 mef or <735 fl.

^b Catches in 1979 were included in the lower river commercial catches.

^c There was no commercial fishery in 1984.

^d Chinook averages only since 1986 when large fish and jacks were recorded separately.

Appendix B. 17. Salmon and steelhead trout catch in the Canadian Aboriginal fishery located at Telegraph Creek, on the Stikine River, 1972-2006.

Year	Catch						
	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead
	Large	Jacks ^a					
1972			4,373	0	0	0	0
1973	200		3,670	0	0	0	0
1974	100		3,500	0	0	0	0
1975	1,024		1,982	5	0	0	0
1976	924		2,911	0	0	0	0
1977	100		4,335	0	0	0	0
1978	400		3,500	0	0	0	0
1979	850		3,000	0	0	0	0
1980	587		2,100	100	0	0	0
1981	586		4,697	200	144	0	4
1982	618		4,948	40	60	0	0
1983	851	215	4,649	3	77	26	46
1984	643	59	5,327	1	62	0	2
1985	793	94	7,287	3	35	4	9
1986	1,026	569	4,208	2	0	12	2
1987	1,183	183	2,979	3	0	8	2
1988	1,178	197	2,177	5	0	3	3
1989	1,078	115	2,360	6	0	0	0
1990	633	259	3,022	17	0	0	11
1991	753	310	4,439	10	0	0	0
1992	911	131	4,431	5	0	0	3
1993	929	142	7,041	0	0	0	2
1994	698	191	4,167	4	0	0	9
1995	570	244	5,490	0	0	7	62
1996	722	156	6,918	2	0	3	30
1997	1,155	94	6,365	0	0	0	0
1998	538	95	5,586	0	0	0	0
1999	765	463	4,874	0	0	0	0
2000	1,109	386	6,107	3	0	0	14
2001	665	44	5,241	0	0	0	0
2002	927	366	6,390	0	0	0	0
2003	682	373	6,595	0	0	0	0
2004	1,425	497	6,862	4	0	0	0
2005	800	94	5,333	0	0	0	0
Averages							
72-05 ^b	871	229	4,614	12	11	2	6
96-05	879	257	6,027	1	0	0	4
2006	616	122	5,094	0	4	0	0

^a Jacks as reported by fishery and loosely based on "small" fish ~2.5-3.0 kg; the jack catch may not correspond with the estimated jack catch based on samplin, I.e. jack<660 mef or <735 fl.

^b Chinook averages only since 1983 when large fish and jacks were recorded separately.

Appendix B. 18. Stock specific sockeye catches in the Canadian upper river commercial and Aboriginal fisheries in the Stikine River, 1972-2006.

Year	Upper River Commercial					Aboriginal Fishery				
	Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Tahltan		Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Tahltan	
				Wild	Planted				Wild	Planted
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 ^a						2,700			300	
1980	630		70			1,890			210	
1981	692		77			4,227			470	
1982	176		20			4,453			495	
1983	553		61			4,184			465	
1984 ^b						4,794			533	
1985	976		108			6,558			729	
1986	734		82			3,787			421	
1987	448		50			2,681			298	
1988	313		35			1,959			218	
1989	444		49			2,124			236	
1990	425		47			2,720			302	
1991	685		76			3,995			444	
1992	740		82			3,988			443	
1993	1,523		169			6,337			704	
1994	2,219		247	1,904	315	3,750			417	3,217
1995	2,120	60	176	1,508	612	4,941	139	410	3,514	1,427
1996	945	150	6	824	121	5,802	972	144	4,931	871
1997	1,152	834	213	914	238	3,318	2,403	644	2,631	687
1998	363	517	27	336	27	2,352	3,103	131	2,227	125
1999	359	206	60	356	3	3,038	1,423	413	2,903	135
2000	224	581	84	224	0	1,733	3,989	385	1,681	52
2001	213	229	45	148	65	1,795	2,939	507	1,454	341
2002	122	316	46	122	0	1,813	4,174	403	1,759	54
2003	316	100	38	219	97	3,987	1,571	1,037	2,659	1,328
2004	539	42	45	301	238	6,240	608	14	3,691	2,549
2005	582	13	10	437	145	5,099	71	163	3,845	1,254
Averages										
72-05	742		82			3,591		393		
96-05	481	299	57	388	93	3,518	2,125	384	2,778	740
2006	443	69	8	224	219	3,974	668	452	2,028	1,946

^a Catches in 1979 were included in the lower river commercial catches.

^b There was no commercial fishery in 1984.

Appendix B. 19. Salmon and steelhead trout catch in the combined Canadian net fisheries in the Stikine River, 1972-2006.

Year	Catch						
	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead
	Large	Jacks ^a					
1972	0		4,373	0	0	0	0
1973	200		3,670	0	0	0	0
1974	100		3,500	0	0	0	0
1975	1,202		2,252	50	0	0	0
1976	1,160		3,644	13	0	0	0
1977	162		6,310	0	0	0	0
1978	500		5,000	0	0	0	0
1979	1,562	63	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	264
1980	2,231		20,919	6,769	756	771	362
1981	1,404		27,017	2,867	3,857	1,128	284
1982	2,387		20,540	15,944	1,842	722	828
1983	1,418	645	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	714
1984 ^b	643	59	5,327	1	62	0	2
1985	1,111	185	25,464	2,175	2,356	536	240
1986	1,936	975	17,434	2,280	107	307	194
1987	2,201	444	9,615	5,731	646	459	219
1988	2,360	444	15,291	2,117	418	733	261
1989	2,669	289	20,032	6,098	825	674	127
1990	2,250	959	18,024	4,037	496	499	199
1991	1,511	660	22,763	2,648	394	208	71
1992	1,840	239	26,284	1,855	122	231	132
1993	1,803	308	47,197	2,616	29	395	67
1994	1,790	350	45,095	3,381	90	173	84
1995	1,646	860	53,467	3,418	48	263	270
1996	2,471	421	74,281	1,404	25	232	183
1997	4,483	286	65,559	401	269	222	33
1998	2,164	423	43,803	726	55	13	209
1999	2,916	1,264	38,055	181	11	8	14
2000	3,086	628	27,468	301	181	144	103
2001	1,491	103	25,600	233	78	56	30
2002	1,362	578	17,294	82	19	33	17
2003	1,396	1,057	58,784	190	850	112	0
2004	3,906	2,568	85,018	275	8	134	0
2005	19,898	1,276	85,890	276	0	39	0
Averages							
72-05 ^c	3,159	707	28,224	2,440	490	259	144
96-05	4,317	860	52,175	407	150	99	59
2006	15,736	2,078	101,405	72	4	14	0

^a Jacks as reported by fishery and loosely based on "small" fish ~2.5-3.0 kg; the jack catch may not correspond with the estimated jack catch based on samplin, i.e. jack<660 mef or <735 fl.

^b There was no commercial fishery in 1984.

^c Chinook averages only since 1986 when large fish and jacks were recorded separately in all fisheries.

Appendix B. 20. Salmon catches in the Stikine River harvested under Canadian ESSR licenses, 1992-2006.

Year	Tahltan			Tuya
	Total	Wild	Planted	
1993	1,752	1,714	38	
1994	6,852	5,682	1,170	
1995	10,740	6,680	4,060	
1996	14,339	12,667	1,672	216
1997				2,015
1998				6,103
1999				2,822
2000				1,283
2001				
2002				
2003				7,031
2004				1,675
2005				
2006				
Salmon taken for otolith samples when ESSR not operated.				
1997	378	221	157	
1998	390	251	139	
1999	429	404	25	
2000	406	324	82	
2001	50	30	20	410
2002	400	285	115	501
2003	400	225	175	
2004	420	225	195	
2005	400	242	158	148
2006	400	206	194	0

Appendix B. 21. Salmon and steelhead trout catches and effort in Canadian test fisheries in the Stikine River, 1985-2006.

Year	Catches							Effort Drift=# Set=hr.
	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead	
	Large	Jacks ^a						
Drift Test Fishery Catches								
1985								
1986	27	12	412	226	8	25	0	405
1987 ^b	128		385	162	111	61	0	845
1988	168	14	325	75	9	33	7	720
1989	116	4	364	242	41	46	5	870
1990	167	6	447	134	5	29	6	673
1991	90	1	503	118	37	30	3	509
1992	135	27	393	75	13	23	7	312
1993	94	11	440	37	6	18	7	304
1994	43	4	179	71	6	20	7	175
1995	18	13	297	35	4	12	4	285
1996	42	5	262	55	4	55	10	245
1997	30	7	245	11	9	15	2	210
1998	25	11	190	207	20	40	24	820
1999	53	43	410	312	11	17	25	1,006
2000	59	4	374	60	9	45	23	694
2001	128	3	967	257	74	47	27	883
2002	63	50	744	306	14	31	20	898
2003	64	62	997	291	92	54	30	660
2004	29	41	420	352	15	80	40	778
2005	14	8	339	444	9	43	27	780
Averages								
85-05	75	17	435	174	25	36	14	604
96-05	51	23	495	230	26	43	23	697
2006	0	0	299	343	21	24	63	720
Set Test Fishery Catches								
1985			1,340					
1986								
1987 ^b	61		1,283	620	587	193	0	1,456
1988	101	15	922	130	23	65	14	1,380
1989	101	20	1,243	502	249	103	17	1,392
1990	64	12	1,493	271	42	48	18	1,212
1991	77	15	1,872	127	197	48	1	1,668
1992	62	21	1,971	193	56	43	19	1,249
1993	85	11	1,384	136	6	63	6	1,224
1994	74	34	414	0	0	0	0	456
1995	61	35	850	166	5	41	14	888
1996	64	40	338	0	0	0	1	312
1997								
1998								
1999	49	16	803	64	6	10	11	1,577
2000	87	0	1,015	181	25	120	27	3,715
2001	56	7	2,223	1,078	124	61	61	2,688
2002	48	56	3,540	1,323	13	48	50	2,845
2003	14	91	2,173	525	200	85	56	1,116
2004	22	39	918	135	41	103	48	524
2005	19	13	1,312	271	62	50	45	396
Averages								
85-05	61	27	1,394	337	96	64	23	1,418
96-05	45	33	1,540	447	59	60	37	1,647
2006	0	0	629	181	90	24	30	312
Additional Test Fishery Catches								
1992	417	134	594	0	0	0	0	85
1993	389	65	1,925	2	1	3	2	266
1994	178	40	840	0	0	0	0	131
1995	169	136	1,423	26	1	9	1	222
1996	192	31	712	0	0	0	0	138
1997								
1998								
1999	751	38	4,683	16	18	2	7	531
2000	787	14	989	195	0	9	26	1,427
2001	1,652	49	91	426	0	1	6	1,399

2002	1,545	217	128	1,116	0	1	21	2,048
2003	1,225	617	186	883	5	29	50	1,915
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Averages								
85-05	609	112	964	222	2	5	9	680
96-05	769	121	849	330	3	5	14	932
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Test Fishery Catches								
1985	0	0	1,340	0	0	0	0	
1986	27	12	412	226	8	25	0	
1987	189	30	1,668	782	698	254	0	
1988	269	29	1,247	205	32	98	21	
1989	217	24	1,607	744	290	149	22	
1990	231	18	1,940	405	47	77	24	
1991	167	16	2,375	245	234	78	4	
1992	614	182	2,958	268	69	66	26	
1993	568	87	3,749	175	13	84	15	
1994	295	78	1,433	71	6	20	7	
1995	248	184	2,570	227	10	62	19	
1996	298	76	1,312	55	4	55	11	
1997	30	7	245	11	9	15	2	
1998	25	11	190	207	20	40	24	
1999	853	97	5,896	392	35	29	43	
2000 ^c	933	18	2,378	436	34	174	76	
2001 ^c	1,836	59	3,281	1,761	198	109	94	
2002 ^c	1,656	323	4,412	2,745	27	80	91	
2003	1,303	770	3,356	1,699	297	168	136	
2004	51	80	1,338	487	56	183	88	
2005	33	21	1,651	715	71	93	72	
Averages								
85-05	469	101	2,160	565	103	89	37	
96-05	702	146	2,406	851	75	95	64	
2006	0	0	928	524	111	48	93	

^a Jacks as reported by fishery and loosely based on "small" fish ~2.5-3.0 kg; the jack catch may not correspond with the estimated jack catch based on samplin, I.e. jack<660 mef or <735 fl.

^b 1987 jack chinook catch was for both set and drift nets.

^c Catch of large fish includes 226, 401, and 378 released fish in 2000-2002, respectively

Appendix B. 22. Sockeye salmon stock proportions and catch by stock in the test fishery in the lower Stikine River, 1985-2006.

Stock composition based on: SPA 1985; average of SPA and GPA 1986-1988; egg diameter 1989-2006.

Year	Catch					Proportions				
	Tahltan		Tuya	Main	Marked Tahltan	Tahltan			Tuya	Main
	U.S.	Canada				U.S.	Canada	Ave ^a		
1985	560	439		841		0.418	0.328	0.372		0.628
1986	164	127		267		0.398	0.308	0.352		0.648
1987	513	397		1,213		0.308	0.238	0.273		0.727
1988	408	295		895		0.327	0.237	0.282		0.718
1989		414		1,192			0.258	0.258		0.742
1990		822		1,058			0.454	0.454		0.546
1991		1,443		931			0.608	0.608		0.392
1992		1,912		1,046			0.646	0.646		0.354
1993		2,184		1,564			0.583	0.583		0.417
1994		1,228		205			0.857	0.857		0.143
1995		2,064	20	486	729		0.803	0.803	0.008	0.189
1996		875	116	321	108		0.667	0.667	0.088	0.245
1997		97	54	94	20		0.396	0.396	0.220	0.384
1998		70	51	69	4		0.368	0.368	0.268	0.363
1999		3,031	1,564	1,301	113		0.514	0.514	0.265	0.221
2000		605	982	791	94		0.254	0.254	0.413	0.333
2001		684	924	1,673	124		0.208	0.208	0.282	0.510
2002		1,726	694	1,992	402		0.391	0.391	0.157	0.451
2003		1,505	428	1,423	374		0.448	0.448	0.128	0.424
2004		686	44	608	277		0.510	0.510	0.033	0.457
2005		895	8	748	327		0.549	0.549	0.005	0.446
Averages										
85-05								0.466	0.170	0.445
96-05								0.431	0.186	0.383
2006		329	13	586	183		0.355	0.355	0.014	0.631

^a Average proportions were from averages of weekly estimates.

Appendix B. 23. Estimated proportion of inriver run comprised of Tahltan, Tuya, and mainstem sockeye stocks, 1979-2006.

Stock compositions based on: scale circuli counts 1979-1983; SPA in 1985; average of SPA and GPA 1986-1988; and egg diameter analysis in 1989-2006. 1994-2000 and 2003-2004 data from commercial catch. Estimates for 2001-2003 are from the test fishery and from 2004-2006 from the commercial fishery.

Year	Tahltan		Average ^a Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem
	U.S.	Canada			
1979	0.433		0.433		0.567
1980	0.305		0.305		0.695
1981	0.475		0.475		0.525
1982	0.618		0.618		0.382
1983	0.489	0.423	0.456		0.544
1984	0.635	0.394	0.493		0.507
1985	0.621	0.363	0.466		0.534
1986	0.398	0.500	0.449		0.551
1987	0.338	0.257	0.304		0.696
1988	0.209	0.122	0.172		0.828
1989		0.188	0.188		0.812
1990		0.417	0.417		0.583
1991		0.561	0.561		0.439
1992		0.496	0.496		0.504
1993		0.477	0.477		0.523
1994		0.606	0.606		0.394
1995		0.578	0.578	0.016	0.406
1996		0.519	0.519	0.104	0.377
1997		0.297	0.297	0.229	0.474
1998		0.309	0.309	0.348	0.344
1999		0.545	0.545	0.245	0.209
2000		0.260	0.260	0.391	0.349
2001		0.202	0.202	0.268	0.530
2002		0.360	0.360	0.141	0.498
2003		0.421	0.421	0.158	0.421
2004		0.664	0.664	0.026	0.311
2005		0.662	0.662	0.020	0.318
Averages					
79-05			0.435		0.493
96-05			0.424	0.193	0.383
2006		0.672	0.672	0.144	0.185

^a Average proportions were from averages of weekly stock composition and migratory timing (from drift test fishery) estimates.

Appendix B. 24. Counts of adult sockeye salmon migrating through Tahltan Lake weir, 1959-2006.

Year	Weir Instal	Date of Arrival			Weir Pulled	Total Count	Brood- stock	Sample /ESSR	Spawners		
		First	50%	90%					Total	Wild	Plant
1959	30-Jun	2-Aug	12-Aug	16-Aug		4,311					
1960	15-Jul	2-Aug	24-Aug	27-Aug		6,387					
1961	20-Jul	9-Aug	11-Aug	15-Aug		16,619					
1962	1-Aug	2-Aug	5-Aug	8-Aug		14,508					
1963 ^a	3-Aug					1,780					
1964	23-Jul	26-Jul	14-Aug	25-Aug		18,353					
1965 ^b	19-Jul	18-Jul	2-Sep	7-Sep		1,471					
1966	12-Jul	3-Aug	13-Aug	21-Aug		21,580					
1967	11-Jul	14-Jul	21-Jul	28-Jul		38,801					
1968	11-Jul	21-Jul	25-Jul	8-Aug		19,726					
1969	7-Jul	11-Jul	18-Jul	31-Jul		11,805					
1970	5-Jul	25-Jul	1-Aug	11-Aug		8,419					
1971	12-Jul	19-Jul	28-Jul	12-Aug		18,523					
1972	13-Jul	13-Jul	19-Jul	31-Aug	21-Aug	52,545					
1973	10-Jul	24-Jul	30-Jul	7-Aug	1-Sep	2,877					
1974	3-Jul	28-Jul	3-Aug	17-Aug	13-Sep	8,101					
1975	10-Jul	25-Jul	8-Aug	17-Aug	28-Aug	8,159					
1976	16-Jul	29-Jul	1-Aug	6-Aug	24-Aug	24,111					
1977	6-Jul	11-Jul	16-Jul	10-Aug	25-Aug	42,960					
1978	10-Jul	10-Jul	20-Jul	29-Jul	26-Aug	22,788					
1979	9-Jul	23-Jul	1-Aug	11-Aug	31-Aug	10,211					
1980	4-Jul	15-Jul	22-Jul	12-Aug	3-Sep	11,018					
1981	30-Jun	16-Jul	26-Jul	3-Aug	8-Sep	50,790					
1982	2-Jul	10-Jul	19-Jul	29-Jul	4-Sep	28,257					
1983	27-Jun	5-Jul	22-Jul	5-Aug	7-Sep	21,256					
1984	20-Jun	19-Jul	24-Jul	3-Aug	29-Aug	32,777					
1985	28-Jun	18-Jul	31-Jul	6-Aug	5-Sep	67,326					
1986	10-Jul	26-Jul	4-Aug	11-Aug	4-Sep	20,280					
1987	14-Jul	21-Jul	4-Aug	13-Aug	27-Aug	6,958					
1988	16-Jul	16-Jul	6-Aug	14-Aug	29-Aug	2,536					
1989	7-Jul	9-Jul	1-Aug	14-Aug	4-Sep	8,316	2,210			6,106	
1990	6-Jul	15-Jul	26-Jul	3-Aug	28-Aug	14,927	3,302			11,625	
1991	30-Jun	17-Jul	25-Jul	7-Aug	5-Sep	50,135	3,552			46,583	
1992	9-Jul	18-Jul	25-Jul	3-Aug	2-Sep	59,907	3,694			56,213	
1993	7-Jul	10-Jul	28-Jul	10-Aug	11-Sep	53,362	4,506	1,752		47,104	46,074
1994	7-Jul	14-Jul	30-Jul	9-Aug	7-Sep	46,363	3,378	6,852		36,133	29,961
1995	8-Jul	9-Jul	24-Jul	12-Aug	16-Sep	42,317	4,902	10,740		26,675	16,591
1996	6-Jul	14-Jul	22-Jul	04-Aug	10-Sep	52,500	4,402	14,339		33,759	29,823
1997	9-Jul	15-Jul	25-Jul	26-Aug	26-Sep	12,483	2,294		378	9,811	7,829
1998	9-Jul	11-Jul	25-Jul	26-Aug	17-Sep	12,658	3,099		390	9,169	8,553
1999	10-Jul	19-Jul	31-Jul	13-Aug	15-Sep	10,748	2,870		429	7,449	6,952
2000	9-Jul	21-Jul	25-Jul	03-Aug	4-Sep	6,076	1,717		406	3,953	3,152
2001	08-Jul	19-Jul	31-Jul	09-Aug	14-Sep	14,811	2,386		50	12,375	7,475
2002	07-Jul	12-Jul	25-Jul	08-Aug	14-Sep	17,740	3,051		400	14,289	10,490
2003	07-Jul	11-Jul	29-Jul	08-Aug	18-Sep	53,933	3,946		400	49,587	27,893
2004	07-Jul	12-Jul	25-Jul	10-Aug	15-Sep	63,372	4,243		420	58,709	28,715
2005	07-Jul	11-Jul	04-Aug	25-Aug	15-Sep	43,446	3,424		400	39,622	23,202
Averages											
59-05	09-Jul	18-Jul	30-Jul	11-Aug	05-Sep	24,645					
96-05	07-Jul	14-Jul	27-Jul	13-Aug	14-Sep	30,008	3,303	12,540	364	24,127	15,516
2006	09-Jul	12-Jul	27-Jul	20-Aug	13-Sep	53,855	3,403		400	50,052	25,926

^a Daily counts unavailable.^b A slide occurred blocking the entrance for a while.

Appendix B. 25. Aerial survey counts of Mainstem sockeye stocks in the Stikine River drainage, 1984-2006.

The index represents the combined counts from eight spawning areas.

Year	Chutine River	Scud River	Porcupine Slough	Christina Creek	Craig River	Bronson Slough	Verrett Creek	Verrett Slough ^b	Escape 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 ^a	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
Averages									
84-05	162	394	88	34	25	46	180	85	949
95-05	206	397	118			33	132	98	934
2006	276	288	59			0	140	180	943

^a Survey conditions were exceptionally poor; therefore, the counts probably did reflect relative abundance.

^b Verrett Slough inundated with turbid Iskut water since 2002.

Appendix B. 26. Estimates of sockeye salmon smolt migrating through Tahltan Lake smolt weir, 1984-2006.

Year	Weir Installed	Date of Arrival			Total Count	Total Estimate	Date and Expand	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	05-May	15-May	29-May	05-Jun	595,147	610,407	6/14 .975		
1991 ^c	05-May	14-May	21-May	30-May	1,439,676	1,487,265	6/13 .968	1,220,397	266,868
1992 ^d	07-May	13-May	21-May	27-May	1,516,150	1,555,026	6/14 .975	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
Averages									
84-05	05-May	10-May	23-May	03-Jun		1,162,395		916,954	504,684
96-05	06-May	09-May	24-May	05-Jun		1,328,984		753,982	575,002
2006	06-May	10-May	25-May	02-Jun		2,195,266		1,773,062	422,204

^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. 27. Weir counts of Chinook salmon at Little Tahltan River, 1985-2006.

Year	Weir Installed	Date of Arrival			Total Count	Broodstock and Other	Natural Spawners	Total Natural Spawners
		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	26-Jun	08-Jul	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	
Averages								
85-05	21-Jun	25-Jun	11-May	01-Aug	6,350		6,346	
96-05	18-Jun	23-Jun	24-Aug	31-Jul	7,412	-5	7,407	
2006	20-Jun	26-Jun	21-Jul	29-Jul	3,860	0	3,860	
Jack Chinook (fish <660 mid-eye fork length or <735 snout fork length)								
1985	03-Jul	04-Jul	31-Jul	10-Aug	316			3,430
1986	28-Jun	03-Jul	25-Jul	06-Aug	572			3,463
1987	28-Jun	03-Jul	26-Jul	06-Aug	365			5,148
1988	26-Jun	27-Jun	17-Jul	02-Aug	327			7,619
1989	25-Jun	26-Jun	23-Jul	02-Aug	199			4,914
1990	22-Jun	05-Jul	22-Jul	30-Jul	417			4,809
1991	23-Jun	03-Jul	24-Jul	07-Aug	313			4,819
1992	24-Jun	12-Jul	22-Jul	30-Jul	131			6,746
1993	20-Jun	30-Jun	14-Jul	01-Aug	60			11,497
1994	18-Jun	02-Jul	22-Jul	05-Aug	121			6,494
1995	17-Jun	22-Jun	28-Jul	10-Aug	135			3,207
1996	26-Jun	02-Jul	13-Jul	14-Jul	22			4,843
1997	14-Jun	26-Jun	21-Jul	1-Aug	54			5,601
1998	13-Jun	26-Jun	20-Jul	7-Aug	37			4,910
1999	18-Jun	1-Jul	23-Jul	6-Aug	202			4,935
2000	19-Jun	23-Jun	20-Jul	5-Aug	108			6,739
2001	20-Jun	23-Jun	27-Jul	3-Aug	269			9,999
2002	20-Jun	26-Jun	21-Jul	7-Aug	618			8,094
2003	20-Jun	30-Jun	21-Jul	5-Aug	334			6,826
2004	18-Jun	21-Jun	19-Jul	31-Jul	250			16,631
2005	19-Jun	29-Jun	23-Jul	4-Aug	231			7,618
Averages								
85-05	21-Jun	29-Jun	22-Jul	03-Aug	242			6,588
96-05	18-Jun	26-Jun	20-Jul	02-Aug	213			7,620
2006	20-Jun	7-Jul	23-Jul	5-Aug	93			3,953

Appendix B. 28. Index counts of Stikine Chinook escapements, 1979-2006. Counts do not include jacks (fish < 660mm mef length).

Year	Inriver		Marine Catch ^b	Total Run ^c	% to L. Tahltan	Little Tahltan		Tahltan Aerial	Beatty Aerial	Andrew Creek		
	Run ^a	Escape ^a				Weir	Aerial			Foot	Exp ^d	
1979						1,166		2,118			382	
1980						2,137		960	122		363	
1981						3,334		1,852	558		654	
1982						2,830		1,690	567		947	
1983						594		453	83		444	
1984						1,294			126		389	
1985						3,114	1,598	1,490	147		319	
1986						2,891	1,201	1,400	183		707	
1987						4,783	2,706	1,390	312		788	
1988						7,292	3,796	4,384	593		564	
1989						4,715	2,527		362		530	
1990						4,392	1,755	2,134	271		664	
1991						4,506	1,768	2,445	193		400	
1992						6,627	3,607	1,891	362		778	
1993						11,437	4,010	2,249	757	1,060		
1994						6,373	2,422		184		572	
1995						3,072	1,117	696	152		338	
1996	31,718	28,949			0.167	4,821	1,920	772	218		332	664
1997	31,509	26,996			0.205	5,547	1,907	260	218		300	478
1998	28,133	25,968			0.188	4,873	1,385	587	125		487	974
1999	23,716	19,947			0.237	4,733	1,379				605	1,210
2000	30,301	27,531			0.241	6,631	2,720				690	1,380
2001	66,646	62,543			0.156	9,730	4,258				1,447	2,108
2002	53,983	50,175	3,587	59,322	0.149	7,476					875	1,752
2003	43,022	39,965	3,895	48,107	0.162	6,492	1,903				595	1,190
2004	52,538	48,900	9,599	62,137	0.335	16,381	6,014				1,534	
2005	60,615	41,979	29,741	90,356	0.173	7,253					2,030	
Averages												
79-05						6,340	2,374	1,575	291		696	
96-05	42,218	37,295			0	7,394	2,686				890	
02-05	52,540	45,255	11,706	64,981	0.205	9,401	3,959				1,259	
2006	40,181	24,399	26,771	66,952	0.158	3,860						

^a generated from a mark-recapture study (ADF&G fisheries data series)

^b As reported in the mark-recapture reports

^c From jointly accepted US and Canadian catch estimates

^d Terminal run does not included chinook catches taken beyond the Stikine River or Districts 106 and 108.

Appendix B. 29. Index counts of Stikine coho salmon escapements, 1984-2006.

Missing data due to poor survey conditions.

Year	Date	Katete		Craig	Verrett	Bronson	Scud	Porcupine	Christina	Total
		West	Katete			Slough	Slough			
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		no surveys conducted due to inclement survey conditions								
2004 ^a		78	762	19	959		173	1,009		3,000
2005		300	1,195	444	353		218	689		3,199
Average										
	84-05	222	785	1,015	461	54	528	619	28	3,444
	96-05	217	884	1,166	573		572	821		3,980
	2006	350	543	675	403		95	147		2,213

^a Veiwig conditions at the Craig River site were poor in 2004.

Appendix B. 30. Stikine River sockeye salmon run size, 1979-2006.

Catches include test fishery catches.

Year	Inriver Run			Inriver Catch	Escapement ^b	Marine Catch	Total Run
	Canada	U.S.	Average ^a				
1979		40,353	40,353	13,534	26,819	8,299	48,652
1980		62,743	62,743	20,919	41,824	23,206	85,949
1981		138,879	138,879	27,017	111,862	27,538	166,417
1982		68,761	68,761	20,540	48,221	42,331	111,092
1983	77,260	66,838	71,683	21,120	50,563	5,770	77,453
1984	95,454	59,168	76,211	5,327	70,884	7,722	83,933
1985	237,261	138,498	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	4,085	43,350
1988			41,915	16,538	25,377	3,181	45,096
1989			75,054	21,639	53,415	15,492	90,546
1990			57,386	19,964	37,422	9,856	67,242
1991			120,152	25,138	95,014	34,323	154,476
1992			154,542	29,242	125,300	77,394	231,936
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
1996			184,400	90,148	94,252	188,385	372,785
1997			125,657	67,819	57,838	101,258	226,915
1998			90,459	50,096	40,363	30,989	121,448
1999			65,879	46,773	19,106	58,735	124,614
2000			53,145	31,129	22,016	25,359	78,504
2001			103,755	28,881	74,874	23,500	127,255
2002			68,635	21,706	46,929	8,076	76,711
2003			194,425	69,171	125,254	46,552	240,977
2004			189,415	88,031	101,384	122,349	311,764
2005			167,570	87,541	80,030	92,110	259,680
Averages							
79-05			107,037	38,187	68,850	46,453	153,490
96-05			124,334	58,129	66,205	69,731	194,065
2006			193,768	102,333	91,435	74,817	268,585
Tahltan sockeye run size							
1979			17,472	7,261	10,211	5,076	22,548
1980			19,137	8,119	11,018	11,239	30,376
1981			65,968	15,178	50,790	16,189	82,157
1982			42,493	14,236	28,257	20,751	63,244
1983			32,684	11,428	21,256	5,069	37,753
1984			37,571	4,794	32,777	3,071	40,642
1985			86,008	18,682	67,326	25,197	111,205
1986			31,015	10,735	20,280	2,757	33,771
1987			11,923	4,965	6,958	2,259	14,182
1988			7,222	4,686	2,536	2,129	9,351
1989			14,110	5,794	8,316	1,561	15,671
1990			23,923	8,996	14,927	2,307	26,230
1991			67,394	17,259	50,135	23,612	91,006
1992			76,681	16,774	59,907	28,218	104,899
1993			84,068	32,458	51,610	40,036	124,104
1994			77,239	37,728	39,511	65,101	142,340
1995			82,290	50,713	31,577	51,665	133,955
1996			95,706	57,545	38,161	147,435	243,141
1997			37,319	24,836	12,483	43,408	80,727
1998			27,941	15,283	12,658	7,086	35,027
1999			35,918	25,170	10,748	23,431	59,349
2000			13,803	7,727	6,076	5,340	19,143
2001			20,985	6,174	14,811	6,339	27,324
2002			24,736	6,996	17,740	2,055	26,791
2003			81,808	27,875	53,933	16,298	98,106
2004			125,677	62,305	63,372	91,535	217,213
2005			110,903	67,457	43,446	63,714	174,617
Averages							
79-05			50,074	21,155	28,919	26,403	76,477
96-05			57,480	30,137	27,343	40,664	98,144
2006			130,174	76,319	53,855	54,923	185,097

-Continued-

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Catches include test fishery catches.

Year	Inriver Run			Inriver Catch	Escapement ^b	Marine Catch	Total Run
	Canada	U.S.	Average ^a				
Tuya sockeye run size							
1995			2,216	1,112	1,104	586	2,802
1996			19,158	8,919	10,239	19,442	38,600
1997			28,738	20,819	7,919	37,520	66,258
1998			31,442	22,911	8,531	15,941	47,383
1999			16,165	13,877	2,288	15,217	31,382
2000			20,779	14,971	5,808	13,255	34,034
2001			27,783	8,575	19,208	12,968	40,751
2002			9,707	6,519	3,188	4,058	13,765
2003			30,814	17,465	13,349	8,760	39,574
2004			4,909	3,645	1,264	4,257	9,166
2005			3,325	1,529	1,796	5	3,330
Averages							
96-05			19,282	11,923	7,359	13,142	32,424
2006			27,806	17,829	9,977	10,122	37,928
Mainstem sockeye run size							
1979			22,880	6,273	16,608	3,223	26,103
1980			43,606	12,800	30,806	11,967	55,573
1981			72,911	11,839	61,072	11,349	84,260
1982			26,267	6,304	19,964	21,580	47,847
1983			38,999	9,692	29,307	701	39,700
1984			38,640	533	38,107	4,651	43,291
1985			98,739	8,122	90,617	4,550	103,289
1986			38,022	7,111	30,910	3,663	41,685
1987			27,342	6,318	21,023	1,826	29,168
1988			34,693	11,852	22,841	1,052	35,745
1989			60,944	15,845	45,099	13,931	74,875
1990			33,464	10,968	22,495	7,549	41,013
1991			52,758	7,879	44,879	10,712	63,470
1992			77,861	12,468	65,393	49,176	127,037
1993			92,033	20,240	71,792	64,594	156,627
1994			50,288	15,652	34,636	15,408	65,696
1995			57,802	14,953	42,850	24,169	81,971
1996			69,536	23,684	45,852	21,508	91,044
1997			59,600	22,164	37,436	20,330	79,930
1998			31,077	11,902	19,175	7,962	39,039
1999			13,797	7,726	6,071	20,087	33,884
2000			18,563	8,431	10,132	6,764	25,327
2001			54,987	14,132	40,855	4,193	59,180
2002			34,191	8,191	26,001	1,963	36,154
2003			81,803	23,831	57,972	21,494	103,297
2004			58,828	22,080	36,748	26,556	85,385
2005			53,343	18,555	34,788	28,391	81,734
Averages							
79-05			49,740	12,576	37,164	15,161	64,901
96-05			47,572	16,070	31,503	15,925	63,497
2006			35,788	8,185	27,603	9,772	45,560

^a The averages for 1983-1985 are averages of weekly run timing estimates as well as stock composition estimates and are not simple averages of total estimates for the season.

^b Escapement includes fish later captured for broodstock and biological samples

Appendix C. 1. Weekly salmon catch and effort in the Alaskan District 111 and Subdistrict 111-32 (Taku Inlet), commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2006.

Week	Start Date	Catch						Effort		
		Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boats	Days Open	Boat Days
		Large	Jacks							
District 111 catches										
21	21-May	1,097	11	0	0	0	0	43	2.0	86
22	28-May	4,092	42	8	0	0	1	54	3.0	162
23	4-Jun	3,236	44	114	1	0	489	55	2.0	110
24	11-Jun	1,036	8	6	0	0	299	44	1.0	44
25	18-Jun	1,077	24	1,294	12	0	3,121	45	3.0	135
26	25-Jun	179	1	1,934	195	1,370	16,252	41	3.0	123
27	2-Jul	226	5	8,379	330	23,766	109,156	74	4.0	296
28	9-Jul	102	1	6,283	1,279	26,724	54,331	72	4.0	288
29	16-Jul	19	0	4,900	465	13,408	57,039	55	4.0	220
30	23-Jul	10	0	16,728	793	31,641	64,909	65	4.0	260
31	30-Jul	4	0	13,871	916	27,546	43,379	74	3.0	222
32	6-Aug	10	0	29,341	3,103	48,777	22,998	78	4.0	312
33	13-Aug	2	0	15,586	1,377	8,384	2,156	45	4.0	180
34	20-Aug	7	0	20,341	5,450	3,261	2,983	58	4.0	232
35	27-Aug	1	0	10,374	8,330	225	1,193	46	4.0	184
36	3-Sep	2	0	3,574	11,095	0	1,300	49	4.0	196
37	10-Sep	1	0	1,821	14,024	0	1,424	37	4.0	148
38	17-Sep	0	0	218	10,864	0	745	35	7.0	245
39	24-Sep	0	0	6	760	0	53	8	7.0	56
40	1-Oct	5	0	3	428	0	9	5	7.0	35
41	8-Oct								7.0	
42	15-Oct								4.0	
Total		11,106	136	134,781	59,422	185,102	381,837		89.0	3,534
Alaskan hatchery contribution for chinook and coho salmon. ^a										
21	21-May	64	0		0					
22	28-May	135	17		0					
23	4-Jun	54	7		0					
24	11-Jun	105	0		0					
25	18-Jun	77	0		0					
26	25-Jun	53	0		0					
27	2-Jul	32	3		0					
28	9-Jul	2	5		0					
29	16-Jul	0	0		0					
30	23-Jul	0	0		0					
31	30-Jul	2	0		6					
32	6-Aug	0	0		13					
33	13-Aug	2	0		0					
34	20-Aug	0	0		57					
35	27-Aug	0	0		132					
36	3-Sep	0	0		404					
37	10-Sep	0	0		512					
38	17-Sep	0	0		869					
39	24-Sep	0	0		7					
40	1-Oct	0	0		0					
Total		525	32	0	2,000	0	0			

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Week	Start Date	Catch						Effort		
		Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boats	Days Open	Boat Days
		Large	Jacks							
Catches not including Alaskan hatchery contribution:										
21	21-May	1,033	11		0					
22	28-May	3,957	25		0					
23	4-Jun	3,182	37		1					
24	11-Jun	931	8		0					
25	18-Jun	1,000	24		12					
26	25-Jun	126	1		195					
27	2-Jul	194	2		330					
28	9-Jul	100	-4		1,279					
29	16-Jul	19	0		465					
30	23-Jul	10	0		793					
31	30-Jul	2	0		910					
32	6-Aug	10	0		3,090					
33	13-Aug	0	0		1,377					
34	20-Aug	7	0		5,393					
35	27-Aug	1	0		8,198					
36	3-Sep	2	0		10,691					
37	10-Sep	1	0		13,512					
38	17-Sep	0	0		9,995					
39	24-Sep	0	0		753					
40	1-Oct	5	0		428					
Total		10,581	104	0	57,422	0	0			
Subdistrict 111-32 Catches (Taku Inlet)										
21	21-May	1,097	11	0	0	0	0	43	2.0	86
22	28-May	4,092	42	8	0	0	1	54	3.0	162
23	4-Jun	3,236	44	114	1	0	489	55	2.0	110
24	11-Jun	1,036	8	6	0	0	299	44	1.0	44
25	18-Jun	1,077	24	1,294	12	0	3,121	45	3.0	135
26	25-Jun	169	1	1,831	191	1,037	15,206	40	3.0	120
27	2-Jul	193	2	6,233	199	12,346	77,415	72	3.0	216
28	9-Jul	68	1	3,790	311	9,785	20,603	57	2.0	114
29	16-Jul	12	0	3,869	327	9,043	34,013	52	2.0	104
30	23-Jul	5	0	5,680	366	15,111	30,771	61	2.0	122
31	30-Jul	3	0	7,098	486	9,216	21,588	46	3.0	138
32	6-Aug	6	0	10,024	2,184	12,655	16,032	44	4.0	176
33	13-Aug	0	0	4,738	1,230	1,901	1,431	20	3.0	60
34	20-Aug	0	0	8,688	3,747	209	1,369	32	4.0	128
35	27-Aug	0	0	6,463	6,949	65	777	32	4.0	128
36	3-Sep	2	0	2,356	10,285	0	1,139	40	4.0	160
37	10-Sep	1	0	1,821	14,024	0	1,424	37	4.0	148
38	17-Sep	0	0	218	10,864	0	745	35	7.0	245
39	24-Sep	0	0	6	760	0	53	8	7.0	56
40	1-Oct	5	0	3	428	0	9	5	7.0	35
Total		11,002	133	64,240	52,364	71,368	226,485		81.0	2,487
Subdistrict 111-34 Catches (Port Snettisham)										
32	6-Aug	4	0	15,331	563	28,591	3,540	32	4.0	128
33	13-Aug	2	0	10,615	95	6,219	647	25	4.0	100
34	20-Aug	3	0	6,200	374	1,308	658	24	4.0	96
35	27-Aug	1	0	2,048	197	72	153	9	4.0	36
36	3-Sep	0	0	966	72	0	24	7	4.0	28
Total		10	0	35,160	1,301	36,190	5,022		20.0	388

^a Chum Salmon are not included because of the difficulty of making an accurate estimate, the majority of the summer chum catch was of hatchery origin.

Appendix C. 2. Estimate of the proportion of natural and planted sockeye salmon stock groups harvested in the Alaskan District 111 commercial drift gillnet fishery by week, 2006.

Does not include Port Snettisham harvests.

Week	Kuthai	King		Mainstem	Tatsamenie		Total Taku	Crescent	Speel	Wild Snett.	U.S. Hatch.
		Salmon	Trapper		Wild	Planted					
22-24	0.217	0.154	0.011	0.567	0.000	0.006	0.954	0.000	0.042	0.042	0.004
25	0.217	0.154	0.011	0.567	0.000	0.006	0.954	0.000	0.042	0.042	0.004
26	0.260	0.158	0.044	0.427	0.000	0.000	0.889	0.010	0.076	0.086	0.025
27	0.074	0.090	0.103	0.487	0.044	0.003	0.801	0.011	0.123	0.134	0.065
28	0.061	0.046	0.155	0.442	0.074	0.007	0.786	0.012	0.078	0.090	0.124
29	0.009	0.015	0.146	0.312	0.199	0.000	0.682	0.056	0.095	0.151	0.168
30	0.000	0.007	0.045	0.154	0.100	0.005	0.310	0.023	0.052	0.076	0.614
31	0.000	0.011	0.004	0.153	0.200	0.006	0.374	0.046	0.023	0.069	0.556
32	0.000	0.010	0.064	0.400	0.159	0.055	0.689	0.001	0.019	0.019	0.292
33	0.000	0.012	0.073	0.488	0.229	0.037	0.839	0.001	0.024	0.025	0.136
34	0.000	0.012	0.073	0.488	0.229	0.037	0.839	0.001	0.024	0.025	0.136
35	0.000	0.012	0.073	0.488	0.229	0.037	0.839	0.001	0.024	0.025	0.136
36	0.000	0.012	0.073	0.488	0.229	0.037	0.839	0.001	0.024	0.025	0.136
37	0.000	0.012	0.073	0.488	0.229	0.037	0.839	0.001	0.024	0.025	0.136
38	0.000	0.012	0.073	0.488	0.229	0.037	0.839	0.001	0.024	0.025	0.136
39	0.000	0.012	0.073	0.488	0.229	0.037	0.839	0.001	0.024	0.025	0.136
40	0.000	0.012	0.073	0.488	0.229	0.037	0.839	0.001	0.024	0.025	0.136
Total	0.019	0.025	0.067	0.361	0.159	0.022	0.653	0.015	0.044	0.060	0.288

Appendix C. 3. Weekly stock-specific catch of wild and planted Taku River and Port Snettisham sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 111 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2006.

Does not include Port Snettisham harvests.

Week	Kuthai	King		Mainstem	Tatsamenie		Total Taku	Crescent	Speel	Wild Snett.	U.S. Hatch
		Salmon	Trapper		Wild	Planted					
23-24	28	20	1	73	0	1	122	0	5	5	0
25	280	199	14	733	0	8	1,234	0	55	55	5
26	502	305	85	826	0	0	1,719	20	147	167	48
27	620	753	865	4,082	367	27	6,713	89	1,032	1,121	545
28	386	288	974	2,780	463	45	4,936	76	489	565	782
29	47	75	715	1,528	977	0	3,340	274	465	738	821
30	0	117	750	2,568	1,673	85	5,192	390	873	1,263	10,273
31	0	155	53	2,127	2,769	89	5,192	636	324	960	7,719
32	0	139	902	5,609	2,231	770	9,651	9	263	272	4,087
33	0	61	361	2,427	1,138	184	4,170	6	117	123	678
34	0	172	1,028	6,904	3,236	522	11,863	16	333	349	1,929
35	0	101	605	4,065	1,905	308	6,985	9	196	206	1,136
36	0	32	190	1,273	597	96	2,188	3	61	64	356
37	0	22	132	889	417	67	1,528	2	43	45	248
38	0	3	16	106	50	8	183	0	5	5	30
39	0	0	0	3	1	0	5	0	0	0	1
40	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Total	1,863	2,441	6,691	35,993	15,825	2,210	65,023	1,531	4,409	5,939	28,659

Appendix C. 4. Weekly salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River, 2006.

Week	Start Date	Catch							Effort		
		Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steel-head	Ave. Permits	Days Fished	Permit Days
		Large ^a	Small								
18	30-Apr	197	6	0	0	0	0	0	5.00	2.00	10.00
19	7-May	647	7	0	0	0	0	0	8.50	2.00	17.00
20	14-May	886	14	0	0	0	0	0	12.00	1.00	12.00
21	21-May	895	13	0	0	0	0	0	9.00	3.00	27.00
22	28-May	1178	23	0	0	0	0	0	6.33	6.00	38.00
23	4-Jun	1090	32	0	0	0	0	0	7.67	7.00	53.67
24	11-Jun	360	15	25	0	0	0	0	3.86	7.00	27.00
25	18-Jun	1210	30	127	0	0	0	0	6.33	6.00	38.00
26	25-Jun	589	43	811	5	0	0	0	10.00	4.00	40.00
27	2-Jul	235	13	930	54	0	0	0	8.25	4.00	33.00
28	9-Jul	63	9	1,109	89	0	0	0	8.33	3.00	25.00
29	16-Jul	15	1	1,757	298	0	0	0	11.00	3.00	33.00
30	23-Jul	11	1	1,919	246	391	0	0	10.00	3.00	30.00
31	30-Jul	1	0	6,058	1,745	0	0	0	9.80	5.00	49.00
32	6-Aug	0	0	2,223	506	0	0	0	8.50	2.00	17.00
33	13-Aug	0	0	2,825	2,004	0	0	0	4.80	5.00	24.00
34	20-Aug	0	0	2,569	2,535	0	0	0	4.20	5.00	21.00
35	27-Aug	0	0	746	1,059	0	0	0	3.60	5.00	18.00
36	3-Sep	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	2.00	1.00	2.00
37	10-Sep	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	1.00
38	17-Sep	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	1.00
39	24-Sep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	1-Oct	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total		7,377	207	21,099	8,567	391	0	0		77	518

^a Large Chinook are fish with mid-eye-to-fork-of-tail (MEF) length > 659 mm (mostly 3-5 ocean age fish).

^b Prior to 2005, chinook catch was broken down into jacks and adults; therefore only total catch of chinook should be used for comparison purposes.

Appendix C. 5. Weekly stock proportions of sockeye salmon harvested in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River, 2006.

Week	Start Date	Kuthai	King Salmon	Little Trapper	Mainstem	Tatsamenie	
						Wild	Planted
22-24	28-May	0.379	0.134	0.000	0.488	0.000	0.000
25	18-Jun	0.379	0.134	0.000	0.488	0.000	0.000
26	25-Jun	0.379	0.134	0.000	0.488	0.000	0.000
27	2-Jul	0.375	0.073	0.158	0.394	0.000	0.000
28	9-Jul	0.275	0.128	0.266	0.290	0.023	0.018
29	16-Jul	0.063	0.010	0.440	0.421	0.045	0.021
30	23-Jul	0.020	0.006	0.198	0.646	0.099	0.032
31	30-Jul	0.000	0.023	0.172	0.543	0.230	0.032
32	6-Aug	0.000	0.021	0.203	0.527	0.176	0.074
33	13-Aug	0.000	0.013	0.089	0.439	0.448	0.011
34	20-Aug	0.000	0.000	0.136	0.334	0.447	0.084
35	27-Aug	0.000	0.000	0.026	0.399	0.460	0.116
Total		0.055	0.028	0.176	0.474	0.229	0.038

Appendix C. 6. Weekly stock-specific catch of sockeye salmon in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River, 2006.

Week	Start Date	Kuthai	King Salmon	Little Trapper	Mainstem	Tatsamenie	
						Wild	Planted
22-24	28-May	9	3	0	12	0	0
25	18-Jun	48	17	0	62	0	0
26	25-Jun	307	108	0	396	0	0
27	2-Jul	349	68	147	367	0	0
28	9-Jul	305	142	295	321	26	20
29	16-Jul	111	17	773	739	79	37
30	23-Jul	38	11	379	1,239	190	61
31	30-Jul	0	141	1,039	3,290	1,396	191
32	6-Aug	0	47	451	1,171	391	164
33	13-Aug	0	35	251	1,241	1,267	30
34	20-Aug	0	0	349	857	1,147	216
Total		1,168	589	3,704	9,993	4,840	805

Appendix C. 7. Weekly salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian test fishery in the Taku River, 2006.

Week	Start Date	Catch ^a							Effort		
		Chinook ^b		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steel-head	Ave. Permits	Days Fished	Permit Days
		Large	Small								
18	30-Apr	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	5
19	7-May	179	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3
20	14-May	228	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3
21	21-May	98	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4
36	3-Sep	0	0	122	600	0	0	0	1	4	4
37	10-Sep	0	0	120	700	0	0	0	1	5	5
38	17-Sep	0	0	20	600	0	0	0	1	7	7
39	24-Sep	0	0	0	382	0	0	0	1	7	7
40	1-Oct	0	0	0	520	0	0	0	1	4	4
Total		630	9	262	2,802	0	0	0		42	42

^a There was no test fishing during statistical weeks 18-35 inclusive.

^b Large Chinook are fish with mid-eye-to-fork-of-tail (MEF) length > 659 mm (mostly 3-5 ocean age fish).

Appendix C. 8. Mark-recapture estimate of above border run of Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon in the Taku River, 2006.

Recovery Week	Start Date	Above Border Run	Canadian Harvests				Above Border Escape.
			Commercial	Test	Aboriginal ^a	Recreation	
Inseason Chinook Estimates							
18	30-Apr		197	130			
19	7-May		647	178			
20	14-May		894	225			
21	21-May		862	93			
22	28-May	26,286	1,135				25,151
23	4-Jun	34,921	1,125				33,796
24	11-Jun	41,711	317				41,394
25	18-Jun	44,876	1,237				43,639
Inseason Estimate		50,177	7,312	626	222	186	41,831
Final Estimate		50,677	7,377	630	222	186	42,262
Sockeye							
23	4-Jun	142	0	0			142
24	11-Jun	210	25	0			185
25	18-Jun	1,055	127	0			928
26	25-Jun	4,495	811	0			3,684
27	2-Jul	5,021	930	0			4,091
28	9-Jul	9,420	1,109	0			8,311
29	16-Jul	8,109	1,757	0			6,352
30	23-Jul	39,674	1,919	0			37,755
31	30-Jul	32,160	6,058	0			26,102
32	6-Aug	22,149	2,223	0			19,926
33	13-Aug	17,573	2,825	0			14,748
34	20-Aug	3,154	2,569	0			585
35	27-Aug	18,876	746	0			18,130
36	3-Sep	3,077	0	122			2,955
37	10-Sep	1,800	0	120			1,680
38	17-Sep	475	0	20			455
39	24-Sep	172	0	0			172
40	1-Oct	35	0	0			35
M-R Estimate		167,597					
95% C.I.		136,116					
Total Estimate		167,597	21,099	262	85 ^a		146,151
Coho							
28-40	2-Jul	151,691	8,567	2,802	300		140,022
M-R Estimate		134,053					
95% C.I.		117,113					
Total Estimate		134,053	8,567	2,802	300		122,384

^a Aboriginal catch by week is not available

Appendix C. 9. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through Tatsamenie weir, 2006.

Date	Count	Cumulative	
		Count	Percent
11-Aug	----	----	----
12-Aug	156	156	0.7
13-Aug	201	357	1.6
14-Aug	409	766	3.4
15-Aug	202	968	4.3
16-Aug	391	1,359	6.0
17-Aug	181	1,540	6.9
18-Aug	433	1,973	8.8
19-Aug	280	2,253	10.0
20-Aug	495	2,748	12.2
21-Aug	356	3,104	13.8
22-Aug	1,001	4,105	18.3
23-Aug	232	4,337	19.3
24-Aug	273	4,610	20.5
25-Aug	371	4,981	22.2
26-Aug	612	5,593	24.9
27-Aug	1,069	6,662	29.6
28-Aug	723	7,385	32.9
29-Aug	343	7,728	34.4
30-Aug	954	8,682	38.6
31-Aug	572	9,254	41.2
1-Sep	373	9,627	42.8
2-Sep	412	10,039	44.7
3-Sep	138	10,177	45.3
4-Sep	144	10,321	45.9
5-Sep	194	10,515	46.8
6-Sep	368	10,883	48.4
7-Sep	528	11,411	50.8
8-Sep	370	11,781	52.4
9-Sep	522	12,303	54.7
10-Sep	865	13,168	58.6
11-Sep	550	13,718	61.0
12-Sep	678	14,396	64.1
13-Sep	330	14,726	65.5
14-Sep	405	15,131	67.3
15-Sep	728	15,859	70.6
16-Sep	826	16,685	74.2
17-Sep	850	17,535	78.0
18-Sep	924	18,459	82.1
19-Sep	740	19,199	85.4
20-Sep	757	19,956	88.8
21-Sep	321	20,277	90.2
22-Sep	312	20,589	91.6
23-Sep	424	21,013	93.5
24-Sep	640	21,653	96.3
25-Sep	129	21,782	96.9
26-Sep	148	21,930	97.6
27-Sep	60	21,990	97.8
28-Sep	128	22,118	98.4
29-Sep	24	22,142	98.5
30-Sep	129	22,271	99.1
1-Oct	81	22,352	99.5
2-Oct	22	22,374	99.6
3-Oct	3	22,377	99.6
4-Oct	13	22,390	99.6
5-Oct	43	22,433	99.8
6-Oct	20	22,453	99.9
7-Oct	2	22,455	99.9
8-Oct	20	22,475	100.0
9-Oct	----	----	----
Counts	22,475		
Outlet spawners	<15		
Broodstock ^a	-2,655		
Spawners	19,820		

^aBroodstock included 1,220 females and 962 males which were spawned successfully, 37 females and 118 males that did not survive holding and 198 females and 120 males which were held and released unspawned; it is not known if any of these released fish spawned successfully

Appendix C. 10. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through Little Trapper Lake weir, 2006.

Date	Count	Cumulative	
		Count	Percent
22-Jul	----		
23-Jul	0	0	0.00
24-Jul	0	0	0.00
25-Jul	0	0	0.00
26-Jul	0	0	0.00
27-Jul	0	0	0.00
28-Jul	154	154	0.60
29-Jul	446	600	2.34
30-Jul	268	868	3.38
31-Jul	1,077	1,945	7.58
1-Aug	824	2,769	10.79
2-Aug	1,256	4,025	15.68
3-Aug	1,536	5,561	21.66
4-Aug	2,509	8,070	31.44
5-Aug	2,707	10,777	41.98
6-Aug	2,015	12,792	49.83
7-Aug	1,261	14,053	54.74
8-Aug	2,104	16,157	62.94
9-Aug	1,564	17,721	69.03
10-Aug	775	18,496	72.05
11-Aug	739	19,235	74.93
12-Aug	157	19,392	75.54
13-Aug	400	19,792	77.10
14-Aug	1,407	21,199	82.58
15-Aug	573	21,772	84.81
16-Aug	247	22,019	85.78
17-Aug	418	22,437	87.41
18-Aug	318	22,755	88.64
19-Aug	303	23,058	89.82
20-Aug	175	23,233	90.51
21-Aug	56	23,289	90.72
22-Aug	415	23,704	92.34
23-Aug	279	23,983	93.43
24-Aug	101	24,084	93.82
25-Aug	438	24,522	95.53
26-Aug	392	24,914	97.05
27-Aug	196	25,110	97.82
28-Aug	120	25,230	98.29
29-Aug	30	25,260	98.40
30-Aug	124	25,384	98.89
31-Aug	99	25,483	99.27
1-Sep	117	25,600	99.73
2-Sep	70	25,670	100.00
3-Sep	----		
Counts	25,670		
Outlet spawners			
Broodstock ^a	-708		
Spawners	24,962		

^a Broodstock removals included 336 females and 295 males which were spawned successfully, 2 females and 4 males which did not survive holding, and 60 females and 11 males which were released unspawned after being held; it is not known if any of these released fish spawned successfully

Appendix C. 11. Daily counts of adult salmon passing through the King Salmon Lake weir, 2006.

Date	Count	Cumulative Count	Cumulative Percent
4-Jul	----		
	Weir Fish Tight		
5-Jul	0	0	0.00
6-Jul	0	0	0.00
7-Jul	0	0	0.00
8-Jul	0	0	0.00
9-Jul	0	0	0.00
10-Jul	0	0	0.00
11-Jul	0	0	0.00
12-Jul	0	0	0.00
13-Jul	7	7	0.00
14-Jul	2	9	0.00
15-Jul	7	16	0.01
16-Jul	17	33	0.02
17-Jul	5	38	0.02
18-Jul	25	63	0.03
19-Jul	3	66	0.03
20-Jul	8	74	0.03
21-Jul	152	226	0.10
22-Jul	29	255	0.12
23-Jul	180	435	0.20
24-Jul	136	571	0.26
25-Jul	134	705	0.32
26-Jul	132	837	0.38
27-Jul	73	910	0.42
28-Jul	190	1,100	0.51
29-Jul	124	1,224	0.56
30-Jul	53	1,277	0.59
31-Jul	31	1,308	0.60
1-Aug	2	1,310	0.60
2-Aug	59	1,369	0.63
3-Aug	124	1,493	0.69
4-Aug	1	1,494	0.69
5-Aug	40	1,534	0.70
6-Aug	96	1,630	0.75
7-Aug	124	1,754	0.81
8-Aug	76	1,830	0.84
9-Aug	2	1,832	0.84
10-Aug	99	1,931	0.89
11-Aug	0	1,931	0.89
12-Aug	54	1,985	0.91
13-Aug	4	1,989	0.91
14-Aug	47	2,036	0.94
15-Aug	45	2,081	0.96
16-Aug	0	2,081	0.96
17-Aug	9	2,090	0.96
18-Aug	60	2,150	0.99
19-Aug	0	2,150	0.99
20-Aug	0	2,150	0.99
21-Aug	0	2,150	0.99
22-Aug	13	2,163	0.99
23-Aug	5	2,168	1.00
24-Aug	9	2,177	1.00
25-Aug	0	2,177	1.00
26-Aug	0	2,177	1.00
27-Aug	0	2,177	1.00
28-Aug	0	2,177	1.00
29-Aug	0	2,177	1.00
30-Aug	0	2,177	1.00
31-Aug	0	2,177	1.00
1-Sep	0	2,177	1.00
2-Sep	----		
	Weir Removed		
Total	2,177		

Appendix C. 12. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through the Kuthai Lake weir, 2006.

Date	Count	Cumulative Count	Cumulative Percent
4-Jul	----Weir Fish Tight ----		
5-Jul	0	0	0.00
6-Jul	0	0	0.00
7-Jul	0	0	0.00
8-Jul	0	0	0.00
9-Jul	0	0	0.00
10-Jul	0	0	0.00
11-Jul	0	0	0.00
12-Jul	0	0	0.00
13-Jul	0	0	0.00
14-Jul	0	0	0.00
15-Jul	0	0	0.00
16-Jul	0	0	0.00
17-Jul	3	3	0.30
18-Jul	5	8	0.79
19-Jul	0	8	0.79
20-Jul	0	8	0.79
21-Jul	0	8	0.79
22-Jul	0	8	0.79
23-Jul	13	21	2.07
24-Jul	0	21	2.07
25-Jul	0	21	2.07
26-Jul	0	21	2.07
27-Jul	0	21	2.07
28-Jul	0	21	2.07
29-Jul	0	21	2.07
30-Jul	0	21	2.07
31-Jul	0	21	2.07
1-Aug	20	41	4.04
2-Aug	16	57	5.62
3-Aug	0	57	5.62
4-Aug	0	57	5.62
5-Aug	154	211	20.79
6-Aug	46	257	25.32
7-Aug	21	278	27.39
8-Aug	233	511	50.34
9-Aug	25	536	52.81
10-Aug	0	536	52.81
11-Aug	116	652	64.24
12-Aug	14	666	65.62
13-Aug	7	673	66.31
14-Aug	0	673	66.31
15-Aug	30	703	69.26
16-Aug	27	730	71.92
17-Aug	23	753	74.19
18-Aug	84	837	82.46
19-Aug	11	848	83.55
20-Aug	10	858	84.53
21-Aug	0	858	84.53
22-Aug	82	940	92.61
23-Aug	22	962	94.78
24-Aug	53	1,015	100.00
25-Aug	---- Weir Removed ----		
Total count	1,015		
Harvest above weir	0		
Escapement	1,015		

Appendix C. 13. Daily counts of large (>659mm MEF length) Chinook salmon carcasses at the Nakina River weir, 2006.

Date	Count				Cumulative	
	Female	Male	Unknown	Combined	Count	Percent
26-Jul	--- Weir Fish Tight ---					
27-Jul	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
28-Jul	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
29-Jul	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
30-Jul	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
31-Jul	2	2	0	4	4	0.00
1-Aug	0	1	1	2	6	0.00
2-Aug	3	2	0	5	11	0.01
3-Aug	1	1	0	2	13	0.01
4-Aug	0	1	0	1	14	0.01
5-Aug	8	16	2	26	40	0.03
6-Aug	9	20	2	31	71	0.06
7-Aug	12	25	2	39	110	0.09
8-Aug	11	21	0	32	142	0.12
9-Aug	14	41	0	55	197	0.16
10-Aug	27	65	0	92	289	0.24
11-Aug	23	60	0	83	372	0.30
12-Aug	24	53	0	77	449	0.37
13-Aug	39	58	0	97	546	0.45
14-Aug	33	40	2	75	621	0.51
15-Aug	30	55	5	90	711	0.58
16-Aug	36	82	3	121	832	0.68
17-Aug	33	51	3	87	919	0.75
18-Aug	34	73	0	107	1,026	0.84
19-Aug	30	46	6	82	1,108	0.91
20-Aug	8	20	0	28	1,136	0.93
21-Aug	12	18	1	31	1,167	0.95
22-Aug	16	22	0	38	1,205	0.99
23-Aug	6	12	0	18	1,223	1.00
24-Aug	---- Weir Removed ----					
Total	411	785	27	1,223		

Appendix D. 1. Salmon catches and effort in the Alaskan District 111 and Subdistrict 111-32 (Taku Inlet) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1960-2006.

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

Year	Catch							Effort	
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	S. Chum ^a	F. Chum ^a	Steelhead	Boat Days	Days Open
District 111 Catches									
1960	8,810	42,819	22,374	33,155	8,754	33,098			60.00
1961	7,434	45,981	15,486	41,455	8,578	15,855			62.00
1962	5,931	36,745	15,661	17,280	7,453	13,182			52.00
1963	2,652	24,119	10,855	21,392	12,335	7,779			54.00
1964	2,509	34,140	29,315	26,593	4,970	7,883			56.00
1965	4,170	27,569	32,667	2,768	3,842	7,691			63.00
1966	4,829	33,925	26,065	23,833	5,015	30,118			64.00
1967	5,417	17,735	40,391	12,372	2,183	20,651			53.00
1968	4,904	19,501	39,103	67,365	5,747	16,143			60.00
1969	6,986	41,169	10,802	73,927	4,851	10,198	369	1,518	41.50
1970	3,357	50,922	44,960	197,017	19,593	90,797	1,055	2,688	53.00
1971	6,958	66,181	41,830	31,484	31,813	59,332	631	3,053	55.00
1972	10,955	80,404	49,780	144,339	67,126	80,831	574	3,103	51.00
1973	9,799	85,317	35,453	58,186	33,296	75,949	554	3,286	41.00
1974	2,908	38,670	38,667	57,731	11,263	75,423	465	2,315	29.50
1975	2,182	32,513	1,185	9,567	2,091	587	89	1,084	15.50
1976	1,757	61,749	41,729	14,962	6,027	75,776	499	1,914	25.00
1977	1,068	70,097	54,917	88,578	8,995	52,107	359	2,258	27.00
1978	1,926	55,398	31,944	51,385	9,076	27,178	397	2,174	26.00
1979	3,701	122,148	16,194	152,836	5,936	55,261	243	2,269	28.83
1980	2,251	123,451	41,677	296,572	33,627	159,020	363	4,123	30.92
1981	1,721	49,942	26,711	254,856	22,546	53,892	262	2,687	30.00
1982	3,057	83,625	29,072	109,297	14,867	22,741	476	2,433	35.50
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	6,160	9,104	183	1,274	33.00
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,971	45,811	40,930	366	2,757	52.50
1985	2,636	88,077	55,597	311,248	58,972	47,748	499	3,264	48.00
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	29,909	28,883	529	2,129	32.83
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	57,280	64,380	272	2,514	34.75
1988	1,779	38,923	44,881	157,831	80,307	59,271	226	2,135	32.00
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,597	18,022	18,955	215	2,333	41.00
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,036	112,336	33,463	310	3,188	38.33
1991	3,217	109,877	126,436	74,183	147,404	13,771	69	4,145	57.00
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	97,725	14,802	166	4,550	50.00
1993	6,748	171,556	65,536	17,081	156,033	10,447	52	3,827	43.00
1994	5,047	105,861	188,501	401,525	198,002	16,169	459	5,078	66.00
1995	4,660	103,377	83,626	41,269	339,178	10,920	128	4,034	49.00
1996	2,659	199,014	33,633	12,660	347,612	6,455	240	3,229	46.00
1997	2,804	94,745	3,515	51,424	173,804	3,060		2,107	33.00
1998	794	69,677	28,713	168,283	291,416	4,695		3,070	48.00
1999	1,841	79,425	17,273	59,316	429,213	4,639		2,841	59.00
2000	1,137	168,272	7,546	54,716	665,582	3,013		2,919	40.00
2001	1,696	290,450	22,529	122,829	235,276	1,693		4,731	54.00
2002	1,840	178,488	39,823	77,562	230,092	929		4,095	62.00
2003	1,465	205,433	23,707	112,395	169,214	1,206		3,977	73.50
2004	2,291	241,254	45,289	150,272	125,965	5,422		3,342	59.00
2005	21,999	87,254	20,725	181,513	89,757	3,453		3,427	68.00
Averages									
60-05	3,975	88,466	41,678	109,160	96,414	30,324	359	2,969	46.38
96-05	3,853	161,401	24,275	99,097	275,793	3,457	240	3,374	54.25
2006	11,242	134,781	59,422	185,102	374,130	7,707		3,517	89.00

-Continued-

Appendix D.1. Page 2 of 2.

Year	Catch							Effort	
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	S. Chum ^a	F. Chum ^a	Steelhead	Boat Days	Days Open
Subdistrict 111-32 Catches (Taku Inlet)									
1960	8,763	26,641	20,282	26,777	4,566	28,720		1,680	60.00
1961	7,269	30,805	14,618	34,615	6,863	14,876		2,901	62.00
1962	5,719	25,969	13,699	10,006	5,418	11,812		1,568	52.00
1963	2,547	16,079	9,406	18,102	8,085	7,071		1,519	51.00
1964	2,482	28,873	28,603	22,177	3,919	7,822		1,491	56.00
1965	4,146	23,828	32,382	2,641	3,604	7,691		1,332	60.00
1966	4,817	28,301	24,153	22,490	4,350	27,327		1,535	58.00
1967	5,351	14,537	39,983	11,619	1,569	20,463		1,663	50.00
1968	4,862	16,952	37,570	55,527	4,646	15,597		2,420	60.00
1969	6,874	38,260	10,131	66,991	4,233	9,926	366	1,413	42.00
1970	3,073	41,476	37,587	143,886	14,208	76,795	996	2,425	53.00
1971	6,753	62,459	38,571	30,765	31,110	54,696	627	2,849	55.00
1972	9,633	62,877	38,568	78,673	45,955	60,097	544	2,797	51.00
1973	9,525	80,063	29,770	55,234	30,817	61,025	513	3,135	41.00
1974	2,280	26,256	27,670	32,684	6,469	51,063	378	1,741	30.00
1975	1,998	28,201	429	8,084	1,639	31	77	986	15.00
1976	1,693	51,674	31,641	11,868	3,766	42,674	450	1,582	23.00
1977	754	47,512	48,403	67,072	5,436	43,595	318	1,879	27.00
1978	1,642	43,795	21,620	41,624	7,142	18,101	314	1,738	24.00
1979	3,016	103,043	12,741	114,324	4,317	46,142	225	2,011	29.00
1980	1,986	108,577	35,814	241,085	25,779	131,126	337	3,634	31.00
1981	1,325	39,963	20,936	98,524	10,407	40,212	233	1,740	22.00
1982	2,841	75,012	24,761	77,942	11,558	18,363	447	2,130	36.00
1983	689	25,957	17,665	40,996	3,171	7,813	172	1,065	31.00
1984	1,414	59,229	25,951	83,028	28,214	27,967	315	2,120	39.00
1985	2,152	70,160	45,106	176,710	35,897	40,530	436	2,116	37.00
1986	1,877	60,106	26,474	9,772	14,646	24,790	485	1,413	30.00
1987	1,534	54,436	23,342	200,203	31,992	28,891	197	1,517	30.00
1988	949	23,752	33,159	41,625	25,969	27,010	174	1,213	29.00
1989	1,606	68,104	44,034	141,385	15,254	15,491	183	1,909	36.00
1990	2,432	110,006	60,078	101,168	88,350	29,099	286	2,879	38.00
1991	2,614	96,006	118,902	44,347	97,577	12,279	63	3,324	52.00
1992	1,672	103,238	152,598	180,340	57,153	11,649	135	3,407	43.00
1993	4,413	144,982	58,062	8,801	101,356	7,760	46	3,372	43.00
1994	3,051	88,625	156,314	198,507	129,350	12,280	422	3,960	60.00
1995	3,497	81,266	70,826	18,469	192,557	8,786	119	3,061	45.00
1996	2,412	188,412	31,828	12,123	294,890	5,245	236	2,685	41.00
1997	2,724	84,115	2,993	38,794	143,354	1,936		1,761	30.00
1998	634	47,413	24,606	85,269	192,057	2,800		2,007	39.00
1999	1,762	68,914	14,086	43,958	327,706	2,643		2,563	58.00
2000	1,032	127,274	6,299	25,729	453,147	1,311		2,325	38.00
2001	1,290	179,683	12,647	49,174	141,715	1,012		3,635	55.00
2002	1,546	113,110	30,501	40,283	108,171	671		2,792	54.00
2003	1,386	130,303	20,577	77,459	106,373	894		2,685	64.50
2004	1,734	71,578	34,763	31,501	54,454	3,546		1,627	50.00
2005	21,922	54,847	17,610	137,791	49,595	5,084		2,947	65.00
Averages									
60-05	3,559	66,797	35,386	66,525	63,887	23,363	325	2,229	43.38
96-05	3,644	106,565	19,591	54,208	187,146	2,514	236	2,503	49.45
2006	11,135	64,240	52,364	71,368	220,969	5,516		2,470	81.00

^a S Chum and F Chum refer to Summer and Fall runs of these fish, fish harvested prior to week 34 are considered summer chum, and fish harvested in week 34 and beyond are considered fall chum.

Appendix D. 2. Stock proportions and catches of sockeye salmon in the Alaska District 111 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1983-2006.

Data based on analysis of scale patterns, otolith marks, and incidence of brain parasites. Does not include catches inside Port Snettisham												
Week	King		Little Trapper		Mainstem	Tatsamenie		Total Taku	Crescent	Speel	Wild Snett.	U.S. Hatch.
	Kuthai	Salmon	Wild	Planted		Wild	Planted					
Proportions												
1983								0.755			0.245	
1984								0.758			0.242	
1985								0.838			0.162	
1986	0.061		0.266		0.303	0.204		0.834	0.090	0.076	0.166	
1987	0.078		0.234		0.376	0.031		0.720	0.157	0.123	0.280	
1988	0.118		0.158		0.305	0.082		0.663	0.266	0.071	0.337	
1989 ^a	0.077		^a		^a	0.156		0.849	0.051	0.100	0.152	
1990	0.036		0.197		0.336	0.286		0.855	0.112	0.033	0.145	
1991	0.039		0.297		0.373	0.232		0.941	0.059	0.000	0.059	
1992	0.048		0.220		0.445	0.191		0.904	0.036	0.060	0.096	
1993	0.062		0.328		0.308	0.123		0.822	0.069	0.109	0.178	
1994	0.110		0.356		0.361	0.091		0.917	0.036	0.022	0.058	0.025
1995	0.046		0.214	0.010	0.428	0.153	0.029	0.880	0.018	0.075	0.093	0.026
1996	0.069		0.117	0.010	0.499	0.232	0.014	0.941	0.013	0.032	0.045	0.014
1997	0.067		0.170	0.011	0.282	0.286	0.011	0.826	0.027	0.026	0.053	0.120
1998	0.087		0.158	0.008	0.209	0.245	0.004	0.710	0.026	0.007	0.033	0.257
1999	0.176		0.259	0.003	0.235	0.119	0.005	0.797	0.049	0.023	0.072	0.131
2000	0.139		0.273	0.002	0.211	0.151	0.008	0.783	0.004	0.054	0.058	0.160
2001	0.076		0.130	0.000	0.268	0.207	0.031	0.713	0.014	0.032	0.046	0.241
2002	0.098		0.254	0.000	0.173	0.126	0.004	0.654	0.014	0.032	0.047	0.299
2003	0.087	0.016	0.225	0.000	0.398	0.033	0.004	0.755	0.009	0.047	0.064	0.181
2004	0.064	0.043	0.041	0.000	0.233	0.042	0.004	0.427	0.011	0.040	0.052	0.522
2005	0.021	0.024	0.080	0.000	0.456	0.040	0.008	0.629	0.048	0.097	0.145	0.226
Averages												
86-05	0.078		0.209	0.004	0.326	0.151	0.011	0.777	0.056	0.050	0.107	0.184
96-05	0.088		0.171	0.003	0.296	0.148	0.009	0.723	0.021	0.039	0.061	0.215
2006	0.019	0.025	0.067	0.000	0.361	0.159	0.022	0.653	0.015	0.044	0.060	0.288
Catches												
1983								24,025			7,796	
1984								58,543			18,690	
1985								73,809			14,268	
1986	4,489		19,441		22,104	14,900		60,934	6,610	5,516	12,127	
1987	5,893		17,594		28,286	2,352		54,124	11,814	9,274	21,088	
1988	4,598		6,153		11,865	3,194		25,811	10,365	2,748	13,112	
1989 ^a	5,696		^a		^a	11,536		62,805	3,789	7,425	11,214	
1990	4,539		24,952		42,676	36,332		108,499	14,242	4,143	18,385	
1991	4,295		32,685		40,957	25,475		103,412	6,465	0	6,465	
1992	6,543		29,818		60,224	25,853		122,438	4,912	8,060	12,972	
1993	10,673		56,350		52,876	21,139		141,038	11,877	18,641	30,518	
1994	11,638		37,644		38,179	9,585		97,046	3,859	2,319	6,178	2,637
1995	4,788		22,109	1,017	44,278	15,767	3,049	91,008	1,901	7,741	9,642	2,727
1996	13,742		23,307	1,920	99,231	46,148	2,859	187,207	2,544	6,416	8,960	2,848
1997	6,345		16,105	1,031	26,694	27,107	1,006	78,288	2,558	2,510	5,068	11,389
1998	6,055		11,018	570	14,560	17,040	250	49,493	1,784	500	2,284	17,900
1999	14,016		20,596	247	18,680	9,421	367	63,327	3,879	1,814	5,693	10,405
2000	23,357		45,977	279	35,451	25,347	1,301	131,712	621	9,088	9,709	26,851
2001	22,042		37,862	0	77,938	60,109	9,057	207,008	4,097	9,331	13,428	70,014
2002	17,474		45,308	0	30,819	22,449	660	116,710	2,559	5,779	8,338	53,440
2003	15,462	2,829	39,989	0	70,801	5,876	767	134,276	1,622	8,361	11,431	32,196
2004	11,413	7,579	7,307	0	41,342	7,501	676	75,818	2,028	7,124	9,153	92,756
2005	1,495	1,715	5,699	0	32,591	2,860	579	44,940	3,418	6,953	10,371	16,161
Average ^b												
86-05	9,940		26,311	460	41,555	19,919	1,870	99,636	5,113	6,122	11,312	28,277
96-05	13,140	4,041	25,317	405	44,811	22,386	1,752	108,878	2,511	5,788	8,444	33,396
2006	1,863	2,441	6,691	0	35,993	15,825	2,210	65,023	1,531	4,409	5,939	28,659

^a The Trapper and Mainstem groups were combined in the 1989 analysis and were 45,573 fish.

^b Averages for individual stocks do not include 1989.

Appendix D. 3. Proportion of wild Taku River sockeye salmon in the Alaskan District 111 commercial drift gillnet catch by week, 1983-2006.

Data based on scale patterns and incidence of brain parasites and includes only wild 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
Average											
83-05	0.969	0.972	0.932	0.907	0.868	0.825	0.831	0.832	0.780	0.756	0.869
96-05	0.991	0.979	0.955	0.952	0.936	0.931	0.884	0.886	0.803	0.769	0.929
2006	0.957	0.957	0.912	0.856	0.896	0.819	0.802	0.842	0.970	0.970	0.914

Appendix D. 4. Salmon catch in the U.S. subsistence and personal use fisheries in the Taku River, 1967-2006.

The subsistence fishery was open 1967 to 1976 and 1985 and the personal use fishery was open 1989-2006. The harvests are minimum estimates because not all permits are filled out and returned.

Year	Catch					Permits
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	
1967	0	103	221	9	25	
1968	3	41	196	19	10	
1969	0	122	8	11	0	
1970	0	304	0	20	8	
1971	0	512	0	42	0	
1972	0	554	0	103	7	
1973	0	1,227	0	64	14	
1974	0	1,431	0	118	5	
1975	0	170	0	3	0	
1976	0	351	4	22	0	
1985	0	920	35	16	1	54
1989	25	562	57	591	16	75
1990	26	793	103	111	46	95
1991	25	800	86	97	2	88
1992	21	1,217	88	100	0	125
1993	9	1,201	25	93	3	128
1994	21	1,111	93	76	3	116
1995	18	990	97	40	6	106
1996	33	1,189	67	110	5	130
1997	16	1,053	27	86	1	123
1998	15	1,153	86	225	2	130
1999	22	1,254	44	105	3	147
2000	22	1,134	31	68	7	128
2001	8	1,462	22	195	11	163
2002	14	1,289	68	59	20	136
2003	13	1,126	57	237	2	123
2004	25	1,150	120	109	3	131
2005	32	1,150	134	155	15	132
Averages						
67-05	12	870	60	103	8	
96-05	20	1,177	68	126	7	132
2006	18	804	134	503	27	105

Appendix D. 5. Salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River, 1979-2006.

Year	Catch							Effort	
	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead	Boat Days	Days Open
	Large	Jack							
1979	97		13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	254	599	50
1980	225		22,602	6,405	26,821	18,516	457	476	39
1981	159		10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	108	243	31
1982	54		3,144	51	202	3	1	38	13
1983	156	400	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	213	390	64
1984	294	221	27,242	5,357	6,964	2,492	367	288	30
1985	326	24	14,244	1,770	3,373	136	32	178	16
1986	275	77	14,739	1,783	58	110	48	148	17
1987	127	106	13,554	5,599	6,250	2,270	223	589	26
1988	555	186	12,014	3,123	1,030	733	86	185	15
1989	895	139	18,545	2,876	695	42	24	271	25
1990	1,258	128	21,100	3,207	378	12	22	295	28
1991	1,177	432	25,067	3,415	296	2	5	284	25
1992	1,445	147	29,472	4,077	0	7	15	291	27
1993	1,619	171	33,217	3,033	16	15	11	363	34
1994	2,065	235	28,762	14,531	168	18	232	497	74
1995	1,577	298	32,640	13,629	2	1	205	428	51
1996	3,331	144	41,665	5,028	0	0	98	415	65
1997	2,731	84	24,003	2,594	0	1	160	394	47
1998	1,107	227	19,038	5,090	0	2	176	299	42
1999	908	257	20,681	4,416	0	0	81	300	34
2000	1,576	87	28,009	4,395	0	0	192	351	39
2001	1,458	118	47,660	2,568	0	0	3	382	42
2002	1,561	291	31,053	3,082	0	0	2	286	33
2003	1,894	547	32,730	3,168	0	0	27	275	44
2004	2,082	335	20,148	5,966	0	0	0	294	40
2005	7,399	821	21,697	4,924	0	0	0	561	68
Averages									
79-05	1,346	238	23,133	4,744	2,687	1,748	113	326	38
96-05	2,405	291	28,668	4,123	0	0	74	356	45
2006	7,377	207	21,099	8,567	391	0	0	518	77

Appendix D. 6. Sockeye salmon stock proportions and catch by stock in the Canadian commercial fishery on the Taku River, 1986-2006.

Year	Kuthai	King Salmon	Little Trapper		Mainstem	Tatsamenie		Total	
			Wild	Planted		Wild	Planted	Wild	Planted
Proportion									
1986	0.111		0.397		0.350	0.143		1.000	
1987	0.062		0.201		0.649	0.088		1.000	
1988	0.143		0.417		0.343	0.098		1.000	
1989 ^a	0.053		^a		^a	0.203		1.000	
1990	0.112		0.388		0.338	0.163		1.000	
1991	0.064		0.308		0.452	0.176		1.000	
1992	0.092		0.240		0.569	0.099		1.000	
1993	0.126		0.392		0.432	0.049		1.000	
1994	0.158		0.482		0.302	0.058		1.000	
1995	0.047		0.427	0.010	0.373	0.112	0.031	0.959	0.041
1996	0.105		0.221	0.008	0.442	0.215	0.010	0.982	0.018
1997	0.120		0.282	0.019	0.277	0.294	0.008	0.973	0.027
1998	0.225		0.207	0.028	0.254	0.283	0.003	0.969	0.031
1999	0.389		0.305	0.008	0.145	0.147	0.006	0.986	0.014
2000	0.172		0.205	0.000	0.326	0.282	0.016	0.984	0.016
2001	0.184		0.168	0.000	0.364	0.246	0.039	0.961	0.039
2002	0.316		0.428	0.000	0.192	0.062	0.002	0.998	0.002
2003	0.231	0.023	0.378	0.000	0.271	0.089	0.008	0.992	0.008
2004	0.168	0.071	0.132	0.000	0.586	0.031	0.013	0.987	0.013
2005	0.098	0.038	0.204	0.000	0.505	0.143	0.012	0.988	0.012
Average ^b									
86-05	0.154		0.304		0.377	0.146		0.988	
96-05	0.201	0.044	0.253	0.006	0.336	0.179	0.012	0.982	0.018
2006	0.055	0.028	0.176		0.474	0.229	0.038	0.962	0.038
Catch									
1986	1,629		5,855		5,152	2,103		14,739	
1987	834		2,728		8,793	1,199		13,554	
1988	1,715		5,005		4,122	1,172		12,014	
1989 ^a	990		^a		^a	3,763		18,545	
1990	2,355		8,183		7,131	3,431		21,100	
1991	1,601		7,721		11,327	4,418		25,067	
1992	2,699		7,085		16,764	2,924		29,472	
1993	4,192		13,036		14,347	1,641		33,217	
1994	4,544		13,858		8,684	1,676		28,762	
1995	1,528		13,934	331	12,185	3,659	1,003	31,306	1,334
1996	4,357		9,195	331	18,422	8,959	401	40,933	732
1997	2,891		6,758	456	6,637	7,060	201	23,346	657
1998	4,279		3,944	533	4,829	5,397	56	18,449	589
1999	8,044		6,314	171	2,992	3,034	126	20,384	297
2000	4,809		5,745	0	9,122	7,897	436	27,573	436
2001	8,748		8,005	0	17,330	11,709	1,868	45,792	1,868
2002	9,826		13,305	0	5,948	1,925	49	31,004	49
2003	7,568	755	12,383	0	8,855	2,902	267	32,463	267
2004	3,381	1,430	2,653	0	11,799	620	266	19,882	266
2005	2,120	829	4,433	0	10,950	3,108	257	21,440	257
Average ^b									
86-05	4,059		7,902		9,757	3,939		25,816	
96-05	5,602	1,005	7,274	149	9,688	5,261	393	28,127	542
2006	1,168	589	3,704	0	9,993	4,840	805	20,294	805

^a The Trapper and Mainstem groups were combined in the 1989 analysis with 13,792 fish or .744 proportion.

^b Averages do not include 1989.

Appendix D. 7. Salmon catches in the Canadian Aboriginal fishery on the Taku River, 1980-2006.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead
	Large	Jack					
1980	85		150	0	0	15	0
1981							
1982							
1983	9		0	0	0	0	0
1984	0		50	15	0	0	0
1985	4		167	22	0	0	0
1986	10		200	50	0	0	0
1987	0		96	113	0	0	0
1988	27		245	98	0	0	0
1989	6		53	146	0	0	0
1990	0		89	6	0	0	0
1991	0		150	20	0	0	0
1992	121		352	187	0	0	16
1993	25		140	8	0	0	0
1994	119		239	162	4	0	1
1995	70		71	109	0	7	4
1996	63		360	24	0	0	0
1997	103		349	96	0	0	0
1998	60		239	0	0	0	0
1999	50		382	471	0	0	0
2000	50		140	342	0	0	0
2001	125		210	500	0	25	5
2002	37		155	688	0	0	9
2003	277	237	267	416	4	0	0
2004	530	116	120	450	0	0	0
2005	212		161	162	0	0	1
Averages							
80-05	83		183	170	0	2	2
96-05	151		238	315	0	3	2
2006	222		85	300	0	0	0

Appendix D. 8. Salmon and steelhead trout catch in the Canadian test fishery in the Taku River, 1987-2006.

Year	Catch						
	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead
	Large	Jack					
1987			237	807			
1988	72		708	422	52	222	14
1989	31		207	1,011	0	13	26
1990	48		285	472	0	0	20
1991	0		163	2,004	3	295	41
1992	0		38	1,277	0	76	88
1993 ^a	0		166	1,593	0	50	13
1994	There was no Canadian test fishery in 1994.						
1995	There was no Canadian test fishery in 1995.						
1996	There was no Canadian test fishery in 1996.						
1997	The 1 sockeye and 39 coho salmon caught in 1997 were released live.						
1998	There was no Canadian test fishery in 1998.						
1999 ^b	577	2	88	688	0	0	48
2000 ^c	1,312	87	319	710	0	0	19
2001 ^d	1,175	229	247	31	0	0	0
2000 ^e	1,311	355	518	32	0	0	9
2001 ^f	1,403	397	27	59	0	0	7
2004	1,489	294	91	3,268	0	0	0
2005	0	0	244	3,173	0	0	0
Averages							
87-05	571		238	1,111	4	50	22
96-05	1,038	195	219	1,137	0	0	12
2006	630	9	262	2,802	0	0	0

^a Incomplete harvest data.

^b In addition to these fish, 180 adult female chinook, one adult male chinook and four steelhead were captured and released live.

^c In addition to these fish, 180 female chinook, 2,976 coho, 82 sockeye, 159 chum and 116 steelhead were captured and released live.

Appendix D. 9. Taku River sockeye salmon run size, 1984-2006.

Year	Above Border M-R		Expansion		Expanded		U.S. Catch	Total Run	Exploit Rate	
	Run	Start	Method	Factor	Run	Canada				
	Estimate	Date			Estimate	Catch				Escape.
1984	133,414	17-Jun	CPUE ^a	0.056	141,254	27,292	113,962	58,543	199,796	0.430
1985	118,160	16-Jun	CPUE ^a	0.047	123,974	14,411	109,563	74,729	198,703	0.449
1986	104,162	22-Jun	CPUE ^a	0.095	115,045	14,939	100,106	60,934	175,980	0.431
1987	87,554	21-Jun	CPUE ^a	0.088	96,023	13,887	82,136	55,154	151,178	0.457
1988	86,629	19-Jun	CPUE ^b	0.065	92,641	12,967	79,674	25,811	118,452	0.327
1989	99,467	18-Jun	CPUE ^b	0.128	114,068	18,805	95,263	63,367	177,435	0.463
1990	117,385	10-Jun	CPUE ^b	0.002	117,573	21,474	96,099	109,292	226,865	0.576
1991	153,773	9-Jun	CPUE ^a	0.007	154,873	25,380	129,493	104,931	260,103	0.502
1992	162,003	21-Jun	CPUE ^a	0.032	167,376	29,862	137,514	123,655	291,031	0.527
1993	138,523	13-Jun	CPUE ^a	0.026	142,148	33,523	108,625	142,239	284,387	0.618
1994	129,119	12-Jun	CPUE ^a	0.019	131,580	29,001	102,579	98,157	229,737	0.553
1995	145,264	11-Jun	CPUE ^b	0.008	146,450	32,711	113,739	91,998	238,448	0.523
1996	132,322	9-Jun	CPUE ^b	0.017	134,651	42,025	92,626	188,396	323,047	0.713
1997	93,816	3-May	CPUE ^b	0.017	95,438	24,352	71,086	79,341	174,779	0.593
1998	89,992	2-May	None		89,992	19,277	70,715	50,646	140,638	0.497
1999	113,706	14-May	None		113,706	21,151	92,555	64,581	178,287	0.481
2000	115,693	14-May	None		115,693	28,468	87,225	132,846	248,539	0.649
2001	192,245	27-May	None		192,245	47,958	144,287	208,470	400,715	0.640
2002	135,233	19-May	None		135,233	31,726	103,507	117,999	253,232	0.591
2003	193,390	19-May	None		193,390	33,024	160,366	135,402	328,792	0.512
2004	127,047	29-Apr	None		127,047	20,359	106,688	76,968	204,015	0.477
2005	142,155	29-Apr	None		142,155	22,102	120,053	46,090	188,245	0.362
Averages										
84-05					131,025	25,668	105,357	95,889	226,927	0.536
96-05					133,955	29,044	104,911	110,074	244,029	0.552
2006	167,597	29-Apr	None		167,597	21,446	146,151	65,827	233,424	0.374

^a Expansion based on average FW CPUE for years (88-90&95-96)

^b Expansion based on current year FW CPUE

Appendix D. 10. Sockeye salmon escapement estimates of Taku River and Port Snettisham sockeye stocks, 1979-2006.

Spawners equals escapement to the weir minus fish collected for brood stock.											
Year	Little Trapper		Tatsamenie		Hackett Weir	Kuthai L. Weir	Nahlin R. Weir	Crescent Lake		Speel Lake	
	Count	Escape.	Escape.	Spawn				Escape.	Spawn	Escape.	Spawn
1980						1,658					
1981						2,299					
1982											
1983 ^b	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 ^b	14,889	14,889	13,093	13,093	2,309			7,249	7,249	7,073	7,006
1986	13,820	13,820	11,446	11,446	1,004			3,414	3,414	5,857	5,457
1987 ^b	12,007	12,007	2,794	2,794	910			7,839	7,839	9,319	9,319
1988 ^{cd}	10,637	10,637	2,063	2,063	516		138	1,199	1,199	969	710
1989 ^d	9,606	9,606	3,039	3,039				1,109	775	12,229	10,114
1990 ^d	9,443	7,777	5,736	4,929			2,515	1,262	757	18,064	16,867
1991 ^a	22,942	21,001	8,381	7,585				9,208	8,666	299	299
1992 ^{ac}	14,372	12,732	6,576	5,681		1,457	297	22,674	21,849	9,439	8,136
1993 ^d	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 ^{ae}	11,524	11,524	8,000	6,607		3,310	3,711			16,208	14,260
1996 ^f	5,483	5,483	10,381	8,026		4,243	2,538			20,000	18,610
1997 ^g	5,924	5,924	8,363	5,981		5,746	1,857			4,999	ⁱ
1998 ^h	8,717	8,717	5,997	4,735		1,934	345			13,358	ⁱ
1999	11,805	11,805	2,104	1,888		10,042				10,277	ⁱ
2000	11,551	11,551	7,575	6,094		4,096				6,764	ⁱ
2001	16,860	16,860	22,575	21,094		1,663	935			8,060	ⁱ
2002 ^j	7,973	11,484	5,495	4,379		7,697				5,016	ⁱ
2003	31,227	31,227	4,515	2,965		7,769				7,014	ⁱ
2004	9,613	9,613	1,951	1,615		1,578	0	na	na	7,813	ⁱ
2005	16,009	16,009	3,372	2,445		6,004	0	na	na	7,538	ⁱ
Averages											
83-05	12,859	12,719	6,803	5,917	1,185	4,806	1,313	8,008	7,788	9,074	9,252
96-05	12,516	12,867	7,233	5,922		5,077	946			9,084	18,610
2006	25,670	24,962	22,475	19,820		1,015	0	na	na	4,165	ⁱ

^a Mark-recapture estimates for Crescent 91, 92 Speel 95

^b Weir count plus spawning ground survey. Trapper 83, 85, 87

^c Weir counts are incomplete. Kuthai 92, Nahlin 88, 92

^d Counts may be low due to uncounted fish passage past weir. Crescent 88-90, Speel 90, Kuthai 93

^e In 1995 the weir was moved upstream to Tatsamenie Lake, the count of 8,000 is an expansion (based on past experience) of the 5,780 fish counted there.

^f The estimated return of 10,381 through the Tatsamenie Lake weir in 1996 is thought to represent approximately 80% of the sockeye run past the old weir location at Little Tatsamenie Lake. This results in a potential run of 12,976 sockeye salmon.

^g The estimated return of 8,363 through the Tatsamenie Lake weir in 1997 is thought to represent approximately 80% of the sockeye run past the old weir location at L. Tatsamenie Lake resulting in a potential run of 10,454 sockeye.

^h The estimated count of 5,997 fish through Tatsamenie Lake weir in 1998 does not include an estimated 1,499 fish spawning in the outlet stream i.e. total estimate 7,496.

ⁱ Minimum estimates of run size

^j In 2002 the Trapper weir count was expanded by 69% migratory timing to account for fish passage during high water and the Kuthai weir count had 102 fish removed for an aboriginal food fishery.

Appendix D. 11. Taku River Chinook salmon run size, 1989-2006.

Year	Above Border M-R		Confidence Intervals		Canadian Catch ^a	Spawning Escape.	U.S. Catch ^b	Total Run
	Run	Start	Lower	Upper				
	Estimate	Date						
Large Fish Only								
1989	41,464		29,263	51,395	1,135	40,329		
1990	53,561		33,863	70,421	1,419	52,142		
1991					1,555			
1992					1,636			
1993					1,716			
1994					2,187			
1995	35,622		23,887	43,723	1,817	33,805	2,791	38,413
1996	82,079		61,285	96,753	3,060	79,019	6,399	88,478
1997	117,514	3-May	79,878	149,998	2,576	114,938	7,214	124,728
1998	32,426	3-May	6,108	55,970	1,387	31,039	2,361	34,787
1999	21,431	3-May	11,978	27,490	1,697	19,734	3,179	24,610
2000	33,494	24-Apr	19,912	41,146	2,965	30,529	1,971	35,464
2001	45,934	28-Apr	30,285	55,675	2,954	42,980	1,965	47,899
2002	55,512	26-Apr	30,931	73,887	3,103	52,409	3,252	58,764
2003	39,766	27-Apr	25,147	54,387	3,331	36,435	2,473	42,238
2004	71,103	27-Apr	50,189	86,209	2,904	68,199	3,986	75,089
2005	46,566	25-Apr	37,691	55,442	7,559	39,007	22,036	68,602
Averages								
79-05	52,036				2,529	49,274	5,239	58,098
96-05	54,582				3,154	51,429	5,484	60,066
2006	50,677	30-Apr	39,737	61,617	8,415	42,262	12,921	63,598
All Chinook Salmon								
1989	52,269		39,402	62,394	1,371	50,898		
1990	60,972		40,772	77,704	1,734	59,238		
1991					1,909			
1992					2,013			
1993					2,115			
1994					2,719			
1995	68,297		53,592	78,512	2,245	66,052	4,721	73,018
1996	93,259		71,557	107,285	3,838	89,421	6,641	99,900
1997	120,698	3-May	82,372	152,588	3,218	117,480	7,347	128,045
1998	44,508	3-May	17,089	68,539	1,694	42,814	2,545	47,053
1999	29,870	3-May	19,709	36,381	1,825	28,045	3,698	33,568
2000	42,795	24-Apr	28,237	50,425	3,464	39,331	2,252	45,047
2001	51,206	28-Apr	34,892	60,709	3,405	47,800	2,321	53,527
2002	61,521	26-Apr	36,028	79,266	3,874	57,647	3,827	65,347
2003	61,775	27-Apr	40,755	82,919	5,072	56,703	2,961	64,736
2004	71,553	27-Apr	53,111	89,995	3,354	68,199	3,505	75,058
2005	55,651	25-Apr	43,794	61,942	8,380	47,271	22,036	77,687
Averages								
79-05	62,644				3,072	59,300	5,623	69,362
96-05	63,284				3,812	59,471	5,713	68,997
2006	53,314	30-Apr			8,622	44,692	13,057	66,371

^a In years when sample size data is available (1999-present in the commercial and test fisheries, and 2003-2004 in the Aboriginal fishery) it was used to determine the number of large fish in the Canadian harvest. In years when sample data is not available, the average % large in the commercial fishery from 1999-2004 (75%) was applied to all catches except the recreational catch, which is assumed to be 100% large and comprise 300 fish annually.

^b U.S. catch includes D111 commercial gillnet and Juneau area sport fishery harvests; the estimate of large fish for the commercial fishery includes age-1.3 and older fish; all sport harvests are assumed to be large fish.

Appendix D. 12. Aerial survey index escapement counts of large (3-ocean and older) Taku River Chinook salmon, 1975-2006.

Year	Kowatua	Tatsatua	Dudidontu	Tseta	Nakina	Nahlin	Index
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 ^{ab}	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
Averages							
75-05	692	948	510	355	3,720	1,521	7,747
96-05	922	1,093	788	454	3,439	1,678	7,920
2006	1,180	908	395	199	1,900	955	5,338

^a Partial survey. Tseta 84

^b Extrapolated results. Nahlin 84

Appendix D. 13. Taku River (above border) coho salmon run size, 1987-2006.

Year	Above Border M-R		Expansion		Expand. Estimate	Canada Catch	Escape.	U.S. Catch	Total Run	Total Exploit. Rate
	Run Estimate	End Date	Method	Factor						
	1987	43,750	20-Sep	Test ^a	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	50,557	5-Sep	Gill ^b	1.79	90,394	5,541	84,853	96,283	186,677	0.545
1993	62,076	11-Sep	Gill ^b	1.84	114,091	4,634	109,457	97,758	211,849	0.483
1994	98,643	24-Sep	Gill ^b	1.13	111,036	14,693	96,343	228,607	339,643	0.716
1995	61,738	30-Sep	Gill ^b	1.12	69,448	13,738	55,710	111,571	181,019	0.692
1996	44,172	28-Sep	Gill ^b	1.12	49,687	5,052	44,635	44,529	94,216	0.526
1997	35,035	27-Sep	Gill ^b	1.00	35,035	2,690	32,345	15,825	50,860	0.364
1998	49,290	26-Sep	Gill ^b	1.35	66,472	5,090	61,382	53,368	119,840	0.488
1999	59,052	3-Oct	Troll ^c	1.12	66,343	5,575	60,768	50,789	117,132	0.481
2000	70,147	2-Oct	Troll ^c	1.00	70,147	5,447	64,700	35,390	105,537	0.387
2001	107,493	5-Oct	Troll ^c	1.00	107,493	3,099	104,394	53,390	160,883	0.351
2002	223,162	7-Oct	Troll ^c	1.00	223,162	3,802	219,360	80,114	303,276	0.277
2003	171,562	8-Oct	Troll ^c	1.00	171,562	3,643	167,919	78,334	249,896	0.328
2004	142,970	8-Oct	Troll ^c	1.00	143,970	9,432	134,538	112,807	256,777	0.476
2005	99,811	8-Oct	Troll ^c	1.00	99,811	8,259	91,552	59,257	159,068	0.424
Averages										
87-04	85,905	9/27		1.15	94,388	6,001	88,387	79,859	181,191	
95-04	96,767	10/2		1.07	100,285	5,984	94,300	63,216	163,500	0.436
2006	134,053	8-Oct	Troll ^c	1.00	134,053	11,669	122,384	97,823	231,876	0.472

^aExpansion based on test fish CPUE

^bExpansion based on District 111 gillnet CPUE

^cExpansion based on Troll CPUE

Appendix D. 14. Escapement counts of Taku River coho salmon, 1984-2006.

Counts are for age-.1 fish and do not include jacks. Because of variability between methods, visibility, observers, and timing, these counts are not an index of run strength.

Year	Yehring Creek		Sock. Creek Aerial	Johnson Creek Ar/Foot	Fish Creek Aerial	Flannigan Slough Aerial	Tats. River Weir	Hackett River Weir	Dudidontu River Aerial	Upper Nahlin	
	Weir	Aerial								Aerial	Weir
1984		2,900	275	235	700	1,480					
1985		560	740	150	1,000	2,320	201 ^b	1,031			
1986	2116 ^a	1,200	174 ^c	70	53 ^c	1095 ^c	344 ^b	2,723	108	318	
1987	1627 ^a	565 ^c	980 ^c	150	250	2100 ^c	173 ^b	1,715	276	165	
1988	1,423	658 ^c	585 ^c	500	1215 ^c	1308 ^c	663 ^a	1,260	367	694	1,322
1989	1570 ^d	600	400	400	235	1,670	712 ^a		115	322	
1990	2522 ^d	220	193 ^c		425 ^c	414 ^c	669 ^a		25	256	
1991		475 ^c	399 ^c	120	1378 ^c	1348 ^c	1,101		458	176 ^e	
1992		1267 ^{ef}	594 ^f	654	478	1,288	730				970 ^{ab}
1993		250	130	90	380	70	88 ^b				326 ^g
1994		500	60	450	200	50	168				2112 ^g
1995		70	230	170	132	421	62 ^b				
1996		35	28	50	250	278	21 ^b				
1997		500	10	550	600						
1998		280		300	450						
1999		1,050			400						
2000		450		500	1,800						
Averages											
84-00	1,423	663	234	293	529	947	666	1,682	225	351	1,322
95-00		398	89	314	605	350					

^a Weir count combined with spawning ground count. Tatsamenie 88-90, Yehring 86-87, Nahlin 92.

^b Incomplete weir count. Tatsamenie 85-87, 93, 95, 96; and Nahlin 92

^c Count is an average of surveys by different observers. Flannigan 86, 87, 88, 90, 91; sockeye 86, 87, 88, 90, 91; Fish 86, 88, 90, 91; Yehring 87, 88, 91, 92

^d Includes mark-recapture estimate. Yehring 89, 90

^e Poor survey conditions. Nahlin 91.

^f Foot survey. Yehring 92, Sockeye 92

^g Surveys conducted before peak abundance on spawning grounds Flannigan 93, 94

Appendix D. 15. Canyon Island fish wheel salmon counts and periods of operation on the Taku River, 1983-2006.

Year	Period of Operation	Catch							
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Pink		Steelhead
							even year	odd year	
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 ^a	894	4,230	1,777	23,347	179	23,347		119
1999	5/3-10/3 ^b	440	4,636	1,848	23,503	164		23,503	119
2000	4/23-10/3 ^c	1,211	5,865	1,877	6,529	423	6,529		160
2001	4/23-10/5 ^d	1,262	6,201	2,380	9,134	250		9,134	125
2002	4/24-10/7 ^e	1,578	5,812	3,766	5,672	205	5,672		87
2003	4/20-10/08 ^f	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
Averages									
	84-05	1,046	5,396	2,324	15,671	500	13,390	17,951	79
	96-05	1,271	5,455	2,285	13,453	303	13,119	13,786	102
2006	4/27-10/03	544	5,296	2,811	21,725	466	21,725		47

^a gillnetting was used to supplement catches from September 16-23

^b gillnetting was used to supplement catches from April 24 - June 23 and September 3 - October 3.

^c gillnetting was used to supplement catches from May 8 - June 2 and September 9 - October 3.

^d gillnetting was used to supplement catches from April 28 - June 17 and September 8 - October 5.

^e gillnetting was used to supplement catches from April 24 - June 8 and September 11 - October 7.

^f gillnetting was used to supplement catches from April 20-June 12 and September 09-October 8.

Appendix E. 1. Weekly salmon catch and effort in the lower Alsek River fisheries, 2006.

Week	Start Date	Catch						Boats	Effort	
		Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum		Days Open	Boat Days
		Large	Jack							
Test Fishery										
22	28-May	13	0	0	0	0	0	1		0.0
23	4-Jun	37	0	109	0	0	0	1		0.0
24	11-Jun	64	0	95	0	0	0	1		0.0
25	18-Jun	21	0	20	0	0	0	1		0.0
Total		135	0	224	0	0	0			
Commercial Fishery										
23	4-Jun	67		128	0	0	0	14	1	14.0
24	11-Jun	382		1,765	2	0	1	15	3	45.0
25	18-Jun	40		483	0	0	0	12	1	12.0
26	25-Jun	18		1,673	0	0	1	12	2	24.0
27	2-Jul	16		1,830	0	0	1	13	2	26.0
28	9-Jul	4		1,033	0	1	0	12	1	12.0
29	16-Jul	1		1,462	0	1	0	11	1	11.0
30	23-Jul	1		643	0	0	0	6	2	12.0
31-33	30-Jul	1		634	0	0	0	4	5	20.0
34	20-Aug	0		71	16	0	0	3	3	9.0
35	27-Aug	0		68	49	0	0	3	3	9.0
36	3-Sep	0		42	172	0	0	4	3	12.0
37	10-Sep	0		5	127	0	0	4	3	12.0
38-39	17-Sep	0		5	335	0	0	5	6	30.0
40-42	1-Oct	Not Fished							9	
Total		530	0	9,842	701	2	3		45.0	248

Appendix E. 2. Weekly salmon catch and effort in the Canadian Aboriginal and sport fisheries in the Alsek River, 2006. Total catches do not include released fish.

Week	Date	Chinook			Sockeye			Coho		
		Sport ^a	AFF ^b	Total ^c	Sport ^a	AFF ^b	Total ^c	Sport ^a	AFF ^b	Total ^c
24	11-Jun	0		0	0		0	0		0
25	18-Jun	0		0	0		0	0		0
26	25-Jun	0		0	0		0	0		0
27	2-Jul	2		2	0		0	0		0
28	9-Jul	10		10	0		0	0		0
29	16-Jul	5	Data	5	0	Data	0	0	Data	0
30	23-Jul	0	Not	0	0	Not	0	0	Not	0
31	30-Jul	0	Available	0	0	Available	0	0	Available	0
32	6-Aug	0		0	0		0	0		0
33	13-Aug	0		0	0		0	0		0
34	20-Aug	0		0	0		0	0		0
35	27-Aug	0		0	0		0	0		0
36	3-Sep	0		0	0		0	0		0
37	10-Sep	0		0	3		3	0		0
38	17-Sep	0		0	3		3	0		0
39	24-Sep	0		0	0		0	0		0
40	1-Oct	0		0	0		0	0		0
41	8-Oct	0		0	0		0	0		0
42	15-Oct	0		0	0		0	0		0
43	22-Oct	0		0	0		0	0		0
44	29-Oct	0		0	0		0	0		0
45	5-Nov	0		0	0		0	0		0
46	12-Nov	0		0	0		0	0		0
Sum		17		17	7	1,321	7	0		0
Commercial Sport										
Total		17	0	17	7	1,321	1,328	0	0	0
Village Creek food fish			Data not Available							
Harvest at Klukshu River weir			2			323			0	
Food fish above Klukshu Weir			0			242			0	

^a Includes estimates of sport catch (kept and released) in Takhanne and Blanchard rivers; estimates based on salmon catch card information.

^b Aboriginal catches are an estimate using run timing

^c Does not include released recreational or aboriginal fish.

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

Date	Chinook ^a			Sockeye			Coho		
	Daily	Cumulative		Daily	Cumulative		Daily	Cumulative	
		Daily	Prop.		Daily	Prop.		Daily	Prop.
5-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
6-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
7-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
8-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
9-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
10-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
11-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
12-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
13-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
14-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
15-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
16-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
17-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
18-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
19-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
20-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
21-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
22-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
23-Jun	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
24-Jun	1	1	0.002	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
25-Jun	0	1	0.002	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
26-Jun	0	1	0.002	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
27-Jun	0	1	0.002	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
28-Jun	0	1	0.002	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
29-Jun	0	1	0.002	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
30-Jun	0	1	0.002	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
1-Jul	1	2	0.004	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
2-Jul	0	2	0.004	1	1	0.000	0	0	0.000
3-Jul	1	3	0.005	0	1	0.000	0	0	0.000
4-Jul	1	4	0.007	3	4	0.000	0	0	0.000
5-Jul	2	6	0.011	0	4	0.000	0	0	0.000
6-Jul	5	11	0.019	0	4	0.000	0	0	0.000
7-Jul	1	12	0.021	1	5	0.000	0	0	0.000
8-Jul	2	14	0.025	1	6	0.000	0	0	0.000
9-Jul	3	17	0.030	5	11	0.001	0	0	0.000
10-Jul	4	21	0.037	0	11	0.001	0	0	0.000
11-Jul	2	23	0.040	6	17	0.001	0	0	0.000
12-Jul	6	29	0.051	8	25	0.002	0	0	0.000
13-Jul	13	42	0.074	5	30	0.002	0	0	0.000
14-Jul	12	54	0.095	13	43	0.003	0	0	0.000
15-Jul	4	58	0.102	1	44	0.003	0	0	0.000
16-Jul	11	69	0.121	8	52	0.004	0	0	0.000
17-Jul	13	82	0.144	6	58	0.004	0	0	0.000
18-Jul	7	89	0.157	0	58	0.004	0	0	0.000
19-Jul	14	103	0.181	2	60	0.004	0	0	0.000
20-Jul	12	115	0.202	4	64	0.005	0	0	0.000
21-Jul	14	129	0.227	4	68	0.005	0	0	0.000
22-Jul	10	139	0.245	2	70	0.005	0	0	0.000
23-Jul	16	155	0.273	3	73	0.005	0	0	0.000
24-Jul	10	165	0.290	0	73	0.005	0	0	0.000
25-Jul	33	198	0.349	11	84	0.006	0	0	0.000
26-Jul	57	255	0.449	9	93	0.007	0	0	0.000
27-Jul	21	276	0.486	3	96	0.007	0	0	0.000
28-Jul	59	335	0.590	13	109	0.008	0	0	0.000
29-Jul	19	354	0.623	18	127	0.009	0	0	0.000
30-Jul	34	388	0.683	23	150	0.011	0	0	0.000
31-Jul	21	409	0.720	19	169	0.013	0	0	0.000
1-Aug	20	429	0.755	10	179	0.013	0	0	0.000
2-Aug	12	441	0.776	11	190	0.014	0	0	0.000
3-Aug	22	463	0.815	4	194	0.014	0	0	0.000
4-Aug	8	471	0.829	0	194	0.014	0	0	0.000
5-Aug	5	476	0.838	1	195	0.014	0	0	0.000
6-Aug	2	478	0.842	3	198	0.015	0	0	0.000
7-Aug	7	485	0.854	2	200	0.015	0	0	0.000
8-Aug	11	496	0.873	3	203	0.015	0	0	0.000
9-Aug	8	504	0.887	23	226	0.017	0	0	0.000

10-Aug	3	507	0.893	6	232	0.017	0	0	0.000
11-Aug	3	510	0.898	0	232	0.017	0	0	0.000
12-Aug	2	512	0.901	0	232	0.017	0	0	0.000
13-Aug	1	513	0.903	5	237	0.018	0	0	0.000
14-Aug	8	521	0.917	7	244	0.018	0	0	0.000
15-Aug	6	527	0.928	3	247	0.018	0	0	0.000
16-Aug	1	528	0.930	1	248	0.018	0	0	0.000
17-Aug	3	531	0.935	7	255	0.019	0	0	0.000
18-Aug	3	534	0.940	2	257	0.019	0	0	0.000
19-Aug	12	546	0.961	581	838	0.062	0	0	0.000
20-Aug	1	547	0.963	108	946	0.070	0	0	0.000
21-Aug	2	549	0.967	43	989	0.074	0	0	0.000
22-Aug	11	560	0.986	2,207	3,196	0.238	0	0	0.000
23-Aug	2	562	0.989	135	3,331	0.248	0	0	0.000
24-Aug	0	562	0.989	43	3,374	0.251	0	0	0.000
25-Aug	0	562	0.989	37	3,411	0.254	0	0	0.000
26-Aug	1	563	0.991	21	3,432	0.255	0	0	0.000
27-Aug	1	564	0.993	3	3,435	0.255	0	0	0.000
28-Aug	0	564	0.993	695	4,130	0.307	0	0	0.000
29-Aug	1	565	0.995	1,080	5,210	0.387	0	0	0.000
30-Aug	1	566	0.996	15	5,225	0.388	0	0	0.000
31-Aug	0	566	0.996	74	5,299	0.394	0	0	0.000
1-Sep	1	567	0.998	390	5,689	0.423	0	0	0.000
2-Sep	0	567	0.998	0	5,689	0.423	0	0	0.000
3-Sep	1	568	1.000	31	5,720	0.425	0	0	0.000
4-Sep	0	568	1.000	0	5,720	0.425	0	0	0.000
5-Sep	0	568	1.000	11	5,731	0.426	0	0	0.000
6-Sep	0	568	1.000	0	5,731	0.426	0	0	0.000
7-Sep	0	568	1.000	0	5,731	0.426	0	0	0.000
8-Sep	0	568	1.000	0	5,731	0.426	0	0	0.000
9-Sep	0	568	1.000	54	5,785	0.430	0	0	0.000
10-Sep	0	568	1.000	5	5,790	0.430	0	0	0.000
11-Sep	0	568	1.000	31	5,821	0.433	0	0	0.000
12-Sep	0	568	1.000	2	5,823	0.433	0	0	0.000
13-Sep	0	568	1.000	503	6,326	0.470	0	0	0.000
14-Sep	0	568	1.000	19	6,345	0.472	1	1	0.002
15-Sep	0	568	1.000	43	6,388	0.475	0	1	0.002
16-Sep	0	568	1.000	102	6,490	0.482	0	1	0.002
17-Sep	0	568	1.000	943	7,433	0.552	0	1	0.002
18-Sep	0	568	1.000	446	7,879	0.586	0	1	0.002
19-Sep	0	568	1.000	85	7,964	0.592	0	1	0.002
20-Sep	0	568	1.000	360	8,324	0.619	0	1	0.002
21-Sep	0	568	1.000	801	9,125	0.678	0	1	0.002
22-Sep	0	568	1.000	867	9,992	0.743	5	6	0.014
23-Sep	0	568	1.000	478	10,470	0.778	0	6	0.014
24-Sep	0	568	1.000	46	10,516	0.782	0	6	0.014
25-Sep	0	568	1.000	33	10,549	0.784	0	6	0.014
26-Sep	0	568	1.000	68	10,617	0.789	0	6	0.014
27-Sep	0	568	1.000	1,009	11,626	0.864	16	22	0.052
28-Sep	0	568	1.000	746	12,372	0.920	7	29	0.069
29-Sep	0	568	1.000	80	12,452	0.925	16	45	0.107
30-Sep	0	568	1.000	81	12,533	0.931	16	61	0.145
1-Oct	0	568	1.000	11	12,544	0.932	9	70	0.167
2-Oct	0	568	1.000	10	12,554	0.933	2	72	0.171
3-Oct	0	568	1.000	46	12,600	0.936	3	75	0.179
4-Oct	0	568	1.000	221	12,821	0.953	4	79	0.188
5-Oct	0	568	1.000	79	12,900	0.959	66	145	0.345
6-Oct	0	568	1.000	139	13,039	0.969	39	184	0.438
7-Oct	0	568	1.000	58	13,097	0.973	10	194	0.462
8-Oct	0	568	1.000	12	13,109	0.974	0	194	0.462
9-Oct	0	568	1.000	142	13,251	0.985	37	231	0.550
10-Oct	0	568	1.000	124	13,375	0.994	41	272	0.648
11-Oct	0	568	1.000	80	13,455	1.000	132	404	0.962
12-Oct	0	568	1.000	0	13,455	1.000	16	420	1.000
Total Count		568			13,455			420	
Catch at weir		2			323			0	
Catch above weir		0			242			0	
Total Escapement		566			12,890			420	

^a Jack chinook included in the counts.

Appendix E. 4. Salmon catch and effort in the U.S. Commercial fishery in the Alsek River, 1960 to 2006.

Year	Catch					Effort	
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boat Days	Days Open
1960							
1961	2,120	23,339	7,679	84	86	1,436	80.0
1962							
1963	131	6,055	7,164	42	34	692	68.0
1964	591	14,127	9,760	144	367	592	68.0
1965	719	28,487	9,638	10	72	1,016	72.0
1966	934	29,091	2,688	22	240	500	64.0
1967	225	11,108	10,090	107	30	600	68.0
1968	215	26,918	10,586	82	240	664	68.0
1969	685	29,259	2,493	38	61	807	61.0
1970	1,128	22,654	2,188	6	26	670	52.3
1971	1,222	25,314	4,730	3	120	794	60.5
1972	1,827	18,717	7,296	37	280	640	65.0
1973	1,757	26,523	4,395	26	283	894	52.0
1974	1,162	16,747	7,046	13	107	699	46.0
1975	1,379	13,842	2,230	16	261	738	58.0
1976	512	19,741	4,883	0	368	550	58.5
1977	1,402	40,780	11,817	689	483	882	57.0
1978	2,441	50,580	13,913	59	233	929	57.0
1979	2,525	41,449	6,158	142	263	1,110	51.0
1980	1,382	25,522	7,863	21	1,005	773	42.0
1981	779	23,641	10,232	65	816	588	40.0
1982	532	27,443	6,534	6	358	552	33.0
1983	94	18,293	5,253	20	432	487	38.0
1984	60	14,326	7,868	24	1,610	429	33.0
1985	213	5,792	5,490	3	427	277	33.0
1986	481	24,791	1,344	13	462	517	34.0
1987	347	11,393	2,517	0	1,924	388	40.5
1988	223	6,286	4,986	7	908	324	34.0
1989	228	13,513	5,972	2	1,031	378	38.0
1990	78	17,013	1,437	0	495	374	38.0
1991	103	17,542	5,956	0	105	530	49.0
1992	301	19,298	3,116	1	120	372	46.0
1993	300	20,043	1,215	0	49	372	40.0
1994	805	19,639	4,182	0	32	403	61.0
1995	670	33,112	14,184	13	347	879	53.5
1996	772	15,182	5,514	0	165	419	51.0
1997	568	25,879	11,427	0	34	611	59.0
1998	550	15,007	4,925	1	145	358	41.0
1999	482	11,441	5,660	0	112	319	44.0
2000	677	9,522	5,103	5	130	307	37.0
2001	541	13,995	2,909	8	17	234	50.0
2002	700	16,918	9,525	0	1	270	73.0
2003	937	39,698	47	0	0	271	60.0
2004	656	18,030	2,475	0	2	280	76.5
2005	239	7,572	1,196	0	0	154	28.0
Averages							
60-05	766	20,810	5,947	39	325	570	51.8
96-05	612	17,324	4,878	1	61	322	52.0
2006	530	9,842	701	2	3	248	45.0

Appendix E. 5. Salmon catch in the U.S. subsistence and personal use fisheries in the Alsek River, 1976-2006.

Catches are those reported on returned permits.

Year	Catch		
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho
1976	13	51	5
1977	18	113	0
1978			
1979	80	35	70
1980	57	41	62
1981	32	50	74
1982	87	75	50
1983	31	25	50
1984			
1985	16	95	0
1986	22	241	45
1987	27	173	31
1988	13	148	9
1989	20	131	34
1990	85	144	12
1991	38	104	0
1992	15	37	44
1993	38	96	28
1994	60	47	20
1995	51	167	53
1996	60	67	28
1997	38	273	26
1998	63	158	42
1999	44	152	21
2000	73	146	31
2001	19	72	45
2002	60	232	35
2003	24	176	27
2004	38	122	0
2005	31	63	62
Averages			
76-05	41	116	32
96-05	46	148	34
2006	47	272	23

Appendix E. 6. Salmon catches in the Canadian Aboriginal and sport fisheries in the Alsek River, 1976 to 2006.

Year	Chinook			Sockeye			Coho		
	AFF	Sport	Total	AFF	Sport	Total	AFF	Sport	Total
1976	150	200	350	4,000	600	4,600	0	100	100
1977	350	300	650	10,000	500	10,500	0	200	200
1978	350	300	650	8,000	500	8,500	0	200	200
1979	1,300	650	1,950	7,000	750	7,750	0	100	100
1980	150	200	350	800	600	1,400	0	200	200
1981	150	315	465	2,000	808	2,808	0	109	109
1982	400	224	624	5,000	755	5,755	0	109	109
1983	300	312	612	2,550	732	3,282	0	16	16
1984	100	475	575	2,600	289	2,889	0	20	20
1985	175	250	425	1,361	100	1,461	50	100	150
1986	102	165	267	1,914	307	2,221	0	9	9
1987	125	367	492	1,158	383	1,541	0	49	49
1988	43	249	292	1,604	322	1,926	0	192	192
1989	234	272	506	1,851	319	2,170	0	227	227
1990	202	555	757	2,314	392	2,706	0	75	75
1991	509	388	897	2,111	303	2,414	0	227	227
1992	148	103	251	2,592	582	3,174	0	213	213
1993	152	171	323	2,361	329	2,690	0	37	37
1994	289	197	486	1,745	261	2,006	8	69	77
1995	580	1,044	1,624	1,745	682	2,427	83	527	610
1996	448	650	1,098	1,204	157	1,361	56	9	65
1997	232	298	530	484	36	520	5	0	5
1998	171	175	346	567	18	585	72	40	112
1999	238	174	412	554	0	554	0	28	28
2000	65	77	142	745	0	745	51	1	52
2001	120	157	277	1,173	4	1,177	5	94	99
2002	120	197	317	2,194	61	2,255	6	283	289
2003	90	138	228	2,734	61	2,795	0	192	192
2004	139	46	185	1,875	247	2,122	0	127	127
2005		56	56		13	13		51	51
Averages									
76-05	256	290	538	2,560	337	2,812	12	120	131
96-05	220	274	474	1,328	116	1,323	28	123	148
2006		17	17	1,321	7	1,328	0	0	0

Appendix E. 7. Annual Klukshu River weir counts of Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon, 1976 to 2006. The escapement count equals the weir count minus the aboriginal fishery catch above the weir and brood stock taken.

The escapement count equals the weir count minus the aboriginal fishery catch above the weir and brood stock taken.

Year	Chinook ^a		Sockeye				Coho ^b	
	Count	Escape. ^c	Early ^d	Late	Total	Escape.	Count	Escape. ^c
1976	1,278	1,153	181	11,510	11,691	7,941	1,572	
1977	3,144	2,894	8,931	17,860	26,791	15,441	2,758	
1978	2,976	2,676	2,508	24,359	26,867	19,017	30	
1979	4,404	2,454	977	11,334	12,311	7,051	175	
1980	2,637	2,487	1,008	10,742	11,750	10,850	704	
1981	2,113	1,963	997	19,351	20,348	18,448	1,170	
1982	2,369	1,969	7,758	25,941	33,699	28,899	189	
1983	2,537	2,237	6,047	14,445	20,492	18,017	303	
1984	1,672	1,572	2,769	9,958	12,727	10,227	1,402	
1985	1,458	1,283	539	18,081	18,620	17,259	350	
1986	2,709	2,607	416	24,434	24,850	22,936	71	
1987	2,616	2,491	3,269	7,235	10,504	9,346	202	
1988	2,037	1,994	585	8,756	9,341	7,737	2,774	
1989	2,456	2,289	3,400	20,142	23,542	21,636	2,219	
1990	1,915	1,742	1,316	24,679	25,995	24,607	315	
1991	2,489	2,248	1,924	17,053	18,977	17,645	8,540	8,478
1992	1,367	1,242	11,339	8,428	19,767	18,269	1,145	1,145
1993	3,302	3,220	5,369	11,371	16,740	14,921	788	788
1994	3,727	3,628	3,247	11,791	15,038	13,892	1,232	1,232
1995	5,678	5,394	2,289	18,407	20,696	19,817	3,614	3,564
1996	3,599	3,382	1,502	6,818	8,320	7,891	3,465	3,465
1997	2,989	2,829	6,565	4,931	11,496	11,303	307	302
1998	1,364	1,347	597	12,994	13,591	13,580	1,961	1,961
1999	2,193	2,168	371	5,010	5,381	5,101	2,531	2,531
2000	1,365	1,321	237	5,314	5,551	5,422	4,832	4,791
2001	1,825	1,738	908	9,382	10,290	9,329	748	746
2002	2,240	2,134	11,904	13,807	25,711	23,587	9,921	9,921
2003	1,737	1,661	3,084	31,278	34,362	32,120	3,689	3,689
2004	2,525	2,445	3,464	11,884	15,348	13,721	750	750
2005	1,070	963	994	2,379	3,373	3,167	683	663
Averages								
76-05	2,460	2,251	3,150	13,989	17,139	14,973	1,948	
96-05	2,091	1,999	2,963	10,380	13,342	12,522	2,889	2,882
2006	568	566	247	13,208	13,455	12,890	420	420

^a Counts include jack chinook salmon.

^b Weir was removed prior to the end of the coho run.

^c The chinook and sockeye escapements into Klukshu Lake are calculated from the weir count minus fish harvested above the weir site minus brood stock taken. The remainder of the food fishery harvest occurred below the weir, at Village Creek, and Blanchard and Takhanne Rivers.

^d Includes sockeye counts up to and including August 15.

Appendix E. 8. Alek River sockeye salmon escapement 2000 to 2004. Estimates are based on a mark-recapture study which was discontinued in 2005.

Estimates are based on a mark-recapture study which was discontinued in 2005.

Year	Inriver Run Estimate	Confidence Interval		Canadian Catch	Spawning Escape.	U.S. Catch	Total Run	Percent Klukshu
		Lower	Upper					
2000	37,887	23,410	52,365	745	37,142	9,668	47,555	14.7%
2001	31,164	23,143	39,185	1,177	29,987	14,067	45,231	33.0%
2002	95,427	55,893	134,961	2,255	93,172	17,150	112,577	26.9%
2003	103,507	74,350	132,664	2,795	100,712	39,874	143,381	33.2%
2004	83,703	39,566	127,841	2,122	81,581	18,152	101,855	18.3%
Averages								
00-04	70,338			1,819	68,519	19,782	90,120	25.2%

Appendix E. 9. Alek River sockeye counts from U.S. and Canadian aerial surveys and from the electronic counter at Village Creek, 1985-2006.

Year	U.S. Aerial Surveys ^a				Canada Aerial Surveys ^b		Village Creek Counter
	Basin Creek	Cabin Creek	Muddy Creek	Tanis River	Tatshenshini River	Neskataheen Lake	
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 ^c
1989	320			680	1,689	1,700	9,569
1990	275	300		3,500			5,313 ^c
1991				800			86 ^c
1992	1,000	10		50			7,447 ^c
1993	4,800			900			2,104 ^c
1994	250			600	366		3,921 ^c
1995	2,700			350			4,042
1996	325			650			1,583
1997	600			350			2,267
1998				130			826
1999	30			800			NA ^d
2000	25			180			1,860
2001				700			1,897 ^c
2002	No surveys flown						2,765
2003	No surveys flown						2,778 ^c
2004	No surveys flown						1,968 ^c
2005	No surveys flown						1,408
Averages							
85-05	991	177	300	996	756	969	2,823
96-05	655			470	366		2,301
2006	No surveys flown						979

^a Surveys not made every year at each tributary.

^b Includes several streams from Lo-Fog to Goat Creek.

^c Incomplete count due to machine malfunction.

^d No counts due to malfunction of the counter.

Appendix E. 10. Aerial survey index counts of Alsek River Chinook salmon escapements, 1984 to 2006.

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	^a	158	34
1990	^a	325	32
1991	121	86	63
1992	86	77	16
1993	326	351	50
1994	349	342	67
1995	338	260	
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			
Averages			
84-05	272	203	46
96-05	206	161	32
2006	98	28	9

^a Not surveyed due to poor visibility. 89,90 Blanchard

^b Late survey date which missed the peak of spawning goat 95

Appendix E. 11. Alesek River run of large (≥ 660 mef) Chinook salmon, 1997-2004. Estimates are based on a mark-recapture study and include the percent of chinook salmon.

Estimates are based on a mark-recapture study and include the percent of chinook salmon spawning in the Klukshu River; the program was discontinued in 2005.

Year	Inriver Run		U.S. Catch			Total Inriver Run	Canadian Catch		
	Past	Confidence Interval		Dry Bay			AFF	Sport	Escape.
	Dry Bay	Lower	Upper	Comm.	Subsist.				
1997	15,250	9,081	21,418	568	38	15,856	232	298	14,720
1998	4,967	3,027	9,765	550	63	5,580	171	175	4,621
1999	11,969	8,243	22,035	482	44	12,495	238	174	11,557
2000	8,432	6,805	14,308	677	73	9,182	65	77	8,290
2001	11,246	9,146	14,303	541	19	11,806	120	157	10,969
2002	8,807	8,345	10,790	700	60	9,567	120	197	8,490
2003	5,105	4,302	6,310	937	24	6,066	90	138	4,877
2004	7,565			239	31	7,835	0	56	7,509
Averages									
97-04	9,168			587	44	9,798	130	159	8,879

Klukshu weir count of large chinook salmon as a percent of the Alesek escapement of large chinook salmon

	Weir Count		Percent Klukshu
	All	Large	
1997	2,989	2,864	19.5%
1998	1,364	1,184	25.6%
1999	2,193	1,663	14.4%
2000	1,365	1,218	14.7%
2001	1,825	1,538	14.0%
2002	2,240	2,067	24.3%
2003	1,737	1,313	26.9%
2004	1,070	2,376	31.6%
Averages			
97-04	1,848	1,778	21.4%

Appendix E. 12. Aerial survey counts of coho salmon from U.S. lower Alsek River tributaries, 1985-2000

Year	Combined U.S.Tributary Counts
1985	450
1986	1,100
1987	100
1988	1,900
1989	1,990
1990	1,600
1991	500 ^a
1992	1,010 ^a
1993	800 ^a
1994	975 ^a
1995	1,050
1996	1,550
1997	No surveys due to poor weather conditions
1998	500
1999	No surveys due to poor weather conditions
2000	620
Averages	
85-00	1,010

^a Few systems surveyed

Appendix F. 1. Tahltan Lake egg collection, fry plants, and survivals, 1989-2006. Numbers for eggs and fry are millions.

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

Broodyear	Egg Take		Designated Tahltan	Fry Planted	Percent Fertilized	Survival		Thermal Mark Pattern
	Target	Collect ^a				Fertilized Egg-Fry	Green Egg-Fry	
1989a	3.000	2.955	2.955	1.042	0.704	0.501	0.353	1:1.4
1990	5.000	4.511	4.511	3.585	0.824	0.964	0.795	1:1.3
1991	5.000	4.246	1.514	1.415	0.949	0.984	0.935	1:1.4
1992	5.400	4.901	2.154	1.947	0.919	0.983	0.904	1:1.5+2.3
1993	6.000	6.140	0.969	0.904	0.946	0.986	0.933	1:1.6+2.5N
1994	6.000	4.183	1.418	1.143	0.929	0.868	0.806	1:1.6
1995	6.000	6.891	3.008	2.296	0.906	0.843	0.763	1:1.7
1996	6.000	6.402	3.169	2.313	0.923	0.791	0.730	1:1.6
1997	6.000	3.221	2.700	1.900	0.812	0.867	0.704	2:1.6
1998	6.000	4.022	1.998	1.671	0.911	0.918	0.836	1:1.7
1999	6.000	3.505	2.773	2.228	0.901	0.892	0.803	2:1.6
2000	6.000	2.388	2.388	1.873	0.920	0.853	0.784	1:1.7
2001	6.000	3.306	3.306	2.533	0.920	0.924	0.766	2:1.6
2002	6.000	4.050	2.780	2.623	0.926	1.019	0.944	1:1.7
2003	6.000	5.391	2.661	2.226	0.899	0.931	0.837	1:1.6 & 1:1.5+2.4
2004	6.000	5.701	1.966	1.266	0.803	0.802	0.644	1:1.6+2.6
2005	6.000	4.552	1.809	1.280	0.800	0.884	0.708	1:1.4+2.2
Averages								
89-05	5.671	4.492	2.475	1.897	0.877	0.883	0.779	
96-05	6.000	4.254	2.555	1.991	0.872	0.888	0.776	
2006	6.000	4.360	2.954	2.466	0.910	0.917	0.835	1:1.3n,2.2

Appendix F. 2. Tuya Lake fry plants and survivals, 1991-2006.

Brood Year	Egg Take		Fry Planted	Percent Fertilized	Survival		Thermal Mark Pattern
	Designated Tuya				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		2.614	0.932	0.868	0.809	1:1.4
1997	0.521		0.433	0.911	0.912	0.831	2:1.4
1998	2.024		1.603	0.917	0.864	0.792	1:1.4
1999	1.053		0.867	0.960	0.858	0.823	2:1.4
2000 a	0.000		0.000				
2001 a	0.000		0.000				
2002	1.271		1.124	0.904	0.978	0.884	1:1.7+2.3
2003	2.730		2.445	0.927	0.966	0.896	1:1.4
2004	3.734		3.201	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
Averages							
91-05	2.251		1.793	0.910	0.880	0.801	
96-05	1.702		1.421	0.921	0.908	0.836	
2006	1.410		1.201	0.920	0.926	0.852	1:1.3,2.3

Appendix F. 3. Tatsamenie Lake egg collection, fry plants, and survivals, 1989-2006.

Brood Year	Egg Take			Fry Planted	Percent Fert.	Egg to Fry Surv.		Thermal Mark Pattern	Last Date Release
	Target	Collect ^a	Ship			Fert.	Green		
1990	2.500	0.985	0.985	0.673	0.775	0.882	0.683	1:1.3	22-Jun
1991	1.500	1.360	1.360	1.232	0.927	0.977	0.906	2:1.4	26-Jun
1992	1.750	1.486	1.486	0.909	0.858	0.713	0.612	1:1.5	14-Jul
1993	2.500	1.144	1.144	0.521	0.619	0.735	0.455	2:1.5	14-Jul
1994	2.500	1.229	1.229	0.898	0.801	0.912	0.731	1:1.5	21-Jul
1995	2.500	2.407	2.407	1.724	0.843	0.850	0.716	1:1.5	25-Jun
1996	5.000	4.934	4.934	3.945	0.849	0.942	0.800	1:1.5&1:1.5,2.3	27-Jun
1997	5.000	4.651	4.651	3.597	0.910	0.850	0.773	2:1&2:1.5,2.3	9-Jul
1998	2.500	2.414	2.414	1.769	0.897	0.817	0.733	1:1.4+2.5&1:1.4+2.3	30-Jun
1999	2.500	0.461	0.461	0.350	0.922	0.824	0.759	2:1.5	4-Jul
2000	3.000	2.816	2.572	2.320	0.943	0.956	0.902	1.1.5+2.3&1.1.5	26-Jun
2001	4.800	4.364	3.499	2.233	0.900	0.709	0.638	2:1.5&2:1.5,2.3	25-Jun
2002	3.000	2.498	2.302	1.353	0.823	0.714	0.588	1:1.4&1:1.4+2.3	27-May
2003	5.000	2.642	2.452	2.141	0.919	0.950	0.873	1.1.5+2.3&1.1.5	27-May
2004	5.000	0.750	0.750	0.628	0.933	0.898	0.837	1:1.4+2.5n&1:1.4+2.3,3.3	20-May
2005	5.000	1.811	1.811	1.471	0.936	0.868	0.813	1:1.4+2.3&1:1.4+2.5	8-Jun
Averages									
90-05	3.378	2.247	2.154	1.610	0.866	0.850	0.739		23-Jun
96-05	4.080	2.734	2.585	1.981	0.903	0.853	0.772		17-Jun
2006	5.000	4.810	4.810	3.705	0.92	0.837	0.770		13-Jun

Multiple Release Treatments

Brood Year	Treatment 1				Treatment 2			
	Mark	Treatment	Released		Mark	Treatment	Released	
			Number	Date			Number	Date
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 ear.	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
Averages								
96-05			1.279				0.721	
2006	1:1.2,2.1,3.2	unfed ear. south	1.808	7-Jun	1:1.2,2.2,3.3	unfed early north		13-Jun,
2006					1:1.2,2.2,3.1	unfed early north	1.897	7-Jun

^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.