PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION
JOINT TRANSBOUNDARY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

FINAL ESTIMATES OF TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER SALMON PRODUCTION, HARVEST AND ESCAPEMENTAND A REVIEW OF JOINT ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES IN 2007

TCTR 11-1

By
The Transboundary Technical Committee

For
The Pacific Salmon Commission

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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-Obital-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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Postseason estimates of harvests and escapements of Pacific salmon returning to the transboundary Stikine, Taku, and Alsek Rivers for 2007 are presented and compared with historical patterns. Average, unless stated differently, refers to the 1997-2006 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. Final results from transboundary river sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* enhancement projects are also reviewed.

Stikine River

The 2007 Stikine River sockeye salmon run was estimated to be 197,000 fish, Approximately 148,000 fish were harvested in various fisheries including test fisheries and an estimated 49,000 fish escaped to spawn, including 7,000 fish that migrated to the Tuya River block that were not harvested. The run and harvest were above the averages. The Tahltan Lake sockeye escapement of 21,000 fish was within 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 87,000 fish. The Canadian inriver commercial and aboriginal fishery catches were 58,000 and 2,000 fish, respectively. The inriver test fishery harvested 1,000 sockeye salmon and there was no marine test fishery in 2007. Weekly inseason run projections from the Stikine Management Model (SMM) ranged from 204,000 to 278,000 sockeye salmon; the final inseason model prediction was 225,000 fish, with a total allowable catch (TAC) of 163,000 fish. Based on the postseason run size estimates and TAC calculations of 62,000 Stikine River fish for each country, Canada harvested 90% and the U.S. harvested 129% of their respective TACs. Broodstock collection and otolith sampling removed 2,800 and 200 sockeye salmon, respectively, from the escapement to Tahltan Lake leaving a spawning escapement of 18,000 fish. The estimated spawning escapement of 21,000 mainstem Stikine River sockeye salmon was within the goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish for this stock group.

The 2007 Stikine River Chinook salmon (non-jack salmon) run was estimated at 39,000 fish, of which approximately 24,000 fish were harvested in various fisheries. An estimated 15,000 Stikine River fish escaped to spawn, which was below the escapement goal of 21,000 large Chinook salmon. The run and harvest were below the averages. The Little Tahltan River Chinook salmon escapement of 560 fish was below the 2005 escapement goal of 4,000 fish and was the lowest on record. The estimated U.S. commercial catch of Stikine River Chinook salmon in Districts 106 and 108 gillnet, troll, subsistence, and sport fisheries was 15,000 fish. The Canadian commercial, aboriginal, and sport fishery catches were 10,000, 400, and 0 fish, respectively. There were no inriver or marine test fisheries for Chinook salmon in 2007. Managers used both the m-r and model estimates to generate inseason estimates after week 22. The inseason run projections were persistent throughout the course of the fishery in predicting a total run size larger than the preseason forecast of 37,000 fish. Weekly inseason run projections from the model ranged from 42,000 to 50,000 Chinook salmon. The final inseason model

prediction was 39,000 fish with a TAC of 21,000 fish. The U.S. harvested approximately 132% of their TAC while Canada harvested 99% of their TAC.

The 2007 run size of Stikine River coho salmon cannot be quantified. The U.S. marine harvest of Stikine River coho salmon is also unknown since there is no stock identification program for this species. Mixed stock coho salmon harvest in Districts 106 and 108 were 81,000 and 20,000 fish, respectively. Alaskan hatchery fish comprised approximately 42% of the coho salmon harvest from the two districts. The Canadian inriver coho salmon catch of 50 fish was below average. The aerial survey count of 1,500 fish from six index sites combined was below average.

Taku River

The 2007 Taku River sockeye salmon run was estimated to be 170,000 fish, including an catch of 82,000 fish and an above-border spawning escapement of 88,000 sockeye salmon. The run size was below average but the escapement was above the goal range of 71,000 to 80,000 fish. The U.S. harvested an estimated 65,000 Taku River sockeye salmon in the District 111 commercial fishery and 600 sockeye salmon in the inriver personal use fishery; both were below average. Canadian inriver commercial and aboriginal fishery harvests included 17,000 and 200 sockeye salmon, respectively; both below average. The U.S. harvested an estimated 69% of the total TAC and Canada harvested an estimated 18% of the TAC.

The harvest of large Chinook salmon in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River was 900 fish, which is below average. The harvest in the stock assessment fishery (weeks 18-24) was 1,400 fish. Preseason and then inseason estimates of Chinook salmon abundance did not allow for a directed Chinook salmon fishery this season. The Canadian aboriginal fishery in the Taku River harvested 200 large Chinook salmon which is average. District 111 mixed stock gillnet fishery harvest of 1,200 large Chinook salmon, and was below average. Approximately 19% of the harvest was estimated to be of Alaska hatchery origin. The above border spawning escapement estimated from the mark-recapture program is 18,000 fish.

The estimated above border run of Taku River coho salmon in 2007 is 82,000 fish, which is below average. The Canadian inriver commercial and test fishery harvest included 8,000 coho salmon, which is above average. After upriver Canadian harvest and test fishery catches are subtracted from the inriver run, the above-border-spawning escapement is estimated at 74,000 coho salmon, which exceeds the minimum escapement goal of 38,000 fish. The U.S. harvest of 51,000 coho salmon in the District 111 mixed stock fishery was also below average. Alaskan hatcheries contributed an estimated 2% of the District 111 harvest.

The harvest of 100,000 pink salmon in District 111 was below the odd-year average. No pink salmon were reported retained in the Canadian commercial inriver fishery in 2007. Although spawning escapement is not know the Canyon Island fish wheel catch of 12,000 fish was below average.

The catch of chum salmon in the District 111 fishery was 582,000 summer run fish and 8,000 fall run fish; both were above average. There was non-retention of chum salmon in the Canadian inriver fishery and there was no reported catch in 2007. Although spawning escapement is not known the Canyon Island fish wheel catch of 500 chum salmon was above average.

Alsek River

The Alsek River sockeye salmon harvest of 20,000 fish in the U.S. commercial fishery was above average. The Canadian inriver sockeye salmon harvest was not available. The Klukshu River weir count of 9,000 sockeye salmon was below average but within the goal range of 7,500 to 15,000 fish. The count of 3,000 early run sockeye salmon (count through August 15) was average. The late run count of 6,000 fish was below average.

The Chinook salmon run to the Alsek River appeared to be below average. The U.S. Dry Bay catch of 400 large Chinook salmon was below average. The Canadian recreational fishery catch of 40 fish is below average and the aboriginal fishery catch was not available. The 700 Chinook salmon counted through the Klukshu River weir was also below average and 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 salmon run with historical runs. The U.S. Dry Bay catch of 100 coho salmon was below average, to date, no catches have been recorded for the Canadian inriver aboriginal 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 300 coho salmon is below average.

Enhancement

Eggs and milt were collected from the 2007 sockeye salmon escapements at Tahltan, Tatsamenie and Little Trapper lakes. A total of 4 million eggs were collected at Tahltan Lake, 3.7 million at Tatsamenie Lake and 0.95 million at Trapper Lake. (0.1 million of the Trapper eggs were planted in Tunjony Creek).

Outplants of 2006 brood-year sockeye salmon fry in May and June 2007 included, 1.5 million fry into Tahltan Lake, 1.5 million fry into Tuya Lake, 2.1 million fry into Tatsamenie Lake and 0.9 million fry into Trapper Lake. Green-egg to planted-fry survivals were 70%, 83%, 58% and 81% for the Tahltan, Tuya, Tatsamenie and Trapper outplants, respectively. Survival to emergence was about average.

The egg incubation and thermal-marking program was continued at Snettisham Hatchery in 2007. Snettisham hatchery is operated by DIPAC (Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.), a private aquaculture organization in Juneau. A co-operative agreement between ADFG and DIPAC provides for Snettisham hatchery to serve the needs of the joint TBR enhancement projects.

Adult sockeye salmon otoliths were processed inseason by the ADFG otolith lab to estimate the weekly contribution of fish from US/Canada TBR fry planting programs to the District 106, 108, and 111 gillnet fisheries and to Canadian commercial fisheries in the Stikine and Taku Rivers. Final contribution estimates of planted fish to Alaskan harvest were 59,000 planted Stikine River fish to District 106 and 108, and 3,700 planted Taku River fish to District 111. Final estimates of contributions to Canadian fisheries included 30,000 planted fish to Stikine River fisheries and 1,600 planted fish to the Taku River fisheries.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents final estimates of the 2007 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 total allowable catch TAC estimates for the various species and rivers. The results of this meeting are summarized in: Pacific Salmon Commission Transboundary Technical Committee, *Salmon Management and Enhancement Plans for the Stikine, Taku and Alsek Rivers, 2007. TCTR (07)-3.*

Run reconstruction analyses are conducted on the sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* and Chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha* runs to the three rivers and on coho salmon *O. kisutch* runs to the Taku 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 stocks, District 111 for Taku River stocks and Sub-district 182-30 & 31 for Alsek River stocks.

STIKINE RIVER

Stikine River salmon are harvested by U.S. commercial 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 recreational 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.

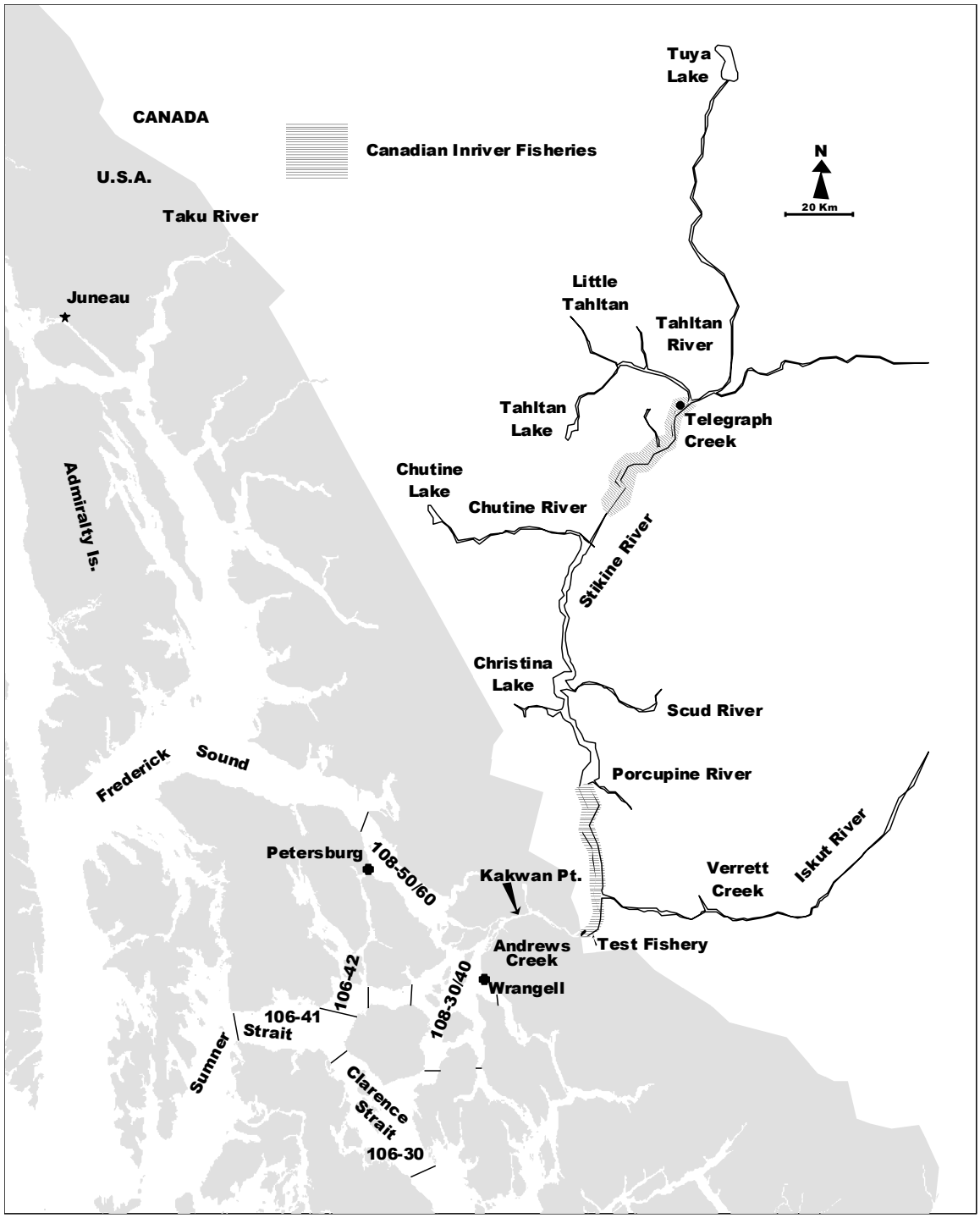

Figure 1. The Stikine River and principal U.S. and Canadian fishing areas.

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 Pacific Salmon Treaty 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 for Stikine River Chinook salmon stocks; an agreement on a US subsistence fishery on Chinook and coho salmon stocks within the US section of the Stikine River; and, an agreement to ensure the U.S. pass 1,000 additional coho salmon to the Canadian fishery. Details of the February 2005 agreement including harvest sharing provisions have been incorporated into the Transboundary Annex (Annex IV) of the Pacific Salmon Treaty and can be found at: http://www.psc.org/pubs/treaty.pdf.

As in most previous years, the Transboundary Technical Committee (TTC) met prior to the season to update joint management and enhancement plans, develop run forecasts and determine new parameters for input into the inseason Chinook and sockeye salmon run projection models. The nascent Chinook salmon model, the Stikine Chinook Management Model (SCMM), served as the principal management tool governing weekly fishing regimes for the new directed Stikine River Chinook salmon. The SCMM was complemented inseason with a concurrent mark-capture study. The sockeye salmon model is referred to as the Stikine Management Model (SMM).

Chinook Salmon

The SCMM model is based on the linear regression (correlation) between weekly cumulative catch per unit effort (CPUE) of large Chinook salmon at the tagging site and total run size based on mark-recapture studies conducted in 1996-2006. Most of the CPUE and run size data sets are significantly correlated. 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 24. In order to honor Annex IV, Chapter1, 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 and 2006 inriver commercial fisheries and the 2000-03 inriver test fisheries. The U.S. guidelines were derived from historical run timing in District 108 (1969-73, 2005-2006) and historical CPUE from the Kakwan Point tagging site, delayed one week (1996-04) and the 2001-2003 average CPUE from the Canadian Chinook salmon test fishery delayed one week.

The preseason Chinook salmon forecast was used during weeks 19-20. After week 21, inseason forecasts of total run size and TAC, were used to assist in determining weekly fishing plans (Table 1). After week 24, 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 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 salmon run size based on a model (SCMM) and mark-recapture estimates, weekly TAC, and weekly catch estimates from the District 108 gillnet, sport, subsistence, and troll fisheries and the Canadian gillnet and sport fisheries, 2007.

Stat	Start	Total Run		TAC		Estimated Harvest	
Week	Date	Estimate	Method	Total	Weekly	Weekly	Cumulative
Canada Estimates							
18	29-Apr	37,500	pre season	9,200			
19	6-May	37,500	pre season	9,200	185	79	79
20	13-May	37,500	pre season	9,200	469	567	646
21	20-May	37,500	pre season	9,200	402	521	1,167
22	27-May	48,000	model	12,400	1,291	784	1,951
23	3-Jun	44,000	model	11,300	1,235	198	2,149
24	10-Jun	44,000	model	11,300	1,747	1,072	3,221
25	17-Jun	50,000	avg m-r/mod	13,100	3,127	2,299	5,520
26	24-Jun	50,000	avg m-r/mod	13,100	2,860	2,630	8,150
27	1-Jul	45,000	avg m-r/mod	11,300	910	1,389	9,539
28	8-Jul	42,000	avg m-r/mod	10,400	748	385	9,924
29	15-Jul	44,000	avg m-r/mod	11,000	329	413	10,337
30	22-Jul	44,000	avg m-r/mod			170	10,507
31	29-Jul	44,000	avg m-r/mod			62	10,569
32	5-Aug	44,000	avg m-r/mod			12	10,581
Postseason Final		38,824	m-r (strat.)	10,424			10,581
U.S. Estimates							
18	29-Apr	37,355	pre season	6,100	112	170	170
19	6-May	37,355	pre season	6,100	322	750	920
20	13-May	37,355	pre season	6,100	445	930	1,850
21	20-May	37,355	model	6,100	730	1,650	3,500
22	27-May	48,000	model	13,275	2,091	1,900	5,400
23	3-Jun	44,000	model	10,650	1,810	2,150	7,550
24	10-Jun	44,000	avg m-r/mod	10,650	1,842	4,910	12,460
25	17-Jun	49,885	avg m-r/mod	14,500	1,646	1,250	13,710
26	24-Jun	50,000	avg m-r/mod	14,575	857	900	14,610
27	1-Jul	45,000	avg m-r/mod	11,325	452	510	15,120
28	8-Jul	42,000	avg m-r/mod	9,250	147	120	15,240
29	15-Jul	44,000	avg m-r/mod	10,650	81	120	15,360
Postseason Final		38,824		10,424			13,755

The preseason forecast for the terminal Stikine River large Chinook salmon run was approximately 37,500 fish (Table 1), which indicated a run size characterized as below average. Joint Canadian and U.S. inseason predictions of terminal run size ranged from 42,000 to 50,000 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 on Wednesday or Thursday in the current week and were used to set the following week's fishery openings. Managers used the model estimates in weeks 22-23 and the average run size generated by the weekly mark-recapture and SCMM estimates after week 24 (10-16 June) to make weekly management plans. (note: In general, both U.S. and Canadian managers sensed that the inseason run

size estimates were affected by record high water levels.) All projections generated by the joint SCMM and the M-R study indicated a run size greater than the preseason expectation and the 2002-06 average. Based on M-R data from the inriver commercial fishery and stratified by weeks, the final postseason estimated terminal run size of Stikine Chinook salmon was 38,824 large Chinook salmon, below the final inseason estimate of 44,000 large Chinook salmon, and above preseason forecast of 37,500 large Chinook salmon (Table 1). The 2007 Little Tahltan escapement of 562 fish represents approximately 4% of the total inriver escapement of 14,559 fish, compared to the average of approximately 20%.

Sockeye Salmon

The SMM was updated to provide inseason projections of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run, including: the Tahltan stock (wild and planted combined); the planted Tuya stock; and the mainstem stocks. The model for 2007 was based on CPUE data from 1985 to 2006 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 27 for District 106 and for the inriver fisheries. As in 1999-2006, 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 2007 the inriver test fishery CPUE data was slated to be the primary source for generating inseason projections of sockeye salmon run size; however, the CPUE from the commercial fishery was used due to the extended fishery openings and resultant 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 area introduced in 1997 and fished through the 2000 season and again opened in 2004-2007. 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 2005-2007 two nets per license were allowed. It is estimated that the second net increased the catch and CPUE by approximately 25%.

In 2007, the preseason forecasts were used during statistical weeks 24 (June 10-June 16) through 26 (June 24-June 30). After week 26, inseason forecasts of run size and TAC, produced by the SMM and CPUE data in the lower river commercial fishery, were used to determine 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). 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 over-estimating the TAC

of Tahltan sockeye salmon. In 2007 the inriver commercial fishery CPUE was the primary forecast used. (The test fishery was not prosecuted until late July due to prolonged commercial fishery openings.)

Table 2. Weekly forecasts of run size and total allowable catch for Stikine River sockeye salmon as estimated inseason by the Stikine Management Model, 2007.

Stat.	Start	Forecast	TAC			Cumulative Catches	
Week	Date	Run Size	Total	U.S.	Canada	U.S.	Canada
Model runs generated by Canada							
25	17-Jun	233,600	188,000	94,000	94,000	24,396	378
26	24-Jun	233,600	188,000	94,000	94,000	61,427	12,514
27	1-Jul	260,978	201,130	100,565	100,565	77,364	29,042
28	8-Jul	260,978	201,130	100,565	100,565	88,534	32,938
29	15-Jul	239,698	179,970	89,985	89,985	94,265	41,321
30	22-Jul	216,835	156,688	78,344	78,344	97,410	48,665
31	29-Jul	203,080	142,378	71,189	71,189	98,971	56,319
32	5-Aug	227,780	166,576	83,288	83,288	99,644	59,041
33	12-Aug	224,679	163,522	81,761	81,761	100,149	59,214
Model runs generated by the U.S.							
24	10-Jun	233,600	172,805	86,402	86,402	854	1
25	17-Jun	233,600	172,805	86,402	86,402	20,566	379
26	24-Jun	233,600	172,805	86,402	86,402	47,554	3,692
27	1-Jul	233,600	172,805	86,402	86,402	65,934	18,422
28	8-Jul	277,717	216,689	108,345	108,345	85,350	32,621
29	15-Jul	239,698	179,793	89,896	89,896	92,240	32,963
30	22-Jul	213,367	153,027	76,513	76,513	96,720	43,859
31	29-Jul	204,821	143,913	71,956	71,956	104,440	48,561
32	5-Aug	213,038	151,979	75,989	75,989	100,429	58,660
33	12-Aug	224,729	163,293	81,647	81,647	100,389	61,226
Postseason estimate							
		196,785	134,599	67,299	67,299	86,653	60,013

[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 Tuya and planted Tahltan 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 salmon run was 233,600 fish (Table 2), which indicated a run size characterized as an average run. The forecast included approximately 60,900 natural Tahltan sockeye salmon, 79,800 planted Tahltan fish, 28,200 planted Tuya sockeye salmon, and 64,700 mainstem fish. Canadian inseason predictions of total run ranged from 203,080 to 260,978 sockeye salmon; U.S. forecasts

ranged from 204,821 to 277,717 (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. The SMM over predicted the run every week; the final inseason estimate was 28,000 (14%) fish over the final postseason estimate (Table 2,3).

U.S. Fisheries

The 2007 gillnet harvest in District 106 included 1,852 large Chinook, 92,481 sockeye, 80,573 coho, 383,355 pink and 297,998 chum salmon (Appendix A.1). Chinook and chum salmon harvests were above average, while the other salmon harvests were below average. The estimated contribution of Stikine River sockeye salmon to the District 106 sockeye salmon harvest was 37,856 fish or 41% of the harvest (Appendix A.2). An estimated 1,415 Chinook salmon in the District 106 harvest (76%) were of Alaska hatchery origin (Appendix A.1). An estimated 34,158 coho salmon in the District 106 harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin, (42%). The District 106 drift gillnet fishery was open for 49 days from June 10 through October 2 (Appendix A.1). This was above the average fishing time of 47 days. Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were open simultaneously each week throughout the season. Weekly fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 106 was below average for every week of the season with the exception of weeks 24 through 27. The greatest effort in vessels fishing, 78 boats, occurred in week 28. However, the greatest effort in boat days (304) occurred two weeks earlier in week 26 (Appendix A.1). The total season effort was 2,741 boat days (Appendix A.1).

The Sumner Strait fishery (Subdistricts 106-41 & 42) harvested an estimated 36,720 Stikine River sockeye salmon (Appendix A.4), 51% of the sockeye salmon harvest. The Clarence Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-30) harvested an estimated 1,136 Stikine River sockeye salmon (Appendix A.6), 6% of the sockeye salmon harvest.

In District 108, 14,627 large Chinook, 70,580 sockeye, 19,880 coho, and 39,872 pink and 177,547 chum salmon were harvested (Appendix A.7). Chinook, sockeye and chum salmon harvests were above average while coho and pink salmon harvests were below average. The District 108 fishery harvested an estimated 48,554 Stikine River sockeye salmon (Appendix A.8), 69% of the sockeye salmon harvest. The District 108 fishery started on May 7th and included five weeks of directed Chinook salmon fishing before the usual sockeye salmon opening occurred in week 24 (June 10). District 108 closed concurrently with District 106 on October 2nd. The 56 days the district was open is above the average of 50 days (Appendix A.7). Excluding the directed Chinook salmon fishery, the district was open for 51 days, which is above average (this average only includes the usual sockeye salmon fishery in the 2005 and 2006 season). An estimated 40% (7,992 fish) of the District 108 coho salmon harvest was of Alaskan hatchery origin (Appendix A.7). Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon contributed an estimated at 5,483 fish, 37% of the harvest. The weekly fishing effort in 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 25, 28, 37, and 38. The season effort of 2,625 boat- days, (weeks 24-40) was above the average of 1,545 boat-days. The District 108 test fishery did not take place in 2007 (Appendix A.9).

Table 3. Terminal run reconstruction for Stikine River sockeye salmon, 2007.

				Tahltan			Total	All	All
	Tahltan	Mainstem	Total	Tuya	Wild	Enhanced	Stikine	Enhanced	Wild
Escapement[a]	21,074	20,865	41,939	7,071	12,108	8,966	49,011	16,037	32,973
ESSR Catch[b]	0			0			0	0	0
Biological Samples	200		200	151	115	85	351	236	115
Broodstock	2,839		2,839		1,631	1,208	2,839	1,208	1,631
Natural Spawning	18,035	20,865	38,900		10,362	7,673	38,900	7,673	31,227
Excess[c]				6,920			6,920	6,920	
Canadian Harvest									
Aboriginal	1,406	691	2,097	91	888	518	2,188	609	1,579
Upper Commercial	600	273	873	39	386	214	912	253	659
Lower Commercial	36,167	9,855	46,022	10,891	17,901	18,266	56,913	29,157	27,756
Total	38,173	10,819	48,992	11,021	19,175	18,998	60,013	30,019	29,994
% Harvest	37.6%	67.2%	41.7%	37.9%					
Test Fishery Catch	290	734	1,024	84	174	116	1,108	200	908
Inriver Run	59,537	32,418	91,955	18,176	31,457	28,080	110,132	46,256	63,875
U.S. Harvest[a]									
106-41&42	29,196	342	29,538	7,182	10,998	18,198	36,720	25,380	11,340
106-30	563	142	705	430	255	308	1,135	738	397
108	33,439	4,716	38,155	10,398	10,572	22,867	48,553	33,265	15,288
Subsistence	132	72	205	40	66	67	245	107	138
Total	63,330	5,272	68,603	18,050	21,890	41,440	86,653	59,491	27,162
% Harvest	62.4%	32.8%	58.3%	62.1%					
Test Fishery Catch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Run	122,867	37,690	160,558	36,227	53,347	69,520	196,785	105,747	91,037
Escapement Goal	24,000	30,000	54,000	0					
Terminal Excess[d]				7,162					
Total TAC	98,577	6,956	105,534	29,065			134,599		
Total Harvest[e]	101,793	16,825	118,619	29,155			147,774	89,710	58,064
Canada TAC	49,289	3,478	52,767	14,533			67,299		
Actual Catch[fg]	38,173	10,819	48,992	11,021			60,013	30,019	29,994
% of total TAC	77.4%	311.1%	92.8%				89.2%		
U.S. TAC	49,289	3,478	52,767	14,533			67,299		
Actual Catch[fg]	63,330	5,272	68,603	18,050			86,653	59,491	27,162
% of total TAC	128.5%	151.6%	130.0%				128.8%		

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 passed through traditional fisheries in order to harvest the Tuya stock at the same rate as the Tahltan stock to ensure adequate spawning escapement for Tahltan fish.
e Includes traditional, ESSR, and test fishery 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.

The 2007 season was the fourth season a U.S. Federal subsistence sockeye salmon fishery was conducted on the Stikine River, and was the third season that U.S. Federal subsistence Chinook and coho salmon fisheries were conducted. 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 salmon fishery, June 21 to July 31 for the sockeye salmon fishery, and August 15 to October 1 for the coho salmon 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 salmon fishery when mesh up to 8 inches was allowed. A total of 50 permits was issued and the estimated harvests included 37 Chinook, 245 sockeye, and 23 coho salmon.

Harvests in Districts 106 and 108 consist of species of mixed stock origin; the contribution of Stikine River stocks is estimated for sockeye salmon in each district, and the Stikine River Chinook salmon contribution is estimated in District 108. The proportions of Stikine River sockeye salmon in the District 106 and 108 harvests were estimated inseason using both the historical proportions of each stock and the inseason proportions of thermally marked fish from fry plants to Tahltan and Tuya Lakes. The proportions of Stikine River Chinook salmon were estimated by subtracting the hatchery contributions deduced from port sampling efforts.

The third consecutive commercial directed Stikine River Chinook salmon drift gillnet fishery in recent years occurred in weeks 19 through 23 of the 2007 season. The preseason forecast was considerably smaller in comparison to the 2005 and 2006 seasons. The total run was predicted to be 37,000 adult Chinook salmon for 2007. The U.S. total allowable catch based on this forecast was approximately 6,100 fish (not including the base level catch). The fishery was limited to the waters in District 108 in order to target adult Stikine Chinook salmon. The 2007 directed Stikine Chinook salmon fishery openings reflected decisions made on several issues among commercial and sport groups by the Stikine King Salmon Workgroup previous to the 2006 season. In 2007, 104 gillnetters made landings of Chinook salmon over the course of the five-week fishery. A total of five days were fished within this time period.

The gillnet fleet harvested the bulk of the Stikine large Chinook salmon in District 108 with an estimated 9,099 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 3,273 Stikine large Chinook salmon during this time period. The troll fishery had three-day openings throughout most of District 108 from week 19 through 23. In weeks 24 through 26, the troll fishery switched to five-day openings as the gillnet openings became more liberal. The spring troll fishery was closed by regulation on June 30. The troll fishery accounted for 1,346 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 13,755 fish. The final postseason estimate of the total terminal run was 38,824 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 10,424 large Stikine Chinook salmon (not including the base level catch).

The District 108 directed Stikine Chinook salmon gillnet fishery began at 8:00 am on Monday, May 7 (week 19) for a 24-hour period. This short opening was influenced by a relatively small preseason forecast. The small forecast also led to the closure of the Stikine River flats in District 108. Small area closures were used to reduce conflicts between commercial and sport fishers and for steelhead conservation. Several of the 2007 season area closures were dependent on the weekly openings of the gillnet fishery, and the reduced, one-day openings that occurred each week of the directed Stikine Chinook salmon fishery resulted in few area closures. A minimum mesh size of 7 inches for gillnetters throughout the directed Stikine Chinook salmon fishery was instituted in 2006 and continued in 2007 for steelhead conservation. Thirty-seven gillnetters made landings in District 108 during the initial opening; additional boats fished but had no harvest. The majority of boats fished in Section 8-B, and this trend remained throughout the directed Chinook fishery. A unique dynamic of the fishery was the proximity to town; most fishers did not spend entire openings without returning to port. The gillnet catch rates in the initial opening were similar to the previous two years and suggested a strong run. The first inseason run estimate was not released until week 21; therefore the preseason forecast was used for the first three weeks of the directed Stikine Chinook salmon fishery. The estimated District 108 gillnet harvest for week 19 was 250 large Chinook salmon. The US weekly TAC guideline, based on historical run timing and the preseason forecast, was approximately 500 Stikine Chinook salmon. After including troll and sport fish harvests, and deducting the hatchery component, the total US harvest was slightly above the weekly guideline.

During weeks 20 (May 13 – May 19) and 21 (May 20 – May 26), District 108 was opened with the same area and time as in week 19. Gillnet effort increased steadily as the season progressed with 52 boats making landings in week 20 and 76 boats in week 21. The effort in both week 20 and 21 was similar to that seen in the respective weeks of the 2005 season. The cumulative harvest of large Stikine Chinook salmon by the U.S. fisheries was estimated at 3,500 fish by the end of week 21. Although weekly allowable catches had been exceeded during these openings, the run appeared strong based on both the commercial marine catches and the inriver tagging rates. In the middle of week 21, the first inseason forecast indicated a terminal run size up to 48,000 fish. The U.S. TAC increased to over 13,000 adult Stikine Chinook salmon, almost double the 7,000 fish TAC from the preseason forecast.

During weeks 22 (May 27– June 2) and 23 (June 3 – June 9), openings were again restricted to 24 hours with an area closure for the Stikine River flats. The week 22 opening began on Tuesday, May 29 instead of the traditional Monday opening due to the Memorial Day holiday. Although the terminal run and resulting TAC had jumped up substantially from the preseason forecast, the anticipated increase in effort combined with extrapolated catch rates from the previous two seasons (which had been tracking nearly identical to this season) resulted in conservative one-day openings. Gillnet effort during the directed Chinook salmon fishery peaked during in weeks 22 and 23 with 83 and 86 boats participating, respectively. The estimated US harvest of Stikine Chinook salmon in week 22 was 1,900 fish and in week 23 was 2,050 fish. The terminal run forecast dropped in week 22 to 44,000 fish. The total US Stikine Chinook salmon harvest was below the

weekly TAC guideline in week 22 and was nearly identical to the guideline in week 23. The estimated cumulative harvest by all U.S. fisheries was approximately 8,400 adult Stikine Chinook salmon by the end of week 23. The terminal run forecast remained at 44,000 fish in week 23. The corresponding U.S. TAC at this point was approximately 10,650 fish. Signs of a strong Stikine run remained evident in the gillnet fishery as weekly catch rates remained very similar to the 2005 and 2006 seasons. The week 23 opening was the last opening directed at Stikine Chinook salmon; the sockeye salmon management regime started in week 24.

The District 106 gillnet season began, and the District 108 season continued into sockeye salmon management, at 12:00 noon on Sunday, June 10 (week 24) for a two-day period. In District 108, the Stikine River flats remained closed in part due to high Stikine water levels and the possibility that fish could potentially be pushed back out of the river. However, there was no sign of a higher than normal occurrence of dark or water-marked Chinook salmon during the weekly survey. The majority of gillnetters that fished in District 108 kept their Chinook salmon gear on because catch rates had been building in the previous weeks. The highest effort of the season in District 108 occurred in week 24 with 87 boats fishing (Appendices A.3 and A.5). High catch rates in week 24 resulted in the largest weekly harvest of Chinook salmon in District 108 for the season as was the case in the previous two seasons. The total US Stikine Chinook salmon harvest in week 24 was 4,300 fish and the weekly TAC guideline was 2,400 fish. The hatchery Chinook salmon contributed nearly one-quarter of the gillnet harvest. The terminal run forecast increased to just under 50,000 Stikine Chinook salmon resulting in a US TAC of 14,500 fish. The cumulative US harvest through week 24 was 12,700 Stikine Chinook salmon. The first sockeye salmon 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. This season was similar to last season in that the vast majority of boats in District 108 were targeting Chinook salmon so the sockeye salmon catch rates were not very informative. However, a larger than expected number of sockeye salmon were being caught in Chinook salmon gear (mesh size 7 inches or greater). The sockeye salmon catch rates in District 106 were high for the 13 boats that made landings from the district. Only one boat fished in Clarence Strait (106-30) for this initial sockeye salmon opening. The inseason otolith readings for sub-district 106-41 indicated that 34% of the catch was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan fish while 15% of the catch was comprised of marked Tuya fish. The District 108 readings indicated 46% thermally marked Tahltan fish and 12% thermally marked Tuya fish. The preseason SMM forecasted a total Stikine River TAC of 172,805 fish and a Tahltan TAC of 115,517 fish (Table 2). This would allow the U.S. fisheries to harvest a total of 86,402 Stikine River fish, including 57,758 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 salmon season.

During week 25 (June 17-June 23), there were 48 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 10 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 40 boats fishing in District 108 (Appendices A.3 and A.5). A substantial closure line was implemented in District 108 to move the fishing effort far off the mouth of the Stikine River due to concerns based on the Chinook salmon harvest sharing agreement. The gillnet harvest this week was estimated to be 1,000 Chinook

salmon. The Stikine Chinook salmon forecast increased slightly to 50,000 fish, the highest forecast of the season. The cumulative US Stikine Chinook salmon harvest through week 25 was 13,600 fish. Both districts were open for an initial three days, and due to high sockeye salmon catch rates, both districts were extended for an additional two days. Many boats that started with Chinook salmon gear in District 108 switched over to sockeye salmon gear early in the opening. The sockeye salmon catch rates in District 106 and 108 were both substantially above average.

During week 26 (June 24-June 30), there were 61 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 15 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 69 boats fishing in District 108 (Appendices A.3 and A.5). With substantial sockeye salmon catches last week indicating a strong Tahltan run, the District 108 closure was relaxed back to the Stikine flats. Both districts were opened for an initial four days and with continued above-average sockeye salmon catch rates, District 108 was re-opened for a 24-hour midweek. The inseason otolith readings for sub-district 106-41 for week 26 indicated that 28% of the catch was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan fish while 16% were thermally marked Tuya fish. The District 108 readings indicated 35% thermally marked Tahltan fish and 19% thermally marked Tuya fish. The estimated U.S. total Tahltan sockeye salmon harvest by the end of this week was approximately 36,000 fish.

During week 27 (July 1-July 7), District 106 and 108 were opened for an initial three days (Appendix A.7). There were 21 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 55 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 District 108 sockeye salmon catch rates continued to be above average but the District 106 catch rates were below average. The effort dropped off substantially toward the end of the opening due to poor weather, the 4th of July holiday, and slower catch rates in District 106. A 24-hour mid-week opening was announced in District 108 due to above average catch rates and low effort. The percentage of thermally marked Tahltan sockeye salmon in sub-district 106-41 dropped to 20% while the marked Tuya fish contributed 13%. In District 108, marked Tahltan fish contributed 31% while marked Tuya fish contributed 22%. The first inseason forecast came out towards the end of this week. The total Stikine sockeye salmon TAC increased to 216,689 fish with a total Tahltan TAC of 159,345 fish. This resulted in a US TAC of 79,672 Tahltan sockeye salmon. The estimated cumulative U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon in District 108 was 23,054 fish while an estimated 24,506 Tahltan fish were harvested in District 106 for a total U.S. Tahltan sockeye salmon harvest of 47,560 fish through week 27. The mainstem forecast dropped from a preseason total run prediction of 67,000 fish to 54,967 fish.

During week 28 (July 8-July 14), 78 boats fished in District 106 and 67 boats fished in District 108 (Appendices A.1 and A.7). Both districts were open for an initial three days of fishing time. Fishing ground surveys indicated that sockeye salmon CPUE for the three-day opening was below average in District 106 and near average in District 108. A shift in effort in District 108 occurred this week with several boats heading to the southern part of the district to target the Anita Bay chum salmon run. No extra time was announced this week due to decreased sockeye salmon catch rates. The inseason otolith

readings for week 28 indicated that the marked Tahltan fish contributed 13% of the District 106 catch and 39% of the District 108 catch. The marked Tuya fish contributed 3% and 18% in District 106 and 108 respectively. The current forecast from the SMM dropped slightly from the week before. The SMM run prediction decreased the Tahltan component to 171,762 fish, with a TAC of 146,679 fish. The estimated U.S. Tahltan harvest by the end of this week was 59,854 sockeye salmon with a U.S. TAC of 73,339 fish. The estimated U.S. harvest of mainstem sockeye salmon was 7,882 fish with a U.S. TAC of 4,662 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 salmon run being stronger than normal. Another complicating factor that had been chronic this season was sustained high water levels on the river. The inriver sockeye salmon fishery in both weeks 28 and 29 occurred during very high water levels.

During week 29 (July 15-July 21), there were 77 boats fishing in District 106 and 61 boats fishing in District 108 (Appendices A.1 and A.7). Both districts were open for an initial three days. The majority of fishers in District 108 switched to larger gear to target chum salmon and were fishing in the far southern reaches of the district. The sockeye salmon catch rates for the small amount of boats that were actually targeting sockeye salmon in District 108 were above average. Due to below-average sockeye salmon catch rates throughout the entirety of District 106 and 108 and the decreasing forecast, no extra time was warranted in either district. The U.S. catch of Tahltan sockeye salmon through week 29 was estimated at 65,022 fish with a U.S. TAC of 62,218 fish. The inseason otolith readings for week 29 indicated that marked Tahltan fish contributed to 2% of the District 106 catch and 19% of the District 108 catch. The SMM estimated a total U.S. mainstem catch of 9,961 sockeye salmon with a remaining U.S. TAC of 3,578 fish. The percent Tahltan/Tuya fish in the lower river commercial fishery remained high this week (92%). With little effort directed at sockeye salmon in District 108 and average catch rates for boats targeting sockeye salmon, a reduced opening was announced for the following week.

During week 30 (July 22-July 28), there were 60 boats fishing in District 106 and 63 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 salmon as well as concerns over the Stikine sockeye salmon harvest sharing agreement. Catch rates in both districts were below average on the whole. However, the sockeye salmon catch rates for those few boats that were targeting sockeye salmon in District 108 were again above average. Although the mainstem run did not appear strong, it was apparent that the SMM was overestimating the U.S. mainstem catch. No additional time was warranted in either district this week. The U.S. catch of Tahltan sockeye salmon was estimated at 66,378 fish with a U.S. TAC of 58,610 fish. The SMM estimated a total U.S. mainstem catch of 11,781 fish with a U.S. remaining TAC of 1,518 fish. Interestingly, the marked Tahltan proportion increased to 12% in District 106 this week while dropping to 15% in District 108. Again, with reduced effort for sockeye salmon and above average catch rates for those boats targeting sockeye salmon in District 108, a reduced opening was announced for the following week.

During week 31 (July 29-August 4), there were 32 boats fishing in District 106 and 60 boats fishing in District 108. Both districts were opened for an initial two days. Again, the reduced opening reflected concerns for McDonald Lake sockeye salmon and the Stikine harvest sharing agreement. A substantial closure in District 106 was implemented this week for McDonald Lake sockeye salmon conservation efforts. The majority of Sumner Strait in District 106 was closed for the entire opening. Sockeye salmon catch rates in both districts were below average, but similar to the previous week, the sockeye salmon 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 50% Tahltan/Tuya. The current SMM run estimated that the mainstem component was increasing but only slightly. Once again, no additional fishing time in either district was warranted. The SMM estimated a U.S. harvest of 70,536 Tahltan sockeye salmon with a U.S. TAC of 60,419 fish (Table 1). The mainstem harvest by the U.S. was estimated to be 14,000 sockeye salmon with a remaining U.S. TAC of 3,010 fish. The inseason otolith readings for week 31 indicated that marked Tahltan fish contributed to 11% of the District 108 catch. The following week would be the last opening under the sockeye salmon management regime.

During week 32 (August 5-August 11), there were 31 boats fishing in District 106 and 54 boats fishing in District 108. Both districts were opened for an initial two days. This would be the last week of McDonald Lake sockeye salmon conservation efforts. Catch rates were below average in both districts but those boats targeting sockeye salmon in District 108 had average catch rates. Pink salmon were beginning to flood both districts, and management decisions were shifting to pink salmon abundance. However, no initial time was warranted during this last week of sockeye salmon management. The final inseason SMM run, released in week 36, estimated a total U.S. catch of 100,389 Stikine sockeye salmon broken into 66,943 Tahltan fish, 18,685 Tuya fish, and 14,761 mainstem fish. The US TAC for each component was 59,238 Tahltan fish, 12,925 Tuya fish, and 9,484 mainstem fish.

During weeks 33 through 35, both Districts 106 and 108 were managed for pink salmon. Both districts were open four days a week during this period. Section D of District 106 was closed from week 32 through week 35. Good runs of pink salmon throughout this time period resulted in above-average gillnet openings. Pink salmon 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 2007 season, the fishing effort was substantially less than average in District 106, however, in District 108 the effort was generally well above average for this time period. The anticipated hatchery chum salmon runs in District 108 were the catalyst behind the increased effort in the district at this time. Pink salmon harvests were below average in both districts.

Coho salmon management typically commences in late August or early September in both the District 106 and 108 gillnet fisheries. During week 36 (September 2 – September 8) the management emphasis changed from pink to coho salmon. Prior to the change to

coho salmon management the District 106 fishery harvested 46,084 coho salmon, approximately 57% of the total District 106 coho salmon catch. The Alaska coho salmon hatchery contribution to the District 106 fishery was below average every week of the season with the exception of weeks 25, 26, and 38. Coho salmon catch rates mirrored the hatchery contribution in District 106 and were above average only during these same weeks. In District 108, a similar trend was seen later and coho salmon catch rates were above average only in weeks 27, 28, and 39. The Fall coho salmon run in both districts was generally below average. Both districts had three two-day openings in weeks 36 through 38, followed by a three-day opening in week 39, and finally two days in week 40. The 2007 gillnet season in both districts ended at noon on Tuesday, October 2nd.

Canadian Fisheries

Final catches from the combined Canadian commercial and aboriginal gillnet fisheries, and sport fishery in the Stikine River in 2007 included: 10,505 large Chinook, 60,013 sockeye, and 52 coho salmon. Chum and pink salmon were not retained. (Appendices A.12 – A.16). There was no harvest in the terminal fishery located at the mouth of the Tuya River (Table 3). Because of the recently established targeted Chinook salmon commercial fishery, the catches of large Chinook salmon were well above average and the third highest on record. Catches of jack Chinook salmon were also well above average. The sockeye salmon catch was slightly above average. The final estimate of the total contribution of sockeye salmon from the Canada/U.S. fry-planting program to the combined Canadian aboriginal and commercial fisheries was 30,019 fish, 50% of the catch (Table 3).

A sockeye salmon test fishery was conducted for stock assessment purposes in the lower Stikine River from 27 July to 24 August, 2007. The test fishery was located immediately upstream from the Canada/U.S. border. Test fishery catches totaled: 1,108 sockeye, 188 coho, 327 pink, 64 chum salmon, and 18 steelhead trout (all steelhead trout, chum and pink salmon were released) (Appendices A.17, A.18). The objectives of the sockeye salmon test fishery were similar to those in previous years: to provide inseason catch, stock ID and effort data for input into the SMM to estimate the inriver run size; and, to determine migratory timing and stock composition of the sockeye salmon run for use in the postseason estimations of the inriver sockeye salmon run. Unfortunately, no sockeye salmon test fishing was conducted during most of July due to the prolonged commercial fishery openings. Proxy test fishery catches and CPUE for July were calculated based on the performance of the commercial fishery and the historical co-relation between commercial and test CPUE, 1996-04. Funding to conduct a coho salmon test fishery was not granted in 2007.

Lower Stikine River Commercial Fishery

Canadian commercial fishers in the lower Stikine River harvested 10,131 large Chinook, 56,913 sockeye, and 50 coho salmon in 2007 (Appendix A.12). All pink and chum salmon and steelhead trout were released. The sockeye salmon catch above average. The catch of large Chinook salmon in the third year of the new, targeted fishery was third

highest on record. The catch of jack salmon was above average, while the catch of coho salmon was below average.

The stock composition of the lower river sockeye salmon catch (Table 3), was as follows: 18,266 planted Tahltan fish, which accounted for 32% of the sockeye salmon catch; 17,901 wild Tahltan fish accounting for 32% of the catch; 9,855 mainstem fish accounting for 17% of the catch; and 10,891 planted Tuya fish which accounted for 19% of the catch.

Stock compositions of the commercial catch taken in the targeted Chinook and coho salmon fisheries are not available. However, assuming that the Chinook salmon 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 was 562 large Chinook salmon, the catch of large Chinook salmon originating from 'other' stocks was 13,997 fish.

Weekly Chinook and sockeye salmon guideline harvests, based on SCMM and SMM forecasts of the total allowable catch (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 salmon seasons. For purposes of managing the lower river catch, 1,100 large Chinook salmon were allocated to the upper Stikine fisheries: 150, 50, and 900 large Chinook salmon in the sport, upper commercial and Aboriginal fishery, respectively. A total of 8,000 sockeye salmon was allocated to the upper Stikine commercial and aboriginal fishery. The remaining balance of the Chinook and sockeye salmon TAC was allocated to the lower Stikine commercial fishery. Particular attention was directed at weekly Chinook salmon guideline harvests and the inriver run and escapement projections of the various sockeye salmon stock groupings. Management through week 25 (June 17-June 23) was focused primarily on the harvest of large Chinook salmon. From week 26 through week 30, management emphasis switched to the Tahltan and Tuya Lake sockeye salmon stock after which time the sole focus was the management of mainstem sockeye salmon stocks through the end of the fishery week 32. A coho salmon management regime was not required in 2007 due to lack of commercial fishing effort on this species.

The Chinook salmon fishery commenced at noon May 06 (week 19) for a scheduled opening of two days. Fishers were limited to two nets with a maximum length of 135 meters. 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 162 large Chinook salmon. Water levels were extremely low in concert with an unusually abundant amount of ice flow. Fishing success was marginal with a total catch of 77 fish. The fishery was held at two days. Fishers faced major logistic challenges as a result of the extremely high snow pack that accumulated over the winter of 2007. A large amount of snow remained in the lower Stikine throughout May and early June. Some fishers sustained major property damage as a result of the snow loads and slides.

The fishery was posted for two days in week 20 (May 13-May 19) with a weekly target of 412 large Chinook salmon. Day one catches indicated that a one day extension was warranted in order to harvest the weekly quota. Day two and three catches improved beyond expectations. The fishery was held at three days with a catch of 593 fish, 181 fish over this week's quota. The cumulative catch per hour registered at the Kakwan tagging site, under good fishing conditions, was ~30% below the 97-06 average. The river level started to rise mid week. (In light of the extreme snow pack remaining throughout the drainage, major water flows were anticipated throughout the course of the fishery.)

The fishery was posted for two days in week 21 (May 20-May 26) with a weekly target of ~350 large Chinook salmon. The preseason run size estimate of 37,500 remained as the governing run size for this week even though latitude was given to the managers to generate an inseason run size before May 25 as agreed to in the preseason management plan. Both US and Canadian managers reasoned there was no compelling inseason information that warranted an inseason estimate before the agreed to date. The water level increased this week to above seasonal average. The catch of 525 large Chinook salmon was better than expected and ~170 fish over the weekly quota. The fishery was held at two days. The catches at Kakwan Point tagging site remained below average. The U.S. cumulative CPUE in District 8 gillnet fishery was below, while the Canadian commercial CPUE close to average. A model estimate of 48,000 was generated on Thursday of the current week and will governed week 22 opening.

The fishery was posted for two days in week 22 (may 27-June 2) with a weekly target of ~1,175 large Chinook salmon and a projected run size of 48,000 Chinook salmon. The water level continued to rise early in the week, but crested at mid-week. The fishing conditions, therefore, were characterized as fair to good. Day one catches were low which prompted an extension in order to meet the weekly target. After three days of fishing with only a third of the weekly quota harvested it was decided to extend another two days. The total fishing time of six days yielded a catch of 782 large Chinook salmon, 400 fish below the weekly quota. A new model estimate of 44,000 Chinook salmon was generated and will serve to govern week 23 fishery. Kakwan catches are well below average. The U.S. cumulative CPUE in the District 8 gillnet fishery continued to be below the 2005-06 average. The Canadian commercial CPUE followed suit and was ~20% below average.

The fishery was posted for three days in week 23 (June 3-June 9) with a weekly target of ~1,100 large Chinook salmon and a projected run size of 44,000 Chinook salmon. Day one catches indicated that an extension was warranted. A two day extension was granted. As the week progressed the water level rose dramatically and registered record seasonal flows (USGS water gauge 1976-07). The fishing conditions were very poor and the fishery was thus held at four days. There was little fishing activity conducted on day four. The total catch this week was 193 large Chinook salmon, well below the weekly quota of 1,100 fish.

The cumulative CPUE at the Kakwan Point tagging site was ~70% below average. The low exploitation rate at the tagging site and the Canadian commercial fishery was

assumed to be negatively affected by the high water levels and possible the paucity fish. (Tagging operations ceased from 07-10 June due to high water and the inherent associated dangers. DFO field staff was on flood alert). The US weekly and cumulative CPUE remained below average this week as did the Canadian CPUE. The run size estimate of 44,000 fish did not change this week and will be used to govern the week 24 fishery. There was a high level of uncertainly and discussion in assessing run size for this week due to flood conditions which rendered assessment difficult.

In week 24 (June 10-June 16) the fishery was postponed one day due to high river levels. On Monday noon the fishery was opened for an initial three-day period. The weekly TAC was ~1,600 fish with a projected run size of 44,000 Chinook salmon. Catches reported after day two indicated a fairly liberal extension was warranted, therefore, the fishery was extended three days. Further, the commercial fishing zone was extended upstream ~24km to the mouth of the Flood River. (note: none of the fleet fished the newly opened upper zone this week.) Water levels dropped throughout the week which normally results in an improved exploitation rate. Day four saw improved catches, but overall the CPUE was below the 2005-06 average. The final catch for six days of fishing was 1,035 large Chinook salmon, almost 600 fish below the weekly allocation. The District 108 catch and CPUE were well above average and increased from week 23, when the fishery CPUE peaked in 2005-06. This observation indicated that the run was at least one week late and would presumably enter the river one week later than normal. (The possibility of fish milling in District 108 as a result of the record spring flows was discussed with the US manager). Run timing and run size estimates reflected a late run timing commencing week 25. The cumulative Kakwan Point CPUE was ~70% below average; the Canadian commercial CPUE was ~ 40% below average. A new run size estimate of 50,000 fish, based on late run timing, was generated on Thursday of week 24. The new estimate was used to govern week 25 fishery.

The fishery was posted for three days in week 25 (June 17-June 23) with a weekly target of ~2,900 large Chinook salmon and a projected run size of 50,000 Chinook salmon. Day two and three catches resulted in a decision to extend the fishery an additional two days. After day three with a cumulative catch of 750 large Chinook salmon, 25% of the weekly goal, the fishery was extended another two days. The seven day fishery in week 25 yielded a catch of ~2,300 fish, 600 fish short of the weekly goal. The water level dropped rapidly throughout the week, but was still above the seasonal average. The US catch and CPUE dropped dramatically this week as a result of area restrictions and presumably Chinook salmon run timing. The Canadian CPUE was below the 2005-06 average as was the Kakwan Point cumulative CPUE. An inseason run size estimate of 50,000 large Chinook salmon was generated (based on the average run size generated by the model and mark-recapture) and was used to govern the following week's fishery in concert with a sockeye salmon management regime. The preseason run timing curved indicated that the Chinook salmon run would peak in week 25. The inseason data, however, indicated that the run was a least one week late and should peak in week 26, in tandem with a predicted strong sockeye salmon run. A few of the Canadian boats experimented with sockeye salmon gear throughout the course of the week's fishery. The sockeye salmon catch was ~400 fish, above seasonal averages for the week. Record sockeye salmon

catches, which were four times average, were reported in District 106 and 108. The Canadian fleet was expected, therefore, to switch exclusively to sockeye salmon gear the following week

In week 26 (June 24-June 30) the fishery was initially opened for three days with management emphasis on both Chinook and sockeye salmon. The majority of the fleet switched to sockeye salmon gear; one boat fished the upper zone near the mouth of the Flood river. The Chinook salmon weekly quota, based on the model and m-r run size of 50,000 Chinook salmon, was ~1,800 fish; however, in light of the high water and late run timing, the catch shortage of 600 fish from week 25 quota was added to this week's quota for a total target catch of ~2,400 Chinook salmon. Sockeye and Chinook salmon catches were strong after two days of fishing. The fishery was, therefore, extended an additional three days. A further one day extension was granted after assessing the catch after five days of fishing. The total harvest for the week's seven day fishery was 2,400 Chinook and 12,500 sockeye salmon (most of which were Tahltan origin fish). The Chinook salmon catch was within the weekly quota. The sockeye salmon catch was over quota by approximately 4,000 fish based on average run timing and the preseason estimated run size of 233,500 sockeye salmon. The record sockeye salmon catches in both U.S. Districts 106 and 108 harvest in week 25 and the above average final catches reported this week, however, indicated that there was a high probability that the inseason run size estimate would exceed the preseason forecast. It was assumed that the Canadian catch for this week would, therefore, be within the acceptable weekly harvest guidelines once the inseason estimate was generated. River flows increased midway through the opening, yet the sockeye and Chinook salmon CPUE remained well above average. The CPUE at the Kakwan Point tagging site improved this week, but still was below the seasonal average. Catches of Chinook salmon in the First Nations fishery were weak and well below average. (Note: due to high water conditions the installation of the Little Tahltan Chinook salmon weir was delayed. It was operational on 27 June.) The U.S. lifted its District 108 area restriction which was implemented in week 25 in order minimize Chinook salmon interceptions.

In week 27 (July 1-july 7) the fishery was posted for an initial opening of five days. The primary management objective switched to sockeye salmon this week. The first model estimate of the season projected a run size of 261,000 sockeye salmon with a weekly guideline harvest of 19,000 fish. After four days of fishing and a catch of 8,000 sockeye salmon, the fishery was extended two days. The final catch was 16,500 sockeye and 1,300 Chinook salmon. Canada was over the weekly Chinook salmon guideline but below the weekly sockeye salmon quota. Daily otolith, scale, and egg diameter samples were collected commencing in week 25. The data showed a high portion of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. The total catch of 16,500 sockeye salmon was comprised of 12,500 Tahltan Lake, 2,500 Tuya Lake, and 400 mainstem fish. The sockeye salmon CPUE waned as the week progressed, which caused some concern in regards to the initial indications that the run was returning in numbers well above expectations. Further, initial catch reports from US Districts 106 and 108 for week 27 indicate the run strength had weakened considerably and that the sockeye salmon run may have arrived early and in a truncated fashion. The US was alerted to their catch to date which appeared to show,

from Canada's perspective, they were over there cumulative weekly quota. In light of the model run size and the US catch, Canada was concerned about the mid-week extension that was granted to District 108 fishers.

In week 28 (July 8-July 15) the fishery opened for three days. The initial run size estimate this week was ~261,000 sockeye salmon with a weekly guideline harvest of ~23,500 fish. (The US model estimate was ~277,000 sockeye salmon.) The run estimate dropped to ~240,000 mid week. Day one catches and CPUE were well below average under very good fishing conditions. Day two CPUE remained below the seasonal average. The water level once again increased commencing in day two and proceeded to rise to seasonal records through the course of the fishery. Notwithstanding the 23,500 guideline harvest, and in light of the poor catches reported in District 106 and 108, which indicated that the run may have been weaker than the model estimate indicated, the fishery was held at three days. (note: the initial, preliminary catch for District 108 was 5,500 fish; the final week 27 catch estimate reported to Canada in week 28 was ~14,000 sockeye salmon). The total catch after three days of fishing was ~3,500 sockeye and ~350 Chinook salmon. The sockeye salmon catch was well below the weekly allocation of ~23,500 fish and consisted of 2,600 Tahltan Lake, 405 Tuya Lake, and 364 mainstem fish. The Chinook salmon harvest caught incidentally during the sockeye salmon fishery was over the weekly quota. The Chinook salmon run size based on averaging the m-r and model estimate decreased to 42,000 large fish. (The Kakwan tagging projected concluded on 10 July). Sockeye salmon had not yet arrived at Tahltan Lake. On average the Tahltan sockeye salmon arrive at the lake around 11 July. The First Nations catches were below seasonal averages, which may be due to poor gear efficiency caused by high water in concert with the late arrival of the stock.

In week 29 (July 16-July 21) the fishery was opened for an initial three day period. The model indicated a run size of ~240,000 fish and a guideline harvest of 34,000 sockeye salmon. The model also indicated that the mainstem run was relatively weak with a total run size of 40,000 fish. The near record low inriver CPUE of mainstem sockeye salmon suggested that the mainstem estimate from the model may have overestimated the run strength. Based on the guideline harvest this week and the relatively low catches taken in days one and two, the fishery was extended two days. Catches in day four indicated that an additional two day opening was warranted. The water level was well above average for the duration of the week, but dropped rapidly through Friday, when it again rose in a rapid fashion. Both catches and CPUE were below average. The total catch taken during the seven day fishery was ~8000 sockeye salmon. The catch was composed of ~5,000 Tahltan Lake, ~2,300 Tuya Lake and ~2,000 mainstem fish. It was felt that the poor catches were due to both the relatively poor fishing conditions and the "shadow" effect from the US gillnet fisheries. The US manager was apprised of this and the fact that according to model estimate they had fished over their allocated amount. It was articulated by the US that most of the fleet targeted the projected 1.2 million chum salmon run to Anita Bay and that relatively few Stikine bound sockeye salmon were harvested. (total stat wk 29 catch was ~5,000). The inriver CPUE of mainstem fish was 80% below average. This stock grouping warranted fishing restrictions the following week. A new model estimate generated late in the week indicated that the run size

dropped to ~215,000 fish. The catch and CPUE of sockeye salmon in the First Nations fishery remained below seasonal averages. The Tahltan weir count was only one fish, while the average count for this date is 5,000 fish. The projected escapement based on the inriver model estimate, minus the catch and projected catch of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon was ~50,000 fish. It was assumed, based on the major high water events that the sockeye salmon were late to both the lake and to the First Nations fishing grounds.

In week 30 (July 22-July 28) the fishery was opened for an initial three-day period. The model indicated a run size of ~217,000 fish and a guideline harvest of 25,300 sockeye salmon, primarily Tahltan Lake fish. Again the model also indicated that the mainstem run was relatively weak with a total run size of 38,000 fish. The veracity of the mainstem model estimate remained in question. It was obvious that the target catch would not be met in light of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon run timing that showed, on average, over 80% of the Tahltan run transited the fishery by week 29. The water level dropped dramatically throughout the week. Fishing conditions were good, but catches and CPUE were below average. The total catch was 4,100 sockeye salmon, 2,700 of which were of Tahltan Lake origin and approximately 610 were mainstem origin. Tuya origin sockeye salmon constituted the balance of the catch. The first coho salmon was harvested this week. The CPUE of the mainstem component increased slightly but was 70% below average. In light of the paucity of mainstem fish and the available Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon TAC the fishery was only extended two days. The Tahltan Lake weir count remained below average. The projected total escapement based on the weir count to date was 5,000 fish. The Tahltan River was flown in search of possible landslides that may have impeded or block Tahltan Lake bound fish. No barriers were observed, although several slides/sluffs along the bank of the river were identified. The sockeye salmon test fishery started on Friday of week 30. Catches were relatively strong with the Tahltan Lake component dominant in the catch.

In week 31 (July 29-August 4) the fishery opened for an initial three-day period. The model estimate dropped to 204,000 fish and continued to indicate a weak run of mainstem fish. Catches and CPUE were above average. The CPUE of mainstem fish was also above average, which prompted a two-day extension. The total sockeye salmon catch this week was 6,900 fish, 2,500 of which were of Tahltan Lake origin and approximately 3,700 were mainstem fish. Tuya origin fish constituted the balance of the catch. Overall the test CPUE (sockeye catch per drift) was above average. The CPUE of mainstem fish was also above average. Sockeye salmon counts at Tahltan Lake remained below average this week. The projected weir count, based on counts to date, was 17,000 fish. The projected weir counts based on the model estimate was for an escapement of ~42,000 fish to Tahltan Lake. The First Nations catches remain below seasonal averages. Most of the fishers concluded their fishing season this week.

In week 32 (August 5-august 11) the fishery opened for an initial three day period. A new model estimate ran after one day of fishing indicated that the run increased to ~230,000 sockeye salmon. The mainstem component increased to 53,000 fish, indicating that this stock group was late arriving to the river. Fishing conditions were fair to good. The water level dropped to below the seasonal average. Catches and CPUE were above seasonal

averages in all stock groupings. The CPUE of the mainstem component was a record high. Notwithstanding an available weekly quota, the fishery was held at three days. Approximately 50% of the fleet concluded their 2007 commercial fishing activity. The remaining fishers expended only light effort this week. The total catch was 2,500 sockeye salmon, 1,900 of which were of mainstem origin. Tuya and Tahltan Lake origin fish constituted the balance of the catch. A total of 41 coho salmon was also harvested this week. (Note: the fleet showed no indications of targeting coho salmon this year.) The cumulative sockeye salmon count at Tahltan Lake this week was ~15,000 fish. The First Nations catches and CPUE remain below seasonal averages.

In week 33 (August 12-August 18) the fishery opened for an initial three-day period. The model generated a run estimate of 225,000 sockeye salmon. The mainstem sockeye salmon component dropped to 50,000. No commercial fishing activity was conducted. The 2007 season concluded for all lower commercial fishers. The sockeye salmon test fishery overall CPUE (sockeye catch per drift) was above average, with the bulk of catch consisting of mainstem sockeye salmon. The cumulative sockeye salmon count at Tahltan Lake this week was 18,500 fish. The First Nations fishery concluded this week.

In week 34 (August 19-August 25) the fishery was open through October 20. This action was taken in order to provide coho salmon fishing opportunities should any of the commercial fishers decided to fish. The sockeye salmon test fishery overall CPUE was above average, with the bulk of catch consisting of mainstem sockeye salmon. The test fishery ended on 24 August. The cumulative sockeye salmon count at Tahltan Lake this week was 20,200 fish. The projected escapement based on the most recent model estimate, minus the inriver catch, was ~52,000 sockeye salmon.

Upper Stikine River Commercial Fishery

A small commercial fishery has existed near Telegraph Creek on the upper Stikine River since 1975. A total of 912 sockeye salmon was caught in 2007, which was above average (Appendix A. 14). Twenty-five jack and 10 large Chinook salmon were harvested. The jack Chinook salmon harvest was above average, while the harvest of large Chinook salmon was below average. The fishing effort was above average with 17 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 364 large Chinook, 233 jack Chinook, 2,188 sockeye, and 2 coho salmon (Appendix A. 15). The harvest of large Chinook and sockeye salmon were below average. The harvest of jack Chinook salmon was close to average. As in 2004-06, 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 throughout the bulk of the fishery.

Sport Fishery

The Stikine River salmon 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 2007 the catch estimate was zero fish. The zero catches were a product of very minor fishing effort in concert with extremely high water and relatively low abundance.

Escapement

Sockeye Salmon

A total of 21,074 sockeye salmon was counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2007; below average (Appendix A.19). The 2007 count was approximately 8% below the escapement goal of 24,000, but within the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish. An estimated 8,966 fish (42%) originated from the fry-planting program, which does not reflect 61% contribution of smolts observed in 2004, the principal cycle year contributing to the 2007 run. A total of 200 sockeye salmon was sacrificed at the weir for stock composition analysis. In addition, a total of 2,839 sockeye salmon was collected for broodstock, resulting in a spawning escapement of 18,035 sockeye salmon in Tahltan Lake. Based on the final inseason model estimate of 90,300 inriver Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon, minus the inriver catch of 38,500, the escapement to Tahltan Lake was projected to be ~51,000 fish. Tahltan River was flown to assess for fish blockages in July. Tashoots Creek, draining Tahltan Lake, was also assessed for fish blockages. None was observed in either river.

The spawning escapements for the non-Tahltan 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 (last fishing was in week 33), 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). Based on this run reconstruction approach, the final escapement estimates are 20,865 non-Tahltan and 7,071 Tuya sockeye salmon. An alternative method was based on combining inriver commercial and test fishery CPUE. Proxy commercial CPUE were used post week 32. The 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 sets were significantly correlated. Based on this run reconstruction approach, the final escapement estimates are 27,492 non-Tahltan and 7,066 Tuya sockeye salmon. The non-Tahltan spawning escapement estimate is within the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish. Aerial survey counts of non-Tahltan sockeye salmon, however, indicated a record low run. The index count of 120 fish, observed on 09/10, was 88% below the average of 973 fish. The low counts were unexpected in light of the near record test fishery CPUE of mainstem fish in August. Several index sites were flown again on 09/15 but the survey did not yield a count that was measurably higher than the first survey. The possibility of the misidentification of mainstem fish in the test and

commercial catches (estimated by egg diameter measurements greater the 3.6 mm) is being investigated. Eggs diameters collected at the Tahltan Lake weir indicated that the eggs of Tahltan fish were measurable larger this year than in the past five years. The average egg diameter at the Tahltan Lake in 2007 was 3.6mm, while the 2002-2006 average egg diameter was 3.3 mm. An unusually large component of the sampled fish at the First Nation fishery located near Telegraph Creek, B.C had eggs greater than 3.6 mm. Genetic analysis from scale samples may be conducted to assess weekly proportion of mainstem sockeye salmon in fishery catches.

The existence of planted Tuya escapement continues to be a concern because of straying of this stock 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 river sockeye salmon strays was conducted in August and September, 2004 and April and May 2005 and concluded that in the short term the straying of Tuya River sockeye salmon does not pose a genetic risk to natural mainstem Stikine River sockeye salmon; however, over the long term, given enough straying, an 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 fishtrapping 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 groomed for, unusable due to changes and river hydrology as well as the unsafe working conditions at the site. More rockslide activity occurred in May and June 2007.

A steering committee, consisting of Canadian and US engineers and others visited the site in August 2007 to assess the conditions and to consider and discuss other fish capture options. The steering committee decided to proceed with a blasting plan so designed to provide fish passage around the newly formed barrier. The project is scheduled to start in mid to late March 2008. A proposal, funded through the Northern Fund, requesting weir and trap design at a site located upstream from the blasting site will be tendered to engineering firms in the spring of 2008. The proposal will cover both design and cost of a trap as well as the routing and cost of a tote road to the fishing site.

Chinook Salmon

The 2007 Chinook salmon escapement enumerated at the Little Tahltan weir was 562 large fish and 12 jack Chinook salmon (Appendix A.21). The escapement of large Chinook salmon in the Little Tahltan River was 8% of the average of 7,298 fish and below the MSY escapement goal for this stock of 3,300 large Chinook salmon. Because of extremely high water conditions the weir was installed approximately one week later than normal. The weir was inundated with flood waters for several days at the onset of the project. It was felt that few fish transited the weir undetected during this period. The annual aerial survey conducted by ADF&G in early August supported this claim in that the proportion of aerial count to weir counts were not unusual in 2007. (Surveyors typically count 30-40% of the what was enumerated at the weir.)

A mark–recapture study was conducted again in 2007 concurrent with the SCMM to assess the inriver Chinook salmon abundance. Mark-capture estimates were calculated after week 25 (week ending June 23). The final estimate of system-wide spawning escapement, based on tag recoveries in the commercial fishery was 14,599 large Chinook salmon, 40% of the average of 36,624 large Chinook salmon and 2,841 fish below the escapement goal of 17,400 large Chinook salmon. The escapement to the Little Tahltan River represented 4% of the Stikine River escapement. The percentage is below the average Little Tahltan contribution of 20%.

Stikine River Chinook salmon run timing to the Lower Stikine commercial fishing grounds was approximately one week later than normal. Fish arriving at the Little Tahltan weir were three weeks late. Very high water conditions may have been the cause of the delay and perhaps the paucity of fish entering the Little Tahltan River. Verrett Creek escapements counts were also weak as reported by the carcass pitch crew stationed at the creek from 02-12 August. A very weak run of Shakes Creek Chinook salmon was also reported by residents living at the creek mouth. Aerial surveys of the mainstem Tahltan River yield very low counts (These were conducted as part of Stikine Chinook salmon genetics baseline project. No samples were collected due to the poor showing of fish.)

Coho Salmon

Aerial surveys of eight index sites were conducted on 10 November. The combined count of 1,557 coho salmon, under relatively good viewing conditions, was 40% of the average of 3,866 coho salmon.

No Stikine River coho salmon test fishery was conducted in 2007 due to budget issues. This test fishery has been operated a various levels of vigor since 1986 and provided managers with some level of confidence in assessing inseason run strength.

Sockeye Salmon Run Reconstruction

The estimate of the terminal Stikine River sockeye salmon run size is approximately 196,785. Of this number, approximately 122,867 were of Tahltan Lake origin (wild & planted), 36,227 were of Tuya origin (fry from Tahltan broodstock planted into Tuya Lake), and 37,690 were mainstem stocks (Table 3). These estimates are based on scale pattern analysis and otolith analysis in the U.S. Districts 106 and 108 catches; otolith analysis, egg-diameter stock-composition estimates for inriver catches from the Canadian commercial, aboriginal, ESSR, and test fishery catches; and escapement data. The 2007 total run was above average but below the preseason forecast of 233,500 fish.

TAKU RIVER

Taku River salmon are harvested in the U.S. 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.

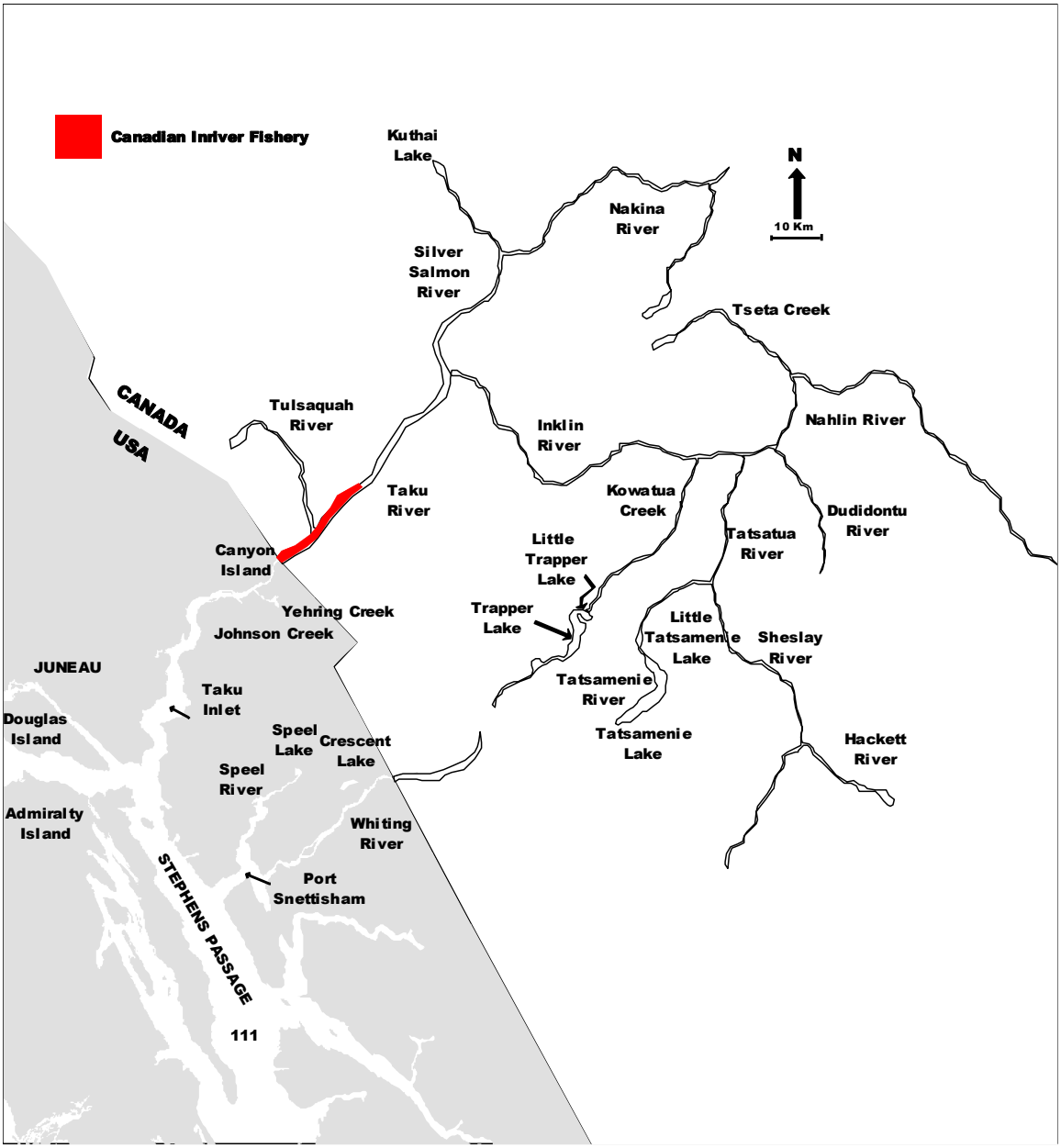

Figure 2. The Taku River and principal U.S. and Canadian fishing areas.

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 Pacific Salmon Treaty. As with the fishery regimes for the Stikine River, details of the February 2005 agreement including harvest sharing provisions as well as the fishery regimes adopted in 1999 are included in the Transboundary Annex (Annex IV) of the Pacific Salmon Treaty and can be found at: http://www.psc.org/pubs/treaty.pdf.

U.S. Fisheries

The traditional District 111 commercial drift gillnet salmon fishery was open for a total of 64 days from June 17, through October 11, 2007 (Appendix C.1). The harvest totaled 1,223 large Chinook, 229 jack Chinook, 112,241 sockeye, 22,394 coho, 100,375 pink, and 590,169 chum salmon. Harvests of Chinook, sockeye, coho, and pink salmon and were below average, and the harvest of chum salmon was above average. Weekly commercial fishery harvests and stock composition estimates for these fisheries are provided in Appendices C.1-C.3

Hatchery stocks contributed substantially to the numbers of both sockeye and chum salmon harvested and minor numbers to the harvest of other species. The 2007 season was the eighth year of substantial numbers of adult sockeye salmon returning to the Snettisham Hatchery inside Port Snettisham. These fish contributed substantially to the harvests primarily in Stephens Passage. The Speel Arm Special Harvest Area (SHA) inside Port Snettisham was not opened to common property fishing in 2007.

The total 2007 traditional drift gillnet large Chinook salmon harvest in District 111 was 1,223 fish and included 238 alaska hatchery fish or 19% of the harvest. Due to insufficient preseason and inseason estimates, there was no directed Chinook salmon fishery in District 111 this season.

The Taku River stock assessment program at Canyon Island and spawning ground recapture provided data to estimate the above-border large Chinook salmon run. The above-border run was 17,396 large Chinook salmon and the spawning escapement was 14,854 fish, below the lower bound of the current 30,000-55,000 fish range.

The traditional District 111 sockeye salmon harvest was 112,241 fish, 73% of the average of 154,978 fish (Appendix C.1). Weekly sockeye salmon harvests were below average during all weeks with the exception of week 36. Weekly sockeye salmon CPUE was below average in all weeks except weeks 30 and 31. Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon stocks began to contribute to the traditional fishery in week 28 and added substantial numbers to the harvests in weeks 30-33. Fishermen 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 salmon harvest, 32% occurred in Stephens Passage, greater than the average of 27%. The harvest consisted of 60,879 wild Taku, 3,684 planted Tatsamenie, 11,353 wild Snettisham, and 31,213 domestic hatchery fish. The domestic hatchery fish

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. The inseason estimate of stock composition of the harvest of wild sockeye salmon (based on historical averages) in the traditional district was 61,000 (57%) wild Taku River fish, and 11,400 (11%) wild Port Snettisham fish. Due to lower than anticipated runs of wild and enhanced Port Snettisham sockeye salmon, the Speel Arm SHA was not opened during the common property fishery in 2007.

The traditional District 111 chum salmon harvest of 590,169 fish was above the average of 282,027 fish (Appendix C.1). The summer chum salmon harvest of 581,843 fish comprised 99% of the season's chum salmon harvest. The summer chum salmon 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 salmon 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 66% of the total traditional District 111 chum salmon harvest was made in Taku Inlet, 34% in Stephens Passage, and 0.24% inside Port Snettisham. The harvest of 8,382 fall chum salmon, week 34 and later, was above the average of 3,582 fall chum salmon. Most of these chum salmon are assumed to be wild fish of Taku and Whiting Rivers origin.

The District 111 pink salmon harvest of 100,375 fish was below average. (Appendix C.1).

Coho salmon 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 salmon harvest of 22,399 fish was below the average of 26,854 fish (Appendix C.1). Weekly coho salmon harvests were above average during weeks 26-29, and weeks 33-36. Coho salmon CPUE was above average during weeks 26-29, and week 35. CWT analyses indicate Alaskan hatchery coho salmon contributed 344 fish or 2% of the traditional District 111 harvest. Early season estimates of Taku River coho salmon abundance indicated an above average run size, but later estimates indicated a below average run size.

The 2007 preseason forecast of 38,720 large Taku Chinook salmon did not allow for a directed Chinook salmon fishery beginning May 1 in District 111. Subsequent inseason estimates did not support a directed Chinook salmon fishery. The 2007 District 111 drift gillnet fishery opened in June 17th in week 25.

Management actions to conduct the Taku River directed sockeye salmon drift 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 salmon run. In the first opening, week 25 (June 17-June 23), two days of fishing time were allowed in both Taku Inlet (Subdistrict 111-32) and Stephens Passage (Subdistrict 111-31) to conserve the weaker than expected Chinook salmon run . The traditional District 111 sockeye salmon harvest in the first week was 34% of average.

In week 26 (June 24-June 30), District 11 was open for three days, then extended an additional day with above average CPUE in the gillnet fishery, strong fish wheel catches, and half the average effort. The sockeye salmon harvest in week 26 was 75% of average. In week 26, the first sockeye salmon inriver run projection estimate was 71,700 fish (on time run) or 190,400 (late run) announced (Table 4). Conversations with fishery managers in other parts of the State suggested a statewide trend of late and compressed sockeye salmon run timing this season.

Table 4. U.S. inseason forecasts of terminal run size, TAC, inriver run size, and the U.S. harvest of Taku River sockeye salmon for 2007.

Stat Week	Inriver Run	Terminal Run[a]	Total TAC	U.S. TAC	Projected U.S. Catch
26	70,694	110,931	35,931	29,463	40,237
27	45,205	45,205	0	0	0
28	85,662	136,385	61,385	48,381	50,723
29	60,699	110,858	35,858	28,420	50,159
30	62,922	124,571	49,571	40,154	61,650
31	78,342	136,755	61,755	49,118	58,414
32	103,372	164,678	89,678	72,444	61,306
Postseason	98,581	169,765	88,732	70,654	65,151

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

With below average observed effort and good fishing opportunities in nearby areas preventing an influx of effort, fishing time in District 111 for week 27 (July 1-July 7) was set for four days. The traditional District 111 sockeye salmon harvest in week 27 was 59% of average.

In week 28 (July 8-July 14) District 111 was open four days with an inriver projection of 85,700 to 123,900 sockeye salmon and stable effort levels. The traditional District 111 sockeye salmon harvest for the week was 52% of average.

With low inriver indicators and poor sockeye salmon CPUE District 111 was open for three days during week 29 (July 15-July 21), and the traditional District 111 harvest was 61% of average.

During week 30 (July 22-July 28), District 111 was again open three days based on average fishery CPUE but poor inriver indicators. Record high water in the Taku River hampered stock assessment activities. The projected inriver estimate made in week 29 for week 30, was 60,700 to 83,000 sockeye salmon. On the grounds surveys in week 30 indicated sockeye salmon CPUE rates near twice the average with 60% of the average effort. Although initial inriver projections were poor in week 30, confidence in the

accuracy of the estimate was low due to high river levels coupled with a Tulsequah flood event that occurred just prior to the opening. Fish wheel catches had been improving with declining river levels prior to the flood, and as water levels declined after the flood event fish wheel catches improved dramatically. District 111 was extended for one day in week 30. The traditional District 111 sockeye salmon harvest was 95% of average.

During week 31 (July 29-August 4) District 111 was open for three days as the cumulative US harvest through week 30 of 41,169 sockeye salmon exceeded the US TAC of 40,154 Taku origin fish. The inriver sockeye salmon projection was 73,700 to 88,000 fish and no extension was announced. Fish wheel catches improved through the week establishing a record daily catch of over 500 sockeye salmon. A bloom of diatoms in the waters of District 111 fouled nets and drove the fleet off the water on the final day of the fishery. The sockeye salmon harvest in week 31 was 75% of the average and the cumulative US harvest through week 31 of 47,000 sockeye salmon was less than the US TAC of 49,000 fish Otolith analysis indicated 21% of the sockeye salmon harvest in Taku Inlet and 70% in Stephens Passage were Snettisham hatchery origin fish.

During week 32 (August 5-August 11), Taku Inlet was open for four days due to improving inriver indicators. Stephens Passage was held to three days with below average escapements to Port Snettisham systems.. The entrance to Port Snettisham (111-34) was open for three days in week 32 to target returning Port Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon. Inriver mark-recapture estimates indicated 74,000 sockeye salmon had past all fisheries and the PSC target of 75,000 fish sockeye salmon escapement had nearly been realized. The traditional District 111 drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest of 20,400 fish was the best of the season,76% of average.

During week 33 (August 12-August 18) Taku Inlet was open for four days with adequate sockeye salmon escapement to the Taku River. Stephens Passage and Port Snettisham were open for three days with developing concern over sockeye salmon escapements to Speel and Crescent Lakes. Section 11C (111-20) was open for three days with adequate pink salmon escapements to area streams. Effort levels in week 33 were the highest of the season with 105 boats making landings in expectation of the projected good run of Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon. The harvest in District 111 was 40% of average, reflecting the weaker than anticipated run of Port Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon. These fish contributed 29% of the harvest in Taku Inlet, 78% of the harvest in Stephens Passage and 88% of the harvest in Port Snettisham. The week 33 District 111 coho salmon harvest was 156% of average.

The fall drift gillnet season in District 111, when management focus switches from sockeye to coho salmon abundance lasted eight weeks, beginning on August 19, week 34, and lasting until October 11, week 41. The first ADFG inriver coho salmon estimate generated in week 32 indicated a strong run, and the inriver projection announced in week 33 of 53,000 fish was above the 38,000 PST minimum above border goal. In the first week of the fall season (week 34), fishing time was set at four days in Taku Inlet with the fourth day restricted to the area north of the Pete's Rock line to allow harvest of Taku River origin coho salmon and provide relief to wild Port Snettisham sockeye

salmon. Stephens Passage and Section 11C were held to three days in week 34, and the entrance to Port Snettisham was closed for the remainder of the season. The traditional District 111 sockeye salmon harvest for week 34 was 24% of the average (Appendix C.1) The week 34 traditional District 111 coho salmon harvest was above average. The traditional District 111 chum salmon harvest of 3,500 fish was twice the average. Section 11C closed for the season at the end of the week 34 fishery, with little catch and effort during the two weeks of fishing.

With a good coho salmon projection Taku Inlet was open for four days in week 35 (August 26-September 1), with the last two days restricted north of the Pete's Rock line to protect any wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon that may still be transiting the area. Stephens Passage was open for two days. The coho salmon harvest in week 35 was the highest of the season with 52 boats harvesting 6,600 coho salmon, 238% of average with coho salmon CPUE 116% of the average. The harvest of 1,500 chum salmon in week 35 was over twice the average.

For the remainder of the season, weeks 36-41, Taku Inlet was open for four days each week based on adequate Taku River coho salmon escapements and a continually diminishing fleet. Stephens Passage was open for a more conservative three days each week with respect to the little information on coho salmon escapements to local streams. The 4,400 coho salmon harvested by 50 boats in week 36 (September 2-September 8) was 111% of average with CPUE dropping to half of the average and the 2,600 chum salmon harvested was over four and a half times the average harvest for the week. In week 37, effort declined to 30 boats and 2,100 coho salmon were harvested 43% of the average with a CPUE 27% of average. The week 37 (September 9-September 15) chum salmon harvest of 660 fish was 117% of average. Effort dropped to 11 boats in week 38 (September 16-September 22) and 4 boats in week 39 (September 23-September 29), and coho salmon harvests diminished with CPUE 27% and 20% respectively of the average for these weeks. Chum salmon harvests and CPUE declined as well, the latter falling to 70% and then 36% of the average for these weeks. For the remaining two weeks of the fishery, harvest information is confidential with less than three boats fishing. The season was closed to further fishing on October 11 at the end of week 41.

Several other fisheries in the Juneau area harvested transboundary Taku River salmon stocks in 2007. Personal use permits were used to harvest an estimated 450 Taku River sockeye salmon. In 2007, an estimated 3,520 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 1,416 were estimated to be of Taku River origin based on coded wire tag analysis and maturity data. The July Hawk Inlet shoreline commercial purse seine pink salmon fishery in Chatham Strait was not opened in 2007. A large number of stocks, including the Taku River, contribute to this pink salmon directed fishery. A purse seine test fishery was conducted each week in week 25 through week 29 between Hawk Inlet and Point Retreat, the results indicated below average abundance of pink salmon so no fishery was prosecuted.

Canadian Fisheries

The Taku River commercial fishery harvest was 16,714 sockeye, 5,121 coho, and 874 large Chinook and 424 jack Chinook salmon (Appendix C.4). An additional 1,396 large Chinook were taken in a commercial assessment fishery which was prosecuted in place of a test fishery prior to June 17. The sockeye salmon catch was 63% of average. Fish originating from Taku fry plants contributed an estimated 1,602 fish to the catch, comprising 9% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. The catch of coho salmon was 14% above the average. The catch of large Chinook salmon was 31% of average (Appendix D.5). In 2005, as a result of the new Chinook salmon agreement which allows directed Chinook salmon fishing if abundance warrants, 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 (MEF)). Hence, comparisons with catches from previous years should be noted accordingly. There were 77 days of fishing; this was 1.8 times the average; this could be explained in part by extremely high water levels which lowered catch rates substantially, making for longer openings. The seasonal fishing effort of 313 boat-days was 97% of average. These figures do not include the Chinook salmon assessment (test) fishery in 2007 or the directed Chinook salmon fishing which took place in 2005 and 2006. As in recent years, both set and drift gillnets were used with the majority of the catch taken in drift gillnets. The maximum allowable mesh size was 20.4 cm (8.0 inches) until June 17 at which point it was reduced to 15.0 cm (5.9 inches) in order to minimize incidental catch of Chinook salmon.

In addition to the commercial catches, 167 large Chinook, 16 jack Chinook, 159 sockeye, and 155 coho salmon were harvested in the aboriginal fishery in 2007. It is estimated that 15 of the sockeye salmon originated from the Tatsamenie fry planting program. The catches in the Taku aboriginal fishery have averaged 167 Chinook, 211 sockeye, and 343 coho salmon and two steelhead.

Recreational harvest figures are not available. It has been assumed that on average approximately 300 large Chinook salmon are harvested annually. Applying aerial survey data (in 2007, surveys with normal or above average viewing conditions were 35% of average) to this figure gives an assumed harvest of 105 large Chinook salmon. The catches of other species are believed to have been negligible.

As noted, a commercial assessment (test) fishery to capture Chinook salmon for stock assessment purposes took place from April 29 through June 17 (weeks 18-24) and landed 874 large Chinook and 424 small Chinook salmon. A coho salmon test fishery took place from September 2 through October 5 (weeks 36-40) and landed 2,676 coho and 375 sockeye salmon; it is estimated that 20 of these sockeye salmon originated from the Tatsamenie Lake fry planting program.

The bilateral preseason Chinook salmon forecast, based on sibling relationships, indicated a terminal run of 38,720 fish, 33% of the average run of approximately 57,600

fish (Canadian estimate). This fell short of the number required for directed fishing, specifically 42,400 fish (the escapement goal point estimate, plus test fishery allocation as well as Canadian and U.S. base level catches). Normally, a test fishery would be prosecuted to provide the data for inseason estimates of abundance. However, due to a recent Canadian court case referred to as the Larocque decision, Canada was unable to issue a license for test fishing in 2007. Instead, the commercial fishery was opened at an assessment level and managed to the weekly guidelines developed for the test fishery (Table 5).

Table 5. Canadian inseason forecasts of terminal run size, total terminal allowable catch (TTAC), and spawning escapement of Taku Chinook salmon, 2007.

Stat Week	Terminal Run	Canada BLC[a]	Test Fishery Quota	Weekly Guideline	Actual Catch
17				125	38
18				175	240
19				225	224
20				250	265
21	16,404			250	256
22	16,428			225	229
23	18,889			150	143
24	18,400			125	268
25	20,108	1,500			349
26	26,669	1,500			175
27	24,337	1,500			51
28	27,321	1,500			38
Total	27,321		1,400		

[a] Canada base level catch.

The commercial assessment fishery was monitored intensively; initially, openings were kept short until a feel for CPUE was garnered .Where necessary, when the weekly target had been achieved, openings were terminated through revocation of variation order or on a voluntary basis.

The first opening was for a four-hour period beginning at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, April 30, week 18. After catch information from this opening was evaluated, an additional 52-hour period was permitted starting Tuesday noon. This was extended to Saturday noon, given low effort and low catches. Two licenses fished and the weekly catch was 38 fish, 87 fish below the target of 125.

Week 19 commenced noon Sunday May 6 for an initial 24-hour period. This was followed by three one-day extensions for a weekly catch of 240 fish, exceeding the weekly target of 175 fish, and addressing some of the short fall from the first week to leave a cumulative balance of 22 fish. As in the first week, there were two licenses fishing.

Week 20 opened on Monday May 13 at 8:00 a.m. for an initial four-hour period. This was followed by a three-hour period on Tuesday and a six hour period on Wednesday, starting at 2:00 p.m. and noon respectively. A final ten-hour opening beginning noon on

Thursday was revoked at 6:00 p.m.; the final catch for the week was within one fish of the target of 225 fish. A balance of 22 fish from the previous week remained; postponing this catch to the following week was of value from a stock assessment perspective as very few tags had been applied at Canyon Island to date. There were five licenses fishing this week.

The week 21 opening, starting May 20, was delayed until Monday noon in part due to the dearth of tagged fisher released from Canyon Island; it was anticipated that fishwheels would be operational by the end of the weekend. The Monday opening was eight hours in duration. The fishery was opened again on Tuesday from noon to 6:00 p.m. A final ten-hour opening on Wednesday was revoked at 6:30 p.m. The weekly target of 250 fish had been achieved and most of the shortfall eliminated.

The first Canada/U.S. joint inseason run size projection was made after the week 21 opening. Mark-recapture data was marginal, however, with only eight tags recovered. It was estimated that 5,034 fish had passed the international border, and 547 fish had been harvested in the U.S sport fishery through week 19. This was expanded using historical run timing at Canyon Island to give a terminal run size projection of 16,404 fish, well below both the preseason forecast of 38,720 fish, and the trigger for directed commercial fishing in Canada, 42,400 fish.

The commercial fishery continued in assessment mode; openings for week 22, starting May 27, were Sunday from noon to 8:00 p.m. and noon Tuesday to Wednesday noon initially but extended to 8:00 p.m.. The catch of 256 Chinook salmon brought the cumulative catch to within two fish of target. Three licenses fished. There was little change to the terminal run size projection after week 22. Openings for week 23, starting June 3, were Sunday noon to 8:00 p.m., Monday noon to 10:00 p.m., Tuesday noon to Wednesday noon, Thursday noon to Friday noon and finally a three day opening ending at noon Monday (week 24). Water levels rose quickly from well above average levels on Sunday to record levels on Thursday rendering fishing conditions poor. The weekly catch of 229 Chinook salmon, within four fish of the harvest target, was achieved by 7:00 pm on Saturday and there was a voluntary cessation of fishing until noon the following day. Up to six licenses were fishing on any given day this week. The terminal run projection made in week 23 was 18,889 fish; only a slight increase over the first two projections and still well below the forecast and fishery trigger.

River conditions on Sunday June 10 (week 24) were favorable and catches rates were higher than seen in much of the previous week. A total of six licenses fished. A late afternoon hail indicated that fishers were likely to reach the weekly target of 150 that day. Fishers were permitted to continue fishing until 10:00 pm since fishing conditions were deteriorating due to rapidly rising water; also, spreading the catch over an additional calendar day would have been of limited value from a stock assessment perspective since only three tags had been applied at Canyon Island in the previous nine days. The final catch for the week was 143 Chinook salmon, bring the cumulative total for the assessment fishery to 1,395 fish, five fish below the target of 1,400 fish. The terminal run

projection made after the week 24 opening was almost identical to the one made in week 23 (18,400 fish versus 18,889).

Week 24 was the final week of the assessment fishery. Four more terminal run projections of terminal run size were made after this time using bycatch during the directed sockeye salmon fishery. Terminal run projections made in weeks 25 (starting June 17), 27 (starting June 24) and 28 (starting July 1) were 20,108, 26,669 and 24,337 fish respectively. The final joint inseason estimate of terminal run size was made in week 28 (starting July 8); and amounted to 27,321 fish, short of the preseason forecast of 38,720 fish. This was based on an inriver run estimate of 24,291, expanded by the average timing of fish passing Canyon Island through July 7 (97%). The final harvest totals in the commercial assessment, aboriginal, commercial bycatch and recreational harvest, were estimated to have been 1,395, 874, 167, and eight fish respectively totaling 2,445 fish. Subtracting this from the inriver run projection of 24,932, the escapement is estimated to have been 22,488 fish, substantially short of the target of 36,000 fish. Postseason analysis of the mark-recapture data, including spawning ground tag recovery results, is in progress.

The cumulative commercial fishery Chinook salmon CPUE was 259 fish per boat day (FBD), approximately 23% higher than the cumulative CPUE observed in 2005. CPUE ranged from a low of 13 FBD in week 18 to a high of 56 FBD in week 25.

Week 25 marked the start of the sockeye salmon season. As in past years, for the sockeye and coho salmon 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 TAC (based on mark-recapture estimates) apportioned by historical run timing.

The Canadian preseason forecast for the total run of wild sockeye salmon was 211,700 fish. This was a drainage-wide stock recruitment-based forecast; a sibling-based forecast was not produced in 2007 as SPA to determine the contribution of Taku fish to U.S. harvests in 2006 was still in progress. The stock-recruitment-based forecast was 13% of the average run size of 245,000 sockeye salmon (Canadian estimate). These figures assume U.S. harvest of 5% in marine approach waters (outside District 111); the terminal run forecast was therefore approximately 201,100 fish.

The directed sockeye salmon commercial fishery commenced in week 25 (June 17-June 23), as noted above, for a scheduled opening of two days. Mesh size was restricted to sockeye salmon gear only, i.e. it was reduced from 20.4 cm (8.0 inches) to 15 cm (5.9 inches); this restriction was in place for the remainder of the season. Based on the preseason forecast, the weekly guideline was 1,443 sockeye salmon (Table 6). However, based in part on fishwheel catches, which were below average, it appeared that the run was delayed and Chinook salmon considerations were foremost. Water levels were extremely high, within 2% of the record. CPUE for day 1 was only 20 FBD (133 fish) as

compared to an average of 70 FBD. The fishery was closed as scheduled. The catches for the week were 316 sockeye and 284 Chinook salmon.

Table 6. Canadian inseason forecasts of total run size, total allowable catch (TAC), and spawning escapement of Taku sockeye salmon, 2007.

Stat. Week	Total Run	TAC	Projected Escapement	Canadian TAC	Inseason guideline	Actual Catch
25	211,733	136,733	75,000	24,612	1,443	316
26	211,733	136,733	75,000	24,612	3,465	1,320
27	127,502	52,502	48,634	9,450	2,241	2,141
28	122,347	47,347	78,275	8,523	2,883	3,044
29	158,706	83,706	55,103	15,067	7,075	3,324
30	134,291	59,291	55,167	10,672	6,497	4,403
31	118,779	43,779	88,065	7,880	5,795	8,412
32	163,838	88,838	89,180	15,991	13,247	12,033
33	171,157	96,157	91,312	17,308	15,794	14,513
34	182,133	107,133	91,312	19,284	18,368	15,500
35	176,132	101,132	87,301	18,204	17,789	15,787

Week 26 (June 24-June 30) was opened for three days. The cumulative guideline harvest through this week based on the preseason forecast was 3,465 fish, with a balance of 3,149 fish. The CPUE was 31 FBD on day 1 and improved to 39 FBD on day 2, the water levels were dropping and fishwheels were showing consistent catches. Consequently, the fishery was extended by one day. The sockeye and Chinook salmon catches for the week were 1,004 and 345 fish respectively.

The week 27 fishery (July 1-July 7) opened for three days. The cumulative guideline harvest through this week based on the preseason forecast was 5,837 sockeye salmon, of which there was a balance of 3,696 fish. At the close of day 2, CPUE had doubled from day 1, fishwheel counts were above average and water levels were dropping; consequently a one-day extension was permitted. An inseason estimate made mid-week indicated a run of 130,000 fish, with a guideline harvest of 2,348 fish (Table 6). However, there were indications that the run was late and applying a one-week late timing increased the projection to 219,000 fish, with a cumulative guideline harvest of 4,007 fish. The weekly catch was 821 fish bringing the cumulative catch to 2,141 sockeye salmon. The weekly Chinook salmon catch was 175 fish.

Week 28 (July 8-July 14) was opened for two days. An inriver abundance estimate produced after day 1 was slightly lower than week 27's and consequently the run projection dropped to a range of 122,347 to 206,137 fish (guideline harvest range: 2,883 to 7,976 fish). CPUE on day 1 was about half of weekly average (43 versus 78 FBD) despite relatively favorable water levels (only slightly above average and dropping) and the fishery was not extended. Water levels increased dramatically over the remainder of the week. The balance in the guideline harvest at closing ranged from -161 to 3,107 fish. Weekly catches were 903 sockeye and 51 Chinook salmon.

Week 29 (July 15-July 21) opened for three days and was extended two days due in part to a Tulsequah River flood which limited catches. Fishwheel catches were below average for the period. The total sockeye salmon catch for the week was 280 fish, for a cumulative catch of 3,324 fish. The balance in the cumulative harvest ranged from 3,751 to 6,679 fish. The average CPUE for the week was 11 FBD compared to an average of 98 FBD.

Week 30 (July 22-July 28) opened for three days. Both on-time and one week late run projections after day 3 were below the preseason forecast and ranged from 134,000 to 186,000 fish; the concomitant guideline harvest range was 6,497 to 9,415 fish, with substantial balances. Consequently the fishery was extended to five days in one-day increments. Water levels dropped throughout the week to finish slightly above average. However CPUE was well below average (31 versus 102 FBD). The catch for the week was 1,079 sockeye salmon, leaving guideline balances of 2,094 and 5,012 fish assuming average and one-week late timing respectively.

Week 31 (July 29-August 4) was opened for three days. This was the first week for which special consideration for the Tatsamenie sockeye salmon stock was identified in the management plan. Fortunately, indications were that the run was building as fishery CPUE had increased substantially from the previous week. The U.S. manager was consulted after day 1 and with the highest CPUE of the season it was agreed that the run did appear to be late and that an extension was justified. Consequently the fishery was extended to six days. A run assessment assuming one-week late timing made after day 2 projected a run of 197,000 sockeye salmon and a guideline harvest balance of 4,308 fish. The final catch for the week was 4,009 fish. Fishery CPUE increased to slightly below average in week 31 (84 vs. 98 FBD), with the highest CPUE on day 6.

Week 32 (August 5-August 11) was again opened on three days due to Tatsamenie sockeye salmon considerations. The day 1 CPUE of 195 FBD was the season's highest. Canyon Island fishwheel counts were approximately four times average. A run projection assuming average timing produced after day 3 was approximately 191,000 fish leaving a guideline harvest balance of 5,878 fish. After consultations with the U.S. manager, the fishery was opened at Saturday noon for one additional day. The weekly catch of sockeye salmon was 3,621 fish.

Week 33 (August 12-August 18) was initially opened for two days. The opening was extended to five days based on an anticipated reduction in fishing effort (ten licenses to six licenses) and a guideline harvest balance ranging from 1,231 to 3,150 fish. The sockeye salmon catch for the week was 2,480 fish.

Week 34 (August 19-August 25) marked the beginning of coho salmon season. The preseason outlook was for an average run based on catches in the 2006 coded-wire tagging program. Assuming that U.S. exploitation rates on coho salmon would be similar to the 2002-2006 average, it was estimated that border escapement would be close to 100,000 fish, which meant that the Canadian allowable catch was 10,000 fish. Early indications were that the coho salmon run was strong with good catches in the fishery and

consistently higher than average catches in the fishwheels. This information coupled with the shortfall in the sockeye salmon guideline harvest was used to open the fishery for four days. Fishery performance was strong with double the average coho salmon catches for the week. The total catches were 990 coho and 987 sockeye salmon.

The six-day opening for week 35 (August 26-September 1) based on an inseason run projection for coho salmon of approximately 216,000 fish. Weekly landings were 850 coho and 287 sockeye salmon.

A final inseason mark-recapture estimate for the inriver sockeye salmon run, produced after week 34, indicated an above border run of 98,500 sockeye salmon. A projection of 101,155 fish is based on average timing (98%). Subtracting the inriver harvest of 16,900 fish (16,366 commercial, 159 aboriginal and 375 test) indicated that spawning escapement was in the vicinity of 84,255 sockeye salmon, just above the escapement goal range of 71,000 to 80,000 fish. The postseason analysis of above border run size and spawning escapement data is in progress. The cumulative commercial fishery sockeye salmon CPUE for the season was 560 FBD, 44% of the average. CPUE was below average throughout the season except for weeks 31-33. Peak CPUE was observed in week 32; on average CPUE peaks in week 31.

The commercial fishery was then opened from week 36 (starting September 2) to late in week 40 (October 5). However, week 36 proved to be the last week of substantial commercial activity, with 1,062 coho and 578 sockeye salmon landed; landings after this totaled six fish.

In order to continue coho salmon run assessment, a test fishery operated from September 2 through October 5, weeks 36-40. This fishery landed 375 sockeye and 2,676 coho salmon.

A final inseason coho salmon mark-recapture estimate produced at the end of week 39 indicated that 47,334 fish had reached the border. Based on average run timing, this projected to 57,486 fish. Accordingly, as per PST provisions, the Canadian allowable catch after week 33 was 5,000 coho salmon. Based on inseason data, the actual treaty catch of coho salmon in the commercial fishery was 3,016 fish; this includes an aboriginal harvest of 155 fish but not the 2,676 fish caught in the test fishery for run assessment purposes. Subtracting the total inriver harvest of 7,952 fish translates to a final inseason spawning escapement estimate of 49,534 fish, approximately 42% above the upper end of the escapement goal range (27,500-35,000 fish). Postseason analysis of fishery and mark-recapture data is in progress. The cumulative commercial coho salmon CPUE through week 41 was 230 FBD, 74% of the average. The truncated nature of the coho salmon fishery in recent years makes the use of CPUE for inriver run timing assessments of limited value.

Escapement

Sockeye Salmon

Spawning escapement of sockeye salmon into the Canadian portion of the Taku River drainage is estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. mark-recapture program. Counting 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 sockeye salmon mark-recapture program has been operated annually since 1984 to estimate the above-border run size; spawning escapement is then estimated by subtracting the inriver catch. Final inseason estimates of above border run size and spawning escapement in 2007 are 105,012 and 87,764 sockeye salmon, respectively. The spawning escapement was 80% of the average (Appendix D.9), and above the upper end of the interim escapement goal range of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon.

The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 204 fish, the lowest count on record (1,015 fish observed last year). The 2007 count was 4% of the average and 3% of the primary brood year escapement of 7,799 fish (Appendix D.10). However, it is speculated that high water levels in the Silver Salmon River may have prevented fish from reaching the lake. The sex composition was estimated at 72% female.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count of 7,153 was 49% of average and 48% of the estimated primary brood year escapement of 11,484 fish (Appendix D.10). The sex composition was estimated at 67% female. Run timing was about twelve days later than average, with the mid-point occurring on August 20. Approximately 813 fish were held for artificial spawning; details are presented in the enhancement section of this report.

The Tatsamenie Lake weir count of 11,187 was 33% above average and approximately double the primary brood year count of 5,495. The sex composition was estimated to be 61% female. The mid-point or migratory timing occurred on August 31, about five days earlier than average. However the first fish arrived at the weir a week later than average. Approximately 2,803 fish were held for artificial spawning; details are presented in the enhancement section of this report. Final data based on a sample of otoliths taken from these fish suggest that approximately 27% of the fish originated from the fry planting program.

A weir was operated at King Salmon Lake for the fifth consecutive season; however only five fish (three females and two males) were observed. This occurred on July 31 and August 1. A cursory aerial scout of the river did not identify any blockages. Several hundred sockeye salmon were observed in the lake however, in early September – it appears that these fish moved into the lake after the weir was removed. Escapement counts for 2003-2006 have averaged 2,789 fish (the 2002 count of 2,970 is based on a boat survey as only a partial weir count was obtained that year). Run timing has been variable to date; in 2006, the mid-point was on July 28.

Chinook Salmon

Spawning escapement of Chinook salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. mark-recapture program. Tag application effort took place from late April through early October with the last tag applied in July. Tag recovery effort consisted of the commercial assessment (test) fishery from April 29 through June 17, weeks 18-24, the sockeye and coho salmon commercial fisheries, weeks 25-37, and spawning ground sampling in August and September on the Nakina, Tatsatua, Kowatua, Nahlin, Dudidontu and Hackett rivers. Fishery tag recovery data was used to generate a bilateral postseason border passage estimate of 20,058 large Chinook salmon; subtracting harvest of 2,542 indicates that an estimated 17,516 large Chinook salmon escaped to spawning areas. This spawning escapement was approximately half of the target of 36,000 fish (the mid-point of the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 55,000 fish), and below the lower end of the range. In comparison the average escapement is 47,710 fish (Appendix D.11).

Aerial surveys of large Chinook salmon to the six escapement index areas annually surveyed by ADF&G were as follows: Nakina, not available due to poor conditions; Kowatua, 262 fish; Tatsamenie, 390 fish; Dudidontu, 4 fish; and Nahlin, 277 fish; Tseta Creek was not flown (Appendix D.12). Survey conditions were poor due to flooding on the Nakina, Nahlin and Dudidontu Rivers. The total of 933 large Chinook salmon observed was 14% of average.

A carcass weir was operated on the Tatsatua river in order to obtain tag and age-length-sex data. A total of 136 large Chinook salmon were encountered, 30% of the fish encountered in 2006. (The 2006 count in the Tatsatua was compromised somewhat by high water levels.) No carcass weir was installed on the Nakina River in 2007 due to high water.

Coho Salmon

Spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. mark-recapture program. Coho salmon were tagged at Canyon Island from week 27 through week 40. Recovery efforts in the commercial and test fishery occurred from week 27 (concurrent with sockeye salmon recovery efforts) through week 40. The postseason border and spawning escapement estimates are 82,319 fish and 74,367 fish respectively (Appendix D.13). The spawning escapement was 47% of average and above 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. A total of 12,405 pink salmon was captured the fish wheels in 2007, 90% of the odd-year average (Appendix D.15).

Chum Salmon

As with pink salmon, the Canyon Island fish wheels are used to determine annual variations in border escapement. A total of 482 chum salmon was captured in the wheels in 2007, 55% above average (Appendix D.15). The Taku River fall chum run has been depressed since 1988. It is unlikely that the spawning escapement goal of 50,000 to 80,000 fish has been achieved in recent years.

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 total of 57 steelhead trout were caught and released at Canyon Island in 2007; this count was 57% of average (Appendix D.15).

Sockeye Salmon Run Reconstruction

An estimated 60,879 wild Taku sockeye salmon were caught in the U.S. District 111 commercial gillnet fishery. This final estimate was made by applying the weekly average proportion of Taku sockeye salmon to the weekly catch of wild fish (the estimated hatchery produced sockeye salmon were first subtracted from the weekly catches). An additional 534 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 61,413 fish (Table 7).

In the Canadian commercial fishery, the final catch estimate of wild Taku sockeye salmon is 14,696 fish. An estimated 144 wild sockeye salmon were taken in the Canadian aboriginal fishery. Therefore, the estimated Canadian treaty harvest of wild Taku sockeye salmon is 15,131 fish (Table 7). An additional estimated 339 wild sockeye salmon were taken 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 3,684 in the District 111 fishery, 55 in the inriver personal use fishery, 1,602 in the Canadian commercial fishery, and 15 in the aboriginal fishery (Table 7). The inriver coho salmon test fishery caught an estimated 36 sockeye salmon originating from the fry planting program.

The final estimate of the above-border run size of sockeye salmon, based on the joint Canada/U.S. mark-recapture program, is 104,886 fish. Deducting the Canadian inriver catch of 17,123 fish (in commercial, test and aboriginal fisheries) from the above-border run estimate results in an escapement estimate of 87,764 sockeye salmon. The total run of Taku sockeye salmon is estimated at 170,015 fish. Based on the mid-point of the escapement goal range of 75,000 fish, the U.S. TAC was 75,809 fish with an actual harvest of 65,151 and the Canadian TAC was 19,229 with an actual harvest of 16,748 fish. The harvsts do not include test fishery catches.

Table 7. Taku sockeye salmon run reconstruction, 2007. Estimates do not include spawning escapements below the U.S./Canada border.

	Taku			Snettisham Stocks		
	Total	Wild	Planted	Total	Wild	Hatchery
Escapement	87,764	86,523	1,240			
Canadian Harvest						
Commercial	16,589	14,987	1,602			
Food Fishery	159	144	15			
Total	16,748	15,131	1,617			
Test Fishery Catch	375	339	36			
Above Border Run	104,886	101,993	2,893			
U.S. Harvest [a]						
District 111	64,563	60,879	3,684	42,566	11,353	31,213
Personal Use	566	534	55			
Total	65,129	61,413	3,739			
Test Fishery Catch	0					
Total Run	170,015	163,406	6,632			
Taku Harvest Plan	Total	Wild	Planted			
Escapement Goal	75,000	75,000	0			
TAC	95,038	88,406	6,632			
Canada						
Base Allowable	19,229	15,913	3,316			
Surplus Allowable	0	0				
Total	19,229	15,913	3,316			
Total %	20.2%	18.0%	50.0%			
Actual	16,748	15,131	1,617			
Actual %	17.6%	17.1%	24.4%			
U.S.						
Total	75,809	72,493	3,316			
Total %	79.8%	82.0%	50.0%			
Actual	65,151	61,413	3,739			
Actual %	68.6%	69.5%	56.4%			

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

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 3).

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 salmon 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 2005.

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 2007 season.

The stock-recruitment analysis of Klukshu sockeye salmon 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 salmon run to the Klukshu River in 2007 was expected to be near average in strength. Principal contributing brood years to the 2007 run were expected to be 2002 (Klukshu escapement of 23,587 fish) and 2003 (Klukshu escapement of 32,120 fish); the 1997-2006 average Klukshu escapement was 13,856 fish. The estimated production of Klukshu sockeye salmon for 2007 was 20,000 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.

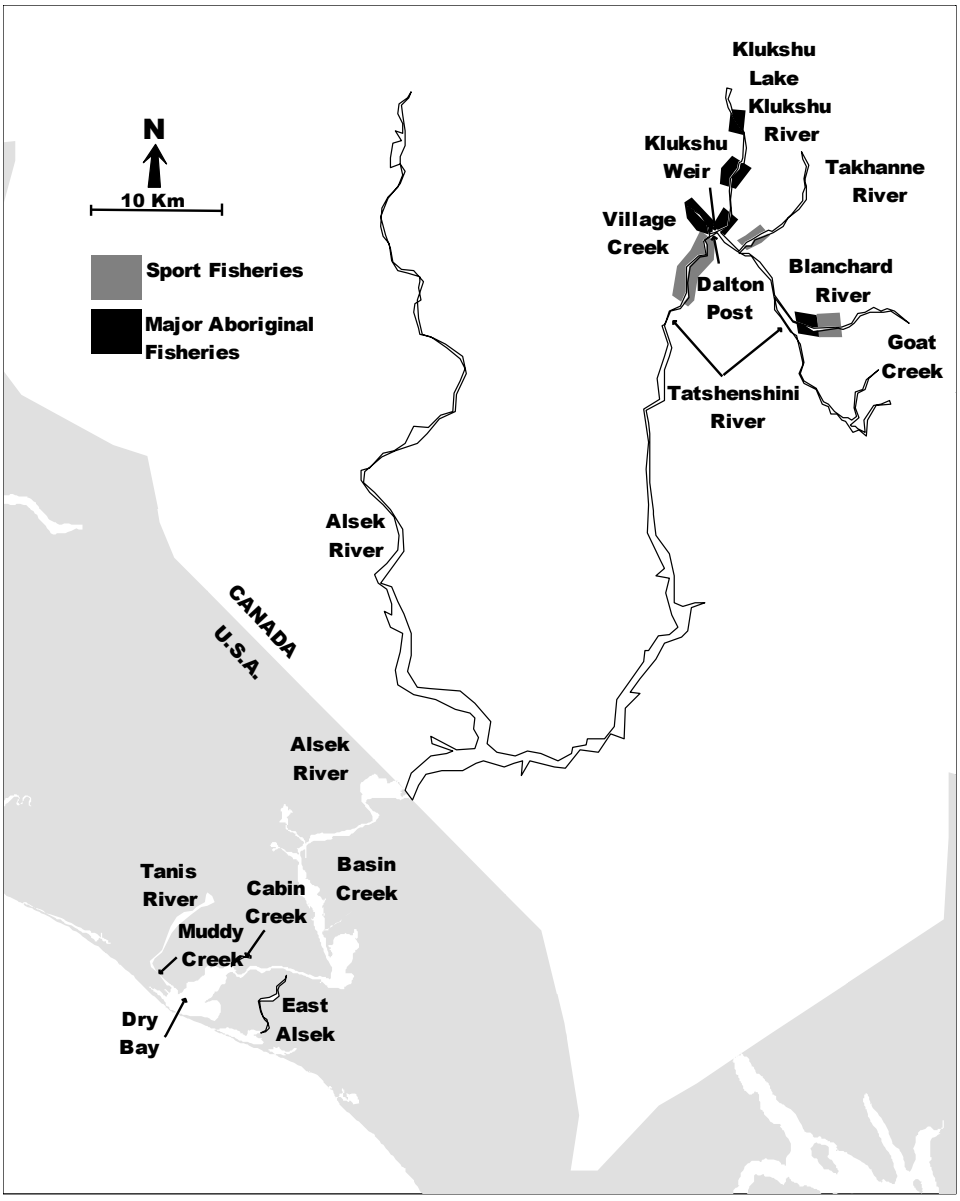

Figure 3. The Alsek River and principal U.S. and Canadian fishing areas.

The 2007 overall Alsek River sockeye salmon run was expected to be approximately 75,000 fish. This estimate was based on: a predicted run of 20,000 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 salmon radio tagging study). A run size of this magnitude is near the average run size estimate of approximately 66,500 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 salmon run counts in 2002 and 2003 were 11,904 and 3,084, respectively (Appendix C.7). The principal brood year (2002) was well above the optimum level of 2,500 sockeye salmon spawners as determined through separate stock-recruitment analyses by DFO of the early run. Due to the over escapement in 2002, the early run was expected to be 3,000 which is below the average.

The Klukshu Chinook salmon escapements in 2001 and 2002 were 1,738 and 2,134 fish, respectively. The 2001 and 2002 escapements were near average and near the upper end of the optimum escapement range of 1,100 to 2,300 Chinook salmon estimated from current stock-recruitment analysis. As a result, the final outlook was for an above average run. The 2007 overall Alsek River Chinook salmon run was expected to be approximately 16,000 fish. This estimate was based on: a predicted run of 2,800 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 salmon escapements observed at the Klukshu River in 2003 (3,689 coho salmon) and 2004 (750 coho salmon) suggests the run in 2007 would be average (Appendix C.7). The 1997-2006 average weir count was approximately 2,600 coho salmon.

U.S. Fisheries

Although harvest sharing arrangements of Alsek salmon stocks between Canada and the U.S. have not been specified, Annex IV of the Pacific Salmon Treaty does call for a cooperative attempt to rebuild depressed Chinook and early-run sockeye salmon stocks. The Alsek River commercial fishery opened on the first Sunday in June, week 23. The initial opening remained at 1 day. The fishery was opened for one day in week 24 and was extended 1 day due to because of high CPUE. The opening for week 25 was one day and the fishery was extended an additional two days due to high CPUE. The fishery was opened for one day in weeks 26-29 and was extended an additional one day in each week due to high CPUE. The opening for week 30 was held to one day. Effort in the Alsek River became minimal from week 31 through the remainder of the fishery. The fishery was open for three days in week 31 and two days in week 32. The fishery targeted coho salmon after mid-August and fishing times remained at three days per week for the entire coho salmon season. Although the Alsek River remained open through the third week in October, no effort was recorded after September 30.

The 2007 Dry Bay commercial set-gillnet fishery harvested 400 Chinook, 19,791 sockeye, and 134 coho salmon (Table 8). No pink or chum salmon were harvested. A test fishery conducted on the Alsek River for Chinook salmon in 2007 captured another 347 Chinook and 367 sockeye salmon, for a total harvest of 747 Chinook and 20,162 sockeye salmon. The Chinook salmon harvest was below average, while the sockeye salmon harvest was above average. The coho salmon harvest was below average. Very little effort was recorded during the coho salmon season due to market conditions and the coho salmon harvest was the second lowest in the last 10 years. The number of fishing days

was 38. The total effort expended in the fishery was 311 boat-days, which was above average.

Table 4. Final Catch and Klukshu index escapement data for Alsek River sockeye, Chinook, and coho salmon for 2007.

	Sockeye	Chinook	Coho
Escapement Index [a]			
Klukshu Weir Count	8,956	677	300
Klukshu Escapement	8,479	676	299
Harvest [b]			
U.S. Commercial	19,791	400	134
U.S. Subsistence	72	28	0
U.S. Test	367	347	0
Canadian Sport	10	40	0
Canadian Aboriginal	0	0	0
Total	20,240	815	134

[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.

Canadian Fisheries

Due to the elimination of the harvest monitor position in 2005, catches from the food fishery are largely unknown. The only harvest information for 2007 was the fish taken from Klukshu River weir which was 1 Chinook, 477 sockeye, and 1 coho salmon. The average catches were 123 Chinook, 1,223 sockeye, and 16 coho salmon.
Final catch estimates for the Tatshenshini recreational fishery were below average for Chinook salmon, with an estimated 40 fish retained, and sockeye salmon, with an estimated harvest of 10 fish, and no catches recorded for coho salmon. These represented 30% of average for Chinook, 22% of the average for sockeye, and 0% for coho salmon. Retention of sockeye salmon in the Tatshenshini River was permitted starting on August 15th as per regulation.

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 2007 Alsek-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 salmon 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 Alsek River drainage occurs at the CAFN village of Klukshu, on the Haines road, about 60 km south of Haines Junction. Salmon are harvested by means of gaff, small gillnets, sport rods, and traditional fish traps as the fish migrate up the Klukshu River and into Klukshu Lake. The fishing plan for the aboriginal fishery in the Klukshu River for the period prior to August 15 allowed fishing by means of fish traps for two days per week. After August 15, it was planned that the traps would be fished three 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. Food fisheries also exist on Village Creek and in the headwaters of the Tatshenshini River and tributaries thereof (Goat Creek, Stanley Creek, Parton River, and the Blanchard River). The plan did not restrict the fishery other than to reserve 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 salmon daily catch limit was one fish and the possession limit was two Chinook salmon. For other salmon species, the daily catch and possession limits were two, and four fish, respectively. However, the aggregate limit for all salmon combined was two salmon per day, four fish in possession. 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 in late July to protect spawning Chinook salmon. Conservation thresholds that were expected to invoke additional restrictions in the recreational fishery were projected Klukshu weir counts of <1,500 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 2007. 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 are being implemented as part of the development of abundance-based management regimes and to accurately assess whether the escapement goals for Alsek River Chinook and sockeye salmon stocks are appropriate and if so, are being achieved. At this time, there are no programs in place to estimate the drainage-wide coho salmon escapement. A large and variable proportion of the 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 2007 are shown in Table 8.

Sockeye Salmon

The final weir count and escapement estimates of Klukshu River sockeye salmon were 8,956 and 8,479 fish respectively in 2007 (Table 8, Appendices C.3 and C.7). The count of 2,725 early run fish (count through August 15) was 96% of average while the count of 6,231 late run fish was 57% of average. The total escapement (8,479) was below average, and was near the lower end of the recommended escapement goal range of 7,500 to 15,000 fish. The sockeye salmon escapement estimate at the Village Creek counter of 10,254 fish in 2007 was 5.5 times the average and the largest count on record.

Chinook Salmon

The most reliable comparative Chinook salmon escapement index for the Alsek River drainage is the Klukshu River weir count. The final Chinook salmon weir and escapement counts in 2007 were 677 and 676 fish, respectively (Table 8), and were 38% and 39% of average. The 2007 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 300 and 299 fish, respectively, is approximately 12% of their respective averages (Table 8). The weir is removed prior to the completion of the coho salmon run and dos not include fish that migrate after mid-October.

ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Egg Collection

In 2007, sockeye salmon eggs were collected at Tahltan Lake on the Stikine River for the twentieth year, and in the Tatsamenie Lake system on the Taku River, for the eighteenth year of this program.

Tahltan Lake

The egg collection was contracted to Arc Environmental Ltd. for the twelfth consecutive year. The egg-take goal at Tahltan Lake is 6.0 million eggs; due to low escapement 3.8 million eggs were collected. A total of 2,839 fish were collected and held for broodstock. Fish were captured with a beach seine at the major spawning site as has been done in most years. There were 11 egg collections from September 7 to 27. Eggs were collected from 1,380 females and a like number of males. Eggs collected on six days were delayed in shipment to the hatchery due to weather; of the delayed shipments, one was delayed 48 hours and the remainder only 24 hours.

Tatsamenie Lake

B. Mercer and Associates Ltd was contracted to collect eggs. Tatsamenie Lake broodstock was captured for the thirteenth year at an adult enumeration weir located at the outlet of Tatsamenie Lake. A total of 1,500 females and 1,300 males were held prior to the first egg take on September 17. An estimated 4,100,000 eggs were collected from 994 females and milt was collected from 850 males during 8 egg collections. Mortality of held fish included 76 (4%) females and 139 (10%) males; the remaining 435 females and 309 males not used for gamete collection were released. The 1,500 females held for broodstock represented 25 % of the estimated escapement of females in to the lake.

Trapper Lake

Eggs were again collected at Trapper Lake for assessment work related to proposed barrier removal. This project was operated with Northern Fund monies but will be reported in TBR reports. A total 813 fish were held prior to the first egg take on September 8. An estimated 830,000 eggs were collected from 336 females and milt was collected from 295 males during 3 egg collections; these eggs were transported to Snettisham Hatchery. There were also 122,000 eggs planted in Tunjony Creek on September 13th for assessment purposes. Evaluation of egg plants will take place in the spring using fyke nets and hydraulic sampling.

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

The egg incubation and thermal-marking program at Snettisham Hatchery went smoothly in year 2006/2007. 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 2006 brood eggs took place at Snettisham Hatchery and the resultant fry were transported to the appropriate systems from May 31 to June 20, 2006. There were no IHN virus losses of sockeye salmon fry from transboundary lakes.

Tahltan Lake

A total of 2.47 million fry from the 2006 Tahltan sockeye salmon egg take was planted back into Tahltan Lake in 2007. Survival from green-egg to outplanted fry was 84%. Fry outplanting took place from May 31 to June 4.

Tuya Lake

There were 1.2 million fry planted in Tuya Lake from June 19 to June 20. These fish were from eggs collected at Tahltan Lake in the fall of 2006. Survival from green-egg to outplanted fry was 85%.

Tatsamenie Lake

A total of 3.7 million fry from the 2006 egg-take was released into Tatsamenie Lake in 2007. There were three treatment groups: one group was released at the North end and one at the South end of the lake, and a third group mid lake; outplanting took place from May 31 to June 13. Survival from green-egg to outplanted-fry was 77%.

The strategy behind releasing at the different 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. However results so far indicate lower survival from the fry release at the South end.

Outplant Evaluation Surveys

Acoustic, Trawl, Beach seine and Limnological Sampling

Standard limnological surveys were conducted at Tatsamenie, Tahltan, Trapper and Tuya Lakes. Hydroacoustic surveys with a newly purchased Bio-Sonics unit were conducted at Trapper Lake.

Thermal Mark Laboratories

ADF&G Thermal Mark Laboratory

During the 2007 season the ADFG thermal mark lab received otoliths from 17,900 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 17,200 of the otoliths received (96%) and provided estimates on hatchery contributions for almost 100 distinct sampling collections. Of these totals, 4,400 otoliths were identified and classified as belonging to one of 35 marked groups. Estimates of the percentage of hatchery fish contributed to commercial fishery catches were provided to ADFG and DFO fishery managers 24 to 48 hours after samples arrived at the lab.

Adult sockeye salmon otoliths were processed inseason by the ADFG 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. Final contributions of planted sockeye salmon stocks to catches were as follows: 59,491 planted Stikine River fish to District 106 and 108 and inriver subsistence, and 3,739 planted Taku River fish to District 111 (includes inriver personal use fishery). Final estimates of contributions to Canadian fisheries included 31,019 planted Stikine River fish to Stikine River fisheries and 1,617 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 2007 season are being analyzed at the DFO thermal mark lab in Whitehorse. In most cases 50% of collected samples were processed for final analysis. Results were used for estimates of enhanced numbers in escapements and smolt projects.

APPENDICES

Appendix A. 1. Weekly salmon catch in the Alaskan District 106 commercial drift gillnet fisheries, 2007.

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.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

		Catch					Effort		
Week	Start Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Permits	Days	Permit Days
24	10-Jun	176	1,288	254	93	659	14	2.0	28
25	17-Jun	634	20,884	5,017	5,292	13,826	55	5.0	275
26	24-Jun	605	25,328	8,027	17,953	21,648	76	4.0	304
27	1-Jul	136	5,687	4,857	11,265	17,000	76	3.0	228
28	8-Jul	133	9,648	6,935	20,230	44,761	78	3.0	234
29	15-Jul	85	9,492	4,285	52,642	52,660	77	3.0	231
30	22-Jul	50	6,723	2,809	32,732	33,844	60	2.0	120
31	29-Jul	9	2,701	1,244	31,217	9,158	32	2.0	64
32	5-Aug	4	2,803	1,067	28,959	7,721	31	2.0	62
33	12-Aug	4	3,971	2,793	80,769	7,288	57	4.0	228
34	19-Aug	2	2,361	3,946	71,772	16,612	44	4.0	176
35	26-Aug	2	1,121	4,850	24,762	20,744	66	4.0	264
36	2-Sep	1	356	6,972	4,762	21,001	69	2.0	138
37	9-Sep	1	76	7,277	842	16,652	74	2.0	148
38	16-Sep	4	37	12,243	64	10,108	54	2.0	108
39	23-Sep	3	5	6,696	1	3,868	33	3.0	99
40	30-Sep	3	0	1,301	0	448	17	2.0	34
Total		1,852	92,481	80,573	383,355	297,998		49.0	2,741
Alaska Hatchery Contributions									
24	10-Jun	0		0					
25	17-Jun	305		2,365					
26	24-Jun	713		5,792					
27	1-Jul	35		3,123					
28	8-Jul	182		2,875					
29	15-Jul	131		1,864					
30	22-Jul	39		906					
31	29-Jul	9		387					
32	5-Aug	0		193					
33	12-Aug	0		62					
34	19-Aug	2		389					
35	26-Aug	0		69					
36	2-Sep	0		1,283					
37	9-Sep	0		1,589					
38	16-Sep	0		8,994					
39	23-Sep	0		4,097					
40	30-Sep	0		171					
41	14-Oct								
Total		1,415		34,158					
Catches not including Alaska hatchery contributions									
24	10-Jun	176	1,288	254	93	659	14	2.0	28
25	17-Jun	329	20,884	2,652	5,292	13,826	55	5.0	275
26	24-Jun	-108	25,328	2,235	17,953	21,648	76	4.0	304
27	1-Jul	101	5,687	1,734	11,265	17,000	76	3.0	228
28	8-Jul	-49	9,648	4,060	20,230	44,761	78	3.0	234
29	15-Jul	-46	9,492	2,421	52,642	52,660	77	3.0	231
30	22-Jul	11	6,723	1,903	32,732	33,844	60	2.0	120
31	29-Jul	0	2,701	857	31,217	9,158	32	2.0	64
32	5-Aug	4	2,803	874	28,959	7,721	31	2.0	62
33	12-Aug	4	3,971	2,731	80,769	7,288	57	4.0	228
34	19-Aug	0	2,361	3,557	71,772	16,612	44	4.0	176
35	26-Aug	2	1,121	4,781	24,762	20,744	66	4.0	264
36	2-Sep	1	356	5,689	4,762	21,001	69	2.0	138
37	9-Sep	1	76	5,688	842	16,652	74	2.0	148
38	16-Sep	4	37	3,249	64	10,108	54	2.0	108
39	23-Sep	3	5	2,599	1	3,868	33	3.0	99
40	30-Sep	3	0	1,130	0	448	17	2.0	34
Total		437	92,481	46,415	383,355	297,998	913	49.0	2,741

Appendix A. 2. Weekly stock proportions of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 106 commercial drift gillnet fisheries, 2007.

Data based on scale pattern analysis.

			Stikine				Planted	CPUE of Stikine Fish			
Week	Alaska	Canada	Tahltan [a]	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Tahltan	Tahltan [a]	Tuya	Mainstem	Total
Proportions											
24	0.151	0.189	0.514	0.141	0.005	0.660	0.348	0.184	0.183	0.073	0.182
25	0.162	0.188	0.506	0.140	0.004	0.650	0.342	0.299	0.298	0.117	0.295
26	0.231	0.086	0.578	0.100	0.005	0.683	0.348	0.375	0.234	0.136	0.340
27	0.557	0.171	0.197	0.070	0.006	0.272	0.147	0.038	0.049	0.050	0.041
28	0.640	0.065	0.209	0.082	0.004	0.295	0.083	0.067	0.095	0.054	0.073
29	0.865	0.038	0.042	0.048	0.007	0.098	0.018	0.013	0.056	0.104	0.024
30	0.799	0.099	0.047	0.045	0.009	0.101	0.042	0.020	0.071	0.183	0.034
31	0.904	0.059	0.012	0.013	0.012	0.037	0.000	0.004	0.015	0.177	0.009
32	0.887	0.109	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.073	0.001
33	0.771	0.228	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.000
34	0.799	0.197	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.000
35	0.821	0.177	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.000
36	0.817	0.180	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000
37	0.790	0.205	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
38	0.823	0.175	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
39	0.825	0.173	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	0.471	0.120	0.322	0.082	0.005	0.409	0.200				
Catches											
24	195	243	662	182	6	850	449	24	7	0	30
25	3,377	3,929	10,568	2,917	93	13,578	7,152	38	11	0	49
26	5,841	2,189	14,650	2,528	119	17,298	8,817	48.2	8.3	0.4	56.9
27	3,170	970	1,118	396	33	1,546	834	4.9	1.7	0.1	6.8
28	6,179	623	2,017	792	36	2,846	802	8.6	3.4	0.2	12.2
29	8,206	358	399	460	69	928	169	1.7	2.0	0.3	4.0
30	5,374	669	315	302	63	680	284	2.6	2.5	0.5	5.7
31	2,443	160	32	35	33	99	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5
32	2,485	305	0	0	13	13	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
33	3,060	907	0	0	4	4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	1,887	464	0	0	10	10	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
35	921	198	0	0	2	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	291	64	0	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	60	16	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
38	30	6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	43,523	11,102	29,760	7,613	484	37,856	18,506	128.6	35.6	2.9	167.1

[a] All 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, 2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Start	Catch					Effort		
Week	Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Permits	Days	Permit days
24	10-Jun	117	1,278	254	93	659	13	2.0	26
25	17-Jun	440	20,314	4,075	5,029	13,262	48	5.0	240
26	24-Jun	399	23,191	5,400	11,938	16,594	61	4.0	244
27	1-Jul	54	4,319	3,264	5,528	12,023	55	3.0	165
28	8-Jul	57	7,415	4,296	13,889	34,282	58	3.0	174
29	15-Jul	24	5,082	2,056	16,491	24,307	37	3.0	111
30	22-Jul	10	4,445	1,662	15,899	24,987	35	2.0	70
31	29-Jul	0	449	267	2,686	1,766	10	2.0	20
32	5-Aug	2	1,371	606	10,763	4,858	16	2.0	32
33	12-Aug	0	2,233	1,489	36,781	4,610	28	4.0	112
34	19-Aug	1	1,124	2,650	26,169	11,539	28	4.0	112
35	26-Aug	2	861	3,967	11,854	17,545	50	4.0	200
36	2-Sep	1	260	4,247	3,125	14,402	46	2.0	92
37	9-Sep	0	37	3,912	195	7,901	46	2.0	92
38	16-Sep	1	29	7,008	32	6,980	37	2.0	74
39	23-Sep	3	4	5,702	1	3,369	28	3.0	84
40	30-Sep	1	0	702	0	200	10	2.0	20
Total		1,112	72,412	51,557	160,473	199,284		49.0	1,868

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, 2007.

Data based on scale pattern analysis.

			Stikine				Planted	CPUE of Stikine Fish			
Week	Alaska	Canada	Tahltan[a]	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Tahltan	Tahltan[a]	Tuya	Mainstem	Total
Proportions											
24	0.147	0.189	0.517	0.142	0.005	0.664	0.351	0.165	0.163	0.088	0.163
25	0.147	0.189	0.517	0.142	0.005	0.664	0.351	0.284	0.281	0.151	0.281
26	0.173	0.085	0.632	0.107	0.004	0.743	0.376	0.389	0.237	0.167	0.354
27	0.486	0.198	0.226	0.086	0.004	0.316	0.173	0.038	0.053	0.041	0.041
28	0.612	0.069	0.223	0.093	0.002	0.319	0.098	0.062	0.093	0.038	0.068
29	0.806	0.039	0.078	0.065	0.012	0.155	0.027	0.023	0.069	0.209	0.036
30	0.725	0.143	0.071	0.052	0.009	0.132	0.064	0.029	0.077	0.227	0.042
31	0.725	0.143	0.071	0.052	0.009	0.132	0.000	0.010	0.027	0.080	0.015
32	0.895	0.105	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
33	0.847	0.153	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
34	0.847	0.153	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
35	0.847	0.153	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
36	0.847	0.153	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
37	0.847	0.153	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
39	0.847	0.153	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40	0.847	0.153	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	0.367	0.126	0.403	0.099	0.005	0.507	0.251	0.773	0.214	0.013	1.000
Catches											
24	188	241	661	181	6	848	448	25.4	7.0	0.2	32.6
25	2,995	3,834	10,508	2,884	93	13,485	7,124	43.8	12.0	0.4	56.2
26	4,002	1,962	14,650	2,473	104	17,228	8,731	60.0	10.1	0.4	70.6
27	2,100	854	975	372	17	1,364	748	5.9	2.3	0.1	8.3
28	4,541	511	1,657	690	17	2,363	725	9.5	4.0	0.1	13.6
29	4,096	198	399	329	60	787	139	3.6	3.0	0.5	7.1
30	3,222	638	315	229	41	585	284	4.5	3.3	0.6	8.4
31	325	64	32	23	4	59	0	1.6	1.2	0.2	3.0
32	1,227	144	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33	1,891	342	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	952	172	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35	729	132	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	220	40	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	31	6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
38	25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	26,549	9,142	29,196	7,182	342	36,720	18,198	154.4	42.8	2.6	199.7

[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, 2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Start	Catch					Effort		
Week	Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Permits	Days	Permit days
24-25[a]	10-Jun	253	580	942	263	564	11	5.5	52
26	24-Jun	206	2,137	2,627	6,015	5,054	15	4.0	60
27	1-Jul	82	1,368	1,593	5,737	4,977	21	3.0	63
28	8-Jul	76	2,233	2,639	6,341	10,479	23	3.0	69
29	15-Jul	61	4,410	2,229	36,151	28,353	42	3.0	126
30	22-Jul	40	2,278	1,147	16,833	8,857	25	2.0	50
31	29-Jul	9	2,252	977	28,531	7,392	25	2.0	50
32	5-Aug	2	1,432	461	18,196	2,863	15	2.0	30
33	12-Aug	4	1,738	1,304	43,988	2,678	30	4.0	120
34	19-Aug	1	1,237	1,296	45,603	5,073	18	4.0	72
35	26-Aug	0	260	883	12,908	3,199	17	4.0	68
36	2-Sep	0	96	2,725	1,637	6,599	23	2.0	46
37	9-Sep	1	39	3,365	647	8,751	29	2.0	58
38	16-Sep	3	8	5,235	32	3,128	17	2.0	34
39	23-Sep	0	1	994	0	499	5	3.0	15
40	30-Sep	2	0	599	0	248	7	2.0	14
Total		740	20,069	29,016	222,882	98,714		49.0	927

[a] Weeks 24 and 25 are combined due to confidentiality

Appendix A. 6. Weekly stock proportions and catches of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2007**.**

Data based on scale pattern analysis.

			Stikine				Planted	CPUE of Stikine Fish			
Week	Alaska	Canada	Tahltan [a]	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Tahltan	Tahltan [a]	Tuya	Mainstem	Total
Proportions											
24	0.670	0.167	0.105	0.058	0.000	0.163	0.049	0.057	0.000	0.000	0.045
25	0.670	0.167	0.105	0.058	0.000	0.163	0.049	0.130	0.000	0.000	0.102
26	0.860	0.107	0.000	0.026	0.007	0.033	0.040	0.000	0.000	0.099	0.064
27	0.782	0.085	0.104	0.018	0.011	0.133	0.063	0.246	0.000	0.097	0.159
28	0.734	0.050	0.161	0.046	0.009	0.216	0.035	0.567	0.000	0.112	0.384
29	0.932	0.036	0.000	0.030	0.002	0.032	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.030	0.061
30	0.945	0.014	0.000	0.032	0.010	0.042	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.176	0.104
31	0.940	0.042	0.000	0.005	0.013	0.018	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.223	0.044
32	0.879	0.112	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.169	0.024
33	0.672	0.325	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.014	0.002
34	0.756	0.236	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.055	0.008
35	0.737	0.254	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.014	0.002
36	0.737	0.254	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.001
37	0.737	0.254	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000
38	0.737	0.254	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
39	0.737	0.254	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40	0.737	0.254	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	0.846	0.098	0.028	0.021	0.007	0.057	0.015	0.505	0.355	0.140	1.000
Catches											
24	7	2	1	1	0	2	0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8
25	382	95	60	33	0	93	28	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.9
26	1,839	228	0	55	15	70	86	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.2
27	1,070	116	142	24	16	182	86	2.3	0.4	0.2	2.9
28	1,638	112	360	103	20	483	78	5.2	1.5	0.3	7.0
29	4,110	160	0	131	10	140	30	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.1
30	2,152	31	0	73	23	95	0	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.9
31	2,117	95	0	11	28	40	0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.8
32	1,258	161	0	0	13	13	0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
33	1,168	565	0	0	4	4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	935	292	0	0	10	10	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
35	192	66	0	0	2	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	71	24	0	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	29	10	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
38	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	1	0	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	16,974	1,960	563	430	142	1,136	308	9.2	6.5	2.6	18.2

[a] All Tahltan includes wild and thermally marked fish.

Appendix A. 7. Weekly salmon catch and effort in the Alaskan District 108 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2007.

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

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Start	Catch					Effort		
Week	Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink [a]	Chum	Permits	Days	Permit days
19	6-May	255	0	0	0	0	37	1.0	37.0
20	13-May	408	1	0	0	5	52	1.0	52.0
21	20-May	899	1	1	0	1	76	1.0	76.0
22	27-May	1,316	7	0	0	1	83	1.0	83.0
23	3-Jun	1,729	18	0	0	1	86	1.0	86.0
24	10-Jun	4,933	413	1	0	13	87	2.0	174.0
25	17-Jun	1,134	11,134	177	94	305	40	5.0	200.0
26	24-Jun	2,214	22,120	496	653	4,780	69	5.0	280.0
27	1-Jul	661	14,654	1,514	1,463	9,329	78	4.0	279.0
28	8-Jul	359	9,162	1,436	2,556	27,616	67	3.0	201.0
29	15-Jul	486	5,899	335	7,077	34,016	61	3.0	183.0
30	22-Jul	121	3,300	356	7,669	31,177	63	2.0	126.0
31	29-Jul	63	2,116	370	6,223	36,304	60	2.0	120.0
32	5-Aug	25	869	737	5,068	18,059	54	2.0	108.0
33	12-Aug	16	478	1,044	4,393	8,914	35	4.0	140.0
34	19-Aug	3	189	1,157	823	1,028	19	4.0	76.0
35	26-Aug	4	169	1,505	2,613	2,163	31	4.0	124.0
36	2-Sep	0	45	1,705	1,176	1,095	27	2.0	54.0
37	9-Sep	1	2	1,577	62	1,478	26	2.0	52.0
38	16-Sep	0	1	2,429	1	505	23	2.0	46.0
39	23-Sep	0	2	4,612	1	712	36	3.0	108.0
40	30-Sep	0	0	428	0	45	10	2.0	20.0
Total		14,627	70,580	19,880	39,872	177,547		56.0	2,625
Alaska Hatchery Contributions									
19	6-May	98		0					
20	13-May	19		0					
21	20-May	154		0					
22	27-May	225		0					
23	3-Jun	222		0					
24	10-Jun	1,094		0					
25	17-Jun	603		59					
26	24-Jun	1600		34					
27	1-Jul	545		380					
28	8-Jul	251		479					
29	15-Jul	415		55					
30	22-Jul	149		74					
31	29-Jul	109		101					
32	5-Aug	0		128					
33	12-Aug	0		65					
34	19-Aug	0		74					
35	26-Aug	0		335					
36	2-Sep	0		255					
37	9-Sep	0		436					
38	16-Sep	0		1,655					
39	23-Sep	0		3,621					
40	30-Sep	0		241					
Total		5,483	0	7,992	0	0			

Catches not including Alaska hatchery contributions

19	6-May	157	0	0	0	0	37	1.0	37
20	13-May	389	1	0	0	5	52	1.0	52
21	20-May	745	1	1	0	1	76	1.0	76
22	27-May	1,091	7	0	0	1	83	1.0	83
23	3-Jun	1,507	18	0	0	1	86	1.0	86
24	10-Jun	3,839	413	1	0	13	87	2.0	174
25	17-Jun	531	11,134	118	94	305	40	5.0	200
26	24-Jun	614	22,120	462	653	4,780	69	5.0	280
27	1-Jul	116	14,654	1,134	1,463	9,329	78	4.0	279
28	8-Jul	108	9,162	957	2,556	27,616	67	3.0	201
29	15-Jul	71	5,899	280	7,077	34,016	61	3.0	183
30	22-Jul	-28	3,300	282	7,669	31,177	63	2.0	126
31	29-Jul	-46	2,116	269	6,223	36,304	60	2.0	120
32	5-Aug	25	869	609	5,068	18,059	54	2.0	108
33	12-Aug	16	478	979	4,393	8,914	35	4.0	140
34	19-Aug	3	189	1,083	823	1,028	19	4.0	76
35	26-Aug	4	169	1,170	2,613	2,163	31	4.0	124
36	2-Sep	0	45	1,450	1,176	1,095	27	2.0	54
37	9-Sep	1	2	1,141	62	1,478	26	2.0	52
38	16-Sep	0	1	774	1	505	23	2.0	46
39	23-Sep	0	2	991	1	712	36	3.0	108
40	30-Sep	0	0	187	0	45	10	2.0	20
Total		9,144	70,580	11,888	39,872	177,547		56.0	2,625

[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, 2007.

			Stikine				Planted	CPUE of Stikine Fish			
Week	Alaska	Canada	Tahltan [a]	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Tahltan	Tahltan [a]	Tuya	Mainstem	Total
20-24	0.090	0.048	0.665	0.144	0.053	0.862	0.230	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.003
25	0.103	0.063	0.670	0.156	0.008	0.834	0.458	0.263	0.201	0.013	0.212
26	0.157	0.078	0.576	0.178	0.010	0.764	0.363	0.321	0.326	0.024	0.275
27	0.151	0.175	0.472	0.183	0.019	0.674	0.315	0.175	0.224	0.028	0.161
28	0.218	0.201	0.384	0.140	0.056	0.581	0.326	0.124	0.149	0.074	0.121
29	0.307	0.257	0.275	0.091	0.070	0.436	0.195	0.063	0.068	0.066	0.064
30	0.348	0.259	0.214	0.050	0.128	0.393	0.155	0.040	0.030	0.097	0.047
31	0.258	0.024	0.073	0.000	0.645	0.717	0.113	0.009	0.000	0.329	0.058
32	0.174	0.049	0.015	0.000	0.761	0.777	0.090	0.001	0.000	0.177	0.028
33	0.080	0.041	0.000	0.000	0.878	0.878	0.109	0.000	0.000	0.087	0.014
34	0.070	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.894	0.894	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.064	0.010
35	0.304	0.047	0.036	0.000	0.613	0.649	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.024	0.004
36	0.304	0.047	0.036	0.000	0.613	0.649	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015	0.002
37	0.304	0.047	0.036	0.000	0.613	0.649	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
38	0.304	0.047	0.036	0.000	0.613	0.649	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
39	0.304	0.047	0.036	0.000	0.613	0.649	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
40	0.304	0.047	0.036	0.000	0.613	0.649	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
41	0.304	0.047	0.036	0.000	0.613	0.649	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	0.179	0.133	0.474	0.147	0.067	0.688	0.324	0.646	0.196	0.158	1.000
Catch											
20-24	40	21	293	63	23	379	101	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.7
25	1,150	703	7,460	1,733	88	9,281	5,095	37.3	8.7	0.4	46.4
26	3,475	1,736	12,751	3,929	229	16,909	8,032	45.5	14.0	0.8	60.4
27	2,215	2,569	6,910	2,687	273	9,870	4,618	24.8	9.6	1.0	35.4
28	1,994	1,845	3,522	1,286	515	5,323	2,988	17.5	6.4	2.6	26.5
29	1,813	1,513	1,621	536	416	2,572	1,153	8.9	2.9	2.3	14.1
30	1,149	855	707	164	424	1,295	511	5.6	1.3	3.4	10.3
31	547	52	154	0	1,364	1,517	239	1.3	0.0	11.4	12.6
32	151	43	13	0	662	675	78	0.1	0.0	6.1	6.2
33	38	20	0	0	420	420	52	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
34	13	7	0	0	169	169	0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2
35	51	8	6	0	104	110	0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9
36	14	2	2	0	28	29	0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
37	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
38	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	1	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
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12,653	9,374	33,439	10,398	4,716	48,554	22,867	141.7	43.1	34.6	219.3

[a] All Tahltan includes wild and thermally marked fish.

Appendix A. 9. Weekly salmon catch and effort and sockeye salmon stock composition in the Alaskan District 108 test fishery, 2007. There was no marine test fishery in 2007.

Appendix A. 10. Inseason estimates of gillnet, troll, recreational, and subsistence catch of Stikine River bound Chinook salmon in District 108, 2007**.**

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

		Salmon Harvest								
	Start	Gillent			Troll[b]			Rec[b]	Subsistence	Total
Week	Date	Chinook	Permits	Days	Chinook	Permits	Days	Chinook	Chinook	Chinook
18	29-Apr							165	0	165
19	6-May	157	37	1	149	22	3	193	0	499
20	13-May	366	52	1	176	37	3	518	0	1,060
21	20-May	741	76	1	248	42	3	523	0	1,512
22	27-May	1,086	83	1	199	33	3	1,095	0	2,380
23	3-Jun	1,505	86	1	377	38	3	475	0	2,358
24	10-Jun	3,807	87	2	199	19	5	146	7	4,159
25	17-Jun	528	40	5	58	12	5	52	18	655
26	24-Jun	614	69	5	-213	13	5	0	8	409
27	1-Jul	115	78	4	154	10	10	100	1	285
28	8-Jul	108	67	3				0	1	116
29	15-Jul	71	61	3				5	1	155
30	22-Jul				troll catches combined weeks 27-29				1	1
Total		9,099	736	27	1,346	226	40	3,273	37	13,755

Appendix A. 11. U.S. subsistence fishery harvest in the Stikine River, 2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Start	Salmon Harvest					
Week	Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Permits fished
24	10-Jun	7	16				
25	17-Jun	18	45				
26	24-Jun	8	63			1	
27	1-Jul	1	32				
28	8-Jul	1	20		10	2	
29	15-Jul	1	53		23	4	
30	22-Jul	1	10		10		
31	29-Jul		1		14	4	
32	5-Aug						
33	12-Aug		2		1		
34	19-Aug		1	1			
35	26-Aug		2	1	1		
36	2-Sep			12			
37	9-Sep						
38	16-Sep			5			
39	23-Sep			4			
Total			37	245	23	59	11	23

Appendix A. 12. Weekly salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian commercial fishery in the lower Stikine River, 2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Start	Catch					Effort		
Week	Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Chum	Steelhead[ab]	Permits	Days	Permit days
19	6-May	77	0	0	0	0	10.00	2.0	20.0
20	13-May	559	0	0	0	0	11.00	3.0	33.0
21	20-May	518	1	0	0	0	11.00	2.0	22.0
22	27-May	784	1	0	0	0	12.00	6.0	72.0
23	3-Jun	193	1	0	0	0	11.75	4.0	47.0
24	10-Jun	1,051	8	0	0	0	12.00	6.0	72.0
25	17-Jun	2,223	383	0	0	0	12.00	7.0	84.0
26	24-Jun	2,460	12,286	0	0	0	12.00	7.0	84.0
27	1-Jul	1,331	16,457	0	0	0	12.00	7.0	84.0
28	8-Jul	345	4,046	0	0	0	12.00	3.0	36.0
29	15-Jul	383	7,966	3	0	0	12.00	7.0	84.0
30	22-Jul	141	6,220	2	0	0	11.20	5.0	56.0
31	29-Jul	60	7,052	4	0	0	11.00	5.0	55.0
32	5-Aug	5	2,492	41	2	0	5.25	3.5	18.4
Total		10,131	56,913	50	2	0		67.5	767.4

[a] All steelhead were released

[b] Based on studies conducted on survival of net-caught released Skeena River steelhead

Appendix A. 13. Weekly sockeye salmon stock proportions and catch by stock in the Canadian commercial fishery in the lower Stikine River, 2007.

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

	Proportion				Planted	Catch			Tahltan	
Week	Small Egg	Tahltan [a]	Tuya	Mainstem	Tahltan	Tahltan [a]	Tuya	Mainstem	Wild	Planted
24	0.980	0.642	0.338	0.020	0.154	7	4	0	6	1
25	0.980	0.642	0.338	0.020	0.154	246	129	8	187	59
26	0.970	0.814	0.156	0.030	0.375	10,000	1,913	373	5,393	4,607
27	0.940	0.750	0.189	0.060	0.370	12,349	3,117	991	6,262	6,087
28	0.906	0.668	0.238	0.094	0.343	2,702	963	381	1,312	1,390
29	0.849	0.558	0.292	0.151	0.302	4,442	2,323	1,201	2,034	2,408
30	0.718	0.497	0.221	0.282	0.326	3,091	1,376	1,753	1,063	2,028
31	0.520	0.386	0.134	0.480	0.188	2,724	946	3,382	1,402	1,322
32	0.291	0.243	0.048	0.709	0.146	606	120	1,766	241	365
33 c	0.200	0.167	0.033	0.800	0.109	0	0	0	0	0
34 c	0.135	0.112	0.022	0.865	0.054	0	0	0	0	0
35 c	0.068	0.056	0.011	0.933	0.020	0	0	0	0	0
36 c	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0	0	\	0	0
37 c	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0	0	0	0	0
Total						36,167	10,891	9,855	17,901	18,266
Proportion						0.635	0.191	0.173	0.315	0.321

	Catch/Effort below Porcupine [b]		Total		CPUE			Tahltan	
Week	Sockeye	Permit Day	CPUE	Small Egg	Tahltan [a]	Tuya	Mainstem	Wild	Planted
24	8	72.0	0.111	0.109	0.071	0.038	0.002	0.059	0.012
25	383	84.0	4.560	4.467	2.928	1.539	0.093	2.226	0.701
26	12,071	78.0	154.756	150.058	125.962	24.096	4.698	67.928	58.034
27	13,314	72.0	184.917	173.781	138.758	35.024	11.135	70.364	68.394
28	3,200	31.0	103.226	93.505	68.936	24.569	9.720	33.485	35.451
29	7,194	72.0	99.917	84.853	55.716	29.137	15.064	25.518	30.197
30	5,675	50.0	113.500	81.512	56.403	25.109	31.988	19.401	37.002
31	5,956	46.0	129.478	67.383	50.014	17.369	62.095	25.737	24.277
32	2,492	18.4	135.619	39.510	32.980	6.531	96.109	13.112	19.868
33 [cd]			45.244	9.049	7.553	1.496	36.195	3.003	4.550
34 [cd]			15.998	2.154	1.798	0.356	13.844	0.715	1.083
35 [cd]			10.195	0.688	0.574	0.114	9.507	0.228	0.346
36 [cd]			2.675	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.675	0.000	0.000
37 [cd]			1.830	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.830	0.000	0.000
Total	50293	523.4	1002.02	707.07	541.69	165.38	294.953	261.718	279.903
Proportion				0.706	0.541	0.165	0.294	0.261	0.279

[a] All Tahltan includes wild and thermally marked fish.

[b] Catch and effort data used to generate cpue by stock group excluded the catch and effort above Porcupine.

[c] because the commercial fishing activity concluded before the run terminated, egg diameters from the test fishery and the rate of change in the egg diameters by week was applied to the prior weeks relative abundance of the stocks and a proxy cpue was based on a regression of District 108 cpue of Stikine fish vs inriver cpue with intercept forced to zero.

[d] because the commercial fishing activity concluded before the run terminated, egg diameters from the test fishery and a proxy cpue was used based on the historical relationship between the cpue observed in test fisheries against the catch per unit effort observed in a commerical fishery: (wk 33, r=0.67 df=18;wk 34, r=0.42, df=18; wk 35, r=0.23, df 16; wk 36, r=0.64,df=14) week 36 and 37 m/s and Tahltan contributions are estimated.

Appendix A. 14. Weekly salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian commercial fishery in the upper Stikine River, 2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Start	Catch						Effort		
Week	Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead	Permits	Days	Permit days
27	1-Jul	2	8					1.0	2.0	2.0
28	8-Jul	0	8					1.0	3.0	3.0
29	15-Jul	0	62					1.0	3.0	3.0
30	22-Jul	8	438					1.0	3.0	3.0
31	29-Jul	0	361					1.0	5.0	5.0
32	5-Aug	0	35					1.0	1.0	1.0
Total		10	912	0	0	0	0	6.0	17.0	17.0

Appendix A. 15. Weekly salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian Aboriginal fishery located at Telegraph Creek, on the Stikine River, 2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Start	Catch						Effort		
Week	Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead[b]	Permits	Days	Permit days
20	13-May	1	0	0	0	0	0	1.50	4	6.0
21	20-May	7	1	0	0	0	0	2.00	7.0	14.0
22	27-May	3	0	0	0	0	0	2.00	3.0	6.0
23	3-Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.0	0.0
24	10-Jun	5	0	0	0	0	0	1.33	3.0	4.0
25	17-Jun	21	0	0	0	0	0	1.43	7.0	10.0
26	24-Jun	69	10	0	0	0	0	3.29	7.0	23.0
27	1-Jul	97	63	0	0	0	0	5.21	7.0	36.5
28	8-Jul	71	342	0	0	0	0	6.36	7.0	44.5
29	15-Jul	37	360	0	0	0	0	4.71	7.0	33.0
30	22-Jul	32	686	0	0	0	0	5.00	7.0	35.0
31	29-Jul	12	341	2	0	0	0	3.57	7.0	25.0
32	5-Aug	3	197	0	0	0	0	1.86	7.0	13.0
33	12-Aug	6	173	0	0	0	0	1.43	7.0	10.0
34	19-Aug	0	15	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total		364	2,188	2	0	0	0		81	261.0

Tahltan Sport Fishery

	Start	Rod[c]	Chinook		
Week	Date	Hours	Retained	Released	Total

There were no Chinook salmon harvested in 2007

Total

[b] no estimates, but assume some fish were harvested early in the fishery

Appendix A. 16. Catch by stock and week for sockeye salmon harvested in the Canadian upper river commercial and Aboriginal fisheries in the Stikine River, 2007.

	Start	Stock			Tahltan	
Week	Date	Tahltan[ab]	Tuya	Mainstem	Wild	Planted
Proportion by stock for upper river fisheries						
27[b]	1-Jul	0.511	0.027	0.462	0.417	0.095
28	8-Jul	0.692	0.088	0.220	0.371	0.322
29	15-Jul	0.812	0.042	0.146	0.529	0.283
30	22-Jul	0.595	0.036	0.368	0.359	0.236
31	29-Jul	0.704	0.053	0.244	0.478	0.226
32	5-Aug	0.677	0.005	0.318	0.448	0.228
33	12-Aug	0.308	0.000	0.692	0.228	0.080
Total						
Catch by stock for upper river commercial fishery						
27	1-Jul	5	0	3	4	1
28	8-Jul	5	1	2	3	2
29	15-Jul	50	3	9	32	18
30	22-Jul	261	16	161	157	104
31	29-Jul	255	19	87	173	82
32	5-Aug	24	0	11	17	7
Total		600	39	273	386	214
Catch by stock for upper river aboriginal fishery						
27	1-Jul	38	2	34	31	7
28	8-Jul	237	30	75	127	110
29	15-Jul	292	15	53	190	102
30	22-Jul	408	25	253	246	162
31	29-Jul	240	18	83	163	77
32	5-Aug	133	1	63	88	45
33	12-Aug	58	0	130	43	15
Total		1,406	91	691	888	518

[a] All Tahltan includes wild and thermally marked fish.

[b] Used the proportion observed in stat wk 27 as a proxy for stat weeks 24-26

Appendix A. 17. Weekly salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian test fishery in the Stikine River, 2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

Week	Start Date	Catch						# Drifts/Set hr
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead[a]	
Drift gillnet								
30	22-Jul	2	55	0	5	1	0	21
31	29-Jul	0	91	0	11	1	1	28
32	5-Aug	0	65	7	33	9	0	42
33	12-Aug	0	117	21	13	10	3	56
34	19-Aug	0	107	61	9	10	5	77
Total		2	435	89	71	31	9	224
Set gillnet								
30	22-Jul	2	92	0	27	6	0	24.00
31	29-Jul	0	111	1	39	2	0	36.00
32	5-Aug	0	131	13	84	8	0	60.00
33	12-Aug	1	168	35	65	7	6	84.00
34	19-Aug	0	171	50	41	10	3	132.00
Total		3	673	99	256	33	9	336
Additional Drifts --- were not fished in 2007								
Total Test Fishery Catch								
30	22-Jul	4	147	0	32	7	0	21
31	29-Jul	0	202	1	50	3	1	28
32	5-Aug	0	196	20	117	17	0	42
33	12-Aug	1	285	56	78	17	9	56
34	19-Aug	0	278	111	50	20	8	77
Total Test Catch		5	1,108	188	327	64	18	560

[a] All steelhead were released live.

Appendix A. 18. Weekly catch, CPUE, and migratory timing of Tahltan, Tuya, and mainstem sockeye salmon stocks in the Stikine test fishery, 2007.

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.

	Proportions			Catch			CPUE				Migratory Timing		
Week	Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem
Drift gillnet													
30[a]	0.578	0.143	0.279	32	8	15	1.514	0.374	0.730	2.619	0.139	0.034	0.067
31	0.381	0.158	0.460	35	14	42	1.239	0.515	1.496	3.250	0.114	0.047	0.137
32	0.245	0.092	0.663	16	6	43	0.379	0.142	1.026	1.548	0.035	0.013	0.094
33	0.189	0.011	0.800	22	1	94	0.396	0.022	1.671	2.089	0.036	0.002	0.153
34	0.094	0.036	0.871	10	4	93	0.130	0.050	1.210	1.390	0.012	0.005	0.111
Total				115	33	287	3.658	1.103	6.134	10.896			
Proportion[a]				0.263	0.077	0.660					0.336	0.101	0.563
Set gillnet													
30[a]	0.578	0.143	0.279	53	13	26	2.217	0.548	1.069	3.833	0.179	0.044	0.086
31	0.381	0.158	0.460	42	18	51	1.175	0.488	1.420	3.083	0.095	0.039	0.115
32	0.245	0.092	0.663	32	12	87	0.535	0.201	1.448	2.183	0.043	0.016	0.117
33	0.189	0.011	0.800	32	2	134	0.379	0.021	1.600	2.000	0.031	0.002	0.129
34	0.094	0.036	0.871	16	6	149	0.121	0.047	1.128	1.295	0.010	0.004	0.091
Total				175	51	447	4.427	1.304	6.665	12.395			
Proportion[a]				0.261	0.075	0.664					0.357	0.105	0.538
Additional Drifts													

Total Test Fishery Catches							Tahltan			
							Wild	Plant	Wild	Plant
30[a]	0.578	0.143	0.279	85	21	41	0.320	0.259	47	38
31	0.381	0.158	0.460	77	32	93	0.203	0.178	41	36
32	0.245	0.092	0.663	48	18	130	0.158	0.087	31	17
33	0.189	0.011	0.800	54	3	228	0.109	0.081	31	23
34	0.094	0.036	0.871	26	10	242	0.086	0.007	24	2
Total				290	84	734			174	116
Proportion				0.262	0.076	0.662				

[a] no drift (wks 25-30) and no set (wks 28-30) test fishing: Stock compositions wks 24-30 from commercial fishery - 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, df=18; SW30, r=0.63, df18

Appendix A. 19. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through Tahltan Lake weir, 2007.

Date	Count	Cumulative Count	Cumulative Percent	Date	Count	Cumulative Count	Cumulative Percent
7-Jul				13-Aug	639	16,061	76.2
8-Jul				14-Aug	1,034	17,095	81.1
9-Jul				15-Aug	481	17,576	83.4
10-Jul				16-Aug	339	17,915	85.0
11-Jul				17-Aug	228	18,143	86.1
12-Jul				18-Aug	345	18,488	87.7
13-Jul	0	0	0.0	19-Aug	509	18,997	90.1
14-Jul	0	0	0.0	20-Aug	156	19,153	90.9
15-Jul	0	0	0.0	21-Aug	264	19,417	92.1
16-Jul	0	0	0.0	22-Aug	269	19,686	93.4
17-Jul	0	0	0.0	23-Aug	208	19,894	94.4
18-Jul	0	0	0.0	24-Aug	127	20,021	95.0
19-Jul	0	0	0.0	25-Aug	57	20,078	95.3
20-Jul	1	1	0.0	26-Aug	116	20,194	95.8
21-Jul	0	1	0.0	27-Aug	176	20,370	96.7
22-Jul	0	1	0.0	28-Aug	70	20,440	97.0
23-Jul	3	4	0.0	29-Aug	129	20,569	97.6
24-Jul	3	7	0.0	30-Aug	107	20,676	98.1
25-Jul	0	7	0.0	31-Aug	106	20,782	98.6
26-Jul	4	11	0.1	1-Sep	50	20,832	98.9
27-Jul	23	34	0.2	2-Sep	60	20,892	99.1
28-Jul	139	173	0.8	3-Sep	32	20,924	99.3
29-Jul	204	377	1.8	4-Sep	13	20,937	99.3
30-Jul	338	715	3.4	5-Sep	3	20,940	99.4
31-Jul	315	1,030	4.9	6-Sep	31	20,971	99.5
1-Aug	228	1,258	6.0	7-Sep	22	20,993	99.6
2-Aug	127	1,385	6.6	8-Sep	12	21,005	99.7
3-Aug	3,600	4,985	23.7	9-Sep	10	21,015	99.7
4-Aug	2,425	7,410	35.2	10-Sep	29	21,044	99.9
5-Aug	1,154	8,564	40.6	11-Sep	3	21,047	99.9
6-Aug	1,267	9,831	46.6	12-Sep	0	21,047	99.9
7-Aug	669	10,500	49.8	13-Sep	6	21,053	99.9
8-Aug	358	10,858	51.5	14-Sep	4	21,057	99.9
9-Aug	1,682	12,540	59.5	15-Sep	17	21,074	100.0
10-Aug	1,578	14,118	67.0	16-Sep			
11-Aug	870	14,988	71.1	17-Sep			
12-Aug	434	15,422	73.2				

	Hatchery	Wild	Total
Total Counted	8,966	12,108	21,074
Fish removed for broodstock[a]	-1,208	-1,631	-2,839
Fish removed for otolith samples[b]	-85	-115	-200
Total Spawners	7,673	10,362	18,035

[a] A total of 1,429 females and 1,410 males were taken for broodstock (77 rejects included in the broodstock total).

[b] 200 fish were sacrificed for otolith analysis.

Appendix A. 20. Daily counts of sockeye salmon smolt migrating through Tahltan Lake smolt weir, 2007.

		Cumulative				Cumulative	
Date	Count	Count	Percent	Date	Count	Count	Percent
6-May	0	0	0.0	30-May	2,314	985,295	93.4
7-May	0	0	0.0	31-May	2,518	987,813	93.6
8-May	0	0	0.0	1-Jun	7,388	995,201	94.3
9-May	0	0	0.0	2-Jun	1,461	996,662	94.5
10-May	0	0	0.0	3-Jun	1,965	998,627	94.6
11-May	0	0	0.0	4-Jun	1,171	999,798	94.8
12-May	0	0	0.0	5-Jun	975	1,000,773	94.8
13-May	0	0	0.0	6-Jun	820	1,001,593	94.9
14-May	0	0	0.0	7-Jun	47,565	1,049,158	99.4
15-May	0	0	0.0	8-Jun	2,673	1,051,831	99.7
16-May	29	29	0.0	9-Jun	1,482	1,053,313	99.8
17-May	41	70	0.0	10-Jun	1,237	1,054,550	99.9
18-May	577	647	0.1	11-Jun	497	1,055,047	100.0
19-May	3,072	3,719	0.4	12-Jun	67	1,055,114	100.0
20-May	270,669	274,388	26.0				
21-May	287,917	562,305	53.3				
22-May	188,155	750,460	71.1				
23-May	66,665	817,125	77.4				
24-May	59,203	876,328	83.1				
25-May	46,051	922,379	87.4				
26-May	2,837	925,216	87.7				
27-May	21,552	946,768	89.7				
28-May	24,912	971,680	92.1		Wild	644,987	
29-May	11,301	982,981	93.2		Hatchery	410,127	
Total						1,055,114	

Appendix A. 21. Daily counts of adult Chinook salmon passing through Little Tahltan weir, 2007.

	Large Chinook			Chinook Jacks		
		Cumulative			Cumulative	
Date	Count	Count	Percent	Count	Count	Percent
4-Jul	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
5-Jul	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
6-Jul	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
7-Jul	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
8-Jul	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
9-Jul	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
10-Jul	3	3	0.5	0	0	0.0
11-Jul	8	11	2.0	0	0	0.0
12-Jul	12	23	4.1	0	0	0.0
13-Jul	17	40	7.1	0	0	0.0
14-Jul	3	43	7.7	0	0	0.0
15-Jul	48	91	16.2	1	1	8.3
16-Jul	21	112	19.9	0	1	8.3
17-Jul	22	134	23.8	2	3	25.0
18-Jul	27	161	28.6	0	3	25.0
19-Jul	4	165	29.4	0	3	25.0
20-Jul	7	172	30.6	0	3	25.0
21-Jul	0	172	30.6	0	3	25.0
22-Jul	0	172	30.6	0	3	25.0
23-Jul	0	172	30.6	0	3	25.0
24-Jul	0	172	30.6	0	3	25.0
25-Jul	99	271	48.2	1	4	33.3
26-Jul	5	276	49.1	0	4	33.3
27-Jul	3	279	49.6	0	4	33.3
28-Jul	0	279	49.6	0	4	33.3
29-Jul	68	347	61.7	2	6	50.0
30-Jul	0	347	61.7	0	6	50.0
31-Jul	0	347	61.7	0	6	50.0
1-Aug	108	455	81.0	5	11	91.7
2-Aug	17	472	84.0	0	11	91.7
3-Aug	0	472	84.0	0	11	91.7
4-Aug	50	522	92.9	0	11	91.7
5-Aug	0	522	92.9	0	11	91.7
6-Aug	0	522	92.9	0	11	91.7
7-Aug	12	534	95.0	1	12	100.0
8-Aug	15	549	97.7	0	12	100.0
9-Aug	0	549	97.7	0	12	100.0
10-Aug	4	553	98.4	0	12	100.0
11-Aug	1	554	98.6	0	12	100.0
12-Aug	3	557	99.1	0	12	100.0
13-Aug	1	558	99.3	0	12	100.0
14-Aug	0	558	99.3	0	12	100.0
15-Aug	4	562	100.0	0	12	100.0
16-Aug	0	562	100.0	0	12	100.0
17-Aug	0	562	100.0	0	12	100.0
Total Counted		562			12	
Broodstock[a]		0				
Escapement		562			12	

[a] No broodstock collected in 2007.

Appendix B. 1. Salmon catch and effort in the Alaskan District 106 commercial drift gillnet fisheries, 1960-2007.

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.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Catch						Effort	
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink [a]	Chum	Steelhead	Permit days	Days open
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	782	42,809	35,188	95,173	32,245	473	1,863	41.0
1971	1,336	53,262	48,085	528,737	37,682	585	2,774	47.0
1972	2,548	101,958	92,283	89,510	72,389	688	3,321	41.0
1973	1,961	72,025	38,447	304,536	87,704	502	3,300	26.0
1974	1,929	57,498	45,595	104,596	50,402	313	2,179	28.0
1975	2,587	32,099	30,962	203,031	24,047	222	1,649	18.0
1976	386	15,493	19,126	139,641	6,868	128	827	22.0
1977	671	67,394	8,389	422,955	13,311	65	1,381	28.0
1978	2,682	41,574	55,578	224,715	16,545	203	1,510	27.1
1979	2,720	66,373	31,454	648,212	35,507	319	2,703	31.4
1980	580	107,422	16,666	45,662	26,291	92	1,324	25.0
1981	1,565	182,001	22,614	437,573	34,296	187	2,926	26.0
1982	1,648	193,801	31,584	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	70,303	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	104,835	203,301	491,179	448,409		4,943	50.0
2000	1,220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836		2,409	33.0
2001	1,138	164,013	188,465	825,447	283,462		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	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564		9,634	53.0
2006	1,737	91,980	69,015	149,907	268,436		11,079	45.0
Averages								
60-06	2,338	205,189	181,822	567,390	198,456	737	6,301	38.1
97-06	5,569	521,795	523,561	1,489,100	635,524		17,547	47.4
2007	1,852	92,481	80,573	383,355	297,998		2,741	49.0

Appendix B.1. Page 2 of 2.

Alaska Hatchery Contribution

	Catch						Effort	
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink [a]	Chum	Steelhead	Permit days	Days open
1989	512		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		78,485		23,509			
2003	192		93,454		105,372			
2004	1,281		49,501		34,642			
2005	657		30,714		53,795			
2006	999		22,266		44,979			
Averages								
89-06	530	1,066	56,830		70,848			
2007	1,415		34,158					
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	83,726	461,187	144,769	0	9,634	53.0
2006	738	91,980	46,749	149,907	223,457	0	11,079	45.0
Averages								
89-06	677	154,190	123,516	398,738	136,943	122	5,142	43.4
2007	437	92,481	46,415	383,355	297,998	0	2,741	49.0

[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, 1982-2007.

Catches do not include Blind Slough terminal area harvest. Data based on scale pattern analysis.

			Stikine				Tahltan	
Year	Alaska	Canada	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
2006	0.364	0.362	0.203	0.056	0.016	0.274	0.090	0.113
Averages								
83-06	0.595	0.269	0.077		0.033	0.136		
97-06	0.585	0.233	0.093	0.058	0.031	0.182	0.054	0.039
2007	0.471	0.120	0.322	0.082	0.005	0.409	0.122	0.200
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
2006	33,454	33,337	18,640	5,122	1,427	25,189	8,277	10,363
Averages								
83-06	85,019	43,451	12,046		5,225	20,434		
97-06	65,229	27,650	10,313	6,696	3,347	20,356	6,042	4,271
2007	43,523	11,102	29,759	7,612	484	37,856	11,253	18,506

[a] All 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, 1960-2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Catch						Effort	
Year	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	15,171	29,097	18,092	366	905	41.0
1971	671	34,001	24,727	284,336	19,329	363	1,619	50.0
1972	1,751	75,282	60,604	40,642	46,605	515	2,152	41.0
1973	1,570	55,284	24,921	160,944	62,486	375	2,253	26.0
1974[a]	1,345	46,870	28,919	57,485	38,182	215	1,580	28.0
1975	467	19,349	4,650	29,356	7,762	112	515	17.0
1976	237	9,333	10,367	20,244	2,301	71	366	19.0
1977	202	47,720	1,819	51,629	4,251	33	447	17.0
1978	274	1,422	26,762	9,546	3,142	70	389	26.5
1979[a]	458	34,807	15,458	176,395	16,816	154	985	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[a]	648	121,566	21,296	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	28,506	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	73,325	130,083	277,192	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	345,502	168,817		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
2006	1,121	58,359	38,584	34,103	159,436		1,314	45.0
Averages								
60-06	581	72,285	59,596	127,869	65,657	261	1,687	37.2
97-06	672	78,369	105,344	210,507	156,884		2,239	47.4
2007	1,112	72,412	51,557	160,473	199,284		1,868	49.0

[a] includes catches in subdistrict 44 in 1979 and 1982, and subdistrict 27 in 1974.

Appendix B. 4. Stock proportions and catches of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-41/42 (Sumner Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1985-2007.

Data based on scale pattern analysis.

			Stikine				Tahltan	
Year	Alaska	Canada	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
2006	0.270	0.332	0.304	0.078	0.016	0.398	0.130	0.174
Averages								
85-06	0.550	0.276	0.102	0.067	0.036	0.174		
97-06	0.533	0.236	0.122	0.076	0.033	0.231	0.069	0.053
2007	0.367	0.126	0.403	0.099	0.005	0.507	0.152	0.251
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
2006	15,750	19,394	17,729	4,553	933	23,215	7,603	10,126
Averages								
85-06	54,584	30,224	11,470	5,677	3,861	18,427		
97-06	41,255	19,177	9,515	5,927	2,496	17,938	5,429	4,087
2007	26,549	9,142	29,196	7,182	342	36,720	10,998	18,198

[a] All 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, 1960-2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Catch						Effort	
Year	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
2006	616	33,621	30,431	115,804	109,000		761	45.0
Averages								
60-06	744	39,240	37,589	191,908	40,209	97	1,415	37.2
97-06	461	34,865	54,598	206,986	87,171		1,190	47.2
2007	740	20,069	29,016	222,882	98,714		927	49.0

Appendix B. 6. Stock proportions and catches of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1985-2007.

Data based on scale pattern analysis.

			Stikine				Tahltan	
Year	Alaska	Canada	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
2006	0.527	0.415	0.027	0.017	0.015	0.059	0.020	0.007
Average								
85-06	0.675	0.262	0.024	0.018	0.030	0.063		
97-06	0.710	0.223	0.021	0.021	0.026	0.067	0.016	0.005
2007	0.846	0.098	0.028	0.021	0.007	0.057	0.013	0.015
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
2006	17,704	13,943	911	569	494	1,975	674	237
Average								
85-06	33,942	15,576	1,322		1,625	3,300		
97-06	23,974	8,474	798	769	851	2,418	614	184
2007	16,974	1,960	563	430	142	1,136	255	308

[a] All Tahltan includes wild and thermally marked fish.

Appendix B. 7. Salmon catch and effort in the Alaskan District 108 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1960-2007.

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.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Catch						Effort	
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink [a]	Chum	Steelhead	Permit days	Days open
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	25,741	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121		5,380	78.0
2006	26,982	61,298	34,430	56,810	343,637		3,576	64.0
Averages								
60-06	3,247	29,576	15,480	25,785	27,781	44	1,050	38.1
97-06	6,622	47,458	22,916	43,839	82,837		1,768	50.0
2007	14,627	70,580	19,880	39,872	177,547		2,625	56.0

–Continued–

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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.

	Catch						Effort	
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink [a]	Chum	Steelhead	Permit days	Days open
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	0	8,965		62,543			
2006	4,812	0	10,981		24,285			
Averages								
89-06	835	171	3,579		11,958			
2007	5,483		7,992					
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
2000	737	15,833	2,850	9,497	35,781	0	606	35.0
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	24,156	99,465	33,238	106,395	87,578	0	5,380	78.0
2006	22,170	61,298	23,449	56,810	319,352	0	3,576	64.0
Averages								
96-06	5,540	47,373	18,313	43,839	67,731		1,768	50.0
2007	9,144	70,580	11,888	39,872	177,547		2,625	56.0

[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, 1985-2007.

Data based on scale pattern analysis.

			Stikine				Tahltan	
Year	Alaska	Canada	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
2006	0.067	0.130	0.588	0.081	0.135	0.803	0.257	0.331
Averages								
85-06	0.225	0.095	0.291	0.101	0.334	0.680		
97-06	0.269	0.108	0.291	0.113	0.218	0.623	0.182	0.109
2007	0.179	0.133	0.474	0.147	0.067	0.688	0.150	0.324
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
2006	4,088	7,973	36,021	4,944	8,272	49,237	15,762	20,259
Averages								
85-06	6,775	5,290	18,946	5,140	10,929	32,678		
97-06	5,383	5,167	20,544	5,060	11,304	36,908	11,878	8,666
2007	12,653	9,374	33,439	10,398	4,716	48,553	10,572	22,867

[a] All Tahltan includes wild and thermally marked fish.

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

Appendix B. 9. Salmon catch in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 test fisheries, 1984-2007.

Table only includes years when test fisheries were operated.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Catch					Boat
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Hours
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	0.00
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, 1984-2007.

Table only includes years when test fisheries were operated and catches included sockeye salmon.
Data based on scale pattern analysis.

			Stikine				Tahltan	
Year	Alaska	Canada	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, 1984-2007.

Table only includes years when test fisheries were operated.
Data based on scale pattern analysis.

			Stikine				Tahltan	
Year	Alaska	Canada	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.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Chinook Salmon Harvest								
	Gillnet			Troll[b]			Rec	Subsistence	Total
Year	Chinook	Permits	Days	Chinook	Permits	Days	Chinook	Chinook	Chinook
2005	22,402	789	41	4,308	252	61	3,002	15	29,727
2006	21,861	953	35	1,895	234	44	2,944	37	26,737
2007	9,099	736	27	1,346	226	40	3,273	37	13,755

Appendix B. 13. U.S. subsistence fishery harvest in the Stikine River, 2004-2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Harvest					
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Permtis fished
2004	12	243	0	22	11	16
2005	15	252	53	69	22	22
2006	37	390	21	23	20	22
2007	37	245	23	59	11	23

Appendix B. 14. Salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian commercial fishery in the lower Stikine River, 1979-2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Catch						Effort	
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead[a]	Permit days	Days
1979[b]	712	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	15,857	6,170	1,043	274	667	434.0	54.0
1984[c]								
1985	256	17,093	2,172	2,321	532	231	145.5	22.5
1986	806	12,411	2,278	107	295	192	239.0	13.5
1987	909	6,138	5,728	646	432	217	287.0	20.0
1988	1,007	12,766	2,112	418	730	258	320.0	26.5
1989	1,537	17,179	6,092	825	674	127	325.0	23.0
1990	1,569	14,530	4,020	496	499	188	328.0	29.0
1991	641	17,563	2,638	394	208	71	282.4	39.0
1992	873	21,031	1,850	122	231	129	235.4	55.0
1993	830	38,464	2,616	29	395	63	483.8	58.0
1994	1,016	38,462	3,377	89	173	75	430.1	74.0
1995	1,067	45,622	3,418	48	256	208	534.0	59.0
1996	1,708	66,262	1,402	25	229	153	439.2	81.0
1997	3,283	56,995	401	269	222	33	569.4	89.0
1998	1,614	37,310	726	55	13	209	374.0	46.5
1999	2,127	32,556	181	11	8	14	261.3	31.0
2000	1,970	20,472	298	181	144	89	227.0	23.3
2001	826	19,872	233	78	56	30	173.0	23.0
2002	433	10,420	82	19	33	17	169.0	21.0
2003	695	51,735	190	850	112	0	275.2	28.8
2004	2,481	77,530	271	8	134	0	431.0	43.0
2005	19,070	79,952	276	0	39	0	803.0	72.0
2006	15,098	95,791	72	0	14	0	775.1	68.7
Averages								
79-06[d]	2,402	32,282	3,056	602	324	174	428	44.0
97-06	4,760	48,263	273	147	78	39	406	44.6
2007	10,131	56,913	50	0	2	0	767.4	67.5

[a] All steelhead released post 2002

[b] The lower river commercial catch in 1979 includes the upper river commercial catch.

[c] There was no commercial fishery in 1984.

[d] 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, 1979-2007.

Stock compositions based on: scale circuli counts 1970-1983; scale pattern analysis in 1985; average of scale pattern analysis and GPA 1986; scale pattern analysis in 1987 and 1988; and egg diameter and otolith thermal marks in 1989-2007.

	Proportions			Planted	Catch			Tahltan	
Year	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
2006	0.747	0.178	0.075	0.416	71,573	17,079	7,139	31,685	39,888
Averages									
79-06	0.460		0.462		17,393		11,668		
97-06	0.466	0.199	0.335	0.144	27,285	7,859	13,119	16,816	10,470
2007	0.635	0.191	0.173	0.321	36,167	10,891	9,855	17,901	18,266

[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, 1975-2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Catch						Effort	
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead	Permit 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[a]								
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[b]								
1985	62	1,084	0	0	0	0	14.0	6.0
1986	104	815	0	0	0	0	19.0	7.0
1987	109	498	0	0	19	0	20.0	7.0
1988	175	348	0	0	0	0	21.5	6.5
1989	54	493	0	0	0	0	14.0	7.0
1990	48	472	0	0	0	0	15.0	7.0
1991	117	761	0	0	0	0	13.0	6.0
1992	56	822	0	0	0	0	28.0	13.0
1993	44	1,692	0	0	0	2	48.0	22.0
1994	76	2,466	0	1	0	0	68.0	50.0
1995	9	2,355	0	0	0	0	54.0	25.0
1996	41	1,101	0	0	0	0	75.0	59.0
1997	45	2,199	0	0	0	0	42.0	29.0
1998	12	907	0	0	0	0	19.0	19.0
1999	24	625	0	0	0	0	19.0	18.0
2000	7	889	0	0	0	0	19.8	9.3
2001	0	487	0	0	0	0	6.0	4.0
2002	2	484	0	0	0	0	12.0	9.0
2003	19	454	0	0	0	0	10.0	10.0
2004	0	626	0	0	0	0	11.0	11.0
2005	28	605	0	0	0	0	13.0	13.0
2006	22	520	0	0	0	0	15.0	15.0
Averages								
75-06[c]	70	14	915	3	1	1	0	23	14.8
97-06	16	4	780	0	0	0	0	17	13.7
2007	10	25	912	0	0	0	0	17.0	17.0

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

[b] There was no commercial fishery in 1984.

[c] 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, 1972-2007. THIS IS URCC DATA

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Catch					
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead
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	4,649	3	77	26	46
1984	643	5,327	1	62	0	2
1985	793	7,287	3	35	4	9
1986	1,026	4,208	2	0	12	2
1987	1,183	2,979	3	0	8	2
1988	1,178	2,177	5	0	3	3
1989	1,078	2,360	6	0	0	0
1990	633	3,022	17	0	0	11
1991	753	4,439	10	0	0	0
1992	911	4,431	5	0	0	3
1993	929	7,041	0	0	0	2
1994	698	4,167	4	0	0	9
1995	570	5,490	0	0	7	62
1996	722	6,918	2	0	3	30
1997	1,155	6,365	0	0	0	0
1998	538	5,586	0	0	0	0
1999	765	4,874	0	0	0	0
2000	1,109	6,107	3	0	0	14
2001	665	5,241	0	0	0	0
2002	927	6,390	0	0	0	0
2003	682	6,595	0	0	0	0
2004	1,425	6,862	4	0	0	0
2005	800	5,333	0	0	0	0
2006	616	5,094	0	4	0	0
Averages						
72-06 [b]	860	4,627	12	11	2	6
97-06	868	5,845	1	0	0	1
2007	364	2,188	2	0	0	0

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

Appendix B. 18. Stock specific sockeye salmon catches in the Canadian upper river commercial and Aboriginal fisheries in the Stikine River, 1972-2007.

	Upper River Commercial					Aboriginal Fishery				
				Tahltan					Tahltan	
Year	Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Wild	Planted	Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	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	533
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
2006	443	69	8	224	219	3,974	668	452	2,028	1,946
Averages										
72-06	732	260	79	578	160	3,602	1,838	395	2,811	869
97-06	431	291	58	328	103	3,335	2,095	415	2,488	847
2007	600	39	273	386	214	1,406	91	691	888	518

[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, 1972-2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660. ESSR catches not included.

	Catch					
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead
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	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	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	714
1984[a]	643	5,327	1	62	0	2
1985	1,111	25,464	2,175	2,356	536	240
1986	1,936	17,434	2,280	107	307	194
1987	2,201	9,615	5,731	646	459	219
1988	2,360	15,291	2,117	418	733	261
1989	2,669	20,032	6,098	825	674	127
1990	2,250	18,024	4,037	496	499	199
1991	1,511	22,763	2,648	394	208	71
1992	1,840	26,284	1,855	122	231	132
1993	1,803	47,197	2,616	29	395	67
1994	1,790	45,095	3,381	90	173	84
1995	1,646	53,467	3,418	48	263	270
1996	2,471	74,281	1,404	25	232	183
1997	4,483	65,559	401	269	222	33
1998	2,164	43,803	726	55	13	209
1999	2,916	38,055	181	11	8	14
2000	3,086	27,468	301	181	144	103
2001	1,491	25,600	233	78	56	30
2002	1,362	17,294	82	19	33	17
2003	1,396	58,784	190	850	112	0
2004	3,906	85,018	275	8	134	0
2005	19,898	85,890	276	0	39	0
2006	15,736	101,405	72	4	14	0
Averages						
72-06[b]	2,657	30,315	2,372	476	252	140
97-06	5,644	54,888	274	148	78	41
2007	10,505	60,013	52	0	2	0

[a] There was no commercial fishery in 1984.

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

Appendix B. 20. Salmon catches in the Stikine River harvested under Canadian ESSR licenses, 1992-2007.

	Tahltan Area			Tuya Area				
	Catch						Tahltan	
Year	Total	Wild	Planted	Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	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								
2007								
Salmon taken for otolith samples when ESSR not operated.								
1997	378	302	76					
1998	390	364	26					
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			
2007	200	115	85		151			

Appendix B. 21. Salmon and steelhead trout catches and effort in Canadian test fisheries in the Stikine River, 1985-2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Catches						Effort
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead	Drift=# Set=hr.
Drift Test Fishery Catches							
1985							
1986	27	412	226	8	25	0	405
1987	128	385	162	111	61	0	845
1988	168	325	75	9	33	7	720
1989	116	364	242	41	46	5	870
1990	167	447	134	5	29	6	673
1991	90	503	118	37	30	3	509
1992	135	393	75	13	23	7	312
1993	94	440	37	6	18	7	304
1994	43	179	71	6	20	7	175
1995	18	297	35	4	12	4	285
1996	42	262	55	4	55	10	245
1997	30	245	11	9	15	2	210
1998	25	190	207	20	40	24	820
1999	53	410	312	11	17	25	1,006
2000	59	374	60	9	45	23	694
2001	128	967	257	74	47	27	883
2002	63	744	306	14	31	20	898
2003	64	997	291	92	54	30	660
2004	29	420	352	15	80	40	778
2005	14	339	444	9	43	27	780
2006	0	299	343	21	24	63	720
Averages							
85-06	71	428	182	25	36	16	609
97-06	47	499	258	27	40	28	745
2007	2	435	89	71	31	9	224
Set Test Fishery Catches							
1985		1,340					
1986							
1987	61	1,283	620	587	193	0	1,456
1988	101	922	130	23	65	14	1,380
1989	101	1,243	502	249	103	17	1,392
1990	64	1,493	271	42	48	18	1,212
1991	77	1,872	127	197	48	1	1,668
1992	62	1,971	193	56	43	19	1,249
1993	85	1,384	136	6	63	6	1,224
1994	74	414	0	0	0	0	456
1995	61	850	166	5	41	14	888
1996	64	338	0	0	0	1	312
1997							
1998							
1999	49	803	64	6	10	11	1,577
2000	87	1,015	181	25	120	27	3,715
2001	56	2,223	1,078	124	61	61	2,688
2002	48	3,540	1,323	13	48	50	2,845
2003	14	2,173	525	200	85	56	1,116
2004	22	918	135	41	103	48	524
2005	19	1,312	271	62	50	45	396
2006	0	629	181	90	24	30	312
Averages							
85-06	58	1,354	328	96	61	23	1,356
97-06	37	1,577	470	70	63	41	1,647
2007	3	673	99	256	33	9	336

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Year	Catches						Effort Drift=# Set=hr.
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead	
Additional Test Fishery Catches							
1992	417	594	0	0	0	0	85
1993	389	1,925	2	1	3	2	266
1994	178	840	0	0	0	0	131
1995	169	1,423	26	1	9	1	222
1996	192	712	0	0	0	0	138
1997							
1998							
1999	751	4,683	16	18	2	7	531
2000	787	989	195	0	9	26	1,427
2001	1,652	91	426	0	1	6	1,399
2002	1,545	128	1,116	0	1	21	2,048
2003	1,225	186	883	5	29	50	1,915
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Averages							
85-06	562	890	205	2	4	9	628
97-06	745	760	330	3	5	14	915
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Test Fishery Catches							
1985	0	1,340	0	0	0	0	
1986	27	412	226	8	25	0	
1987	189	1,668	782	698	254	0	
1988	269	1,247	205	32	98	21	
1989	217	1,607	744	290	149	22	
1990	231	1,940	405	47	77	24	
1991	167	2,375	245	234	78	4	
1992	614	2,958	268	69	66	26	
1993	568	3,749	175	13	84	15	
1994	295	1,433	71	6	20	7	
1995	248	2,570	227	10	62	19	
1996	298	1,312	55	4	55	11	
1997	30	245	11	9	15	2	
1998	25	190	207	20	40	24	
1999	853	5,896	392	35	29	43	
2000[a]	933	2,378	436	34	174	76	
2001[a]	1,836	3,281	1,761	198	109	94	
2002[a]	1,656	4,412	2,745	27	80	91	
2003	1,303	3,356	1,699	297	168	136	
2004	51	1,338	487	56	183	88	
2005	33	1,651	715	71	93	72	
2006	0	928	524	111	48	93	
Averages							
85-06	447	2,104	563	103	87	39	
97-06	672	2,368	898	86	94	72	
2007	5	1,108	188	327	64	18	

[a] 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, 1985-2007.

Stock composition based on: scale pattern analysis 1985; average ofscale pattern analysis and GPA 1986-1988; egg diameter and thermal mark otoliths 1989-2007.

	Catch					Proportions				
	Tahltan				Marked	Tahltan		Average[a]		
Year	U.S.	Canada	Tuya	Mainstem	Tahltan	U.S.	Canada	Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem
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		0.512	0.512	0.033	0.455
2005		895	8	748	327		0.542	0.542	0.005	0.453
2006		329	13	586	183		0.355	0.355	0.014	0.631
Averages										
85-06								0.461	0.157	0.453
97-06								0.399	0.179	0.422
2007		290	84	734	116		0.262	0.262	0.076	0.662

[a] Average proportions were from averages of weekly estimates.

Appendix B. 23. Estimated proportion of inriver run comprised of Tahltan, Tuya, and mainstem sockeye salmon stocks, 1979-2007.

Stock compositions based on: scale circuli counts 1979-1983; scale pattern analysis in 1985; avg ofscale pattern analysis and GPA 1986-1988; and egg diameter and otolith analysis in 1989-2006. 1994-2000 and 2003-2004 data from comm catch. Estimates for 2001-2003 are from the test fishery and from 2004-2007 from the commercial fishery.

	Tahltan		Average [a]		
Year	U.S.	Canada	Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem
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
2006		0.672	0.672	0.144	0.185
Averages					
79-06			0.443		0.482
97-06			0.439	0.197	0.364
2007		0.541	0.541	0.165	0.294

[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, 1959-2007.

Year	Weir Installed	Date of Arrival			Weir Pulled	Total Count	Brood-stock	Samples or ESSR	Otolith Samples	Spawners		
		First	50%	90%						Total	Natural	Hatchery
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	1,030
1994	7-Jul	14-Jul	30-Jul	9-Aug	7-Sep	46,363	3,378	6,852		36,133	29,961	6,172
1995	8-Jul	9-Jul	24-Jul	12-Aug	16-Sep	42,317	4,902	10,740		26,675	16,591	10,084
1996	6-Jul	14-Jul	22-Jul	4-Aug	10-Sep	52,500	4,402	14,339		33,759	29,823	3,936
1997	9-Jul	15-Jul	25-Jul	26-Aug	26-Sep	12,483	2,294		378	9,811	7,829	1,982
1998	9-Jul	11-Jul	25-Jul	26-Aug	17-Sep	12,658	3,099		390	9,169	8,553	616
1999	10-Jul	19-Jul	31-Jul	13-Aug	15-Sep	10,748	2,870		429	7,449	6,952	497
2000	9-Jul	21-Jul	25-Jul	3-Aug	4-Sep	6,076	1,717		406	3,953	3,152	801
2001	8-Jul	19-Jul	31-Jul	9-Aug	14-Sep	14,811	2,386		50	12,375	7,475	4,900
2002	7-Jul	12-Jul	25-Jul	8-Aug	14-Sep	17,740	3,051		400	14,289	10,490	3,799
2003	7-Jul	11-Jul	29-Jul	8-Aug	18-Sep	53,933	3,946		400	49,587	27,893	21,694
2004	7-Jul	12-Jul	25-Jul	10-Aug	15-Sep	63,372	4,243		420	58,709	28,715	29,994
2005	7-Jul	11-Jul	4-Aug	25-Aug	15-Sep	43,446	3,424		400	39,622	23,202	16,420
2006	9-Jul	12-Jul	27-Jul	20-Aug	13-Sep	53,855	3,403		400	50,052	25,926	24,126
Averages												
59-06	09-Jul	18-Jul	30-Jul	11-Aug	05-Sep	25,254						
97-06	08-Jul	14-Jul	27-Jul	14-Aug	15-Sep	28,912	3,043		367	25,502	15,019	10,483
2007	09-Jul	20-Jul	08-Aug	19-Aug	15-Sep	21,074	2,839		200	18,035	10,362	7,673

[a] Daily counts unavailable.

[b] A slide occurred blocking the entrance for a while.

Appendix B. 25. Aerial survey counts of Mainstem sockeye salmon stocks in the Stikine River drainage, 1984-2007.

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]	Escapement Index
1984	526	769	69	130	102		640		2,236
1985	253	282	69	67	27		383		1,081
1986	139	151	6	0	0		270		566
1987	6	490	62	6	30		103		697
1988	14	219	22	7	0		114		376
1989	29	269	133	10	60	60	180	68	809
1990	24	301	31	4	0	0	301	82	743
1991	0	100	61		7	32	179	8	387
1992	164	1,242	90	50	17	138	163	22	1,886
1993	57	321	141	28	2	79	107	142	877
1994	267	292	66			62	147	114	948
1995	13	260	11			72	47	31	434
1996	134	351	149			27	54	338	1,053
1997	204	271	25			12	116	32	660
1998	230	246	89			9	183	135	892
1999	56	301	64			54	98	78	651
2000[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
2006	276	288	59			0	140	180	943
Averages									
84-06	167	389	87	34	25	43	178	90	949
97-06	220	390	109			31	140	82	973
2007	0	17	34	0		3	45	21	120

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

[b] Verrett Slough inundated with turbid Iskut water in 2002-2004.

Appendix B. 26. Estimates of sockeye salmon smolt migrating through Tahltan Lake smolt weir, 1984-2007.

	Weir	Date of Arrival			Total	Total	Date and	Smolt	
Year	Installed	First	50%	90%	Count	Estimate	Expansion	Natural	Hatchery
1984	10-May	11-May	23-May	6-Jun		218,702			
1985	25-Apr	23-May	31-May	28-May		613,531			
1986	8-May	10-May	31-May	7-Jun		244,330			
1987[a]	7-May	15-May	23-May	24-May		810,432			
1988	1-May	8-May	20-May	6-Jun		1,170,136			
1989	5-May	8-May	22-May	6-Jun		580,574			
1990[b]	5-May	15-May	29-May	5-Jun	595,147	610,407	6/14 97.5%		
1991[c]	5-May	14-May	21-May	30-May	1,439,676	1,487,265	6/13 96.8%	1,220,397	266,868
1992[d]	7-May	13-May	21-May	27-May	1,516,150	1,555,026	6/14 97.5%	750,702	804,324
1993	7-May	11-May	17-May	22-May		3,255,045		2,855,562	399,483
1994	8-May	8-May	16-May	12-Jun		915,119		620,809	294,310
1995	5-May	6-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	7-May	11-May	23-May	30-May		518,202		348,685	169,517
1998	7-May	8-May	25-May	5-Jun		540,866		326,420	214,446
1999	6-May	10-May	9-Jun	15-Jun		762,033		468,488	293,545
2000	7-May	9-May	22-May	17-Jun		619,274		355,618	263,656
2001	6-May	7-May	24-May	18-Jun		1,495,642		841,268	654,374
2002	6-May	14-May	27-May	12-Jun		1,873,598		1,042,435	831,163
2003	6-May	11-May	29-May	6-Jun		1,960,480		979,442	981,038
2004	6-May	10-May	21-May	25-May		2,116,701		825,513	1,291,188
2005	6-May	7-May	17-May	25-May		1,843,804		943,929	899,875
2006	6-May	10-May	25-May	2-Jun		2,195,266		1,773,062	422,204
Averages									
84-06	05-May	10-May	23-May	03-Jun		1,207,302		970,461	499,529
97-06	06-May	09-May	25-May	06-Jun		1,392,587		790,486	602,101
2007	06-May	16-May	21-May	28-May		1,055,114		644,987	410,127

[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, 1985-2007.

Year	Weir Installed	Date of Arrival First	Date of Arrival 50%	Date of Arrival 90%	Total Count	Broodstock and Other	Natural Spawners	Total Natural Spawners
Large Chinook								
1985	3-Jul	4-Jul	30-Jul	6-Aug	3,114		3,114	
1986	28-Jun	29-Jun	21-Jul	5-Aug	2,891		2,891	
1987	28-Jun	4-Jul	24-Jul	2-Aug	4,783		4,783	
1988	26-Jun	27-Jun	18-Jul	3-Aug	7,292		7,292	
1989	25-Jun	26-Jun	23-Jul	2-Aug	4,715		4,715	
1990	22-Jun	29-Jun	23-Jul	4-Aug	4,392		4,392	
1991	23-Jun	25-Jun	20-Jul	3-Aug	4,506		4,506	
1992	24-Jun	4-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	2-Aug	6,387	-14	6,373	
1995	17-Jun	20-Jun	17-Jul	4-Aug	3,072	0	3,072	
1996	17-Jun	26-Jun	16-Jul	30-Jul	4,821	0	4,821	
1997	14-Jun	22-Jun	16-Jul	29-Jul	5,557	-10	5,547	
1998	13-Jun	19-Jun	14-Jul	29-Jul	4,879	-6	4,873	
1999	18-Jun	27-Jun	19-Jul	1-Aug	4,738	-5	4,733	
2000	19-Jun	23-Jun	21-Jul	5-Aug	6,640	-9	6,631	
2001	20-Jun	23-Jun	18-Jul	2-Aug	9,738	-8	9,730	
2002	20-Jun	23-Jun	18-Jul	27-Jul	7,490	-14	7,476	
2003	20-Jun	20-Jun	19-Jul	6-Aug	6,492	0	6,492	
2004	18-Jun	19-Jun	20-Jul	31-Jul	16,381	0	16,381	
2005	19-Jun	21-Jun	22-Jul	4-Aug	7,387	0	7,387	
2006	20-Jun	26-Jun	21-Jul	29-Jul	3,860	0	3,860	
Averages								
85-06	21-Jun	25-Jun	20-Feb	01-Aug	6,237		6,233	
97-06	18-Jun	22-Jun	24-Aug	31-Jul	7,316	-5	7,311	
2007	4-Jul	10-Jul	29-Jul	4-Aug	562	0	562	
Jack Chinook (fish <660 mid-eye fork length or <735 snout fork length)								
1985	3-Jul	4-Jul	31-Jul	10-Aug	316			3,430
1986	28-Jun	3-Jul	25-Jul	6-Aug	572			3,463
1987	28-Jun	3-Jul	26-Jul	6-Aug	365			5,148
1988	26-Jun	27-Jun	17-Jul	2-Aug	327			7,619
1989	25-Jun	26-Jun	23-Jul	2-Aug	199			4,914
1990	22-Jun	5-Jul	22-Jul	30-Jul	417			4,809
1991	23-Jun	3-Jul	24-Jul	7-Aug	313			4,819
1992	24-Jun	12-Jul	22-Jul	30-Jul	131			6,758
1993	20-Jun	30-Jun	14-Jul	1-Aug	60			11,509
1994	18-Jun	2-Jul	22-Jul	5-Aug	121			6,508
1995	17-Jun	22-Jun	28-Jul	10-Aug	135			3,207
1996	17-Jun	12-Jul	25-Jul	5-Aug	22			4,843
1997	14-Jun	26-Jun	21-Jul	1-Aug	54			5,611
1998	13-Jun	26-Jun	20-Jul	7-Aug	37			4,916
1999	18-Jun	1-Jul	23-Jul	6-Aug	202			4,940
2000	19-Jun	23-Jun	20-Jul	5-Aug	108			6,748
2001	20-Jun	23-Jun	27-Jul	3-Aug	269			10,007
2002	20-Jun	26-Jun	21-Jul	7-Aug	618			8,108
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
2006	20-Jun	7-Jul	23-Jul	5-Aug	93			3,953
Averages								
85-06	21-Jun	29-Jun	22-Jul	03-Aug	235			6,472
97-06	18-Jun	27-Jun	21-Jul	04-Aug	220			7,536
2007	4-Jul	15-Jul	29-Jul	1-Aug	12			574

Appendix B. 28. Index counts of Stikine Chinook salmon escapements, 1979-2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Inriver		Marine	Total	% to	Little Tahltan		Tahltan	Beatty	Andrew Creek	
Year	Run[a]	Escapement[a]	Catch[b]	Run[c]	Little Tahltan	Weir	Aerial	Aerial	Aerial	Foot	Exp[d]
1979							1,166	2,118		327	
1980							2,137	960	122	282	
1981							3,334	1,852	558	536	
1982							2,830	1,690	567	672	
1983							594	453	83	366	
1984							1,294		126	389	
1985						3,114	1,598	1,490	147	320	
1986						2,891	1,201	1,400	183	708	
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	343	
1996	31,718	28,949			0.167	4,821	1,920	772	218	335	664
1997	31,509	26,996			0.205	5,547	1,907	260	218	293	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			1,054	2,108
2002	53,983	50,175	3,587	59,322	0.149	7,476	Missed peak survey time			876	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	29,760	90,375	0.173	7,253				1,015	
2006	40,181	24,399	26,771	66,952	0.158	3,860				1,089	
Averages											
79-06						6,227	2,374	1,575	291	638	
97-06	42,988	36,624				7,298	2,795			824	
02-06	49,916	40,650	14,709	65,213	0.197	8,292	3,959			1,022	
2007	25,069	14,559	13,755	38,824	0.039	562				890	

[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 District 108.

Appendix B. 29. Index counts of Stikine coho salmon escapements, 1984-2007.

Missing data due to poor survey conditions.

Year	Date	Katete West	Katete	Craig	Verrett	Bronson Slough	Scud Slough	Porcupine	Christina	Total
1984	30-Oct	147	313	0	15	42				517
1985	25-Oct	590	1,217	735	39	0	924	365		3,870
1988	28-Oct	32	227		175		97	53	0	584
1989	29-Oct	336	896	992	848	120	707	90	55	4,044
1990	30-Oct	94	548	810	494		664	430		3,040
1991	29-Oct	302	878	985	218		221	352		2,956
1992	29-Oct	295	1,346	949	320		462	316		3,688
1993	30-Oct						206	324		
1994	1-Nov	28	652	1,026	466		448	1,105		3,725
1995	30-Oct	211	208	1,419	574		621	719		3,752
1996	30-Oct	163	232	205	549		630	1,466		3,245
1997	1-Nov	2	0	19	116		272	648		1,057
1998	30-Oct	14	63	141	282		143	450		1,093
1999	5-Nov	163	773	891	490		661	894		3,872
2000	2-Nov				5		95	206		306
2001	2-Nov	207	1,401	3,121	708		1,571	397		7,405
2002	5-Nov	806	2,642	4,488	1,695		1,389	1,626		12,646
2003	no surveys conducted due to inclement survey conditions									
2004[a]	3-Nov	78	762	19	959		173	1,009		3,000
2005	31-Oct	300	1,195	444	353		218	689		3,199
2006	2-Nov	350	543	675	403		95	147		2,213
Average										
84-06		229	772	995	458	54	505	594	28	3,380
97-06		240	922	1,225	557		513	674		3,866
2007		66	190	567	240		153	341		1,557

[a] Veiwing conditions at the Craig River site were poor in 2004.

[b] West Katete and Katete not survey due to inclement weather

Appendix B. 30. Stikine River sockeye salmon run size, 1979-2007.

Catches include test fishery catches.

	Inriver Run			Inriver		Marine	Total
Year	Canada	U.S.	Average[a]	Catch	Escapement[b]	Catch	Run
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	42,408	111,169
1983	77,260	66,838	71,683	21,120	50,563	5,772	77,455
1984	95,454	59,168	76,211	5,327	70,884	7,736	83,947
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
2006			193,768	102,333	91,435	74,426	268,194
Averages							
79-06			110,135	40,478	69,656	47,454	157,588
97-06			125,271	59,348	65,923	58,334	183,605
2007			110,132	61,121	49,011	86,654	196,786
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	20,918	63,412
1983			32,684	11,428	21,256	5,073	37,758
1984			37,571	4,794	32,777	3,102	40,673
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
2006			130,174	76,319	53,855	54,923	185,097
Averages							
79-06			52,935	23,125	29,810	27,426	80,360
97-06			60,926	32,014	28,912	31,413	92,339
2007			59,537	38,463	21,074	63,330	122,867

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Catches include test fishery catches.

Year	Inriver Run: Canada	Inriver Run: U.S.	Inriver Run: Average[a]	Inriver Catch	Escapement[b]	Marine Catch	Total Run
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	131	3,456
2006			27,806	17,829	9,977	10,122	37,928
Averages							
96-06			20,057	12,460	7,597	12,879	32,936
2007			18,176	11,105	7,071	18,050	36,227
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	21,490	47,757
1983			38,999	9,692	29,307	699	39,698
1984			38,640	533	38,107	4,634	43,274
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	28,265	81,608
2006			35,788	8,185	27,603	9,381	45,169
Averages							
79-06			49,241	12,419	36,823	14,948	64,189
97-06			44,198	14,520	29,678	14,699	58,897
2007			32,418	11,553	20,865	5,273	37,691

[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, 2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Start	Catch					Effort		
Week	Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boats	Days open	Boat days
District 111 catches									
25	17-Jun	420	1,862	1	2	3,018	35	2.0	70
26	24-Jun	383	5,850	52	250	57,534	46	4.0	184
27	1-Jul	212	7,226	41	3,440	70,305	77	4.0	308
28	8-Jul	66	9,337	278	10,539	140,315	87	4.0	348
29	15-Jul	40	12,538	330	21,003	89,281	93	3.0	279
30	22-Jul	30	18,501	137	23,426	124,695	80	4.0	320
31	29-Jul	20	18,961	549	13,721	64,328	100	3.0	300
32	5-Aug	28	20,409	2,114	19,086	24,538	105	4.0	420
33	12-Aug	10	11,307	2,768	7,057	7,829	112	4.0	448
34	19-Aug	7	2,883	2,138	1,737	3,513	56	4.0	224
35	26-Aug	5	2,081	6,590	84	1,474	52	4.0	208
36	2-Sep	0	1,156	4,442	26	2,589	50	4.0	200
37	9-Sep	2	117	2,117	4	660	31	4.0	124
38	16-Sep	0	12	498	0	57	11	4.0	44
39	23-Sep	0	1	259	0	33	4	4.0	16
40	30-Sep	0	0	69	0	0	2	4.0	8
41	7-Oct	0	0	11	0	0	1	4.0	4
Total		1,223	112,241	22,394	100,375	590,169		64.0	3,505
Alaskan hatchery contribution for chinook and coho salmon. [a]									
25	17-Jun	0		0					
26	24-Jun	75		0					
27	1-Jul	62		0					
28	8-Jul	74		0					
29	15-Jul	0		0					
30	22-Jul	0		0					
31	29-Jul	26		0					
32	5-Aug	0		0					
33	12-Aug	0		0					
34	19-Aug	0		0					
35	26-Aug	0		62					
36	2-Sep	0		110					
37	9-Sep	0		172					
38	16-Sep	0		0					
39	23-Sep	0		0					
40	30-Sep	0		0					
41	7-Oct	0		0					
Total		238	0	344					

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Week	Start Date	Catch					Effort		
		Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boats	Days open	Boat days
Catches not including Alaskan hatchery contribution:									
25	17-Jun	420		1					
26	24-Jun	308		52					
27	1-Jul	150		41					
28	8-Jul	-8		278					
29	15-Jul	40		330					
30	22-Jul	30		137					
31	29-Jul	-6		549					
32	5-Aug	28		2,114					
33	12-Aug	10		2,768					
34	19-Aug	7		2,138					
35	26-Aug	5		6,528					
36	2-Sep	0		4,332					
37	9-Sep	2		1,945					
38	16-Sep	0		498					
39	23-Sep	0		259					
40	30-Sep	0		69					
41	7-Oct	0		11					
Total		985	0	22,050					
Subdistrict 111-32 Catches (Taku Inlet)									
25	17-Jun	420	1,862	1	2	3,018	35	2	70
26	24-Jun	383	5,850	52	250	57,534	46	4	184
27	1-Jul	170	6,082	34	2,979	55,482	75	4	300
28	8-Jul	40	6,530	154	6,723	79,034	79	4	316
29	15-Jul	30	9,526	165	16,663	55,165	78	3	234
30	22-Jul	22	10,799	97	13,197	80,105	76	4	304
31	29-Jul	9	10,880	271	7,841	35,134	79	3	237
32	5-Aug	16	10,223	1,360	7,032	13,321	73	4	292
33	12-Aug	3	6,045	2,239	3,047	5,564	80	4	320
34	19-Aug	0	707	820	87	1,225	32	4	128
35	26-Aug	3	1,646	6,038	6	1,223	48	4	192
36	2-Sep	0	840	3,978	0	2,281	46	4	184
37	9-Sep	2	96	2,050	0	615	28	4	112
38	16-Sep	0	12	498	0	57	11	4	44
39	23-Sep	0	1	259	0	33	4	4	16
40	30-Sep	0	0	69	0	0	2	4	8
41	7-Oct	0	0	11	0	0	1	4	
Total		1,098	71,099	18,096	57,827	389,791		64	2,941
Subdistrict 111-34 Catches (Port Snettisham)									
32	5-Aug	6	3855	211	4,547	1,132	27	4.0	108
33	12-Aug	1	1257	101	702	268	10	3.0	30
Total		7	5,112	312	5,249	1,400		7.0	138

[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, 2007.

Stock composition estimates are historical (1997-2006) averages, except for planted which are based on marked fish expansions.
Does not inlcude Port Snettisham harvests.

		King	Little		Tatsamenie		Total			Wild	U.S.
Week	Kuthai	Salmon	Trapper	Mainstem	Wild	Planted	Taku	Crescent	Speel	Snett.	Hatchery
25	0.623	0.000	0.000	0.337	0.000	0.000	0.960	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.040
26	0.554	0.000	0.056	0.353	0.000	0.003	0.965	0.000	0.008	0.008	0.027
27	0.261	0.000	0.108	0.538	0.000	0.007	0.914	0.050	0.014	0.064	0.022
28	0.068	0.000	0.087	0.520	0.045	0.007	0.727	0.164	0.007	0.172	0.101
29	0.014	0.000	0.142	0.347	0.107	0.019	0.628	0.229	0.013	0.242	0.130
30	0.000	0.000	0.059	0.357	0.112	0.029	0.557	0.085	0.030	0.115	0.328
31	0.000	0.000	0.032	0.347	0.053	0.073	0.505	0.047	0.012	0.059	0.435
32	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.361	0.147	0.048	0.566	0.062	0.049	0.111	0.323
33	0.000	0.000	0.054	0.173	0.127	0.050	0.405	0.032	0.050	0.082	0.513
34	0.000	0.000	0.018	0.221	0.152	0.013	0.404	0.048	0.000	0.048	0.547
35	0.000	0.000	0.018	0.221	0.152	0.013	0.404	0.048	0.000	0.048	0.547
36	0.000	0.000	0.018	0.221	0.152	0.013	0.404	0.048	0.000	0.048	0.547
37	0.000	0.000	0.018	0.221	0.152	0.013	0.404	0.048	0.000	0.048	0.547
38	0.000	0.000	0.018	0.221	0.152	0.013	0.404	0.048	0.000	0.048	0.547
39	0.000	0.000	0.018	0.221	0.152	0.013	0.404	0.048	0.000	0.048	0.547
Total	0.066	0.000	0.058	0.355	0.089	0.034	0.603	0.083	0.023	0.106	0.291

[a] Other planted includes 128 Tahltan fish

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, 2007.

Stock composition estimates are historical (1997-2006) averages, except for planted which are based on marked fish expansions.
Does not inlcude Port Snettisham harvests.

		King	Little		Tatsamenie		Total			Wild	U.S.
Week	Kuthai	Salmon	Trapper	Mainstem	Wild	Planted	Taku	Crescent	Speel	Snett.	Planted
25	1,161	0	0	628	0	0	1,788	0	0	0	74
26	3,239	0	327	2,065	0	15	5,644	0	48	48	158
27	1,883	0	781	3,889	0	50	6,603	360	103	463	161
28	636	0	817	4,852	421	66	6,791	1,536	68	1,604	942
29	170	0	1,782	4,354	1,336	235	7,876	2,866	168	3,034	1,627
30	0	0	1,084	6,612	2,067	542	10,305	1,570	552	2,122	6,074
31	0	0	610	6,573	1,005	1,393	9,581	894	230	1,124	8,257
32	0	0	167	5,984	2,428	797	9,376	1,024	807	1,831	5,347
33	0	0	545	1,743	1,278	504	4,070	327	501	827	5,152
34	0	0	51	639	438	38	1,166	139	0	139	1,578
35	0	0	37	461	316	27	842	100	0	100	1,139
36	0	0	20	256	176	15	468	56	0	56	633
37	0	0	2	26	18	2	47	6	0	6	64
38	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	1	0	1	7
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,087	0	6,224	38,084	9,484	3,684	64,563	8,878	2,475	11,353	31,213

Appendix C. 4. Weekly salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River, 2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

		Catch							Effort		
	Start	Chinook							Average	Days	Permit
Week	Date			Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead	Permits	Fished	Days
25	17-Jun	284	105	309	0	0	0	0	7.00	2.00	14.00
26	24-Jun	345	175	976	0	0	0	0	6.75	4.00	27.00
27	1-Jul	175	98	825	0	0	0	0	6.75	4.00	27.00
28	8-Jul	51	27	885	18	0	0	0	8.00	2.00	16.00
29	15-Jul	6	6	266	31	0	0	0	3.80	5.00	19.00
30	22-Jul	7	4	1,096	122	0	0	0	7.40	5.00	37.00
31	29-Jul	1	0	4,294	315	0	0	0	8.00	6.00	48.00
32	5-Aug	0	0	3,418	583	0	0	0	6.50	4.00	26.00
33	12-Aug	5	9	2,786	1,191	0	0	0	8.20	5.00	41.00
34	19-Aug	0	0	987	949	0	0	0	5.60	5.00	28.00
35	26-Aug	0	0	287	850	0	0	0	3.00	5.00	15.00
36	2-Sep	0	0	578	1,057	0	0	0	2.00	7.00	14.00
37	9-Sep	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total		874	424	16,714	5,121	0	0	0		55	313

Appendix C. 5. Weekly stock proportions of sockeye salmon harvested in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River, 2007.

	Start		King	Little		Tatsamenie		Stikine
Week	Date	Kuthai	Salmon	Trapper	Mainstem	Wild	Planted	Planted
25	17-Jun	0.643	0.000	0.004	0.353	0.000	0.000	0.000
26	24-Jun	0.789	0.000	0.010	0.201	0.000	0.000	0.000
27	1-Jul	0.491	0.000	0.011	0.477	0.000	0.000	0.021
28	8-Jul	0.207	0.000	0.116	0.656	0.000	0.000	0.021
29	15-Jul	0.044	0.000	0.249	0.630	0.078	0.000	0.000
30	22-Jul	0.117	0.000	0.173	0.583	0.064	0.063	0.000
31	29-Jul	0.000	0.000	0.101	0.649	0.104	0.125	0.021
32	5-Aug	0.000	0.000	0.097	0.498	0.297	0.108	0.000
33	12-Aug	0.000	0.000	0.115	0.454	0.296	0.135	0.000
34	19-Aug	0.000	0.000	0.120	0.494	0.252	0.135	0.000
35	26-Aug	0.000	0.000	0.129	0.496	0.240	0.135	0.000
36	2-Sep	0.000	0.000	0.129	0.496	0.240	0.135	0.000
37	9-Sep	0.000	0.000	0.129	0.496	0.240	0.135	0.000
Total		0.102	0.000	0.101	0.524	0.170	0.096	0.007

Appendix C. 6. Weekly stock-specific catch of sockeye salmon in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River, 2007.

	Start		King	Little		Tatsamenie		Stikine
Week	Date	Kuthai	Salmon	Trapper	Mainstem	Wild	Planted	Planted
25	17-Jun	199	0	1	109	0	0	0
26	24-Jun	770	0	10	196	0	0	0
27	1-Jul	405	0	9	394	0	0	17
28	8-Jul	183	0	103	581	0	0	18
29	15-Jul	12	0	66	167	21	0	0
30	22-Jul	128	0	190	639	70	69	0
31	29-Jul	0	0	435	2,785	448	537	89
32	5-Aug	0	0	331	1,704	1,016	368	0
33	12-Aug	0	0	320	1,264	825	377	0
34	19-Aug	0	0	118	487	248	133	0
35	26-Aug	0	0	37	142	69	39	0
36	2-Sep	0	0	75	286	139	78	0
37	9-Sep	0	0	1	3	2	1	0
Total		1,697	0	1,694	8,759	2,838	1,602	125

Appendix C. 7. Weekly salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian test and stock assessment fisheries in the Taku River, 2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

		Catch [a]						Effort		
	Start							Average	Days	Permit
Week	Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead	Permits	Fished	Days
18	29-Apr	37	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	1.0	2.0
19	6-May	250	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	4.0	8.0
20	13-May	228	0	0	0	0	0	5.0	4.0	20.0
21	20-May	265	0	0	0	0	0	5.0	3.0	15.0
22	27-May	257	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	3.0	9.0
23	3-Jun	215	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	7.0	22.0
24	10-Jun	144	0	0	0	0	0	6.0	1.0	6.0
36	2-Sep	0	268	571	0	0	0			0
37	9-Sep	0	97	519	0	0	0			0
38	16-Sep	0	10	686	0	0	0			0
39	23-Sep	0	0	500	0	0	0			0
40	30-Sep	0	0	400	0	0	0			0
Total		1,396	375	2,676	0	0	0		23	82

[a] There was no test fishing during statistical weeks 22-35 inclusive.

Appendix C. 8. Mark-recapture estimate of above border run of Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon in the Taku River, 2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.								
			Above					Above
Recovery	Start		Border	Canadian Harvests				Border
Week	Date		Run	Commercial	Test	Aboriginal	Recreational	Escapement
Inseason Chinook Estimates								
18	29-Apr				37			
19	6-May				287			
20	13-May				515			
21	20-May		5,034		780			4,254
22	27-May		7,638		1,037			6,601
23	3-Jun		10,061		1,252			8,809
24	10-Jun		12,367		1,396			10,971
25	17-Jun		15,625	284				15,341
Inseason Estimate			20,760	874	1,396	167	105	18,218
Final escapement estimate			17,396	874	1,396	167	105	14,854
Sockeye								
22	27-May			0	0			0
23	3-Jun			0	0			0
24	10-Jun			0	0			0
25	17-Jun			309	0			
26	24-Jun		5,637	976	0			4,352
27	1-Jul		7,594	825	0			6,769
28	8-Jul		11,297	885	0			10,412
29	15-Jul			266	0			
30	22-Jul			1,096	0			
31	29-Jul		45,246	4,294	0			39,590
32	5-Aug		12,472	3,418	0			9,054
33	12-Aug		13,438	2,786	0			10,652
34	19-Aug		1,310	987	0			323
35	26-Aug		7,820	287	0			6,573
36	2-Sep			578	268			
37	9-Sep			7	97			
38	16-Sep			0	10			
M-R Estimate			105,012					
95% C.I.		97,171	112,444					
Total Estimate			105,012	16,714	375	159 [a]		87,764
Coho								
27	1-Jul			3				
28	8-Jul			18				
29	15-Jul			31				
30	22-Jul			122				
31	29-Jul			315				
32	5-Aug		6,736	583				
33	12-Aug		9,915	1,191				
34	19-Aug		15,556	990				
35	26-Aug			850				
36	2-Sep		27,472	1,057				
37	9-Sep			2	571			
38	16-Sep		38,441		519			
39	23-Sep		47,334		686			
40	30-Sep				500			
41	10-Oct				400			
M-R Estimate			82,319					
95% C.I.								
Total Estimate			82,319	5,121	2,676	155 [a]		74,367

[a] Aboriginal catch by week is not available

Appendix C. 9. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through Tatsamenie weir, 2007.

Date	Count	Cumulative Count	Cumulative Percent
14-Aug	---- Weir Fish Tight ----		
15-Aug	0	0	0.0
16-Aug	0	0	0.0
17-Aug	0	0	0.0
18-Aug	7	7	0.1
19-Aug	3	10	0.1
20-Aug	16	26	0.2
21-Aug	76	102	0.9
22-Aug	72	174	1.6
23-Aug	75	249	2.2
24-Aug	341	590	5.3
25-Aug	360	950	8.5
26-Aug	1,380	2,330	20.8
27-Aug	937	3,267	29.2
28-Aug	827	4,094	36.6
29-Aug	417	4,511	40.3
30-Aug	969	5,480	49.0
31-Aug	585	6,065	54.2
1-Sep	351	6,416	57.4
2-Sep	504	6,920	61.9
3-Sep	27	6,947	62.1
4-Sep	234	7,181	64.2
5-Sep	478	7,659	68.5
6-Sep	251	7,910	70.7
7-Sep	197	8,107	72.5
8-Sep	261	8,368	74.8
9-Sep	135	8,503	76.0
10-Sep	288	8,791	78.6
11-Sep	364	9,155	81.8
12-Sep	124	9,279	82.9
13-Sep	67	9,346	83.5
14-Sep	86	9,432	84.3
15-Sep	238	9,670	86.4
16-Sep	102	9,772	87.4
17-Sep	45	9,817	87.8
18-Sep	19	9,836	87.9
19-Sep	39	9,875	88.3
20-Sep	99	9,974	89.2
21-Sep	56	10,030	89.7
22-Sep	20	10,050	89.8
23-Sep	80	10,130	90.6
24-Sep	6	10,136	90.6
25-Sep	365	10,501	93.9
26-Sep	102	10,603	94.8
27-Sep	23	10,626	95.0
28-Sep	159	10,785	96.4
29-Sep	76	10,861	97.1
30-Sep	53	10,914	97.6
1-Oct	179	11,093	99.2
2-Oct	42	11,135	99.5
3-Oct	14	11,149	99.7
4-Oct	1	11,150	99.7
5-Oct	22	11,172	99.9
6-Oct	15	11,187	100.0
7-Oct	---- Weir Removed ----		
Counts		11,187	
Outlet spawners		<15	
Broodstock [a]		-2,803	
Spawners[a]		8,384	

[a] Broodstock included 850 males and 994 females which were spawned successfully, 76 females and 139 males that did not survive holding, and 435 females and 309 males which were held and released unspawned. Twenty-three of these females were in moribund communication and would not have spawned; the spawning success of the other released fish is unknown.

Appendix C. 10. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through Little Trapper Lake weir, 2007.

Date	Count	Cumulative Count	Percent
29-Jul	----Weir Fish Tight ----		
30-Jul	0	0	0.00
31-Jul	0	0	0.00
1-Aug	0	0	0.00
2-Aug	0	0	0.00
3-Aug	0	0	0.00
4-Aug	0	0	0.00
5-Aug	0	0	0.00
6-Aug	2	2	0.03
7-Aug	0	2	0.03
8-Aug	1	3	0.04
9-Aug	0	3	0.04
10-Aug	13	16	0.22
11-Aug	16	32	0.45
12-Aug	4	36	0.50
13-Aug	267	303	4.24
14-Aug	249	552	7.72
15-Aug	117	669	9.35
16-Aug	337	1,006	14.06
17-Aug	673	1,679	23.47
18-Aug	703	2,382	33.30
19-Aug	576	2,958	41.35
20-Aug	403	3,361	46.99
21-Aug	729	4,090	57.18
22-Aug	520	4,610	64.45
23-Aug	345	4,955	69.27
24-Aug	301	5,256	73.48
25-Aug	123	5,379	75.20
26-Aug	333	5,712	79.85
27-Aug	335	6,047	84.54
28-Aug	125	6,172	86.29
29-Aug	104	6,276	87.74
30-Aug	141	6,417	89.71
31-Aug	159	6,576	91.93
1-Sep	87	6,663	93.15
2-Sep	98	6,761	94.52
3-Sep	61	6,822	95.37
4-Sep	95	6,917	96.70
5-Sep	48	6,965	97.37
6-Sep	119	7,084	99.04
7-Sep	24	7,108	99.37
8-Sep	0	7,108	99.37
9-Sep	36	7,144	99.87
10-Sep	7	7,151	99.97
11-Sep	2	7,153	100.00
12-Sep	0	7,153	100.00
13-Sep	----Weir Removed----		
Counts		7,153	
Outlet spawners			
Broodstock [a]		-813	
Spawners[a]		6340	

[a] Broodstock removals included 336 females and 295 males which were spawned successfully, 24 females and 3 males which did not survive holding, and 74 females and 81 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, 2007.

Date	Count	Cumulative Count	Percent
6-Jul	---- Weir Fish Tight ----		
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	0	0	0.00
18-Jul	0	0	0.00
19-Jul	0	0	0.00
20-Jul	0	0	0.00
21-Jul	0	0	0.00
22-Jul	0	0	0.00
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	0	0	0.00
29-Jul	0	0	0.00
30-Jul	0	0	0.00
31-Jul	4	4	80.00
1-Aug	1	5	100.00
2-Aug	0	5	100.00
3-Aug	0	5	100.00
4-Aug	0	5	100.00
5-Aug	0	5	100.00
6-Aug	0	5	100.00
7-Aug	0	5	100.00
8-Aug	0	5	100.00
9-Aug	0	5	100.00
10-Aug	0	5	100.00
11-Aug	0	5	100.00
12-Aug	0	5	100.00
13-Aug	0	5	100.00
14-Aug	0	5	100.00
15-Aug	0	5	100.00
16-Aug	0	5	100.00
17-Aug	0	5	100.00
18-Aug	0	5	100.00
19-Aug	0	5	100.00
20-Aug	0	5	100.00
21-Aug	0	5	100.00
22-Aug	0	5	100.00
23-Aug	0	5	100.00
24-Aug	0	5	100.00
25-Aug	0	5	100.00
26-Aug	0	5	100.00
27-Aug	0	5	100.00
28-Aug	0	5	100.00
29-Aug	---- Weir Removed ----		
Total		5	

Appendix C. 12. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through the Kuthai Lake weir, 2007.

Date	Count	Cumulative Count	Percent
8-Jul	----Weir Fish Tight ----		
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	0	0	0.00
18-Jul	2	2	0.98
19-Jul	0	2	0.98
20-Jul	0	2	0.98
21-Jul	0	2	0.98
22-Jul	0	2	0.98
23-Jul	0	2	0.98
24-Jul	5	7	3.43
25-Jul	13	20	9.80
26-Jul	11	31	15.20
27-Jul	6	37	18.14
28-Jul	10	47	23.04
29-Jul	8	55	26.96
30-Jul	0	55	26.96
31-Jul	0	55	26.96
1-Aug	0	55	26.96
2-Aug	0	55	26.96
3-Aug	0	55	26.96
4-Aug	0	55	26.96
5-Aug	30	85	41.67
6-Aug	10	95	46.57
7-Aug	22	117	57.35
8-Aug	37	154	75.49
9-Aug	22	176	86.27
10-Aug	16	192	94.12
11-Aug	5	197	96.57
12-Aug	7	204	100.00
13-Aug	0	204	100.00
14-Aug	0	204	100.00
15-Aug	0	204	100.00
16-Aug	0	204	100.00
17-Aug	0	204	100.00
18-Aug	0	204	100.00
19-Aug	0	204	100.00
20-Aug	0	204	100.00
21-Aug	0	204	100.00
22-Aug	0	204	100.00
23-Aug	0	204	100.00
24-Aug	---- Weir Removed ----		
Total count		204	
Harvest above weir		0	
Escapement		204	

Appendix C. 13. Daily counts of Chinook salmon carcasses at the Nakina River weir, 2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Count				Cumulative	
Date	Female	Male	Unknown	Combined	Count	Percent
26-Jul	----Weir was not fully installed in 2007 due to high water conditions----					
27-Jul						
28-Jul						
29-Jul						
30-Jul						
31-Jul						
1-Aug						
2-Aug						
3-Aug						
4-Aug						
5-Aug						
6-Aug						
7-Aug						
8-Aug						
9-Aug						
10-Aug						
11-Aug						
12-Aug						
13-Aug						
14-Aug						
15-Aug						
16-Aug	1	2		3	3	0.14
17-Aug	3	5		8	11	0.52
18-Aug	0	4		4	15	0.71
19-Aug	1	3		4	19	0.90
20-Aug	1	1		2	21	1.00
21-Aug						
22-Aug						
23-Aug						
24-Aug						
25-Aug						
Total	6	15	0	21		

Appendix D. 1. Salmon catches and effort in the Alaskan District 111 and Subdistrict 111-32 (Taku Inlet) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1960-2007.

Days open are for the entire district and include openings to harvest spawner chinook salmon, 1960-1975.
Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Catch							Effort	
Year	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			60.0
1961	7,434	45,981	15,486	41,455	8,578	15,855			62.0
1962	5,931	36,745	15,661	17,280	7,453	13,182			52.0
1963	2,652	24,119	10,855	21,392	12,335	7,779			54.0
1964	2,509	34,140	29,315	26,593	4,970	7,883			56.0
1965	4,170	27,569	32,667	2,768	3,842	7,691			63.0
1966	4,829	33,925	26,065	23,833	5,015	30,118			64.0
1967	5,417	17,735	40,391	12,372	2,183	20,651			53.0
1968	4,904	19,501	39,103	67,365	5,747	16,143			60.0
1969	6,986	41,169	10,802	73,927	4,851	10,198	369	1,518	41.5
1970	3,357	50,922	44,960	197,017	19,593	90,797	1,055	2,688	53.0
1971	6,958	66,181	41,830	31,484	31,813	59,332	631	3,053	55.0
1972	10,955	80,404	49,780	144,339	67,126	80,831	574	3,103	51.0
1973	9,799	85,317	35,453	58,186	33,296	75,949	554	3,286	41.0
1974	2,908	38,670	38,667	57,731	11,263	75,423	465	2,315	29.5
1975	2,182	32,513	1,185	9,567	2,091	587	89	1,084	15.5
1976	1,757	61,749	41,729	14,962	6,027	75,776	499	1,914	25.0
1977	1,068	70,097	54,917	88,578	8,995	52,107	359	2,258	27.0
1978	1,926	55,398	31,944	51,385	9,076	27,178	397	2,174	26.0
1979	3,701	122,148	16,194	152,836	5,936	55,261	243	2,269	28.8
1980	2,251	123,451	41,677	296,572	33,627	159,020	363	4,123	30.9
1981	1,721	49,942	26,711	254,856	22,546	53,892	262	2,687	30.0
1982	3,057	83,625	29,072	109,297	14,867	22,741	476	2,433	35.5
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	6,160	9,104	183	1,274	33.0
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,971	45,811	40,930	366	2,757	52.5
1985	2,636	88,077	55,597	311,248	58,972	47,748	499	3,264	48.0
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	29,909	28,883	529	2,129	32.8
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	57,280	64,380	272	2,514	34.8
1988	1,779	38,923	44,881	157,831	80,307	59,271	226	2,135	32.0
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,597	18,022	18,955	215	2,333	41.0
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,036	112,336	33,463	310	3,188	38.3
1991	3,217	109,877	126,436	74,183	147,404	13,771	69	4,145	57.0
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	97,725	14,802	166	4,550	50.0
1993	6,748	171,556	65,536	17,081	156,033	10,447	52	3,827	43.0
1994	5,047	105,861	188,501	401,525	198,002	16,169	459	5,078	66.0
1995	4,660	103,377	83,626	41,269	339,178	10,920	128	4,034	49.0
1996	2,659	199,014	33,633	12,660	347,612	6,455	240	3,229	46.0
1997	2,804	94,745	3,515	51,424	173,804	3,060		2,107	33.0
1998	794	69,677	28,713	168,283	291,416	4,695		3,070	48.0
1999	1,841	79,425	17,273	59,316	429,213	4,639		2,841	59.0
2000	1,137	168,272	7,546	54,716	665,582	3,013		2,919	40.0
2001	1,696	290,450	22,529	122,829	235,276	1,693		4,731	54.0
2002	1,840	178,488	39,823	77,562	230,092	929		4,095	62.0
2003	1,465	205,433	23,707	112,395	169,214	1,206		3,977	73.5
2004	2,291	241,254	45,289	150,272	125,965	5,422		3,342	59.0
2005	21,999	87,254	20,725	181,513	89,757	3,453		3,427	68.0
2006	11,106	134,781	59,422	185,102	374,130	7,707		3,517	89.0
Averages									
60-06	4,127	89,452	42,056	110,776	102,323	29,843	359	2,984	47.29
97-06	4,697	154,978	26,854	116,341	278,445	3,582		3,403	58.55
2007	1,223	112,241	22,394	100,375	581,843	8,326		3,505	64.00

–Continued–

Appendix D.1. Page 2 of 2.

Days open are for the entire district and include openings to harvest spawner chinook salmon, 1960-1975.
Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Catch							Effort	
Year	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	60.0
1961	7,269	30,805	14,618	34,615	6,863	14,876		2,901	62.0
1962	5,719	25,969	13,699	10,006	5,418	11,812		1,568	52.0
1963	2,547	16,079	9,406	18,102	8,085	7,071		1,519	51.0
1964	2,482	28,873	28,603	22,177	3,919	7,822		1,491	56.0
1965	4,146	23,828	32,382	2,641	3,604	7,691		1,332	60.0
1966	4,817	28,301	24,153	22,490	4,350	27,327		1,535	58.0
1967	5,351	14,537	39,983	11,619	1,569	20,463		1,663	50.0
1968	4,862	16,952	37,570	55,527	4,646	15,597		2,420	60.0
1969	6,874	38,260	10,131	66,991	4,233	9,926	366	1,413	42.0
1970	3,073	41,476	37,587	143,886	14,208	76,795	996	2,425	53.0
1971	6,753	62,459	38,571	30,765	31,110	54,696	627	2,849	55.0
1972	9,633	62,877	38,568	78,673	45,955	60,097	544	2,797	51.0
1973	9,525	80,063	29,770	55,234	30,817	61,025	513	3,135	41.0
1974	2,280	26,256	27,670	32,684	6,469	51,063	378	1,741	30.0
1975	1,998	28,201	429	8,084	1,639	31	77	986	15.0
1976	1,693	51,674	31,641	11,868	3,766	42,674	450	1,582	23.0
1977	754	47,512	48,403	67,072	5,436	43,595	318	1,879	27.0
1978	1,642	43,795	21,620	41,624	7,142	18,101	314	1,738	24.0
1979	3,016	103,043	12,741	114,324	4,317	46,142	225	2,011	29.0
1980	1,986	108,577	35,814	241,085	25,779	131,126	337	3,634	31.0
1981	1,325	39,963	20,936	98,524	10,407	40,212	233	1,740	22.0
1982	2,841	75,012	24,761	77,942	11,558	18,363	447	2,130	36.0
1983	689	25,957	17,665	40,996	3,171	7,813	172	1,065	31.0
1984	1,414	59,229	25,951	83,028	28,214	27,967	315	2,120	39.0
1985	2,152	70,160	45,106	176,710	35,897	40,530	436	2,116	37.0
1986	1,877	60,106	26,474	9,772	14,646	24,790	485	1,413	30.0
1987	1,534	54,436	23,342	200,203	31,992	28,891	197	1,517	30.0
1988	949	23,752	33,159	41,625	25,969	27,010	174	1,213	29.0
1989	1,606	68,104	44,034	141,385	15,254	15,491	183	1,909	36.0
1990	2,432	110,006	60,078	101,168	88,350	29,099	286	2,879	38.0
1991	2,614	96,006	118,902	44,347	97,577	12,279	63	3,324	52.0
1992	1,672	103,238	152,598	180,340	57,153	11,649	135	3,407	43.0
1993	4,413	144,982	58,062	8,801	101,356	7,760	46	3,372	43.0
1994	3,051	88,625	156,314	198,507	129,350	12,280	422	3,960	60.0
1995	3,497	81,266	70,826	18,469	192,557	8,786	119	3,061	45.0
1996	2,412	188,412	31,828	12,123	294,890	5,245	236	2,685	41.0
1997	2,724	84,115	2,993	38,794	143,354	1,936		1,761	30.0
1998	634	47,413	24,606	85,269	192,057	2,800		2,007	39.0
1999	1,762	68,914	14,086	43,958	327,706	2,643		2,563	58.0
2000	1,032	127,274	6,299	25,729	453,147	1,311		2,325	38.0
2001	1,290	179,683	12,647	49,174	141,715	1,012		3,635	55.0
2002	1,546	113,110	30,501	40,283	108,171	671		2,792	54.0
2003	1,386	130,303	20,577	77,459	106,373	894		2,685	64.5
2004	1,734	71,578	34,763	31,501	54,454	3,546		1,627	50.0
2005	21,922	54,847	17,610	137,791	49,595	5,084		2,947	65.0
2006	11,002	64,240	52,364	71,368	220,969	5,516		2,470	81.0
Averages									
60-06	3,717	66,743	35,747	66,628	67,229	22,984	325	2,235	44.18
97-06	4,503	94,148	21,645	60,133	179,754	2,541		2,481	53.45
2007	1,098	71,099	18,096	57,827	384,357	5,434		2,941	64.00

[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, 1983-2007**.**

Data based on analysis of scale patterns, otolith marks, and incidence of brain parasites. Does not include catches inside Port Snettisham

		King	Little Trapper			Tatsamenie		Total			Wild	U.S.
Week	Kuthai	Salmon	Wild	Planted	Mainstem	Wild	Planted	Taku	Crescent	Speel	Snett.	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
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
Averages												
86-06	0.075		0.202	0.004	0.328	0.152	0.012	0.771	0.054	0.050	0.104	0.192
97-06	0.083		0.166	0.002	0.283	0.141	0.010	0.695	0.022	0.040	0.063	0.242
2007	0.066		0.058		0.355	0.089	0.034	0.603	0.083	0.023	0.106	0.291
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
2006	1,863	2,441	6,691	0	35,993	15,825	2,210	65,023	1,531	4,409	5,939	28,659
Average[b]												
86-06	9,536		25,330	422	41,277	19,714	1,898	97,906	4,934	6,036	11,043	28,306
97-06	11,952	3,641	23,655	213	38,487	19,354	1,687	96,660	2,410	5,587	8,141	35,977
2007	7,087	0	6,224	0	38,084	9,484	3,684	64,563	8,878	2,475	11,353	31,213

[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, 1983-2007.

Data based on scale patterns and incidence of brain parasites and includes only wild fish.

	Week										
Year	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	Total
1983		0.996	0.842	0.819	0.663	0.527	0.836	0.534	0.719	0.759	0.755
1984	0.970	0.956	0.843	0.670	0.588	0.712	0.728	0.809	0.726		0.758
1985	0.999	0.986	0.928	0.974	0.868	0.706	0.737	0.826	0.801		0.838
1986	0.938	0.953	0.873	0.880	0.852	0.777	0.851	0.757	0.893	0.739	0.834
1987		0.982	0.901	0.884	0.948	0.414	0.619	0.689	0.841	0.731	0.720
1988		0.964	0.886	0.889	0.510	0.643	0.677	0.528	0.478	0.346	0.663
1989	0.943	0.989	0.979	0.852	0.835	0.641	0.681	0.919	0.676		0.848
1990	0.874	0.935	0.904	0.773	0.782	0.863	0.943	0.939	0.878	0.862	0.855
1991	0.988	0.979	0.953	0.979	0.951	0.933	0.936	0.890	0.885	0.875	0.941
1992		0.978	0.985	0.956	0.916	0.943	0.893	0.858	0.766	0.766	0.904
1993		0.961	0.901	0.837	0.856	0.781	0.790	0.829	0.738	0.706	0.822
1994		1.000	0.981	0.973	0.967	0.870	0.835	0.938	0.804	0.901	0.917
1995	0.942	0.889	0.903	0.858	0.872	0.868	0.761	0.759	0.705	0.740	0.841
1996	1.000	0.998	0.909	0.974	0.950	0.991	0.914	0.945	0.879	0.804	0.953
1997	0.992	0.970	0.910	0.926	0.951	0.939	0.939	0.925	0.872	0.906	0.938
1998		0.964	0.974	0.978	0.971	0.949	0.948	0.942	0.997	0.857	0.955
1999		0.966	0.988	0.953	0.934	0.917	0.878	0.833	0.732	0.665	0.917
2000		0.973	0.962	0.958	0.929	0.898	0.872	0.907	0.908	0.858	0.931
2001	0.995	0.998	0.948	0.888	0.908	0.930	0.961	0.945	0.858	0.858	0.936
2002	0.986	0.989	0.993	0.970	0.872	0.946	0.829	0.880	0.851	0.851	0.933
2003	1.000	0.987	0.961	0.994	0.970	0.929	0.883	0.795	0.236	0.236	0.931
2004		0.968	0.950	0.930	0.939	0.884	0.731	0.799	0.909	0.891	0.891
2005	0.973	0.973	0.953	0.947	0.932	0.924	0.881	0.885	0.786	0.767	0.905
2006	0.957	0.957	0.912	0.856	0.896	0.819	0.802	0.842	0.970	0.970	0.914
Average											
83-06	0.968	0.971	0.931	0.905	0.869	0.825	0.830	0.832	0.788	0.766	0.871
97-06	0.984	0.975	0.955	0.940	0.930	0.914	0.872	0.875	0.812	0.786	0.925
2007	1.000	0.992	0.934	0.807	0.716	0.821	0.879	0.824	0.812	0.786	0.925

Appendix D. 4. Salmon catch in the U.S. subsistence and personal use fisheries in the Taku River, 1967-2007.

The subsistence fishery was open 1967 to 1976 and 1985 and the personal use fishery was open 1989-2007.
The harvests are miminum estimates because not all permits are filled out and returned.
Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Catch					
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Permits
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	1,202	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	1,218	59	241	2	133
2004	25	1,150	120	109	3	131
2005	32	1,150	134	155	15	132
2006	18	804	134	503	27	105
Averages						
67-06	13	873	62	117	8	
97-06	19	1,172	73	175	9	133
2007	22	566	60	247	0	91

Appendix D. 5. Salmon and steelhead trout catch and effort in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River, 1979-2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Catch							Effort	
	Chinook								
Year	Large	Small	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead	Boat days	Days open
1979	97		13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	254	599	50.0
1980	225		22,602	6,405	26,821	18,516	457	476	39.0
1981	159		10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	108	243	31.3
1982	54		3,144	51	202	3	1	38	13.0
1983	156	400	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	213	390	64.0
1984	294	221	27,242	5,357	6,964	2,492	367	288	30.0
1985	326	24	14,244	1,770	3,373	136	32	178	16.0
1986	275	77	14,739	1,783	58	110	48	148	17.0
1987	127	106	13,554	5,599	6,250	2,270	223	280	26.0
1988	555	186	12,014	3,123	1,030	733	86	185	14.7
1989	895	139	18,545	2,876	695	42	24	271	25.3
1990	1,258	128	21,100	3,207	378	12	22	295	28.3
1991	1,177	432	25,067	3,415	296	2	5	284	25.0
1992	1,445	147	29,472	4,077	0	7	15	291	27.0
1993	1,619	171	33,217	3,033	16	15	11	363	34.0
1994	2,065	235	28,762	14,531	168	18	232	497	74.0
1995	1,577	298	32,640	13,629	2	1	205	428	51.1
1996	3,331	144	41,665	5,028	0	0	98	415	65.0
1997	2,731	84	24,003	2,594	0	1	160	394	47.0
1998	1,107	227	19,038	5,090	0	2	176	299	42.0
1999	908	257	20,681	4,416	0	0	81	300	34.0
2000	1,576	87	28,009	4,395	0	0	192	351	39.0
2001	1,458	118	47,660	2,568	0	0	3	382	41.5
2002	1,561	291	31,053	3,082	0	0	2	286	33.0
2003	1,894	547	32,730	3,168	0	0	27	275	44.0
2004	2,082	335	20,148	5,966	0	0	0	294	40.0
2005	7,399	821	21,697	4,924	0	0	0	561	68.0
2006	7,377	207	21,099	8,567	391	0	0	518	77.0
Averages									
79-06	1,562	237	23,060	4,881	2,605	1,685	109	333	39
97-06	2,809	297	26,612	4,477	39	0	64	366	47
2007	874	424	16,366	5,121	0	0	0	313	55

Appendix D. 6. Sockeye salmon stock proportions and catch by stock in the Canadian commercial fishery on the Taku River, 1986-2007.

Data based on scale pattern, brain parasite, and thermal mark analyses.

			Little Trapper			Tatsamenie				
Year	Kuthai	King Salmon	Wild	Planted	Mainstem	Wild	Planted	Other Hatchery	Total Wild	Total[c] Planted
Proportions										
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
2006	0.055	0.028	0.176	0.000	0.474	0.229	0.038		0.962	0.038
Averages[b]										
86-06	0.149		0.298		0.382	0.150			0.987	
97-06	0.196	0.040	0.249	0.006	0.339	0.181	0.015		0.980	0.020
2007	0.102	0.000	0.101		0.524	0.170	0.096	0.007	0.897	0.103
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
2006	1,168	589	3,704	0	9,993	4,840	805		20,294	805
Averages[b]										
86-06	3,914		7,692		9,769	3,984			25,540	
97-06	5,283	901	6,724	116	8,846	4,849	433		26,063	549
2007	1,697	0	1,694	0	8,759	2,838	1,602	125	14,987	1,727

[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.

[c] total planted include an otolith based estimate of 119 thermally marked Stikine fish.

Appendix D. 7. Salmon catches in the Canadian Aboriginal fishery on the Taku River, 1980-2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead
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	267	416	4	0	0
2004	530	120	450	0	0	0
2005	212	161	162	0	0	1
2006	222	85	300	0	0	0
Averages						
80-06	88	179	175	0	2	1
97-06	167	211	343	0	3	2
2007	167	159	155	0	0	0

Appendix D. 8. Salmon and steelhead trout catch in the Canadian test fishery in the Taku River, 1987-2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.						
	Catch					
	Chinook					
Year	Large	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead
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	88	688	0	0	48
2000[c]	1,312	319	710	0	0	19
2001[d]	1,175	247	31	0	0	0
2000[e]	1,311	518	32	0	0	9
2001[f]	1,403	27	59	0	0	7
2004	1,489	91	3,268	0	0	0
2005	0	244	3,173	0	0	0
2006	630	262	2,802	0	0	0
Averages						
87-06	575	240	1,223	4	47	20
97-06	987	225	1,345	0	0	10
2007	1,396	375	2,676	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 439 adult female chinook were captured and released live.

[d] In addition to these fish, 871 adult female chinook, 2,976 coho, 82 sockeye, 159 chum and 116 steelhead were captured and released live.

[e] In addition to these fish, 1,132 adult female chinook, 3,767 coho, 161 sockeye, 7 pink, 11 chum and 89 steelhead were captured and released live.

[f] In addition to these fish, 4,031 coho, 197 sockeye, 7 pink, 222 chum and 175 steelhead were captured and released live.

Appendix D. 9. Taku River sockeye salmon run size, 1984-2007.

Run estimate does not include spawning escapements below the U.S./Canada border. The early season sockeye expansion is based on the proportion of fish wheel sockeye catch that occurs before the fishery opens.

	Above Border M-R				Expanded					
	Run	Start	Expansion		Run	Canadian		U.S.	Total	Exploitation
Year	Estimate	Date	Method	Factor	Estimate	Catch	Escape.	Catch a	Run	Rate
1984	133,414	17-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.056	141,254	27,292	113,962	58,543	199,796	0.430
1985	118,160	16-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.047	123,974	14,411	109,563	74,729	198,703	0.449
1986	104,162	22-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.095	115,045	14,939	100,106	60,934	175,980	0.431
1987	87,554	21-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.088	96,023	13,887	82,136	55,154	151,178	0.457
1988	86,629	19-Jun	1988 FW CPUE	0.065	92,641	12,967	79,674	25,811	118,452	0.327
1989	99,467	18-Jun	1989 FW CPUE	0.128	114,068	18,805	95,263	63,367	177,435	0.463
1990	117,385	10-Jun	1990 CPUE	0.002	117,573	21,474	96,099	109,292	226,865	0.576
1991	153,773	9-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.007	154,873	25,380	129,493	104,931	260,103	0.502
1992	162,003	21-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.032	167,376	29,862	137,514	123,655	291,031	0.527
1993	138,523	13-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.026	142,148	33,523	108,625	142,239	284,387	0.618
1994	129,119	12-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.019	131,580	29,001	102,579	98,157	229,737	0.553
1995	145,264	11-Jun	1995 FW CPUE	0.008	146,450	32,711	113,739	91,998	238,448	0.523
1996	132,322	9-Jun	1996 FW CPUE	0.017	134,651	42,025	92,626	188,396	323,047	0.713
1997	93,816	3-May	1997 FW CPUE	0.017	95,438	24,352	71,086	79,341	174,779	0.593
1998	89,992	2-May	No Expansion		89,992	19,277	70,715	50,646	140,638	0.497
1999	113,706	14-May	No Expansion		113,706	21,151	92,555	64,581	178,287	0.481
2000	115,693	14-May	No Expansion		115,693	28,468	87,225	132,846	248,539	0.649
2001	192,245	27-May	No Expansion		192,245	47,958	144,287	208,470	400,715	0.640
2002	135,233	19-May	No Expansion		135,233	31,726	103,507	117,999	253,232	0.591
2003	193,390	19-May	No Expansion		193,390	33,024	160,366	135,402	328,792	0.512
2004	127,047	29-Apr	No Expansion		127,047	20,359	106,688	76,968	204,015	0.477
2005	142,155	29-Apr	No Expansion		142,155	22,102	120,053	46,090	188,245	0.362
2006	167,597	29-Apr	No Expansion		167,597	21,446	146,151	65,827	233,424	0.374
Averages										
84-06					132,615	25,484	107,131	94,588	227,216	0.529
97-06					137,250	26,986	110,263	97,831	235,081	0.518

Appendix D. 10. Sockeye salmon escapement estimates of Taku River and Port Snettisham sockeye salmon stocks, 1979-2007.

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

	Little Trapper		Tatsamenie		King Salmon	Kuthai Lake	Nahlin River	Crescent Lake		Speel Lake	
Year	Count	Escapement	Escapement	Spawners	Weir	Weir	Weir	Escapement	Spawners	Escapement	Spawners
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				7,249	7,249	7,073	7,006
1986	13,820	13,820	11,446	11,446				3,414	3,414	5,857	5,457
1987[b]	12,007	12,007	2,794	2,794				7,839	7,839	9,319	9,319
1988[cd]	10,637	10,637	2,063	2,063			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	5,005	1,578	0	na	na	7,813	i
2005	16,009	16,009	3,372	2,445	1,046	6,004	0	na	na	7,538	i
2006	25,670	25,670	22,475	19,820	2,177	1,015	0	na	na	4,165	i
Averages											
83-06	13,393	13,258	7,515	6,549	1,185	4,553	1,212	8,008	7,788	8,850	9,252
97-06	14,535	14,886	8,442	7,102		4,754	523			7,500	
2007	7,153	6,340	11,187	8,384		204	0	na	na	3,099	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 experiance) 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, 1989-2007.

Run estimate does not include spawning escapements below the U.S./Canada border.
Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

		Spawning Escapement						
	Start	Confidence Intervals			Canadian	Border	U.S.	Total
Year	Date	Estimate	Lower	Upper	Catch[a]	Run	Catch[b]	Run
1989		40,329	29,263	51,395	1,135	41,464		
1990		52,142	33,863	70,421	1,419	53,561		
1991					1,555			
1992					1,636			
1993					1,716			
1994					2,187			
1995		33,805	23,887	43,723	1,817	35,622	2,791	38,413
1996		79,019	61,285	96,753	3,060	82,079	6,399	88,478
1997	3-May	114,938	79,878	149,998	2,576	117,514	7,214	124,728
1998	3-May	31,039	6,108	55,970	1,387	32,426	2,361	34,787
1999	3-May	19,734	20,629	34,516	1,697	21,431	3,179	24,610
2000	24-Apr	30,529	27,850	48,305	2,965	33,494	1,971	35,464
2001	28-Apr	42,980	36,590	62,469	2,954	45,934	1,965	47,899
2002	26-Apr	52,409	40,386	82,232	3,103	55,512	3,252	58,764
2003	27-Apr	36,435	25,627	50,849	3,331	39,766	2,473	42,238
2004	27-Apr	68,199	59,757	99,221	2,904	71,103	3,986	75,089
2005	25-Apr	39,007	31,035	50,103	7,559	46,566	22,036	68,602
2006	27-Apr	42,262	33,980	55,483	8,415	50,677	12,921	63,598
Averages								
89-06		49,795			2,856	52,961	7,271	60,232
97-06		49,184			3,689	52,873	7,890	60,763
2007	29-Apr	17,516	10,578	23,255	2,542	20,058	4,211	24,269

[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 Taku River Chinook salmon, 1975-2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

Year	Kowatua	Tatsatua	Dudidontu	Tseta	Nakina	Nahlin	Total Index Count without Tseta
1975			15		1,800	274	2,089
1976	341	620	40		3,000	725	4,726
1977	580	573	18		3,850	650	5,671
1978	490	550		21	1,620	624	3,284
1979	430	750	9		2,110	857	4,156
1980	450	905	158		4,500	1,531	7,544
1981	560	839	74	258	5,110	2,945	9,528
1982	289	387	130	228	2,533	1,246	4,585
1983	171	236	117	179	968	391	1,883
1984[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
2006	1,180	908	395	199	1,900	955	5,338
Averages							
75-06	707	947	506	350	3,664	1,504	7,677
97-06	878	983	647	354	2,857	1,232	6,596
2007	262	390	4	199	NA	277	933

[a] Partial survey. Tseta 84

[b] Extrapolated results. Nahlin 84

Appendix D. 13. Taku River (above border) coho salmon run size, 1987-2007.

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

	Above Border M-R									Total
	Run	End	Expansion		Expanded	Canadian		U.S.	Total	Exploitation
Year	Estimate	Date	Method	Factor	Estimate	Catch	Escape.	Catch	Run	Rate
1987	43,750	20-Sep	Test Fish CPUE	1.42	61,976	6,519	55,457			
1988	43,093	18-Sep		1.00	43,093	3,643	39,450			
1989	60,841	1-Oct		1.00	60,841	4,033	56,808			
1990	75,881			1.00	75,881	3,685	72,196			
1991	132,923			1.00	132,923	5,439	127,484			
1992	50,557	5-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.79	90,394	5,541	84,853	96,371	186,765	0.546
1993	62,076	11-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.84	114,091	4,634	109,457	97,783	211,874	0.483
1994	98,643	24-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.13	111,036	14,693	96,343	228,700	339,736	0.716
1995	61,738	30-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.12	69,448	13,738	55,710	111,668	181,116	0.692
1996	44,172	28-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.12	49,687	5,052	44,635	44,596	94,283	0.527
1997	35,035	27-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.00	35,035	2,690	32,345	15,852	50,887	0.364
1998	49,290	26-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.35	66,472	5,090	61,382	53,454	119,926	0.488
1999	59,052	3-Oct	Troll CPUE	1.12	66,343	5,575	60,768	50,833	117,176	0.481
2000	70,147	2-Oct	Troll CPUE	1.00	70,147	5,447	64,700	39,002	109,149	0.407
2001	107,493	5-Oct	Troll CPUE	1.00	107,493	3,099	104,394	55,286	162,779	0.359
2002	223,162	7-Oct	Troll CPUE	1.00	223,162	3,802	219,360	80,114	303,276	0.277
2003	186,755	8-Oct	Troll CPUE	1.00	186,755	3,643	183,112	78,334	265,089	0.309
2004	139,011	8-Oct	Troll CPUE	1.00	143,970	9,432	134,538	112,524	256,494	0.475
2005	143,817	8-Oct	Troll CPUE	1.00	143,817	8,259	135,558	79,179	222,996	0.392
2006	134,053	8-Oct	Troll CPUE	1.00	134,053	11,669	122,384	92,641	226,694	0.460
Averages										
87-06	88,312	28-Sep		1.14	96,371	6,284	90,087	81,056	184,570	
97-06	109,258	4-Oct		1.05	111,805	5,871	105,934	63,710	175,515	0.405
2007	82,319	8-Oct	Troll CPUE	1.00	82,319	7,952	74,367	50,975	133,294	0.442

Appendix D. 14. Escapement counts of Taku River coho salmon, 1984-2007.

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.

	Yehring Creek		Sockeye Creek	Johnson Creek	Fish Creek	Flannigan Slough	Tatsamenie River	Hacket River	Dudidontu River	Upper Nahlin River	
Year	Weir	Aerial	Aerial	Ar/Foot	Aerial	Aerial	Weir	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	2,116[a]	1,200	174[c]	70	53[c]	1,095[c]	344[b]	2,723	108	318	
1987	1,627[a]	565[c]	980[c]	150	250	2,100[c]	173[b]	1,715	276	165	
1988	1,423	658[c]	585[c]	500	1,215[c]	1,308[c]	663[a]	1,260	367	694	1,322
1989	1,570[d]	600	400	400	235	1,670	712[a]		115	322	
1990	2,522[d]	220	193[c]		425[c]	414[c]	669[a]		25	256	
1991		475[c]	399[c]	120	1,378[c]	1,348[c]	1,101		458	176[e]	
1992		1267[cf]	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						
Surveys Discontinued											
Averages											
84-04	1,423	663	234	293	529	947	666	1,682	225	351	1,322
95-04		398	89	314	605	350					
2007											

[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, 1983-2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

		Catch							
	Period of						Pink		
Year	Operation	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	even year	odd year	Steelhead
1984	6/15-9/18	138	2,334	889	20,751	316	20,751		
1985	6/16-9/21	184	3,601	1,207	27,670	1,376		27,670	
1986	6/14-8/25	571	5,808	758	7,256	80	7,256		
1987	6/15-9/20	285	4,307	2,240	42,786	1,533		42,786	34
1988	5/11-9/19	1,436	3,292	2,168	3,982	1,089	3,982		34
1989	5/05-10/01	1,811	5,650	2,243	31,189	645		31,189	38
1990	5/03-9/23	1,972	6,091	1,860	13,358	748	13,358		43
1991	6/08-10/15	680	5,102	4,922	23,553	1,063		23,553	138
1992	6/20-9/24	212	6,279	2,103	9,252	189	9,252		22
1993	6/12-9/29	562	8,975	2,552	1,625	345		1,625	16
1994	6/10-9/21	906	6,485	4,792	27,100	367	27,100		107
1995	5/4-9/27	1,535	6,228	2,535	1,712	218		1,712	61
1996	5/3-9/20	1,904	5,919	1,895	21,583	388	21,583		68
1997	5/3-10/1	1,321	5,708	1,665	4,962	485		4,962	103
1998	5/2-9/15[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
2006	4/27-10/03[g]	544	5,296	2,811	21,725	466	21,725		47
Averages									
84-06		1,024	5,391	2,345	15,934	499	14,085	17,951	78
97-06		1,135	5,393	2,377	13,467	311	13,147	13,786	100
2007	4/27-10/01	430	7,698	2,117	12,405	482		12,405	57

[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.

[g] gillnetting was used to supplement catches from April 27-May 17 and Sept 18 - Oct 1.

Appendix E. 1. Weekly salmon catch and effort in the lower Alsek River fisheries, 2007.

Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

		Catch					Effort		
Week	Start Date	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boats	Days Days open	Boat Boat days
Test Fishery									
21	20-May	8	3						
22	27-May	88	22						
23	3-Jun	68	19						
24	10-Jun	90	136						
25	17-Jun	0	0						
26	24-Jun	31	82						
27	1-Jul								
Total		347	367	0	0	0			
Commercial Fishery									
23	3-Jun	40	145	0	0	0	10	1	10.0
24	10-Jun	142	826	0	0	0	10	2	20.0
25	17-Jun	124	5,333	0	0	0	12	3	36.0
26	24-Jun	47	4,402	0	0	0	13	2	26.0
27	1-Jul	14	3,149	0	0	0	15	2	30.0
28	8-Jul	8	2,089	4	0	0	10	2	20.0
29	15-Jul	24	2,339	6	0	0	9	2	18.0
30	22-Jul	1	855	0	0	0	6	1	6.0
31-33	29-Jul	0	597	2	0	0	5	8	40.0
34-38	19-Aug	0	60	122	0	0	7	15	105.0
Total		400	19,795	134	0	0		38.0	311

Appendix E. 2. Weekly salmon catch and effort in the Canadian Aboriginal and sport fisheries in the Alsek River, 2007.

		Chinook				Sockeye				Coho			
		Recreational				Recreational				Recreational			
Week	Date	Kept [a]	Released [a]	Aboriginal	Total [b]	Kept	Released	Aboriginal	Total [b]	Kept	Released	Aboriginal	Total [b]
24	10-Jun	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
25	17-Jun	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
26	24-Jun	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
27	1-Jul	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
28	8-Jul	20	37		20	0	15		0	0	0		0
29	15-Jul	5	0	Data	5	0	0	Data	0	0	0	Data	0
30	22-Jul	13	0	Not	13	0	2	Not	0	0	0	Not	0
31	29-Jul	2	0	Available	2	0	8	Available	0	0	0	Available	0
32	5-Aug	0	0		0	0	7		0	0	0		0
33	12-Aug	0	0		0	3	0		3	0	0		0
34	19-Aug	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
35	26-Aug	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
36	2-Sep	0	0		0	5	10		5	0	0		0
37	9-Sep	0	0		0	2	2		2	0	0		0
38	16-Sep	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
39	23-Sep	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
40	30-Sep	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
41	7-Oct	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
42	14-Oct	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
43	21-Oct	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
44	28-Oct	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
45	4-Nov	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
46	11-Nov	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0
Total		40	37		40	10	43		10	0	0		0
Village Creek food fish				NA				NA				NA	
Harvest at Klukshu River weir				1				477				1	
Food fish above Klukshu Weir				NA				NA				NA	

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

[b] Does not include released recreational or aboriginal fish.

Appendix E. 3. Daily counts of salmon passing through Klukshu River weir, 2007.

	Chinook [a]			Sockeye			Coho		
		Cumulative			Cumulative			Cumulative	
Date	Daily	Daily	Prop.	Daily	Daily	Prop.	Daily	Daily	Prop.
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	1	1	0.001	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
16-Jun	0	1	0.001	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
17-Jun	0	1	0.001	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
18-Jun	0	1	0.001	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
19-Jun	0	1	0.001	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
20-Jun	0	1	0.001	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
21-Jun	1	2	0.003	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
22-Jun	0	2	0.003	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
23-Jun	0	2	0.003	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
24-Jun	0	2	0.003	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
25-Jun	0	2	0.003	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
26-Jun	0	2	0.003	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
27-Jun	0	2	0.003	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
28-Jun	1	3	0.004	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
29-Jun	2	5	0.007	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
30-Jun	0	5	0.007	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
1-Jul	0	5	0.007	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000
2-Jul	2	7	0.010	1	1	0.000	0	0	0.000
3-Jul	0	7	0.010	1	2	0.000	0	0	0.000
4-Jul	4	11	0.016	0	2	0.000	0	0	0.000
5-Jul	5	16	0.024	4	6	0.001	0	0	0.000
6-Jul	1	17	0.025	15	21	0.002	0	0	0.000
7-Jul	1	18	0.027	49	70	0.008	0	0	0.000
8-Jul	3	21	0.031	100	170	0.019	0	0	0.000
9-Jul	15	36	0.053	58	228	0.025	0	0	0.000
10-Jul	1	37	0.055	5	233	0.026	0	0	0.000
11-Jul	2	39	0.058	25	258	0.029	0	0	0.000
12-Jul	5	44	0.065	27	285	0.032	0	0	0.000
13-Jul	3	47	0.069	74	359	0.040	0	0	0.000
14-Jul	51	98	0.145	403	762	0.085	0	0	0.000
15-Jul	24	122	0.180	112	874	0.098	0	0	0.000
16-Jul	4	126	0.186	12	886	0.099	0	0	0.000
17-Jul	5	131	0.194	213	1,099	0.123	0	0	0.000
18-Jul	10	141	0.208	6	1,105	0.123	0	0	0.000
19-Jul	28	169	0.250	20	1,125	0.126	0	0	0.000
20-Jul	23	192	0.284	27	1,152	0.129	0	0	0.000
21-Jul	21	213	0.315	46	1,198	0.134	0	0	0.000
22-Jul	38	251	0.371	5	1,203	0.134	0	0	0.000
23-Jul	19	270	0.399	12	1,215	0.136	0	0	0.000
24-Jul	18	288	0.425	3	1,218	0.136	0	0	0.000
25-Jul	100	388	0.573	17	1,235	0.138	0	0	0.000
26-Jul	14	402	0.594	7	1,242	0.139	0	0	0.000
27-Jul	30	432	0.638	38	1,280	0.143	0	0	0.000
28-Jul	51	483	0.713	15	1,295	0.145	0	0	0.000
29-Jul	43	526	0.777	373	1,668	0.186	0	0	0.000
30-Jul	4	530	0.783	48	1,716	0.192	0	0	0.000
31-Jul	26	556	0.821	22	1,738	0.194	0	0	0.000
1-Aug	15	571	0.843	71	1,809	0.202	0	0	0.000
2-Aug	8	579	0.855	61	1,870	0.209	0	0	0.000
3-Aug	16	595	0.879	12	1,882	0.210	0	0	0.000
4-Aug	5	600	0.886	45	1,927	0.215	0	0	0.000
5-Aug	11	611	0.903	31	1,958	0.219	0	0	0.000
6-Aug	11	622	0.919	93	2,051	0.229	0	0	0.000
7-Aug	3	625	0.923	65	2,116	0.236	0	0	0.000
8-Aug	11	636	0.939	107	2,223	0.248	0	0	0.000
9-Aug	8	644	0.951	142	2,365	0.264	0	0	0.000

10-Aug	2	646	0.954	198	2,563	0.286	0	0	0.000
11-Aug	2	648	0.957	44	2,607	0.291	0	0	0.000
12-Aug	2	650	0.960	8	2,615	0.292	0	0	0.000
13-Aug	3	653	0.965	50	2,665	0.298	0	0	0.000
14-Aug	3	656	0.969	11	2,676	0.299	0	0	0.000
15-Aug	3	659	0.973	49	2,725	0.304	0	0	0.000
16-Aug	4	663	0.979	146	2,871	0.321	0	0	0.000
17-Aug	2	665	0.982	34	2,905	0.324	0	0	0.000
18-Aug	5	670	0.990	279	3,184	0.356	0	0	0.000
19-Aug	2	672	0.993	231	3,415	0.381	0	0	0.000
20-Aug	2	674	0.996	122	3,537	0.395	0	0	0.000
21-Aug	0	674	0.996	131	3,668	0.410	0	0	0.000
22-Aug	0	674	0.996	285	3,953	0.441	0	0	0.000
23-Aug	0	674	0.996	81	4,034	0.450	0	0	0.000
24-Aug	1	675	0.997	69	4,103	0.458	0	0	0.000
25-Aug	1	676	0.999	53	4,156	0.464	0	0	0.000
26-Aug	0	676	0.999	290	4,446	0.496	0	0	0.000
27-Aug	0	676	0.999	545	4,991	0.557	0	0	0.000
28-Aug	0	676	0.999	483	5,474	0.611	0	0	0.000
29-Aug	0	676	0.999	305	5,779	0.645	0	0	0.000
30-Aug	1	677	1.000	301	6,080	0.679	0	0	0.000
31-Aug	0	677	1.000	382	6,462	0.722	0	0	0.000
1-Sep	0	677	1.000	179	6,641	0.742	0	0	0.000
2-Sep	0	677	1.000	231	6,872	0.767	0	0	0.000
3-Sep	0	677	1.000	53	6,925	0.773	0	0	0.000
4-Sep	0	677	1.000	90	7,015	0.783	0	0	0.000
5-Sep	0	677	1.000	15	7,030	0.785	0	0	0.000
6-Sep	0	677	1.000	71	7,101	0.793	0	0	0.000
7-Sep	0	677	1.000	22	7,123	0.795	0	0	0.000
8-Sep	0	677	1.000	76	7,199	0.804	0	0	0.000
9-Sep	0	677	1.000	697	7,896	0.882	1	1	0.003
10-Sep	0	677	1.000	142	8,038	0.897	0	1	0.003
11-Sep	0	677	1.000	190	8,228	0.919	0	1	0.003
12-Sep	0	677	1.000	26	8,254	0.922	0	1	0.003
13-Sep	0	677	1.000	5	8,259	0.922	1	2	0.007
14-Sep	0	677	1.000	4	8,263	0.923	0	2	0.007
15-Sep	0	677	1.000	6	8,269	0.923	0	2	0.007
16-Sep	0	677	1.000	0	8,269	0.923	0	2	0.007
17-Sep	0	677	1.000	11	8,280	0.925	0	2	0.007
18-Sep	0	677	1.000	5	8,285	0.925	0	2	0.007
19-Sep	0	677	1.000	5	8,290	0.926	0	2	0.007
20-Sep	0	677	1.000	10	8,300	0.927	0	2	0.007
21-Sep	0	677	1.000	9	8,309	0.928	0	2	0.007
22-Sep	0	677	1.000	6	8,315	0.928	0	2	0.007
23-Sep	0	677	1.000	1	8,316	0.929	0	2	0.007
24-Sep	0	677	1.000	6	8,322	0.929	0	2	0.007
25-Sep	0	677	1.000	72	8,394	0.937	0	2	0.007
26-Sep	0	677	1.000	50	8,444	0.943	3	5	0.017
27-Sep	0	677	1.000	10	8,454	0.944	2	7	0.023
28-Sep	0	677	1.000	26	8,480	0.947	2	9	0.030
29-Sep	0	677	1.000	54	8,534	0.953	10	19	0.063
30-Sep	0	677	1.000	20	8,554	0.955	7	26	0.087
1-Oct	0	677	1.000	56	8,610	0.961	9	35	0.117
2-Oct	0	677	1.000	130	8,740	0.976	16	51	0.170
3-Oct	0	677	1.000	29	8,769	0.979	4	55	0.183
4-Oct	0	677	1.000	20	8,789	0.981	3	58	0.193
5-Oct	0	677	1.000	35	8,824	0.985	7	65	0.217
6-Oct	0	677	1.000	15	8,839	0.987	2	67	0.223
7-Oct	0	677	1.000	22	8,861	0.989	3	70	0.233
8-Oct	0	677	1.000	7	8,868	0.990	4	74	0.247
9-Oct	0	677	1.000	7	8,875	0.991	5	79	0.263
10-Oct	0	677	1.000	30	8,905	0.994	76	155	0.517
11-Oct	0	677	1.000	51	8,956	1.000	145	300	1.000
Total Count		677			8,956			300	
Catch at weir		1			477			1	
Catch above weir		NA			NA			NA	
Total Escapement		676			8,479			299	

[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 2007.

	Catch					Effort	
Year	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	171	41.0
2006	530	9,842	701	2	3	248	45.0
Averages							
60-06	761	20,566	5,831	38	317	563	51.9
97-06	588	16,790	4,397	2	44	307	52.7
2007	400	19,791	134	0	0	311	38.0

Appendix E. 5. Salmon catch in the U.S. subsistence and personal use fisheries in the Alsek River, 1976-2007.

Catches are those reported on returned permits			
	Catch		
Year	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
2006	47	272	23
Averages			
76-06	41	121	32
97-06	44	167	31
2007	28	72	0

Appendix E. 6. Salmon catches in the Canadian Aboriginal and sport fisheries in the Alsek River, 1976 to 2007.

	Chinook			Sockeye			Coho		
Year	Aboriginal	Recreational	Total	Aboriginal	Recreational	Total	Aboriginal	Recreational	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	58	56	114	581	13	594	20	51	71
2006	2	17	19	1,321	6	1,327	0	0	0
Averages									
76-06	250	281	523	2,456	326	2,782	11	116	128
97-06	137	134	257	1,223	45	1,267	16	82	97
2007		40	40		10	10	0	0	0

Appendix E. 7. Annual Klukshu River weir counts of Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon, 1976 to 2007.

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

	Chinook[a]		Sockeye			Coho[b]		
Year	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
2006	568	566	247	13,208	13,455	12,890	420	420
Averages								
76-06	2,399	2,197	3,056	13,964	17,020	14,905	1,899	
97-06	1,788	1,717	2,837	11,019	13,856	13,022	2,584	2,577
2007	677	676	2,725	6,231	8,956	8,479	300	299

[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 broodstock 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. Alsek River sockeye salmon escapement 2000 to 2005.

The 2000-2004 estimates are based on mark-recapture studies. The 2005 estimate was based on GSI analysis and the expansion of the Klukshu River weir count.

	Inriver Run	Confidence Interval		Canadian	Spawning	U.S.	Total	Percent
Year	Estimate	Lower	Upper	Catch	Escape.	Catch	Run	Klukshu
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%
2005	34,248			594	33,654	7,635	41,883	9.8%
Averages								
00-05	64,323			1,615	62,708	17,758	82,080	22.7%

Appendix E. 9. Alsek River sockeye salmon counts from U.S. and Canadian aerial surveys and from the electronic counter at Village Creek, 1985-2007.

	U.S. Aerial Surveys [a]				Canada Aerial Surveys [b]		Village
	Basin	Cabin	Muddy	Tanis	Tatshenshini	Neskataheen	Creek
Year	Creek	Creek	Creek	River	River	Lake	Counter
1985	2,600			2,200			
1986	100		300	2,700	536	750	1,490
1987	350	220		1,600			1,875
1988	500			750	433	456	433[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
2006		No surveys flown					979
Averages							
85-06	991	177	300	996	756	977	2,731
97-06	218			432			1,861
2007		No surveys flown				4,500	10,254

[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 2007.

Year	Blanchard River	Takhanne River	Goat Creek
1984	304	158	28
1985	232	184	
1986	556	358	142
1987	624	395	85
1988	437	169	54
1989	No Survey -Poor Cond.	158	34
1990	No Survey -Poor Cond.	325	32
1991	121	86	63
1992	86	77	16
1993	326	351	50
1994	349	342	67[a]
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	112	47	7
2006	98	28	9
Averages			
84-06	264	196	44
97-06	203	141	32
2007	39	32	45

[a] Late survey date which missed the peak of spawning.

Appendix E. 11. Alsek River run of 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 Klukshu River; the program was discontinued in 2005. Chinook are large fish only; MEF length ≥ 660.

	Inriver Run Past	Confidence Interval		U.S. Catch Dry Bay		Total Inriver	Canadian Catch		
Year	Dry Bay	Lower	Upper	Commercial	Subsistence	Run	Aboriginal	Sport	Escapement
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			656	38	8,259	139	46	7,380
Averages									
97-04	9,168			639	45	9,851	147	158	8,863

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

	Weir Count		Percent
	All	Large	Klukshu
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	2,525	2,376	32.2%
Averages			
97-04	2,030	1,778	21.5%

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	1010[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

Appendix F. 1. Tahltan Lake egg collection, fry plants, and survivals, 1989-2007.

Number for eggs and fry are millions. Eggs collected from Tahltan broodstock are used for outplants to both Tahltan and Tuya Lakes.

	Egg Take		Designated	Fry	Percent	Survival		Thermal Mark
Brood Year	Target	Collected[a]	Tahltan	Planted	Fertilized	Fertilized Egg to Fry	Green Egg to Fry	Pattern
1989[a]	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	0.829	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
2006	6.000	4.360	2.954	2.466	0.910	0.917	0.835	1:1.3n,2.2
Averages								
89-06	5.689	4.485	2.502	1.928	0.878	0.885	0.782	
98-06	6.000	4.142	2.515	2.018	0.878	0.904	0.795	
2007	6.000	4.061	2.209	1.540	0.756	0.922	0.697	1,2n,3

Appendix F. 2. Tuya Lake fry plants and survivals, 1991-2007.

Numbers for eggs and fry are millions

Brood Year	Egg Take Designated Tuya	Fry Planted	Percent Fertilized	Survival Fertilized Egg to Fry	Survival Green Egg to Fry	Thermal Mark Pattern
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
2006	1.410	1.201	0.920	0.926	0.852	1:1.3,2.3
Averages						
91-06	2.251	1.793	0.910	0.880	0.801	
98-06	1.663	1.398	0.921	0.913	0.840	
2007	1.852	1.537	0.856	0.970	0.830	2,1,3

[a] All eggs collected in 2000 and 2001 were for backplant into Tahltan Lake.

Appendix F. 3. Tatsamenie Lake egg collection, fry plants, and survivals, 1989-2007.

	Egg Take			Fry	Percent	Survival[b] Fertilized	Survival[b] Green		Last Date
Brood Year	Target	Collected[a]	Transport	Planted	Fertilized	Egg to Fry	Egg to Fry	Thermal Mark Pattern	Released
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
2006	5.000	4.810	4.810	3.705	0.920	0.837	0.770	1:1.2,2.1,3.2&1:1.2,2.2,3.3&1:1.2,2.2,3.1	13-Jun
Averages									
90-06	3.474	2.398	2.310	1.734	0.869	0.849	0.741		23-Jun
98-06	3.978	2.507	2.341	1.775	0.910	0.842	0.768		17-Jun
2007	5.000	3.673	3.673	2.122	0.885	0.653	0.578	2n3&2,3n,1&1,3n,2&3,2n,1	6-Jun

Multiple Release Treatments

	Treatment 1				Treatment 2			
Brood Year	Mark	Treatment	Number Released	Last Date Released	Mark	Treatment	Number Released	Last Date Released
1996	1:1.5	onshore	3.441	27-Jun	1:1.5,2.3	onshore	0.500	27-Jun
1997	2:1.5	onshore	3.202	29-Jun	2:1.5,2.3	fed at lake	0.394	9-Jul
1998	1:1.4+2.5	unfed	0.751	9-Jun	1:1.4+2.3	fed at lake	1.018	30-Jun
1999	2:1.5	fed at lake	0.350	4-Jul				
2000	1.1.5+2.3	fed early	1.265	15-Jun	1.1.5	fed late	1.054	26-Jun
2001	2:1.5	unfed early	0.727	30-May	2:1.5,2.3	fed	1.432	25-Jun
2002	1:1.4	direct release early	0.911	27-May	1:1.4+2.3	fed - IHN loss	0.000	none
2003	1.1.5+2.3	unfed early south	1.005	27-May	1.1.5	unfed early north	1.136	24-May
2004	1:1.4+2.5N	unfed early south	0.367	20-May	1:1.4+2/3,3.3	unfed early north	0.261	20-May
2005	1:1.4+2.3	unfed early south	0.775	8-Jun	1:1.4+2.5	unfed early north	0.696	8-Jun
2006	1:1.2,2.1,3.	unfed early south	1.808	7-Jun	1:1.2,2.2,3.31.2,2.2,3.1	unfed early north	1.897	13,7-Jun
Averages								
98-06			0.884			0.937		
2007	1,3n,2	unfed early midlake	0.971	6-Jun	2n3 2,3n1	unfed early north	1.150	5-Jun
2007	3,2n,1	extended rearing[c]	0.400	8-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 inlcude the lake incubators.

[c] All died to IHNV