PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION
JOINT NORTHERN BOUNDARY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

U.S./CANADA NORTHERN BOUNDARY AREA 2015 SALMON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT REPORT AND 2016 PRELIMINARY EXPECTATIONS

REPORT TCNB (16)-1

March 2016

MEMBERSHIP OF THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Canadian Members
Mr. Steve Cox-Rogers, Co-Chair, DFO
Mr. Allen Gottesfeld, SFC
Mr. Mark Potyrala, DFO

United States Members
Mr. Andrew W. Piston, Co-Chair, ADF&G
Ms. Michele Masuda, NMFS
Mr. Bo Meredith, ADF&G
Ms. Sara Miller, ADF&G
Mr. Joe Orsi, NMFS
Ms. Anne Reynolds, ADF&G
Ms. Pattie Skannes
Mr. Eric Volk, ADF&G
Mr. Scott Walker, ADF&G

LIST OF ACRONYMS WITH DEFINITIONS

AABM Aggregate Abundance Based Management

AAH Annual Allowable Harvest

ADF&G Alaska Department of Fish & Game

AUC Area-under-the-curve

DFO Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans

ESSR Excess to Spawning Salmon Requirement

FSC Food, Social, and Ceremonial

ITQ Individual Transferable Quota

MFLNRO Ministry of Forest, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations

NBC Northern British Columbia Dixon Entrance to Kitimat including Queen Charlotte Islands.

NBTC Northern Boundary Technical Committee

NMFS National Marine Fisheries Service

PSC Pacific Salmon Commission

PST Pacific Salmon Treaty

SFC Skeena Fisheries Commission

TAC Total Allowable Catch

TRTC Total Return to Canada

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF TABLES

Page

LIST OF FIGURES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report reviews:

1) catch, effort, and management actions in the 2015 Northern Boundary Area troll and net fisheries of southern Southeast Alaska Districts 101 to 108 and northern British Columbia Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5;

2) management performance relative to Pacific Salmon Treaty requirements for sockeye and pink salmon;

3) preliminary expectations and fishing plans for 2016.

2015 FISHERIES

Pink salmon returns were generally very strong throughout northern Southeast Alaska, but were below average through much of the southern Southeast Alaska. The southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest was 12.5 million (Districts 101-108, all harvest codes, all gear), which was only 53% of the recent ten-year average. For all of Southeast Alaska, excluding the Yakutat area, the pink salmon harvest was 35.0 million fish, which was well below the preseason forecast point estimate of 58 million and below the 37-79 million 80% confidence interval range of the forecast.

The total 2015 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 12.4 million index fish ranked 18th since 1960. Biological escapement goals are in place for three subregions in Southeast Alaska and escapement goals were met or exceeded for all three in 2015. On a finer scale, escapements met or exceeded management targets for all 15 districts in the region and for 42 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups in Southeast Alaska. The Southern Southeast Subregion includes all of the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 101–108). The escapement index value of 4.3 million was within the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish, but was the lowest index since 1988 and the lowest odd-year escapement index since 1979. The pink salmon harvest of 12.5 million in the Southern Southeast Subregion was only 53% of the recent 10-year average. The overall Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest of 35.0 million fish was below the 2005–2014 average of 40.6 million, and was the lowest odd-year harvest since 1997.

Sockeye salmon catches in the Alaska boundary area were above the 1985–2014 average in the District 102, 103 and 104 traditional purse seine fisheries and below average in the District 101 purse seine and District 101 drift gillnet fisheries. The Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was 21,300, which was above the optimal escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 adult sockeye salmon. Based on the expanded peak foot survey count, the escapement of sockeye salmon into McDonald Lake was estimated to be 70,200 fish, which was within the sustainable escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000.

Summer chum salmon catches in the Alaska boundary area drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries were well above average. The Southern Southeast chum salmon stock group is composed of an aggregate of 15 summer-run chum salmon streams on the inner islands and mainland of southern Southeast Alaska, from Sumner Strait south to Dixon entrance, with a sustainable escapement goal of 62,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to all 15 streams). Summer chum salmon escapements were excellent at most index streams in southern Southeast Alaska, and the index of 115,000 in 2015 was well above goal.

Coho salmon catches in the Alaska boundary area were below average in gillnet and purse seine fisheries, but coho salmon escapement counts and estimates were within or above goal ranges. The combined peak count of 10,032 coho salmon in the 14 surveyed streams in the Ketchikan survey index was above the escapement goal of 4,250–8,500 fish. The total escapement of 956 coho salmon to Hugh Smith Lake was within the biological escapement goal range of 500–1,600 fish.

In Canadian Area 1, there are no longer commercial net interception fisheries on passing salmon stocks. Being an off-year for Area 1 pinks, there were no commercial opportunities for pink salmon in 2015. In addition, there were no chum salmon surpluses identified in-season. As such, no terminal chum-directed gillnet or seine fisheries occurred in 2015. Catches in the Area 1/101 troll fishery were above the previous decadal average for coho salmon and below the decadal average for pink salmon.

The Area 3 commercial net fishery anticipated a harvestable surplus of 240,000 Nass sockeye salmon, along with seine opportunities to harvest surpluses associated with an average pink salmon return. Due to the recent increasing trend in Area 3/Nass coho salmon abundance, coho retention was permitted throughout the fishing season. Specific measures were in place to conserve local wild chum and Chinook salmon populations, including time and area closures. Sockeye salmon catches were above average in Area 3, though CPUEs were below normal due to poor fishing conditions. The gillnet fleet harvested 183,410 sockeye in 2015, while seines landed 22,049 sockeye. Pink salmon catches were also well below average in Area 3 for seines, with a total harvest of 181,218 pinks, compared to the previous even-year decadal average of 1.2 million. The harvest of 159,088 pinks by gillnets was above average and due to the increased effort allocated to harvest abundant, late migrating Nass sockeye.

There were two commercial gillnet openings targeting Skeena Chinook salmon in 2015, with total fishing time of 48 hours and total catch of 613 pieces. The Area 4 net fishery was planned in anticipation of a commercial sockeye salmon surplus of 900,000 and a below average pink salmon return. Due to poor returns of sockeye, only two openings directed at Skeena sockeye were permitted for both the gillnet and seine fleets, on August 23 and 24. Retention of pinks and coho was permitted for both fleets, while gillnets were also permitted to retain Chinook salmon. The total gillnet sockeye salmon harvest of 10,698 was well below the 2004–2014 average of 243,338 pieces. The gillnet fleet also retained 1,065 coho and 949 pink salmon during the 2015 Area 4 fishery. The seine fleet targeted Skeena sockeye salmon in a quota controlled fishery, while also retaining pink and coho salmon. The final catch for the seines was 2,539 sockeye, 663 coho and 816 pink salmon. All catches are well below the 2005–2014 average.

Area 5 did not open to commercial salmon fishing in 2015 due to lack of identified harvestable surpluses.

The preliminary sockeye salmon escapement estimate of 389,503 to the Nass was almost double the escapement target of 200,000 and well above the 2005–2014 average of 158,557. The Skeena sockeye salmon net escapement estimate of 1.26 million was much higher than the 2005 to 2014 average of 844,026, and well above the target escapement of 900,000. Pink salmon returns throughout the North Coast were much lower than expected and it is likely that escapement goals were not met in most cases. In general, early-returning stocks returning to the Nass and Skeena fared better than later-timed and coastal populations. Chum salmon escapements continued to be poor in Area 4, though escapements to Area 3 were much better than anticipated. Nonetheless, management measures to reduce impacts to wild chum continued in 2015 as part of the north coast chum rebuilding program.

MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE

Pacific Salmon Treaty based harvest sharing agreements were renewed in 2009 for the Northern Boundary area fisheries—Alaska District 104 purse seine, Alaska District 101 drift gillnet, Canadian Area 3 net, and Canadian Area 1 troll. The agreements are "abundance based" where the allowable harvest is a percentage of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH). The AAH is the total return of applicable stocks minus the lesser of: 1) the actual escapement, or 2) the escapement goal. Catches over or under the AAH are summed over the period of the agreement to allow for annual variation.

In Alaska's District 104 purse seine fishery, the Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon run size determines the AAH of these stocks prior to Statistical Week 31. In Alaska's District 101 gillnet fishery, the AAH is based solely on the run size of Nass River sockeye salmon. The run size of Alaskan pink salmon returning to Districts 101-103 determines the allowable harvests of these stocks in Canada's Area 3 (1-4) net and Area 1 troll fisheries.

The agreement specifies a harvest in the District 104 purse seine fishery, from the beginning of the season through Statistical Week 30, of 2.45% of the combined AAH of both the Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon runs. The fishery opens the first Sunday in July and in 2015 the initial opening was July 5 (Week 28). The 2015 pre-Week 31 fishing plan for District 104 was based on returns of local Alaskan stocks as well as the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) preseason forecast returns of approximately 727,000 Nass River sockeye salmon and 3.5 million Skeena River sockeye salmon. The preseason forecasts resulted in a total projected return of 4.227 million Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon which, minus an escapement goal of 1.10 million, produced an AAH of approximately 3.127 million fish. Using this forecast, the 2015 pre-week 31 AAH was approximately 76,612 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon in the District 104 purse seine fishery.

In the 2015 Treaty period (Alaska statistical weeks 28-30), 43,873 sockeye were harvested during two 15-hour openings in Week 28; one 15-hour opening in Week 29, and 15 and 10-hour openings in week 30 (Table 1). The preliminary estimates of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon

harvested prior to week 31 in the District 104 purse seine fishery was 21,433 fish in 2015. The final number of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested, and the actual harvest by stock, will not be available until harvest, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year.

In the District 101 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery, the AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8 percent of the AAH of the Nass River sockeye salmon run. The return of Nass sockeye salmon was forecast at 727,000 in 2015 which, minus an escapement goal of 200,000, would result in an AAH of about 527,000. Using this forecast, the 2015 allowable harvest in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery was approximately 72,700 Nass River sockeye salmon. A total of 28,155 sockeye salmon were harvested, which was only 23% of the 1985-2014 average of 123,017 fish and was the lowest harvest since the inception of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The preliminary estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery in 2015 was 14,867 fish.

The District 101 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June, which was June 21 (week 26) in 2015. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the strength of the Nass River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts by regulation to that species. By regulation, the District 101 Pink Salmon Management Plan (PSMP) sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 101 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks.

For 2015, Canada was to manage the Area 3-1 to 3-4 net fisheries to achieve an annual catch share of 2.49% of the annual allowable harvest (AAH) of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a total return of approximately 20.59 million pinks, the Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 AAH was approximately 12.08 million pinks. The resulting Area 3-1 to 3-4 Canadian commercial net total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 300,869 pinks of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin.

In the Canadian northern boundary area, pink salmon returns were anticipated to be average to below average for Area 3 and Area 4, based on brood year return strength. Actual returns to both Area 3 and Area 4 were below average. The 2015 preliminary Canadian pink salmon catch in Sub-areas 3-1 to 3-4 was 80,266, and the Alaska stock component of this catch is estimated to be 77,331, or 0.64 % of the AAH. This result is well below the annex agreement of 2.49%.

Also in 2015, Canada was to manage the Area 1 troll fishery to achieve an annual catch share of 2.57% of the annual allowable harvest (AAH) of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a Total Return of 20.59 million pinks, the resulting Area 1 Canadian commercial troll total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 310,536 pinks of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin.

The Canadian commercial troll fishery targeting pink salmon was open in the northern portion of Area 1 (Dixon Entrance AB Line) from July 1 to September 30. Pink retention was also

permitted during the Chinook-directed fishery in parts of Area 1, which was open from June 18 to July 31 and from August 25 to September 30. Effort directed at pink salmon in Area 1 was minimal in 2015. The fishery harvested a total of 41,551 pink salmon, with an estimated 39,462 being of Alaskan origin. This equates to 0.33% of the Alaskan District 101, 102 and 103 pink AAH, well below the annex agreement of 2.57%.

2016 FORECASTS

The Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest in 2016 is predicted to be in the *strong* range, with a point estimate of 34 million fish (80% confidence interval: 13–55 million fish). An actual harvest of 34 million pink salmon would be below the recent 10-year average harvest of 38 million pink salmon. The 2016 forecast was produced in two steps: 1) a forecast of the trend in the harvest, and 2) the forecast trend adjusted using 2015 juvenile pink salmon abundance data provided by the NOAA Fisheries, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Auke Bay Laboratories. Formal forecasts are not made for species other than pink salmon in Southeast Alaska.

An average Nass River sockeye salmon total return of 567,000 (with a 10% probability of the return exceeding 883,000 and a 90% probability the return will exceed 399,000) is expected. The sibling model forecast predicts a 50% probability of approximately 1.28 million sockeye salmon returning to the Skeena River in 2015 with a 10% probability of a return exceeding 2.68 million and a 90% probability the return would exceed 614,000. Below average pink salmon returns are anticipated to Areas 3, 4 and 5, based on brood year escapements, while Area 1 pinks are returning from a strong brood in 2014.

INTRODUCTION

This report reviews the 2015 Boundary Area pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon gillnet and purse seine fisheries of southern Southeast (SSE) Alaska and northern British Columbia and outlines preliminary expectations and fishing plans for 2016. The document is submitted to the Pacific Salmon Commission as required in Article IV of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Weekly catch and effort data is provided by opening, district or area, gear, and species (sockeye, pink, chum, coho, and Chinook salmon) for Northern Boundary Area fisheries for 2015. Sub-area catch data is also presented for all salmon species for Canadian Area 3. Maps showing the statistical fishing districts or areas for southern Southeast Alaska and northern British Columbia are provided in Figures 1 to 7.

SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA

2015 Salmon Forecast

The 2015 pink salmon harvest in Southeast Alaska was expected to be *excellent*, with a point estimate of 58 million fish and a forecast range of 37-79 million fish. Formal forecasts were not made for subregions or for species other than pink salmon in Southeast Alaska.

Review of the 2015 Fishing Season

Commercial fisheries harvested 19.7 million salmon in southern Southeast Alaska in 2015. This total includes Traditional, Hatchery Terminal Harvest Area, and Annette Island Reserve fisheries; purse seine, drift gillnet, and troll gear; in Districts 101 through 108, 150, and 152. The salmon harvest was comprised of 12.5 million (63%) pink, 5.3 million (27%) chum, 0.9 million coho (4%), 0.9 million (5%) sockeye, and 109,884 (1%) Chinook salmon.

Districts 101 to 107 Purse Seine Fisheries

The management of the southern Southeast Alaska inside purse seine fishery was based on in-season pink salmon returns to Districts 101 through 107. Exceptions to this management scheme were: 1) early season openings in lower District 102 to target Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's (SSRAA) Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon; and 2) District 102 fisheries directed on fall chum salmon. (In the following sections "average" refers to the 1985–2014 average.)

District 101 Purse Seine Fishery

The District 101 purse seine fishery opened July 5, 2015 for the first of 10 fishing periods (Table 1). The fishery harvested 1,485,776 pink salmon, 78,414 sockeye salmon, 578,489 chum salmon, 18,170 coho salmon, and 129 Chinook salmon (Table 1). Due to low pink salmon abundance, the number of days that the fishery was open was only 33% of average and the number of boats fishing was 70% of average.

The pink salmon harvest of 1,485,776 was only 25% of average and catches were below average in all but the first week of the fishery. Sockeye salmon catches were below average in most weeks and the catch of 78,414 fish was 83% of the 1985–2014 average. The total chum salmon catch of 578,489 was approximately double average with the largest catches occurring during July. The total coho salmon harvest of 18,170 fish was 46% of average, and the harvest of 129 Chinook salmon was only 23% of average.

District 102 Purse Seine

Limited portions of District 102 near Kendrick Bay were opened weeks 26–27 (June 21–July 4) to access returns of SSRAA enhanced summer chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay. The fishery was open for 87 hours in both weeks. A total of 29 purse seine vessels fished in week 26 and 71 purse seine vessels in week 27, harvesting 119,679 chum salmon (Table 2). The traditional seine fishery in District 102 targeting local stocks of pink salmon opened Sunday, July 5 (Week 28). During the traditional fishing period there were 18 openings that were from 12 to 63 hours in duration (Table 2).

The District 102 purse seine fishery harvested 2,657,169 pink salmon, 76,425 sockeye salmon, 649,094 chum salmon, 49,319 coho salmon, and 157 Chinook salmon (Table 2). The number of days that the fishery was open was near average in most weeks of the fishery, but the minimal openings targeting fall chum salmon reduced the overall number of days open in the fishery to 65% of the 1985–2014 average. The number of boats fishing the district was above average in most weeks through mid-August and dropped to below average from mid-August to the end of the season in late September (Table 2).

Pink salmon catches were below average in all weeks of the fishery, with the exception of week 32 when the peak weekly harvest of 1,266,882 fish occurred (3–4 and 7–8 August; Table 2). The overall pink salmon harvest of 2,657,169 was only 63% of the 1985–2014 average. Sockeye salmon catches were below average early in the season, but increased to well above average in early to mid-August. The total sockeye salmon catch of 76,425 fish was nearly double the 1985–2014 average. Catches of summer-run chum salmon were well above average through mid-August, but declined in late August and were very low for fall-run fish. The total chum salmon catch of 649,094 fish was 141% of the 1985–2014 average. Catches of coho salmon were near average in most weeks and the total harvest of 49,319 fish was right at the 1985–2014 average. The harvest of 157 Chinook salmon was 31% of average.

District 103 Purse Seine

The District 103 purse seine fishery opened July 19, 2015 for the first of nine fishing periods (Table 3). The fishery harvested 2,725,142 pink salmon, 56,450 sockeye salmon, 89,783 chum salmon, 26,255 coho salmon, and 1,181 Chinook salmon (Table 3). The number of days that the fishery was open and the number of boats fishing (sum of boats per week) were both near average throughout the season.

Pink salmon catches were below average in most weeks of the fishery and the total harvest of 2,725,142 was 67% of the 1985–2014 average. Sockeye salmon catches were well above average

beginning in early August and the total catch of 56,450 fish was 260% of average. The total chum salmon catch of 89,783 fish was 81% of the long-term average. Catches of coho salmon were near average in most weeks of the fishery and the total coho salmon harvest of 26,255 fish was 85% of the 1985–2014 average. The harvest of 1,181 Chinook salmon was 408% of average and was driven by a catch of 1,041 fish in week 32.

District 104 Purse Seine Fishery

The District 104 purse seine fishery opens by regulation on the first Sunday in July. In 2015, the initial opening was July 5 (Week 28). The pre-week 31 fishing plan for District 104 was based on the preseason Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast returns of approximately 4,227,000 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon. In the 2015 treaty period (Alaska statistical weeks 27–30), 43,873 sockeye were harvested during two 15-hour openings in Week 28; one 15-hour opening in Week 29, and 15 and 10-hour openings in week 30 (Table 4). A total of 97 purse seine vessels fished at some time in the district during the treaty period. The preliminary estimates of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested prior to week 31 in the District 104 purse seine fishery was 21,433 fish in 2015. The final number of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested, and the actual catch by stock, will not be available until catch, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year.

In 2015, a total of 4,017,996 pink salmon, 494,286 sockeye salmon, 216,741 chum salmon, 66,427 coho salmon, and 8,690 Chinook salmon were harvested in the District 104 purse seine fishery (Table 4). The number of days that the fishery was open was near the treaty period (1985–2014) average, but the number of boats fishing was below average throughout the season. Chinook salmon could not be retained until the second opening in week 31 in the District 104 purse seine fishery, but the total harvest was above average due to strong catches in weeks 31 and 32. Sockeye salmon catches were below average early in the season and the treaty-period (week 28-30) catch of 43,873 was only 43% of the 1985–2014 average. The total sockeye salmon catch of 494,286 was near the 1985–2014 average of 482,000 fish. Catches of coho salmon were below average in most weeks of the fishery and the total harvest of 66,427 was only 56% of the 1985–2014 average. Pink salmon catches were also below average throughout the season, and the catch of 4,017,996 was only 46% of the long-term average. Chum salmon catches were below average early and late in the season, but were near average from weeks 30 to 32. The total chum salmon harvest of 216,741 fish was 71% of average.

Districts 105, 106, and 107 Purse Seine Fisheries

For the 2015 season, the combined Districts 105, 106, and 107 traditional state managed purse seine fisheries harvested 296,687 pink salmon, 54,284 chum salmon, 5,149 coho salmon, 16,942 sockeye salmon, and 137 Chinook salmon.

District 101 Tree Point Drift Gillnet Fishery

The 2009 PST agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 101 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8 percent of the AAH of the Nass River sockeye run. For the 2015 season, DFO forecast a total return of 727,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The District 101 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June, which was June 21 in 2015. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the run strength of Nass River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts by regulation to that species. By regulation, the District 101 Pink Salmon Management Plan begins the third Sunday in July and sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 101 purse seine fishing time. Beginning in Week 35 (August 23) management was based on the strength of wild stock fall chum and coho salmon.

The District 101 drift gillnet fishery opened Sunday June 21 (Week 26) in 2015. The number of days the fishery was open was near average all season, but the number of boats fishing during weekly openings was below average throughout the season. The total number of individual boats fishing during the season was 71, which was 65% of the 1985–2014 average of 110 boats. A total of 28,155 sockeye salmon were harvested, which was only 23% of the 1985–2014 average of 123,017 fish and was the lowest catch since the inception of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Catches of sockeye salmon were below treaty period averages throughout the entire season. The cumulative sockeye salmon harvest prior to the initiation of the PSMP in Week 30 was 13,225 fish, or about 47% of the season's total sockeye salmon harvest. The final number of Nass River sockeye harvested at Tree Point will not be available until catch, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the 2015 season. The preliminary estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery in 2015 was 14,867 fish.

Pink salmon catches were below average throughout the season and the total harvest of 148,141 fish in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery was only 28% of the average of 520,000 fish. Chum salmon catches were above average in most weeks of the fishery and the total harvest of 452,759 fish was 151% of average. Coho salmon catches were below average for most weeks of the season and the total harvest of 39,768 fish was 80% of the treaty period average. The Chinook salmon harvest was near average throughout the season and the catch of 1,290 was 87% of the treaty-period average.

District 106 Drift Gillnet Fishery

The 2015 harvest in the District 106 commercial gillnet fishery included 224,816 pink salmon, 112,561 coho salmon, 232,390 chum salmon, 121,921 sockeye salmon, and 2,723 Chinook salmon (Table 6). The number of hours open to fishing was near average, while the number of boats participating in the fishery was below average early in the season and above average from mid-August (Week 34) through the end of the season. Although there were no directed Chinook

salmon fisheries early in the season, catches were generally above average from late June through the end of the season. Sockeye salmon catches were below average in the first two weeks of the season, but then increased to above average in most weeks through the end of August. The total sockeye salmon catch of 121,921 fish was 144% of the recent ten-year average. Catches of coho salmon were above average in most weeks through early August, but were well below average for the remainder of the season. The overall harvest of 112,561 coho salmon was 78% of the recent ten-year average of 144,000 fish. Pink salmon catches were also below average in many weeks, and the overall harvest of 224,816 was 78% of the recent ten-year average. Chum salmon catches were above average overall primarily due to very strong catches from mid-July to early August.

Annette Island Reserve Fisheries

In 2015, the Annette Island purse seine fishery harvested 632,022 pink salmon, 259,504 chum salmon, 20,837 sockeye salmon, 10,249 coho salmon, and 752 Chinook salmon. The 2015 Annette Island drift gillnet fishery harvested 444,627 chum salmon, 144,959 pink salmon, 5,796 sockeye salmon, 23,851 coho salmon, and 1,413 Chinook salmon (Tables 7-8).

Pink, Sockeye, and Chum Salmon Escapements

Escapements of pink salmon were generally very strong throughout northern Southeast Alaska, but were below average throughout much of southern Southeast Alaska. The total 2015 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 12.39 million index fish ranked 18th since 1960. Biological escapement goals were met in the Southern Southeast and Northern Southeast Inside subregions, and exceeded in the Northern Southeast Outside Subregion in 2015. On a finer scale, escapements met or exceeded management targets for all 15 districts in the region and for 42 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups in Southeast Alaska. The Southern Southeast Subregion includes all of the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 101–108). The escapement index value of 4.3 million was within the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish (Table 9), but was the lowest index since 1988 and the lowest odd-year escapement index since 1979. The pink salmon harvest of 12.5 million in the Southern Southeast Subregion was only 53% of the recent 10-year average. The overall Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest of 35.0 million fish was below the 2005–2014 average of 40.6 million, and was the lowest odd-year harvest since 1997.

Sockeye salmon returns throughout Southeast Alaska were generally strong in 2015, and escapement targets were met for 12 of the 13 sockeye salmon systems with formal escapement goals. The Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was 21,300, which was above the optimal escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 adult sockeye salmon. Based on the expanded peak foot survey count, the escapement of sockeye salmon into McDonald Lake was estimated to be 70,200 fish, which was within the sustainable escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000.

For summer-run chum salmon, lower bound sustainable escapement goals were met for all three subregions in Southeast Alaska. In Southeast Alaska, runs are divided into summer and fall runs. The Southern Southeast summer-run chum salmon stock group is composed of an aggregate of 15 summer-run chum salmon streams on the inner islands and mainland of southern Southeast

Alaska, from Sumner Strait south to Dixon entrance, with a sustainable escapement goal of 62,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to all 15 streams). Summer chum salmon escapements were excellent at most index streams in southern Southeast Alaska, and the index of 115,000 in 2015 was well above goal. Cholmondeley Sound is the only area in southern Southeast Alaska with a formal escapement goal for fall chum salmon. Fall chum salmon runs are monitored in Cholmondeley Sound through aerial surveys at Disappearance and Lagoon creeks. The escapement index of 73,000 was well above the upper bound of the sustainable escapement goal range of 30,000 to 48,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to both streams).

Management Performance Relative to Pacific Salmon Treaty Requirements

District 104 Purse Seine Fishery

The 2009 revision of the Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement calls for the implementation of abundance based management in the District 104 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the District 104 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45 percent of the AAH of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon prior to Statistical Week 31. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The 2.45% AAH value was based on the weighted-average percent of the Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon AAH that would have been harvested in this fishery, during the 1985–1996 period, if the annual pre-Week 31 harvest had been exactly 120,000 sockeye salmon. Catches from 1997 were not included in the baseline calculation due to unusually high levels of sockeye salmon abundance in the fishery. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADF&G) management intent is to harvest Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon at the allowable AAH percentage. The Treaty recognizes that overages and underages will occur and provides an overage/underage provision intended to hold the Parties accountable for their catch shares but permit a reasonable degree of management flexibility.

The preliminary total return of Nass and Skeena river sockeye in 2015 is currently estimated at 3,015,253 fish. This return would have allowed a treaty-period catch in the District 104 purse seine fishery of approximately 46,924 Nass and Skeena river sockeye salmon. The 2015 total catch of sockeye salmon during the District 104 treaty period was 43,873. Annual AAH fishery performance in the District 104 fishery is presented in Table 10 with bilaterally accepted numbers through 2014 and preliminary run reconstruction estimates for 2015. The preliminary estimates of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested prior to week 31 in the District 104 purse seine fishery was 21,433 fish in 2015. The final number of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested in the 2015 District 104 treaty-period will not be available until catch, escapement, stock composition, and run reconstruction estimates are finalized for that year.

District 101 Tree Point Drift Gillnet Fishery

The 2009 Pacific Salmon Treaty Agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 101 drift gillnet fishery. The agreement allows the District 101 gillnet fishery to harvest 13.8 percent of the AAH) of Nass River sockeye salmon run. The AAH is calculated as the total

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

The preliminary total return of Nass River sockeye salmon in 2015 is currently estimated at 869,000 sockeye salmon. This return would have allowed a catch in the District 101 gillnet fishery of 92,300 Nass River sockeye salmon. The 2015 total catch of sockeye salmon in the District 101 gillnet fishery was 28,155 fish, which was only 23% of the 1985-2014 average of 125,017 fish and was the lowest catch since the inception of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Annual AAH fishery performance in the District 101 gillnet fishery is presented in Table 11 with bilaterally accepted numbers through 2014 and preliminary run reconstruction estimates for 2015. The preliminary estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery in 2015 was 14,867 fish. The final number of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the 2015 District 101 gillnet fishery will not be available until catch, escapement, and stock composition estimates are finalized for the year.

2016 Southeast Alaska Pink Salmon Forecast

The Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest in 2016 is predicted to be in the *strong* range, with a point estimate of 34 million fish (80% confidence interval: 13–55 million fish). An actual harvest of 34 million pink salmon would be below the recent 10-year average of 38 million pink salmon. The 2016 forecast was produced in two steps: 1) a forecast of the trend in the harvest, and 2) the forecast trend adjusted using 2015 juvenile pink salmon abundance data provided by the NOAA Fisheries, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Auke Bay Laboratories. Formal forecasts are not made for species other than pink salmon in Southeast Alaska.

NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

2015 Salmon Forecast

Area 1 Expectations

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

Pink This was an off-year for Haida Gwaii, with no surpluses being available for harvest in inside waters.

Chum Fishing opportunities were dependent on surpluses identified in-season.

Area 3 Expectations

Sockeye A below average Nass sockeye total return of 535,000 (with a 25% probability of the return exceeding 599,000 and a 75% probability the return would exceed 479,000) was expected to provide modest commercial fishing opportunities.

Pink An average return was expected based on average brood year escapements.

Chum Area 3 chum stocks remain below target levels. Fishing opportunities were constrained to reduce impacts to wild chum returning to Area 3 streams.

Area 4 Expectations

Sockeye The sibling model forecast predicted a 50% probability of approximately 3 million sockeye returning to the Skeena in 2015 with a 10% probability of the return exceeding 7.9 million and a 75% probability the return would exceed 1.7 million. An average Skeena sockeye directed commercial fishery was anticipated in Area 4.

Pink A poor return was expected based on low brood year escapements.

Chum Skeena chum escapements are depressed and there was no chum retention in Area 4.

Area 5 Expectations

Sockeye The sibling model forecast predicted a 50% probability of approximately 3 million sockeye returning to the Skeena in 2015 with a 10% probability of the return exceeding 7.9 million and a 75% probability the return would exceed 1.7 million. An average commercial fishery directed at Skeena sockeye was anticipated in Area 5.

Pink A poor return was expected based on low brood year escapements.

Chum Local chum stocks are depressed with no surplus anticipated.

Review of 2015 Fishing Season - Net and Troll Fisheries

Area 1

Commercial net interception fisheries on passing salmon stocks no longer occur in Area 1, focussing instead on local pink and chum salmon stocks (Figure 3). Pink returns occur on even years. As such, there were no fisheries directed at pink salmon in 2015. In addition, no chum salmon surpluses were identified in-season in Area 1 (Tables 12 and 13).

The Area 1 troll fishery was managed considering domestic Chinook, sockeye and chum salmon stocks of concern, and the PST AABM Chinook salmon ceiling. An Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ) system governed the harvest of all Chinook salmon. The directed Chinook salmon fishery in portions of Area 1 was opened from June 18th to July 31st, and again from August 25th to September 30th. The coho and pink salmon directed troll fishery in Dixon Entrance was opened from July 1st to September 30th. Chum salmon retention was restricted throughout the season, while sockeye salmon by-catch retention was permitted in portions of Area 101 from July 15th to August 7th.

The preliminary catch estimate for the Area 1 portion (includes Area 101) of the 2015 troll fishery is 2,343 sockeye, 172,731 coho, 41,738 pink and 96,641 Chinook salmon (Table 14).

See Table 33 for Area 1 escapements.

Area 3

Management units (sub-areas) of Statistical Area 3 are outlined in Figure 5. In recent years, the Area 3 sockeye salmon gillnet fishery has started in early to mid-June to assess stock strength of returning Nass-bound sockeye salmon, with the first exploratory fishery of 2015 taking place on June 9th. Since 1994, in-season escapement estimates have been provided by the Nisga'a fishwheel operations conducted in the lower Nass River approximately five miles upstream from the old Nass gillnet test fishery site. In 2015, fishwheel operations commenced June 4th and closed for the season on September 11th. No sampling days were lost to high water in 2015. The Nass River fishwheel operation, along with the Nisga'a Fisheries Program, continues to be an example of quality stock assessment and effective fisheries co-management.

In general, the Area 3 net fishery is managed for Nass River sockeye salmon until mid-July after which the outer Area 3 fishery is managed based on Nass and Skeena pink and Skeena sockeye salmon stock abundance. The inside Area 3 (Sub-areas 3–7 to 17) net fishery is managed for Nass sockeye and local pink salmon abundance from mid-July to late August or early September. In 2015, all Area 3 net fisheries operated with a non-retention/non-possession restriction for steelhead, with similar restrictions in place for chum for all but eight openings in restricted locations and times. Retention of Chinook was restricted for gillnets at the start of the season, with retention permitted once stock strength increased to a harvestable level (after June 22nd). In addition, all seine fisheries were also conducted with an additional non-retention/non-possession restriction for Chinook salmon. Due to conservation concerns for Kwinageese sockeye salmon, marine commercial gillnets were closed from July 19th to July 25th and the seine fishery operated under a required mandatory release restriction (non-retention/non-possession) for sockeye salmon during the Kwinageese closure period.

The 2015 Area 3 exploratory gillnet fishery began with a single 16-hour opening on June 9th (Week 24) in portions of 3-3, 3-4, 3-7 and 3-12 to assess Nass River sockeye salmon run strength. Due to the recent decreasing trend in Chinook escapements to the Nass River and other Area 3 streams, Chinook retention by the gillnet fleet was restricted at the beginning of the season. Less than average gillnet fleet sizes of 104 vessels (a combined 68 boat days effort) participated with a retained catch of only 2,223 sockeye. The sockeye salmon CPUE was below average resulting in no further opportunities for the week.

In Week 25, two consecutive 16-hour openings (June 15th and 16th), were permitted in Area 3 to target Nass sockeye salmon. Open portions for Area 3 expanded this week to allow for further assessment of Nass sockeye stock strength. Sockeye salmon CPUEs increased from the previous week but were still below average for this time of the year. Chinook retention was again not permitted, with a similar restriction in place for chum. The total catch was 9,880 sockeye, with minor by-catches of coho and pink salmon. As was the case during the previous week, a majority of the gillnet fleet fished the inside waters north of China Hat, and accumulated a combined effort of 189 boat-days.

Four 16-hour gillnet openings were permitted in Week 26 to target Nass sockeye. Sockeye CPUE's remained relatively low, while coho and pink salmon appeared in outer Area 3 catches for the first time. In addition, with increased abundance at the Nass fish wheels, restrictions on Chinook retention were relaxed, though area closures to protect non-Nass stocks remained in place, and release of all live specimens was requested. Continued low sockeye CPUEs and a total catch of only 18,371 sockeye provided further indications of a poorer than anticipated sockeye return of Nass sockeye. In addition to sockeye, the fleet harvested 1,893 coho, 828 pink and 783 Chinook salmon while accumulating 341 boat-days of effort.

Gillnet catches of sockeye and pink salmon increased slightly during three 16-hour gillnet openings permitted in Week 27, though effort continued to decrease due to poor fishing conditions. Escapement of sockeye salmon through the Nass fish wheels remained average, with increasing catches of Chinook resulting in an increasing return estimate for Nass Chinook. As in 2014, chum salmon by-catch retention was permitted during Week 27 (on July 4th) in portions of subareas 3-3 and 3-7. Previous otolith thermal mark analysis indicated relatively high proportions of passing US hatchery chum salmon compared to wild chum. As in previous years, a proportion of the chum salmon catch was otolith sampled for post-season analysis to determine the hatchery contribution to the total catch. With a combined effort of 211 boat days (Tables 15 to 17), the total weekly gillnet harvest was 21,845 sockeye, 326 coho, 5,154 pink, 2,738 chum and 469 Chinook salmon.

Gillnets were permitted to fish another three openings in Week 28 to target passing Nass sockeye, while retaining coho chum, Chinook and pink salmon. The gillnet fleet was again confined to portions of 3-4 and 3-7, and all of 3-12, though chum retention was again permitted only in the Wales Island shoreline area. CPUEs for sockeye, coho and pink increased over previous weeks for a fleet that fished only 211 boat days of effort, resulting in a total catch of 29,136 sockeye, 1,179 coho, 25,976 pink, 23,935 chum and 169 Chinook salmon. This was the first week the seine fleet was permitted to fish Area 3, with four openings around Wales Island targeting pink salmon and with retention of sockeye, coho and chum salmon also being permitted. Minimal seine effort occurred during this week (19 boat-days) and 6,746 sockeye, 651 coho, 25,205 pink and 24,818 chum salmon were harvested (Tables 18 to 20).

Sockeye catches at the Nass fishwheels continued to be poorer than anticipated. Based on fish wheel catches and average run timing to July 13th, the predicted Total Return to Canada (TRTC) estimate for Nass sockeye had dropped to 494,000. Chinook catches at the fish wheels also remained strong, increasing the Nass Chinook TRTC estimate to 49,000. Chum retention was again permitted within the restrictive boundaries by both fleets in Week 29, with four 16-hour openings being provided for seines to target pink salmon and gillnets to target Nass sockeye. Gillnet sockeye, coho and chum CPUEs remained similar to the previous week, while pink CPUEs increased slightly, while CPUEs for all retained species remained low for the seine fleet. Gillnets harvested a total of 37,915 sockeye, 1,694 coho, 55,300 pink, 29,932 chum and 147 Chinook salmon were caught while expending 314 boat days of effort (peak week of effort for gillnets). Fishing effort also peaked for the seine fleet this week at 71 boat days, with a combined catch of 9,543 sockeye, 4,104 coho, 79,295 pink and 85,068 chum salmon.

In 2011, it was confirmed that a rock fall barrier in the Kwinageese River was preventing nearly all sockeye and Chinook salmon from migrating further upstream to traditional spawning grounds. Concrete blocks were placed downstream of the barrier to raise the water level below the falls to allow fish passage. The 2015 sockeye salmon return was believed to be impacted

from the barrier. Consequently, gillnet fishing was closed and sockeye salmon retention was prohibited for seines during the peak Kwinageese migration period (July 19 to 25).

Sockeye and Chinook catches at the Nass fish wheels declined again during the previous week, resulting in TRTC estimates dropping from 494,000 to 480,000 for sockeye and from 49,000 to 40,000 for Chinook. As stated above, gillnetting closed during Week 30 to protect passing Kwinageese sockeye and the seine fleet operated under a non-retention/non-possession sockeye restriction while targeting Area 3 pink salmon. As of July 20, chum salmon retention was restricted for the remainder of the season for both fleets. The seine fleet fished two 16-hour openings for a total effort of only 11 boat days, likely due to poor catches of pink salmon and non-retention of all species other than coho. The total seine catch for the two openings was 312 coho and 12,944 pink salmon (Tables 18 to 20).

With a large increase in sockeye catches at the Nass fish wheels over the previous week, the TRTC estimate climbed to 559,000 by July 26th. As such, the sockeye Total Allowable Catch (TAC) increased proportionally, resulting in the gillnet fleet being provided four days on fishing in Area 3 during Week 31, but were confined to the inside portions of Area 3 to minimize impacts to co-migrating Skeena sockeye which were not returning in strength, as anticipated pre-season. Chum salmon retention was again not permitted for either fleets. The gillnet fleet delivered 26,975 sockeye, 2,062 coho and 49,199 pink salmon with a combined effort of 200 boat days (Tables 15 to 17). The seine fleet was allowed to fish three 16-hour seine openings in Week 31 with only sockeye, coho and pink salmon retention being permitted. A portion of subarea 3-3, along with subareas 3-4, 3-7 and 3-12 were open to fishing, and the total weekly seine effort of 24 boat days yielded a combined catch of 5,760 sockeye, 2,573 coho and 63,774 pink salmon (Tables 18 to 20). Due to poor pink returns, this was the final week of seine opportunities in Area 3.

With no more seine fishing in Area 3, the gillnet fleet fished four more 16-hour openings during Week 32, while being confined to the inner portion of Area 3 to limit interception of passing Skeena River sockeye salmon and increase the chance of intercepting abundant Nass River sockeye salmon. Fishing boundaries remained similar to those of the previous week, as did species retention regulations. Effort decreased slightly over the previous week, at 139 boat days, harvesting 26,544 sockeye, 2,038 coho and 18,222 pink salmon. By the end of this week the updated in-season Nass River sockeye salmon TRTC forecast point estimate increased slightly to 567,000 (90% Confidence Interval of 500,000 – 737,000).

With a much later than anticipated pulse of sockeye being caught at the Nass fish wheels over the previous week, the TRTC estimate increased again, to 607,000, which raised the Nass sockeye TAC even higher. As such, another three days of gill net fishing were permitted during Week 33, with boundaries remaining similar to the previous two weeks (inner portions of Area 3). The

fleet thinned out as good chum salmon fishing in Area 6 drew most of the fleet away from Area 3. Only 83 boat days of effort was expended over 3 days of fishing and the fleet harvested 10,521 sockeye, 1,609 coho and 4,407 pink salmon. Due to unacceptably high encounter rates of chum salmon relative to sockeye, this was the final week of gillnet fishing in Area 3.

In 2015, the total gillnet fishing effort was 1,778 boat days, well below the 1990–1999 average effort of 2,845 boat days and the 2000–2009 decadal average effort of 2,283 boat days. The total Area 3 seine effort of 125 boat days is also well below the 1990–1999 average of 1,271 boat days and the 2000–2009 average of 266 boat days. For gillnets there was a total of 28 openings and 19 days (24 hour equivalent) fishing, while seines fished 13 openings for a combined total of 8.7 days (24 hour equivalent), well below the 1990–1999 averages of 28 and 15 days fishing, respectively, and the 2000–2009 averages of 13 and 12 days, respectively (Table 32). The delivered catches of 183,410 and 22,049 sockeye salmon by the gillnet and seine fleets, respectively, were near the pre-season expected harvest levels, but well below the TAC based on TRTC estimates. Poor fishing conditions resulted in much lower than average CPUEs for gillnets, while the lack of pink-directed opportunities resulted in minimal opportunities for seines to harvest their sockeye TAC. The catch of pink salmon by seines (181,218) was much lower than anticipated pre-season. The higher than anticipated gillnet harvest of 159,088 pinks, caught incidentally while targeting Nass sockeye, was due to higher than anticipated effort levels.

Well below average in-season coho and pink salmon abundance indicators suggested poor Nass area coho and pink salmon returns. As such, Area 3 remained closed to troll fishing in 2015. In contrast, the north-west portion of Area 103 was included in the North Coast troll coho and pink-directed fishery that opened July 10th, with a short window of sockeye retention included. Total combined catches from Areas 103 troll fisheries were 6,946 coho, 900 pink and 64 sockeye salmon (Table 21).

Total Nisga'a Treaty and Harvest Agreement catches both in the Nass River and the marine approach areas included 146,639 sockeye, 7,905 coho, 22,331 pink, 255 chum and 8,251 Chinook salmon. The Nisga'a also harvested 7,501 sockeye as part of their In-land Demonstration Fishery allocation. Meanwhile, the Gitanyow First Nation harvested 9,412 sockeye, 387 coho and 253 Chinook salmon as part of their food, social and ceremonial (FSC) fisheries in the Nass River system, along with an additional 11,385 sockeye salmon as part of a demonstration inland commercial fishery.

The end of season preliminary total return to Canada (TRTC) estimates for Nisga'a Treaty accounting are 718,000 sockeye, 82,000 coho, 493,000 pink, 59,000 chum and 31,000 Chinook salmon. Both sockeye and chum escapements were above the 2000–2014 mean escapement values, while coho and pink escapements were well below the 2000–2014 mean values. Chinook returns were equal to the mean observed over the past 15 years.

The preliminary sockeye salmon escapement estimate to the Nass River of 389,503 was much higher than the escapement target of 200,000. The Meziadin River escapement of 185,917 was above the 2000-09 decadal average (163,686) and the desired escapement target (160,000). The Kwinageese River sockeye salmon escapement was very good, at 6,888, likely the result of the 2011 escapement of 10,273. Damdochax River escapements were similar to recent averages with an AUC estimate of 4,117 adult sockeye salmon, while Gingit Creek sockeye salmon escapements continue to be near historical highs, with AUC estimates of 19,944 adults.

Area 4

The slightly above average pre-season total return sibling forecast of 3.5 million (90% probability range 1.7–7.3 million) Skeena River sockeye salmon was expected to provide moderate opportunities for commercial harvesters. Due to the poor brood return for Skeena River pink salmon, the anticipated return was expected to be poor with no directed fisheries. In-season abundance indicators include the Tyee test fishery, various in-river fish counting facilities, harvest rate and CPUE models, First Nation's FSC fish catches and commercial catches in Area 4 and other fishing areas in Northern BC and Southern Southeast Alaska. The Tyee test fishery operated from May 25th to September 24th. The earlier than normal start to the test fishery was to assess the early-timed Skeena Chinook salmon return.

Area 4 gillnet and seine fisheries operated with a non-retention/non-possession restriction for chum salmon and steelhead. Chinook salmon retention by the seine fleet remained prohibited for the entire season. Further management actions for both fleets included mandatory operational revival boxes, daylight-only fisheries, and time and area fishing restrictions. Further restrictions for the gillnet fleet included half-length nets and 20 minute soak time limitations to further limit impacts to stocks of concern.

The first Area 4 Chinook-directed gillnet opportunity took place on June 12th, being 18 hours in duration. The second opportunity, a 30 hour opening, took place between June 27th and 28th. The total catch was 603 Chinook salmon for the 2 openings (Table 22).

The sibling relationship model predicted an above average Skeena sockeye return of 3.5 million (50% probability), with a 90% probability of 1.7 million and a 10% probability of 7.3 million. Based on the estimated escapement past the Tyee Test Fishery and average run timing, the escapement of sockeye past Tyee did not exceed the threshold required to initiate a commercial net fishing opportunity for targeting Skeena sockeye in July. In addition, though pink catches at Tyee through to the early component of the return gave indications that the aggregate Skeena pink return was better than pre-season projections, escapements post-August 11th plummeted, resulting in no harvestable surplus being identified for seines.

Between August 17th and 20th, approximately 160,000 sockeye migrated past Tyee, resulting in the cumulative escapement estimate eclipsing that which is required to trigger a commercial net fishing opportunity targeting Skeena sockeye. Despite the later than anticipated opening timing and expected encounters with non-target species of concern (late-returning Skeena chum and steelhead), there had yet to be a commercial fishery to date (other than the Chinook-directed gillnet fishery earlier in the season). As such, it was deemed that this opportunity would result in minimal impacts to these stocks of concern and that these impacts would be within the limits set in the Integrated Fisheries Management Plan (IFMP). The fishery initially opened for both gillnets and seines for one day (August 23), but was extended to a second day based on the small fleet size, minimal non-target encounters and good compliance with restrictive fishing regulations (daylight only fisheries, mandatory release of non-target species, mandatory operational revival boxes, half-length nets and 20 minute soak times for gillnets and no ramping for seines).

During the 2015 season, the Area 4 gillnet fleet was permitted to fish a total 48 hours during two Chinook salmon directed openings, along with an additional two openings (16 hours each) directed at passing Skeena River sockeye salmon. Total effort for the season was 303 boat days, while the combined harvest consisted of 10,698 sockeye, 1,065 coho, 949 pink and 621 Chinook salmon. Averages for the previous decade include 1,910 boat days effort and average catches of 243,338 sockeye, 751 coho, 84,622 pink and 2,836 Chinook salmon. Meanwhile, the seine fleet was permitted two 16-hour openings in Area 4, of which only the initial opening was attended. With a combined effort of 9 boat days, the seine fleet harvested 2,539 sockeye, 663 coho and 816 pink salmon. This compares to the previous decadal average of 191 boat days effort and delivered catches of 70,829 sockeye, 1,079 coho and 317,139 pink salmon.

Portions of Area 104 were open to troll for coho and pink salmon retention from July 15th to September 30th, with a short window for sockeye retention. The Area 104 total hailed catch for the 2015 troll season was 25,476 coho, 1,657 pink and 157 sockeye salmon (Table 24).

Skeena River sockeye salmon retention limits for freshwater recreational fisheries was set at two per day for the beginning of the 2015 season, but decreased to one per day on July 15th based on the poor in-season run size estimate to date. On August 22nd, the Skeena River main stem, Babine River and Babine Lake daily retention limit increased to two per day. By early September, escapement past the Babine fence surpassed the escapement requirement for the lake. As a result, the daily retention limit for sockeye salmon in Babine Lake was increased to four per day until the fishery closed on September 15th. The total estimated recreational sockeye harvest in Babine Lake was 5,627 pieces. An additional 3,722 sockeye were harvested by recreational fishers in the lower Skeena River main stem.

First Nation's Food, Social and Ceremonial (FSC) fisheries throughout the Skeena River mainstem and marine approach waters harvested 203,231 sockeye, 4,079 coho, 9,872 pink, 319 chum and 10,268 Chinook salmon. In addition, the Lake Babine Nation harvested 289,637 sockeye salmon during terminal Excess to Spawning Salmon Requirement (ESSR) Fisheries in Babine Lake and in the Fulton River.

In-season 50% probability estimates of Skeena River sockeye salmon TRTC indicated an estimate of between 0.8 and 1.3 million, with a steady increasing trend over the course of the return, along with a significant portion of the return being anomalously late-arriving. The preliminary run-reconstructed Skeena River sockeye salmon TRTC was estimated to be 2.15 million, which is much lower than the pre-season return forecast of 3.5 million, but within the 90 percentile bounds of the pre-season return estimate (1.7–7.3 million). The Skeena River sockeye salmon reconstructed net escapement estimate of 1.26 million was higher than the 2000 to 2009 average of 1.0 million and well above the target escapement of 900,000. Escapement to the Pinkut spawning channels and river was 110,638 effective spawners, and egg targets for the spawning channels were achieved. The combined Fulton River #1 and #2 spawning channels, and in-river spawning escapements, totalled 390,201 effective spawners, with egg deposition targets being reached in both spawning channels. As was the case in 2014, the non-Babine component of the aggregate Skeena sockeye escapement was only 7%, based on DNA samples taken at the Tyee Test Fishery. This is below the more recent averages of 10% to 15% for the non-Babine component of the Skeena River aggregate at Tyee.

The aggregate Area 4 pink salmon escapement estimate of 240,101 (Table 30) was similar to the brood year (0.26 million). Escapements of Area 4 chum salmon populations continue to be poor, consistent with observations made in recent years. Coho salmon escapements throughout the Skeena River were below average, especially the later component, while the aggregate Chinook salmon escapement was average.

Area 5

Management of the Area 5 fishery during July is based on Skeena River sockeye salmon abundance. From late July to early August, the fishery targets Skeena River pink salmon stocks which use Area 5 as a migration route. In mid to late August, fisheries are managed for harvest of local pink salmon stocks.

Pre-season expectations were for poor returns of Area 5 pink salmon and average for Skeena River sockeye salmon. Given the poor returns of north coast pinks and Skeena sockeye, no Area 5 commercial net opportunities occurred in 2015.

For the troll fleet, portions of Area 105 were opened from July 15th to September 30th to target coho and pink salmon. A total effort of 358 boat days was reported in Area 105, with 44,059 coho and 2,672 pink salmon being harvested (Table 27).

Management Performance Relative to Treaty Requirements

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

For 2015, Canada was to manage the Area 3-1 to 3-4 net fisheries to achieve an annual catch share of 2.49% of the annual allowable harvest (AAH) of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a total return of approximately 20.59 million pinks, the Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 AAH was approximately 12.08 million pinks. The resulting Area 3-1 to 3-4 Canadian commercial net total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 300,869 pinks of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin.

In the Canadian northern boundary area, pink salmon returns were anticipated to be average to below average for Area 3 and Area 4, based on brood year return strength. Actual returns to both Area 3 and Area 4 were below average. The 2015 preliminary Canadian pink salmon catch in Sub-areas 3-1 to 3-4 was 80,266, and the Alaska stock component of this catch is estimated to be 77,331, or 0.64 % of the AAH. This result is well below the annex agreement of 2.49%.

Area 1 Pink Troll Fishery (Preliminary)

For 2015, Canada was to manage the Area 1 troll fishery to achieve an annual catch share of 2.57% of the annual allowable harvest (AAH) of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a Total Return of 20.59 million pinks, the resulting Area 1 Canadian commercial troll total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 310,536 pinks of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin.

The Canadian commercial troll fishery targeting pink salmon was open in the northern portion of Area 1 (Dixon Entrance AB Line) from July 1 to September 30. Pink retention was also permitted during the Chinook-directed fishery in parts of Area 1, which was open from June 18 to July 31 and from August 25 to September 30. Effort directed at pink salmon in Area 1 was minimal in 2015. The fishery harvested a total of 41,551 pink salmon, with an estimated 39,462 being of Alaskan origin. This equates to 0.33% of the Alaskan District 101, 102 and 103 pink AAH, well below the annex agreement of 2.57%.

The pattern of total Area 1 weekly pink salmon troll catch in 2015 is illustrated in Table 14.

2016 Salmon Forecast Northern British Columbia

Expectations and fishing plans for 2016 are still preliminary. Specific opening dates and fishing patterns are determined through consultations with industry and since this process has not yet

been completed it is too early to provide details. A summary of the forecasts for Areas 1, 3, 4 and 5 is provided in Table 31.

Area 1 Expectations

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

Pink The even-year cycle on Haida Gwaii has potential for surpluses, and the brood year escapement did produce a good surplus. Fisheries will only occur on terminal surpluses identified in-season.

Chum Returns have been variable and trending downward in recent years. Fisheries will only occur on terminal surpluses identified in-season.

Area 3 Expectations

Sockeye An average Nass River sockeye salmon total return to Canada of 567,000 (with a 25% probability of the return exceeding 688,000 and a 75% probability the return will exceed 472,000) is expected to provide modest commercial fishing opportunities.

Pink A below average return is expected based on an even-year 5-year average forecast. As a result, minimal pink salmon directed opportunities are likely to occur in 2016.

Chum Area 3 chum salmon stocks remain below target escapement levels. Fishing opportunities will be constrained to reduce impacts to wild chum salmon returning to Area 3 streams.

Area 4 Expectations

Sockeye The sibling model forecast predicts a 50% probability of approximately 1.28 million sockeye salmon returning to the Skeena River in 2016 with a 10% probability of the return exceeding 2.68 million and a 90% probability the return will exceed 0.61 million. A below average Skeena River sockeye salmon fishery is anticipated.

Pink A below average return is expected based on brood year escapements. Pink salmon targeted fisheries in Area 4 are not anticipated.

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

Area 5 Expectations

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

Pink A below average return is expected based on brood year escapements. Pink salmon targeted fisheries in Area 5 are not anticipated.

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

TABLES

Table 1.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2015 Alaska District 101 purse seine fishery (preliminary).

			Effort			Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
28	July 5, 2015	July 5, 2015	37	15	555	0	2,762	1,247	39,985	51,647	95,641
28B	July 9, 2015	July 9, 2015	71	15	1,065	0	5,992	2,257	117,070	95,881	221,200
29	July 12, 2015	July 12, 2015	78	15	1,170	0	5,508	2,370	129,380	119,845	257,103
30	July 19, 2015	July 19, 2015	54	15	810	0	5,737	2,429	157,754	93,401	259,321
30B	July 23, 2015	July 23, 2015	55	15	825	0	7,991	2,128	161,207	72,388	243,714
31	July 26, 2015	July 26, 2015	43	15	645	0	7,372	1,964	184,626	69,638	263,600
31B	July 30, 2015	July 30, 2015	35	15	525	14	6,332	2,165	174,972	26,498	209,981
32	August 3, 2015	August 3, 2015	32	15	480	36	10,125	1,332	186,720	24,095	222,308
32B	August 7, 2015	August 7, 2015	26	15	390	58	10,948	1,293	213,845	15,050	241,194
33	August 11, 2015	August 11, 2015	23	15	345	21	15,491	841	116,772	7,014	140,139
Season Total			110	150	6,810	129	78,258	18,026	1,482,331	575,457	2,154,201

Table 2.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2015 Alaska District 102 purse seine fishery (preliminary).

			Effort			Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
26	June 21, 2015	June 24, 2015	29	87	2,523	0	566	1,173	1,442	12,824	16,005
27	June 28, 2015	July 1, 2015	71	87	6,177	0	1,707	6,908	13,441	106,855	128,911
28	July 5, 2015	July 5, 2015	54	15	810	0	2,212	2,019	5,268	39,136	48,635
28B	July 6, 2015	July 6, 2015	15	15	225	0	314	402	996	6,393	8,105
28C	July 9, 2015	July 9, 2015	12	15	180	0	1,010	596	2,477	13,082	17,165
29	July 12, 2015	July 12, 2015	22	15	330	0	2,013	2,137	5,628	54,763	64,541
30	July 19, 2015	July 19, 2015	29	15	435	0	2,780	1,763	22,541	55,790	82,874
30B	July 23, 2015	July 23, 2015	14	15	210	0	2,521	2,273	51,714	36,499	93,007
31	July 26, 2015	July 26, 2015	27	15	405	0	3,588	5,534	101,240	44,899	155,261
31B	July 30, 2015	July 31, 2015	26	39	1,014	24	3,776	2,294	225,262	33,950	265,306
32	August 3, 2015	August 4, 2015	48	39	1,872	22	12,810	5,330	672,974	64,714	755,850
32B	August 7, 2015	August 8, 2015	67	39	2,613	89	18,480	5,984	593,908	51,282	669,743
33	August 11, 2015	August 12, 2015	48	39	1,872	16	9,798	3,275	367,025	26,395	406,509
33B	August 15, 2015	August 16, 2015	49	39	1,911	4	7,152	2,943	276,576	26,161	312,836
34	August 19, 2015	August 21, 2015	43	63	2,709	0	6,448	2,753	213,758	25,733	248,692
35	August 23, 2015	August 23, 2015	13	15	195	0	388	400	50,589	6,858	58,235
36	September 4, 2015	September 4, 2015	19	12	228	1	580	1,254	27,326	11,180	40,341
37	September 11, 2015	September 11, 2015	19	12	228	1	266	789	18,953	9,145	29,154
38	September 18, 2015	September 18, 2015	19	12	228	0	14	736	5,648	19,083	25,481
39	September 23, 2015	September 23, 2015	11	12	132	0	2	756	403	4,352	5,513
Season Total			145	600	24,297	157	76,425	49,319	2,657,169	649,094	3,432,164

Table 3.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2015 Alaska District 103 purse seine fishery (preliminary).

			Effort			Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
30–31[a]	July 19, 2015	July 31, 2015	8	84	672	3	1,675	2,255	56,453	2,959	63,345
32	August 3, 2015	August 4, 2015	24	39	936	146	5,648	2,223	211,907	7,883	227,807
32B	August 7, 2015	August 8, 2015	35	39	1,365	895	19,780	4,528	458,792	14,982	498,977
33	August 11, 2015	August 12, 2015	31	39	1,209	108	7,311	2,277	370,830	10,623	391,149
33B	August 15, 2015	August 16, 2015	45	39	1,755	5	6,614	2,871	463,299	13,283	486,072
34	August 19, 2015	August 21, 2015	49	63	3,087	0	8,153	3,605	401,808	16,820	430,386
35	August 23, 2015	August 24, 2015	31	39	1,209	0	4,663	3,306	306,656	9,982	324,607
35B	August 27, 2015	August 28, 2015	31	39	1,209	21	1,787	2,583	287,182	7,863	299,436
36	August 31, 2015	September 1, 2015	31	39	1,209	3	819	2,607	168,215	5,388	177,032
Season Total			105	420	12,651	1,181	56,450	26,255	2,725,142	89,783	2,898,811

[a]Openings with fewer than three permits; confidential information so data combined in catch table.

Table 4.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2015 Alaska District 104 purse seine fishery (preliminary).

			Effort			Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
28	July 5, 2015	July 5, 2015	11	15	165	0	3,948	2,590	6,451	3,927	16,916
28B	July 9, 2015	July 9, 2015	14	15	210	0	2,439	2,238	6,313	4,475	15,465
29	July 12, 2015	July 12, 2015	11	15	165	0	5,844	5,694	16,170	6,287	33,995
30	July 19, 2015	July 19, 2015	7	15	105	0	15,987	2,668	74,652	7,905	101,212
30B	July 23, 2015	July 23, 2015	33	10	330	0	15,655	4,797	121,628	14,015	156,095
31	July 26, 2015	July 26, 2015	38	15	570	0	46,059	7,051	265,114	16,993	335,217
31B	July 30, 2015	July 31, 2015	63	39	2,457	2,302	88,391	15,201	782,374	36,993	925,261
32	August 3, 2015	August 4, 2015	47	39	1,833	1,242	57,736	5,523	579,758	25,142	669,401
32B	August 7, 2015	August 8, 2015	59	39	2,301	4,167	87,125	8,824	723,298	32,604	856,018
33	August 11, 2015	August 12, 2015	43	39	1,677	849	50,617	3,723	436,577	17,785	509,551
33B	August 15, 2015	August 16, 2015	45	39	1,755	46	40,593	2,206	290,342	14,725	347,912
34	August 19, 2015	August 20, 2015	35	39	1,365	0	49,976	1,891	320,507	16,307	388,681
35	August 23, 2015	August 24, 2015	31	39	1,209	0	17,511	2,117	246,043	10,200	275,871
35B	August 27, 2015	August 28, 2015	29	39	1,131	84	12,405	1,904	148,769	9,383	172,545
Season Total			98	397	15,273	8,690	494,286	66,427	4,017,996	216,741	4,804,140

Table 5.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2015 Alaska District 101 drift gillnet fishery (preliminary).

			Effort			Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
26	June 21, 2015	June 25, 2015	40	96	3,840	623	3,472	1,290	2,975	13,076	21,436
27	June 28, 2015	July 2, 2015	41	96	3,936	275	5,504	505	6,469	17,299	30,052
28	July 5, 2015	July 9, 2015	36	96	3,455	112	2,684	392	11,271	33,465	47,924
29	July 12, 2015	July 16, 2015	38	96	3,647	74	1,565	855	10,371	52,738	65,603
30	July 19, 2015	July 23, 2015	44	96	4,223	58	2,222	1,866	26,665	73,798	104,609
31	July 26, 2015	July 30, 2015	49	96	4,703	51	2,960	1,204	20,862	78,493	103,570
32	August 2, 2015	August 6, 2015	45	96	4,319	29	2,783	1,869	26,157	36,819	67,657
33	August 9, 2015	August 13, 2015	38	96	3,647	41	4,383	2,163	20,193	22,260	49,040
34	August 16, 2015	August 18, 2015	21	48	1,008	4	843	1,207	9,999	9,289	21,342
35	August 23, 2015	August 27, 2015	33	96	3,167	6	949	2,725	10,007	30,234	43,921
36	August 30, 2015	September 3, 2015	41	96	3,935	8	514	4,341	2,533	37,705	45,101
37	September 6, 2015	September 10, 2015	40	96	3,839	7	192	6,646	606	27,151	34,602
38	September 13, 2015	September 17, 2015	36	96	3,455	1	64	6,947	32	12,830	19,874
39	September 20, 2015	September 24, 2015	20	96	1,920	1	18	6,188	1	6,566	12,774
40	September 27, 2015	October 1, 2015	14	96	1,344	0	2	1,570	0	1,036	2,608
Season Total			71	1,392	50,440	1,290	28,155	39,768	148,141	452,759	670,113

Table 6.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2015 Alaska District 106 drift gillnet fishery (preliminary).

			Effort			Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats	Hours	Boat Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
25	June 15, 2015	June 17, 2015	35	48	1,679	202	1,686	1,245	168	2,580	5,881
26	June 21, 2015	June 25, 2015	42	96	4,031	409	7,279	5,875	4,111	9,689	27,363
27	June 28, 2015	July 2, 2015	58	96	5,567	480	12,016	11,268	13,156	6,833	43,753
28	July 5, 2015	July 9, 2015	51	96	4,895	606	20,220	11,311	13,217	19,242	64,596
29	July 12, 2015	July 15, 2015	58	72	4,175	398	11,913	11,768	14,303	26,716	65,098
30	July 19, 2015	July 22, 2015	61	72	4,391	364	18,151	9,567	46,124	34,928	109,134
31	July 26, 2015	July 29, 2015	62	72	4,463	89	15,550	7,838	43,296	46,651	113,424
32	August 2, 2015	August 5, 2015	80	72	5,758	104	15,986	7,717	47,432	32,016	103,255
33	August 9, 2015	August 12, 2015	63	72	4,535	26	9,009	5,127	22,513	15,215	51,890
34	August 16, 2015	August 19, 2015	34	72	2,447	12	5,466	3,103	9,991	6,282	24,854
35	August 23, 2015	August 25, 2015	38	48	1,823	2	2,626	3,378	6,846	8,943	21,795
36	August 30, 2015	September 1, 2015	35	48	1,679	2	1,064	4,556	2,538	6,242	14,402
37	September 6, 2015	September 9, 2015	61	72	4,391	15	784	11,554	889	7,992	21,234
38	September 13, 2015	September 16, 2015	70	72	5,039	8	161	14,448	222	7,617	22,456
39	September 20, 2015	September 23, 2015	33	72	2,375	3	9	3,248	10	1,331	4,601
40	September 27, 2015	September 29, 2015	8	48	384	3	1	558	0	113	675
Season Total			130	1,128	57,632	2,723	121,921	112,561	224,816	232,390	694,411

Table 7.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2015 Annette Island Reserve purse seine fishery (preliminary).

			Effort		Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats[1]	Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
26	June 21, 2015	June 21, 2015	1	15	42	69	83	1,046	4,784	6,024
26B	June 26, 2015	June 26, 2015	1	15	24	76	90	2,605	2,274	5,069
27	June 29, 2015	June 29, 2015	1	15	18	90	40	2,022	1,047	3,217
27B	July 1, 2015	July 1, 2015	1	15	56	216	35	5,340	3,446	9,093
28	July 6, 2015	July 6, 2015	1	15	38	422	74	7,516	12,015	20,065
28B	July 9, 2015	July 10, 2015	1	39	113	847	1,011	11,086	41,541	54,598
29	July 13, 2015	July 13, 2015	1	15	208	482	35	5,654	11,087	17,466
29B	July 15, 2015	July 15, 2015	1	15	20	509	71	5,525	29,024	35,149
30	July 19, 2015	July 19, 2015	1	15	38	689	100	10,045	21,214	32,086
30B	July 22, 2015	July 22, 2015	1	15	56	918	109	10,740	20,542	32,365
30C	July 24, 2015	July 24, 2015	1	15	6	6	13	56	16,741	16,822
31	July 26, 2015	July 26, 2015	1	15	34	1,532	144	44,852	29,612	76,174
31B	July 29, 2015	July 29, 2015	1	15	10	352	94	28,075	7,088	35,619
31C	July 31, 2015	July 31, 2015	1	15	23	2,332	282	67,131	13,106	82,874
32	August 2, 2015	August 2, 2015	1	15	9	1,382	4,882	36,293	8,806	51,372
32B	August 4, 2015	August 4, 2015	1	15	25	1,177	140	43,447	15,750	60,539
33	August 9, 2015	August 9, 2015	1	15	24	3,029	411	140,514	10,647	154,625
33B	August 14, 2015	August 14, 2015	1	15	0	235	279	65,203	3,115	68,832
34	August 16, 2015	August 16, 2015	1	15	0	2,627	450	63,852	2,749	69,678
34B	August 19, 2015	August 19, 2015	1	15	6	1,812	342	46,012	1,907	50,079
35	August 23, 2015	August 23, 2015	1	15	2	1,292	367	33,254	1,523	36,438
37	September 9, 2015	September 9, 2015	1	14	0	584	457	1,284	894	3,219
38	September 13, 2015	September 13, 2015	1	2	0	116	387	256	365	1,124
38B	September 17, 2015	September 17, 2015	1	14	0	39	292	183	205	719
39	September 20, 2015	September 20, 2015	1	14	0	4	61	31	22	118
Season Total				383	752	20,837	10,249	632,022	259,504	923,364

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

Table 8.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2015 Annette Island Reserve gillnet fishery (preliminary).

			Effort		Catch					
Week	Openings	Closures	Boats[1]	Hours	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
24	June 7, 2015	June 9, 2015	1	48	9	1	1	0	6	17
25	June 14, 2015	June 17, 2015	1	72	342	141	49	302	540	1,374
26	June 21, 2015	June 26, 2015	1	120	433	462	376	6,039	27,182	34,492
27	June 28, 2015	July 2, 2015	1	96	163	298	178	6,902	12,316	19,857
28	July 5, 2015	July 10, 2015	1	120	167	495	276	10,521	56,284	67,743
28B	July 9, 2015	July 9, 2015	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	July 12, 2015	July 16, 2015	1	96	92	619	83	9,117	82,807	92,718
30	July 19, 2015	July 23, 2015	1	96	65	488	123	11,170	66,533	78,379
31	July 26, 2015	July 30, 2015	1	96	96	668	259	21,805	100,885	123,713
32	August 2, 2015	August 6, 2015	1	96	24	346	218	22,601	42,096	65,285
33	August 9, 2015	August 14, 2015	1	120	15	785	382	20,647	18,634	40,463
34	August 16, 2015	August 19, 2015	1	72	1	653	269	15,888	3,661	20,472
35	August 23, 2015	August 26, 2015	1	72	4	534	823	14,333	5,473	21,167
36	August 30, 2015	September 3, 2015	1	96	1	91	1,217	3,759	9,530	14,598
37	September 6, 2015	September 10, 2015	1	96	1	144	4,802	1,762	10,757	17,466
38	September 13, 2015	September 17, 2015	1	96	0	64	6,252	113	5,255	11,684
39	September 20, 2015	September 24, 2015	1	96	0	7	5,704	0	1,944	7,655
40	September 27, 2015	September 30, 2015	1	72	0	0	2,554	0	684	3,238
41	October 4, 2015	October 7, 2015	1	72	0	0	285	0	40	325
Season Total				1,640	1,413	5,796	23,851	144,959	444,627	620,646

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

Table 9.–Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices by stock group and district for 2015 (in millions).

Stock group	District	Pink salmon index 2015	Management target lower	Management target upper	Met minimum escapement	Recent 10-year average
E Behm	101	0.82	0.67	1.77		1.92
Portland	101	0.13	0.1	0.28		0.43
W Behm	101	0.23	0.25	0.66	–	0.64
Kasaan	102	0.56	0.24	0.64		0.98
Moira	102	0.13	0.05	0.13		0.17
E Dall	103	0.19	0.13	0.36		0.31
Hetta	103	0.41	0.3	0.79		0.82
Klawock	103	0.58	0.42	1.11		1.05
Sea Otter Sound	103	0.17	0.1	0.28		0.20
Affleck Canal	105	0.33	0.14	0.38		0.28
Shipley Bay	105	0.12	0.11	0.28		0.21
Burnett	106	0.07	0.05	0.14		0.12
Ratz Harbor	106	0.06	0.04	0.12		0.13
Totem Bay	106	0.05	0.05	0.13	–	0.08
Whale Pass	106	0.09	0.07	0.18		0.12
Anan	107	0.24	0.21	0.57		0.38
Union Bay	107	0.08	0.05	0.12		0.11
Stikine	108	0.04	0.02	0.06		0.05
District Total	101	1.18	1.02	2.71		2.98
District Total	102	0.69	0.29	0.77		1.15
District Total	103	1.35	0.95	2.54		2.38
District Total	105	0.45	0.25	0.66		0.48
District Total	106	0.28	0.21	0.57		0.44
District Total	107	0.32	0.26	0.69		0.49
District Total	108	0.04	0.02	0.06		0.05
Southern Southeast Alaska Total		4.30	3.00	8.00		7.97

Table 10.–Preliminary annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for the Alaska District 104 Week 27-30 purse seine fishery, 1999-2015.

Year	Nass/Skeena Total Return	Nass/Skeena Escapement	Allowable Nass/ Skeena AAH	Allowable Dist. 104 Nass/Skeena Harvest (2.45%)	Total Pre-Week 31 Sockeye Harvest	Actual Nass/Skeena Harvest	Overage/ Underage Per Year	Cumulative: +overage / *(-underage*)
1999	1,771,048	936,705	834,343	20,441	7,664	3,232	-17,209	*-17,209*
2000	5,318,228	1,100,000	4,218,228	103,347	48,969	29,221	-74,126	*-91,335*
2001	4,965,291	1,100,000	3,865,291	94,700	203,090	167,854	73,154	*-18,181*
2002	2,776,502	1,051,333	1,725,169	42,267	26,554	18,627	-23,640	*-41,820*
2003	3,306,520	1,100,000	2,206,520	54,060	84,742	44,258	-9,802	*-51,622*
2004	2,621,000	1,100,000	1,521,000	37,265	30,758	19,233	-18,032	*-69,653*
2005	1,770,474	1,000,144	770,330	18,873	35,690	19,442	569	*-69,085*
2006	3,650,525	1,100,000	2,550,525	62,488	89,615	68,940	6,452	*-62,632*
2007	2,752,074	1,100,000	1,652,074	40,476	112,135	75,615	35,139	*-27,493*
2008	2,531,701	1,100,000	1,431,701	35,077	6,262	4,880	-30,197	*-57,690*
2009	1,602,959	1,053,858	549,101	13,453	15,971	10,128	-3,325	*-61,015*
2010	1,395,616	956,954	438,662	10,747	4,617	1,091	-9,656	*-70,671*
2011	2,487,985	1,100,000	1,387,985	34,006	25,280	16,599	-17,407	*-88,078*
2012	2,737,173	1,100,000	1,637,173	40,111	18,300	9,598	-30,513	*-118,590*
2013	981,476	642,461	339,015	8,306	13,102	4,228	-4,078	*-122,668*
2014	3,824,537	1,100,000	2,724,537	66,751	114,375	74,005	7,254	*-115,415*
2015[a]	3,015,253	1,100,000	1,915,253	46,924	43,873	41,433	-25,491	*-140,905*

[a] Preliminary information pending completion of run reconstruction analyses.

Table 11.–Preliminary annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for the Alaska District 101 gillnet fishery, 1999-2015.

Year	Nass River Total Return	Nass River Escapement	Allowable Nass River AAH	Allowable Alaska Harvest (13.8%)	Total District 101 Gillnet Seasonal Sockeye Harvest	Actual Nass River Alaska Harvest	Overage/ Underage Per Year	Cumulative: +overage / *(-underage*)
1999	842,806	200,000	642,806	88,707	160,028	129,794	41,087	41,087
2000	625,983	200,000	425,983	58,786	94,651	46,305	-12,481	28,606
2001	580,616	167,258	413,358	57,043	80,041	55,096	-1,947	26,659
2002	1,403,976	200,000	1,203,976	166,149	120,353	90,553	-75,596	-48,937
2003	1,177,472	200,000	977,472	134,891	105,263	72,942	-61,949	-110,886
2004	986,098	200,000	786,098	108,482	142,357	110,340	1,858	-109,028
2005	666,880	200,000	466,880	64,429	79,725	55,319	-9,110	-118,138
2006	775,110	200,000	575,110	79,365	62,770	47,948	-31,417	-149,555
2007	602,208	164,745	437,463	60,370	66,822	46,369	-14,001	-163,556
2008	380,397	200,000	180,397	24,895	34,113	24,359	-536	-164,092
2009	575,336	200,000	375,336	51,796	69,859	55,270	3,474	-160,618
2010	438,941	200,000	238,941	32,974	62,680	26,613	-6,361	-166,979
2011	556,710	200,000	356,710	49,226	88,618	55,122	5,896	-161,083
2012 [a]	476,818	200,000	276,818	38,201	62,342	38,983	782	-160,301
2013	501,428	200,000	301,428	41,597	54,578	35,471	-6,126	-166,427
2014	549,685	200,000	349,685	48,257	55,828	29,022	-19,235	-185,662
2015[a]	868,742	200,000	668,742	92,286	28,155	14,867	-77,419	-263,081

[a] Preliminary information pending completion of run reconstruction analyses.

Table 12.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian Area 1 gillnet fishery (preliminary).

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

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 13.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian Area 1 seine fishery (preliminary).

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

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 14.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian Area 1/101 troll fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook***	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
24	62	Jun.13	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
25	63	Jun. 20	CLOSED	CLOSED	224	CLOSED	31,372	31,595	298	72	3
26	64	Jun. 27	CLOSED	CLOSED	523	CLOSED	41,377	41,900	413	168	7
27	71	Jul. 04	CLOSED	10,905	7,807	CLOSED	6,971	25,684	189	168	7
28	72	Jul. 11	576	32,992	6,832	CLOSED	5,522	45,922	311	168	7
29	73	Jul. 18	560	40,769	7,344	CLOSED	5,111	53,784	467	168	7
30	74	Jul. 25	719	22,595	6,105	CLOSED	2,754	32,173	308	168	7
31	75	Aug. 01	297	25,571	6,901	CLOSED	1,300	34,069	296	168	7
32	81	Aug. 08	154	18,838	3,933	CLOSED	CLOSED	22,925	185	168	7
33	82	Aug. 15	36	10,181	1,383	CLOSED	CLOSED	11,600	152	168	7
34	83	Aug. 22	CLOSED	6,050	364	CLOSED	CLOSED	6,414	98	168	7
35	84	Aug. 29	CLOSED	3,357	252	CLOSED	1,184	4,793	88	168	7
36	91	Sept. 05	CLOSED	1,091	57	CLOSED	817	1,965	46	168	7
37	92	Sept. 12	CLOSED	275	12	CLOSED	70	357	16	168	7
38	93	Sept. 19	CLOSED	24	1	CLOSED	29	54	6	168	7
39	94	Sept. 26	CLOSED	83	0	CLOSED	135	218	12	96	4
40	101	Oct. 03	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
Totals			**2,343**	**172,731**	**41,738**	**0**	**96,641**	**313,452**	**2,886**	**2,352**	**98**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.
***Chinook Area hail catch pro-rated with validated Chinook landings.

Table 15.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian Area 3 Entrance (subareas 1-4) gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
24	62	Jun.13	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0
25	63	Jun. 20	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0
26	64	Jun. 27	520	159	21	CLOSED	7	707	7	48	3
27	71	Jul. 04	937	38	543	1505	21	3,044	13	52	3
28	72	Jul. 11	4,013	394	4,104	9,267	40	17,818	38	52	3
29	73	Jul. 18	3,847	469	6,733	12,620	23	23,692	48	64	4
30	74	Jul. 25	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	0	0
31	75	Aug. 01	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	0	0
Totals			**9,317**	**1,060**	**11,401**	**23,392**	**91**	**45,261**	**106**	**216**	**13**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 16.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian Area 3 Inside (subareas 7-17) gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
24	62	Jun.13	2,223	4	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	2,227	69	16	1
25	63	Jun. 20	9,880	9	2	CLOSED	CLOSED	9,891	189	32	2
26	64	Jun. 27	17,851	1734	807	CLOSED	776	21,168	335	64	4
27	71	Jul. 04	20,908	288	4,611	1233	448	27,488	217	48	3
28	72	Jul. 11	25,123	785	21,872	14,668	129	62,577	173	48	3
29	73	Jul. 18	34,068	1,225	48,567	17,312	124	101,296	267	64	4
30	74	Jul. 25	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0
31	75	Aug. 01	26,975	2,062	49,199	CLOSED	100	78,336	200	68	4
32	81	Aug. 08	26,544	2,038	18,222	CLOSED	72	46,876	139	68	4
33	82	Aug. 15	10,521	1,609	4,407	CLOSED	52	16,589	83	48	3
Totals			**174,093**	**9,754**	**147,687**	**33,213**	**1,701**	**366,448**	**1,672**	**456**	**28**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 17.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian total Area 3 gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
24	62	Jun.13	2,223	4	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	2,227	69	32	2
25	63	Jun. 20	9,880	9	2	CLOSED	CLOSED	9,891	189	32	2
26	64	Jun. 27	18,371	1,893	828	CLOSED	783	21,875	342	64	4
27	71	Jul. 04	21,845	326	5,154	2,738	469	30,532	230	64	4
28	72	Jul. 11	29,136	1,179	25,976	23,935	169	80,395	211	32	2
29	73	Jul. 18	37,915	1,694	55,300	29,932	147	124,988	315	64	4
30	74	Jul. 25	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0
31	75	Aug. 01	26,975	2,062	49,199	CLOSED	100	78,336	200	68	4
32	81	Aug. 08	26,544	2,038	18,222	CLOSED	72	46,876	139	68	4
33	82	Aug. 15	10,521	1,609	4,407	CLOSED	52	16,589	83	48	3
Totals			**171,307**	**10,801**	**159,086**	**56,605**	**1,792**	**399,591**	**1,520**	**408**	**25**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 18.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian Area 3 Entrance (subareas 1-4) seine fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
28	72	Jul. 11	2,490	349	10,034	14,220	CLOSED	27,093	15	64	4
29	73	Jul. 18	5,418	2,848	49,363	62,820	CLOSED	120,449	71	64	4
30	74	Jul. 25	CLOSED	32	2,646	CLOSED	CLOSED	2,678	4	32	2
31	75	Aug. 01	499	423	6,822	CLOSED	CLOSED	7,744	9	48	3
Totals			**8,407**	**3,652**	**68,865**	**77,040**	**0**	**157,964**	**99**	**208**	**13**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 19.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian Area 3 Inside (subareas 7-17) seine fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
28	72	Jul. 11	4,256	302	15,171	10,598	CLOSED	30,327	14	64	4
29	73	Jul. 18	4,125	1,256	29,932	22,248	CLOSED	57,561	34	64	4
30	74	Jul. 25	CLOSED	280	10,298	CLOSED	CLOSED	10,578	12	32	2
31	75	Aug. 01	5,261	2,150	56,952	CLOSED	CLOSED	64,363	28	48	3
Totals			**13,642**	**3,988**	**112,353**	**32,846**	**0**	**162,829**	**88**	**208**	**13**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 20.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian total Area 3 seine fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
28	72	Jul. 11	6,746	651	25,205	24,818	CLOSED	57,420	21	32	2
29	73	Jul. 18	9,543	4,104	79,295	85,068	CLOSED	178,010	261	64	4
30	74	Jul. 25	CLOSED	312	12,944	CLOSED	CLOSED	13,256	48	32	2
31	75	Aug. 01	5,760	2,573	63,774	CLOSED	CLOSED	72,107	35	32	2
Totals			**22,049**	**7,640**	**181,218**	**109,886**	**0**	**320,793**	**365**	**160**	**10**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 21.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian Area 3/103 troll fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
25	63	Jun. 20	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
26	64	Jun. 27	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
27	71	Jul. 04	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
28	72	Jul. 11	9	697	45	CLOSED	CLOSED	743	3	48	2
29	73	Jul. 18	11	4,600	747	CLOSED	CLOSED	5,347	43	168	7
30	74	Jul. 25	1	233	23	CLOSED	CLOSED	256	6	168	7
31	75	Aug. 01	12	795	54	CLOSED	CLOSED	848	11	168	7
32	81	Aug. 08	32	427	30	CLOSED	CLOSED	457	6	168	7
33	82	Aug. 15	CLOSED	87	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	87	2	168	7
34	83	Aug. 22	CLOSED	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	168	7
35	84	Aug. 29	CLOSED	106	2	CLOSED	CLOSED	108	3	72	3
36	91	Sept. 05	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
37	92	Sept. 12	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
38	93	Sept. 19	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
39	94	Sept. 26	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
40	101	Oct. 03	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
Totals			**64**	**6,946**	**900**	**0**	**0**	**7,846**	**75**	**1,128**	**47**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 22.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian total Area 4 gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
23	61	Jun.09	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Closed	0	0	0	0
24	62	Jun.16	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	390	390	33	18	1
25	63	Jun. 23	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	213	213	60	30	2
26	64	Jun. 30	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
27	71	Jul. 07	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
28	72	Jul. 14	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
29	73	Jul. 21	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
30	74	Jul. 28	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
31	75	Aug. 01	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
32	81	Aug. 08	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
33	82	Aug. 15	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
34	83	Aug. 22	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0	0
35	84	Aug. 29	10,698	1,065	949	CLOSED	18	12,730	210	33	2
Totals			**10,698**	**1,065**	**949**	**0**	**621**	**13,333**	**303**	**81**	**5**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 23.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian total Area 4 seine fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye***	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
35	84	Aug. 29	2,539	663	816	Closed	Closed	4,018	10	32	2
Totals			**2,539**	**663**	**816**	**CLOSED**	**CLOSED**	**4,018**	**10**	**32**	**2**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.
***Sockeye catches were from validated landings as part of the ITQ fishery.

Table 24.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian Area 4/104 troll fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
25	63	Jun. 20	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
26	64	Jun. 27	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
27	71	Jul. 04	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
28	72	Jul. 11	0	1,994	197	CLOSED	CLOSED	2,191	10	168	7
29	73	Jul. 18	0	8,879	527	CLOSED	CLOSED	9,406	48	168	7
30	74	Jul. 25	2	4,220	499	CLOSED	CLOSED	4,721	38	168	7
31	75	Aug. 01	14	1,749	204	CLOSED	CLOSED	1,967	10	168	7
32	81	Aug. 08	14	2,986	113	CLOSED	CLOSED	3,113	21	168	7
33	82	Aug. 15	127	1,338	63	CLOSED	CLOSED	1,528	16	168	7
34	83	Aug. 22	CLOSED	1,968	48	CLOSED	CLOSED	2,016	20	168	7
35	84	Aug. 29	CLOSED	1,545	12	CLOSED	CLOSED	1,557	23	168	7
36	91	Sept. 05	CLOSED	805	1	CLOSED	CLOSED	806	4	168	7
37	92	Sept. 12	CLOSED	37	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	37	1	168	7
38	93	Sept. 19	CLOSED	48	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	2	168	7
39	94	Sept. 26	CLOSED	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	168	7
40	101	Oct. 03	CLOSED	0	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	144	6
Totals			**156**	**23,726**	**1,468**	**0**	**0**	**25,151**	**183**	**1,992**	**83**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 25.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian total Area 5 gillnet fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
FISHERY DID NOT OPEN			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals			**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 26.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian total Area 5 seine (preliminary).

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

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 27.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2015 Canadian Area 5/105 troll fishery (preliminary).

Julian Week	Stat Week	Ending Date	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook	Total	Boat Days*	Hours Open	Days Fishing**
25	63	Jun. 20	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
26	64	Jun. 27	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
27	71	Jul. 04	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
28	72	Jul. 11	CLOSED	270	27	CLOSED	CLOSED	297	2	168	7
29	73	Jul. 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	7
30	74	Jul. 25	CLOSED	8,194	307	CLOSED	CLOSED	8,501	41	168	7
31	75	Aug. 01	CLOSED	17,635	1,136	CLOSED	CLOSED	18,771	99	168	7
32	81	Aug. 08	CLOSED	9,713	894	CLOSED	CLOSED	10,607	85	168	7
33	82	Aug. 15	CLOSED	5,832	277	CLOSED	CLOSED	6,109	77	168	7
34	83	Aug. 22	CLOSED	2,452	43	CLOSED	CLOSED	2,495	45	168	7
35	84	Aug. 29	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
36	91	Sept. 05	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
37	92	Sept. 12	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
38	93	Sept. 19	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
39	94	Sept. 26	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
40	101	Oct. 03	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	0	0
Totals			**0**	**43,976**	**2,657**	**0**	**0**	**46,482**	**346**	**1,008**	**42**

2015 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
* Boat Days are represented in 24-hour format.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 28.–Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for Canadian Area 3 Entrance (1-4) net fishery, 2007–2015.

	Year								
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Alaska District 101, 102, and 103 Pink Salmon:									
Total Run	52,342,831	25,728,121	38,891,939	23,621,861	20,770,059	31,674,423	80,810,736	50,784,488	20,591,878
Actual Escapement	23,578,584	13,669,062	16,095,463	12,113,776	11,519,923	14,216,273	32,020,713	22,042,385	8,508,770
Escapement Requirement [Dist 101-103 escapement goal]	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000
Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH)	41,592,831	14,978,121	28,141,939	12,871,861	10,020,059	20,924,423	70,060,736	40,034,488	12,083,108
Actual Number and %AAH of Alaska Pink Salmon Harvested in Canadian Area 3(1-4) Net Fishery:									
Total Pink Harvest in Area 3(1-4) Net	1,740,271	12,082	432,861	36,334	201,754	150,740	1,249,570	450,671	80,266
Actual Number of Alaskan Pink Harvested	1,421,812	10,580	276,270	21,353	180,930	127,120	1,149,166	347,104	77,331
Actual %AAH	3.42%	0.07%	0.98%	0.17%	1.81%	0.61%	1.64%	0.87%	0.64%
Overage/Underage Based on the 2.49% AAH Stipulated in the Treaty:									
Allowable % AAH	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%
Allowable Harvest	1,035,661	372,955	700,734	320,509	249,499	521,018	1,744,512	996,859	300,869
Overage [Positive]/Underage (Negative)	386,150	-362,375	-424,464	-299,156	-68,569	-393,898	-595,346	-649,755	-223,538
Cumulative Overage/Underage	-406,536	-768,912	-1,193,376	-1,492,532	-1,561,101	-1,954,999	-2,550,345	-3,200,100	-3,423,638

Table 29.–Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for Canadian Area 1/101 troll fishery, 2007–2015.

	Year								
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Alaska District 101, 102, and 103 Pink Salmon:									
Total Run	52,342,831	25,728,121	38,891,939	23,621,861	20,770,059	31,674,423	80,810,736	50,784,488	20,591,878
Actual Escapement	23,578,584	13,669,062	16,095,463	12,113,776	11,519,923	14,216,273	32,020,713	22,042,385	8,508,770
Escapement Requirement	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000	10,750,000
Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH)	41,592,831	14,978,121	28,141,939	12,871,861	10,020,059	20,924,423	70,060,736	40,034,488	12,083,108
Actual Number and %AAH of Alaska Pink Salmon Harvested in Canadian Area 1 Troll Fishery									
Total Pink Harvest in Area 1 Troll	61,276	23,243	61,522	17,950	44,193	48,223	84,216	31,775	41,551
Actual Number of Alaskan Pink Harvested	55,418	21,171	50,392	12,708	41,631	44,739	80,590	26,798	39,462
Actual %AAH	0.13%	0.14%	0.18%	0.10%	0.42%	0.21%	0.12%	0.07%	0.33%
Overage/Underage Based on the 2.57% AAH Stipulated in the Treaty:									
Allowable %AAH	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%	2.57%
Allowable Harvest	1,068,936	384,938	723,248	330,807	257,516	537,758	1,800,561	1,028,886	310,536
Overage (Positive)/Underage (Negative)	-1,013,518	-363,766	-672,855	-318,099	-215,885	-493,019	-1,719,971	-1,002,089	-271,074
Cumulative Overage/Underage	-6,582,678	-6,946,444	-7,619,300	-7,937,399	-8,153,284	-8,646,302	-10,366,273	-11,368,362	-11,639,436

Table 30.–Escapements to Canadian Areas 3, 4, and 5 in 2015 (preliminary).

Area	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Chinook
3	389,503	42,517	390,255	51,800	19,465
4	1,271,427	UNK	240,101	UKN	41,658
5	15,198	UKN	8,635	1,052	40
Totals	**1,676,128**	**42,517**	**638,991**	**52,852**	**61,163**

Table 31.–Pre-season salmon forecast, for Canadian Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5 in 2015.

Area	Species	Forecasted Return to Canada
Area 1	Sockeye	UNK
	Pink	Average
Area 3	Sockeye	567,000
	Pink	Below Average
Area 4	Sockeye	1,280,000
	Pink	Below Average
Area 5	Sockeye	UNK
	Pink	Below Average

Table 32.–Annual gillnet and seine effort for Canadian Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5, 1980-2015.

		AREA 1		AREA 3		AREA 4		AREA 5	
YEAR	GEAR	BOAT DAYS	DAYS* FISHING	BOAT DAYS	DAYS FISHING	BOAT DAYS	DAYS FISHING	BOAT DAYS	DAYS FISHING
1980	GN	0	0	2,980	20	5,726	13	852	15
	SN	0	0	912	20	6	2	158	15
1981	GN	0	0	2,127	26	13,170	26	552	11
	SN	0	0	1,189	26	401	8	49	11
1982	GN	0	0	3,155	34	8,799	18	548	17
	SN	0	0	1,649	34	827	6	197	17
1983	GN	6	12	2,377	22	4,699	15	501	14
	SN	108	12	2,157	22	0	0	55	14
1984	GN	18	27	2,929	23	7,705	22	435	15
	SN	543	27	1,580	20	761	6	355	14
1985	GN	74	24	813	21	12,504	26	169	16
	SN	241	24	1,099	17	819	9	241	12
1986	GN	345	27	1,125	25	6,095	21	529	23
	SN	328	35	1,221	24	94	8	389	22
1987	GN	39	13	1,015	19	5,803	17	192	13
	SN	156	13	1,780	18	215	7	269	12
1988	GN	56	18	727	18	14,141	23	305	17
	SN	190	16	888	15	273	4	229	15
1989	GN	20	11	1,525	26	8,638	28	428	22
	SN	78	11	1,059	18	70	18	87	17
1990	GN	12	17	977	26	8,583	32	282	21
	SN	215	17	556	15	60	20	296	15
1991	GN	16	13	1,813	36	10,931	25	375	24
	SN	64	5	2,958	18	178	7	228	18
1992	GN	68	21	2,527	31	12,110	25	368	24
	SN	239	16	1,016	18	197	10	128	17
1993	GN	26	15	3,692	43	10,909	22	183	22
	SN	15	15	1,816	16	329	12	71	13
1994	GN	82	16	3,443	23	8,130	20	430	12
	SN	164	7	698	9	0	0	5	1
1995	GN	270	29	4,305	31	12,062	19	434	22
	SN	322	7	2,536	15	484	9	154	13
1996	GN	19	18	4,433	36	13,487	25	507	26
	SN	79	15	1,117	20	975	14	347	19
1997	GN	536	23	2,759	23	9,558	21	269	20
	SN	313	8	809	15	172	11	25	13
1998	GN	5	11	1,197	16	1,041	6	47	3
	SN	12	2	204	9	0	0	4	0
1999	GN	1	5	3,300	17	238	3	0	0
	SN	0	0	1,001	15	26	2	6	2
2000	GN	15	4	2,321	17	5,150	19	164	3
	SN	0	0	282	12	544	9	54	11
2001	GN	2	1	1,031	11	5,380	19	86	12
	SN	0	0	244	13	393	9	57	11
2002	GN	2	2	2,882	19	3,559	13	43	11
	SN	7	2	294	15	218	15	64	15

		AREA 1		AREA 3		AREA 4		AREA 5	
YEAR	GEAR	BOAT DAYS	DAYS* FISHING	BOAT DAYS	DAYS FISHING	BOAT DAYS	DAYS FISHING	BOAT DAYS	DAYS FISHING
2003	GN	0	0	3,417	17	2,484	8	27	5
	SN	0	0	210	15	118	9	32	11
2004	GN	0	3	3,241	13	1,581	6	78	5
	SN	0	0	448	13	218	13	28	7
2005	GN	0	0	2,645	16	198	2	0	0
	SN	0	0	291	18	0	0	19	6
2006	GN	7	5	3,487	15	6,376	17	71	13
	SN	0	0	236	7	682	16	3	6
2007	GN	0	0	1,694	9	1,796	7	11	2
	SN	0	0	478	15	85	9	82	15
2008	GN	0	0	595	7	2,213	9	18	7
	SN	0	0	61	3	274	14	10	1
2009	GN	0	0	1,517	8	187	2	0	0
	SN	0	0	115	10	33	4	15	5
2010	GN	0	0	929	6	466	3	14	1
	SN	8	4	17	2	0	0	1	1
2011	GN	0	0	675	7	1,070	6	7	5
	SN	0	0	109	4	117	9	0	0
2012	GN	0	0	831	6	992	5	9	3
	SN	0	0	110	5	79	5	0	0
2013	GN	0	0	1,457	9	199	2	0	0
	SN	0	0	179	12	0	0	0	0
2014	GN	0	0	1375	10	1,831	8	9	7
	SN	9	7	146	9	132	7	5	1
2015	GN	0	0	1520	25	303	5	0	0
	SN	0	0	365	10	10	2	0	0
AVG 00-09	GN	3	1	2,283	13	2,892	10	50	6
	SN	1	0	266	12	256	10	36	9
	TOTAL	3	2	2,549	25	3,149	20	86	15
AVG 90-99	GN	104	17	2,845	28	8,705	20	290	17
	SN	142	9	1,271	15	242	8	126	11
	TOTAL	246	26	4,116	43	8,947	28	416	28
AVG 80-89	GN	56	13	1,877	23	8,728	21	451	16
	SN	164	14	1,353	21	347	7	203	15
	TOTAL	220	27	3,231	45	9,075	28	654	31

* BOAT DAYS are represented in 24-hour format.

*DAYS FISHING are represented in 24-hour format.

Table 33.–Annual salmon escapements for Canadian Area 1 (2015 is preliminary).

YEAR	SOCKEYE	COHO	PINK	CHUM	CHINOOK
1970	26,500	24,050	432,650	24,800	800
1971	16,500	14,335	6,050	44,500	500
1972	17,500	26,150	329,900	8,600	1,000
1973	38,000	58,350	4,000	50,000	900
1974	39,000	97,100	201,400	41,800	1,000
1975	16,500	47,000	3,950	53,050	1,500
1976	40,900	153,500	285,050	53,500	700
1977	36,750	55,400	4,900	60,300	800
1978	20,300	61,250	217,500	56,200	600
1979	20,650	34,750	3,250	32,450	400
1980	33,200	17,140	290,795	14,768	600
1981	23,000	18,000	3,650	26,100	750
1982	28,500	35,250	362,000	70,800	1,400
1983	19,500	20,600	2,130	35,225	600
1984	18,500	28,850	1,213,900	52,775	300
1985	43,200	23,700	1,875	63,800	1,500
1986	13,500	32,900	838,500	82,500	500
1987	9,100	32,650	4,500	51,100	2,000
1988	23,600	28,900	566,100	29,950	2,200
1989	11,200	16,550	1,300	18,975	2,800
1990	200	10,270	1,389,560	4,700	2,000
1991	4,400	11,350	600	1,000	1,900
1992	12,100	8,200	994,800	6,300	2,000
1993	500	2,500	350	50,060	1,000
1994	8,700	UNK	647,000	32,150	2,000
1995	7,100	UNK	1,000	19,855	1,500
1996	19,300	UNK	2,924,000	6,725	3,000
1997	12,000	UNK	UNK	31,050	2,500
1998	14,000	38,400	747,200	32,100	3,000
1999	15,550	28,000	2,700	33,000	3,200
2000	19,200	22,600	465,000	13,520	3,600
2001	3,900	6,674	1	3,804	UNK
2002	9,850	13,474	939,003	7,000	3,500
2003	7,500	2,538	UNK	34,081	4,000
2004	10,000	719	177,500	4,000	UNK
2005	5,000	1,500	UNK	1,650	5,000
2006	27,200	UNK	250,250	18,300	5,000
2007	8,500	UNK	UNK	1,950	5,000
2008	9,100	UNK	607,750	600	5,000
2009	7,500	UNK	UNK	35,520	5,000
2010	18,025	UNK	1,135,000	200	5,000
2011	7,000	UNK	UNK	25,400	5,000
2012	19,050	UNK	207,200	4,000	5,000
2013	9,000	UNK	35,000	1,000	5,000
2014	19,800	UNK	UNK	UNK	5,000
2015	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	5,000
AVG 70-79	27,260	57,189	148,865	42,520	820
AVG 80-89	22,330	25,454	328,475	44,599	1,265
AVG 90-99	9,385	16,453	745,246	21,694	2,210
AVG 00-09	10,775	7,918	406,584	12,043	4,513

Table 34.–Annual escapements for Canadian Area 3 (2015 is preliminary).

YEAR	SOCKEYE	COHO	PINK	CHUM	CHINOOK
1970	115,503	43,300	224,750	35,400	18,250
1971	247,524	44,325	136,525	28,825	17,000
1972	178,716	20,850	244,250	81,125	19,800
1973	284,682	9,400	70,786	66,025	3,550
1974	193,703	16,435	84,915	121,570	3,775
1975	70,874	15,410	141,758	30,550	6,025
1976	143,405	32,700	158,175	64,650	5,590
1977	400,371	35,605	229,155	57,775	9,060
1978	147,718	33,100	401,445	75,970	10,190
1979	212,944	18,655	50,625	42,313	8,180
1980	155,515	22,405	130,777	54,794	9,072
1981	255,818	34,429	204,425	16,508	7,925
1982	306,070	31,055	427,135	29,476	6,575
1983	185,150	36,360	738,205	45,115	8,055
1984	182,450	67,650	531,035	67,425	12,620
1985	361,208	44,539	508,855	48,971	7,999
1986	187,261	34,910	375,245	34,900	17,375
1987	184,242	31,652	371,866	31,387	8,695
1988	136,760	10,551	185,065	47,050	7,370
1989	112,609	20,690	641,270	33,770	12,525
1990	155,472	38,510	154,968	30,980	12,103
1991	269,850	16,777	388,100	23,835	3,967
1992	645,964	16,118	196,808	15,684	16,415
1993	440,740	7,510	314,102	79,951	24,126
1994	179,262	15,329	155,356	33,199	2,440
1995	237,991	13,967	349,017	40,451	1,256
1996	219,825	11,613	344,860	22,990	2,619
1997	237,312	3,989	216,527	20,302	957
1998	193,810	9,781	151,940	138,490	1,268
1999	197,550	13,216	464,775	33,467	724
2000	138,042	17,339	322,990	20,718	19,348
2001	117,692	26,366	826,632	30,472	32,340
2002	338,879	30,224	598,264	17,813	14,804
2003	199,458	18,254	841,856	40,002	28,274
2004	141,913	15,062	542,500	54,033	16,875
2005	146,813	19,418	944,415	30,855	15,571
2006	149,598	15,644	129,050	43,975	28,061
2007	113,637	9,181	589,059	17,225	24,964
2008	155,860	12,383	58,676	14,593	22,138
2009	179,652	17,262	640,955	20,680	29,576
2010	163,317	168,914	256,789	10,885	20,729
2011	192,584	85,910	160,418	9,879	10,826
2012	159,112	125,756	282,396	19,446	9,797
2013	210,263	518,485	543,757	16,635	9,034
2014	260,102	307,428	438,618	20,347	13,108
2015	389,503	42,517	390,255	51,800	19,465
AVG 70-79	199,544	26,978	174,238	60,420	10,142
AVG 80-89	206,708	33,424	411,388	40,940	9,821
AVG 90-99	277,778	14,681	273,645	43,935	6,588
AVG 00-09	168,154	18,113	549,440	29,037	23,195

Table 35. Annual escapements for Canadian Area 4 (2015 is preliminary).

YEAR	SOCKEYE	COHO	PINK	CHUM	CHINOOK
1970	678,652	84,725	971,800	10,890	21,150
1971	821,850	75,795	1,173,381	5,232	18,500
1972	697,237	57,514	1,765,154	36,920	20,651
1973	820,196	41,292	1,260,186	25,476	40,341
1974	723,898	38,798	367,605	14,102	31,576
1975	822,633	22,119	1,767,907	10,375	20,319
1976	575,590	32,891	693,850	11,071	13,053
1977	951,805	37,634	976,527	10,927	29,018
1978	424,075	49,963	724,597	8,153	22,676
1979	1,166,236	24,494	515,563	5,705	18,488
1980	542,164	31,587	745,367	25,007	23,400
1981	1,424,509	26,692	1,187,835	9,385	24,524
1982	1,140,737	24,521	739,247	4,626	16,990
1983	893,724	24,978	2,610,074	1,667	23,602
1984	1,055,215	50,409	1,037,698	29,764	35,864
1985	2,174,806	19,974	2,042,150	12,198	52,407
1986	716,312	54,587	2,323,944	12,780	59,719
1987	1,324,128	32,739	3,180,414	7,652	60,948
1988	1,417,543	11,293	828,090	108,921	68,307
1989	1,137,994	44,126	4,675,527	20,331	57,192
1990	989,566	76,662	2,611,520	6,343	55,541
1991	1,232,568	52,544	4,797,937	4,680	52,792
1992	1,550,109	34,703	821,950	11,290	67,118
1993	1,629,426	23,192	663,888	10,052	68,286
1994	1,026,816	33,830	242,285	7,967	22,611
1995	1,720,292	16,293	1,641,489	7,928	34,390
1996	1,727,147	14,759	2,025,648	8,404	73,684
1997	985,097	6,333	484,476	22,250	42,539
1998	521,417	39,044	272,871	14,664	46,774
1999	624,366	71,787	1,095,352	2,650	43,775
2000	1,394,177	29,922	260,481	4,650	51,804
2001	1,508,045	74,254	1,017,612	8,620	81,504
2002	610,851	46,129	232,451	3,060	44,771
2003	1,211,762	50,484	1,517,355	1,782	56,758
2004	923,187	32,303	653,350	2,020	39,552
2005	704,559	77,732	1,213,770	2,335	29,496
2006	1,172,699	50,332	116,367	685	36,682
2007	1,042,717	26,792	632,243	474	37,054
2008	867,676	33,145	69,898	510	34,615
2009	667,603	88,215	2,515,312	1,330	36,476
2010	662,755	44,956	325,404	1,117	42,339
2011	890,829	35,338	268,774	3,705	34,190
2012	1,100,573	29,771	241,029	2,254	34,213
2013	411,373	53,671	960,000	1,347	26,757
2014	1,646,038	55,626	1,480,946	1,028	28,496
2015	1,271,427	UNK	240,101	UNK	41,658
AVG 70-79	768,217	46,523	1,021,657	13,885	23,577
AVG 80-89	1,182,713	32,091	1,937,035	23,233	42,295
AVG 90-99	1,200,680	36,915	1,465,742	9,623	50,751
AVG 00-09	1,010,328	50,931	822,884	2,547	44,871

Table 36.–Annual escapements for Canadian Area 5 (2015 is preliminary).

YEAR	SOCKEYE	COHO	PINK	CHUM
1970	23,750	10,600	139,850	12,250
1971	55,225	9,975	80,761	25,625
1972	24,400	21,820	280,725	17,725
1973	32,425	18,000	56,375	18,975
1974	43,925	18,450	337,075	34,025
1975	50,000	33,000	170,375	10,075
1976	19,050	21,475	348,450	19,625
1977	11,400	25,410	110,275	32,170
1978	28,650	18,650	264,850	13,775
1979	16,000	17,275	43,000	13,950
1980	16,800	11,525	225,825	9,350
1981	16,000	18,025	121,850	3,120
1982	19,450	2,620	70,300	7,370
1983	12,450	4,300	81,025	4,596
1984	17,150	8,175	162,450	6,830
1985	37,250	4,350	177,075	11,765
1986	25,000	22,289	313,900	16,450
1987	26,550	6,000	127,950	10,175
1988	33,400	7,775	162,000	12,750
1989	21,900	1,000	178,500	4,750
1990	5,676	5,006	202,244	3,607
1991	32,035	2,981	70,160	4,113
1992	22,895	3,982	41,161	731
1993	33,150	1,925	39,475	1,795
1994	6,800	800	44,725	870
1995	8,700	UNK	90,900	3,880
1996	24,100	UNK	270,100	3,200
1997	28,400	500	68,750	2,260
1998	10,450	900	161,250	9,250
1999	23,500	1,150	313,450	900
2000	22,600	800	278,150	1,070
2001	21,500	323	395,650	3,080
2002	9,700	1,400	409,810	4,965
2003	42,850	1,010	233,825	4,110
2004	18,200	355	88,330	2,670
2005	14,000	770	277,400	2,600
2006	22,600	285	31,880	2,575
2007	14,150	215	114,700	1,125
2008	2,900	650	29,080	2,226
2009	35	544	164,350	3,998
2010	5,232	1,179	40,704	1,273
2011	1,760	1,330	41,975	732
2012	3,590	740	81,708	649
2013	28,592	946	17,174	912
2014	21,274	1,664	205,862	1,846
2015	15,198	UNK	8,635	1,052
AVG 70-79	30,483	19,466	183,174	19,820
AVG 80-89	22,595	8,606	162,088	8,716
AVG 90-99	19,571	2,156	130,222	3,061
AVG 00-09	16,854	635	202,318	2,842

FIGURES

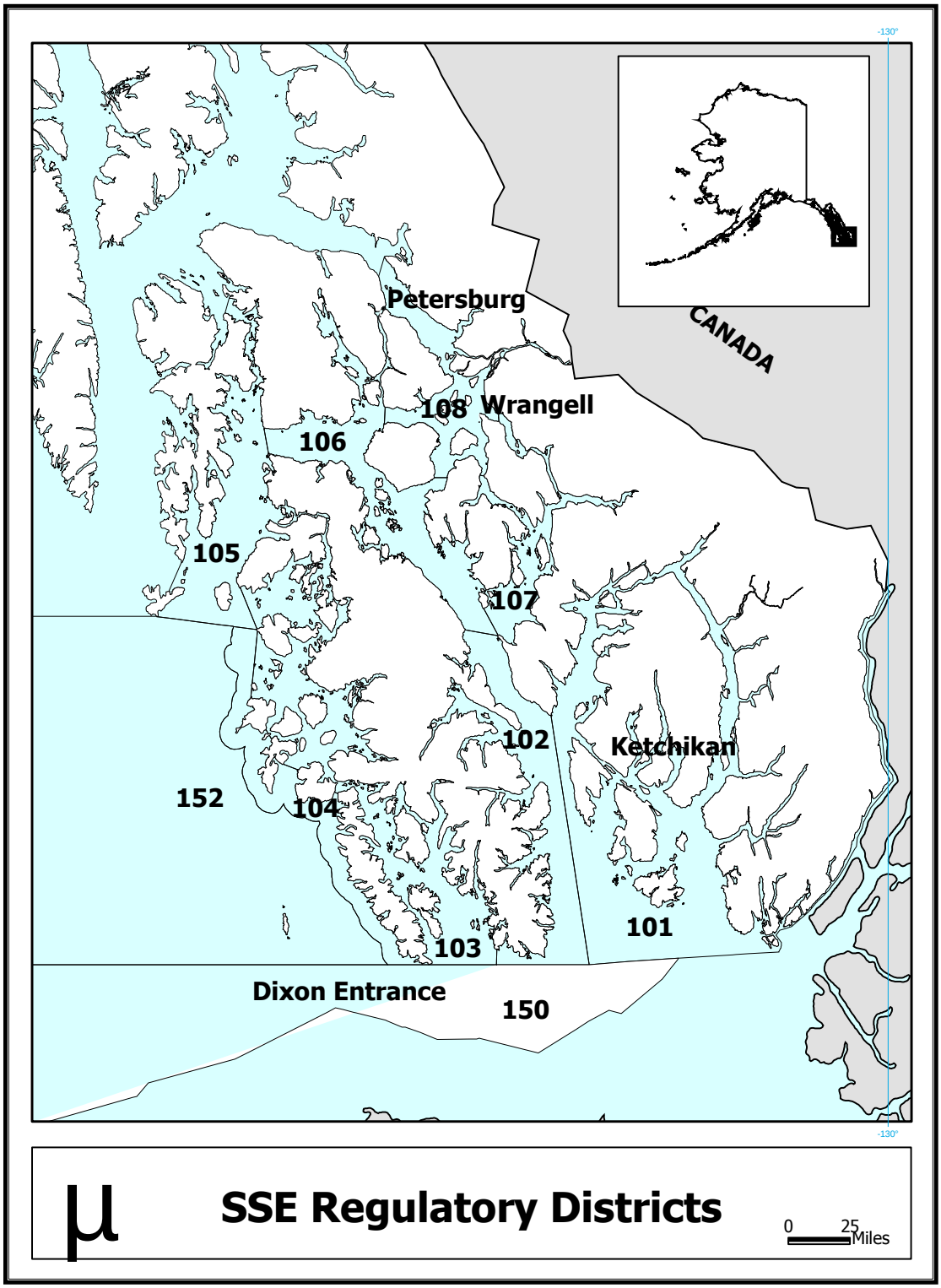

Figure 1.–Alaska Department of Fish and Game southern Southeast Alaska regulatory districts.

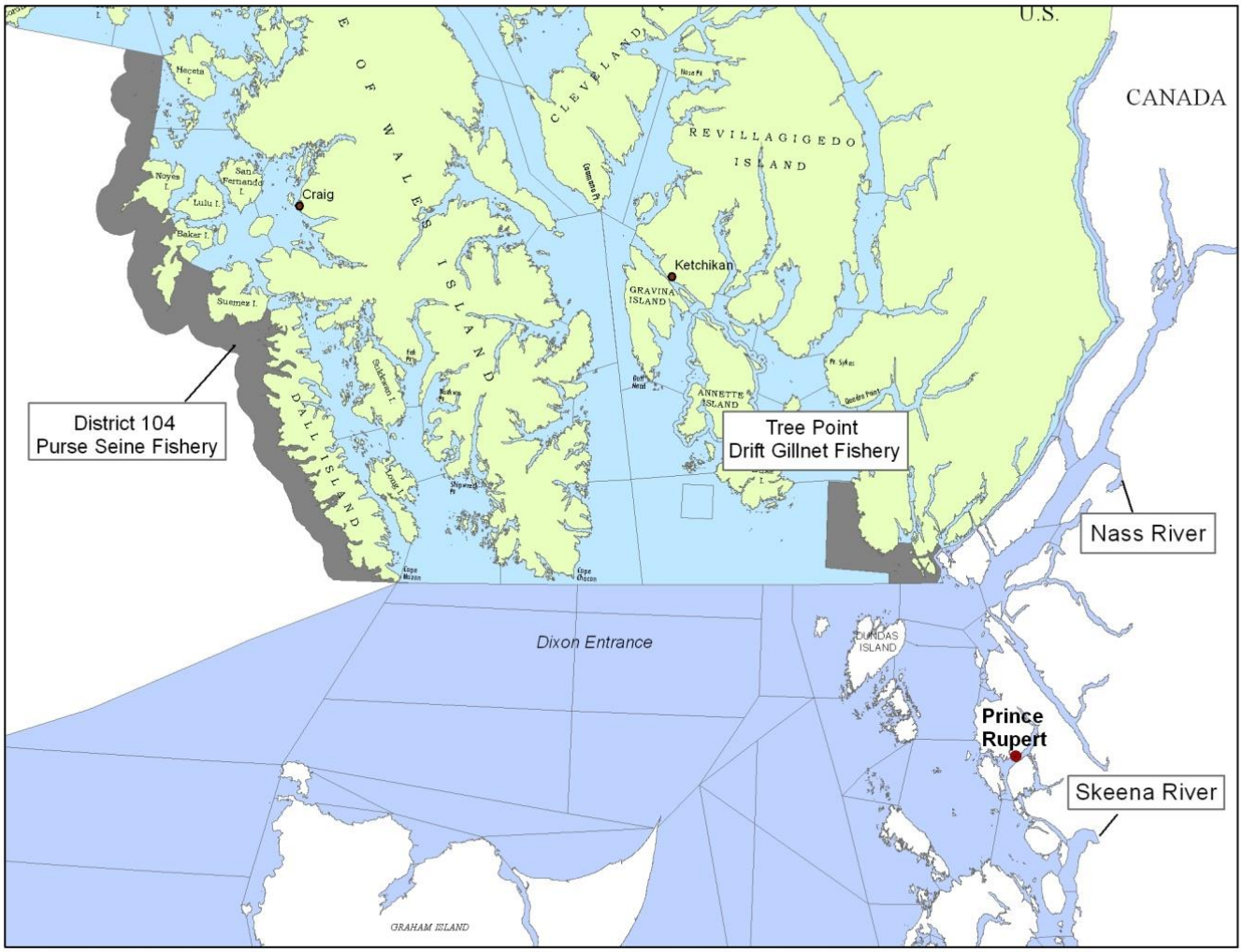

Figure 2.–Alaska District 101 drift gillnet and District 104 purse seine treaty fisheries.

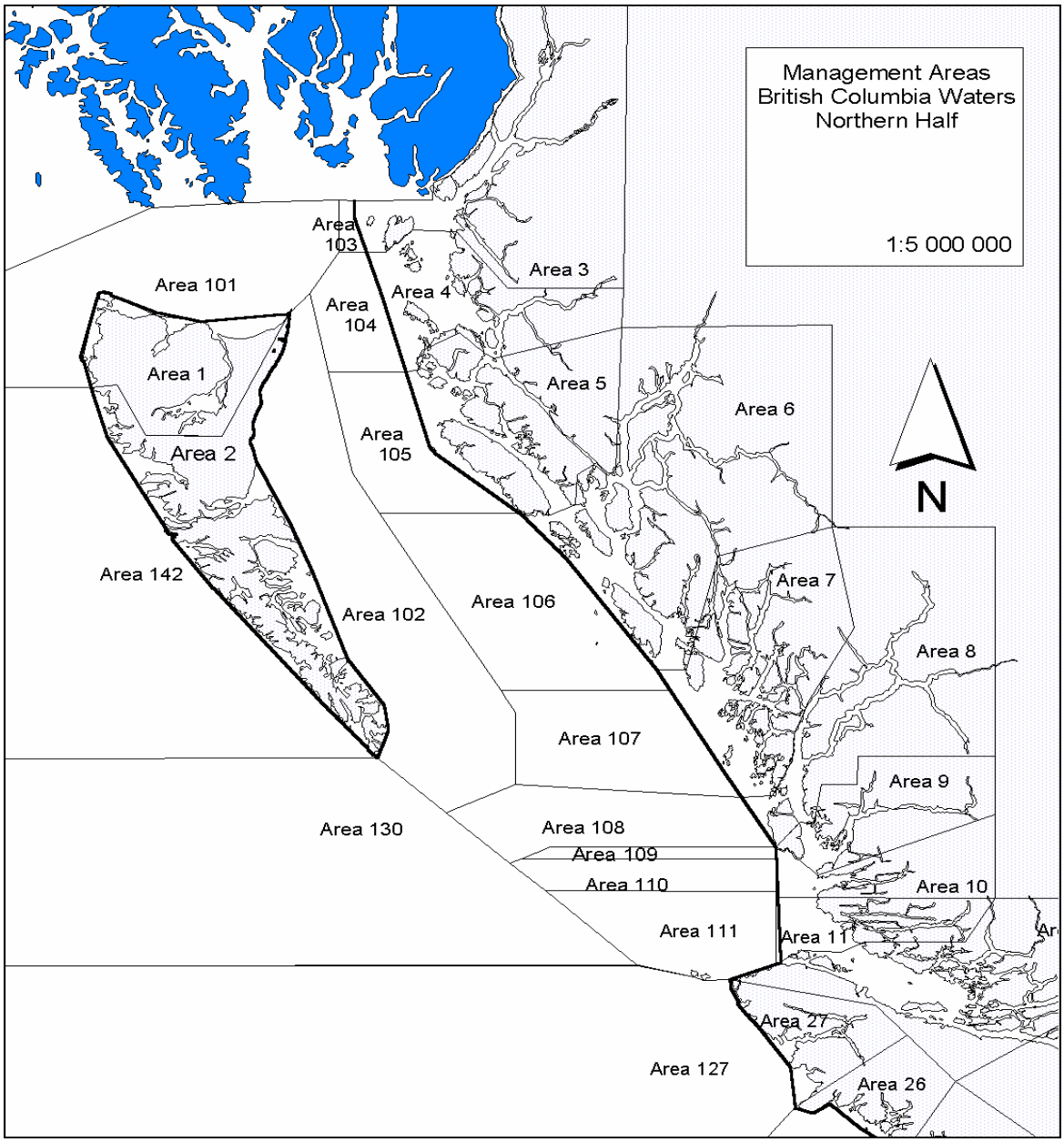

Figure 3.–Canadian Statistical Areas 1-10, northern British Columbia.

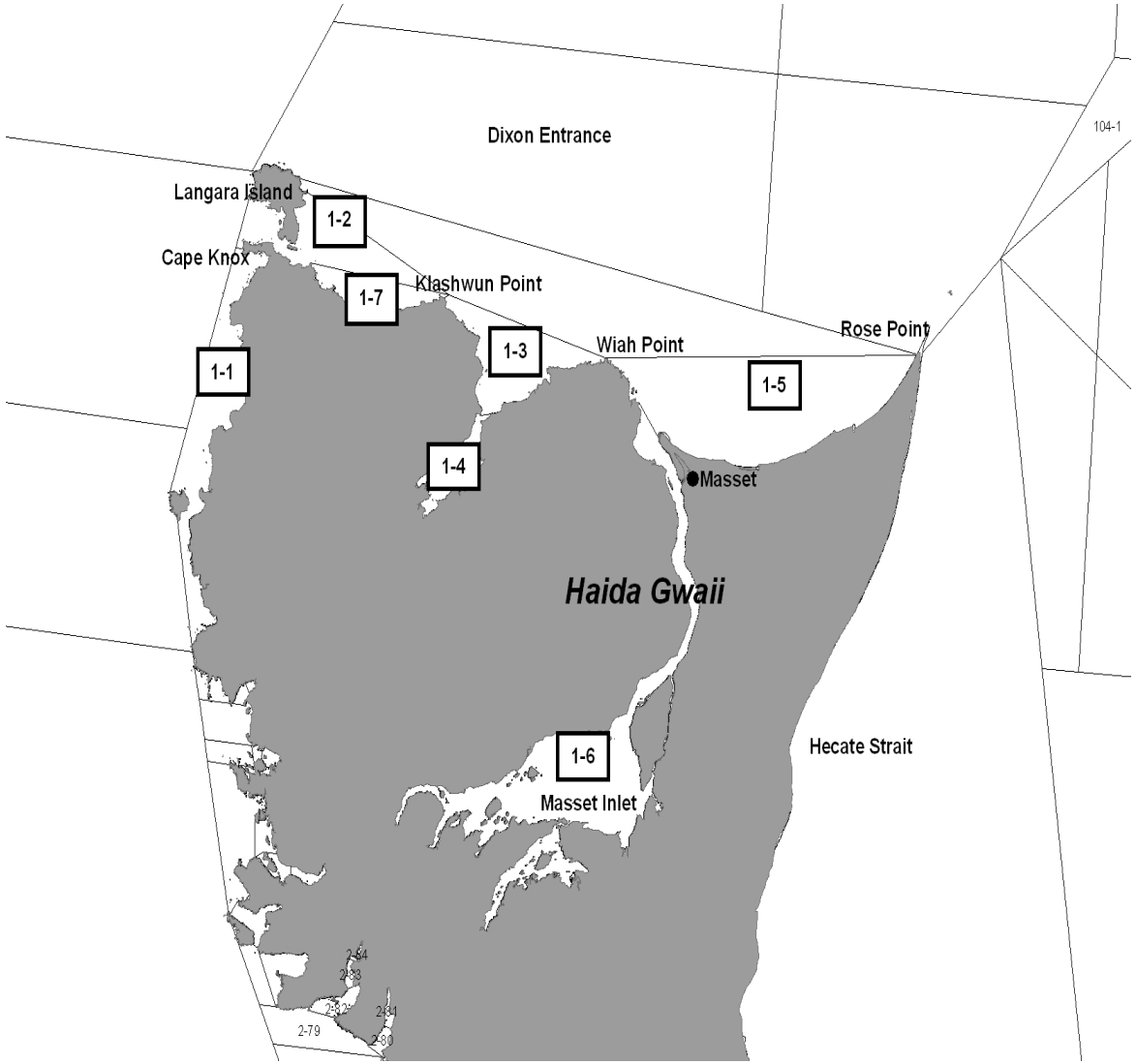

Figure 4.–Canadian Statistical Area 1 management sub-areas.

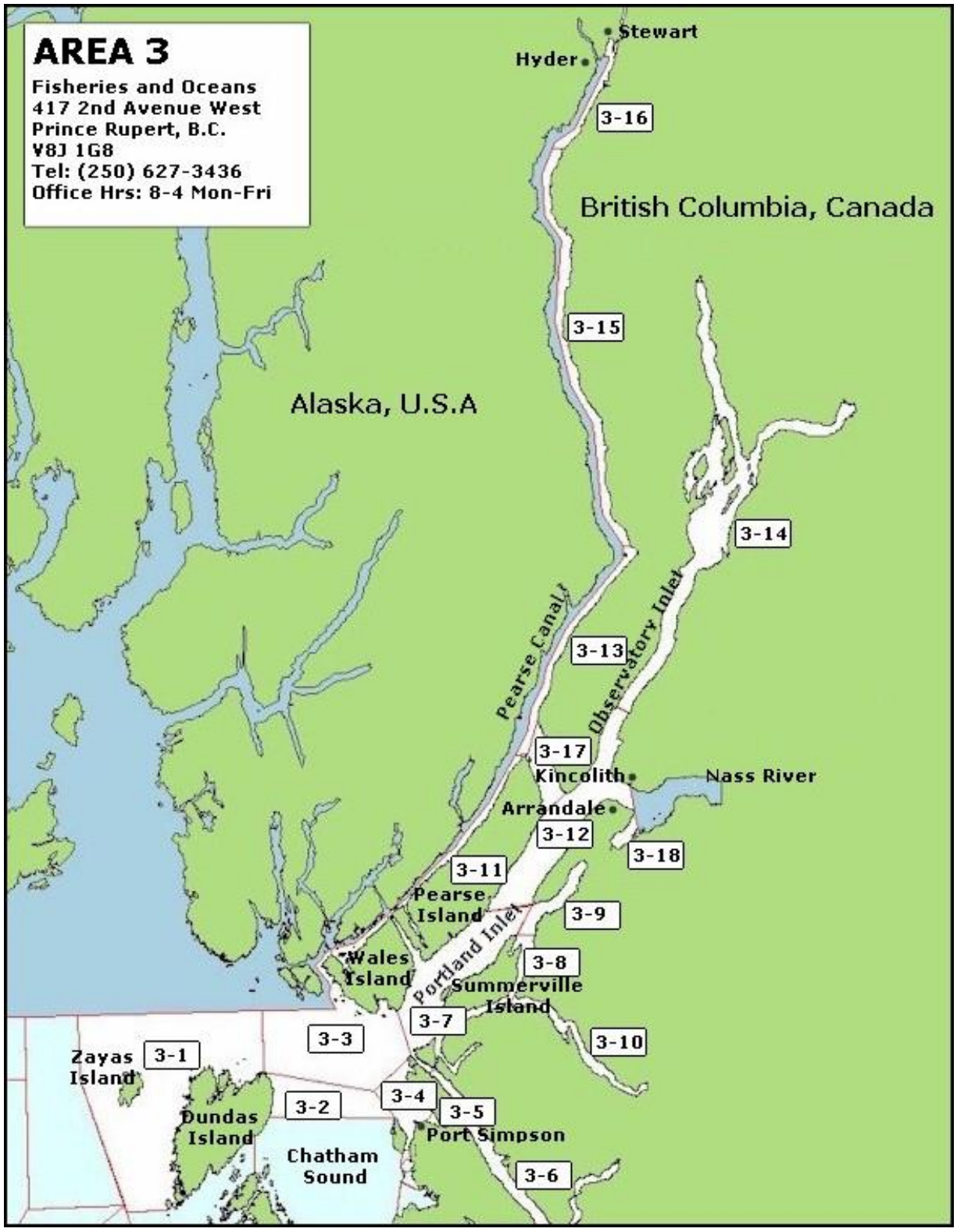

Figure 5.–Canadian Statistical Area 3 management sub-areas.

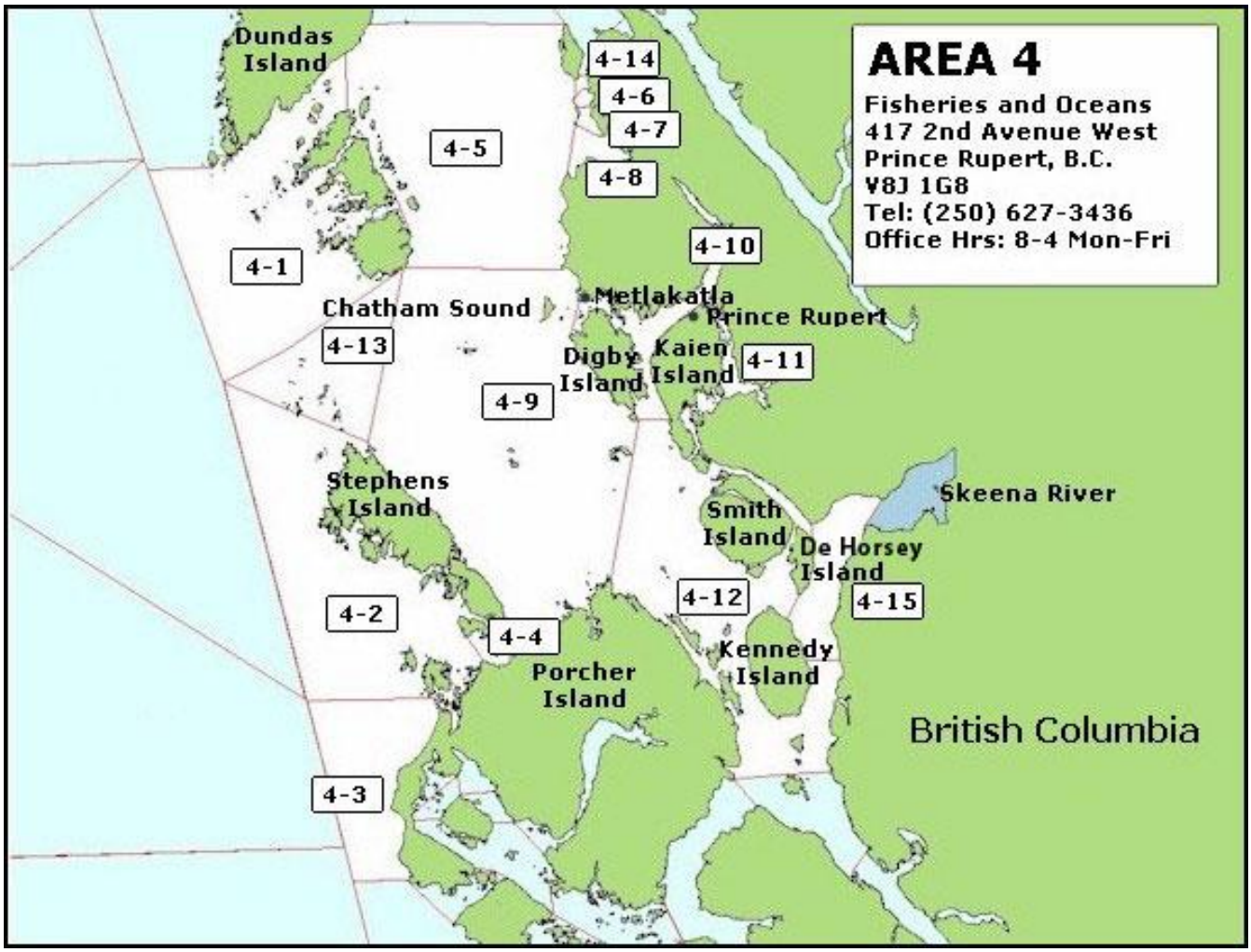

Figure 6.–Canadian Area 4 management sub-areas.

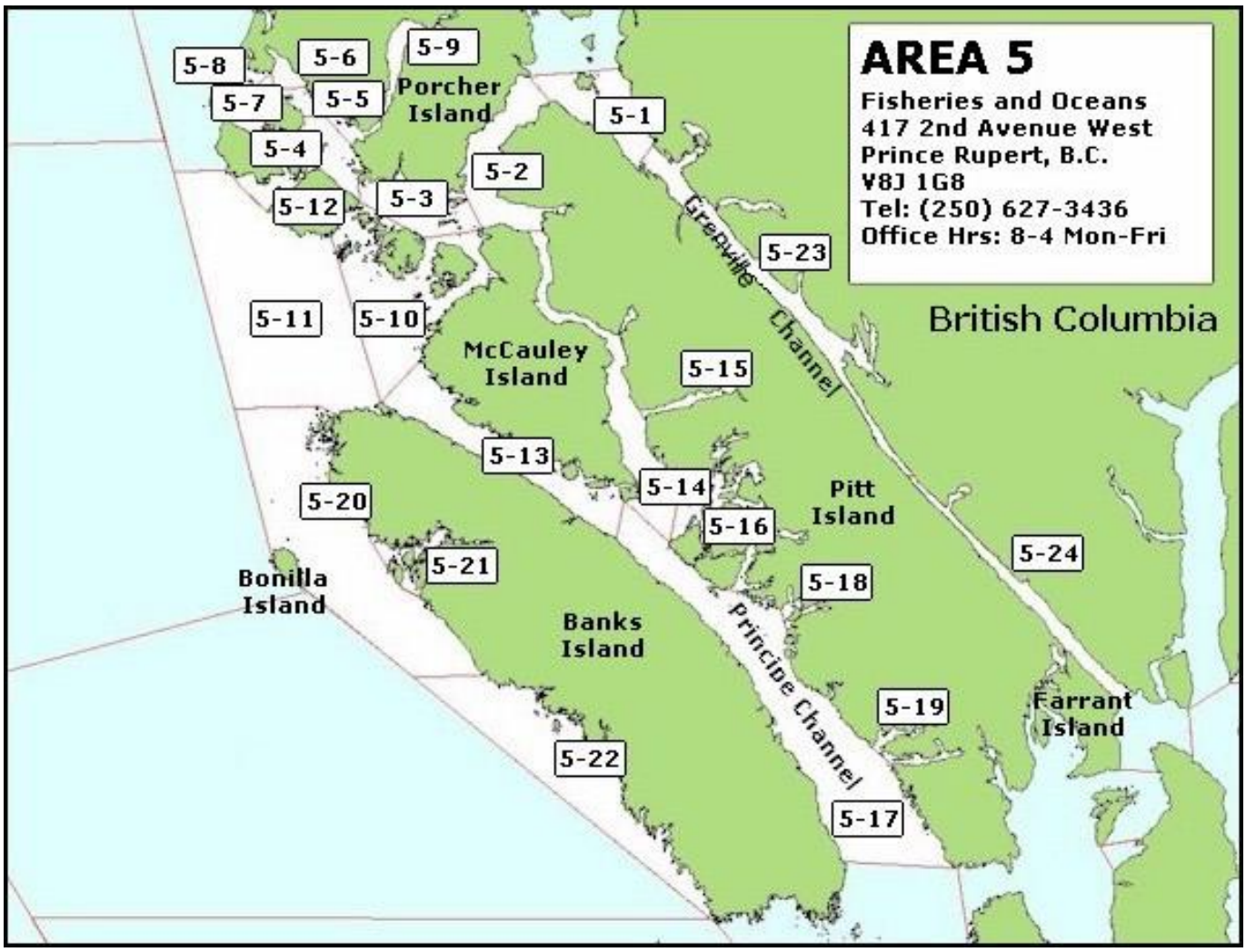

Figure 7.–Canadian Statistical Area 5 management sub-areas.