TCNB (26-02)

# U.S./Canada Northern Boundary Area 2024 Salmon Fisheries Management Report and 2025 Preliminary Expectations

*Prepared by the*

**NORTHERN BOUNDARY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE**

*for the*

PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION

February 2026

**PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION**

**JOINT NORTHERN BOUNDARY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE**

# U.S./CANADA NORTHERN BOUNDARY AREA 2024 SALMON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT REPORT AND 2025 PRELIMINARY EXPECTATIONS

**REPORT TCNB (26)-02**

February 2026

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## Correct Citation for this Publication

Joint Northern Boundary Technical Committee. 2026. U.S./Canada Northern Boundary Area 2024 Salmon Fisheries Management Report and 2025 Preliminary Expectations. Pacific Salmon Commission report TCNB 26-02. Vancouver, BC. https://www.psc.org/report/tcnb-26-02.

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# 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 |
| **CHN** | Council of Haida Nation |
| **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 |
| **NLG** | Nisga'a Lisims Government |
| **NMFS** | National Marine Fisheries Service |
| **PSC** | Pacific Salmon Commission |
| **PST** | Pacific Salmon Treaty |
| **PSSI** | Pacific Salmon Strategy Initiative |
| **SFC** | Skeena Fisheries Commission |
| **SEAK** | Southeast Alaska |
| **TAC** | Total Allowable Catch |
| **TRTC** | Total Return to Canada |

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report reviews:

1) catch, effort, and management actions in the 2024 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 2025.

## *2024 FISHERIES*

Pink salmon returns were average throughout Southeast Alaska and the southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest was 16.4 million (Districts 101-108, all harvest codes, all gear), which was 87% of the recent ten-year average. For all Southeast Alaska, excluding the Yakutat area, the pink salmon harvest was 20.0 million fish, which was slightly above the preseason forecast point estimate of 19 million, and within the 12-32 million 80% confidence interval range of the forecast.

The total 2024 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 14.40 million index fish ranked 14$^{th}$ since 1960. Biological escapement goals were met or exceeded in all three subregions. On a finer scale, management targets were within or above management targets for 11 of 15 districts in the region. The Southern Southeast Subregion includes the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 101–108). The escapement index value of 9.23 million exceeded the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish.

Sockeye salmon harvests in the Alaska boundary area were below the 1985–2023 average in District 101 and 102 purse seine fisheries, and were well below average in the District 103 and 104 purse seine fisheries and the District 101 drift gillnet fishery. The Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was 3,563 fish, well below the optimal escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 adult sockeye salmon. Based on the expanded peak foot survey count, the escapement of sockeye salmon into McDonald Lake was 61,537 fish, which was within the sustainable escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000 for the second year in a row.

Summer chum salmon harvests in the Alaska boundary area were well above the 1985–2023 average in the District 101 purse seine fishery, were average in the District 104 purse seine fishery and the District 101 drift gillnet fishery, and were below average in the District 102 and 103 purse seine fisheries. The Southern Southeast chum salmon stock group is composed of an aggregate of 15 summer-run chum salmon streams on the inner islands and mainland of southern Southeast Alaska, from Sumner Strait south to Dixon entrance, with a sustainable escapement goal of 62,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to all 15 streams). Summer chum salmon escapements were above average at many index streams in southern SEAK, and the index of 111,000 fish in 2024 almost doubled the escapement goal range.

Coho salmon harvests in the Alaska boundary area were above average in the District 101 and 103 traditional purse seine fisheries, was average in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery, and below average in the District 102 and 104 traditional purse seine fisheries. Coho salmon escapement counts and estimates in southern Southeast Alaska were above or within goal ranges. The combined peak count of 36,290 coho salmon in the 14 surveyed streams in the Ketchikan survey index greatly exceeded the escapement goal of

4,250–8,500 fish, and the highest on record by a large margin. The total escapement of 1,184 coho salmon to Hugh Smith Lake was within the biological escapement goal range of 500–1,600 fish.

In Canadian Area 1, pink salmon returns were average for even year stocks, however the abundance was not strong enough to support commercial fishing opportunities. Additionally, continued low returns of chum salmon were observed, with no harvestable surplus identified. Therefore, no pink salmon or chum salmon-directed terminal gillnet and seine fisheries occurred in 2024. There were two troll fisheries operating in Area 1, the pink salmon-directed A-B Line fishery and the Chinook Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ) fishery; coho salmon retention was permitted in both fisheries. The catch estimate from 2024 NBC commercial troll fishery is 359 sockeye salmon, 85,050 coho salmon, 86,674 pink salmon, and 45,022 Chinook salmon

In Canadian Area 3, both gillnet and seine commercial fisheries were implemented in 2024, informed by pre-season forecasting tools and in-season indicators. The sockeye salmon-directed commercial gillnet fishery permitted retention of chum and pink varied by location and timing of opening, with catches of sockeye and pink below the average and catches of chum above the average. The pink salmon-directed commercial seine fishery permitted retention of chum and sockeye varied by location and timing of opening, with catches of pink, sockeye, and chum above average. Sockeye-directed fisheries primarily target Nass River stocks, while pink-directed fisheries are supported by historically large coastal systems such as Kwinamass River and Khutzeymateen River. Returns for wild Canadian chum salmon remain depressed throughout the North Coast and measures remain in place in fisheries management to protect these stocks. Pre-season Total Return to Canada (TRTC) forecast for Area 3 pink salmon was above average (583,000 vs. 362,000), and the preliminary post-season return was above average (840,344). The pre-season TRTC forecast for Nass sockeye was below the long-term average (440,000 vs. 616,000), and the preliminary post-season escapement estimate was above the escapement target (526,049 vs. 200,000).

In Canadian Area 4, commercial gillnet and seine sockeye targeted fisheries opened in mid-July for the season. Both fisheries permitted retention of pink, with non-retention Chinook, coho, chum, and steelhead. The seine fishery is managed as Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ), which includes weekly openings and discrete quotas informed by in-season forecasting estimates. Sockeye catches were near-average for both gillnet and seine fisheries, while pink harvest was near average for the gillnet fishery and above average for the seine fishery. Area 4 sockeye-directed fisheries target Skeena sockeye stocks, with management measures in place to focus harvest on enhanced Babine Pinkut and Fulton stocks and to avoid weak wild stocks. The post-season sockeye salmon escapement estimate to the Skeena River was 2,115,720, exceeding the escapement target of 900,000, with a preliminary total run estimate of 2.80 million.

Canadian Area 5 did not open to commercial net fishing in 2024 due to measures to reduce exploitation on non-Skeena sockeye stocks.

There has been an improvement in chum salmon escapements within Areas 3 and 4, which can be attributed to the implementation of management actions aimed at reducing impacts to wild chum salmon through the respective chum salmon rebuilding plans.

## *MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE*

Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) based harvest sharing agreements were renewed in 2019 for the Northern Boundary Area fisheries—Alaska District 104 purse seine, Alaska District 101 drift gillnet, Canadian Area 3 net, and Canadian Area 1 troll. The agreements are “abundance based” where the allowable harvest is a percentage of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH). The AAH is the total return of applicable stocks minus the lesser of 1) the actual escapement, or 2) the escapement goal. Catches over or under the AAH are summed to allow for annual variation.

In the Alaska District 104 purse seine fishery, the Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon run size determines the AAH of these stocks prior to statistical week 31. In the Alaska District 101 gillnet fishery, the AAH is based solely on the run size of Nass River sockeye salmon. The run size of Alaskan pink salmon returning to Districts 101-103 determines the AAH of these stocks in Canada's Area 3 (1-4 net) and Area 1 troll fisheries. The agreement specifies a harvest in the District 104 purse seine fishery, from the beginning of the season through statistical week 30, of 2.45% of the combined AAH for both the Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon runs. The District 104 purse seine fishery opens by regulation on the first Sunday in July. In 2024, the first potential opening was July 7 (statistical 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 2.01 million Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon.

In the 2024 Treaty period (Alaska statistical weeks 28-30), 46,736 sockeye salmon were harvested. During a 12-hour opening in Week 29, 2,124 sockeye salmon were harvested (Table 4). An additional opening occurred during Week 29 for 14 hours, the seine fleet harvested 8,145 sockeye salmon. During statistical week 30, a total of 26,505 sockeye salmon were harvested during an initial 15-hour opening, and 9,962 sockeye salmon were harvested during the second 10-hour opening. A total of 57 purse seine vessels fished in District 104 during the Treaty period. Based on historical data, it's expected that 60% to 80% of Treaty period sockeye salmon originate from the Nass and Skeena Rivers. Therefore, it was estimated that the District 104 purse seine fishery would harvest between 28,000 and 37,000 Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon during the 2024 Treaty period. The final number of Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 104 purse seine fishery was 29,092 fish, which is 32,007 fish less than the final AAH determined post season.

In the District 101 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery, the AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass River sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8% of the AAH of the Nass River sockeye salmon run. The forecasted return of Nass River sockeye salmon in 2024 was 469,000 fish. Subtracting the escapement goal of 200,000 from this would result in an AAH of about 269,000 fish. Using this forecast, the 2024 allowable harvest in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery was approximately 37,100 Nass River sockeye salmon. A total of 24,587 sockeye salmon were harvested, which was 25% of the 1985-2023 average of 100,005 fish and was the sixth lowest harvest since the inception of the PST. Based on genetics, the final number of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point during the 2024 season was 12,868 fish.

The District 101 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June, which was June 16 (statistical week 25) in 2024. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaskan wild stock chum salmon and sockeye salmon and on the strength of the Nass River sockeye salmon return. Starting in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts to that species. By the regulations outlined in the District 101 Pink Salmon Management Plan, the fishing time for the gillnet fishery in this district is set in relation to the purse seine fishing time, when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks.

For 2024, Canada was to manage the Area 3-1 to 3-4 net fisheries to achieve an annual catch share of 2.49% of the AAH of Alaskan Districts 101, 102, and 103 pink salmon. With a total return of approximately 36.65 million pink salmon, the Alaskan Districts 101, 102, and 103 AAH was approximately 25.90 million pinks. Given this AAH, the resulting Area 3-1 to 3-4 Canadian commercial net total allowable catch was approximately 0.66 million Alaskan Districts 101, 102, and 103 origin pink salmon. The Canadian pink salmon catch in was 219,988, and the Alaska stock component of this catch is estimated to be 141,151, or 0.54% of the AAH. This result is below the annex agreement of 2.49%.

In addition, Canada was to manage the Area 1 troll fishery to achieve an annual catch share of 2.57% of the AAH of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon. With a total return of 36.7 million pink salmon, the resulting Area 1 Canadian commercial troll total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 25.9 million pink salmon of Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin. The Area 1 harvest was 86,667 pink salmon, with an estimated 67,894 being of Alaskan origin. This equates to 0.26% of the Alaskan District 101, 102 and 103 pink salmon AAH, well below the annex agreement of 2.57%.

## 2025 FORECASTS

The Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest in 2025 was predicted to be in the average range, with a point estimate of 29 million fish (80% prediction interval: 16-53 million fish). The 2025 harvest forecast of 29 million pink salmon was slightly above the 10-year average harvest of 26 million pink salmon. A harvest of 29 million pink salmon would be approximately 60% of the parent-year (48 million). The harvest forecast was primarily based on juvenile pink salmon abundance indices collected by the NOAA/ADF&G Southeast Coastal Monitoring Project in northern Southeast Alaska inside waters during June and July. A multiple regression model was developed, and the optimal model included vessel-calibration coefficients, raw CPUE, an odd/even year factor, and the satellite SST variable from northern SEAK in May.

The forecasted return of Nass River sockeye salmon to Canada is expected to be below the average of 616,000 total return to Canada (TRTC) for the years 1994-2024. The predicted return for 2025 ranges from 331,000 (75% probability) to 685,000 (25% probability), with a point estimate of 476,000 (50% probability), based on a sibling-regression model. The total Skeena River sockeye salmon return was expected to be above average with a pre-season return forecast from 1.32 million (90% probability) to 5.67 million (10% probability), with a point estimate of 2.73 million (50% probability), based on the sibling-regression model. Average pink salmon returns are anticipated to Areas 1, 3, 4 and 5, based on brood year escapements.

# INTRODUCTION

This report reviews the 2024 Boundary Area pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon gillnet and purse seine fisheries of southern Southeast Alaska and northern British Columbia and outlines preliminary expectations and fishing plans for 2025. The document is submitted to the Pacific Salmon Commission as required in Article IV of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. Weekly catch and effort data are provided by opening, district or area, gear, and species (sockeye, pink, chum, coho, and Chinook salmon) for Northern Boundary Area fisheries for 2024. 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

## 2024 Salmon Forecast

The 2024 pink salmon harvest in Southeast Alaska was expected to be average, with a point estimate of 19 million fish and a forecast range of 12-32 million fish. Formal forecasts were not made for subregions or for species other than pink salmon in Southeast Alaska.

## Review of the 2024 Fishing Season

Commercial fisheries harvested 21.4 million salmon in southern Southeast Alaska in 2024. 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 16.4 million (77%) pink salmon, 4.0 million (19%) chum salmon, 538,000 (3%) coho salmon, 375,000 (2%) sockeye salmon, and 61,000 (0.3%) Chinook salmon.

## Districts 101 to 107 Purse Seine Fisheries

The management strategy for the southern Southeast Alaska inside purse seine fishery was based on in-season pink salmon returns to Districts 101 through 107. However, there are exceptions to this management scheme in the District 102 fishery that are directed towards fall chum salmon. In 2024, there were two fall chum salmon directed openings. In the following sections "average" refers to the 1985–2023 average.

*District 101 Purse Seine Fishery*

The District 101 purse seine fishery opened July 4, 2024, for the first of 16 fishing periods (Table 1). The fishery harvested 5,979,724 pink salmon, 74,807 sockeye salmon, 658,211 chum salmon, 43,119 coho salmon, and 50 Chinook salmon (Table 1). The fishery was open for 93% of the average number of days, and the number of boats involved in the fishery was 88% of the average. The pink salmon harvest of 5,979,724 was 107% of average. Sockeye salmon harvests were below average for most of the season, and the catch of 74,807 fish was 85% of the average. The total chum salmon catch of 658,211 fish was 216% of the average and the total coho salmon harvest of 43,119 fish was 119% of average.

*District 102 Purse Seine*

The early season lower District 102 fishery near Kendrick Bay that traditionally targeted returns of Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) enhanced summer chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay did not occur this year due to Chinook salmon conservation concerns. The traditional seine fishery in District 102 that targets local stocks of pink salmon opened on Sunday, July 4 (statistical week 27). During the traditional fishing period, there were 18 openings that ranged from 15 to 39 hours in duration (Table 2).

The District 102 purse seine fishery harvested 1,228,218 pink salmon, 32,565 sockeye salmon, 393,921 chum salmon, 14,761 coho salmon, and 17 Chinook salmon (Table 2). The fishery did not open in statistical weeks 26, and the number of days open was 51% of the average. Overall effort in District 2 was below average with 87 vessels landing, only 59% of the average. There were two fishery openings to target fall chum salmon during statistical week 37 and 38, the second opening received no effort (Table 2).

Pink salmon harvests were below average from statistical week 27 through 35 of the 2024 season, and the total harvest of 1,228,218 fish was 31% of the average (Table 2). Sockeye salmon catches were slightly above average in the beginning of the season, and average or below average the rest of the season. The total sockeye salmon catch of 32,565 fish was 77% of the average. Catches of summer-run chum salmon were near average all season and peaked in mid-July. The total chum salmon catch of 393,921 fish was 79% of the average. Catches of coho salmon gradually increased until it peaked in statistical week 30 with a harvest of 2,371 fish then drastically decreased and remained low until the end of the season. The total harvest of 14,761 fish was 31% of the average.

*District 103 Purse Seine*

The District 103 purse seine fishery opened July 21, 2024, for the first of 12 fishing periods (Table 3). The fishery harvested 3,132,325 pink salmon, 15,356 sockeye salmon, 90,647 chum salmon, 34,939 coho salmon, and 324 Chinook salmon (Table 3). During the 2024 fishing season, the number of days that the

fishery was open was 89% of the average. Additionally, the number of boats fishing was below average at 66% of the average.

Pink salmon catches peaked during statistical week 32 mid-week opening with a harvest of 654,701 fish (Table 3). The second largest catch per opening occurred during the mid-week opener for statistical week 33 with 634,958 pink salmon harvested. The total pink salmon harvest of 3,132,325 was 85% of the average. Sockeye salmon catches were below average and the total catch of 15,356 fish was 69% of average. The total chum salmon harvest of 90,647 fish was 80% of the average. Catches of coho salmon were above average and the total coho salmon harvest of 34,939 fish was 119% of the average.

*District 104 Purse Seine Fishery*

The District 104 purse seine fishery opens by regulation on the first Sunday in July. In 2024, the first potential opening was July 7 (statistical week 28). The Treaty period (Alaska statistical weeks 27-30) fishing plan for District 104 was based on the preseason Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast returns of approximately 2,010,000 Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon. During the initial 12-hour opening in Week 29, 2,124 sockeye salmon were harvested (Table 4). District 104 had an additional 15-hour opening in Week 29 and 8,145 sockeye salmon were harvested. In statistical week 30, the seine fleet harvested 26,505 and 9,962 sockeye salmon in the initial 15-hour opening and then 10-hour midweek opening. A total of 57 purse seine vessels fished in District 104 during the Treaty period. During the Treaty period, a total of 46,736 sockeye salmon were harvested. Based on historical data, it's expected that 60% to 80% of Treaty period sockeye salmon originate from the Nass and Skeena Rivers. It was estimated that the District 104 purse seine fishery would harvest between 28,000 and 37,000 Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon during the 2024 Treaty period. The final number based on genetic data for the Nass and Skeena River harvest in District 104 was 29,092 sockeye salmon.

In 2024, a total of 4,554,108 pink salmon, 142,129 sockeye salmon, 300,219 chum salmon, 72,860 coho salmon, and 7,624 Chinook salmon were harvested in the District 104 purse seine fishery (Table 4). The number of days that the fishery was open was above average, and the number of boats fishing was below average. Purse seine fisheries were on non-retention for Chinook salmon throughout most of the season, except for midweek opening in Week 31, the initial Week 32 opening, and the initial Week 33 opening. The sockeye salmon harvest for the Treaty period, which was 46,736 fish, was 95% of the average treaty period harvest. The total sockeye salmon harvest of 142,129 fish was 32% of the average of 438,935 fish. Coho salmon harvests were below historical averages. The overall harvest of coho was 72,860 fish, which was 69% of the average. The total pink salmon harvest of 4,554,108 was 60% of the average. The chum salmon harvest of 300,219 was 105% of the long-term average.

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

For the 2024 season, the combined Districts 105, 106, and 107 traditional state managed purse seine fisheries harvested 280,055 pink salmon, 30,000 chum salmon, 1,731 coho salmon, and 3,421 sockeye salmon.

## District 101 Drift Gillnet Fishery

The 2019 PST agreement calls for abundance-based management of the District 101 drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8% of the AAH of the Nass River sockeye salmon run. For the 2024 season, DFO forecasted a total return of 469,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass River sockeye salmon minus 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 16 in 2024. The early weeks of the fishery are managed based on the run strength of Alaskan wild stock chum salmon and sockeye salmon, as well as the run strength of Nass River sockeye salmon. Starting in the third week of July, the management emphasis shifts to pink salmon stocks as they enter the fishery in large numbers, in accordance with regulation. By regulation, the District 101 Pink Salmon Management Plan begins the third Sunday in July and establishes gillnet fishing time in relation to the District 101 purse seine fishing time. Beginning in statistical week 36 (September 1) management was based on the strength of wild stock fall chum salmon and coho salmon.

In 2024, the District 101 drift gillnet fishery opened Sunday, June 16 (statistical week 25). The fishery was open an above average number of days throughout the season, but the number of boats fishing during weekly openings was consistently below average. The total number of individual boats fishing during the season was 50 boats, which was 50% of the average of 100 boats. A total of 24,587 sockeye salmon were harvested, which was only 25% of the average of 100,012 fish. Additionally, it was the sixth lowest harvest since the inception of the PST. Harvests of sockeye salmon were well below treaty period averages throughout the season. The cumulative sockeye salmon harvest prior to the initiation of the Pink Salmon Management Plan in statistical week 29 was 13,909 fish, or about 57% of the season's total sockeye salmon harvest. The final number of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point in 2024 was 12,868 fish.

Pink salmon harvests were below average and the total harvest of 88,176 fish was 19% of average. Gear selectivity and small pink salmon average weights played a role in the below average harvest. Chum salmon harvests were well above average in most weeks of the fishery and the total harvest of 401,534 fish was 138% of average. Coho salmon harvests were above average for the season and the total harvest of 45,078 fish was 98% of the treaty period average. The Chinook salmon harvest of 1,166 fish was below average for the season.

## District 106 Drift Gillnet Fishery

The 2024 harvest in the District 106 commercial gillnet fishery included 15,217 pink salmon, 40,687 sockeye salmon, 125,083 chum salmon, 57,780 coho salmon, and 1,126 Chinook salmon (Table 6). Ninety-one boats participated in the District 106 fishery during the 2024 season, which is 69% of 10-year average of 131 boats. Chinook salmon harvest was below average, and the total Chinook salmon harvest of 1,126 fish was 68% of the recent 10-year average. Sockeye salmon harvests were below average all season, and the total sockeye salmon harvest of 40,687 fish was 76% of the recent 10-year average. The overall harvest of 57,780 coho salmon was 61% of the recent 10-year average of 95,400 fish. Pink salmon harvests were below average throughout the season, and the overall harvest of 15,217 fish was 6% of the recent 10-year average. The overall harvest of 125,083 chum salmon was 77% of the recent 10-year average.

## Annette Island Reserve Fisheries

In 2024, the Annette Island purse seine fishery harvested 1,052,550 pink salmon, 344,021 chum salmon, 15,773 sockeye salmon, 11,914 coho salmon, and 1,094 Chinook salmon. The 2024 Annette Island drift gillnet fishery harvested 12,598 pink salmon, 180,925 chum salmon, 1,909 sockeye salmon, 18,089 coho salmon, and 887 Chinook salmon (Tables 7-8).

# Pink, Sockeye, and Chum Salmon Escapements

The total 2024 SEAK pink salmon escapement index of 14.40 million index fish ranked 14$^{th}$ since 1960. Biological escapement goals were met or exceeded in all three subregions (Table 9). On a finer scale, escapements met management targets for 11 of 15 districts in the region and for 38 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups in Southeast Alaska. The Southern Southeast Subregion includes the area from Sumner Strait

south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 101–108). The escapement index value of 9.23 million was above the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish. The pink salmon harvest of 16.4 million in the Southern Southeast Subregion was 87% of the recent 10-year average. The overall Southeast Alaska pink salmon harvest of 20.0 million fish was approximately 60% of the recent 10-year average of 27.5 million.

Sockeye salmon escapement levels throughout SEAK generally met goals in 2024, with lower bounds of escapement goal ranges achieved for 10 of the 12 sockeye salmon systems with formal escapement goals. The Hugh Smith Lake adult sockeye salmon escapement was 3,563 fish, which was well below the optimal escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 adult sockeye salmon. Based on the expanded peak foot survey count, the escapement of sockeye salmon into McDonald Lake was 61,537 fish, which was within the sustainable escapement goal range of 55,000 to 120,000 fish.

For summer-run chum salmon, the lower bound sustainable escapement goal was achieved for one of the three subregions in SEAK. The Southern Southeast summer-run chum salmon stock group is composed of an aggregate of 15 summer-run chum salmon streams on the inner islands and mainland of southern SEAK, from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance, with a sustainable escapement goal of 62,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to all 15 streams). Summer-run chum salmon escapements were above average at many index streams in southern SEAK, and the index of 111,000 fish in 2024 exceeded the escapement goal. Cholmondeley Sound is the only area in southern SEAK with a formal escapement goal for fall chum salmon. Fall chum salmon runs are monitored in Cholmondeley Sound through aerial surveys at Disappearance and Lagoon Creeks. The escapement index of 38,000 fish was within the sustainable escapement goal range of 30,000 to 48,000 index spawners (based on the aggregate peak survey to both streams).

## Management Performance Relative to Pacific Salmon Treaty Requirements

## District 104 Purse Seine Fishery

The 2019 revision of the PST Agreement calls for the implementation of abundance-based management in the District 104 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the District 104 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45% of the AAH of Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon prior to statistical week 31. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less. The AAH value of 2.45% was based on the weighted-average percent of the Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon AAH that would have been harvested in this fishery during the period of 1985–1996 if the pre-statistical week 31 harvest had been exactly 120,000 sockeye salmon each year. Catches from 1997 were not included in the baseline calculation due to unusually high sockeye salmon abundance in the fishery. The ADF&G management intent is to harvest Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon at the allowable AAH percentage. The PST recognizes that overages and underages will occur and provides an overage/underage provision intended to hold the Parties accountable for their catch shares but permit a reasonable degree of management flexibility.

The total return of Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon in 2024 was 3,593,832 fish. This return would have allowed a treaty-period catch in the District 104 purse seine fishery of 61,099 Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon. The 2024 total catch of sockeye salmon during the District 104 treaty period was 46,736 fish. Annual AAH fishery performance in the District 104 fishery is presented in Table 10 with bilaterally accepted numbers through 2024. The final number of Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon harvested during the Treaty period in the District 104 purse seine fishery for 2024 was 29,092 fish.

## District 101 Drift Gillnet Fishery

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

The total return of Nass River sockeye salmon in 2024 was 790,581 fish. This return allows a catch in the District 101 gillnet fishery of 81,500 Nass River sockeye salmon. The 2024 total catch of sockeye salmon in the District 101 gillnet fishery was 24,587 fish, which was only 25% of the 1985-2023 average of 100,005 fish and was the sixth lowest harvest since the inception of the PST. Annual AAH fishery performance in the District 101 gillnet fishery is presented in Table 11 with bilaterally accepted numbers through 2024. The final number for Nass River sockeye salmon harvested in the District 101 drift gillnet fishery in 2024 was 12,868 fish.

## 2025 Southeast Alaska Pink Salmon Forecast

The SEAK pink salmon harvest in 2025 was predicted to be in the average range, with a point estimate of 29 million fish (80% prediction interval: 16-53 million fish). If 29 million pink salmon were harvested, it would be slightly above the 10-year average of 26 million, but approximately 60% of the parent-year (2023) harvest of 48 million. The harvest forecast was based on juvenile pink salmon abundance indices collected by the NOAA/ADF&G Southeast Coastal Monitoring Project in northern SEAK inside waters during June and July. A multiple regression model was developed, and the optimal model included vessel-calibration coefficients, raw CPUE, an odd/even year factor, and the satellite SST variable from northern SEAK in May. Formal forecasts are not made for species other than pink salmon in SEAK.

# NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

## 2024 Salmon Forecast

### Area 1 Expectations

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

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

***Chum*** Returns have been persistently low and variable over the past decade. No forecast was available. Fishing opportunities were not anticipated.

### Area 3 Expectations

***Sockeye*** The predicted TRTC for Nass River sockeye salmon was expected to be below average, with a forecasted range from 307,000 (75% probability) to 631,000 (25% probability) and a point estimate of 440,000 (50% probability), based on a sibling-regression model. Nass River sockeye salmon returns are carefully monitored to account for increasing uncertainty and recent trends towards lower survival.

***Pink*** Pink salmon returns to the Nass River watershed have been dominant in odd-years since the 1980s. Area 3 odd-year pink salmon are influenced mostly by returns to Kwinimass and Khutzeymateen Rivers. Fisheries will be determined based on in-season estimates of abundance.

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

### Area 4 Expectations

***Sockeye*** The total Skeena River sockeye salmon return was expected to be average with a pre-season return forecast from 0.73 million (90% probability) to 3.27 million (10% probability) and a point estimate of 1.54 million (50% probability) based on the sibling model. Fishing opportunities are informed by in-season estimates of abundance.

***Pink*** An average pink salmon return was expected due to the brood year return in 2022. Fisheries will be determined based on in-season estimates of abundance.

***Chum*** Skeena River chum salmon escapements are depressed and no chum salmon retention is anticipated in Area 4.

**Area 5 Expectations**

***Sockeye*** Area 5 sockeye stocks are small and do not support directed commercial fisheries. Commercial fisheries targeting sockeye salmon are dependent on opportunities in Area 4 and subject to additional management measures.

***Pink*** Pink salmon targeted fisheries in Area 5 are not anticipated and are dependent on opportunities in Area 4.

***Chum*** Local chum salmon stocks remain depressed and retention in Area 5 commercial fisheries is not permitted.

## Review of 2024 Fishing Season - Net and Troll Fisheries

**Area 1**

Area 1 no longer implements interception commercial net fisheries targeting passing salmon stocks. Instead, the management objective has focus harvest opportunities to stock specific pink and chum populations in terminal locations (Figure 3). Commercial fishing opportunities were not anticipated and none were observed in 2024. Pink salmon returns to Area 1 were average for Naden Harbour watersheds and above average for most Masset Inlet watersheds including the Yakoun River, which was just below target escapement. Although one watershed in Juskatla Inlet exceeded target there was not sufficient abundance overall to support commercial fisheries. In addition, chum salmon returns to Area 1 have been consistently at or below management targets for the past two decades. This trend of low chum salmon abundance continued in 2024, with no harvestable surpluses identified. Returns in 2023 were not strong enough to support commercial fishing opportunities, therefore no terminal gillnet or seine fisheries occurred in Area 1 (Tables 12-13).

The Area 1 troll fishery was managed as 2 discrete openings, the pink directed A-B Line fishery and the Chinook ITQ fishery, considering PST obligations and domestic management objectives for Chinook, sockeye, and chum salmon stocks of concern. The pink salmon-directed A-B Line troll fishery in northern Dixon Entrance was open from July 1 to August 15 including retention of coho and sockeye as by-catch. Allowance of sockeye retention as by-catch with the A-B Line fishery is dependent on pre-season forecasted returns to the Skeena River and in-season abundance indicators being above the commercial trigger of 1.05 million. The 2024 pre-season forecast and early in-season estimates for Skeena River sockeye salmon were above the commercial trigger of 1.05 million and therefore sockeye salmon retention was permitted.

The Chinook ITQ fishery opened Dixon Entrance and the west coast of Haida Gwaii from August 16 to September 30 including pink and coho retention. Chinook harvest was managed by an individual transferable quota (ITQ) system with temporal and spatial closures to address domestic management concerns for Chinook stocks from West Coast of Vancouver Island, Fraser River and northern BC. This fishery opening also included an indigenous community based fishery pilot for the Haida Nation utilizing Area F Troll fishing licences and operated concurrent with the Area F Chinook ITQ opening. Retention of Chinook, coho and pink salmon for sale was permitted with Chinook salmon being managed in accordance with Area F troll Chinook ITQ management rules. The preliminary catch estimate from the 2024 NBC commercial troll fisheries in areas covered under treaty provisions is 359 sockeye salmon, 85,050 coho salmon, 86,674 pink salmon, and 45,022 Chinook salmon (Table 14).

The coho salmon mixed stock directed troll fishery was subject to a PSSI closure in 2021 which has continued through 2024. Coho salmon retention was permitted in both the pink salmon-directed A-B Line and Chinook salmon ITQ troll fisheries. The mixed stock coho directed closure is expected to be in place until there is clear evidence of growth and abundance of northern coho salmon stocks. Chum salmon retention was restricted throughout the season to protect mainland and Haida Gwaii stocks.

**Area 3**

Management units (sub-areas) of Statistical Area 3 are outlined in Figure 5. The Area 3 sockeye salmon gillnet fishery has traditionally commenced in mid-June to assess the stock strength of returning Nass-bound sockeye salmon. Since 1994, in-season escapement estimates have been provided by the Nisga'a fishwheel operations that are conducted in the lower Nass River, approximately five miles upstream from the old Nass River gillnet test fishery site. In 2024, fishwheel operations began on June 1 and ended for the season on September 3. There were no high-water shutdown periods of fishwheel operations in 2024.

Historically, the inside Area 3 (sub-areas 3–7 to 17) net fisheries are managed for Nass River sockeye salmon and local pink salmon abundance from mid-July to late August or early September. In 2024, gillnet and seine fisheries in Area 3 were implemented with retention of sockeye, pink, and chum salmon (Table 15-20). These fisheries operated with non-retention/non-possession restrictions for coho salmon, Chinook salmon, and steelhead. Incidental chum salmon retention was restricted during periods when the abundance of wild Canadian chum salmon is known to increase. In 2024 no troll fishery opportunities were identified in Areas 3 (Table 21).

The first commercial gillnet fishery opportunity in Area 3 was in Statical Week 7/2 (US SW 28), with two 16-hour openings on July 8 and 9, targeting sockeye salmon with retention of pink salmon. These openings were restricted to sub-areas 3-3 and 3-7b, the outside of Area 3 southwest of Wales Island and south of Sommerville Island. A total of 5,215 sockeye salmon, 1,003 pink salmon and 12,139 chum salmon were caught during the week. Two additional 16-hour gillnet openings occurred on July 16 and 17 (Statistical week 7/3 or US SW 29). These openings occurred in sub-areas 3-3, 3-7, and 3-12 with retention of pink salmon and sockeye salmon. Retention of chum salmon was restricted to outside areas (3-3 and 3-7a); all other species remained prohibited. The total weekly gillnet catch was 11,772 sockeye salmon, 14,061 pink salmon, and 15,589 chum salmon. Two final 16 hour openings occurred on July 23 and 24 restricted to the outside areas 3-3 and 3-7b. The total weekly gillnet catch was 2,889 sockeye salmon, 4,696 pink salmon, and 11,191 chum salmon. The 2024 season finished with a total of 6 gillnet openings, each 16 hours in duration with a total effort of 307 boat days, which is lower than the average (Table 15-17). The final catch equated to 19,876 sockeye salmon, 19,760 pink salmon, and 38,919 chum salmon (Table 17). Catches in 2024 for sockeye salmon and pink salmon were well below the last decadal average (2013-2023) of 44,993 and 46,643 respectively, which chum catches were higher than the last decadal average of 9,166.

The first commercial seine fishery opportunity in Area 3 was in Statistical Week 7/2 (US SW 28), with two 16-hour openings on July 9 and 10, targeting pink salmon with retention of chum salmon permitted. Fishing was restricted to sub-areas 3-3 and 3-7, the outside of Area 3 southwest of Wales Island and south of Sommerville Island. A total of 2,870 pink salmon, 14,808 chum salmon, and 1,891 sockeye salmon were caught during the week. Four 16-hour seine openings occurred on July 15, 16, 17, and 18 (Statistical week 7/3 or US SW 29) with higher effort than the previous week. This opening occurred in the same areas with the same species restrictions as the previous week. The total weekly seine catch was 208,078 pink salmon, 13,713 sockeye salmon, and 40,308 chum salmon. The following week, two 16-hour opening were implemented on July 22 and 23 (Statistical week 7/4 or US SW 30) in the same areas with the same species restrictions as previous weeks. The total weekly seine catch was 238,959 pink salmon, 11,295 sockeye salmon, and 18,199 chum salmon. The fishery opened again in Statistical Week 8/2 (US SW 33) for two 16-hour openings on July 29 and 30 in the same areas as previous weeks but with chum non-retention. The

total weekly seine catch was 288,332 pink salmon and 5,368 sockeye salmon. The final seine opening in Area 3 for 2024 occurred on August 5 (Statistical Week 8/1 or US SW 32) with only pink salmon and sockeye salmon retention, resulting in a final weekly catch of 61,199 pink salmon and 953 sockeye salmon. The 2024 season finished with a total of 11 seine openings, each 16 hours in duration with a total effort of 114 boat days, which is lower than the average (Table 18-20). The final catch equated to 799,438 pink salmon, 33,220 sockeye salmon, and 73,315 chum salmon (Table 20). Total catches in Area 3 in 2024 for pink salmon, sockeye salmon, and chum salmon were above the last decadal average (2013-2023) of 501,731, 6,997 and 39,481 respectively.

The end of season preliminary TRTC estimates for Nisga'a Treaty entitlement accounting are 710,000 sockeye salmon, 183,000 coho salmon, 1,198,000 pink salmon, 117,000 chum salmon, and 19,000 Chinook salmon. Total Nisga'a Treaty and Harvest Agreement catches in the Nass River and the marine approach areas included 116,776 sockeye salmon, 1,917 coho salmon, 11,677 pink salmon, 773 chum salmon, and 5,832 Chinook salmon.

First Nation's FSC fisheries throughout the Nass River mainstem and marine approach waters reported a harvest of 20,454 sockeye salmon, 21 coho salmon, 60 chum salmon, and 160 Chinook salmon. Four First Nations Commercial Salmon Allocation Framework (CSAF) demonstration fisheries occurred in 2024. Two pink salmon-directed demonstration fisheries with sockeye retention occurred in Area 3 on August 8-10 with a total harvest of 71,737 pink salmon and 321 sockeye salmon. Two sockeye salmon-directed demonstrations fisheries occurred in 2024. One occurred at a site on the Meziadin River, harvesting 13,755 sockeye salmon and the other occurred in the Nass river approach area and lower mainstem, harvesting 24,000 sockeye salmon. One Excess to Salmon Spawner Requirements (ESSR) fishery occurred in 2024, which harvested 33,183 sockeye salmon, respectively, at sites on the Meziadin River and Meziadin Lake.

Recreational fisheries occur throughout the Nass watershed, with the predominant sockeye fishery occurring on Meziadin Lake. In 2024, the fishery was opened to 1 sockeye per day on July 26 and increased to 2 sockeye per day from August 3 – September 6.

The preliminary post-season sockeye salmon escapement estimate to the upper Nass River of 526,049 exceeded the escapement target of 200,000. The Meziadin River sockeye salmon escapement of 375,357 was well above both the 2002-2023 average (173,986) and the desired escapement target of 160,000. The Kwinageese River sockeye salmon escapement of 4,636 is below the 2002-2023 average of 5,109.

**Area 4**

The sibling model forecast predicted a 50% probability of approximately 1.54 million sockeye salmon returning to the Skeena River in 2024 with a 10% probability of the return exceeding 3.27 million and a 90% probability of the return exceeding 0.73 million. It was expected that there would be a surplus of fish, but the ability to conduct commercial fisheries would be dependent on in-season estimates of abundance. Further, for spawning purposes, an escapement of 900,000 was required, and for priority food, social, and ceremonial (FSC) fisheries an allocation of 150,000 by First Nation's was required. In-season abundance indicators include the Tyee test fishery, various in-river fish counting facilities, harvest rates and CPUE models, First Nation's FSC fish catches, and commercial catches in Area 4 and other fishing areas in Northern BC and southern Southeast Alaska. In 2024, the Tyee test fishery operated from June 10 to September 23.

Area 4 gillnet and seine fisheries operated with non-retention/non-possession restrictions for chum salmon, coho salmon, Chinook salmon, and steelhead. Further management actions included mandatory operational revival boxes, daylight-only fisheries, and time and area fishing restrictions. Throughout the season, the commercial gillnet fleet in Area 4 was required to implement additional management actions, including

selective gill net restrictions such as half nets, 20-minute soak times, and restricted fishing areas. These measures were put in place to address weak stock concerns.

Early in-season Skeena River sockeye salmon TRTC forecasts allowed for an Area 4 gillnet fishery that started on July 13. There were a total of 11 openings resulting in 1,046 boat days (Table 28), which is higher than the last decadal average of 798 but lower than the long-term average of 1,493. These fisheries occurred in sub-areas 4-4, 4-5, 4-9, and 4-12 only. In week 7/2 (US SW 28), there was 1 gillnet opening, with a harvest of 6,696 sockeye salmon and 629 pink salmon. In week 7/3 (US SW 29), a second opening occurred on July 20 with a harvest of 15,977 sockeye salmon and 2,402 pink salmon. The fishery opened again in week 7/4 (US SW 30) for 3 days and harvested 55,447 sockeye salmon and 12,616 pink salmon. During the following week 7/5 (US SW 31) the fishery opened for 4 days on July 29, 30 and August 2, 3. The harvest of sockeye salmon was 41,388 and the harvest of pink salmon was 34,403. The final openings occurred during week 8/1 (US SW 32) on August 8 and 9, with 3,915 sockeye salmon and 6,886 pink salmon being harvested. The fishery closed after Statistical Week 8/1 (US SW 32) to protect the later-timed weak and wild stocks returning to the Skeena River that contribute to the aggregate. For the 2024 season, the gillnet fishery in Area 4 harvested a total of 123,423 sockeye salmon and 56,936 pink salmon (Table 22). The harvest for both species exceeds the previous ten-year average (2013-2023) of 114,870 and 59,418, respectively.

The 2024 commercial seine ITQ fishery opened on July 25 for a 3-day opening and again on July 28 for a 4-day opening. The seine ITQ fishery occurs between Wednesday through Sunday of each week. As a result of this schedule, the openings occur within multiple statistical weeks, depending on how statistical weeks are defined. The first seine opening in week 7/4 (US SW 3) harvested 26,415 sockeye salmon and 80,829 pink salmon. The second and final seine opening spanned week 7/5 (US SW 31) and week 8/1 (US SW 32). Fishing occurred over 4 days with a total harvest of 22,756 sockeye salmon and 152,702 pink salmon. The seine fishery closed after August 4. The 2024 season total harvests were 49,171 sockeye salmon and 233,531 pink salmon (Table 23). Harvest of sockeye and pink salmon were higher than the last decadal average (2013-2023) of 41,554 and 107,861, respectively.

Recreational fishing for Skeena River sockeye salmon was closed until July 18 when it opened to 1 fish per day on the Skeena River mainstem, then expanded to include Babine Lake and other tributaries on August 1. On August 3, the daily limit increased on Babine lake to 2 fish per day until September 15. On June 14, Chinook salmon recreational fishing was closed in the entire Skeena River watershed and in the river and lakes in Region 6, flowing into PFMAs 3 to 6, but not including the Nass and Kitimat rivers. In the marine water of Area 4, all salmon species except chum are permitted for retention with species specific conditions at the beginning of the season. Sockeye salmon opened to an increased limit of 4 fish per day on July 27 in the tidal waters of Areas 3, 4, and 5 (Figures 5-7). To address conservation concerns, recreational fishing for Chinook salmon was reduced to 1 Chinook per day from June 14 to June 22, then to non-retention from June 23 to July 17 in Areas 3, 4, and 5. Chinook salmon retention resumed on July 18 with a limit of 1 Chinook salmon per day until August 10, then increased again to 2 Chinook salmon per day on August 11 for the remainder of the season. The Area 3 & 4 Creel Program operated from May 1, 2024, to August 31, 2024. During this time there were approximately 13,729 vessel trips made by recreational vessels with an estimated retained catch of 9,239 Chinook salmon, 29,253 coho salmon, 2,036 pink salmon, 27 chum salmon, and 45 sockeye salmon. The Area 3 & 4 Creel Program collects catch information from the recreational fishery surrounding Prince Rupert and Port Edward on the North Coast of B.C. It is focused in Areas 3 and 4, comprising the waters of Chatham Sound between the mouths of the Nass and Skeena Rivers. Chatham Sound is bordered by the Alaska/BC border to the North, Dundas and Stephens Island groups to the West, and Porcher Island to the South, covering an area of approximately 4,200 $km^2$.

First Nation's FSC fisheries throughout the Skeena River mainstem and marine approach waters reported a preliminary harvest of 56,063 sockeye salmon, 936 coho salmon, 5,556 pink salmon, 65 chum salmon,

and 1,860 Chinook salmon. Five demonstration fisheries on Skeena Sockeye were implemented in 2024. Two sockeye salmon-directed demonstration fisheries occurred in the marine approach (4-4, 4-9, 4-12, 4-15) with pink salmon retention, harvesting a total of 19,592 sockeye salmon and 57,673 pink salmon. Two demonstration fisheries occurred inland with only sockeye salmon retention permitted, harvesting a total of 45,382 pieces. In addition, 2 Excess to Spawning Salmon Requirement (ESSR) fisheries were licensed in the Witset Canyon and Babine Lake – Fulton River. The Witset Canyon ESSR fishery was pink salmon directed and reported a final catch of 945 pink salmon. The Babine Lake – Fulton River ESSR was sockeye salmon directed and reported a final catch of 217,369 sockeye salmon.

The Skeena River TRTC is estimated throughout the season using escapement estimates from Tyee, marine catch in Areas 3, 4, and 5, and reconstructed (historic) run-timing proportions for Skeena River sockeye salmon as they enter Areas 3, 4, and 5, but forward-lagged to Tyee for calculation purposes. Two versions of the TRTC estimate are provided in-season: a simple p50 estimate based on several "average" run-timing scenarios with no consideration of escapement estimate variability, and a stochastic p50 version incorporating run-timing and escapement variability. Post-season analysis indicated that the 50% peak entry date of Skeena River sockeye salmon into the outer portion of the Skeena sockeye fishing area was July 22, which is ~2 days earlier than the average from 1982-2022. The earlier run-timing for Skeena River sockeye salmon in 2024 goes against the observed trend of later return timing over the last decade.

The preliminary post-season sockeye salmon escapement estimate to the Skeena River is 2,683,467 fish, which exceeds the escapement target of 900,000. The preliminary total run estimate is 2,807,467 fish.

Escapement to the Pinkut spawning channels and Pinkut Creek were on target with an abundance of 71,690 effective spawners out of a total capacity of 88,000. The target of 58,000 female sockeye salmon in Pinkut channel was not met, including the female loading target of 25,000 in Pinkut Creek. The total combined female sockeye salmon loading in the Pinkut spawning channel and creek was 71,690. The combined escapement to Fulton River spawning channels #1 and #2 and the Fulton River above the fence was 410,884 effective spawners, out of a total capacity of 381,000. The female loading targets of 45,000 and 116,000 in spawning channel #2 and spawning channel #1/Fulton River, respectively, were achieved. At the Fulton River facility, the 270 million egg deposition target for spawning channel #1/Fulton River and the 145 million egg deposition target for channel #2 was achieved.

**Area 5**

Area 5 July openings are historically managed in conjunction with Area 4 to target Skeena Sockeye and harvest opportunities would occur until mid-August when local pink salmon stocks become abundant. Recent efforts to reduce exploitation on wild Area 5 sockeye stocks have resulted in management measures implemented in Skeena sockeye directed fisheries, resulting in no commercial net fisheries in Area 5 (Tables 25-27).

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

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

In Area 3, there were 6 commercial gillnet openings, which was below the 2000-2009 average of 13 openings and above the 2010-2019 decadal average of 10 openings. There were 11 seine openings, which was below the 2000-2009 and above the 2010-2019 averages of 12 and 8 openings, respectively (Table 28). The total commercial gillnet effort was 307 boat days, which was well below the 2000-2009 average

effort of 2,283 boat days, and the 2010-2019 decadal average effort of 963 boat days. The total Area 3 seine effort of 114 boat days was also below the 2000-2009 average of 266 boat days and the 2010-2019 decadal average of 149 boat days.

In Area 4, there were 11 commercial gillnet openings in 2024, which was higher than the 2000-2009 and 2010-2019 decadal averages of 10 and 5 respectively. Commercial gillnet effort was 1,046 boat days, which was lower than the 2000-2009 average of 2,892 but higher than the 2010-2019 average of 634. The seine fleet fished for a total effort of 54 boat days, which was below the 2000-2009 average effort of 257 boat days but exceed the 2010-2019 decadal average effort of 41 boat days. The 7 days of seine openings in 2024 was higher than the 2010-2019 average of 4 days but lower than the 2000-2009 average of 10 days (Table 28).

Finally, in Area 5, there were no commercial gillnet or seine openings and so effort was 0 boats days. For gillnet, the historic average effort from 2000-2009 was 50 boat days over 6 openings and from 2010-2019 5 boat days over 2 openings. The historic seine effort from 2000-2009 was 36 boat days over 9 openings and from 2010-2019 1 boat day over 1 opening (Table 28).

### *Salmon Escapements*

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

The 2024 cumulative preliminary escapements for Canadian Areas 3 to 5 are 2,699,082 sockeye salmon, 34,996 coho salmon, 3,209,705 pink salmon, 74,873 chum salmon, and 30,310 Chinook salmon (Table 29).

In Area 1, sockeye salmon escapements were 24,300 which exceeded the decadal average escapements since the 1970s (Table 30). Pink salmon escapements were 585,000 and above the average escapements observed in 2000-2009 and 2010-2019.

In Area 3, not all salmon species met or exceeded escapement goals. Sockeye salmon, pink salmon, and chum salmon escapements exceeded the previous two decadal averages (Table 31). However, Chinook and coho salmon escapements were lower than all the previous decadal averages.

In Area 4, an above average escapement of sockeye salmon and pink salmon were observed in 2024. Coho salmon and chum salmon remain below the previous decadal averages. Chinook salmon escapements were also below long-term historical averages (Table 32).

In Area 5, sockeye salmon escapements were below average compared to earlier time series averages, but above the 2010-2019 average. Pink salmon and coho salmon escapements were below all time series averages, and Chinook salmon escapements were near the 2010-2019 average and below all other time series (Table 33).

## Management Performance Relative to Treaty Requirements

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

For 2024, Canada was to manage the Area 3-1 to 3-4 net fisheries to achieve an annual catch share of 2.49% of the AAH of Alaskan Districts 101, 102, and 103 pink salmon. With a total return of approximately 36.68 million pink salmon, the Alaskan Districts 101, 102, and 103 AAH was approximately 25.93 million pinks. The resulting Area 3-1 to 3-4 Canadian commercial net total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 645,700 Alaskan Districts 101, 102, and 103 origin pink salmon (Table 34).

In the Canadian northern boundary area, pink salmon returns were anticipated to be average for Area 3 and Area 4, based on brood year return strength. Escapement to Areas 3 and 4 were above the last decadal average (Table 31-32). In 2024, preliminary Canadian pink salmon catch in was 219,988 fish, and the Alaskan stock component of this catch is estimated to be 142,294 fish, or 0.55 % of the AAH. This result is below the annex agreement of 2.49% (Table 34).

### Area 1 Pink Troll Fishery (Preliminary)

For 2024, Canada was to manage the Area 1 troll fishery to achieve an annual catch share of 2.57% of the AAH of Alaskan Districts 101, 102, and 103 pink salmon. With a total return of 36.68 million pink salmon, the resulting Area 1 Canadian commercial troll total allowable catch of this AAH was approximately 25.93 million Alaskan Districts 101, 102 and 103 origin pink salmon (Table 35).

The Canadian commercial troll fishery, targeting pink salmon, was open in the northern portion of Area 1 (Dixon Entrance A-B Line) from July 1 to September 30. The weekly pattern of total Area 1 pink salmon troll catch is illustrated in Table 14. The fishery harvested a total of 86,674 pink salmon, with an estimated 67,748 fish being of Alaskan origin. This equates to 0.26% of the Alaskan District 101, 102, and 103 pink salmon AAH, well below the annex agreement of 2.57% (Table 35).

## 2025 Salmon Forecast

Expectations and fishing plans for 2025 are still preliminary. Specific opening dates and fishing patterns are determined through domestic consultations and since this process has not yet been completed it is too early to provide further details.

### Area 1 Expectations

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

***Pink*** Pink salmon stocks are primarily even-year dominant, with very weak returns for odd year stocks, commercial fishing opportunities are not anticipated.

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

**Area 3 Expectations**

***Sockeye*** Based on a sibling-regression model, Nass River sockeye salmon returns are forecasted to be below the 1994 – 2024 average of 603,000 TRTC, ranging from 331,000 (75% probability) to 685,000 (25% probability), with a point estimate of 476,000 (50% probability). Nass sockeye returns will be carefully monitored to account for increasing uncertainty and recent trends towards lower survival. Fishery opportunities will be determined in-season.

***Pink*** Pink salmon returns to the Nass watershed have typically been dominant in odd-years since the 1980s. TRTC estimates range from 325,000 (75% probability) to 1,285,000 (25% probability), with a point estimate of 646,000 (50% probability). The 2025 TRTC estimate is below the long-term odd-year average (1994-2024) of 913,000. Fisheries will be determined based on in-season estimates of abundance.

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

**Area 4 Expectations**

***Sockeye*** Based on the sibling model, the total Skeena River sockeye salmon return is expected to be average with a pre-season return forecast ranging from 1.27 million (90% probability) to 5.78 million (10% probability) and a point estimate of 2.71 million (50% probability). Fishing opportunities will be determined based on in-season estimates of abundance.

***Pink*** An average pink salmon return is expected in 2025. Fisheries will be determined based on in-season estimates of abundance.

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

**Area 5 Expectations**

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

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

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

# TABLES

Table 1.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2024 Alaska District 101 purse seine fishery.

| | | | Effort | | | Catch | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week | Openings | Closures | Boats | Hours | Boat Hours | Chinook | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Total |
| 27 | July 4, 2024 | July 4, 2024 | 26 | 15 | 390 | - | 1,428 | 207 | 8,006 | 27,499 | 37,140 |
| 28 | July 7, 2024 | July 7, 2024 | 49 | 15 | 735 | 16 | 2,148 | 578 | 43,441 | 75,617 | 121,800 |
| 28B | July 11, 2024 | July 11, 2024 | 50 | 15 | 750 | 11 | 2,606 | 770 | 114,029 | 79,005 | 196,421 |
| 29 | July 14, 2024 | July 14, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 15 | - | 34 | 12 | 1,924 | 655 | 2,625 |
| 29 | July 14, 2024 | July 14, 2024 | 45 | 15 | 675 | 5 | 2,199 | 639 | 139,303 | 65,133 | 207,279 |
| 29B | July 18, 2024 | July 18, 2024 | 56 | 15 | 840 | 8 | 4,831 | 872 | 304,499 | 84,133 | 394,343 |
| 30 | July 21, 2024 | July 21, 2024 | 69 | 15 | 1,035 | 7 | 8,470 | 1,428 | 513,988 | 61,246 | 585,139 |
| 30B | July 25, 2024 | July 25, 2024 | 75 | 15 | 1,125 | 1 | 10,730 | 1,742 | 587,104 | 52,961 | 652,538 |
| 31 | July 28, 2024 | July 28, 2024 | 73 | 15 | 1,095 | - | 11,966 | 1,932 | 502,017 | 54,182 | 570,097 |
| 31B | August 1, 2024 | August 1, 2024 | 58 | 15 | 870 | - | 7,228 | 2,260 | 552,369 | 30,218 | 592,075 |
| 32 | August 4, 2024 | August 5, 2024 | 64 | 39 | 2,496 | - | 6,571 | 2,892 | 833,825 | 33,843 | 877,131 |
| 32B | August 8, 2024 | August 9, 2024 | 50 | 39 | 1,950 | 2 | 7,269 | 3,454 | 750,627 | 29,952 | 791,304 |
| 33 | August 12, 2024 | August 13, 2024 | 50 | 39 | 1,950 | - | 3,240 | 2,752 | 540,953 | 18,061 | 565,006 |
| 33B | August 16, 2024 | August 17, 2024 | 37 | 39 | 1,443 | - | 1,861 | 3,017 | 362,537 | 12,791 | 380,206 |
| 34 | August 20, 2024 | August 21, 2024 | 24 | 39 | 936 | - | 1,565 | 5,268 | 308,587 | 11,370 | 326,790 |
| 34B | August 24, 2024 | August 25, 2024 | 34 | 39 | 1,326 | - | 1,408 | 6,305 | 275,619 | 14,534 | 297,866 |
| 35 | August 28, 2024 | August 29, 2024 | 24 | 39 | 936 | - | 1,253 | 8,991 | 140,896 | 7,011 | 158,151 |
| 27 | July 4, 2024 | July 4, 2024 | 26 | 15 | 390 | - | 1,428 | 207 | 8,006 | 27,499 | 37,140 |
| Season Total | | | 121 | 423 | 18,567 | 50 | 74,807 | 43,119 | 5,979,724 | 658,211 | 6,755,911 |

Table 2.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2024 Alaska District 102 purse seine fishery.

| | | | Effort | | | Catch | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week | Openings | Closures | Boats | Hours | Boat Hours | Chinook | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Total |
| 27 | July 4, 2024 | July 4, 2024 | 39 | 15 | 585 | 2 | 854 | 203 | 569 | 61,911 | 63,539 |
| 28 | July 7, 2024 | July 7, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 15 | - | 11 | 4 | 33 | 386 | 434 |
| 28 | July 7, 2024 | July 7, 2024 | 24 | 15 | 360 | - | 1,272 | 274 | 1,237 | 33,063 | 35,846 |
| 28B | July 11, 2024 | July 11, 2024 | 33 | 15 | 495 | 6 | 2,691 | 747 | 4,741 | 64,122 | 72,307 |
| 29 | July 14, 2024 | July 14, 2024 | 26 | 15 | 390 | - | 1,396 | 760 | 10,801 | 44,233 | 57,190 |
| 29B | July 18, 2024 | July 18, 2024 | 24 | 15 | 360 | - | 4,177 | 1,050 | 55,123 | 64,958 | 125,308 |
| 30 | July 21, 2024 | July 21, 2024 | 16 | 15 | 240 | 1 | 2,296 | 686 | 16,793 | 35,999 | 55,775 |
| 30B | July 25, 2024 | July 25, 2024 | 10 | 15 | 150 | - | 1,569 | 1,139 | 33,633 | 14,148 | 50,489 |
| 31 | July 28, 2024 | July 28, 2024 | 10 | 15 | 150 | - | 4,077 | 1,182 | 102,526 | 18,632 | 126,417 |
| 31B | August 1, 2024 | August 1, 2024 | 13 | 15 | 195 | - | 3,017 | 1,376 | 157,353 | 15,121 | 176,867 |
| 32 | August 4, 2024 | August 5, 2024 | 23 | 39 | 897 | 1 | 5,860 | 2,371 | 354,810 | 15,206 | 378,248 |
| 32B | August 8, 2024 | August 9, 2024 | 19 | 39 | 741 | 7 | 3,386 | 1,981 | 312,566 | 11,469 | 329,409 |
| 33 | August 12, 2024 | August 13, 2024 | 8 | 39 | 312 | - | 827 | 824 | 100,430 | 2,664 | 104,745 |
| 33B | August 16, 2024 | August 17, 2024 | 3 | 39 | 117 | - | 437 | 479 | 32,631 | 1,349 | 34,896 |
| 34 | August 20, 2024 | August 21, 2024 | 4 | 39 | 156 | - | 214 | 290 | 13,410 | 1,831 | 15,745 |
| 34B | August 24, 2024 | August 25, 2024 | 4 | 39 | 156 | - | 252 | 511 | 16,539 | 956 | 18,258 |
| 35 | August 28, 2024 | August 29, 2024 | 3 | 39 | 117 | - | 128 | 300 | 8,578 | 2,105 | 11,111 |
| 37 | September 9, 2024 | September 9, 2024 | 7 | 12 | 84 | - | 101 | 584 | 6,445 | 5,768 | 12,898 |
| 38 | September 15, 2024 | September 15, 2024 | 0 | 12 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Season Total | | | 87 | 447 | 5,520 | 17 | 32,565 | 14,761 | 1,228,218 | 393,921 | 1,669,482 |

Table 3.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2024 Alaska District 103 purse seine fishery.

| | | | Effort | | | Catch | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week | Openings | Closures | Boats | Hours | Boat Hours | Chinook | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Total |
| 30 | July 21, 2024 | July 21, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 15 | - | 75 | 27 | 1,990 | 1,470 | 3,562 |
| 30B | July 25, 2024 | July 25, 2024 | 7 | 15 | 105 | 4 | 123 | 100 | 3,328 | 8,825 | 12,380 |
| 31 | July 28, 2024 | July 28, 2024 | 6 | 15 | 90 | 6 | 829 | 295 | 33,644 | 10,500 | 45,274 |
| 31B | August 1, 2024 | August 1, 2024 | 7 | 15 | 105 | 84 | 1,471 | 883 | 109,057 | 2,842 | 114,337 |
| 32 | August 4, 2024 | August 5, 2024 | 34 | 39 | 1,326 | 78 | 4,457 | 4,033 | 624,743 | 12,365 | 645,676 |
| 32B | August 8, 2024 | August 9, 2024 | 34 | 39 | 1,326 | 5 | 3,067 | 4,256 | 654,701 | 11,730 | 673,759 |
| 33 | August 12, 2024 | August 13, 2024 | 28 | 39 | 1,092 | 147 | 2,009 | 4,190 | 542,886 | 11,987 | 561,219 |
| 33B | August 16, 2024 | August 17, 2024 | 37 | 39 | 1,443 | - | 1,550 | 8,774 | 634,958 | 12,927 | 658,209 |
| 34 | August 20, 2024 | August 21, 2024 | 38 | 39 | 1,482 | - | 1,161 | 5,163 | 340,471 | 9,521 | 356,316 |
| 34B | August 24, 2024 | August 25, 2024 | 18 | 39 | 702 | - | 324 | 2,097 | 107,414 | 3,488 | 113,323 |
| 34B | August 24, 2024 | August 25, 2024 | 4 | 39 | 156 | - | 82 | 461 | 23,699 | 1,573 | 25,815 |
| 35 | August 28, 2024 | August 29, 2024 | 15 | 39 | 585 | - | 208 | 4,660 | 55,434 | 3,419 | 63,721 |
| Season Total | | | 76 | 372 | 8,427 | 324 | 15,356 | 34,939 | 3,132,325 | 90,647 | 3,273,591 |

Table 4.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2024 Alaska District 104 purse seine fishery.

| | | | Effort | | | Catch | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week | Openings | Closures | Boats | Hours | Boat Hours | Chinook | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Total |
| 29 | July 14, 2024 | July 14, 2024 | 13 | 12 | 156 | - | 2,124 | 2,003 | 17,560 | 8,734 | 30,421 |
| 29B | July 18, 2024 | July 18, 2024 | 16 | 15 | 240 | 4 | 8,145 | 10,919 | 81,782 | 16,101 | 116,951 |
| 30 | July 21, 2024 | July 21, 2024 | 25 | 15 | 375 | 9 | 26,505 | 9,634 | 286,861 | 35,675 | 358,684 |
| 30B | July 25, 2024 | July 25, 2024 | 50 | 10 | 500 | 1,082 | 9,962 | 4,778 | 207,069 | 23,077 | 245,968 |
| 31 | July 28, 2024 | July 28, 2024 | 44 | 15 | 660 | 75 | 24,874 | 8,354 | 819,436 | 42,724 | 895,463 |
| 31B | August 1, 2024 | August 1, 2024 | 73 | 15 | 1,095 | 2,510 | 29,568 | 8,754 | 1,126,215 | 53,260 | 1,220,307 |
| 32 | August 4, 2024 | August 5, 2024 | 49 | 39 | 1,911 | 2,210 | 17,167 | 7,948 | 765,685 | 35,414 | 828,424 |
| 32B | August 8, 2024 | August 9, 2024 | 42 | 39 | 1,638 | 13 | 13,837 | 9,655 | 657,489 | 63,473 | 744,467 |
| 33 | August 12, 2024 | August 13, 2024 | 23 | 39 | 897 | 1,721 | 7,279 | 6,412 | 430,436 | 14,635 | 460,483 |
| 33B | August 16, 2024 | August 17, 2024 | 8 | 39 | 312 | - | 1,846 | 2,093 | 100,332 | 3,140 | 107,411 |
| 34 | August 20, 2024 | August 21, 2024 | 12 | 39 | 468 | - | 505 | 1,564 | 47,850 | 2,823 | 52,742 |
| 34B | August 24, 2024 | August 25, 2024 | 4 | 39 | 156 | - | 287 | 697 | 11,961 | 914 | 13,859 |
| 35 | August 28, 2024 | August 29, 2024 | 1 | 39 | 39 | - | 30 | 49 | 1,432 | 249 | 1,760 |
| Season Total | | | 85 | 355 | 8,447 | 7,624 | 142,129 | 72,860 | 4,554,108 | 300,219 | 5,076,940 |

Table 5.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2024 Alaska District 101 drift gillnet fishery.

| | | | Effort | | | Catch | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week | Openings | Closures | Boats | Hours | Boat Hours | Chinook | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Total |
| 25 | June 16, 2024 | June 20, 2024 | 15 | 96 | 1,440 | 357 | 2,460 | 33 | 130 | 22,009 | 24,989 |
| 26 | June 23, 2024 | June 27, 2024 | 32 | 96 | 3,071 | 316 | 1,849 | 98 | 222 | 44,095 | 46,580 |
| 27 | June 30, 2024 | July 4, 2024 | 37 | 96 | 3,551 | 216 | 4,086 | 78 | 192 | 70,016 | 74,588 |
| 28 | July 7, 2024 | July 11, 2024 | 38 | 96 | 3,647 | 139 | 3,164 | 144 | 1,883 | 49,099 | 54,429 |
| 29 | July 14, 2024 | July 18, 2024 | 36 | 96 | 3,455 | 86 | 2,350 | 243 | 5,082 | 48,866 | 56,627 |
| 30 | July 21, 2024 | July 25, 2024 | 31 | 96 | 2,975 | 21 | 3,252 | 248 | 8,942 | 41,513 | 53,976 |
| 31 | July 28, 2024 | August 1, 2024 | 27 | 96 | 2,592 | 7 | 2,730 | 317 | 10,006 | 34,964 | 48,024 |
| 32 | August 4, 2024 | August 9, 2024 | 32 | 120 | 3,839 | 4 | 2,237 | 355 | 18,105 | 27,350 | 48,051 |
| 33 | August 11, 2024 | August 16, 2024 | 24 | 120 | 2,880 | 4 | 1,349 | 948 | 18,621 | 23,319 | 44,241 |
| 34 | August 18, 2024 | August 23, 2024 | 24 | 120 | 2,880 | 4 | 558 | 2,574 | 14,755 | 13,458 | 31,349 |
| 35 | August 25, 2024 | August 30, 2024 | 30 | 120 | 3,599 | 3 | 429 | 9,358 | 8,099 | 17,647 | 35,536 |
| 36 | September 1, 2024 | September 5, 2024 | 32 | 96 | 3,071 | 4 | 110 | 11,060 | 2,000 | 5,543 | 18,717 |
| 37 | September 8, 2024 | September 13, 2024 | 24 | 120 | 2,880 | 5 | 12 | 13,216 | 128 | 3,073 | 16,434 |
| 38 | September 15, 2024 | September 20, 2024 | 20 | 120 | 2,400 | - | 1 | 5,641 | 11 | 459 | 6,112 |
| 39 | September 22, 2024 | September 27, 2024 | 8 | 120 | 1,152 | - | - | 765 | - | 123 | 888 |
| 40 | June 16, 2024 | June 20, 2024 | 15 | 96 | 1,440 | 357 | 2,460 | 33 | 130 | 22,009 | 24,989 |
| Season Total | | | 50 | 1,608 | 43,433 | 1,166 | 24,587 | 45,078 | 88,176 | 401,534 | 560,541 |

Table 6.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2024 Alaska District 106 drift gillnet fishery.

| | | | Effort | | | Catch | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week | Openings | Closures | Boats | Hours | Boat Hours | Chinook | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Total |
| 25 | June 16, 2024 | June 19, 2024 | 18 | 72 | 1,296 | 105 | 3,144 | 58 | 8 | 7,723 | 11,038 |
| 26 | June 23, 2024 | June 26, 2024 | 25 | 72 | 1,800 | 47 | 2,720 | 134 | 29 | 12,578 | 15,508 |
| 27 | June 30, 2024 | July 5, 2024 | 35 | 120 | 4,199 | 192 | 8,443 | 451 | 112 | 31,043 | 40,241 |
| 28 | July 7, 2024 | July 12, 2024 | 42 | 120 | 5,039 | 254 | 9,199 | 433 | 212 | 21,665 | 31,763 |
| 29 | July 14, 2024 | July 16, 2024 | 25 | 48 | 1,200 | 49 | 4,299 | 530 | 208 | 13,076 | 18,162 |
| 30 | July 21, 2024 | July 23, 2024 | 32 | 48 | 1,535 | 43 | 4,934 | 1,414 | 1,662 | 11,814 | 19,867 |
| 31 | July 28, 2024 | July 30, 2024 | 30 | 48 | 1,440 | 48 | 3,630 | 1,532 | 2,304 | 8,954 | 16,468 |
| 32 | August 4, 2024 | August 7, 2024 | 28 | 72 | 2,016 | 52 | 2,243 | 1,864 | 3,127 | 4,195 | 11,481 |
| 33 | August 11, 2024 | August 14, 2024 | 30 | 72 | 2,160 | 26 | 1,334 | 5,236 | 4,969 | 3,266 | 14,831 |
| 34 | August 18, 2024 | August 20, 2024 | 34 | 48 | 1,631 | 1 | 513 | 5,954 | 1,457 | 1,476 | 9,401 |
| 35 | August 25, 2024 | August 29, 2024 | 37 | 96 | 3,551 | 4 | 171 | 10,695 | 621 | 3,537 | 15,028 |
| 36 | September 1, 2024 | September 4, 2024 | 52 | 72 | 3,743 | 89 | 42 | 13,236 | 384 | 3,180 | - |
| 37 | September 8, 2024 | September 11, 2024 | 48 | 72 | 3,455 | 151 | 13 | 12,560 | 119 | 1,878 | - |
| 38 | September 15, 2024 | September 18, 2024 | 28 | 72 | 2,016 | 64 | 1 | 3,335 | 5 | 510 | 3,915 |
| 39 | September 22, 2024 | September 25, 2024 | 6 | 72 | 432 | 1 | 1 | 348 | - | 188 | 538 |
| 40 | June 16, 2024 | June 19, 2024 | 18 | 72 | 1,296 | 105 | 3,144 | 58 | 8 | 7,723 | 11,038 |
| 41 | June 23, 2024 | June 26, 2024 | 25 | 72 | 1,800 | 47 | 2,720 | 134 | 29 | 12,578 | 15,508 |
| Season Total | | | 91 | 1,104 | 35,512 | 1,126 | 40,687 | 57,780 | 15,217 | 125,083 | 208,241 |

Table 7.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2024 Annette Island Reserve purse seine fishery including cost recovery efforts.

| | | | Effort | | Catch | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week | Openings | Closures | Boats[1] | Hours | Chinook | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Total |
| 25 | June 21, 2024 | June 21, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 67 | 86 | 55 | 658 | 5,343 | 6,209 |
| 26 | June 24, 2024 | June 24, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 146 | 170 | 86 | 1,949 | 18,979 | 21,330 |
| 26B | June 28, 2024 | June 28, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 170 | 341 | 65 | 797 | 8,092 | 9,465 |
| 26C | June 29, 2024 | June 29, 2024 | 1 | 16 | 73 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 20,607 | 20,690 |
| 27 | June 30, 2024 | June 30, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 112 | 220 | 42 | 1,858 | 14,483 | 16,715 |
| 27B | July 3, 2024 | July 3, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 121 | 451 | 159 | 3,990 | 23,888 | 28,609 |
| 27C | July 5, 2024 | July 5, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 85 | 757 | 176 | 4,491 | 14,830 | 20,339 |
| 28 | July 8, 2024 | July 8, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 74 | 691 | 130 | 10,232 | 17,076 | 28,203 |
| 28B | July 10, 2024 | July 10, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 40 | 606 | 28 | 3,278 | 23,957 | 27,909 |
| 28C | July 12, 2024 | July 12, 2024 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 35 | 15,404 | 15,470 |
| 29 | July 14, 2024 | July 14, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 48 | 743 | 197 | 14,637 | 21,558 | 37,183 |
| 29B | July 17, 2024 | July 17, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 38 | 1,086 | 97 | 15,852 | 16,021 | 33,094 |
| 30 | July 22, 2024 | July 22, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 777 | 166 | 31,790 | 8,895 | 41,644 |
| 30B | July 24, 2024 | July 24, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 14 | 1,559 | 191 | 48,229 | 10,068 | 60,061 |
| 30C | July 26, 2024 | July 26, 2024 | 1 | 16 | 6 | 89 | 14 | 523 | 64,903 | 65,535 |
| 31 | July 28, 2024 | July 28, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 15 | 2,140 | 324 | 75,691 | 9,211 | 87,381 |
| 31B | July 31, 2024 | July 31, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 12 | 2,393 | 679 | 104,014 | 9,567 | 116,665 |
| 31C | August 2, 2024 | August 2, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 17 | 600 | 288 | 134,854 | 7,426 | 143,185 |
| 32 | August 5, 2024 | August 5, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 669 | 241 | 110,442 | 4,845 | 116,202 |
| 32B | August 7, 2024 | August 8, 2024 | 1 | 39 | 13 | 1,035 | 328 | 122,010 | 4,625 | 128,011 |
| 32C | August 10, 2024 | August 10, 2024 | 1 | 16 | - | 114 | 50 | 9,470 | 14,086 | 23,720 |
| 33 | August 11, 2024 | August 12, 2024 | 1 | 39 | 7 | 525 | 617 | 164,032 | 3,888 | 169,069 |
| 33B | August 14, 2024 | August 14, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 45 | 111 | 34,507 | 652 | 35,318 |
| 33C | August 16, 2024 | August 16, 2024 | 1 | 15 | - | 93 | 213 | 37,937 | 1,305 | 39,548 |
| 34 | August 18, 2024 | August 18, 2024 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 103 | 224 | 49,336 | 1,251 | 50,916 |
| 34B | August 20, 2024 | August 20, 2024 | 1 | 15 | - | 91 | 516 | 25,828 | 579 | 27,014 |
| 34C | August 22, 2024 | August 22, 2024 | 1 | 15 | - | 199 | 622 | 18,607 | 1,285 | 20,713 |
| 35 | August 26, 2024 | August 26, 2024 | 1 | 15 | - | 167 | 4,227 | 25,318 | 997 | 30,709 |
| 35B | August 28, 2024 | August 28, 2024 | 1 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 36 | September 7, 2024 | September 7, 2024 | 1 | 15 | - | - | 1,284 | 2,070 | 114 | 3,468 |
| 37 | September 13, 2024 | September 13, 2024 | 1 | 15 | - | 2 | 782 | 107 | 86 | 977 |
| 38 | September 19, 2024 | September 19, 2024 | 1 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Season Total | | | | 532 | 1,094 | 15,773 | 11,914 | 1,052,550 | 344,021 | 1,425,352 |

[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 ADF&G managers as complete.

Table 8.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort by opening in the 2024 Annette Island Reserve gillnet fishery including cost recovery efforts.

| | | | Effort | | Catch | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week | Openings | Closures | Boats[1] | Hours | Chinook | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Total |
| 24 | June 9, 2024 | June 11, 2024 | 1 | 48 | 10 | | - | - | 75 | 85 |
| 25 | June 16, 2024 | June 20, 2024 | 1 | 96 | 67 | 51 | - | - | 7,121 | 7,239 |
| 25B | June 21, 2024 | June 21, 2024 | 1 | 16 | 214 | 18 | - | - | 743 | 975 |
| 26 | June 23, 2024 | June 27, 2024 | 1 | 96 | 199 | 130 | 7 | 38 | 17,746 | 18,120 |
| 27 | June 30, 2024 | July 5, 2024 | 1 | 120 | 229 | 238 | 4 | 333 | 31,536 | 32,340 |
| 27B | July 6, 2024 | July 6, 2024 | 1 | 16 | 74 | 9 | - | - | 7,013 | 7,096 |
| 28 | July 7, 2024 | July 11, 2024 | 1 | 96 | 31 | 360 | 3 | 452 | 14,160 | 15,006 |
| 29 | July 14, 2024 | July 18, 2024 | 1 | 96 | 33 | 337 | 4 | 417 | 20,706 | 21,497 |
| 29B | July 19, 2024 | July 20, 2024 | 1 | 40 | 13 | 4 | - | - | 23,248 | 23,265 |
| 30 | July 21, 2024 | July 25, 2024 | 1 | 96 | 8 | 258 | 10 | 1,033 | 14,999 | 16,308 |
| 31 | July 28, 2024 | August 2, 2024 | 1 | 120 | 8 | 450 | 280 | 3,212 | 29,889 | 33,839 |
| 32 | August 4, 2024 | August 9, 2024 | 1 | 120 | 1 | 26 | 11 | 1,239 | 1,925 | 3,202 |
| 32B | August 10, 2024 | August 10, 2024 | 1 | 16 | - | - | 7 | - | 212 | 219 |
| 33 | August 11, 2024 | August 16, 2024 | 1 | 120 | - | 1 | 27 | 897 | 458 | 1,383 |
| 33B | August 17, 2024 | August 17, 2024 | 1 | 16 | - | - | 3 | - | 3,343 | 3,346 |
| 34 | August 18, 2024 | August 23, 2024 | 1 | 120 | - | 12 | 240 | 2,201 | 4,063 | 6,516 |
| 35 | August 25, 2024 | August 29, 2024 | 1 | 96 | - | 12 | 1,146 | 2,185 | 578 | 3,921 |
| 35B | August 31, 2024 | August 31, 2024 | 1 | 16 | - | - | 617 | - | - | 617 |
| 36 | September 1, 2024 | September 5, 2024 | 1 | 96 | - | 3 | 4,640 | 442 | 2,165 | 7,250 |
| 37 | September 8, 2024 | September 12, 2024 | 1 | 96 | - | - | 4,380 | 147 | 568 | 5,095 |
| 38 | September 15, 2024 | September 19, 2024 | 1 | 96 | - | - | 2,282 | 2 | 299 | 2,583 |
| 39 | September 22, 2024 | September 26, 2024 | 1 | 96 | - | - | 1,193 | - | 78 | 1,271 |
| 39B | September 27, 2024 | September 28, 2024 | 1 | 40 | - | - | 1,172 | - | - | 1,172 |
| 40 | September 29, 2024 | October 2, 2024 | 1 | 72 | - | - | 421 | - | - | 421 |
| 40B | October 4, 2024 | October 4, 2024 | 1 | 16 | - | - | 1,642 | - | - | 1,642 |
| Season Total | | | | 1,856 | 887 | 1,909 | 18,089 | 12,598 | 180,925 | 214,408 |

[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 ADF&G managers as complete.

Table 9.–Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices by stock group and district for 2024 (in millions).

| Stock group | District | Pink salmon index 2024 | Management target lower | Management target upper | Met minimum escapement | Recent 10-year average* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E Behm | 101 | 3.65 | 0.67 | 1.77 | + | 1.79 |
| Portland | 101 | 0.75 | 0.1 | 0.28 | + | 0.44 |
| W Behm | 101 | 0.62 | 0.25 | 0.66 | | 0.53 |
| Kasaan | 102 | 0.62 | 0.24 | 0.64 | | 0.82 |
| Moira | 102 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.13 | | 0.12 |
| E Dall | 103 | 0.26 | 0.13 | 0.36 | | 0.25 |
| Hetta | 103 | 0.73 | 0.30 | 0.79 | | 0.77 |
| Klawock | 103 | 1.14 | 0.42 | 1.11 | + | 0.84 |
| Sea Otter Sound | 103 | 0.21 | 0.10 | 0.28 | | 0.16 |
| Affleck Canal | 105 | 0.21 | 0.14 | 0.38 | | 0.23 |
| Shipley Bay | 105 | 0.16 | 0.11 | 0.28 | | 0.19 |
| Burnett | 106 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.14 | | 0.10 |
| Ratz Harbor | 106 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.12 | | 0.09 |
| Totem Bay | 106 | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.13 | | 0.08 |
| Whale Pass | 106 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.18 | | 0.13 |
| Anan | 107 | 0.32 | 0.21 | 0.57 | | 0.39 |
| Union Bay | 107 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.12 | | 0.10 |
| Stikine | 108 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.06 | | 0.05 |
| District Total | 101 | 5.02 | 1.02 | 2.71 | + | 2.77 |
| District Total | 102 | 0.72 | 0.29 | 0.77 | | 0.93 |
| District Total | 103 | 2.35 | 0.95 | 2.54 | | 2.01 |
| District Total | 105 | 0.37 | 0.25 | 0.66 | | 0.42 |
| District Total | 106 | 0.35 | 0.21 | 0.57 | | 0.41 |
| District Total | 107 | 0.39 | 0.26 | 0.69 | | 0.48 |
| District Total | 108 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.06 | | 0.05 |
| Southern Southeast Alaska Total | | 9.23 | 3.00 | 8.00 | | 7.07 |

*Recent 10-year average includes 2014-2023

Table 10.–Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for the Alaska District 104 week 27-30 purse seine fishery, 1999-2024.

| Year | Nass/Skeena Total Return | Nass/Skeena Escapement | Allowable Nass/Skeena AAH | Allowable D4 Harvest (2.45%) | Total Pre-Week 31 Sockeye Harvest | Actual Nass/Skeena Harvest | Overage/ Underage Per Year | Cumulative overage / (underage) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1999 | 1,771,048 | 936,705 | 834,343 | 20,441 | 7,664 | 3,232 | -17,209 | -17,209 |
| 2000 | 5,318,227 | 1,100,000 | 4,218,227 | 103,347 | 48,969 | 29,221 | -74,126 | -91,335 |
| 2001 | 4,965,286 | 1,100,000 | 3,865,286 | 94,700 | 203,090 | 167,854 | 73,154 | -18,180 |
| 2002 | 2,776,504 | 1,051,335 | 1,725,169 | 42,267 | 26,554 | 18,627 | -23,640 | -41,820 |
| 2003 | 3,306,526 | 1,100,000 | 2,206,526 | 54,060 | 84,742 | 44,258 | -9,802 | -51,622 |
| 2004 | 2,620,994 | 1,100,000 | 1,520,994 | 37,264 | 30,758 | 19,233 | -18,031 | -69,653 |
| 2005 | 1,770,472 | 1,000,142 | 770,330 | 18,873 | 35,690 | 19,442 | 569 | -69,084 |
| 2006 | 3,650,525 | 1,100,000 | 2,550,525 | 62,488 | 89,615 | 68,940 | 6,452 | -62,632 |
| 2007 | 2,752,076 | 1,100,000 | 1,652,076 | 40,476 | 112,135 | 75,615 | 35,139 | -27,493 |
| 2008 | 2,531,703 | 1,100,000 | 1,431,703 | 35,077 | 6,262 | 4,880 | -30,197 | -57,690 |
| 2009 | 1,602,960 | 1,053,859 | 549,101 | 13,453 | 15,971 | 10,128 | -3,325 | -61,015 |
| 2010 | 1,395,619 | 956,957 | 438,662 | 10,747 | 4,612 | 1,091 | -9,656 | -70,671 |
| 2011 | 2,487,985 | 1,100,000 | 1,387,985 | 34,006 | 25,280 | 16,599 | -17,407 | -88,078 |
| 2012 | 2,737,168 | 1,100,000 | 1,637,168 | 40,111 | 18,300 | 9,598 | -30,513 | -118,590 |
| 2013 | 981,476 | 642,461 | 339,015 | 8,306 | 13,102 | 4,228 | -4,078 | -122,668 |
| 2014 | 3,824,537 | 1,100,000 | 2,724,537 | 66,751 | 114,375 | 74,005 | 7,254 | -115,414 |
| 2015 | 3,015,042 | 1,100,000 | 1,915,042 | 46,919 | 43,873 | 21,433 | -25,486 | -140,900 |
| 2016 | 2,140,259 | 1,100,000 | 1,040,259 | 25,486 | 110,346 | 65,039 | 39,553 | -101,347 |
| 2017 | 1,422,820 | 1,100,000 | 322,820 | 7,909 | 12,036 | 6,916 | -993 | -102,340 |
| 2018 | 2,086,466 | 1,100,000 | 986,466 | 24,168 | 19,743 | 9,999 | -14,169 | -116,510 |
| 2019 | 1,200,155 | 862,549 | 337,606 | 8,271 | 9,399 | 4,450 | -3,821 | -120,331 |
| 2020 | 1,983,411 | 1,100,000 | 883,411 | 21,644 | 6,923 | 5,300 | -16,344 | -136,675 |
| 2021 | 2,229,497 | 1,100,000 | 1,129,497 | 27,673 | 49,304 | 32,312 | 4,639 | -132,035 |
| 2022 | 4,950,340 | 1,100,000 | 3,850,340 | 94,333 | 49,025 | 34,658 | -59,675 | -191,711 |
| 2023 | 2,791,105 | 1,100,000 | 1,691,105 | 41,432 | 86,551 | 55,223 | 13,781 | -177,920 |
| 2024 | 3,593,832 | 1,100,000 | 2,493,832 | 61,099 | 46,736 | 29,092 | -32,007 | -209,927 |

Table 11.–Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for the Alaska District 101 gillnet fishery, 1999-2024.

| Year | Nass River Total Return | Nass River Escapement | Allowable Nass River AAH | Allowable D1 GN Harvest (13.8%) | Total District 101 Gillnet Sockeye Harvest | Actual Nass River Alaska Harvest | Overage Underage Per Year | Cumulative overage / -underage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1999 | 842,806 | 200,000 | 642,806 | 88,707 | 160,028 | 129,794 | 41,087 | 41,087 |
| 2000 | 625,982 | 200,000 | 425,983 | 58,786 | 94,651 | 46,305 | -12,481 | 28,606 |
| 2001 | 580,611 | 167,253 | 413,358 | 57,043 | 80,041 | 55,096 | -1,947 | 26,659 |
| 2002 | 1,403,975 | 200,000 | 1,203,975 | 166,149 | 120,353 | 90,553 | -75,596 | -48,937 |
| 2003 | 1,177,472 | 200,000 | 977,472 | 134,891 | 105,263 | 72,942 | -61,949 | -110,886 |
| 2004 | 986,095 | 200,000 | 786,095 | 108,481 | 142,357 | 110,340 | 1,859 | -109,027 |
| 2005 | 666,877 | 200,000 | 466,877 | 64,429 | 79,725 | 55,319 | -9,110 | -118,137 |
| 2006 | 775,112 | 200,000 | 575,112 | 79,365 | 62,770 | 47,948 | -31,417 | -149,555 |
| 2007 | 602,210 | 164,747 | 437,463 | 60,370 | 66,822 | 46,369 | -14,001 | -163,555 |
| 2008 | 380,397 | 200,000 | 180,397 | 24,895 | 34,113 | 24,359 | -536 | -164,091 |
| 2009 | 575,336 | 200,000 | 375,336 | 51,796 | 69,859 | 55,270 | 3,474 | -160,618 |
| 2010 | 438,941 | 200,000 | 238,941 | 32,974 | 62,651 | 26,613 | -6,361 | -166,979 |
| 2011 | 556,710 | 200,000 | 356,710 | 49,226 | 88,618 | 55,122 | 5,896 | -161,083 |
| 2012 | 476,818 | 200,000 | 276,818 | 38,201 | 62,342 | 38,983 | 782 | -160,300 |
| 2013 | 501,428 | 200,000 | 301,428 | 41,597 | 54,578 | 35,471 | -6,126 | -166,426 |
| 2014 | 549,685 | 200,000 | 349,685 | 48,257 | 55,828 | 29,022 | -19,235 | -185,661 |
| 2015 | 868,744 | 200,000 | 668,744 | 92,287 | 28,155 | 14,867 | -77,420 | -263,081 |
| 2016 | 442,420 | 200,000 | 242,420 | 33,454 | 39,912 | 14,389 | -19,065 | -282,146 |
| 2017 | 368,653 | 200,000 | 168,653 | 23,274 | 25,073 | 12,445 | -10,830 | -292,976 |
| 2018 | 315,972 | 200,000 | 115,972 | 16,004 | 19,920 | 11,303 | -4,702 | -297,678 |
| 2019 | 377,745 | 200,000 | 177,745 | 24,529 | 15,986 | 11,269 | -13,260 | -310,937 |
| 2020 | 295,163 | 200,000 | 95,163 | 13,132 | 9,342 | 7,528 | -5,604 | -316,542 |
| 2021 | 502,536 | 200,000 | 302,536 | 41,750 | 21,577 | 14,668 | -27,082 | -343,624 |
| 2022 | 622,420 | 200,000 | 422,420 | 58,294 | 26,553 | 18,392 | -39,902 | -383,526 |
| 2023 | 696,334 | 200,000 | 496,334 | 68,494 | 23,299 | 18,813 | -49,681 | -433,207 |
| 2024 | 790,581 | 200,000 | 590,581 | 81,500 | 24,587 | 12,868 | -68,632 | -501,839 |

Table 12.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2024 Canadian Area 1 gillnet fishery.

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

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates
*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 13.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2024 Canadian Area 1 seine fishery.

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

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates
*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 14.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2024 Canadian Area 1/101 and 103 troll fishery (preliminary).

| Julian Week | Stat Week | Ending Date | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Chinook*** | Total | Boat Days* | Hours Open | Days Fishing** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | 71 | 6-Jul | 38 | 5847 | 12181 | Closed | Closed | 18,066 | 56 | 144 | 6 |
| 28 | 72 | 13-Jul | 38 | 7645 | 11289 | Closed | Closed | 18,972 | 77 | 168 | 7 |
| 29 | 73 | 20-Jul | 54 | 7263 | 17229 | Closed | Closed | 24,546 | 89 | 168 | 7 |
| 30 | 74 | 27-Jul | 93 | 9446 | 20122 | Closed | Closed | 29,661 | 121 | 168 | 7 |
| 31 | 75 | 3-Aug | 92 | 7969 | 19263 | Closed | Closed | 27,324 | 119 | 168 | 7 |
| 32 | 81 | 10-Aug | 44 | 5685 | 2913 | Closed | Closed | 8,642 | 127 | 168 | 7 |
| 33 | 82 | 17-Aug | Closed | 8771 | 2748 | Closed | 10,641 | 22,160 | 138 | 168 | 7 |
| 34 | 83 | 24-Aug | Closed | 14629 | 644 | Closed | 20,086 | 35,359 | 353 | 168 | 7 |
| 35 | 84 | 31-Aug | Closed | 7088 | 252 | Closed | 7,768 | 15,108 | 248 | 168 | 7 |
| 36 | 91 | 7-Sep | Closed | 5746 | 29 | Closed | 4,715 | 10,490 | 224 | 168 | 7 |
| 37 | 92 | 14-Sep | Closed | 3598 | 4 | Closed | 1,549 | 5,151 | 125 | 168 | 7 |
| 38 | 93 | 21-Sep | Closed | 1069 | 0 | Closed | 186 | 1,255 | 37 | 168 | 7 |
| 39 | 94 | 28-Sep | Closed | 293 | 0 | Closed | 76 | 369 | 18 | 168 | 7 |
| 40 | 101 | 30-Sep | Closed | 1 | 0 | Closed | 2 | 3 | 2 | 48 | 2 |
| **Total** | | | **359** | **85,050** | **86,674** | **0** | **45,022** | **217,105** | **1,733** | **2208** | **92** |

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

Table 15.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2024 Canadian Area 3 Entrance (sub-areas 1 to 4) gillnet fishery.

| Julian Week | Stat Week | Ending Date | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Chinook | Total | Boat Days* | Hours Open | Days Fishing** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 72 | Jul. 13 | 2,087 | CLOSED | 398 | 8,297 | CLOSED | 10,782 | 38 | 32 | 2 |
| 29 | 73 | Jul. 20 | 261 | CLOSED | 2,422 | 0 | CLOSED | 2,683 | 8 | 32 | 2 |
| 30 | 74 | Jul. 27 | 566 | CLOSED | 1,137 | 2,861 | CLOSED | 4,564 | 11 | 32 | 2 |
| | **Total** | | **2,914** | **0** | **3,957** | **11,158** | **0** | **18,029** | **57** | **96** | **6** |

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates
*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 16.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2024 Canadian Area 3 Inside (sub-areas 7 to 17) gillnet fishery.

| Julian Week | Stat Week | Ending Date | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Chinook | Total | Boat Days* | Hours Open | Days Fishing** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 72 | Jul. 13 | 3,128 | CLOSED | 605 | 3,842 | CLOSED | 7,575 | 76 | 32 | 2 |
| 29 | 73 | Jul. 20 | 11,511 | CLOSED | 11,639 | 15,589 | CLOSED | 34,006 | 139 | 32 | 2 |
| 30 | 74 | Jul. 27 | 2,323 | CLOSED | 3,559 | 8,330 | CLOSED | 14,212 | 35 | 32 | 2 |
| | **Total** | | **16,962** | **0** | **15,803** | **27,761** | **0** | **55,793** | **250** | **96** | **6** |

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates
*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 17.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2024 Canadian total Area 3 gillnet fishery.

| Julian Week | Stat Week | Ending Date | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Chinook | Total | Boat Days* | Hours Open | Days Fishing** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 72 | Jul. 13 | 5,215 | CLOSED | 1,003 | 12,139 | CLOSED | 18,357 | 114 | 32 | 2 |
| 29 | 73 | Jul. 20 | 11,772 | CLOSED | 14,061 | 15,589 | CLOSED | 41,422 | 147 | 32 | 2 |
| 30 | 74 | Jul. 27 | 2,889 | CLOSED | 4,696 | 11,191 | CLOSED | 18,776 | 46 | 32 | 2 |
| | **Total** | | **19,876** | **0** | **19,760** | **38,919** | **0** | **78,555** | **307** | **96** | **6** |

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates
*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 18.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2024 Canadian Area 3 Entrance (sub-areas 1 to 4) seine fishery (preliminary).

| Julian Week | Stat Week | Ending Date | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Chinook | Total | Boat Days* | Hours Open | Days Fishing** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 72 | Jul. 13 | 1,477 | CLOSED | 2,541 | 12,959 | CLOSED | 16,977 | 17 | 32 | 2 |
| 29 | 73 | Jul. 20 | 6,337 | CLOSED | 81,741 | 17,839 | CLOSED | 105,917 | 24 | 64 | 4 |
| 30 | 74 | Jul. 27 | 755 | CLOSED | 22,999 | 5,060 | CLOSED | 28,814 | 4 | 32 | 2 |
| 31 | 75 | Aug. 3 | 2,263 | CLOSED | 101,709 | CLOSED | CLOSED | 103,972 | 11 | 32 | 2 |
| 32 | 81 | Aug. 10 | 231 | CLOSED | 7,041 | CLOSED | CLOSED | 7,272 | 2 | 16 | 1 |
| **Total** | | | **11,063** | **0** | **216,031** | **35,858** | **0** | **262,952** | **58** | **176** | **11** |

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates
*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 19.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2024 Canadian Area 3 Inside (sub-areas 7 to 17) seine fishery.

| Julian Week | Stat Week | Ending Date | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Chinook | Total | Boat Days* | Hours Open | Days Fishing** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 72 | Jul. 13 | 414 | CLOSED | 329 | 1,849 | CLOSED | 2,592 | 4 | 32 | 2 |
| 29 | 73 | Jul. 20 | 7,376 | CLOSED | 126,337 | 22,469 | CLOSED | 156,182 | 22 | 64 | 4 |
| 30 | 74 | Jul. 27 | 10,540 | CLOSED | 215,960 | 13,139 | CLOSED | 239,639 | 15 | 32 | 2 |
| 31 | 75 | Aug. 3 | 3,105 | CLOSED | 186,623 | CLOSED | CLOSED | 189,728 | 11 | 32 | 2 |
| 32 | 81 | Aug. 10 | 722 | CLOSED | 125,895 | CLOSED | CLOSED | 126,617 | 4 | 16 | 1 |
| **Total** | | | **22,157** | **0** | **655,144** | **37,457** | **0** | **714,758** | **56** | **176** | **11** |

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates
*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 20.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2024 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. 13 | 1,891 | CLOSED | 2,870 | 14,808 | CLOSED | 19,569 | 21 | 32 | 2 |
| 29 | 73 | Jul. 20 | 13,713 | CLOSED | 208,078 | 40,308 | CLOSED | 262,099 | 46 | 64 | 4 |
| 30 | 74 | Jul. 27 | 11,295 | CLOSED | 238,959 | 18,199 | CLOSED | 268,453 | 19 | 32 | 2 |
| 31 | 75 | Aug. 3 | 5,368 | CLOSED | 288,332 | CLOSED | CLOSED | 293,700 | 22 | 32 | 2 |
| 32 | 81 | Aug. 10 | 953 | CLOSED | 132,936 | CLOSED | CLOSED | 133,889 | 6 | 16 | 1 |
| **Total** | | | **33,220** | **0** | **871,175** | **73,315** | **0** | **977,710** | **114** | **176** | **11** |

2024 catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 21.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2024 Canadian Area 3 troll fishery.

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

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
Catch from Area 103 reported in Table 14
*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 22.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2024 Canadian total Area 4 gillnet fishery.

| Julian Week | Stat Week | Ending Date | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Chinook | Total | Boat Days* | Hours Open | Days Fishing** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 72 | Jul. 13 | 6,696 | CLOSED | 629 | CLOSED | CLOSED | 7,325 | 91 | 16 | 1 |
| 29 | 73 | Jul. 20 | 15,977 | CLOSED | 2,420 | CLOSED | CLOSED | 18,397 | 125 | 16 | 1 |
| 30 | 74 | Jul. 27 | 55,447 | CLOSED | 12,616 | CLOSED | CLOSED | 68,063 | 326 | 48 | 3 |
| 31 | 75 | Aug. 3 | 41,388 | CLOSED | 34,497 | CLOSED | CLOSED | 75,885 | 417 | 64 | 4 |
| 32 | 81 | Aug. 10 | 3,915 | CLOSED | 8,373 | CLOSED | CLOSED | 12,288 | 87 | 32 | 2 |
| **Total** | | | **123,423** | **0** | **58,535** | **0** | 0 | **181,958** | **1,046** | **176** | **11** |

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 23.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2024 Canadian total Area 4 seine fishery.

| Julian Week | Stat Week | Ending Date | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Chinook | Total | Boat Days* | Hours Open | Days Fishing** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 74 | Jul. 27 | 26,415 | CLOSED | 91,834 | CLOSED | CLOSED | 118,249 | 28 | 48 | 3 |
| 31 | 75 | Aug. 3 | 21,147 | CLOSED | 154,818 | CLOSED | CLOSED | 175,965 | 22 | 48 | 3 |
| 32 | 81 | Aug. 10 | 1,609 | CLOSED | 40,736 | CLOSED | CLOSED | 42,345 | 4 | 16 | 1 |
| | **Total** | | **49,171** | **0** | **287,388** | **0** | **0** | **336,559** | **54** | **112** | **7** |

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 24.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2024 Canadian Area 4/104 troll fishery.

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

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 25.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2024 Canadian total Area 5 gillnet fishery.

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

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 26.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2024 Canadian total Area 5 seine fishery.

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

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 27.–Weekly commercial catch and fishing effort in the 2024 Canadian Area 5/105 troll fishery.

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

Catch figures are based on Phone-in (FOS) estimates.
*Boat Days are the sum of daily vessels operating in a 24-hour period.
**Days Fishing are the sum of the daily fishery openings independent of hours open.

Table 28.–Annual gillnet and seine effort for Canadian Areas 1, 3, 4, and 5, 1980-2024.

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

Table 28. –Continued.

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

Table 28. –Continued.

| Year | Gear | Area 1 | | Area 3 | | Area 4 | | Area 5 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boat Days | Days Fishing | Boat Days | Days Fishing | Boat Days | Days Fishing | Boat Days | Days Fishing |
| **2020** | GN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 201 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | SN | 35 | 9 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2021** | GN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | SN | 0 | 0 | 72 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2022** | GN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,785 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| | SN | 0 | 0 | 32 | 4 | 156 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| **2023** | GN | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 1,768 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| | SN | 0 | 0 | 58 | 11 | 97 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| **2024** | GN | 0 | 0 | 307 | 6 | 1,046 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| | SN | 0 | 0 | 114 | 11 | 54 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| **AVG 80-89** | GN | 56 | 13 | 1877 | 23 | 8728 | 21 | 451 | 16 |
| | SN | 164 | 14 | 1353 | 21 | 347 | 7 | 203 | 15 |
| | **TOTAL** | **220** | **27** | **3231** | **45** | **9075** | **28** | **654** | **31** |
| **AVG 90-99** | GN | 104 | 17 | 2845 | 28 | 8705 | 20 | 290 | 17 |
| | SN | 142 | 9 | 1271 | 15 | 242 | 9 | 126 | 11 |
| | **TOTAL** | **246** | **26** | **4116** | **43** | **8947** | **28** | **416** | **29** |
| **AVG 00-09** | GN | 3 | 2 | 2283 | 13 | 2892 | 10 | 50 | 6 |
| | SN | 1 | 0 | 266 | 12 | 257 | 10 | 36 | 9 |
| | **TOTAL** | **4** | **2** | **2549** | **25** | **3149** | **20** | **86** | **15** |
| **AVG 10-19** | GN | 0 | 0 | 963 | 10 | 634 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| | SN | 2 | 1 | 149 | 8 | 41 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| | **TOTAL** | **2** | **1** | **1111** | **17** | **675** | **9** | **5** | **2** |

Table 29.–Escapements to Canadian Areas 3, 4, and 5 in 2024 (preliminary).

| Area | Sockeye | Coho | Pink | Chum | Chinook |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 526,049 | 11,227 | 884,730 | 72,970 | 7,310 |
| 4 | 2,159,693 | 23,611 | 2,321,194 | 566 | 23,000 |
| 5 | 13,340 | 158 | 48,167 | 1,337 | - |

Table 30.–Annual salmon escapements for Canadian Area 1, 1970 – 2024.

| 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 | UNK |
| **2006** | 27,200 | UNK | 250,250 | 18,300 | UNK |
| **2007** | 8,500 | UNK | UNK | 1,950 | UNK |
| **2008** | 9,100 | UNK | 607,750 | 600 | UNK |
| **2009** | 7,500 | UNK | UNK | 35,520 | UNK |
| **2010** | 18,025 | UNK | 1,135,000 | 200 | UNK |
| **2011** | 7,000 | UNK | UNK | 25,400 | UNK |

Table 30.–Continued.

| YEAR | SOCKEYE | COHO | PINK | CHUM | CHINOOK |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2012** | 19,050 | UNK | 207,200 | 4,000 | UNK |
| **2013** | 9,000 | UNK | 35,000 | 1,000 | UNK |
| **2014** | 19,800 | UNK | 1,030,000 | UNK | UNK |
| **2015** | UNK | UNK | UNK | UNK | UNK |
| **2016** | 10,600 | UNK | 250,000 | 8,500 | UNK |
| **2017** | 12,500 | UNK | UNK | 2,500 | UNK |
| **2018** | 6,800 | UNK | 553,200 | 5,000 | UNK |
| **2019** | 5,900 | UNK | UNK | 14,000 | UNK |
| **2020** | 7,900 | UNK | 802,400 | UNK | UNK |
| **2021** | 6,200 | UNK | UNK | UNK | UNK |
| **2022** | 24,600 | UNK | 844,000 | UNK | UNK |
| **2023** | 32,100 | UNK | UNK | 28,000 | UNK |
| **2024** | 24,300 | UNK | 585,000 | 1,000 | UNK |
| **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 | 3,700 |
| **AVG 10-19** | 12,075 | UNK | 535,067 | 7,575 | UNK |

Table 31.–Annual escapements for Canadian Area 3, 1970 -2024 (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 |

Table 31.–Continued.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 |
| **2016** | 277,484 | 191,096 | 275,997 | 63,857 | 10,192 |
| **2017** | 229,000 | 180,000 | 322,000 | 25,000 | 4,984 |
| **2018** | 230,508 | 73,000 | 218,684 | 48,487 | 14,956 |
| **2019** | 245,476 | 128,091 | 160,466 | 28,198 | 11,981 |
| **2020** | 215,462 | 7,790 | 552,508 | 60,535 | 4,074 |
| **2021** | 348,826 | 12,365 | 562,047 | 65,096 | 15,763 |
| **2022** | 444,704 | 32,977 | 500,236 | 76,968 | 10,987 |
| **2023** | 580,000 | 302,000 | 2,920,000 | 50,000 | 18,000 |
| **2024** | 526,049 | 11,227 | 884,730 | 72,970 | 7,310 |
| **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 |
| **AVG 10-19** | 235,735 | 182,120 | 304,938 | 29,453 | 12,507 |

Table 32. –Annual escapements for Canadian Area 4, 1970 – 2024.

| 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 | 34,338 | 268,774 | 3,705 | 34,190 |

Table 32.–Continued.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 | UKN | 41,658 |
| **2016** | 882,225 | 24,224 | 49,932 | UKN | 31,297 |
| **2017** | 887,647 | 16,753 | 465,109 | 700 | 17,413 |
| **2018** | 1,490,159 | 23,372 | 17,652 | 856 | 29,408 |
| **2019** | 570,999 | 27,245 | 297,437 | 1174 | 23,248 |
| **2020** | 1,414,631 | 10,735 | 31,025 | 71 | 9,660 |
| **2021** | 1,021,519 | 13,257 | 753,144 | 387 | 8,209 |
| **2022** | 2,528,148 | 32,187 | 1,208,408 | 1,189 | 19,118 |
| **2023** | 1,432,788 | 32,384 | 2,043,258 | UNK | 30,500 |
| **2024** | 2,159,693 | 23,611 | 2,321,194 | 566 | 23,000 |
| **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 |
| **AVG 10-19** | 981,403 | 34,440 | 434,638 | 1,523 | 30,902 |

Table 33.–Annual escapements for Canadian Area 5, 1970 – 2024 (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 |

Table. 33.–Continued.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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 | UKN | 8,635 | 1,052 |
| **2016** | 7,048 | UKN | 5,943 | UKN |
| **2017** | 11,550 | UNK | 4,958 | UNK |
| **2018** | 1,051 | 398 | 1,410 | 1,136 |
| **2019** | 3,999 | 147 | 4,198 | 1,113 |
| **2020** | 825 | 234 | 1,742 | 66 |
| **2021** | 7,300 | UKN | 17,631 | UKN |
| **2022** | 19,490 | UKN | 3,835 | UNK |
| **2023** | 21,093 | UKN | 92,220 | 1791 |
| **2024** | 13,340 | 158 | 48,167 | 1,337 |
| **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 |
| **AVG 10-19** | 9,929 | 915 | 41,257 | 1,089 |

Table 34.–Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for Canadian Area 3 Entrance (sub-areas 1 to 4) net fishery, 1999-2024.

| | AAH of Alaska District 101, 102, 103 Pink Salmon | | | Actual Number and % AAH of Alaska Pink Salmon Harvested in Canadian Area 3 (1-4) Net Fishery | | | Overage/Underage Based on the 2.49% AAH Stipulated in the Treaty | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Total Run** | **Actual Escapement** | **AAH** | **Total Pink Harvest in Area 3 (1-4) Net** | **Actual Number of Alaskan Pink Harvested** | **Actual % AAH** | **Allowable Harvest** | **Overage (Positive)/ Underage (Negative)** | **Cumulative Overage/ Underage** |
| 1999 | 53,003,755 | 19,900,203 | 42,253,755 | 2,224,180 | 1,274,826 | 3.02% | 1,052,119 | 224,211 | 222,708 |
| 2000 | 22,935,854 | 11,936,450 | 12,185,854 | 89,980 | 67,465 | 0.55% | 303,428 | -235,963 | -13,255 |
| 2001 | 62,126,912 | 21,903,643 | 51,376,912 | 1,155,691 | 911,959 | 1.78% | 1,279,285 | -367,326 | -380,581 |
| 2002 | 43,056,270 | 20,178,163 | 32,306,270 | 1,163,645 | 766,390 | 2.37% | 804,426 | -38,036 | -418,617 |
| 2003 | 42,771,456 | 20,047,003 | 32,021,456 | 924,183 | 668,100 | 2.09% | 797,334 | -129,234 | -547,851 |
| 2004 | 34,999,070 | 16,769,261 | 24,249,070 | 559,034 | 448,730 | 1.85% | 603,802 | -155,072 | -702,923 |
| 2005 | 43,651,072 | 17,519,566 | 32,901,072 | 894,890 | 690,317 | 2.10% | 819,237 | -128,920 | -831,843 |
| 2006 | 11,524,695 | 8,532,450 | 2,992,245 | 143,733 | 112,342 | 3.75% | 74,507 | 37,836 | -794,007 |
| 2007 | 52,342,831 | 23,578,584 | 41,592,831 | 1,740,271 | 1,421,812 | 3.42% | 1,035,661 | 386,150 | -407,857 |
| 2008 | 25,728,121 | 13,669,062 | 14,978,121 | 12,082 | 10,580 | 0.07% | 372,955 | -362,375 | -770,232 |
| 2009 | 39,047,532 | 16,095,463 | 28,297,532 | 432,861 | 287,447 | 1.02% | 704,609 | -417,168 | -1,187,394 |
| 2010 | 23,621,861 | 12,113,776 | 12,871,861 | 36,334 | 21,353 | 0.17% | 320,509 | -299,156 | -1,486,550 |
| 2011 | 20,770,059 | 11,519,923 | 10,020,059 | 201,754 | 180,930 | 1.81% | 249,499 | -68,569 | -1,555,119 |
| 2012 | 31,674,423 | 14,216,273 | 20,924,423 | 150,740 | 127,120 | 0.61% | 521,018 | -393,898 | -1,949,017 |
| 2013 | 80,810,736 | 32,020,713 | 70,060,736 | 1,249,570 | 1,149,166 | 1.64% | 1,744,512 | -595,346 | -2,544,363 |
| 2014 | 50,784,488 | 22,042,385 | 40,034,488 | 450,671 | 347,104 | 0.87% | 996,859 | -649,755 | -3,194,118 |
| 2015 | 20,619,085 | 8,508,770 | 12,110,315 | 80,266 | 77,335 | 0.64% | 301,547 | -224,212 | -3,418,330 |
| 2016 | 30,549,286 | 15,081,340 | 19,799,286 | 430,435 | 393,155 | 1.99% | 493,002 | -99,848 | -3,518,177 |
| 2017 | 21,550,039 | 13,215,600 | 10,800,039 | 231,197 | 201,703 | 1.87% | 268,921 | -67,218 | -3,585,395 |
| 2018 | 13,438,922 | 9,573,382 | 3,865,540 | 68,764 | 58,002 | 1.50% | 96,252 | -38,250 | -3,623,645 |
| 2019 | 27,011,631 | 11,507,785 | 16,261,631 | 24,251 | 22,965 | 0.14% | 404,915 | -381,950 | -4,005,595 |
| 2020 | 17,375,767 | 11,857,328 | 6,625,767 | 1,816 | 1,708 | 0.03% | 164,982 | -163,274 | -4,168,868 |
| 2021 | 56,876,461 | 21,685,543 | 46,126,461 | 136,045 | 122,245 | 0.27% | 1,148,549 | -1,026,304 | -5,195,172 |
| 2022 | 24,606,610 | 11,653,311 | 13,856,610 | 89,947 | 56,981 | 0.41% | 345,030 | -288,048 | -5,483,220 |
| 2023 | 55,041,237 | 24,686,435 | 44,291,237 | 163,086 | 110,755 | 0.25% | 1,102,852 | -992,096 | -6,475,316 |
| 2024 | 36,682,209 | 20,967,553 | 25,932,209 | 219,988 | 142,294 | 0.55% | 645,712 | -503,418 | -6,978,734 |

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

Table 35.–Annual allowable harvest (AAH) calculations for Canadian Area 1/101 troll fishery, 1999-2024.

| Year | AAH of Alaska District 101, 102, 103 Pink Salmon | | | Actual Number and % AAH of Alaska Pink Salmon Harvested in Canadian Area 1 Troll Fishery | | | Overage/Underage Based on the 2.57% AAH Stipulated in the Treaty | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Run | Actual Escapement | AAH | Total Pink Harvest in Area 1 Troll | Actual Number of Alaskan Pink Harvested | Actual % AAH | Allowable Harvest | Overage (Positive)/ Underage (Negative) | Cumulative Overage/ Underage |
| 1999 | 53,003,755 | 19,900,203 | 42,253,755 | 31,013 | 25,110 | 0.06% | 1,085,922 | -1,060,811 | -1,060,811 |
| 2000 | 22,935,854 | 11,936,450 | 12,185,854 | 73,358 | 56,042 | 0.46% | 313,176 | -257,134 | -1,317,946 |
| 2001 | 62,126,912 | 21,903,643 | 51,376,912 | 132,709 | 116,490 | 0.23% | 1,320,387 | -1,203,896 | -2,521,842 |
| 2002 | 43,056,270 | 20,178,163 | 32,306,270 | 22,918 | 17,723 | 0.05% | 830,271 | -812,548 | -3,334,390 |
| 2003 | 42,771,456 | 20,047,003 | 32,021,456 | 74,160 | 61,284 | 0.19% | 822,951 | -761,668 | -4,096,057 |
| 2004 | 34,999,070 | 16,769,261 | 24,249,070 | 22,198 | 19,499 | 0.08% | 623,201 | -603,702 | -4,699,760 |
| 2005 | 43,651,072 | 17,519,566 | 32,901,072 | 27,768 | 23,098 | 0.07% | 845,558 | -822,460 | -5,522,219 |
| 2006 | 11,524,695 | 8,532,450 | 2,992,245 | 34,854 | 30,134 | 1.01% | 76,901 | -46,767 | -5,568,986 |
| 2007 | 52,342,831 | 23,578,584 | 41,592,831 | 61,276 | 55,418 | 0.13% | 1,068,936 | -1,013,518 | -6,582,505 |
| 2008 | 25,728,121 | 13,669,062 | 14,978,121 | 23,243 | 21,171 | 0.14% | 384,938 | -363,766 | -6,946,271 |
| 2009 | 39,047,532 | 16,095,463 | 28,297,532 | 61,522 | 50,391 | 0.18% | 727,247 | -675,856 | -7,622,127 |
| 2010 | 23,621,861 | 12,113,776 | 12,871,861 | 17,950 | 12,708 | 0.10% | 330,807 | -318,099 | -7,940,226 |
| 2011 | 20,770,059 | 11,519,923 | 10,020,059 | 44,193 | 41,631 | 0.42% | 257,516 | -215,885 | -8,156,111 |
| 2012 | 31,674,423 | 14,216,273 | 20,924,423 | 48,223 | 44,739 | 0.21% | 537,758 | -493,019 | -8,649,129 |
| 2013 | 80,810,736 | 32,020,713 | 70,060,736 | 84,216 | 80,590 | 0.12% | 1,800,561 | -1,719,971 | -10,369,100 |
| 2014 | 50,784,488 | 22,042,385 | 40,034,488 | 31,775 | 26,798 | 0.07% | 1,028,886 | -1,002,089 | -11,371,189 |
| 2015 | 20,619,085 | 8,508,770 | 12,110,315 | 41,551 | 39,465 | 0.33% | 311,235 | -271,770 | -11,642,960 |
| 2016 | 30,549,286 | 15,081,340 | 19,799,286 | 32,343 | 30,954 | 0.16% | 508,842 | -477,888 | -12,120,847 |
| 2017 | 21,550,039 | 13,215,600 | 10,800,039 | 33,299 | 31,020 | 0.29% | 277,561 | -246,541 | -12,367,388 |
| 2018 | 13,438,922 | 9,573,382 | 3,865,540 | 27,194 | 24,479 | 0.63% | 99,344 | -74,866 | -12,442,254 |
| 2019 | 27,011,631 | 11,507,785 | 16,261,631 | 56,182 | 53,953 | 0.33% | 417,924 | -363,971 | -12,806,224 |
| 2020 | 17,375,767 | 11,857,328 | 6,625,767 | 133,167 | 112,452 | 1.70% | 170,282 | -57,830 | -12,864,054 |
| 2021 | 56,876,461 | 21,685,543 | 46,126,461 | 81,799 | 77,113 | 0.17% | 1,185,450 | -1,108,337 | -13,972,392 |
| 2022 | 24,606,610 | 11,653,311 | 13,856,610 | 87,168 | 67,303 | 0.49% | 356,115 | -288,812 | -14,261,204 |
| 2023 | 55,041,237 | 24,686,435 | 44,291,237 | 168,031 | 142,760 | 0.32% | 1,138,285 | -995,524 | -15,256,728 |
| 2024 | 36,682,209 | 20,967,553 | 25,932,209 | 86,674 | 67,748 | 0.26% | 666,458 | -598,710 | -15,855,438 |

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

# FIGURES

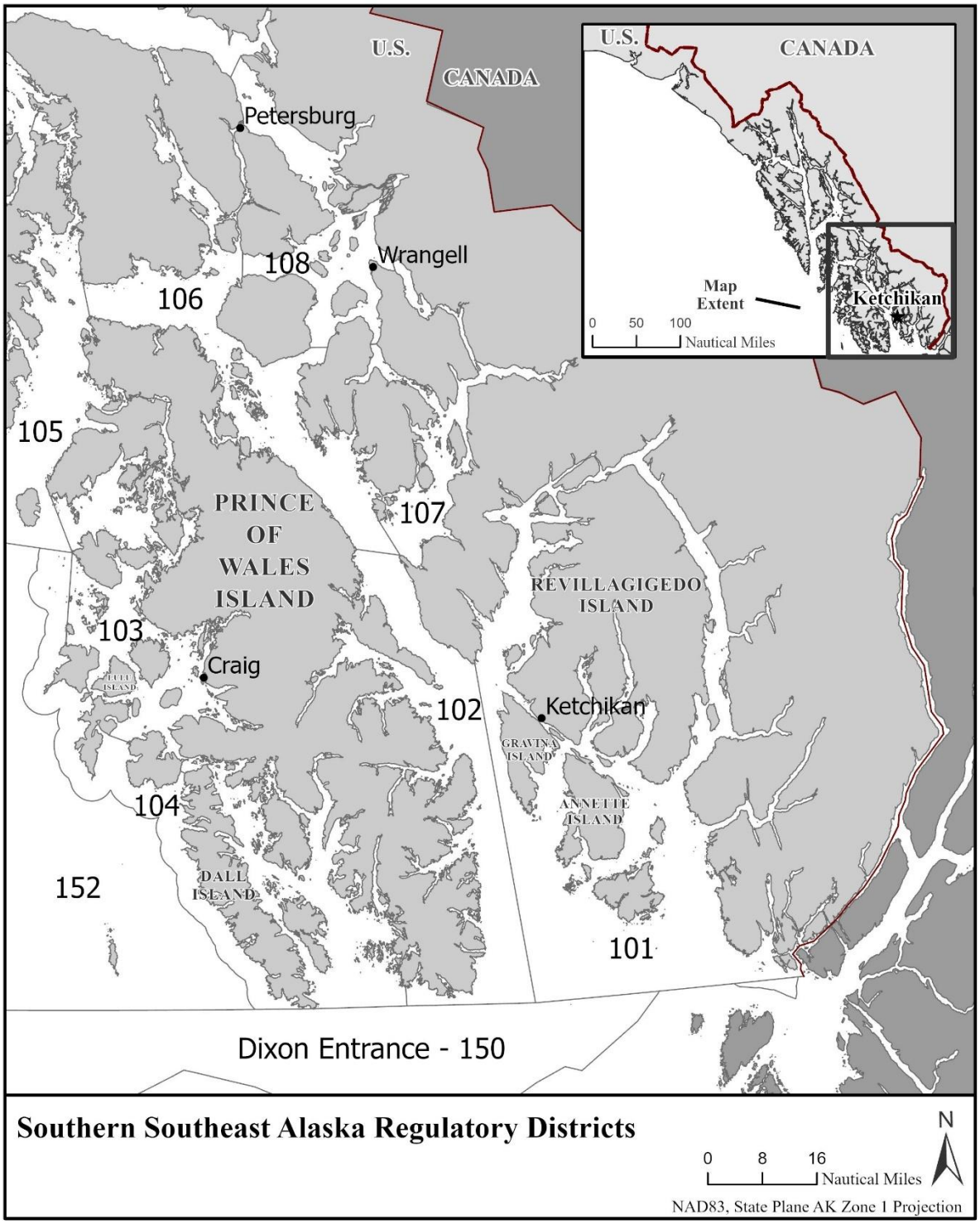


Figure 1.–Alaska Department of Fish and Game southern Southeast Alaska regulatory districts.

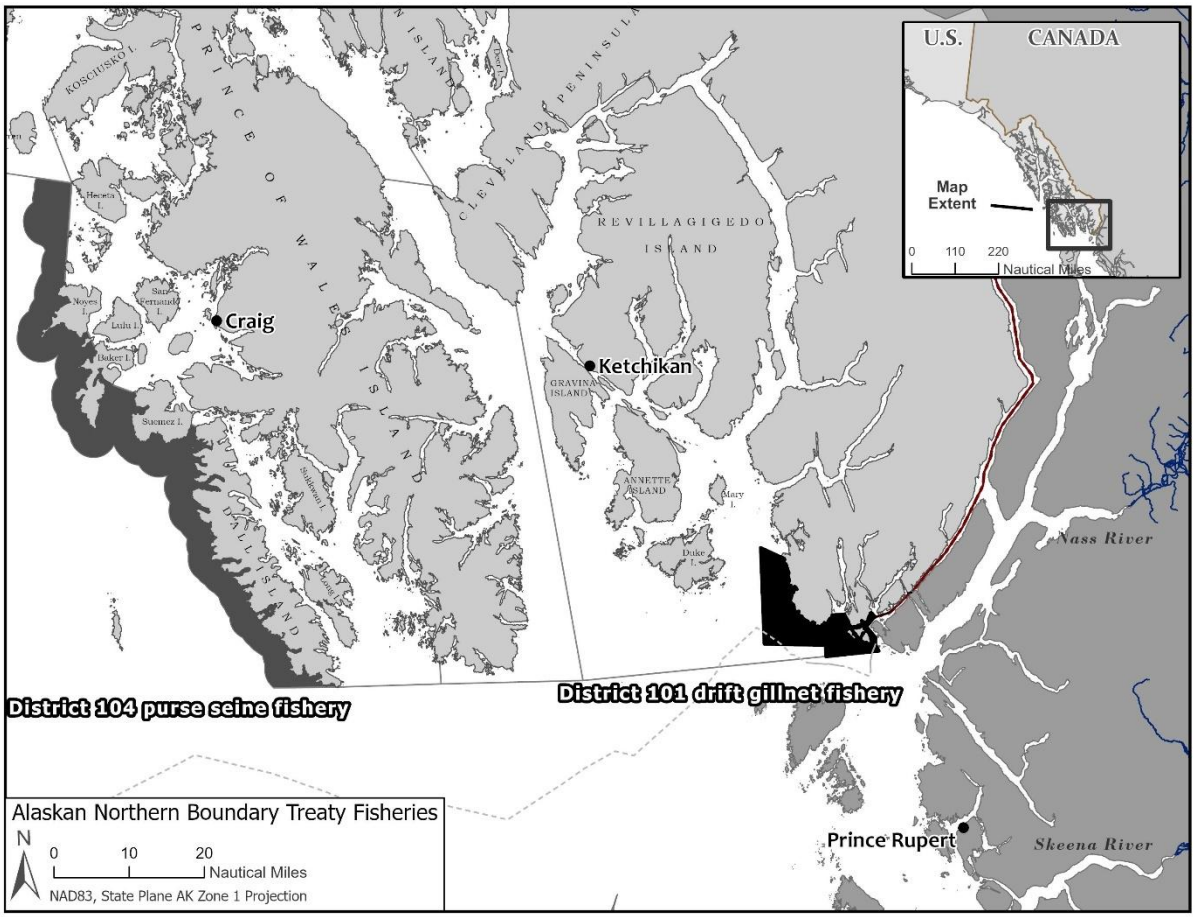


Figure 2.–Alaska District 101 drift gillnet and District 104 purse seine treaty fisheries.

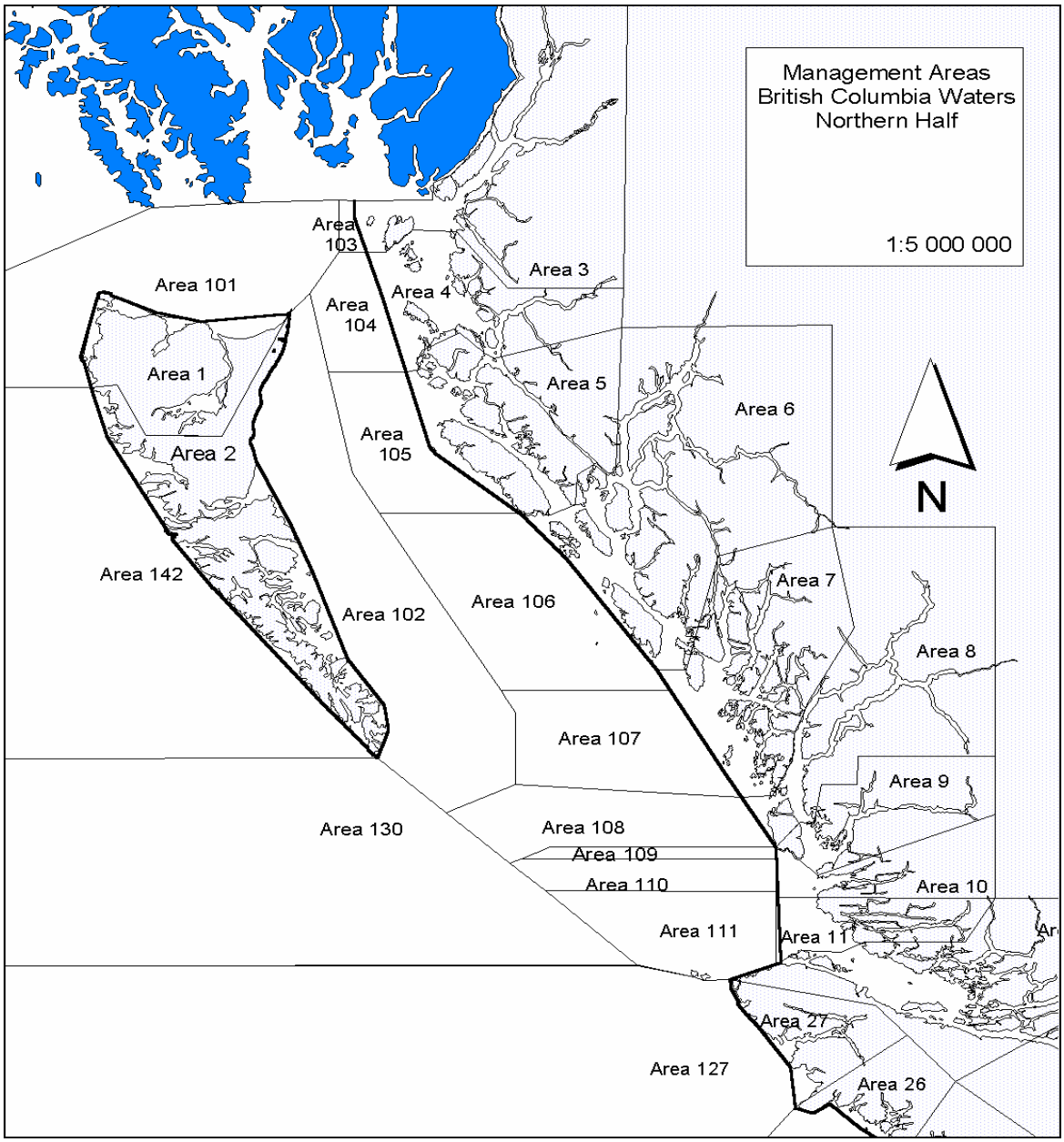


Figure 3.–Canadian Statistical Areas 1-10, northern British Columbia.

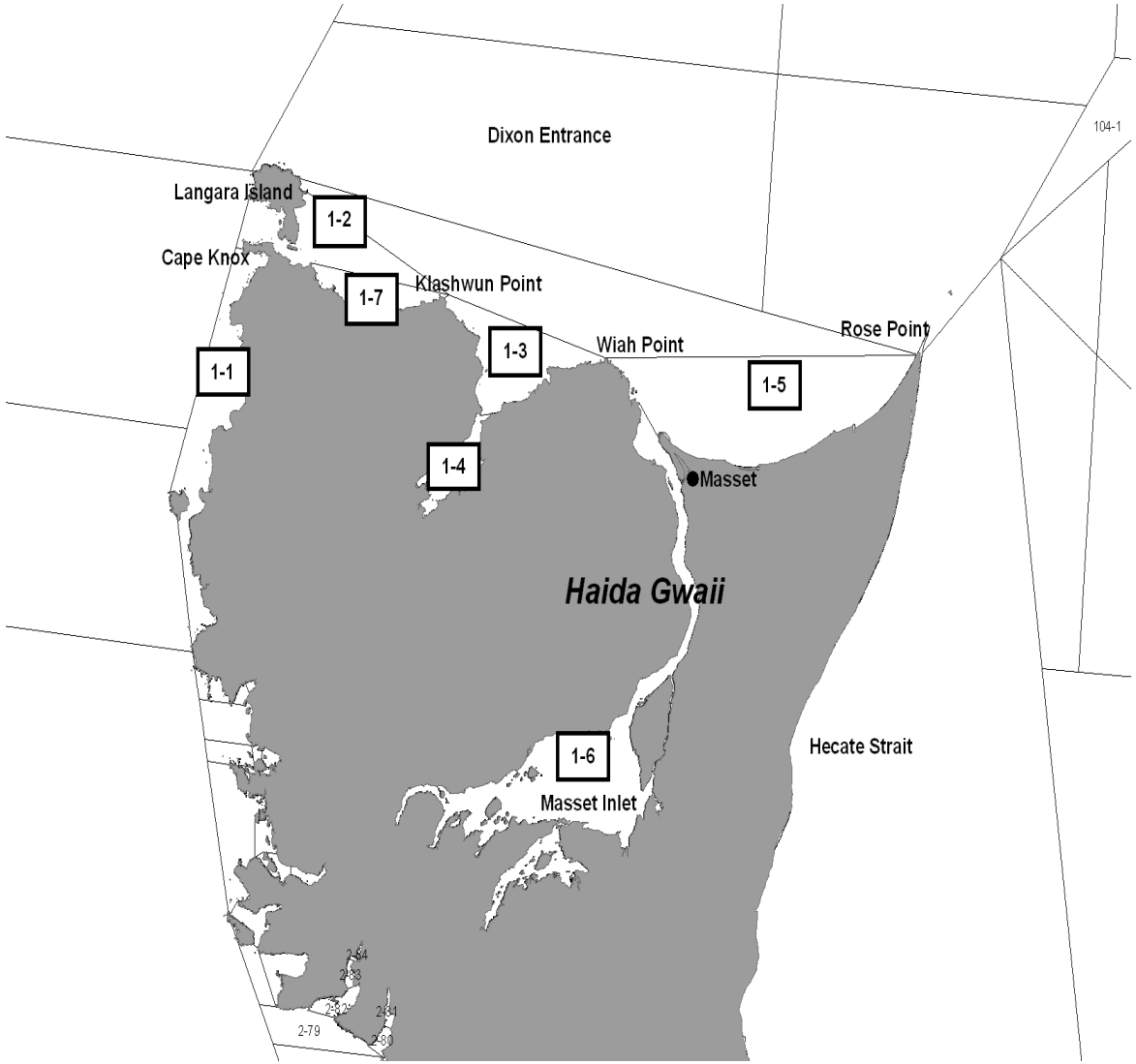


Figure 4.–Canadian Statistical Area 1 management sub-areas.

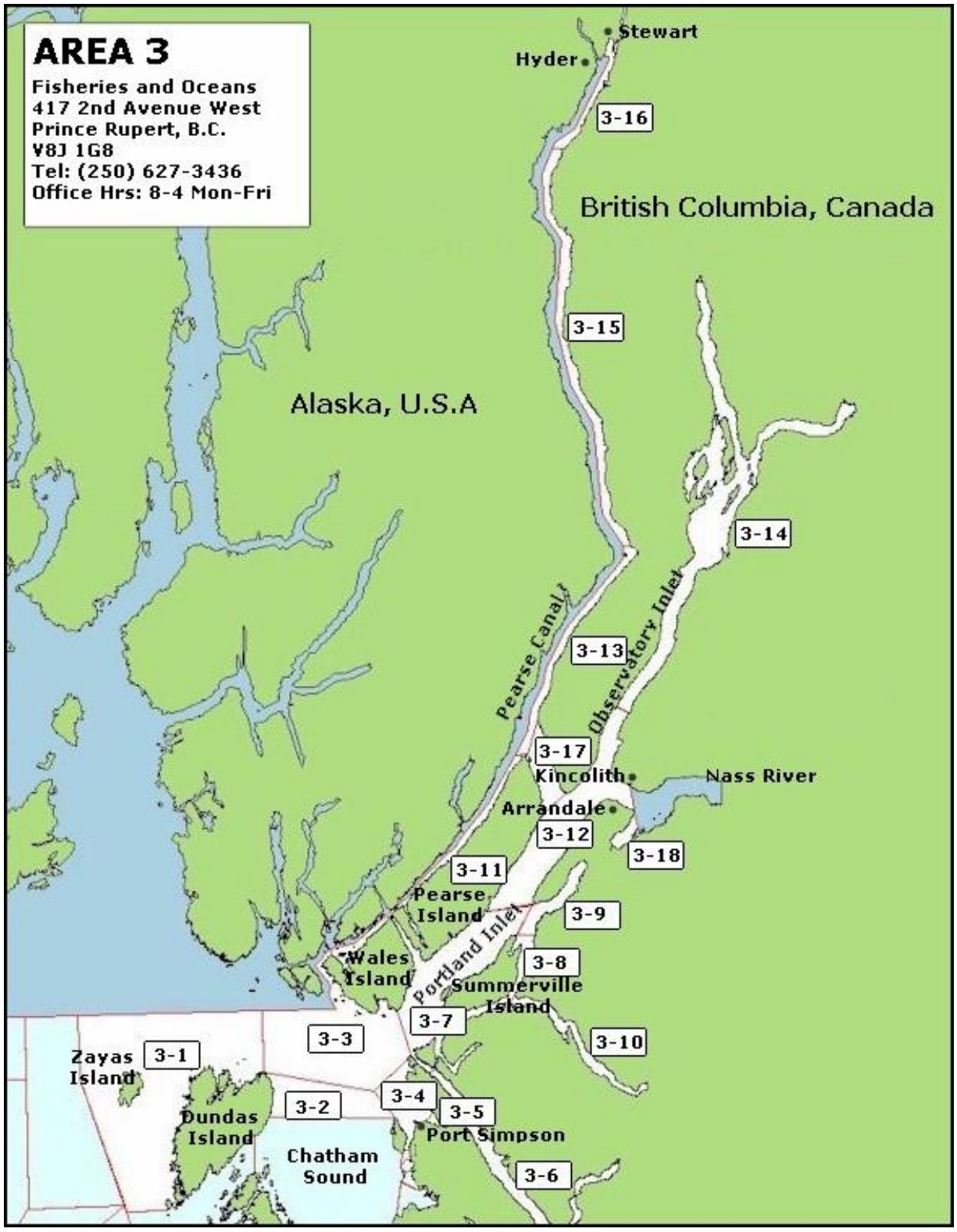


Figure 5.–Canadian Statistical Area 3 management sub-areas.

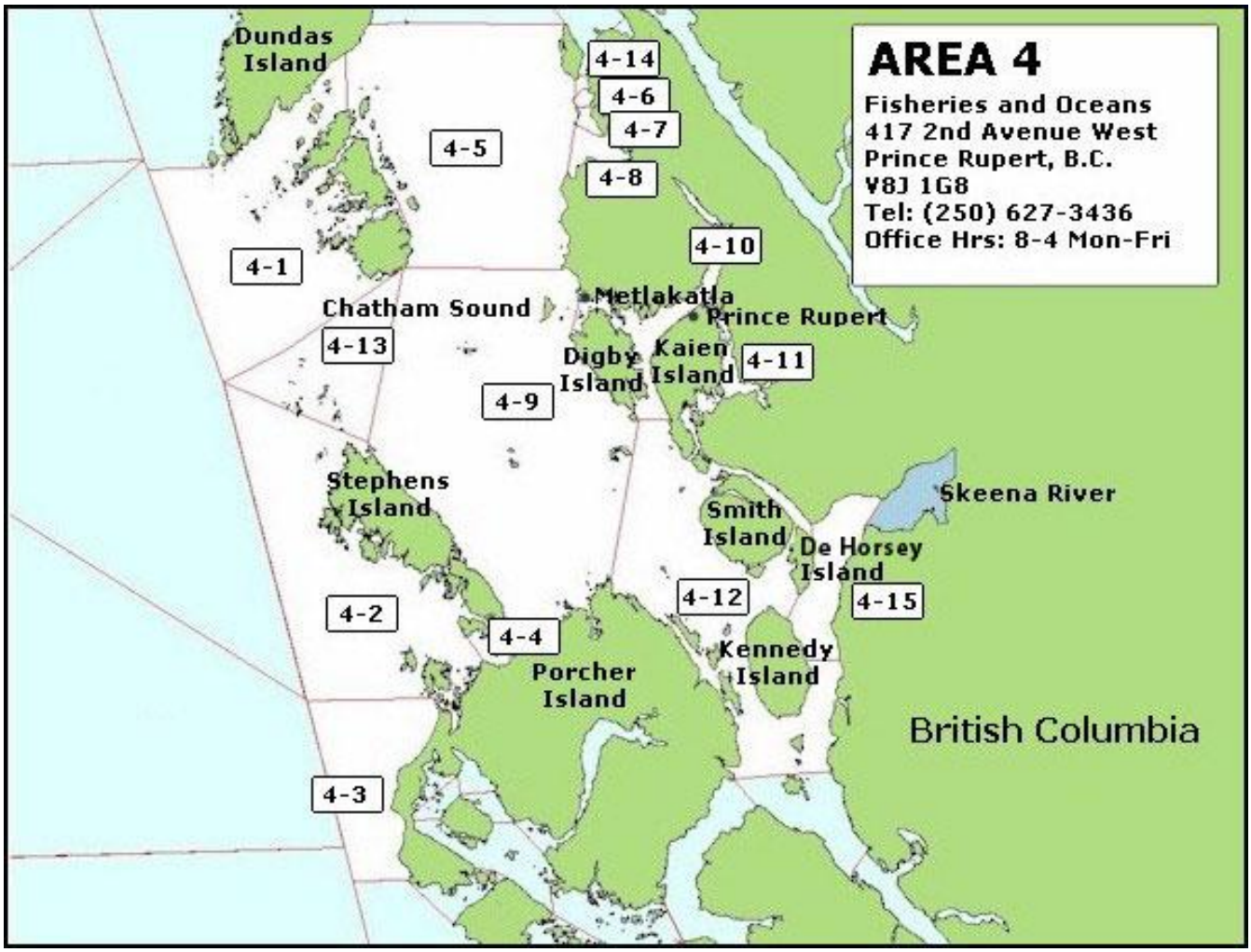


Figure 6.–Canadian Statistical Area 4 management sub-areas.

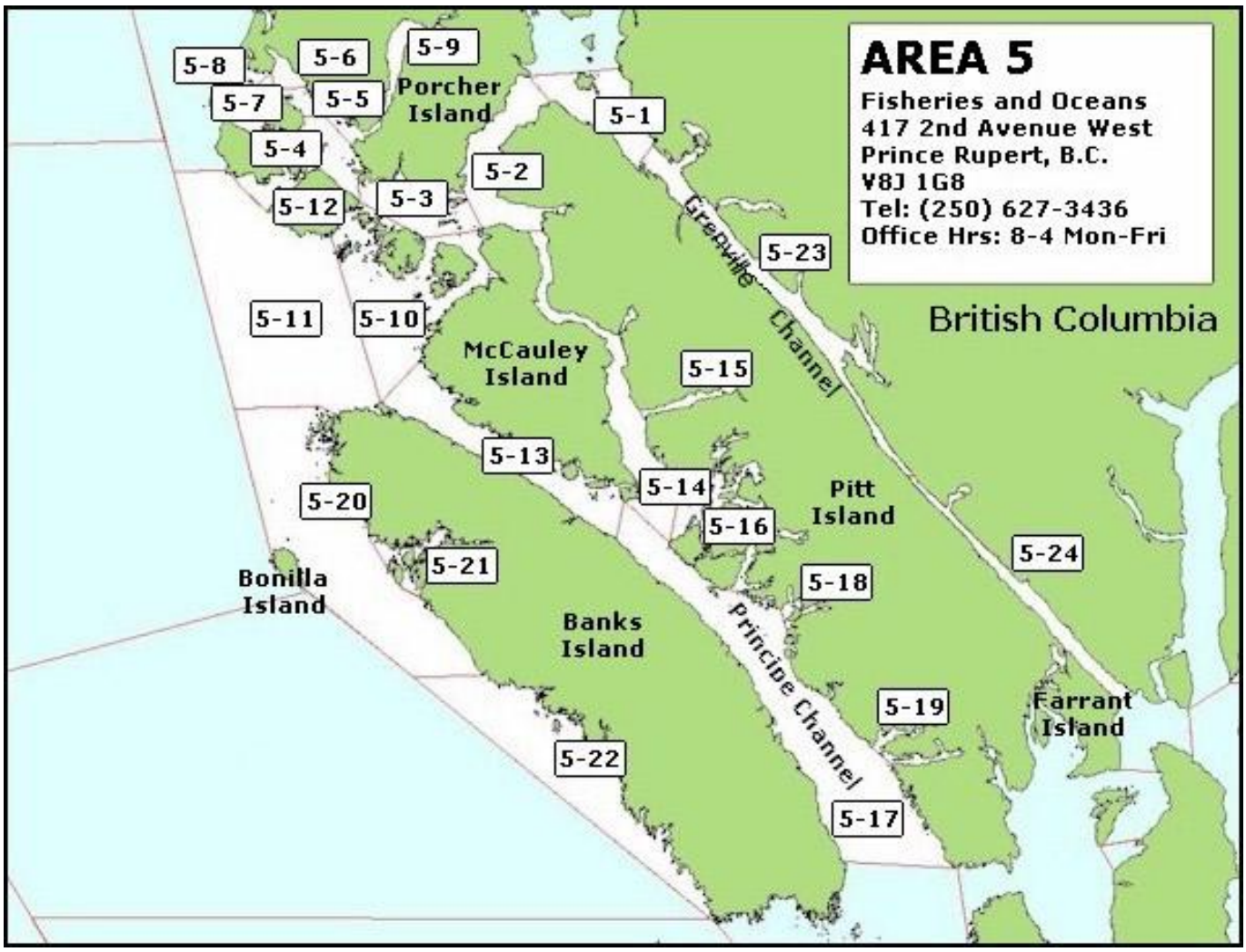


Figure 7.–Canadian Statistical Area 5 management sub-areas.