### IDENTIFICATION

**SCIENTIFIC NAME**
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha

**SPECIES NAME(S)**
Chinook salmon, King Salmon

**COMMON NAMES**
Chinook salmon, king salmon

**STOCK IDENTIFICATION**
This fishery was recertified by the Marine Stewardship Council system in November 2013. Click [here](#) to link to the MSC fishery page and to learn more about the MSC fishery certification unit.

### ASSESSMENT

**Strengths**
1. Alaska is displaying responsiveness to emerging stock status issues through the regulatory listing of some stocks, declaration of a State of Disaster in some management regions in 2012, and development of a statewide research plan to address knowledge gaps with the species. 2. The 2009 edition of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) stipulated an overall reduction in exploitation rate of the Southeast troll fishery by 30% for 2009-2018 to protect weak stocks. 3. Monitoring of harvest and stock composition in the troll fishery is fairly robust.

1. Management was extremely responsive to stock status in 2011-2013, granting six stocks regulatory status in 2011 and one in 2013, and implementing strict closures and restrictions in response to low returns of 2012. 2. Hatchery production is very limited and is not currently being used as a rebuilding strategy.

**Weaknesses**
1. Many stocks in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim and Cook Inlet regions are exhibiting depressed returns. 2. Mean length at age measures are exhibiting declines among Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim stocks. 3. High cumulative overage (harvest vs. post-season allowable catch) is noted in the Southeast Alaska troll fishery in 1999-2011. (Ovages in one year are not corrected for in the next year. 4. The release of adipose fin-clipped hatchery fish without Coded Wire Tags by Pacific Northwest hatcheries is a potential threat to the integrity of the Coded Wire Tagging stock composition monitoring program, long used to estimate hatchery and wild contributions to catch. 5. There is high incidental mortality in the Southeast Alaska troll fishery, amounting to approximately 14% of the legal harvest.

1. Chinook salmon throughout the state, including those of Cook Inlet, are currently exhibiting declining trends for reasons that are poorly understood. 2. There are knowledge gaps in the Cook Inlet fishery, including stock-specific harvest, productivity, and age-size-length statistics.

### SCORES

**Management Quality:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Management Strategy</th>
<th>Managers Compliance</th>
<th>Fishers Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 to 10</td>
<td>6.5 to 10</td>
<td>7 to 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stock Health:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current Health</th>
<th>Future Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 to 10</td>
<td>6 to 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIPS**

No related FIPS

**MSC**

- Alaska salmon
- MSC Recertified

### RECOMMENDATIONS

**RETAILERS & SUPPLY CHAIN**

- Monitor the progress in closing out conditions placed upon the MSC certification of the fishery and if agreed timelines are met, offer assistance in closing conditions where possible.

**FISHSOURCE**

https://www.fishsource.org/fishery_page/2198

This profile last updated on 27 January 2016