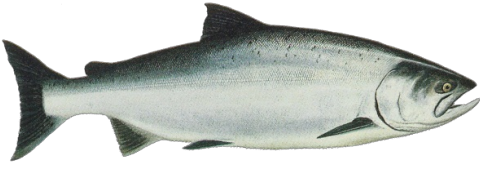


Chinook salmon Alaska

Fishery:  Southeast Alaska  Alaska/PSC  United States  Trolling lines

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.

Fishery profile for review

Click [here](#) to learn how you can contribute.



RELATED LINKS:

- [Alaska Department of Fish and Game \(ADF&G\)](#) , [Pacific Salmon Commission \(PSC\)](#)
- [Alaska Department of Fish and Game \(ADF&G\)](#) , [Pacific Salmon Commission \(PSC\)](#)

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. The 2009 edition of the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) stipulated an overall reduction in exploitation rate by 30% for 2009-2018 to protect weak stocks. 2. Monitoring of harvest and stock composition is fairly robust. 3. Escapement and harvest have exhibited increasing trends over the most recent 13-year period (1999-2011).

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. Overages 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. Overestimation of the pre-season abundance forecast is an important issue for the Southeast Alaska and Canadian troll fisheries, and has resulted in high cumulative error (harvest vs. post-season allowable catch) over the last 13 years. 2. The release of adipose fin-clipped hatchery fish without Coded Wire Tags (CWTs) by Pacific Northwest hatcheries is compromising the integrity of the CWT stock composition monitoring program. 3. The Alaskan legislature recently failed to renew the Alaska Coastal Zone Management Program, putting salmon habitat in the region at risk. 4. There is high incidental mortality in the fishery, amounting to approximately 14% of the legal harvest. 5. Escapement is insufficiently monitored in some geographies that produce the fishery's target stocks (for example, the Upper Georgia Strait in British Columbia).

SCORES

Management Quality:

Management Strategy	Managers Compliance	Fishers Compliance
7 to 10	6.5 to 10	7 to 10

Stock Health:

Current Health	Future Health
6 to 10	6 to 10

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.