2025 SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON ESCAPEMENT SUMMARY

PINK SALMON:

The total 2025 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 14.14 million ranked 17th since 1960. Escapements of pink salmon were generally average to strong in the Southern Southeast and Northern Southeast Outside Subregions, and below average in the Northern Southeast Inside Subregion. Biological escapement goals, however, were met or exceeded in all three subregions (Table 1). Management targets for pink salmon were met or exceeded for 14 of 15 districts with management targets (Table 2) and, at a finer scale, for 42 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups (Table 3).

Table 1.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices and biological escapement goals by subregion, 2025 (in millions).

Subregion	2025 Pink Salmon Index	Biological Escapement Goal	
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Southern Southeast	7.24	3.00	8.00
Northern Southeast Inside	3.76	2.50	6.00
Northern Southeast Outside	3.14	0.75	2.50
Total	14.14		

Southern Southeast Subregion: The Southern Southeast subregion includes all of the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 101–108). The 2025 pink salmon harvest of 10.1 million was 59% of the recent 10-year average (Figure 1). The escapement index value of 7.24 million was within the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish. Escapement indices met or exceeded management targets for all 7 districts and all 18 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion.

Northern Southeast Inside Subregion: The Northern Southeast Inside subregion includes all of the area on the inside waters north of Sumner Strait (Districts 109–112, 113 inside, 114, and 115). The 2025 pink salmon harvest of 5.4 million was 91% of the recent 10-year average (Figure 2). The escapement index value of 3.76 million was within the escapement goal range of 2.5 to 6.0 million index fish. Escapement indices were within management targets for 6 of 7 districts and within or above management targets for 17 of 21 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion.

Northern Southeast Outside Subregion: The Northern Southeast Outside subregion includes all of the outer coasts of Chichagof and Baranof Islands (District 13 outside). The pink salmon harvest of 5.7 million was 198% of the recent 10-year average (Figure 3). The escapement index value of 3.14 million was above the upper end of the escapement goal range of 0.75 to 2.50 million index fish. Escapement indices were within or exceeded management targets for all 7 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion.

Table 2.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement target ranges by district (in millions), and years for which the escapement index for each district was within (blank cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, 2015–2025.

Sub-region	District	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Management Target Lower	Management Target Upper
SSE[1]	101		+					+		+	+	+	1.02	2.71
SSE	102		+	+	-			+		+			0.29	0.77
SSE	103							+		+			0.95	2.54
SSE	105		-							+			0.25	0.66
SSE	106									+			0.21	0.57
SSE	107									+			0.26	0.69
SSE	108			+		+		+		+			0.02	0.06
NSEI[2]	109		-		-								0.65	1.56
NSEI	110		-		-	-	-			+	-		0.59	1.41
NSEI	111		-		-	-	-		-	+	-	-	0.25	0.60
NSEI	112		-		-	-	-			+	-		0.52	1.24
NSEI	113	+		+	-	-							0.32	0.78
NSEI	114	+	-	+	-	-	-	+		+			0.14	0.34
NSEI	115	+	-	+	-	-	-		-	-	-		0.03	0.07
NSEO[3]	113	+		+								+	0.75	2.50

Table 3.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement target ranges by stock group (in millions), and years for which the escapement index for each stock group was within (blank cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, 2015–2025.

Sub-region	District	Stock Group	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Management Target Lower	Management Target Upper
SSE[1]	101	E Behm		+					+		+	+	+	0.67	1.77
SSE	101	Portland		+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	0.10	0.28
SSE	101	W Behm	-	+					+					0.25	0.66
SSE	102	Kasaan		+		-			+		+			0.24	0.64
SSE	102	Moira			+	-			+		+		+	0.05	0.13
SSE	103	E Dall									+			0.13	0.36
SSE	103	Hetta			+	-			+		+			0.30	0.79
SSE	103	Klawock									+	+		0.42	1.11
SSE	103	Sea Otter Sound			-									0.10	0.28
SSE	105	Affleck Canal		-		-					+			0.14	0.38
SSE	105	Shipley Bay		-							+		+	0.11	0.28
SSE	106	Burnett									+			0.05	0.14
SSE	106	Ratz Harbor					+		+					0.04	0.12
SSE	106	Totem Bay	-								+			0.05	0.13
SSE	106	Whale Pass							+		+			0.07	0.18
SSE	107	Anan						-			+			0.21	0.57
SSE	107	Union Bay							+		+			0.05	0.12
SSE	108	Stikine			+		+		+		+			0.02	0.06
NSEI[2]	109	E Baranof				-	-	-		-		-		0.09	0.21
NSEI	109	Eliza Harbor		-		-	-	-			+			0.14	0.33
NSEI	109	Saginaw Bay	+	-							+			0.14	0.33
NSEI	109	SE Baranof			+	-		-	-	-		-	+	0.07	0.16
NSEI	109	Tebenkof		-										0.22	0.53
NSEI	110	Farragut Bay	+		+	-	-	-	+		+		+	0.02	0.04
NSEI	110	Houghton		-	-	-	-	-		-		-		0.37	0.87
NSEI	110	Portage Bay			+		-				+			0.03	0.08
NSEI	110	Pybus/Gambier	+	-		-	-		+		+			0.17	0.41
NSEI[1]	111	Seymour Canal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	0.15	0.37
NSEI	111	Stephens		-		-	-	-		-	+	-	-	0.10	0.23
NSEI	112	Freshwater Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-			+			0.07	0.16
NSEI	112	Kelp Bay				-				-	+			0.07	0.16
NSEI	112	Lower Lynn Canal	+	-		-	-	-		-	+	-		0.03	0.06
NSEI	112	SW Admiralty	+	-	+	-	-	-	+		+			0.10	0.24
NSEI	112	Tenakee		-		-	-	-			+			0.21	0.49
NSEI	112	W Admiralty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	0.05	0.12
NSEI	113	Hoonah Sound	+		+	-	-							0.32	0.78
NSEI	114	Homeshore	+	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	0.03	0.07
NSEI	114	N Chichagof	+	-	+	-	-	-	+		+			0.11	0.27
NSEI	115	Upper Lynn Canal	+	-	+	-	-	-		-	-	-		0.03	0.07
NSEO[2]	113	Lisianski	+		+		+		+	-	+	+	+	0.08	0.27
NSEO	113	Portlock	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	0.04	0.13
NSEO	113	Salisbury Sound								-				0.19	0.63
NSEO	113	Sitka Sound					-		-			+	+	0.21	0.70
NSEO	113	Slocum Arm				+							+	0.16	0.52
NSEO	113	W Crawfish	+				-		-	-	-	+		0.03	0.10
NSEO	113	Whale Bay	+							-			+	0.04	0.15

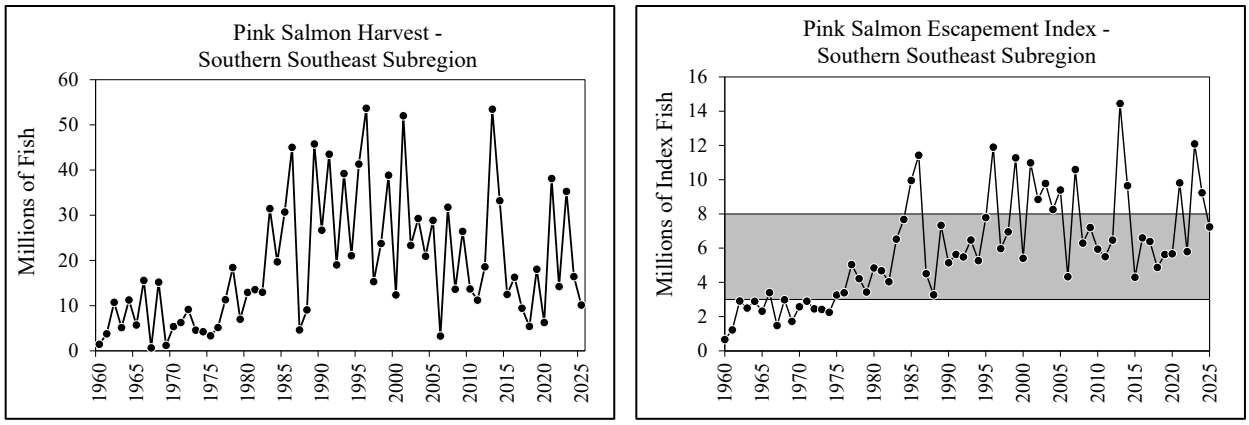

Figure 1. Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Southern Southeast subregion, 1960–2025 (Districts 101–108). The shaded area indicates the escapement goal range of 3.0 million to 8.0 million index fish.

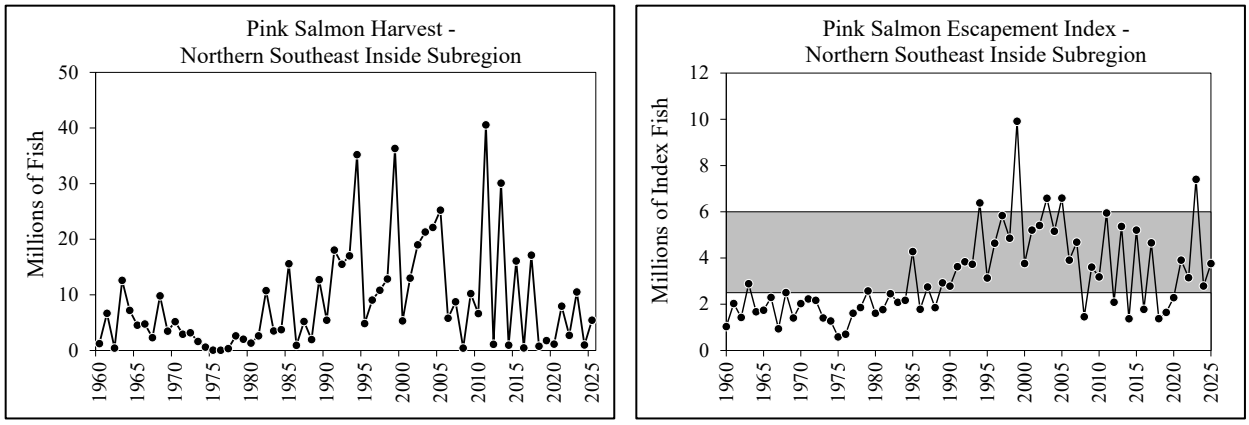

Figure 2. Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside subregion, 1960–2025 (Districts 109–112, 114–115, and 113 subdistricts 51–59). The shaded area indicates the escapement goal range of 2.5 million to 6.0 million index fish.

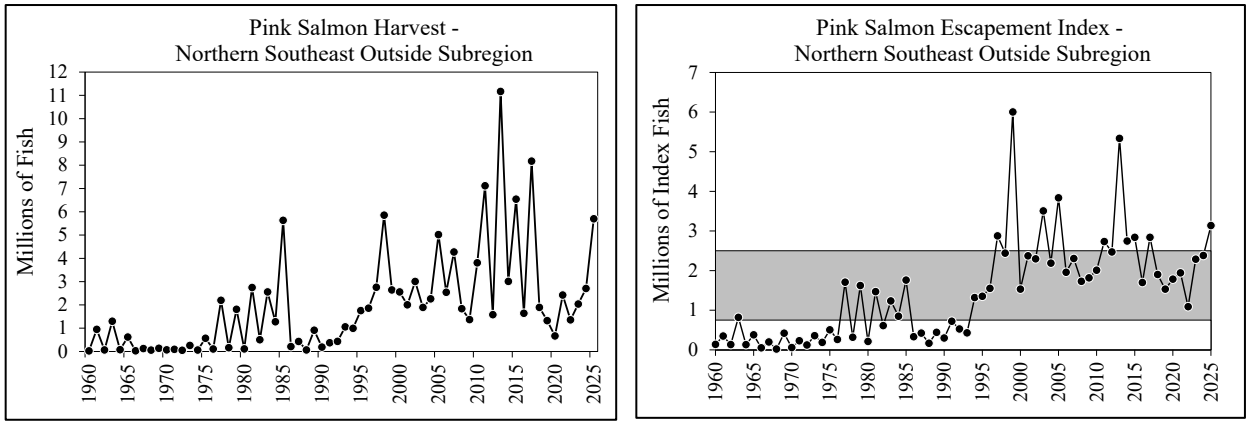

Figure 3. Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside subregion, 1960–2025 (District 113, subdistricts 22–44 and 62–96). The shaded area indicates the escapement goal range of 0.75 million to 2.50 million index fish.

CHUM SALMON:

In 2025, lower-bound sustainable escapement goals for summer-run chum salmon were met for all three subregions in Southeast Alaska (Figure 4, Table 4). The index count of 97,000 chum salmon in the Southern Southeast subregion was above the lower-bound sustainable escapement goal of 62,000 index fish. The index count of 106,000 chum salmon in the Northern Southeast Inside subregion was above the lower-bound sustainable escapement goal of 95,000 fish. In the Northern Southeast Outside subregion, the escapement index of 24,960 fish was above the lower-bound sustainable escapement goal of 19,500 index fish for the second straight year (Figure 4). This stock was designated as a stock of management concern at the 2024 October Alaska Board of Fisheries work session.

Fall chum salmon escapement goals were met or exceeded in three of the four fall-run stocks with formal escapement goals (Table 4). The Chilkat River fall-run chum salmon escapement goal has been eliminated due to the poor quality of escapement estimates and the cessation of the fish wheel project on the river. The Excursion River escapement index of 1,100 fish was below the sustainable escapement goal range of 4 to 18 thousand index fish and has now been below goal in four of the past five years. The Cholmondeley Sound escapement index of 49,500 fish was above the sustainable escapement goal range of 30 to 48 thousand fish. The Port Camden index of 2,060 fish was just within the sustainable escapement goal range of 2 to 7 thousand index fish and has met the goal in three of the last five years. The Security Bay index of 9,200 fish was within the escapement goal range of 5 to 15 thousand index fish.

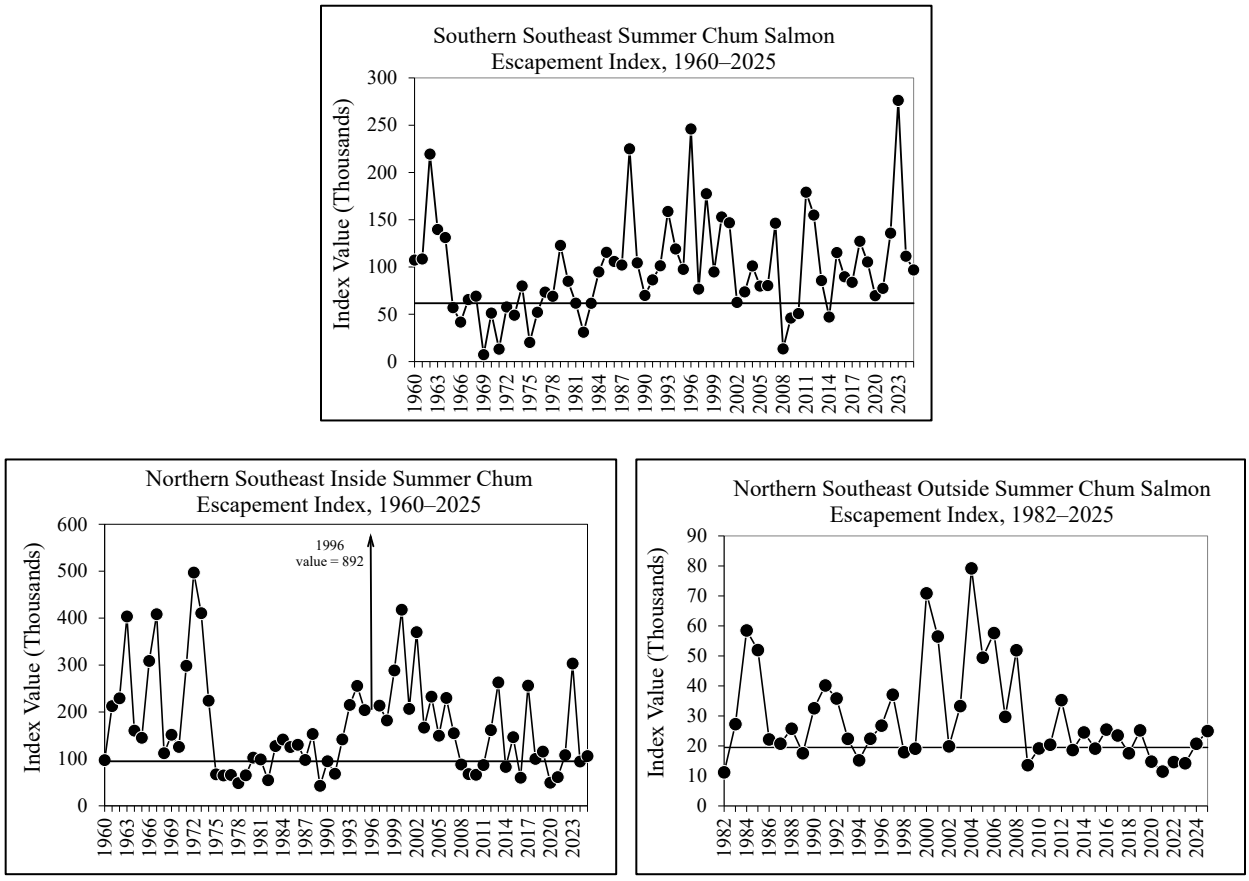

Figure 4.–Summer-run chum salmon escapement indices for the Southern Southeast subregion (1960–2025), Northern Southeast Inside subregion (1960–2025), and Northern Southeast Outside subregion (1982–2025), compared to the lower-bound sustainable escapement goal for each stock (solid horizontal lines).

Table 4.–Sustainable escapement goals and escapement indices for Southeast Alaska chum salmon (in thousands), 1990–2025.

Stock	Southern Southeast	Northern Southeast Inside	Northern Southeast Outside	Cholmondeley Sound	Port Camden	Security Bay	Excursion River
Enumeration Method	Peak Index	Peak Index	Peak Index	Peak Index	Peak Index	Peak Index	Peak Index
Run-type	Summer	Summer	Summer	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall
No. Streams	15	50	8	2	2	1	1
1990	70	95	33	30	4	20	5
1991	86	68	40	58	5	6	1
1992	101	141	36	37	5	19	3
1993	159	215	22	46	7	7	8
1994	119	256	15	43	5	5	4
1995	98	204	22	35	3	14	6
1996	246	892	27	62	5	19	9
1997	77	213	37	31	4	5	34
1998	178	182	18	59	6	32	8
1999	95	289	19	100	2	20	10
2000	153	418	71	36	3	13	17
2001	147	207	56	45		4	18
2002	63	370	20	39	0	6	5
2003	74	167	33	75	1	9	6
2004	101	233	79	60	3	13	5
2005	80	149	49	15	2	3	1
2006	80	230	58	54	2	15	2
2007	146	155	30	18	1	5	6
2008	13	88	52	50	1	12	8
2009	46	68	14	39	2	5	1
2010	51	66	19	76	5	7	6
2011	179	87	20	93	2	5	3
2012	155	161	35	54	4	10	2
2013	86	263	19	13	2	3	8
2014	47	83	24	48	4	6	11
2015	115	146	19	73	7	22	12
2016	90	60	25	30	5	14	1
2017	84	256	23	52	4	16	14
2018	127	100	18	70	1	6	6
2019	105	116	25	20	5	14	4
2020	70	49	15	30	2	12	0
2021	77	61	11	55	2	3	2
2022	136	108	15	42	1	3	1
2023	276	303	14	93	1	19	8
2024	111	95	21	38	2	8	1
2025	97	106	25	50	2	9	1
Goal Range:							
Lower Bound	**62**	**95**	**19.5**	**30**	**2**	**5**	**4**
Upper Bound				**48**	**7**	**15**	**18**

SOCKEYE SALMON:

In 2025, sockeye salmon escapement goals were met or exceeded for 11 of the 12 sockeye salmon systems in the region that currently have escapement goals (Table 5; Figures 5–10). The McDonald Lake (current stock of concern) escapement of 71,157 was within the goal range for the third consecutive year. The Hugh Smith Lake (current stock of concern) escapement of 9,450 fish was within goal range for the first time since 2017.

Table 5.–***Preliminary*** escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska sockeye salmon stocks with escapement goals, 2025.

Stock	Goal Type[1]	Estimated Escapement or Index	Escapement Goal Range	Comment	Enumeration Method
Hugh Smith Lake	OEG	9,450	8,000–18,000		Weir Count
McDonald Lake	SEG	71,157	55,000–120,000		Expanded Foot Survey
Stikine—mainstem	SEG	42,000	13,000–33,000	Above Goal	Run Reconstruction
Stikine—Tahltan	BEG	39,983	11,000–25,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
Speel Lake	SEG	6,780	4,000–9,000		Weir Count
Taku—in-river	SEG	137,957	40,000–75,000	Above Goal	Mark-recapture
Redoubt Lake	OEG	228,974	7,000–25,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
Chilkoot Lake	SEG	31,898	38,000–86,000	Below Goal	Weir Count
Chilkat Lake	BEG	137,000	70,000–150,000		Weir/Sonar Count
Situk River	BEG	147,052	30,000–70,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
Klukshu River	BEG	9,688	7,500–11,000		Weir Count
East Alsek River	BEG	20,300	9,000–24,000		Peak Aerial Survey

[1] Goal types include optimal (OEG), sustainable (SEG), and biological (BEG) escapement goals.

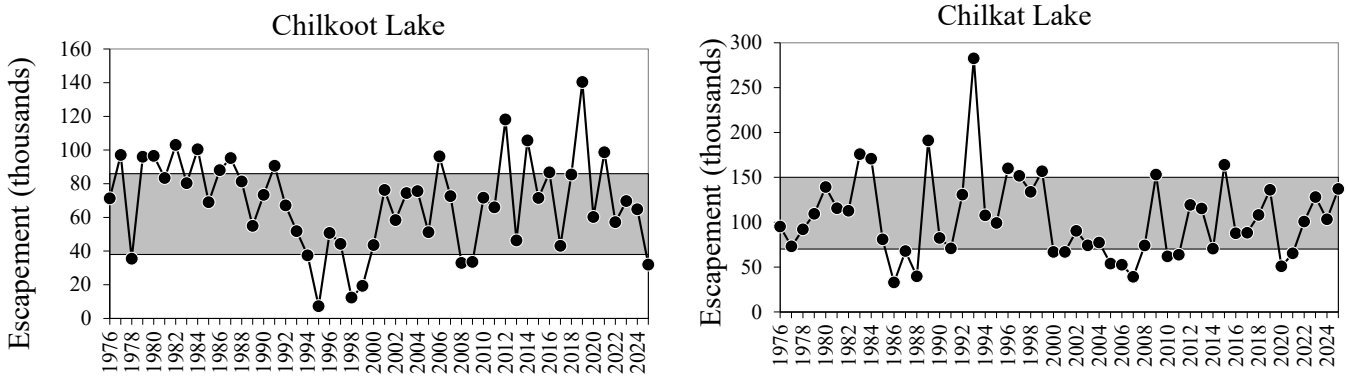

Figure 5.–Sockeye salmon escapements for Chilkoot Lake (left; weir counts) and Chilkat Lake (right; calibrated weir counts, 1976–1993; mark–recapture, 1994–2007, sonar counts 2008–2025). The shaded areas indicate the escapement goal range.

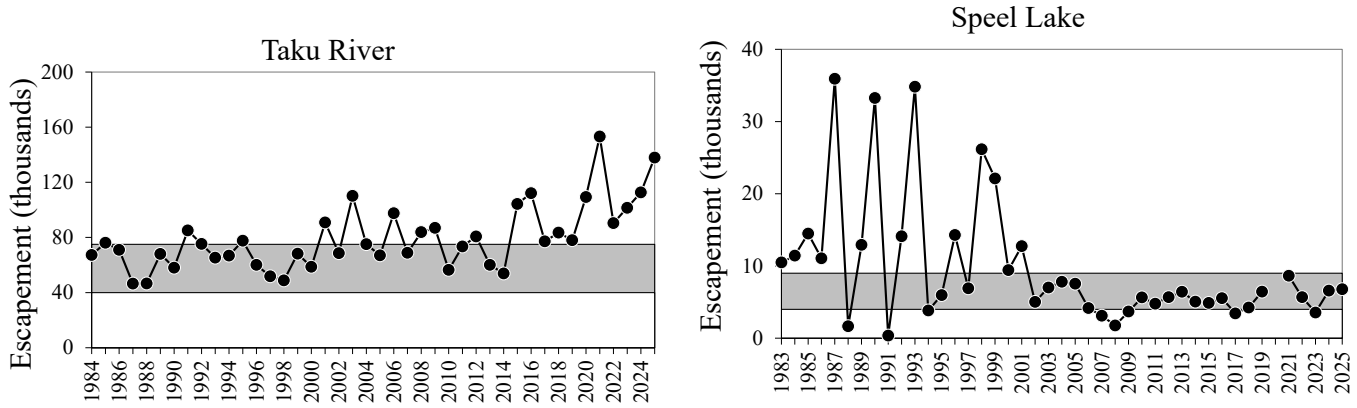

Figure 6.–Sockeye salmon escapements for Taku River (left; mark–recapture estimates) and Speel Lake (right; expanded weir count). No data in 2020 due to pandemic. The shaded areas indicate the escapement goal range.

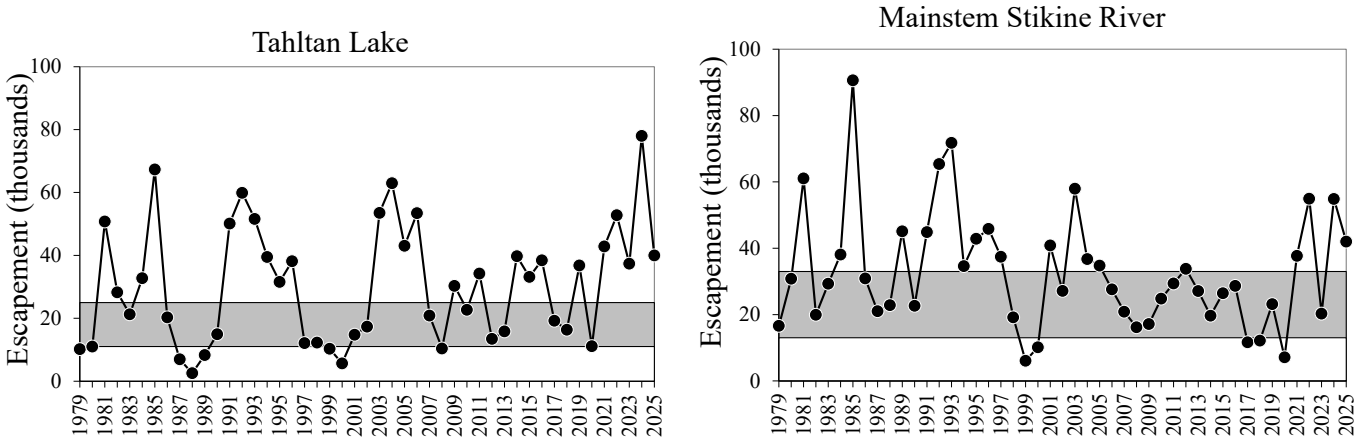

Figure 7.–Sockeye salmon escapements for Tahltan Lake (left; weir counts) and Mainstem Stikine River (right; estimated total escapement). The shaded areas indicate the escapement goal range.

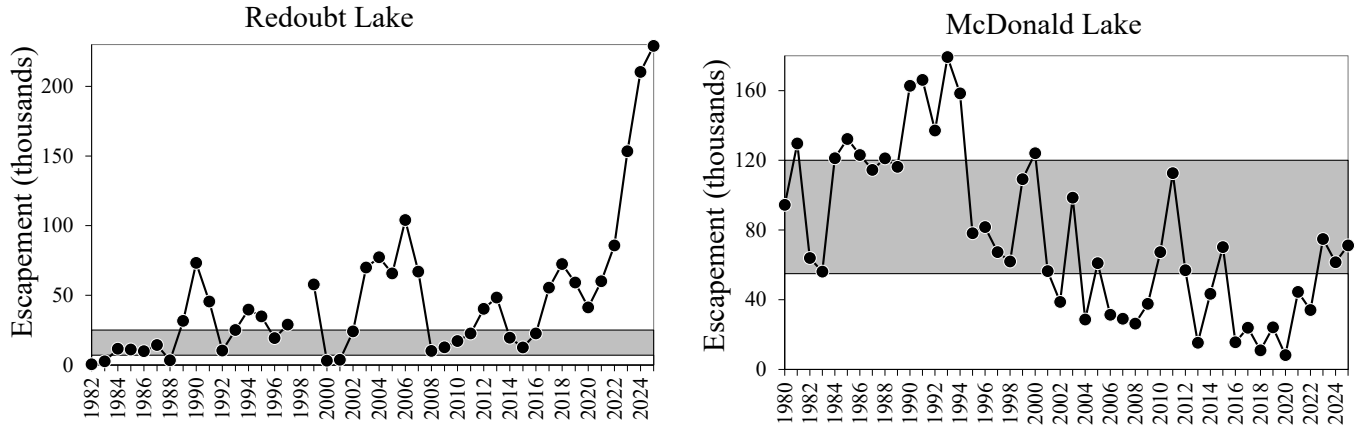

Figure 8.–Sockeye salmon escapements for Redoubt Lake (left; expanded weir counts) and McDonald Lake (right; expanded foot survey or mark–recapture). The shaded areas indicate the escapement goal range.

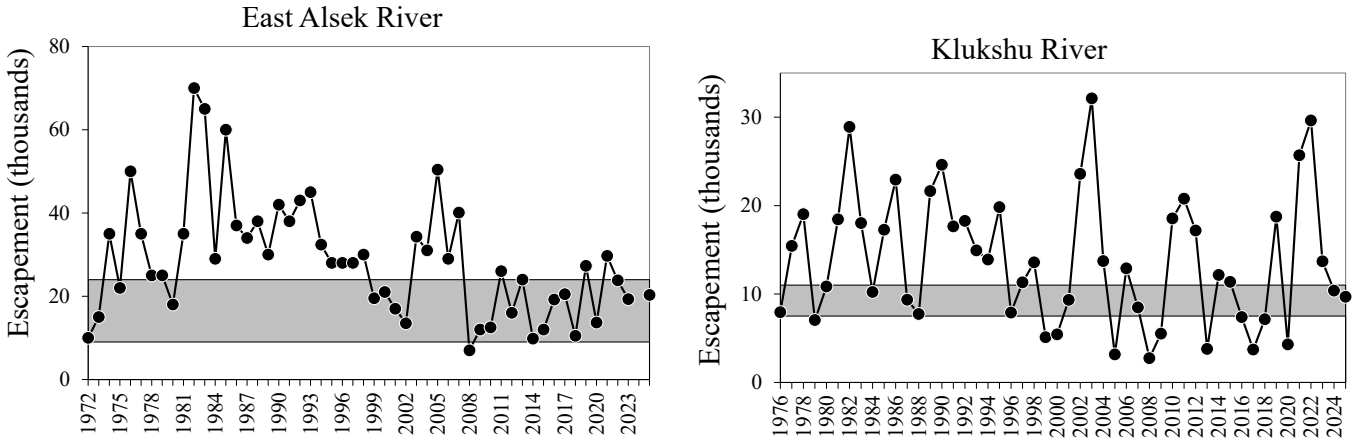

Figure 9.–Sockeye salmon escapements for the East Alsek-Doame rivers (left; peak aerial surveys; no estimate in 2024) and the Klukshu River (right; weir count). The shaded areas indicate the escapement goal range.

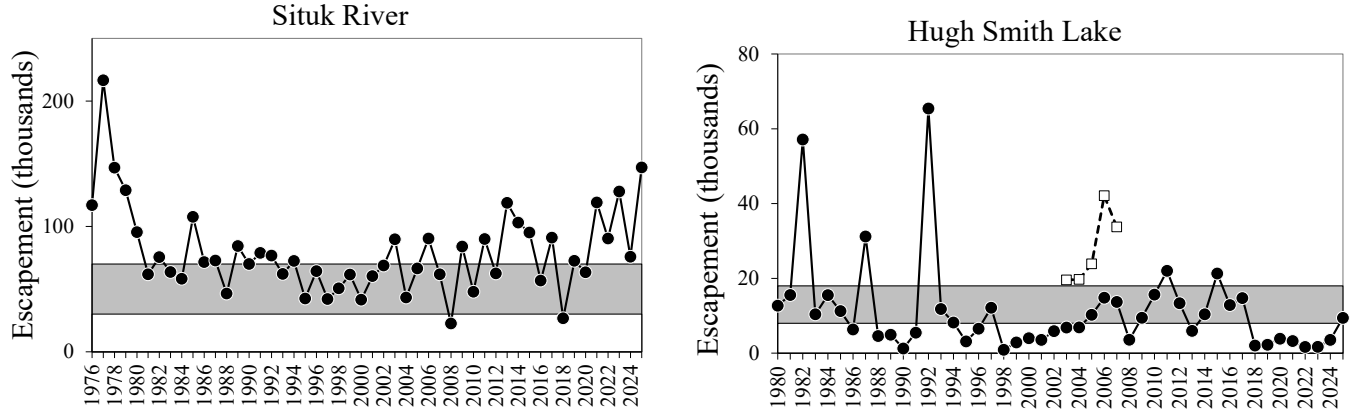

Figure 10.–Sockeye salmon escapements for the Situk River (left; weir count) and Hugh Smith Lake (right; weir counts). The shaded area indicates the optimal escapement goal range. For Hugh Smith Lake, the dots connected by the solid line are estimated escapements of naturally-spawned sockeye salmon. The open squares connected by the dashed line are the combination of escapements of both naturally spawned and hatchery stocked fish, from 2003 to 2007. The Optimal Escapement Goal includes both naturally-produced and stocked fish.

COHO SALMON:

In 2025, coho salmon escapements met or exceeded objectives in 7 of 12 currently monitored systems in the region with formal escapement goals (Table 6). No escapement estimates were obtained at the Chilkat River and Tawah Creek. The Ketchikan Survey Index and the Sitka survey indices were both well above the upper bound of escapement goal ranges. Taku River, Montana Creek, and Berners River were all below goal.

Table 6.–**Preliminary** escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska coho salmon stocks with escapement goals, 2001–2025.

System	Hugh Smith Lake	Taku River	Auke Creek	Montana Creek	Peterson Creek	Ketchikan Survey Index	Sitka Survey Index
Goal Range	500–1,600	50,000–90,000	200–500	400–1,200	100–250	4,250–8,500	400–800
Goal Type[1]	BEG	BEG	BEG	SEG	SEG	BEG	BEG
2001	1,580	104,394	842	1,119	106	11,267	1,515
2002	3,291	219,360	1,112	2,448	195	12,223	1,868
2003	1,510	183,112	585	808	203	11,899	1,101
2004	840	129,327	416	364	284	9,904	1,124
2005	1,732	135,558	450	351	139	14,840	1,668
2006	891	122,384	582	1,110	439	6,901	2,647
2007	1,244	74,369	352	324	226	4,316	1,066
2008	1,741	95,360	600	405	660	16,752	1,117
2009	2,282	103,950	360	698	123	8,710	1,156
2010	2,878	126,830	417	630	467	4,563	1,725
2011	2,137	70,745	517	709	138	5,098	2,222
2012	1,908	70,742	837	394	190	11,960	1,157
2013	3,048	68,118	736	367	126	11,295	1,414
2014	4,110	124,171	1,533	911	284	16,675	2,161
2015	956	60,178	577	1,204	202	10,032	2,244
2016	979	87,704	204	717	52	13,420	2,943
2017	1,266	57,871	283	634	20	11,557	1,280
2018	619	50,935	146	1,160	110	13,764	1,502
2019	1,235	82,909	345	203	No Data	7,916	1,480
2020	634	52,126	173	495	65	8,610	630
2021	903	75,526	322	391	15	21,006	1,486
2022	892	65,709	449	No Data	65	11,945	1,363
2023	2,207	62,300	759	No Data	192	19,706	1,392
2024	1,184	63,904	912	182	167	36,290	2,472
2025	731	47,069	627	198	195	19,633	1,755

[1.] Goal types include sustainable (SEG) and biological (BEG) escapement goals.

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Table 6.–Continued: coho escapement estimates.

System	Berners River	Chilkat River	Tawah Creek	Situk River	Tsiu/Tsivat rivers
Goal Range[1]	3,600–8,100	30,000–70,000	1,400-4,200	3,300–9,800	10,000–29,000
Goal Type	BEG	BEG	SEG	BEG	BEG
2001	19,290	107,697	3,190	5,030	17,000
2002	27,700	204,787	8,093	40,000	31,000
2003	10,110	133,109	5,907	6,009	35,850
2004	14,450	67,053	2,214	10,284	N/A
2005	5,220	34,575	1,241	2,514	16,600
2006	5,470	79,050	1,156	8,533	14,500
2007	3,915	24,770	1,751	5,763	14,000
2008	6,870	56,369	N/A	N/A	25,200
2009	4,230	47,911	3,581	5,814	28,000
2010	7,520	85,066	2,393	11,195	11,000
2011	6,050	61,099	1,221	3,652	21,000
2012	5,480	36,961	N/A	3,007	11,000
2013	6,280	51,319	2,593	14,853	47,000
2014	15,480	130,200	3,555	8,226	27,000
2015	9,940	47,342	9,092	7,062	19,500
2016	6,733	26,280	746	6,177	31,000
2017	7,040	34,742	1,455	4,122	38,000
2018	3,550	66,085	2,211	6,198	48,600
2019	9,405	34,779	1,866	10,381	No Data
2020	3,296	29,349	No Data	No Data	56,000
2021	5,933	55,220	No Data	No Data	No Data
2022	4,472	43,519	No Data	No Data	No Data
2023	8,039	70,881	No Data	9,841	No Data
2024	10,159	58,889	3,985	6,783	No Data
2025	3,273	No Data	No Data	12,500	17,200

[1.] Goal types include sustainable (SEG) and biological (BEG) escapement goals.

CHINOOK SALMON:

In 2025, Chinook salmon escapements were within escapement goal ranges for 7 of 11 monitored systems in the region with formal escapement goals (Table 7).

Table 7.–Southeast Alaska Chinook salmon escapement goals, 2020–2024, and preliminary 2025 escapements.

System	Escapement Goal[a]	Escapement[b]					
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025b
Keta River	550–1,300	668	707	689	759	948	334[b]
Blossom River	500–1,400	515	170	395	670	654	445[b]
Chickamin River	2,150–4,300	2,280	2,404	2,522	3,719	2,176	1,914[b]
Unuk River	1,800–3,800	1,135	2,666	1,304	2,072	1,980	1,381[b]
Stikine River	14,000–28,000	9,753	8,376	9,090	5,135	9,835[b]	15,159[b]
Andrew Creek	650–1,500	470	530	821	386	404	688[b]
King Salmon River	120–240	100	134	123	68	85	202[b]
Taku River	19,000–36,000	15,593	11,344	12,722	14,755	24,518	42,972[b]
Chilkat River	1,750–3,500	3,180	2,038	1,582	2,234	2,070[b]	4,054[b]
Alsek River	3,500–5,300	5,330	5,562	3,351	4,329	4,811[b]	6,229[b]
Situk River	450–1,050	1,197	1,064	890	144	517	1,286[b]

Note: Gray cells indicate lower bound of the escapement goal not met.

[a] Goals and escapement numbers for Chinook salmon are for large fish (≥660 mm mid-eye to tail fork length, or fish age-1.3 and older), except Alsek and Klukshu goals which are germane to fish age-1.2 and older and can include fish <660 mm mid-eye to tail fork length.

[b] Preliminary estimates pending publication of final report.