Overabundance of endemic species within their native range can pose a difficult management challenge. Whether due to direct human influence on their environments, or indirect human influence from shifting climate regimes, overabundance of native species can be just as perilous to an ecosystem as incursion from an invasive species. This study examines the case of pink salmon in Sitka National Historical Park’s Indian River. Though native to the river, numbers of pink salmon returning in late summer to spawn have grown exponentially in recent decades, putting other those other fish species reliant on the river at risk. This is of concern to park managers, as the National Park Service mandates the maintenance of conditions such as they would occur “absent human domination over the landscape.” Some observers believe that the activity of a nearby hatchery, which releases 3 million pink salmon fry each year, is directly contributing to the abundance of pink salmon seen at Indian River. This study seeks to determine whether this is indeed the case, or whether the increased numbers of pink salmon observed at Indian River are reflective of trends in the wider region. An assessment of pink salmon escapement data collected by the Alaska Department of Fish & Game at known pink salmon streams in the region provides a basis against which escapement observed at Indian River may be compared.