#### Southeast Alaska Dive Fisheries

# GEODUCK CLAMS, SEA CUCUMBERS, RED SEA URCHINS, and ABALONE



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### Southeast Alaska Dive Fisheries

- Dive Fisheries Overview
  - •CFEC
  - •SARDFA
- Historical Overview and Proposals
  - Geoducks
  - Sea Cucumbers
  - •Red Sea Urchins
  - Abalone



## **Dive Fishery Limited Entry Timeline**

**Prior to 1996** – Open access

July 1, 1996- June 30, 2000—Dive Fishery Moratorium, House Bill 547 Purpose: to allow review and analysis of dive fisheries.

#### **CFEC Limited Entry Permits**

- Geoducks and Sea Cucumbers—May, 2001.
- Red Sea Urchins November, 2000.

#### Limited Entry Permits (2010-11 season)

- Geoducks—69 permits fished out of 89
- Sea Cucumbers—180 permits fished out of 284
- **Red Sea Urchins**—3 permits fished out of 67

#### **Abalone**

•Open access, low stocks, no commercial fishery planned



- •Mission Develop, expand, and enhance new and existing fisheries in Southeast Alaska
- •Formed by Alaska Legislature in 1998 to help to develop dive fisheries
- •Structure
  - Executive director
  - •Board of Directors includes divers, processors, and municipalities
  - Permit holders are members
  - •Geoduck and sea cucumber committees deal with fisheryspecific issues



• SARDFA annual operating plan developed with ADF&G to determine how tax is spent

#### • SARDFA taxes:

• Tax Revenue 2011 fiscal year = \$601,396



### Dive fishery taxes fund:

- •Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP) and water quality testing
- •Industry reconnaissance surveys to identify new fisheries
- Commercial fishery sampling
- Some department surveys
- •Geoduck research project



## **Geoduck Clams**





Geoduck meat





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### **GEODUCK PROPOSALS (11)**

- Establish equal share (183 and 184)—NEUTRAL
- Year round season, weekly harvest goals, registration requirements (185, 187, 188, 189)—NEUTRAL
- Change season start date (186) —NEUTRAL
- Change rotational schedule of fishery areas (190) —OPPOSED
- Hose length limit(191)—NEUTRAL
- Establish a minimum distance of 200 yds. between vessels (192)—NEUTRAL
- Registration requirements (194) —SUPPORTS



# **Geoduck Fishery Timeline**

- 1985-1998
  - 4 areas with 10 fisheries
  - Managed by registration permits
- 2000—Management Plan Adopted
  - Stock assessment surveys are required in fishery areas within a maximum of 12 years
  - 2% of biomass harvested
  - No size limit
  - Openings coordinated by ADF&G, DEC and SARDFA.
- 1998–2010 additional fisheries open
  - 37 defined commercial areas
- 200-07 BOF— logbooks required

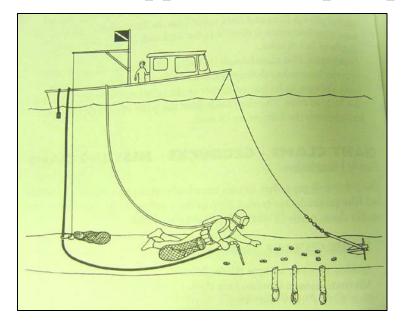
# Geoduck Fishery Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning

- Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning geoducks bioaccumulate in viscera
- 2003 BOF—ADF&G manage based on PSP testing
- 2003-06 season
  - PSP testing protocol changed to fishery testing
- Live sale requires PSP testing/passing
- SARDFA, ADF&G, DEC work together to open certain geoduck fishery areas that have passed tests
- Price per pound
  - Live market—\$5-\$15 / lb
  - Processed —\$1.75 / lb



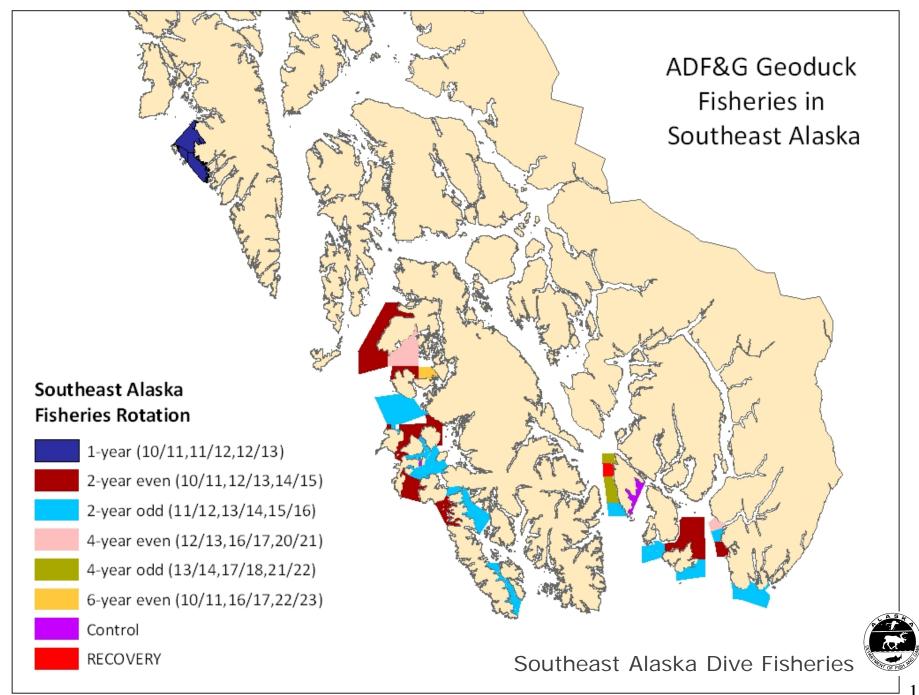
## **Harvest Method**

- Dive gear only
- Hand held, manually operated water jet
- Surface supplied water pump

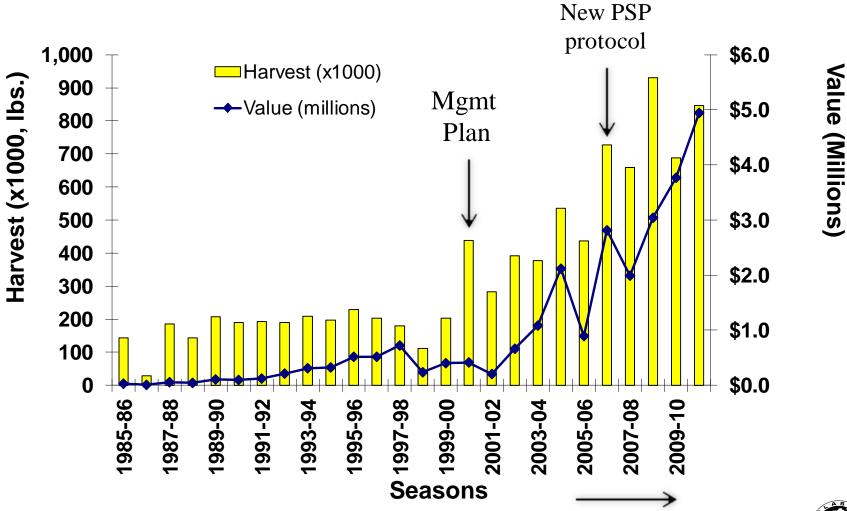








#### Geoduck Clams in Southeast Alaska Harvest and Value



2011-12 GHL = 557,300 pounds

New areas surveyed and opened



# Sea Cucumbers





## **SEA CUCUMBER PROPOSALS (5)**

- Establish variable harvest rate strategy (178)—SUPPORTS
- Revise management plan to account for sea otter predation (179—OPPOSES
- Amend fishing period during Thanksgiving week (180)—SUPPORTS
- •Amend daily dive time in areas north of Sumner Strait (181) NEUTRAL
- •Prohibit CFEC unlicensed divers from prospecting (182)—SUPPORTS

### Sea Cucumber Management Plan

- Season: October through March
- Weekly Fishing Periods:
  - Monday 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
  - Tuesday 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon,
  - Open periods may be extended if appropriate.
- Fishery areas surveyed and opened every 3 years





## Sea Cucumber Management Plan

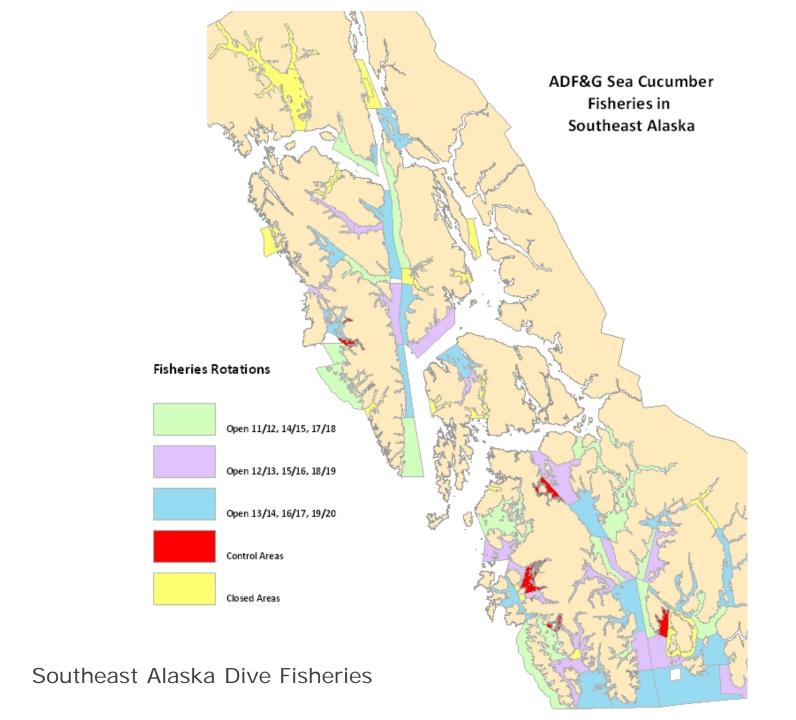
- 2,000 lb. max per diver per opening
- Maximum of two permit holders may fish from a single vessel per opening
- Enhanced air nitrox is allowed

• Harvest by hand picking using scuba, tethered surface

supplied air, or snorkel

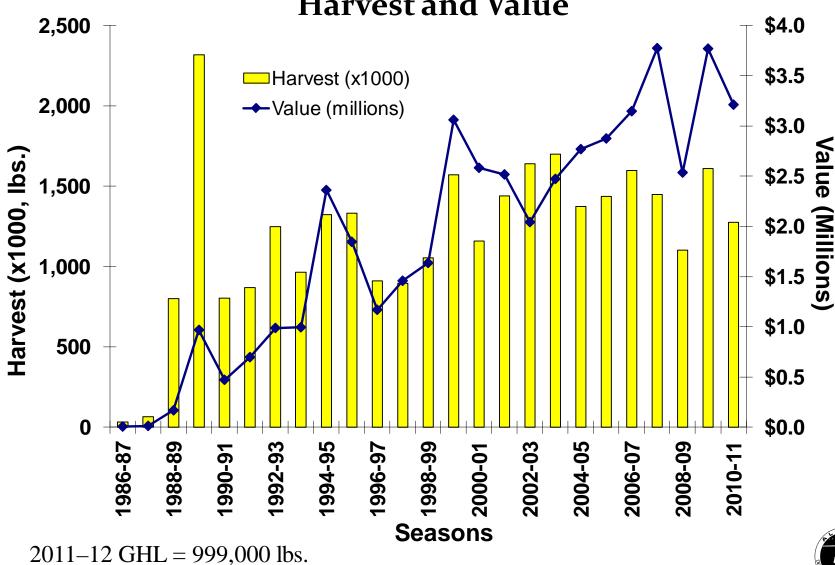


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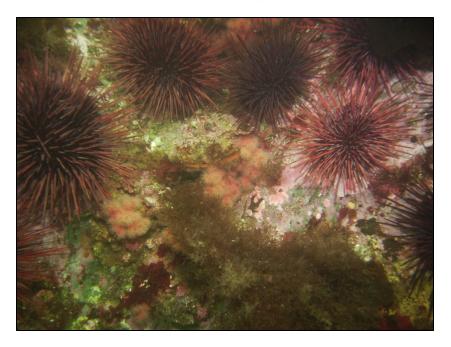


#### Sea Cucumbers in Southeast Alaska Harvest and Value



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# **Red Sea Urchins**







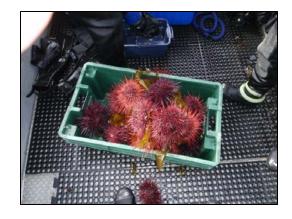
### Red Sea Urchin Fishery Timeline

- 1981—commercial harvest began
- 1991–1993—small fishery in Sitka Sound, closed due to sea otter predation
- 1994–1995—department surveys conducted in Districts 1 & 2
- 1995–1996—test fishery in Districts 1 and 2 to pay for population assessment surveys
- 1996—Red Urchin Management Plan developed

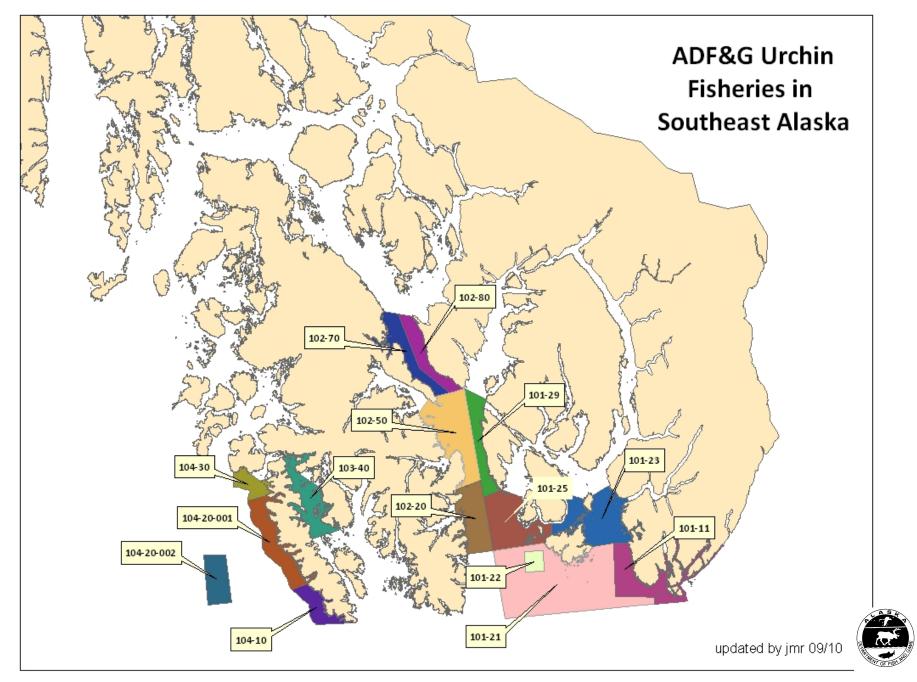


#### Red Sea Urchin Fishery

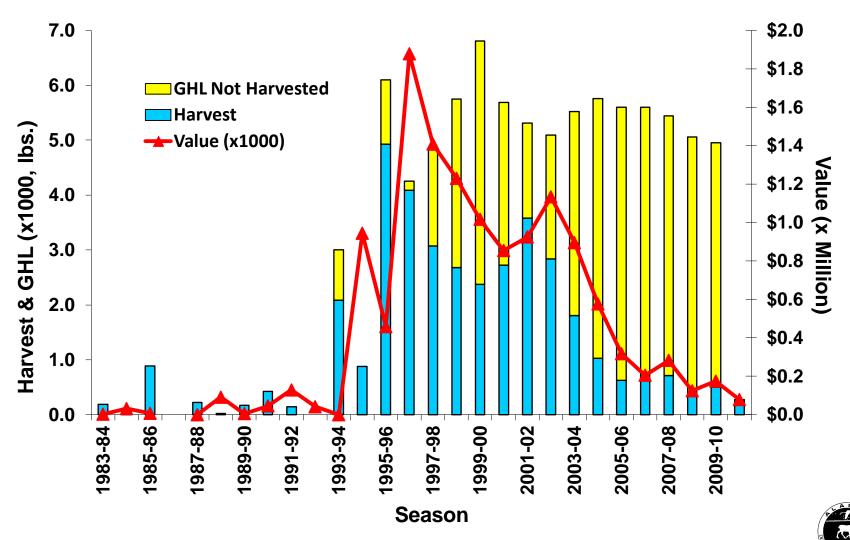
- 2001–02 to present decreasing harvest and effort
  - majority of GHL not harvested
  - decreasing markets and processing opportunities
- 2006 BOF—extended interval between assessment surveys if GHL is not entirely taken







#### Red Urchins in Southeast Alaska Harvest and Value



2011-12 GHL = 3,274,500 lbs.

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# **Abalone Fishery Timeline**

- Late 1970's early 80's harvest and effort high
- Price per pound
  - \$1 —1970s
  - \$10—1990s
- 1984/85—beginning concern, upper limit of guideline harvest range not reached
- 1984–1995—second downward trend
- 1995—season closed
  - decreased harvest rates
  - information from commercial divers and subsistence harvesters confirmed low population levels
- Department surveys targeting other species show no evidence of abalone recovery
- West Coast of United States abalone populations are at low levels and protected in most areas

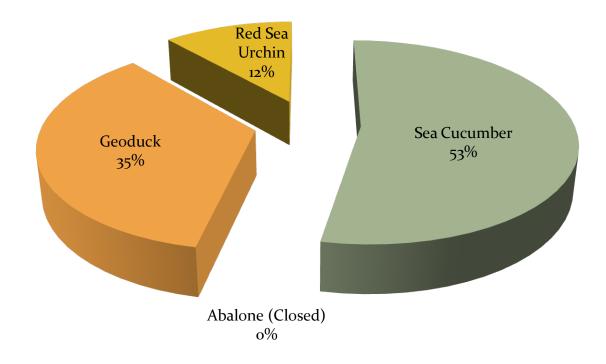
#### **PROPOSALS**

#### 4 Miscellaneous Shellfish proposals

- Abalone: Reduce bag limit for subsistence and personal use and increase size limit (195 and 196). —SUPPORTS
- Razor Clams: Close personal use and subsistence fishing in Sitka Sound Special Use Area (197 and 198). —SUPPORTS



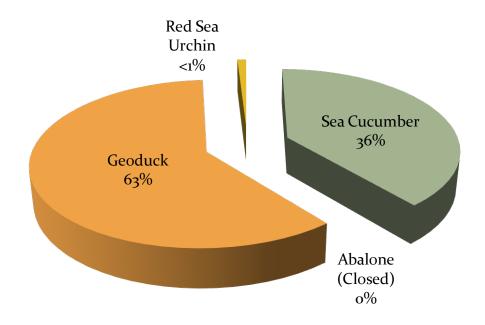
### 2010–11 Dive Fisheries Harvested by Species



Total Harvest = 2,396,868 lbs.



### 2010–11 Dive Fisheries Exvessel Value by Species



Total Value = \$8,895,053



## Sea Otter – Dive Fishery Interactions

Percent of fishery areas negatively affected by sea otters

- •Geoduck fishery—73%
- •Sea cucumber fishery—28%
- •Red sea urchin fishery—57%







# Other proposals (1)

• Limit prospecting before participating in a commercial dive fishery (193)—SUPPORTS