

Regional Information Report No. 1J15-09

2015–2016 Winter Troll Fishery Management Plan

by

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and

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Division of Commercial Fisheries



Symbols and Abbreviations

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Weights and measures (metric)		General		Measures (fisheries)	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative		fork length	FL
deciliter	dL	Code	AAC	mid-eye-to-fork	MEF
gram	g	all commonly accepted		mid-eye-to-tail-fork	METF
hectare	ha	abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	standard length	SL
kilogram	kg			total length	TL
kilometer	km	all commonly accepted			
liter	L	professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.		
meter	m	at	@	Mathematics, statistics	
milliliter	mL	compass directions:		<i>all standard mathematical</i>	
millimeter	mm	east	E	<i>signs, symbols and</i>	
		north	N	<i>abbreviations</i>	
		south	S	alternate hypothesis	H _A
		west	W	base of natural logarithm	e
		copyright	©	catch per unit effort	CPUE
		corporate suffixes:		coefficient of variation	CV
		Company	Co.	common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
		Corporation	Corp.	confidence interval	CI
		Incorporated	Inc.	correlation coefficient	
		Limited	Ltd.	(multiple)	R
		District of Columbia	D.C.	correlation coefficient	
		et alii (and others)	et al.	(simple)	r
		et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	covariance	cov
		exempli gratia	e.g.	degree (angular)	°
		(for example)		degrees of freedom	df
		Federal Information		expected value	E
		Code	FIC	greater than	>
		id est (that is)	i.e.	greater than or equal to	≥
		latitude or longitude	lat. or long.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
		monetary symbols		less than	<
		(U.S.)	\$, ¢	less than or equal to	≤
		months (tables and		logarithm (natural)	ln
		figures): first three	Jan,...,Dec	logarithm (base 10)	log
		letters		logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
		registered trademark	®	minute (angular)	'
		trademark	™	not significant	NS
		United States	U.S.	null hypothesis	H ₀
		(adjective)		percent	%
		United States of	USA	probability	P
		America (noun)	USA	probability of a type I error	
		U.S.C.	United States	(rejection of the null	
			Code	hypothesis when true)	α
		U.S. state	use two-letter	probability of a type II error	
			abbreviations	(acceptance of the null	
			(e.g., AK, WA)	hypothesis when false)	β
				second (angular)	"
				standard deviation	SD
				standard error	SE
				variance	
				population	Var
				sample	var

Weights and measures (English)					
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s				
foot	ft				
gallon	gal				
inch	in				
mile	mi				
nautical mile	nmi				
ounce	oz				
pound	lb				
quart	qt				
yard	yd				

Time and temperature					
day	d				
degrees Celsius	°C				
degrees Fahrenheit	°F				
degrees kelvin	K				
hour	h				
minute	min				
second	s				

Physics and chemistry					
all atomic symbols					
alternating current	AC				
ampere	A				
calorie	cal				
direct current	DC				
hertz	Hz				
horsepower	hp				
hydrogen ion activity	pH				
(negative log of)					
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

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2015–2016 WINTER TROLL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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The Regional Information Report Series was established in 1987 and was redefined in 2007 to meet the Division of Commercial Fisheries regional need for publishing and archiving information such as project operational plans, area management plans, budgetary information, staff comments and opinions to Board of Fisheries proposals, interim or preliminary data and grant agency reports, special meeting or minor workshop results and other regional information not generally reported elsewhere. Reports in this series may contain raw data and preliminary results. Reports in this series receive varying degrees of regional, biometric and editorial review; information in this series may be subsequently finalized and published in a different department reporting series or in the formal literature. Please contact the author or the Division of Commercial Fisheries if in doubt of the level of review or preliminary nature of the data reported. Regional Information Reports are available through the Alaska State Library and on the Internet at: <http://www.sf.adfg.ak.us/statewide/divreports/html/intersearch.cfm>.

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ABSTRACT

This document summarizes the plan that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will follow to manage the 2015–2016 Southeast Alaska winter commercial troll Chinook salmon fishery, according to regulations in the State of Alaska Administrative Code under 5 AAC 29.080.

Key words: Chinook salmon, troll, winter, commercial, management plan, Alaska

INTRODUCTION

This plan summarizes the management approach the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G or department) will employ to manage the Southeast Alaska/Yakutat commercial salmon winter troll fishery during the 2015–2016 season, provides harvest data from the previous winter troll season, and provides information about how regulations will be applied.

Regulations pertaining to the troll fishery are available in the 2015–2018 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Areas Commercial Salmon Fishing Regulations pamphlet available at all Southeast Alaska ADF&G area offices.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The winter Chinook salmon troll fishery in Southeast Alaska is managed in accordance with the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) Winter Troll Management Plan [5 AAC 29.080] and the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). The 2015–2016 Southeast and Yakutat commercial winter troll fishery begins October 11, 2015 and will continue through April 30, 2016, or until a total of 45,000 non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon plus the number of Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon are harvested [5 AAC 29.070 (a)(1) and 5 AAC 29.080 (a)]. Non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon (treaty fish) taken in the winter troll fishery count towards the 2016 troll fishery treaty allocation and the 2016 all-gear treaty allocation. Any treaty Chinook salmon not harvested during the winter fishery will be available for harvest in the spring and summer troll fisheries. The 2016 all-gear quota and troll allocation is expected to be announced by the first week of April, 2016. The 45,000 fish cap was reached prior to April 30 during the 2002–2003 through 2006–2007 winter troll seasons, during the 2010–2011 season, during the 2011–2012 season and the 2014–2015 season. Prior to 2002–2003, the cap had not been exceeded since it went into effect in 1995.

2014–2015 WINTER TROLL HARVEST

The 2014–2015 winter troll Chinook harvest was 50,583 fish, with a 4% Alaska hatchery contribution. This compares to a harvest of 56,534 fish with an Alaska hatchery contribution of 6% in 2013–2014, and the 5-year average harvest of 44,882 fish with an 11% Alaska hatchery contribution. A total of 407 permits were fished in 2014–2015. This compares to 464 permits fished in 2013–2014 and the 5-year average of 467 permits fished. The largest percentage of the regional harvest was taken in District 113, followed by District 183 and District 105 (Table 1). Effort peaked during statistical week 10 (March 1–7), while the largest weekly harvest was taken during statistical week 42 (October 12–18). The average price peaked during statistical week 7 (February 8–14) at \$10.64 per pound (Table 2). The winter fishery closed on March 25, 2015, which was the earliest on record. This was the first time the Alaska hatchery harvest was added on to the non-Alaska hatchery harvest since 5 AAC 29.080(a) was modified by the BOF in 2012, thereby increasing the allowable harvest.

REGULATIONS

Regulations pertaining to the Southeast Alaska winter troll season are compiled in the 2015–2018 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Areas Commercial Salmon Fishing Regulations pamphlet. Pertinent regulatory sections are presented and clarified as necessary in this document.

FISHING AREAS

The description of the winter boundary line has been further clarified with the addition of coordinates for locations commonly fished. The use of coordinates has become increasingly necessary in response to the widespread use of onboard navigational computer software by permit holders and enforcement officials. Coordinates have been added to regulation 5 AAC 29.020(b) by emergency order. The coordinates associated with Cape Edgecumbe Light agree with those in effect during 2012–2013 winter season, as well as during the last several weeks of the 2013–2014 season. This is intended to provide consistency concerning a boundary line that has not been modified. The **winter boundary line** is as follows:

For the purposes of this chapter, the “winter boundary line” for the winter season and periods established in 5 AAC 29.070 is a line across Yakutat Bay from the westernmost tip of **Point Manby** at 59°41.66' N. lat., 140°19.70' W. long., to 59°40.02' N. lat., 140°24.36' W. long. to 59°31.25' N. lat., 139°53.69' W. long. to **Ocean Cape** at 59°32.06' N. lat., 139°51.46' W. long., and a line from the southernmost tip of **Cape Spencer** (58°12.62' N. lat., 136°39.82' W. long.) to the westernmost tip of **Yakobi Rock** (58°05.15' N. lat., 136°33.79' W. long.) to the southernmost tip of **Cape Cross** (57°54.70' N. lat., 136°33.76' W. long.) to the southernmost tip of **Point Theodore** (57°50.73' N. lat., 136°27.52' W. long.) to the westernmost tip of **Cape Edward** to the westernmost tip of **Khaz Point** to the westernmost tip of **Point Slocum** to the westernmost tip of **Klokachef Island** (57°24.17' N. lat., 135°54.42' W. long.) to the westernmost tip of **Cape Georgiana** (57°19.78' N. lat., 135°51.79' W. long.) to the westernmost tip of **Point Amelia** (57°13.40' N. lat., 135°52.67' W. long.) to **Cape Edgecumbe Light** (56°59.89' N. lat., 135°51.48' W. long.) to the southernmost tip of **Point Woodhouse** (56°50.05' N. lat., 135°32.56' W. long.) to the southernmost tip of **Rogers Island** to the westernmost tip of **Aspid Cape** (56°41.18' N. lat., 135°13.72' W. long.) to the southernmost tip of **North Cape** (**56°35.68' N. lat., 135°08.37' W. long.**) to 56°22.77' N. lat., 134°57.00' W. long. to 56°19.50.00' N. lat., 134°54.00' W. long. to the southwesternmost tip of **Puffin Point** to the northwesternmost tip of **Bahrovoi Point** to the southernmost tip of **Cape Ommaney** (56°09.63' N. lat., 134°40.25' W. long.) to **Nation Point** (55°55.66' N. lat., 134°20.10' W. long.) to **Helm Point** (**55°49.42' N. lat., 134°16.95' W. long.**) to the southernmost tip of **Cape Addington** (55°26.28' N. lat., 133°49.49' W. long.) to the westernmost tip of **Cape Chirikof** (55°18.14' N. lat., 133°41.49' W. long.) to **Cape Bartolome Light** to the southernmost tip of **Cape Felix** (55°12.49' N. lat., 133°24.97' W. long.) to the westernmost tip of **Bruin Point** to the westernmost tip of **Sakie Point** to the westernmost tip of **Cape Augustine** to the westernmost tip of **Rockwell Point** to the westernmost tip of **Ritter Point** to the westernmost tip of **Point Bazan** to the westernmost tip of **Security Point** to **Point Cornwallis Light** to the southernmost tip of **Liscome Point** to the westernmost tip of **Wolk Point** to 54°39.87' N. lat., 132°43.53' W. long. to **Cape Muzon Light** to the southernmost tip of **Point Nunez** to the southernmost tip of **Cape Chacon** (54°41.37' N. lat., 132°01.08' W. long.) to the southernmost tip of **West Rock** (54°48.60' N. lat., 131°29.94' W. long.) to the southernmost tip of **Yellow Rocks** (54°47.30' N. lat., 131°14.21' W. long.) to

Tree Point Light to Lord Rock Light to a point on the International Boundary at 130°49.00' W. long.

Figures 1–3 illustrate the waters open to trolling listed above. Trolling is also allowed within 500 yards of the terminus of any salmon stream during the winter season [5 AAC 29.150(a)(1)]. Salmon fishing districts of Southeast Alaska and Yakutat are shown in Figure 4. Winter troll closed waters are described in the following section of this plan.

CLOSED WATERS

Salmon trolling is permitted in all previously mentioned areas and at all times during the winter season, except as indicated below, according to 5 AAC 29.080 (b):

1. **District 1:** waters of Behm Canal in Section 1-D between a line from Nose Point to Snail Point and a line from Cactus Point to Point Eva are closed.
2. **District 8:** waters west of the Stikine River inside a line from Babbler Point to Hour Point, along the shore of Wrangell Island to Point Highfield to the southernmost tip of Liesnoi Island to the southernmost tip of Greys Island to the small island near the eastern entrance of Blind Slough, to the nearest point of Mitkof Island, to the prominent point of Mitkof Island nearest Coney Island, to the northernmost tip of Coney Island, to a point 500 yards north of Jap Creek on the mainland shore are closed (Figure 5).
3. **District 11:**
 - A. Section 11-A is closed except those waters west of a line from Outer Point to Point Louisa and south of a line from Salisbury Point to Point Tantallon. All of Section 11-A will close at 11:59 p.m., April 14, regardless of whether the winter troll season is open after that date. The waters of Gastineau Channel are closed (Figure 6).
 - B. Section 11-B is open throughout the winter season except those waters north of the latitude of Grave Point Light are open only from October 11 through March 31 (Figure 6).
4. **District 15:** waters of Section 15-B (Berners Bay) are closed.

Except for those areas specified in this section, all remaining waters listed in the “Closed Waters” section of the regulation book are open to trolling during the winter troll season.

GEAR, VESSEL SPECIFICATIONS, AND REGISTRATION

1. Troll vessels must be registered prior to fishing for the calendar year (5 AAC 29.115).
2. Troll vessels must be identified as specified in (5 AAC 39.119) and (5 AAC 29.125).
3. For troll gear specifications and operations see (5 AAC 29.120).

During the winter fishery only, hand-operated downriggers may be used in conjunction with fishing rods as follows (5 AAC 29.120(j)):

- (1) A downrigger may not be used with a troll gurdy;
- (2) A hand troll gurdy or downrigger powered by hand or hand crank may be used in conjunction with a fishing rod, and is not considered power troll gear;

- (3) An electric, hydraulic, or power assisted downrigger is considered a power troll gurdy and may not be used in conjunction with a fishing rod;
- (4) An aggregate of **two rods** with the fishing lines extending from the rods and connected to **two downriggers or hand troll gurdies** using a quick release device designed to release the fishing rod line from the downrigger line may be used;
- (5) No more than two troll gurdies, and four rigged fishing rods capable of taking fish, may be on board a salmon hand troll vessel; additional fishing rods may be on board the vessel but may not be rigged for taking fish.

SIZE AND LANDING REQUIREMENTS

Chinook salmon caught in the winter troll fishery must be equal to or greater than 28 inches in total length and the heads of all adipose-fin clipped salmon must remain attached until the fish is sold. For further specifications see (5 AAC 29.140).

SPORT FISHING AND CHARTERING FROM A REGISTERED TROLL VESSEL

A person may sport fish from a registered commercial salmon hand troll or power troll vessel [5AAC 47.041 (a)], though **may not sport fish and commercial fish for salmon from the same vessel on the same day** [5AAC 47.041 (f)]. A person who sport fishes from a vessel licensed for commercial fishing, other than a charter vessel when paying clients are onboard, shall mark the salmon by **removing its dorsal fin** immediately upon bringing a salmon onboard [5AAC 47.041 (c)].

Sport fishing from a commercially licensed vessel while commercially-caught salmon are in possession is illegal in waters closed to commercial fishing [5AAC 47.041(d)]. A downrigger may be used in conjunction with a fishing rod when sport fishing.

A **registered troll vessel may also be registered as a charter vessel**, though that vessel may not be used to troll commercially and charter on the same day [5AAC 75.995(8)]. Charter boat registration applications are available at Fish and Game offices.

A person **may not possess unpreserved sport-caught salmon** on any commercial salmon vessel while engaging in commercial salmon fishing [5AAC 47.041(g)]. The definition of “preserved fish” excludes unfrozen fish temporarily stored in coolers that contain ice or dry ice or fish that are lightly salted [5AAC 75.995(21)].

REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO COMMERCIAL TROLL BYCATCH OF GROUND FISH AND HALIBUT

For information on Southeast Alaska Groundfish regulations, refer to the 2015-2016 Statewide Commercial Groundfish Fishing Regulations booklet available at ADF&G area offices. For details on groundfish bycatch allowances in the troll fishery refer to the “Groundfish Bycatch in the 2015 Commercial Salmon Troll Fishery” news release, issued on January 2, 2015.

In the state waters portion of the Eastern Gulf of Alaska, commercial salmon trollers operating hand or power troll gear during an open commercial salmon fishing period may legally retain and possess incidentally-taken groundfish in unlimited amounts, except as noted below. The bycatch allowance for each species or species group reflects the percentage that may be retained

and sold and is based on the round weight of salmon on board. Bycatch percentages are listed below.

Species	Bycatch Allowance
Lingcod	100% IBS, CSEO, NSEI and SSEIW (when areas are open) 0% SSEOC—Closed
Demersal Shelf Rockfish (DSR)	10%
Other rockfish	No limit on incidental harvest
Spiny dogfish	35%
Sablefish	0%
Other groundfish	No limit on incidental harvest

Lingcod may be taken as bycatch in the commercial salmon troll fishery only from May 16 through November 30 [5AAC 28.113 (c)]. Lingcod must measure at least 27 inches from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail, or 20.5 inches from the front of the dorsal fin to the tip of the tail. Lingcod harvest allocations for the troll fishery are set by area and area closures will occur as allocations are taken. In-season closures will be announced by ADF&G news release, the United States Coast Guard “Notice to Mariners” report, and the National Weather Service broadcast. For updates on lingcod area closures, call the Groundfish Hotline at (907) 747-4882 or contact the Groundfish staff in Sitka at (907) 747-6688.

Lingcod Management Areas open to bycatch during the fall portion of the winter troll fishery include: Icy Bay Subdistrict (IBS), Northern Southeast Outside (NSEO) Section, Central Southeast Outside (CSEO) Section, Northern Southeast Inside (NSEI) Subdistrict and Southern Southeast Internal Waters (SSEIW) Sector (Figure 7). The Southern Southeast Outer Coast Sector is closed to lingcod bycatch for the remainder of the year. Lingcod taken in excess of bycatch allowances shall be forfeited to the State of Alaska.

Effective July 1, 2015, new groundfish regulations (5 AAC 28.150 (b) and 5 AAC 28.173 (a)(4)) permit commercial salmon trollers to retain and possess up to two lingcod aboard a vessel while actively fishing for salmon within the waters of Sitka Sound [5AAC 28.150(a)] during the open CSEO lingcod season. Lingcod taken within Sitka Sound may be retained for a permit holder’s personal use only and may not be sold. Upon taking a lingcod in this area, the permit holder shall mark that lingcod for personal use by immediately removing the dorsal fin of that fish. The head of each personal use lingcod must remain attached to the fish as evidence of meeting the 27 inch minimum size restriction, until that lingcod is weighed and reported on the ADF&G troll salmon fish ticket documenting that fishing trip.

Having taken no more than two lingcod outside of the Sitka Sound area, a permit holder may fish for salmon within this area only after removing the dorsal fin of those lingcod. Vessels in possession of more than two lingcod may not fish for salmon within Sitka Sound until those lingcod are offloaded.

The waters of Sitka Sound are enclosed on the north by lines from Kruzof Island at 57°20.50' N. lat., 135°45.17' W. long. to Chichagof Island at 57°22.05' N. lat., 135°43.00' W. long., and from Chichagof Island at 57°22.58' N. lat., 135°41.30' W. long. to Baranof Island at 57°22.28' N. lat.,

135°40.95' W. long., and on the south and west by a line running from the southernmost tip of Sitka Point at 56°59.38' N. lat., 135°49.57' W. long. to Hanus Point at 56°51.92' N. lat., 135°30.50' W. long. to the green day marker in Dorothy Narrows at 56°49.28' N. lat., 135°22.75' W. long. to Baranof Island at 56°49.28' N. lat., 135°22.60' W. long.

All DSR taken in excess of 10% of the round weight of salmon on board the vessel must be weighed and reported as bycatch overage on an ADF&G fish ticket. All proceeds from the sale of excess DSR bycatch taken in state waters shall be surrendered to the state [5AAC 28.171 (a)]. DSR bycatch overages must be reported on fish tickets but may be retained for personal use by the permit holder. The seven species in the DSR assemblage are yelloweye, quillback, canary, copper, China, tiger and rosethorn rockfish.

Halibut incidentally taken during an open commercial halibut season by power and hand troll gear operated for salmon consistent with applicable state laws and regulations are legally taken and possessed [5AAC 28.133(c)]. Commercial halibut may be legally retained only by Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit holders during the open season for halibut. Trollers making an IFQ halibut landing of 500 lb or less of IFQ weight as determined pursuant to 50 CFR 679.42(h) are exempted from the three hours prior notice of landing (PNOL) if landed concurrently with a legal landing of salmon [50 CFR 679.5(l)(1)(iv)(A)]. Halibut taken incidentally during the troll fishery shall be reported on the troll fish ticket documenting the salmon landing. For information on regulations and landing requirements for the federal IFQ halibut fishery contact NOAA Fisheries. The IFQ halibut season closes on November 7, 2015.

A person aboard a vessel may not fish for groundfish with dinglebar troll or mechanical jig gear if salmon are on board. A vessel fishing for groundfish with dinglebar troll gear must display the letter "D" and a vessel fishing for groundfish with mechanical jigging machines must display the letter "M" at all times when fishing with or transporting fish taken with dinglebar troll gear or mechanical jigging machines [5AAC 28.135 (a)(4)]. A person may not operate a vessel that is displaying one of these letters when the vessel is being used to fish for salmon [5AAC 28.135 (c)].

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For up-to-date troll information, call the 24-hour information line in the Douglas Office at 465-TROL (8765). In addition, the following telephone numbers may be called during the troll fishing season to obtain recorded announcements concerning areas open to trolling.

Ketchikan-(907) 225-6870

Sitka-(907) 747-8765

Petersburg-(907) 772-3700

SOUTHEAST ALASKA TROLL WEBSITE INFORMATION:

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyareasoutheast.salmon>

TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.—Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2014 through March 25, 2015, for Districts 101–183.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook	Chinook	Avg Wt (lbs)
						Per Landing	Per Permit	
101	42	Oct 12–18, 2014	5	6	67	11	13	12.0
101	44	Oct 26–Nov 1, 2014	4	7	39	5	9	10.6
101	45	Nov 2–8, 2014	3	4	28	7	9	11.5
101	9	Feb 22–28, 2015	3	3	16	5	5	10.3
101 Total			15	31	220	7	14	11.8
102	9	Feb 22–28, 2015	4	5	26	5	6	11.8
102 Total			6	20	173	8	28	12.1
103	44	Oct 26–Nov 1, 2014	3	3	11	3	3	16.0
103	46	Nov 9–15, 2014	5	5	39	7	7	12.1
103	47	Nov 16–22, 2014	4	4	47	11	11	12.7
103	48	Nov 23–29, 2014	3	3	27	9	9	13.8
103	3	Jan 11–17, 2015	3	3	47	15	15	13.2
103	5	Jan 25–31, 2015	6	7	58	8	9	11.7
103	6	Feb 1–7, 2015	3	3	17	5	5	11.1
103	7	Feb 8–14, 2015	3	3	27	9	9	12.0
103	8	Feb 15–21, 2015	9	9	89	9	9	12.7
103	9	Feb 22–28, 2015	6	6	32	5	5	13.4
103	10	Mar 1–7, 2015	4	4	52	13	13	12.4
103	11	Mar 8–14, 2015	11	12	99	8	9	11.6
103	12	Mar 15–21, 2015	4	4	33	8	8	11.9
103	13	Mar 22–25, 2015	9	9	85	9	9	12.4
103 Total			26	84	707	8	27	12.5
104	8	Feb 15–21, 2015	4	4	108	27	27	11.0
104	10	Mar 1–7, 2015	5	5	56	11	11	11.7
104	12	Mar 15–21, 2015	3	3	23	7	7	12.0
104 Total			11	24	529	22	48	11.3
105	45	Nov 2–8, 2014	5	7	82	11	16	11.7
105	47	Nov 16–22, 2014	3	3	24	8	8	11.1
105	49	Nov 30–Dec 6, 2014	4	7	22	3	5	10.8
105	50	Dec 7–13, 2014	4	7	33	4	8	13.6
105	2	Jan 4–10, 2015	4	6	200	33	50	12.5
105	3	Jan 11–17, 2015	6	8	61	7	10	14.6
105	4	Jan 18–24, 2015	4	4	79	19	19	13.5
105	5	Jan 25–31, 2015	6	6	108	18	18	12.7
105	6	Feb 1–7, 2015	6	6	62	10	10	11.4
105	7	Feb 8–14, 2015	5	7	101	14	20	12.6
105	8	Feb 15–21, 2015	10	13	186	14	18	12.6
105	9	Feb 22–28, 2015	13	15	185	12	14	11.9
105	10	Mar 1–7, 2015	19	20	340	17	17	11.8

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Note: Weeks and districts with less than 3 permits fished are omitted due to confidentiality considerations. Therefore, the totals may not reflect the sum of the weekly harvests shown.

Table1.-continued (page 2 of 5)

District	Week	Dates	# Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook Per Landing	Chinook Per Permit	Avg Wt. (lbs)
105	11	Mar 8-14, 2015	12	13	217	16	18	11.9
105	12	Mar 15-21, 2015	17	19	292	15	17	11.9
105	13	Mar 22-25, 2015	13	13	221	17	17	11.3
105 Total			43	165	2,389	14	55	12.1
106	43	Oct 19-25, 2014	9	14	29	2	3	14.0
106	44	Oct 26-Nov 1, 2014	6	10	23	2	3	13.5
106	45	Nov 2-8, 2014	4	4	6	1	1	20.3
106	46	Nov 9-15, 2014	6	6	10	1	1	13.0
106	47	Nov 16-22, 2014	7	12	20	1	2	13.8
106	48	Nov 23-29, 2014	6	10	34	3	5	14.8
106	50	Dec 7-13, 2014	4	4	7	1	1	14.1
106	51	Dec 14-20, 2014	7	9	18	2	2	13.6
106	52	Dec 21-27, 2014	8	9	18	2	2	12.7
106	53	Dec 28-31, 2014	4	6	15	2	3	14.5
106	2	Jan 4-10, 2015	8	12	33	2	4	12.6
106	3	Jan 11-17, 2015	10	19	45	2	4	14.0
106	5	Jan 25-31, 2015	11	19	29	1	2	15.2
106	6	Feb 1-7, 2015	8	10	14	1	1	14.5
106	7	Feb 8-14, 2015	9	11	25	2	2	15.6
106	8	Feb 15-21, 2015	6	12	21	1	3	14.6
106	9	Feb 22-28, 2015	6	11	17	1	2	13.6
106	10	Mar 1-7, 2015	9	13	121	9	13	13.8
106	11	Mar 8-14, 2015	9	10	56	5	6	14.3
106	12	Mar 15-21, 2015	4	7	19	2	4	16.8
106	13	Mar 22-25, 2015	5	7	13	1	2	13.9
106 Total			34	224	592	2	17	14.2
107	42	Oct 12-18, 2014	8	9	93	10	11	13.4
107	43	Oct 19-25, 2014	5	6	39	6	7	10.8
107	8	Feb 15-21, 2015	3	3	28	9	9	13.2
107	12	Mar 15-21, 2015	3	3	15	5	5	11.9
107 Total			13	32	251	7	19	12.8
108	42	Oct 12-18, 2014	6	7	53	7	8	11.5
108	43	Oct 19-25, 2014	5	5	24	4	4	12.6
108	44	Oct 26-Nov 1, 2014	6	7	46	6	7	11.6
108	46	Nov 9-15, 2014	4	4	14	3	3	11.7
108	47	Nov 16-22, 2014	5	8	81	10	16	10.3
108	48	Nov 23-29, 2014	4	4	25	6	6	11.2
108	50	Dec 7-13, 2014	3	5	37	7	12	12.8
108	52	Dec 21-27, 2014	4	5	21	4	5	12.1
108	53	Dec 28-31, 2014	4	5	22	4	5	12.6

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Note: Weeks and districts with less than 3 permits fished are omitted due to confidentiality considerations. Therefore, the totals may not reflect the sum of the weekly harvests shown.

Table1.–continued (page 3 of 5)

District	Week	Dates	# Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook Per Landing	Chinook Per Permit	Avg Wt. (lbs)
108	1	Jan 1–3, 2015	4	5	15	3	3	11.5
108	2	Jan 4–10, 2015	3	3	14	4	4	14.0
108	3	Jan 11–17, 2015	7	9	30	3	4	11.8
108	4	Jan 18–24, 2015	3	5	17	3	5	11.9
108	5	Jan 25–31, 2015	9	14	33	2	3	11.7
108	6	Feb 1–7, 2015	4	5	19	3	4	12.0
108	8	Feb 15–21, 2015	7	7	28	4	4	9.9
108	9	Feb 22–28, 2015	7	7	25	3	3	10.7
108	10	Mar 1–7, 2015	4	4	10	2	2	10.9
108 Total			29	117	561	4	19	11.5
109	42	Oct 12–18, 2014	5	7	67	9	13	13.9
109	43	Oct 19–25, 2014	3	4	43	10	14	13.9
109	44	Oct 26–Nov 1, 2014	7	7	30	4	4	14.0
109	46	Nov 9–15, 2014	7	11	31	2	4	15.7
109	48	Nov 23–29, 2014	5	5	52	10	10	12.1
109	49	Nov 30–Dec 6, 2014	3	4	17	4	5	15.0
109	5	Jan 25–31, 2015	4	4	182	45	45	12.3
109	8	Feb 15–21, 2015	3	3	130	43	43	14.6
109	9	Feb 22–28, 2015	10	13	384	29	38	12.4
109	10	Mar 1–7, 2015	8	9	111	12	13	12.5
109	11	Mar 8–14, 2015	6	8	93	11	15	12.1
109	12	Mar 15–21, 2015	7	9	209	23	29	12.1
109 Total			31	98	1,519	15	49	12.8
110	42	Oct 12–18, 2014	10	12	741	61	74	12.7
110	43	Oct 19–25, 2014	10	11	289	26	28	12.1
110	44	Oct 26–Nov 1, 2014	6	6	181	30	30	12.7
110	46	Nov 9–15, 2014	7	9	96	10	13	13.0
110	52	Dec 21–27, 2014	3	3	9	3	3	10.8
110	8	Feb 15–21, 2015	5	5	30	6	6	12.5
110	9	Feb 22–28, 2015	5	5	60	12	12	13.2
110	10	Mar 1–7, 2015	7	8	46	5	6	12.1
110	12	Mar 15–21, 2015	4	4	32	8	8	13.2
110 Total			27	85	1,592	18	58	12.7
112	42	Oct 12–18, 2014	4	4	55	13	13	10.6
112	44	Oct 26–Nov 1, 2014	3	4	36	9	12	12.5
112 Total			8	20	116	5	14	11.4
113	42	Oct 12–18, 2014	86	142	5,375	37	62	10.5
113	43	Oct 19–25, 2014	67	94	2,956	31	44	10.4
113	44	Oct 26–Nov 1, 2014	68	97	2,754	28	40	10.1

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Note: Weeks and districts with less than 3 permits fished are omitted due to confidentiality considerations. Therefore, the totals may not reflect the sum of the weekly harvests shown.

Table1.-continued (page 4 of 5)

District	Week	Dates	# Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook Per Landing	Chinook Per Permit	Avg Wt. (lbs)
113	45	Nov 2-8, 2014	18	26	481	18	26	10.5
113	46	Nov 9-15, 2014	45	59	689	11	15	11.0
113	47	Nov 16-22, 2014	34	43	390	9	11	11.5
113	48	Nov 23-29, 2014	25	31	375	12	15	11.2
113	49	Nov 30-Dec 6, 2014	26	39	710	18	27	10.9
113	50	Dec 7-13, 2014	48	83	2,567	30	53	10.9
113	51	Dec 14-20, 2014	32	40	1,487	37	46	10.3
113	52	Dec 21-27, 2014	37	49	437	8	11	10.9
113	53	Dec 28-31, 2014	25	34	504	14	20	11.1
113	1	Jan 1-3, 2015	3	3	9	3	3	10.7
113	2	Jan 4-10, 2015	20	23	129	5	6	13.0
113	3	Jan 11-17, 2015	24	28	741	26	30	10.7
113	4	Jan 18-24, 2015	37	41	626	15	16	10.4
113	5	Jan 25-31, 2015	50	74	401	5	8	13.1
113	6	Feb 1-7, 2015	48	61	1,000	16	20	12.1
113	7	Feb 8-14, 2015	71	97	1,888	19	26	11.8
113	8	Feb 15-21, 2015	81	135	1,482	10	18	12.2
113	9	Feb 22-28, 2015	87	114	1,056	9	12	12.9
113	10	Mar 1-7, 2015	111	170	2,464	14	22	12.6
113	11	Mar 8-14, 2015	68	79	1,003	12	14	12.9
113	12	Mar 15-21, 2015	85	120	2,423	20	28	12.1
113	13	Mar 22-25, 2015	114	147	4,079	27	35	11.8
113 Total			206	1,831	36,048	19	174	11.3
114	42	Oct 12-18, 2014	5	6	43	7	8	11.8
114	43	Oct 19-25, 2014	4	5	39	7	9	11.1
114	44	Oct 26-Nov 1, 2014	3	5	16	3	5	13.6
114	5	Jan 25-31, 2015	3	3	13	4	4	11.7
114	8	Feb 15-21, 2015	3	4	31	7	10	13.8
114	10	Mar 1-7, 2015	4	5	52	10	13	13.7
114	12	Mar 15-21, 2015	3	3	20	6	6	13.4
114	13	Mar 22-25, 2015	6	6	40	6	6	12.1
114 Total			16	53	299	5	18	12.8
183	41	Oct 5-11, 2014	6	6	22	3	3	11.1
183	42	Oct 12-18, 2014	30	68	884	13	29	12.1
183	43	Oct 19-25, 2014	17	32	284	8	16	12.4
183	44	Oct 26-Nov 1, 2014	12	12	98	8	8	12.0
183	45	Nov 2-8, 2014	17	30	362	12	21	11.7
183	46	Nov 9-15, 2014	7	12	80	6	11	12.0
183	47	Nov 16-22, 2014	7	10	47	4	6	10.9
183	48	Nov 23-29, 2014	6	10	37	3	6	10.8
183	49	Nov 30-Dec 6, 2014	7	14	49	3	7	11.2

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Note: Weeks and districts with less than 3 permits fished are omitted due to confidentiality considerations. Therefore, the totals may not reflect the sum of the weekly harvests shown.

Table1.–continued (page 5 of 5)

District	Week	Dates	# Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook Per Landing	Chinook Per Permit	Avg Wt. (lbs)
183	50	Dec 7–13, 2014	9	17	65	3	7	11.2
183	52	Dec 21–27, 2014	4	4	16	4	4	10.1
183	53	Dec 28–31, 2014	3	5	21	4	7	10.8
183	2	Jan 4–10, 2015	8	17	126	7	15	9.1
183	3	Jan 11–17, 2015	9	12	87	7	9	12.3
183	4	Jan 18–24, 2015	9	16	38	2	4	13.3
183	5	Jan 25–31, 2015	12	35	129	3	10	12.7
183	6	Feb 1–7, 2015	17	23	96	4	5	11.3
183	7	Feb 8–14, 2015	14	25	73	2	5	12.7
183	8	Feb 15–21, 2015	19	52	246	4	12	11.7
183	9	Feb 22–28, 2015	28	91	781	8	27	11.6
183	10	Mar 1–7, 2015	33	133	1,035	7	31	11.6
183	11	Mar 8–14, 2015	16	30	160	5	10	11.5
183	12	Mar 15–21, 2015	21	44	306	6	14	11.7
183	13	Mar 22–25, 2015	22	40	529	13	24	11.3
183 Total			51	739	5,572	7	109	11.7
Grand Total			407	3,518	50,583	14	124	11.5

Note: Weeks and districts with less than 3 permits fished are omitted due to confidentiality considerations. Therefore, the totals may not reflect the sum of the weekly harvests shown.

Table 2.—Weekly effort, harvest, average price and average weight of Chinook salmon in the 2014–2015 winter troll fishery.

2015 Weekly Chinook Salmon Harvest and Effort Data						
Stat Week	Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Ave Price	Ave Wt.
41	12	12	57	632	\$6.32	11.1
42	161	267	7,426	81,597	\$6.70	11.0
43	122	178	3,740	40,349	\$6.62	10.8
44	120	161	3,367	35,217	\$6.33	10.5
45	54	80	998	11,161	\$6.66	11.2
46	89	118	1,044	12,106	\$7.54	11.6
47	64	86	627	7,210	\$7.82	11.5
48	52	66	568	6,608	\$7.83	11.6
49	47	74	904	10,090	\$9.32	11.2
50	71	120	2,724	29,923	\$9.90	11.0
51	48	59	1,579	16,383	\$9.93	10.4
52	56	73	517	5,683	\$10.03	11.0
53	39	53	587	6,671	\$10.00	11.4
1	8	9	27	305	\$10.36	11.3
2	48	66	543	6,524	\$9.90	12.0
3	59	80	1,027	12,321	\$10.45	11.4
4	61	75	787	8,684	\$10.62	11.0
5	99	165	1,060	13,262	\$10.41	12.5
6	90	113	1,280	15,505	\$10.61	12.1
7	107	149	2,175	25,983	\$10.64	11.9
8	148	250	2,389	29,491	\$10.49	12.3
9	170	277	2,630	32,322	\$10.05	12.3
10	203	375	4,319	53,176	\$9.48	12.3
11	128	162	1,706	21,400	\$8.82	12.5
12	151	218	3,381	40,865	\$8.69	12.1
13	178	233	5,121	60,653	\$8.73	11.7
	407	3,518	50,583	584,119	\$8.68	11.5

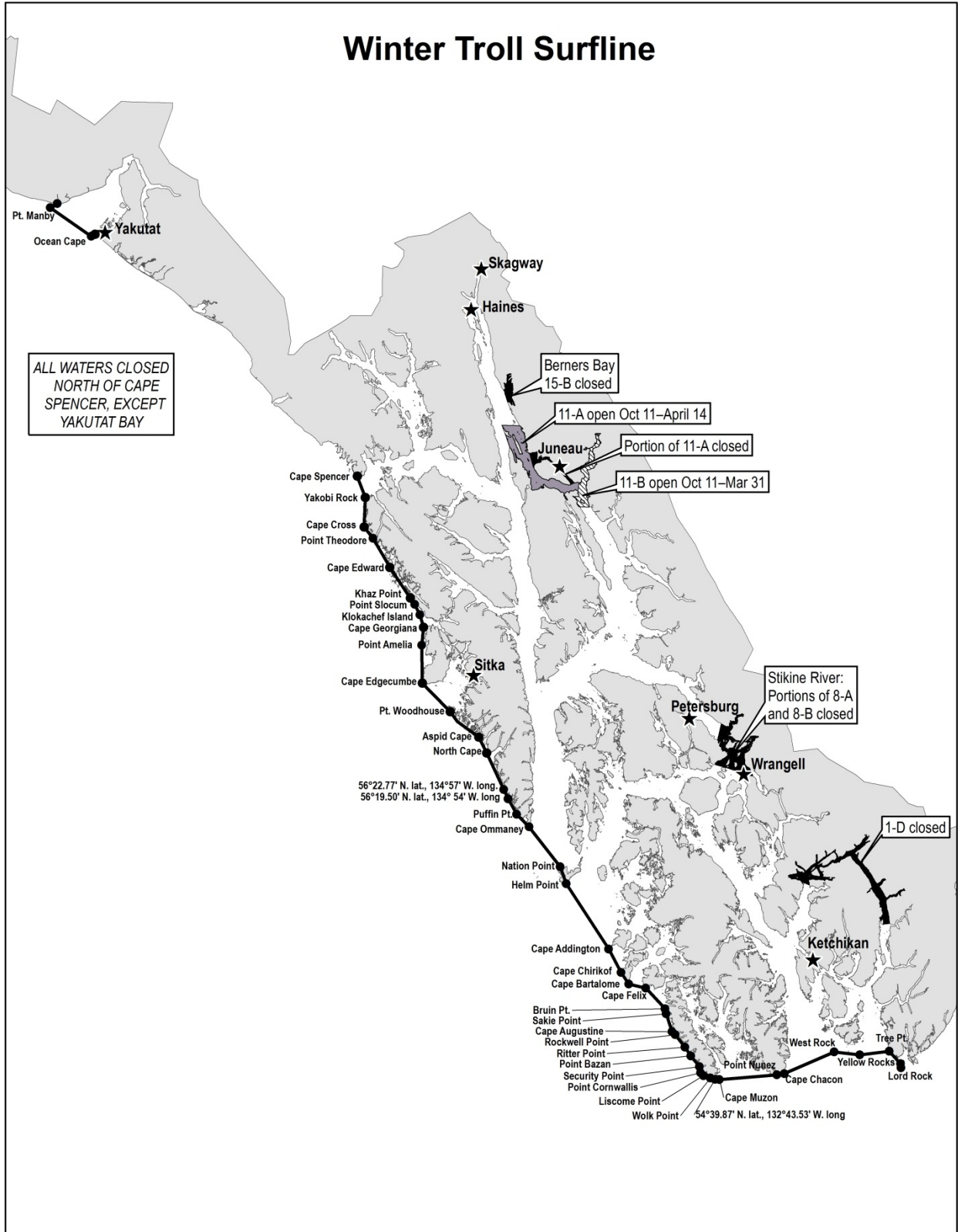


Figure 1.—Southeast Alaska/Yakutat winter troll fishery areas.

Note: For a full description of the winter troll boundary line, see page 2 of this guide.

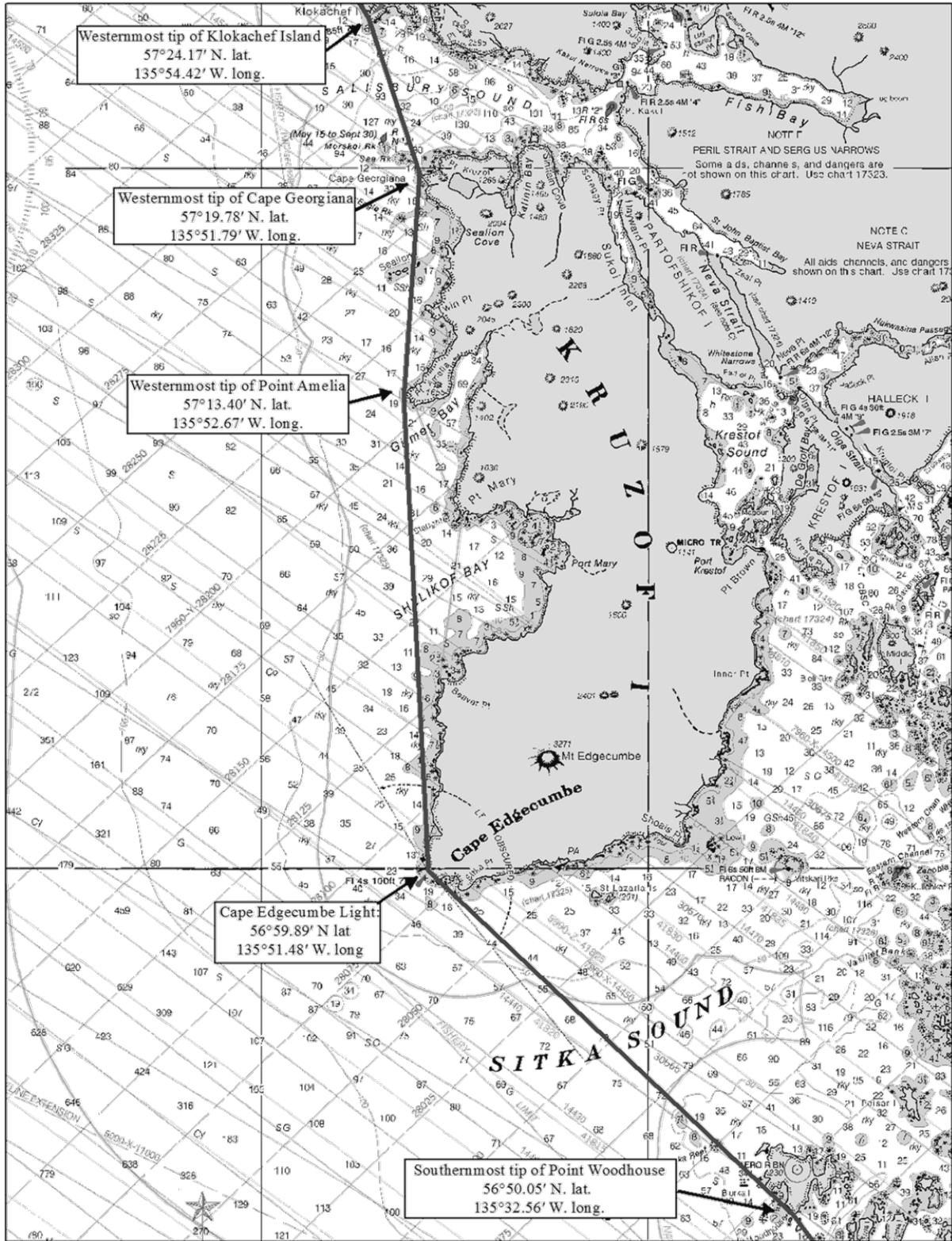


Figure 2.—Sitka area winter troll boundary line (surfline).

Note: The Cape Edgecumbe Light coordinates are from the 2012 United States Coast Guard Light List and have been added to regulations by emergency order.

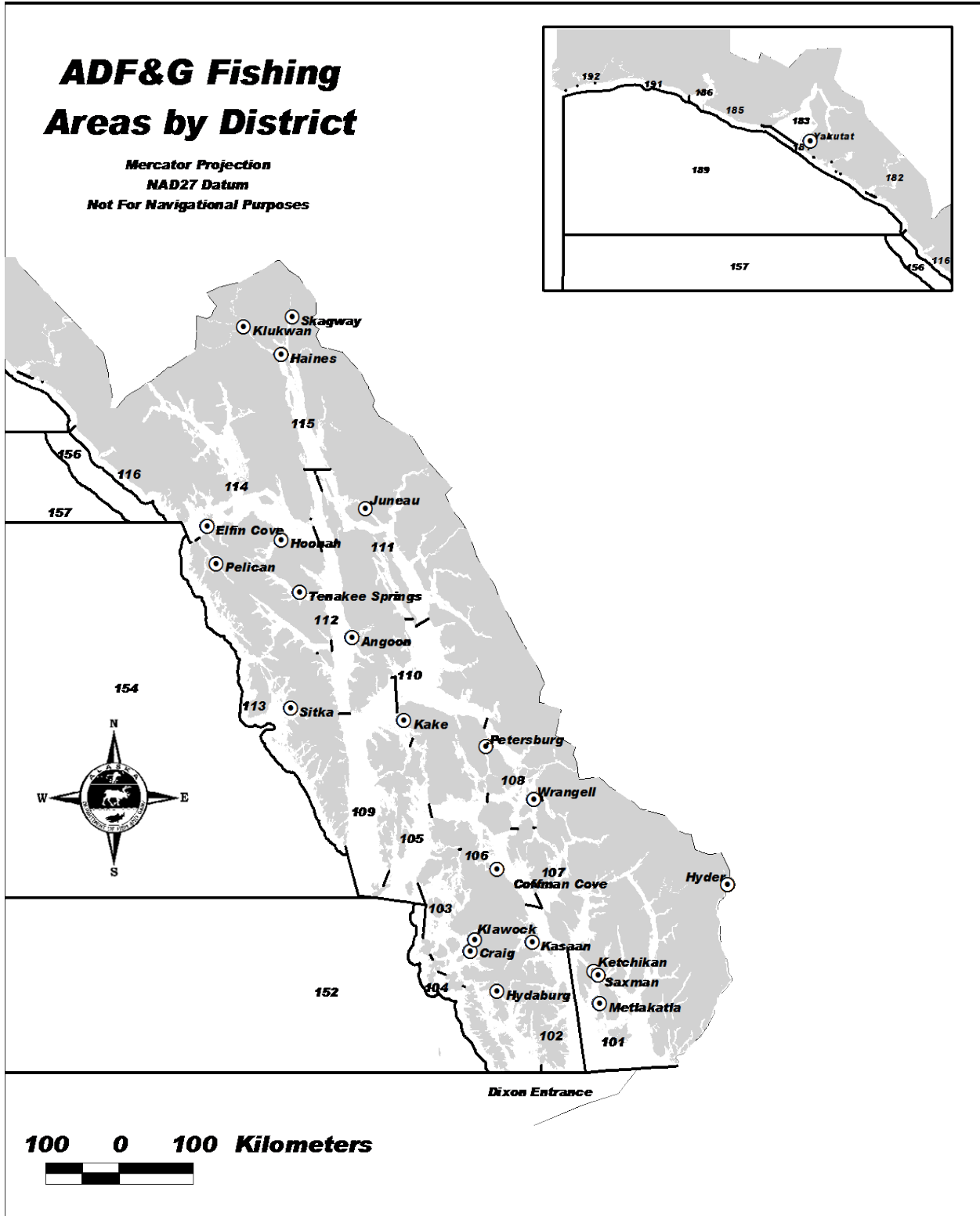


Figure 4.—Southeast Alaska/Yakutat salmon fishing districts.

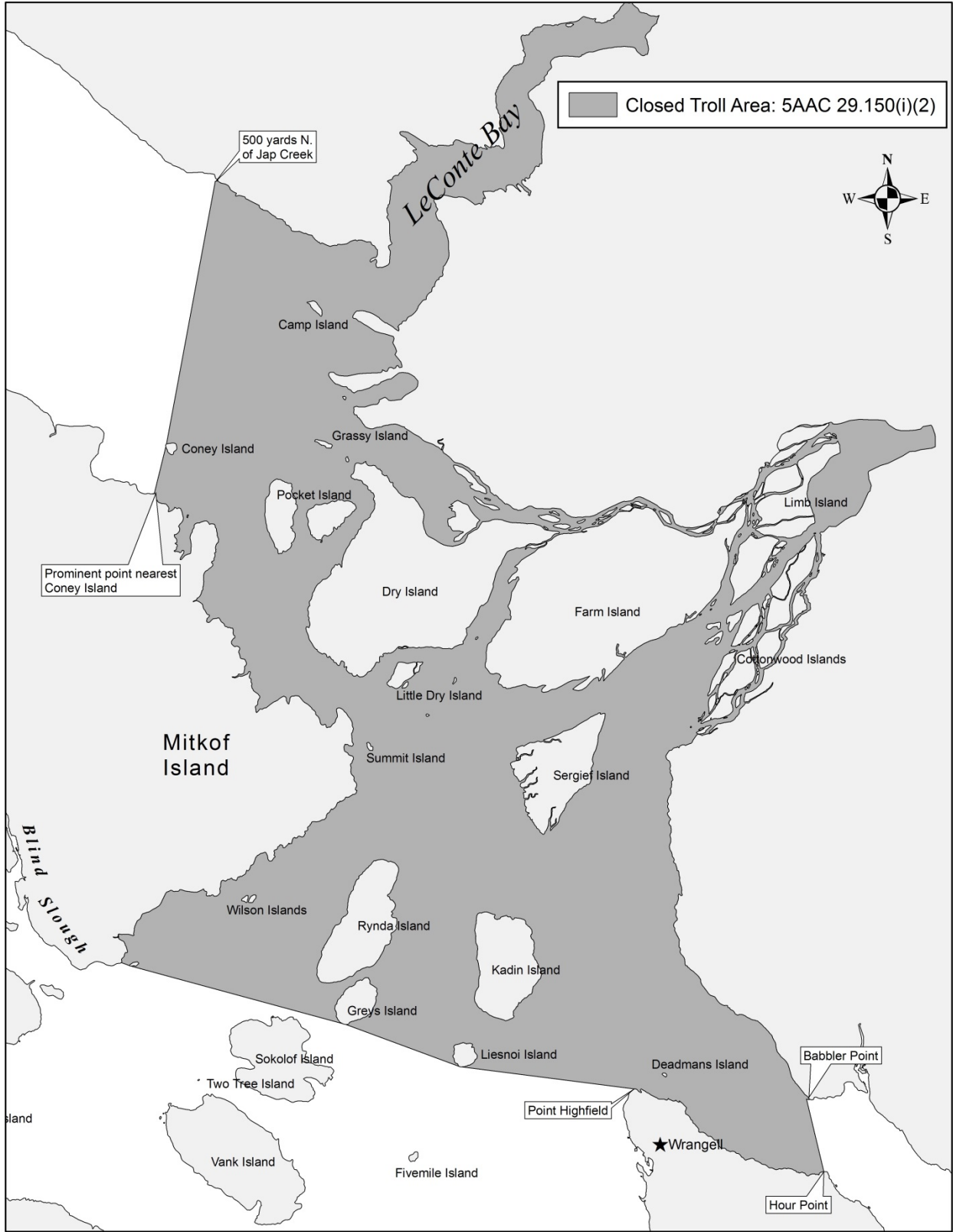


Figure 5.—District 8 winter troll closed waters.

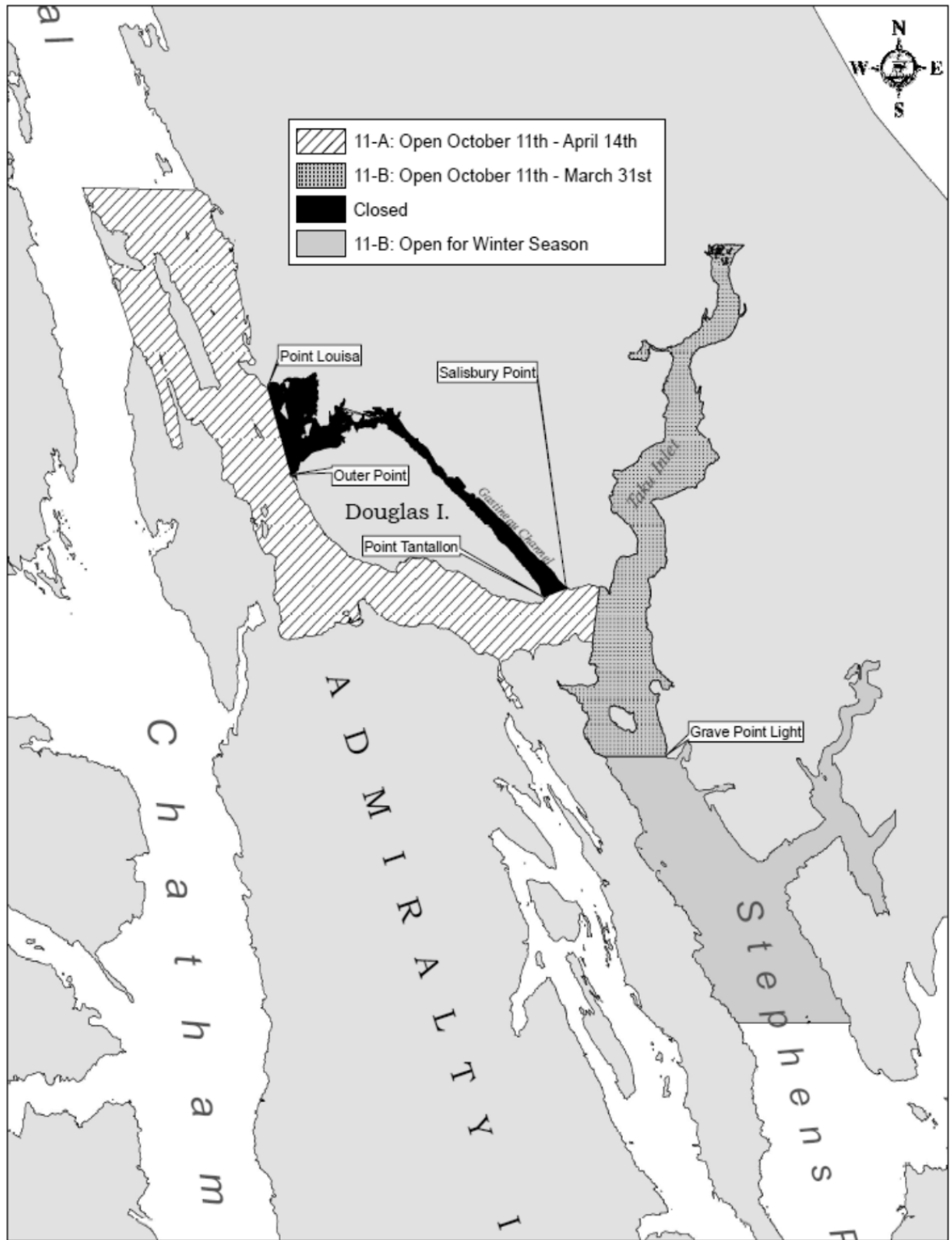


Figure 6.—District 11 winter troll closed waters.

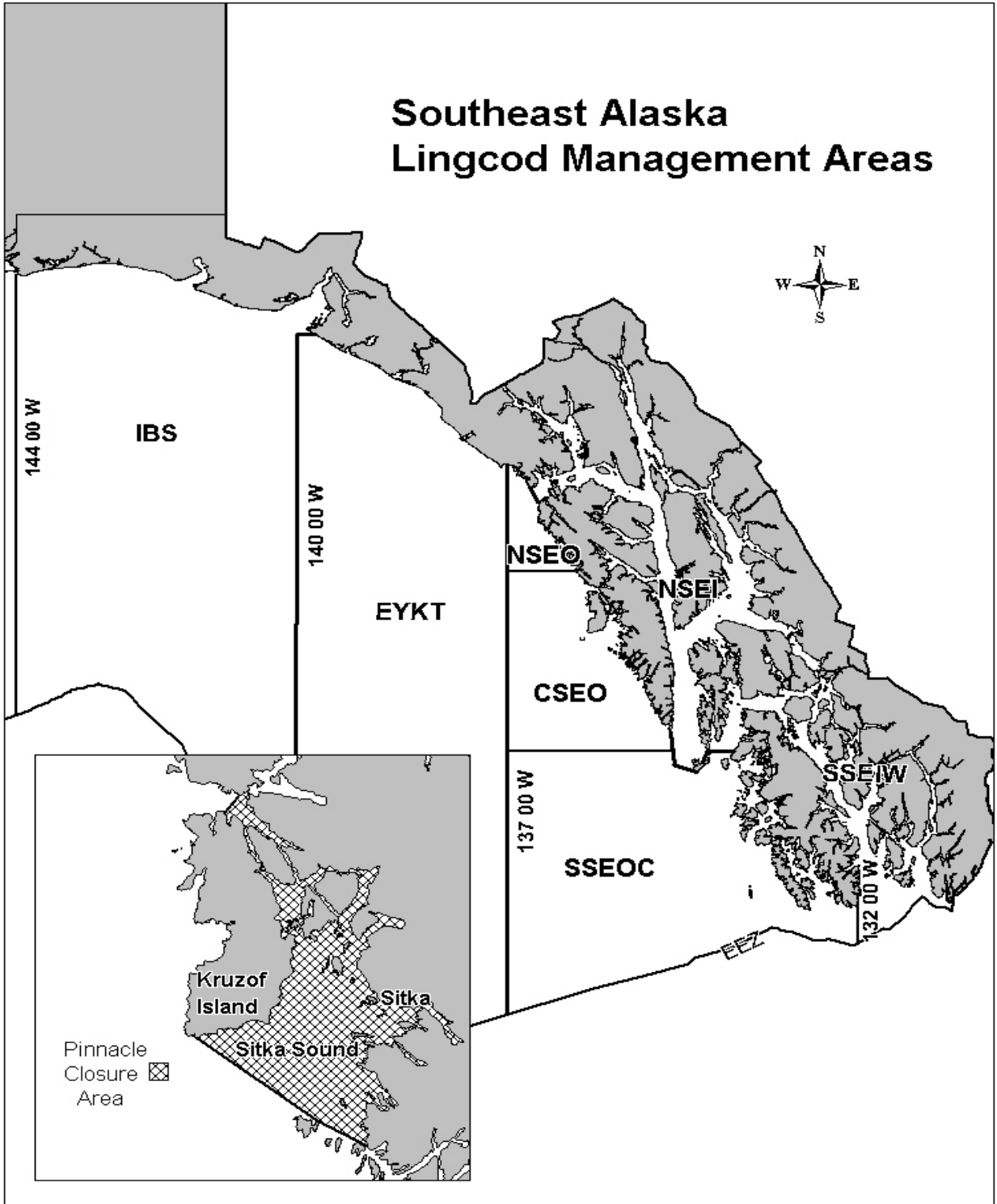


Figure 7.—Southeast Alaska lingcod management areas.