

2018–2019 Winter Troll Fishery Management Plan

by

Grant Hagerman

and

Rhea Ehresmann

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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		Mathematics, statistics	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code		all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations	
deciliter	dL		AAC		
gram	g	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	alternate hypothesis	H _A
hectare	ha			base of natural logarithm	<i>e</i>
kilogram	kg	all commonly accepted		catch per unit effort	CPUE
kilometer	km	professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	coefficient of variation	CV
liter	L			common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
meter	m	at	@	confidence interval	CI
milliliter	mL	compass directions:		correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
millimeter	mm	east	E	correlation coefficient (simple)	r
Weights and measures (English)		north	N	covariance	cov
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	south	S	degree (angular)	°
foot	ft	west	W	degrees of freedom	df
gallon	gal	copyright	©	expected value	<i>E</i>
inch	in	corporate suffixes:		greater than	>
mile	mi	Company	Co.	greater than or equal to	≥
nautical mile	nmi	Corporation	Corp.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
ounce	oz	Incorporated	Inc.	less than	<
pound	lb	Limited	Ltd.	less than or equal to	≤
quart	qt	District of Columbia	D.C.	logarithm (natural)	ln
yard	yd	et alii (and others)	et al.	logarithm (base 10)	log
Time and temperature		et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
day	d	exempli gratia		minute (angular)	'
degrees Celsius	°C	(for example)	e.g.	not significant	NS
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Federal Information Code	FIC	null hypothesis	H ₀
degrees kelvin	K	id est (that is)	i.e.	percent	%
hour	h	latitude or longitude	lat or long	probability	P
minute	min	monetary symbols		probability of a type I error	
second	s	(U.S.)	\$, ¢	(rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
Physics and chemistry		months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan.,...,Dec	probability of a type II error	
all atomic symbols		registered trademark	®	(acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
alternating current	AC	trademark	™	second (angular)	"
ampere	A	United States		standard deviation	SD
calorie	cal	(adjective)	U.S.	standard error	SE
direct current	DC	United States of America (noun)	USA	variance	
hertz	Hz	U.S.C.	United States Code	population sample	Var var
horsepower	hp				
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH				
parts per million	ppm	U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations		
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰		(e.g., AK, WA)		
volts	V				
watts	W				

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2018–2019 WINTER TROLL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

by
Grant Hagerman
and
Rhea Ehresmann
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Sitka

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries, Publications Section
802 3rd, Douglas, Alaska, 99824-0020

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*Grant Hagerman and Rhea Ehresmann
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries,
304 Lake Street, Room 103, Sitka, Alaska 99835-7563 USA*

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For information on alternative formats and questions on this publication, please contact:

ADF&G, Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services, 333 Raspberry Rd, Anchorage AK 99518 (907) 267-2375

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ABSTRACT

This document summarizes the plan that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will follow to manage the 2018–2019 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 2018–2019 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). By regulation, the 2018–2019 Southeast and Yakutat commercial winter troll fishery begins October 11, 2018. As provided for under the action plan to conserve Unuk River Chinook salmon, adopted during the Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting in January 2018, notwithstanding any remaining portion of the 45,000 non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon guideline harvest level, the commercial winter troll fishery will close in all waters of Southeast Alaska/Yakutat on March 15, 2019.

Non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon (treaty fish) taken in the winter troll fishery count towards the 2019 troll fishery treaty allocation and the 2019 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 2019 all-gear quota and troll allocation is expected to be announced by the first week of April 2019. 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 and 2011–2012 seasons, and during 2014–2015 and 2015–2016 seasons. Prior to 2002–2003, the cap had not been exceeded since it went into effect in 1995.

2017–2018 WINTER TROLL HARVEST

The 2017–2018 winter troll Chinook harvest was 11,967 fish, with a 6% Alaska hatchery contribution. This compares to a harvest of 43,889 fish with an Alaska hatchery contribution of 7% in 2016–2017, and the 5-year average harvest of 46,003 fish with an 8% Alaska hatchery contribution. A total of 328 permits fished in 2017–2018. This compares to 435 permits fished in 2016–2017 and the 5-year average of 415 permits fished. The largest percentage of the regional harvest was taken in District 113, followed by District 105 and District 110 (Tables 1–5). Effort and harvest were greatest during statistical week 41 (October 11–14) when 150 permits fished for 1,403 Chinook, and the average price peaked during week 10 (March 4–10) at \$12.31 per pound (Table 6). The winter fishery closed on March 15, 2018.

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.

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' N. lat., 134°54.00' W. long. to the southwesternmost tip of **Puffin Point** to the northwesternmost tip of **Bahrovai 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 and are shown in Figures 5 and 6.

CLOSED WATERS

Salmon trolling is permitted in all previously mentioned areas and at all times during the winter season, except as indicated below (updated to reflect March 15 closure date), 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:** waters in Section 11-A east of a line from Outer Point to Point Louisa and north of a line from Salisbury Point to Point Tantallon, (including the waters of Gastineau Channel) are closed all year (Figure 6).
4. **District 15:**
 - A. Section 15-A: all waters north of the latitude of Sherman Rock at 58°51.00' N. lat., are closed to troll gear effective October 11 through December 31, 2018 (Figure 6).
 - B. Section 15-B: waters of Berners Bay east of a line from Point St. Mary to Point Bridget are closed (Figure 6).

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 (from tip of snout to tip of tail, in its natural open position) 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 [5 AAC 47.041 (a)], though **may not sport fish and commercial fish for salmon from the same vessel on the same day** [5 AAC 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 [5 AAC 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 [5 AAC 75.995(a)(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 [5 AAC 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 [5 AAC 75.995(a)(21)].

REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO COMMERCIAL TROLL BYCATCH OF GROUND FISH AND HALIBUT

For information on Southeast Alaska Groundfish regulations, refer to the current 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 2018 Commercial Salmon Troll Fishery” news release, issued on January 2, 2018.

In the state waters portion of the Eastern Gulf of Alaska Area, 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. Groundfish bycatch provisions for the salmon troll fishery in state waters are listed below.

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

Groundfish taken as bycatch must be reported on an ADF&G fish ticket by **species code, six-digit groundfish statistical area, delivery condition code, disposition code, and pounds** landed. The number of fish taken does not need to be documented for groundfish bycatch.

Lingcod may be taken as bycatch in the commercial salmon troll fishery **only from May 16 through November 30** [5 AAC 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, 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 salmon season include: Icy Bay Subdistrict (IBS), Central Southeast Outside (CSEO) Section, Northern Southeast Inside (NSEI) Subdistrict, and Southern Southeast Internal Waters (SSEIW) Sector (Figure 7). The Northern Southeast Outside (NSEO) Section and Southern Southeast Outer Coast (SSEOC) Sector are closed to lingcod bycatch for the remainder of the year. Lingcod taken in excess of bycatch allowances shall be reported on fish tickets as overage and forfeited to the State of Alaska.

Lingcod harvest is restricted in the waters of Sitka Sound [5 AAC 28.150 (b) and 5 AAC 28.173 (a)(4)]. Commercial salmon trollers are permitted to retain and possess up to two lingcod aboard a vessel while fishing for salmon in Sitka Sound during the open CSEO lingcod season. Lingcod taken within this area may be retained for a permit holder’s personal use only and may not be sold. Upon taking a legal-sized 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 Sitka Sound, 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 the waters of Sitka Sound until those lingcod are offloaded.

The Sitka Sound restricted area is defined as the waters that 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.

Demersal shelf rockfish retained 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 shall be surrendered to the state [5 AAC 28.171 (a)]. DSR bycatch overages 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 [5 AAC 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 pounds or less of IFQ weight as determined pursuant to 50 CFR 679.42(h) are exempted from the three-hour 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, 2018.

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 [5 AAC 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 [5 AAC 28.135 (c)].

FISHERY CONTACTS

The following are Division of Commercial Fisheries contacts regarding this management plan:

Grant Hagerman
Troll Management Biologist
304 Lake Street, #103
Sitka, Alaska 99835
(907) 747-6688

Rhea Ehresmann
Assistant Troll Management Biologist
304 Lake Street, #103
Sitka, Alaska 99835
(907) 747-6688

Dan Gray
Regional Management Biologist
304 Lake Street, # 103
Sitka, Alaska 99835
(907) 747-6688

Lowell Fair
Regional Supervisor
P.O. Box 240020
Douglas, Alaska 99824-0020
(907) 465-4250

Troy Thynes and Kevin Clark
Management Biologists
P. O. Box 667
Petersburg, Alaska 99833
(907) 772-3801

Eric Coonradt and Aaron Dupuis
Management Biologists
304 Lake Street, # 103
Sitka, Alaska 99835-7653
(907) 747-6688

Tom Kowalske
Management Biologist
P.O. Box 200
Wrangell, Alaska 99829
(907) 874-3822

Dave Harris and Scott Forbes
Management Biologists
P.O. Box 240020
Douglas, Alaska 99824-0020
(907) 465-4250

Scott Walker, Justin Breese and Bo Meredith
Management Biologists
2030 Sea Level Drive, Suite, 205
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
(907) 225-5195

Wyatt Rheafournier and Heather Spore
Management Biologists
P.O. Box 330
Haines, Alaska 99827-0330
(907) 766-2830 or 3124

Nicole Zeiser and Rick Hoffman
Management Biologists
P.O. Box 49
Yakutat, Alaska 99689-0049
(907) 784-3255

Mike Vaughn
Groundfish Management Biologist
304 Lake Street, #103
Sitka, Alaska 99835
(907) 747-6688

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

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, 2017–March 15, 2018, for Districts 101–105.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook/ Landing	Chinook/ Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
101	41	Oct 11–Oct 14, 2017	7	7	113	14	16	10.0
101	42	Oct 15–Oct 21, 2017	4	6	76	12	19	10.4
101	43	Oct 22–Oct 28, 2017	6	7	79	11	13	10.7
101	44	Oct 29–Nov 04, 2017	4	5	57	11	14	11.4
101	46	Nov 12–Nov 18, 2017	4	4	14	3	3	10.4
101	49	Dec 03–Dec 09, 2017	3	3	19	6	6	11.2
101	10	Mar 04–Mar 10, 2018	3	3	10	2	3	11.9
101	11	Mar 11–Mar 15, 2018	3	4	12	3	4	8.5
101 Total			19	56	447	8	24	10.5
102	41	Oct 11–Oct 14, 2017	3	3	37	12	12	10.1
102	44	Oct 29–Nov 04, 2017	3	3	55	18	18	10.9
102 Total			7	18	263	15	38	10.5
103	48	Nov 26–Dec 02, 2017	3	3	16	5	5	11.6
103	1	Jan 01–Jan 06, 2018	3	3	22	7	7	11.9
103	2	Jan 07–Jan 13, 2018	6	6	29	3	4	12.2
103	4	Jan 21–Jan 27, 2018	7	8	30	3	4	10.8
103	5	Jan 28–Feb 03, 2018	3	4	10	2	3	14.0
103	7	Feb 11–Feb 17, 2018	5	6	12	2	2	12.2
103	8	Feb 18–Feb 24, 2018	6	6	25	4	4	11.3
103	11	Mar 11–Mar 15, 2018	3	3	14	4	4	10.9
103 Total			21	52	203	4	10	11.8
104	5	Jan 28–Feb 03, 2018	3	4	40	10	13	10.2
104	7	Feb 11–Feb 17, 2018	3	4	34	6	11	11.5
104	10	Mar 04–Mar 10, 2018	6	7	61	8	10	10.3
104	11	Mar 11–Mar 15, 2018	3	4	25	6	8	11.1
104 Total			14	30	245	8	18	10.8
105	41	Oct 11–Oct 14, 2017	3	4	11	2	3	13.0
105	49	Dec 03–Dec 09, 2017	3	4	54	13	18	10.6
105	51	Dec 17–Dec 23, 2017	3	4	47	11	15	11.1
105	2	Jan 07–Jan 13, 2018	6	6	116	19	19	10.5
105	4	Jan 21–Jan 27, 2018	5	5	69	13	13	10.9
105	5	Jan 28–Feb 03, 2018	4	5	155	25	38	10.5
105	7	Feb 11–Feb 17, 2018	22	25	270	10	12	10.9
105	8	Feb 18–Feb 24, 2018	10	12	109	9	10	11.2
105	9	Feb 25–Mar 03, 2018	10	10	79	7	7	10.9
105	10	Mar 04–Mar 10, 2018	23	24	257	10	11	11.1
105	11	Mar 11–Mar 15, 2018	17	23	174	7	10	11.1
105 Total			42	133	1,471	11	35	10.9

Table 2.–Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2017–March 15, 2018, for Districts 106–109.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook/ Landing	Chinook/ Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
106	41	Oct 11–Oct 14, 2017	7	16	34	2	4	12.9
106	42	Oct 15–Oct 21, 2017	4	5	14	2	3	14.7
106	43	Oct 22–Oct 28, 2017	8	9	30	3	3	13.4
106	44	Oct 29–Nov 04, 2017	6	8	24	3	4	14.1
106	45	Nov 05–Nov 11, 2017	5	8	27	3	5	13.8
106	46	Nov 12–Nov 18, 2017	5	5	10	2	2	13.0
106	47	Nov 19–Nov 25, 2017	5	8	18	2	3	13.6
106	48	Nov 26–Dec 02, 2017	7	10	26	2	3	15.3
106	49	Dec 03–Dec 09, 2017	4	6	14	2	3	13.2
106	50	Dec 10–Dec 16, 2017	6	7	10	1	1	14.3
106	51	Dec 17–Dec 23, 2017	8	12	33	2	4	14.6
106	2	Jan 07–Jan 13, 2018	5	7	22	3	4	14.5
106	3	Jan 14–Jan 20, 2018	5	9	19	1	3	14.1
106	4	Jan 21–Jan 27, 2018	9	11	20	1	2	15.1
106	5	Jan 28–Feb 03, 2018	4	5	26	5	6	12.0
106	6	Feb 04–Feb 10, 2018	4	5	13	2	3	17.3
106	7	Feb 11–Feb 17, 2018	3	4	6	1	2	17.6
106	8	Feb 18–Feb 24, 2018	4	5	10	2	2	17.3
106	9	Feb 25–Mar 03, 2018	3	3	26	8	8	12.5
106	10	Mar 04–Mar 10, 2018	5	6	9	1	1	16.4
106	11	Mar 11–Mar 15, 2018	4	5	8	1	2	17.1
106 Total			31	156	405	3	13	14.1
107	41	Oct 11–Oct 14, 2017	5	5	139	27	27	13.8
107	42	Oct 15–Oct 21, 2017	6	8	138	17	23	11.5
107	43	Oct 22–Oct 28, 2017	4	4	38	9	9	13.1
107 Total			13	22	352	16	27	12.6
108	41	Oct 11–Oct 14, 2017	7	7	30	4	4	10.2
108	42	Oct 15–Oct 21, 2017	3	3	14	4	4	12.9
108	43	Oct 22–Oct 28, 2017	7	9	69	6	9	11.6
108	44	Oct 29–Nov 04, 2017	8	9	40	4	5	11.0
108	45	Nov 05–Nov 11, 2017	3	3	9	3	3	12.9
108	46	Nov 12–Nov 18, 2017	3	3	12	4	4	13.6
108	8	Feb 18–Feb 24, 2018	3	3	10	3	3	12.1
108	11	Mar 11–Mar 15, 2018	3	4	18	4	6	13.9
108 Total			22	52	251	5	11	11.8
109	42	Oct 15–Oct 21, 2017	3	4	16	4	5	14.1
109	45	Nov 05–Nov 11, 2017	3	3	23	7	7	12.3
109	46	Nov 12–Nov 18, 2017	4	4	45	11	11	11.8
109	47	Nov 19–Nov 25, 2017	3	4	24	6	8	13.3
109	48	Nov 26–Dec 02, 2017	3	4	30	7	10	12.5
109	4	Jan 21–Jan 27, 2018	5	5	60	12	12	10.9
109	6	Feb 04–Feb 10, 2018	6	6	170	24	28	10.8
109	7	Feb 11–Feb 17, 2018	7	7	44	6	6	10.7
109	8	Feb 18–Feb 24, 2018	7	7	59	8	8	11.0
109	10	Mar 04–Mar 10, 2018	12	12	130	10	10	10.4
109	11	Mar 11–Mar 15, 2018	7	7	173	21	24	10.6
109 Total			27	73	883	12	33	11.2

Table 3.—Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2017–March 15, 2018, for Districts 110–112.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook/ Landing	Chinook/ Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
110	41	Oct 11–Oct 14, 2017	17	17	371	20	21	11.7
110	42	Oct 15–Oct 21, 2017	8	9	226	17	28	11.9
110	43	Oct 22–Oct 28, 2017	8	8	98	10	12	12.1
110	44	Oct 29–Nov 04, 2017	10	11	167	11	16	11.9
110	45	Nov 05–Nov 11, 2017	3	3	34	11	11	15.0
110	49	Dec 03–Dec 09, 2017	3	3	33	11	11	11.8
110	51	Dec 17–Dec 23, 2017	4	4	44	11	11	11.3
110	52	Dec 24–Dec 30, 2017	3	3	36	12	12	11.0
110	1	Jan 01–Jan 06, 2018	3	3	15	5	5	13.4
110	3	Jan 14–Jan 20, 2018	3	3	19	6	6	12.9
110	7	Feb 11–Feb 17, 2018	4	4	12	3	3	14.2
110	11	Mar 11–Mar 15, 2018	6	7	69	9	11	12.3
110 Total			30	84	1,213	13	40	12.0
111 Total			3	4	7	2	2	11.8
112	41	Oct 11–Oct 14, 2017	4	4	12	3	3	14.2
112	42	Oct 15–Oct 21, 2017	4	4	27	6	6	11.9
112	43	Oct 22–Oct 28, 2017	3	3	14	4	4	11.4
112 Total			9	14	62	4	7	12.3

Table 4.—Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2017–March 15, 2018, for Districts 113–114.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook/ Landing	Chinook/ Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
113	41	Oct 11–Oct 14, 2017	84	89	544	5	6	11.6
113	42	Oct 15–Oct 21, 2017	46	62	523	8	11	11.1
113	43	Oct 22–Oct 28, 2017	38	41	296	6	7	11.2
113	44	Oct 29–Nov 04, 2017	58	76	655	8	11	11.1
113	45	Nov 05–Nov 11, 2017	41	58	352	5	8	10.9
113	46	Nov 12–Nov 18, 2017	23	26	150	5	6	12.0
113	47	Nov 19–Nov 25, 2017	24	33	273	8	11	10.3
113	48	Nov 26–Dec 02, 2017	23	29	191	6	8	10.7
113	49	Dec 03–Dec 09, 2017	24	25	202	7	8	10.6
113	50	Dec 10–Dec 16, 2017	30	48	489	9	16	10.2
113	51	Dec 17–Dec 23, 2017	21	30	102	3	4	10.9
113	52	Dec 24–Dec 30, 2017	12	14	45	3	3	10.6
113	1	Jan 01–Jan 06, 2018	10	10	30	3	3	12.4
113	2	Jan 07–Jan 13, 2018	16	18	70	3	4	11.3
113	3	Jan 14–Jan 20, 2018	15	15	55	3	3	11.1
113	4	Jan 21–Jan 27, 2018	19	33	162	4	8	11.5
113	5	Jan 28–Feb 03, 2018	9	9	28	3	3	11.8
113	6	Feb 04–Feb 10, 2018	25	32	137	4	5	11.7
113	7	Feb 11–Feb 17, 2018	27	34	111	3	4	12.1
113	8	Feb 18–Feb 24, 2018	27	29	115	3	4	12.8
113	9	Feb 25–Mar 03, 2018	8	8	15	1	1	13.3
113	10	Mar 04–Mar 10, 2018	45	56	234	3	5	12.4
113	11	Mar 11–Mar 15, 2018	30	31	131	3	4	11.8
113 Total			154	806	4,910	6	32	11.2
114	41	Oct 11–Oct 14, 2017	4	4	24	6	6	11.0
114	42	Oct 15–Oct 21, 2017	3	4	14	3	4	9.8
114	4	Jan 21–Jan 27, 2018	3	3	17	5	5	12.5
114 Total			7	33	122	4	17	12.0

Table 5.—Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2017–March 15, 2018, for District 183.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook/ Landing	Chinook/ Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
183	41	Oct 11–Oct 14, 2017	9	11	84	7	9	10.0
183	42	Oct 15–Oct 21, 2017	7	11	21	1	3	9.9
183	43	Oct 22–Oct 28, 2017	12	18	113	6	9	10.2
183	44	Oct 29–Nov 04, 2017	15	18	77	4	5	10.4
183	45	Nov 05–Nov 11, 2017	5	8	28	3	5	10.5
183	46	Nov 12–Nov 18, 2017	3	3	9	3	3	11.6
183	47	Nov 19–Nov 25, 2017	5	9	48	5	9	10.3
183	48	Nov 26–Dec 02, 2017	7	11	33	3	4	10.1
183	50	Dec 10–Dec 16, 2017	3	4	8	2	2	12.6
183	51	Dec 17–Dec 23, 2017	9	18	66	3	7	9.8
183	52	Dec 24–Dec 30, 2017	10	22	104	4	10	10.9
183	53	Dec 31–Dec 31, 2017	3	3	5	1	1	10.6
183	1	Jan 01–Jan 06, 2018	5	5	7	1	1	12.6
183	3	Jan 14–Jan 20, 2018	7	11	28	2	4	10.5
183	4	Jan 21–Jan 27, 2018	11	22	108	4	9	10.4
183	5	Jan 28–Feb 03, 2018	7	9	19	2	2	10.8
183	6	Feb 04–Feb 10, 2018	12	30	125	4	10	10.6
183	7	Feb 11–Feb 17, 2018	8	12	39	3	4	10.8
183	8	Feb 18–Feb 24, 2018	19	33	120	3	6	11.2
183	9	Feb 25–Mar 03, 2018	6	10	24	2	4	10.6
183	10	Mar 04–Mar 10, 2018	8	13	36	2	4	11.2
183	11	Mar 11–Mar 15, 2018	8	10	16	1	2	10.6
183 Total			33	295	1,133	4	34	10.5
Regional Total			328	1,810	11,967	6	36	11.3

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

Table 6.—Weekly effort, harvest, average price and average weight of Chinook salmon in the 2017–2018 winter troll fishery.

<u>2017–2018 Weekly Chinook Salmon Harvest and Effort Data</u>						
Stat Week	Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Ave Price	Ave Wt.
41	150	167	1,403	16,117	\$10.06	11.6
42	89	117	1,156	12,900	\$10.57	11.3
43	93	106	792	8,941	\$10.44	11.3
44	112	139	1,124	12,498	\$10.82	11.3
45	65	90	522	5,947	\$10.85	11.4
46	47	50	254	3,018	\$10.76	11.9
47	46	64	403	4,337	\$10.96	10.8
48	48	62	315	3,578	\$11.23	11.4
49	41	45	360	3,866	\$11.22	10.9
50	48	69	553	5,735	\$12.01	10.4
51	48	74	314	3,525	\$11.55	11.2
52	28	43	197	2,093	\$11.81	10.9
53	3	3	5	53	\$12.00	10.6
1	26	26	142	1,713	\$11.50	12.1
2	37	45	266	2,921	\$11.99	11.4
3	32	40	154	1,784	\$11.99	11.6
4	63	93	536	5,984	\$12.12	11.2
5	34	40	371	4,122	\$12.11	11.1
6	57	84	531	6,017	\$12.27	11.2
7	81	100	541	6,165	\$12.10	11.4
8	75	95	457	5,359	\$12.25	11.7
9	31	35	160	1,818	\$11.85	11.4
10	104	125	768	8,731	\$12.31	11.4
11	84	99	643	7,214	\$12.30	11.3
Regional Total	328	1,810	11,967	134,437	\$11.31	11.3

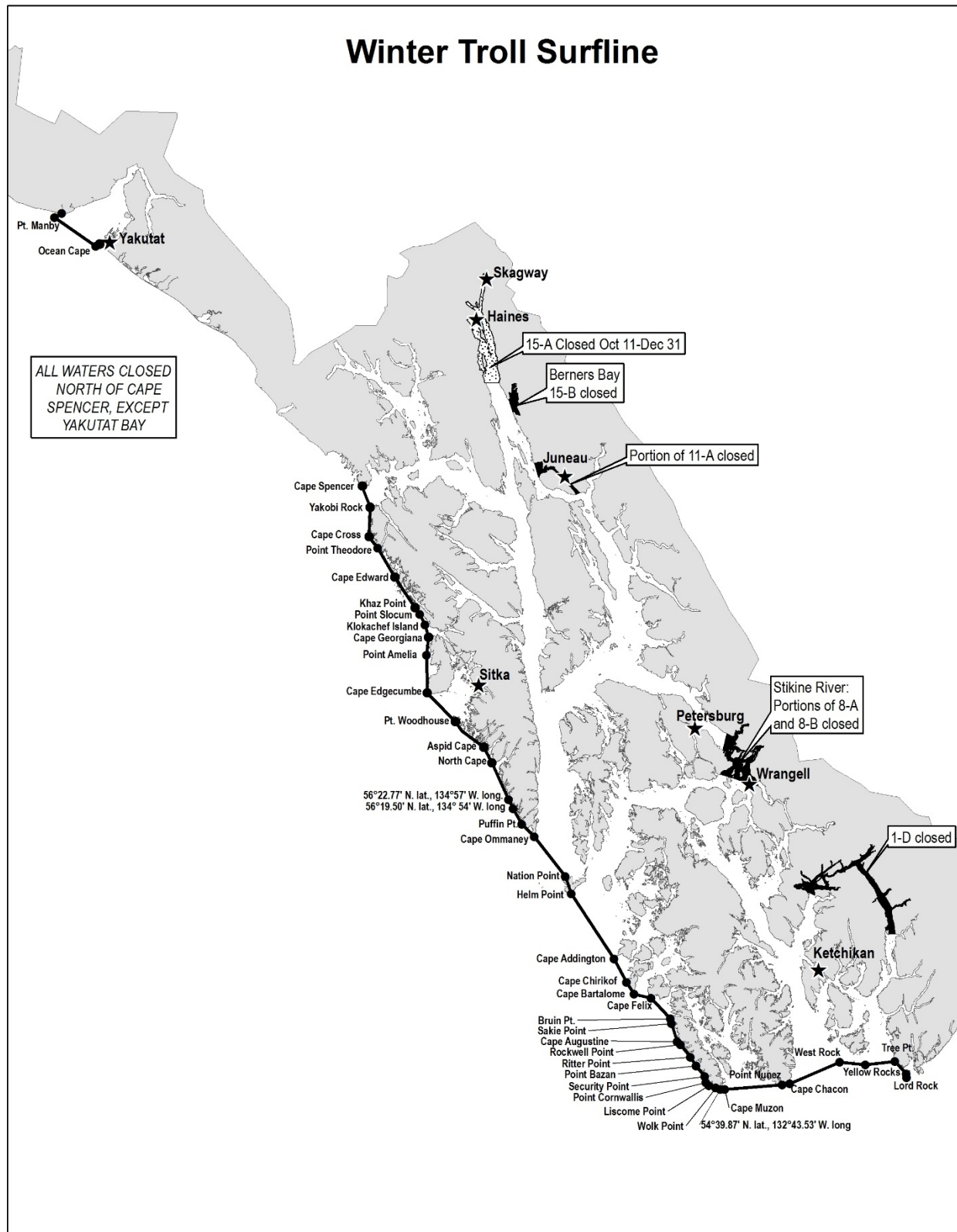


Figure 1.–Southeast Alaska/Yakutat winter troll fishery areas.

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

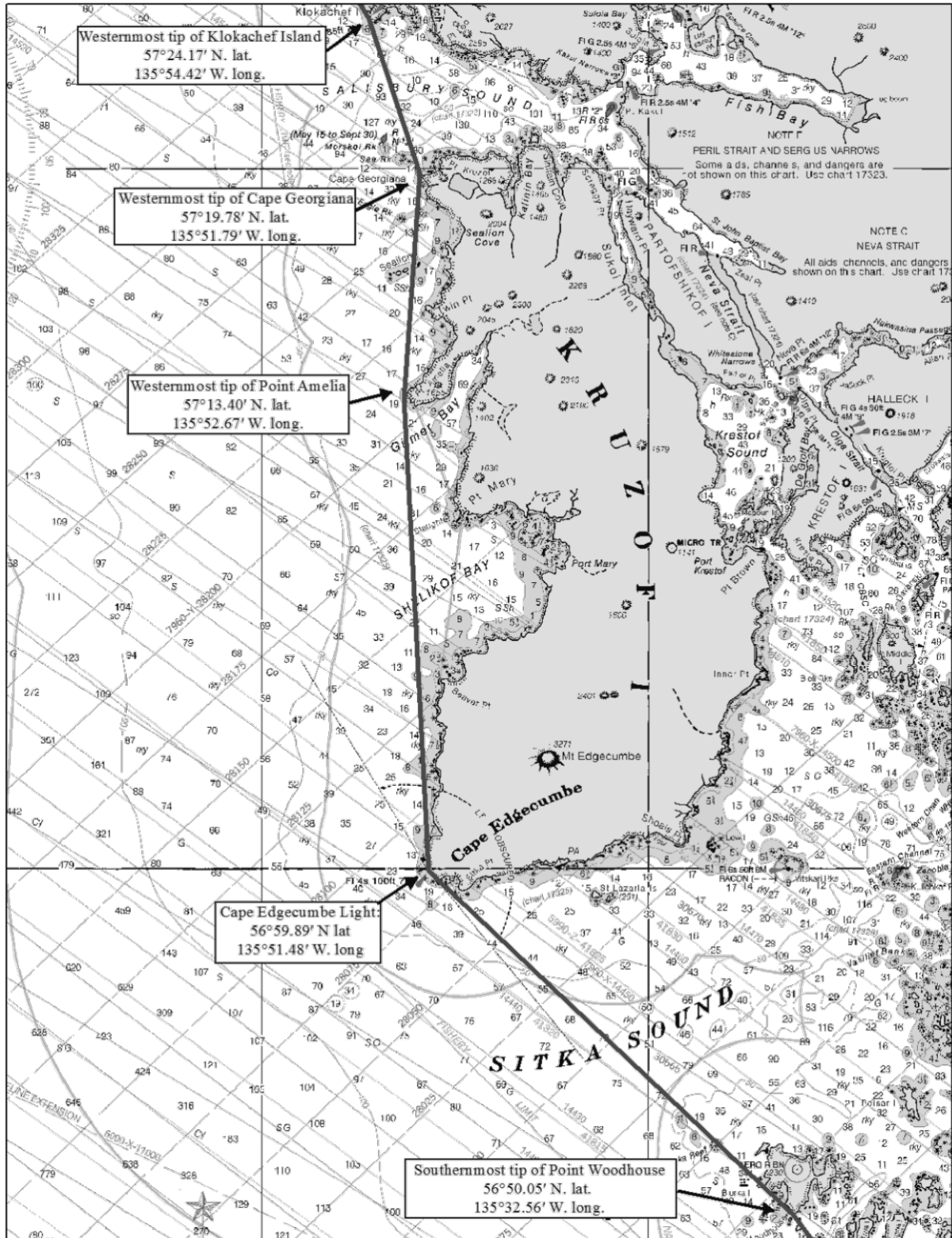


Figure 2.—Sitka area winter troll boundary line (surflines).

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.

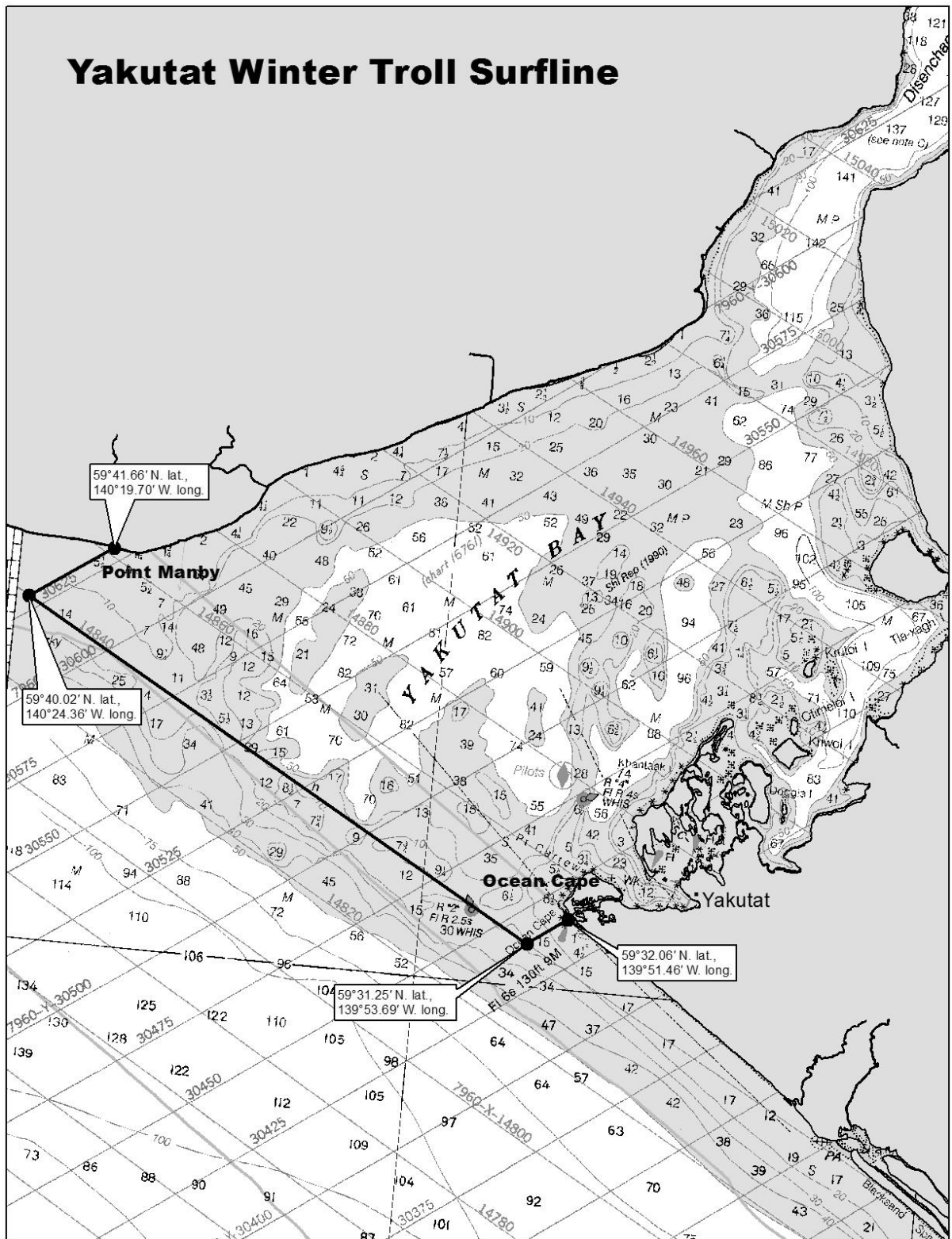


Figure 3.—Yakutat Bay winter troll boundary line (surfline).

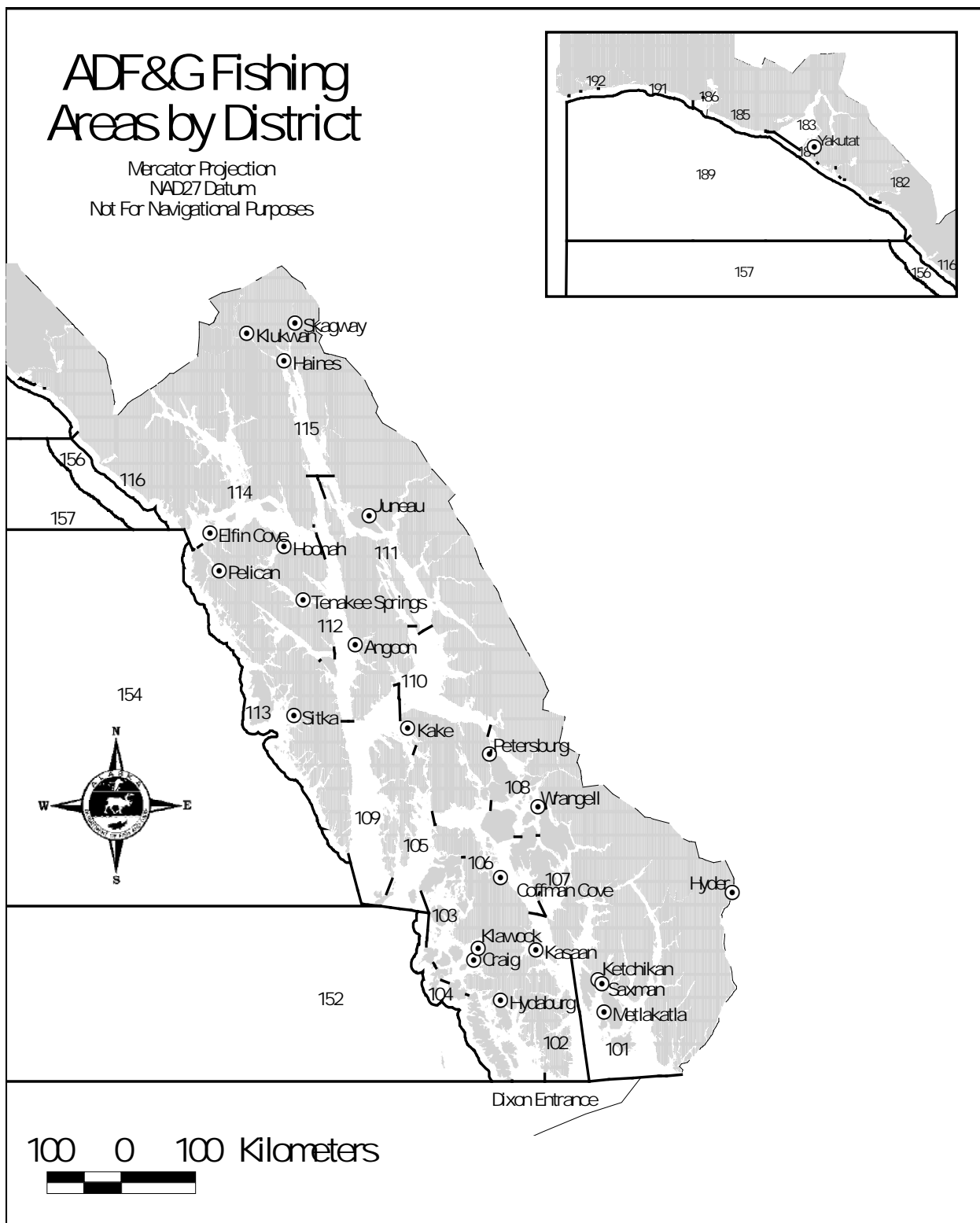


Figure 4.—Southeast Alaska/Yakutat salmon fishing districts.

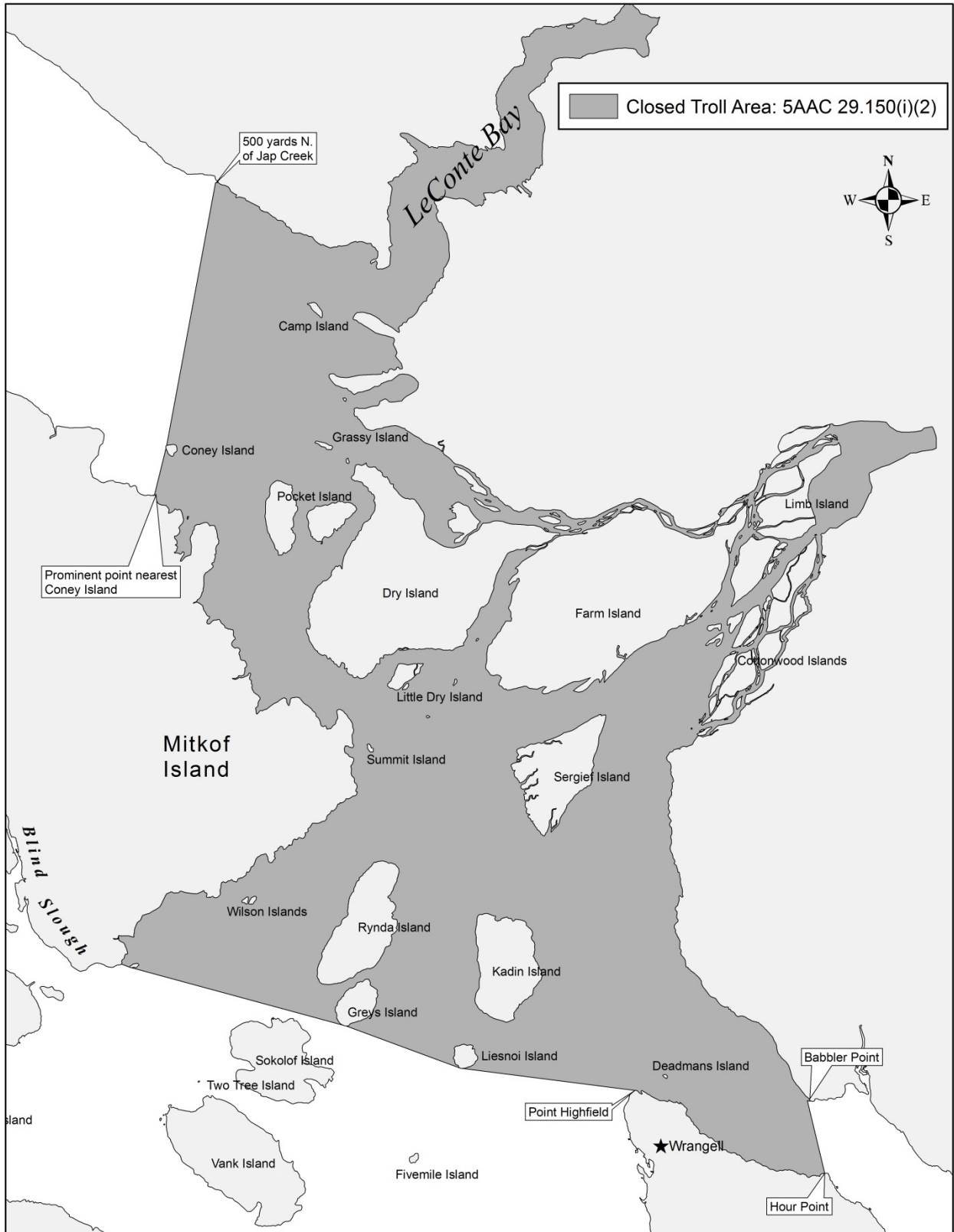


Figure 5.—District 8 winter troll closed waters.

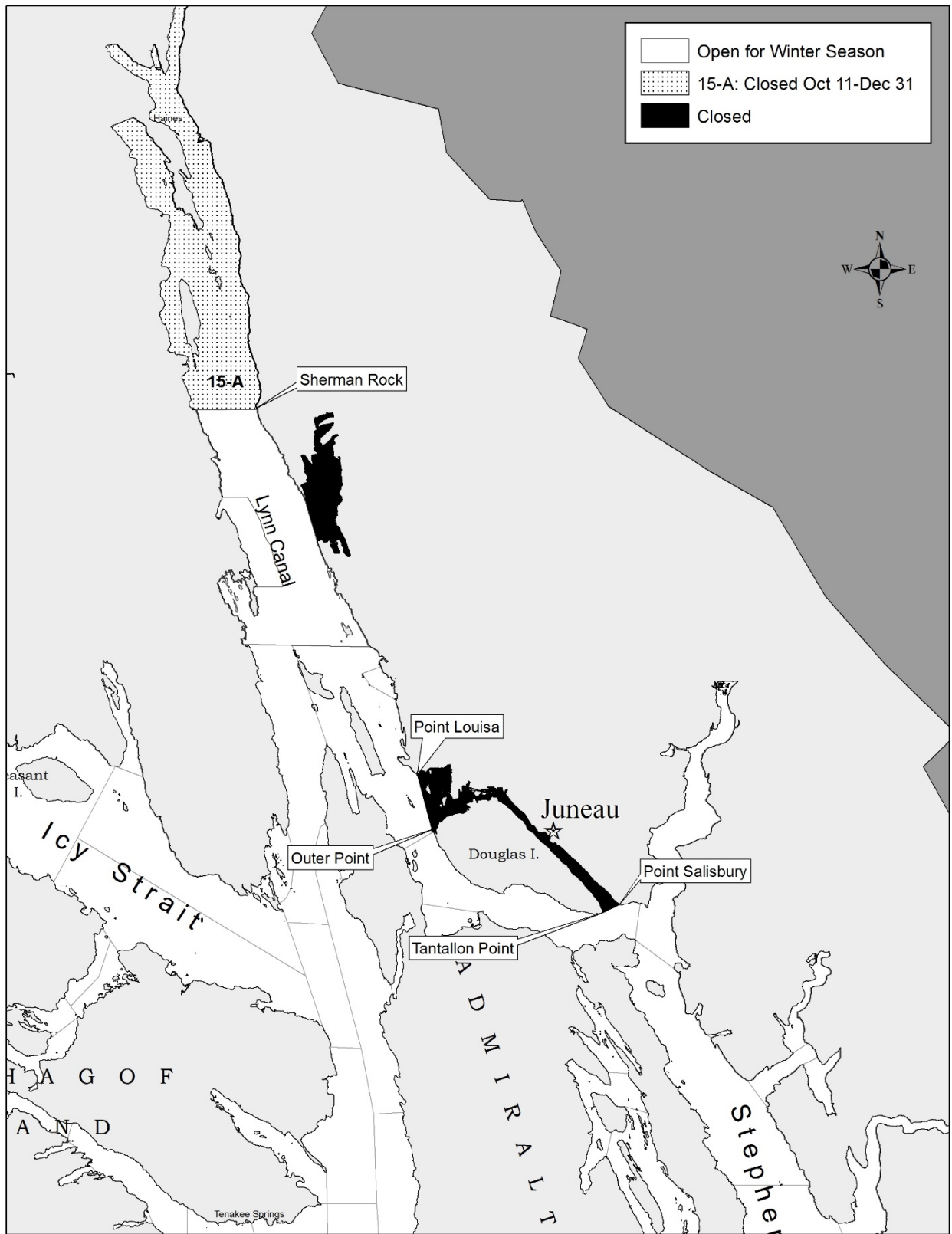


Figure 6.—District 11 and 15 winter troll closed waters.

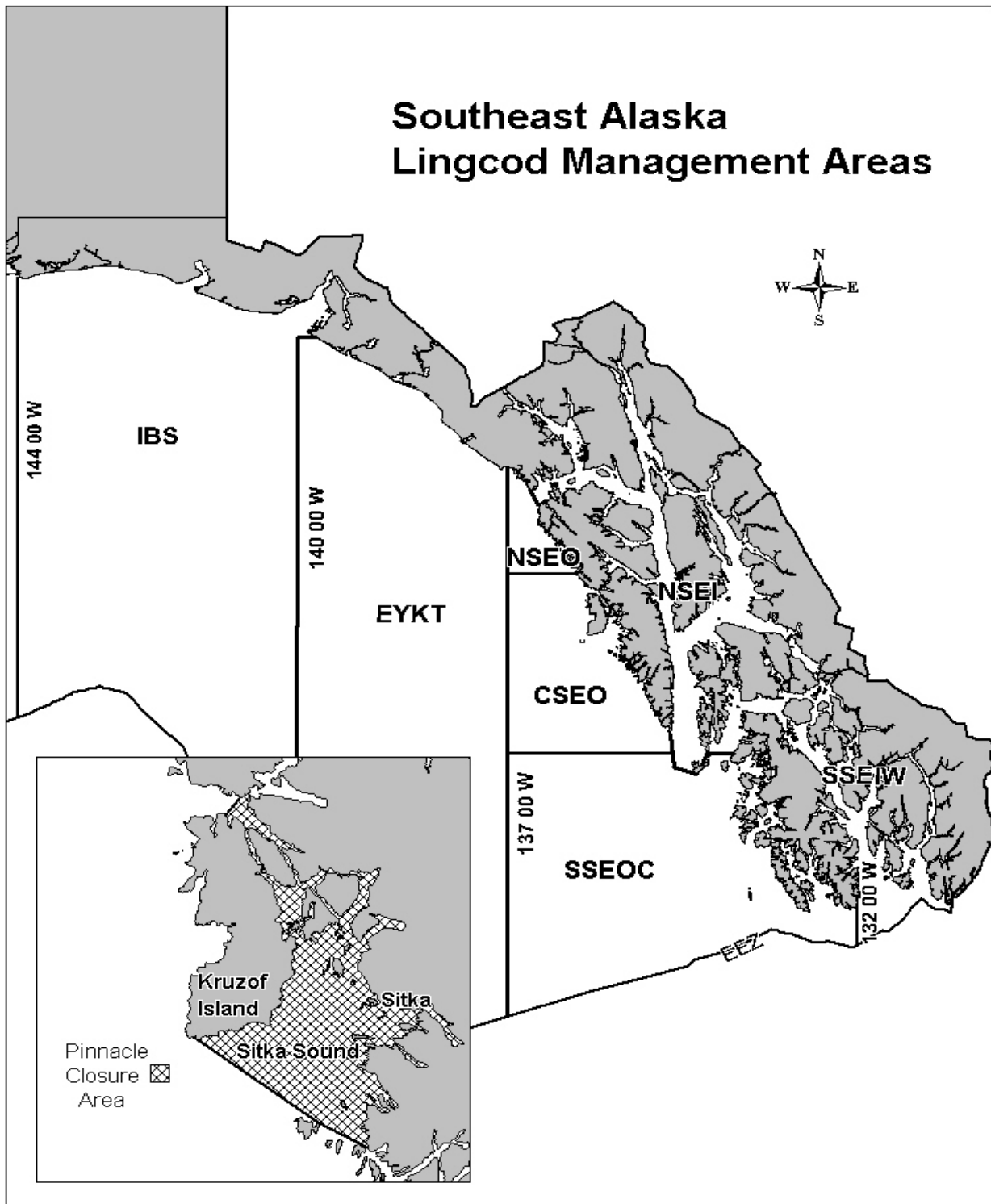


Figure 7.—Southeast Alaska lingcod management areas.