

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR THE COMMERCIAL TANNER CRAB FISHERY
IN THE KODIAK DISTRICT OF REGISTRATION AREA J, 2002

By

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ABSTRACT

Two sections of the Kodiak District will open for a commercial Tanner crab *Chionoecetes bairdi* fishery on January 15, 2002 with guideline harvest levels (GHLs) of 300,000 pounds for the Northeast Section and 200,000 pounds for the Eastside Section. This report provides a brief historic overview of the commercial Tanner crab fishery and summarizes the harvest strategy for Kodiak that was adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) in 1999. The first commercial fishery since 1994 occurred in 2001 and was prosecuted under this harvest strategy. One hundred and forty four vessels harvested a total of 510,406 pounds in 2001.

Regulations implementing pot limits, fishing periods, and legal gear requirements are described. Information on tank inspections, inseason reporting, pot storage, landing requirements, delay of opening due to severe weather, and contact personnel within the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is also provided. Harvesters are encouraged to use this document as a supplement to the 2000-2002 Commercial Shellfish Fishing Regulations to understand the rules governing this fishery.

INTRODUCTION

The Kodiak District for Tanner crabs are the waters of Registration Area J south of the latitude of Cape Douglas (58° 51' 06" N lat.), west of the longitude of Cape Fairfield (148° 50' 15" W long.) and east of the longitude of Cape Kumlik (157° 27' W long.). The district is subdivided into eight sections: Northeast, Eastside, Southeast, Southwest, Semidi Island, Westside, North Mainland, and South Mainland. Sections are described in 5 AAC 35.505 DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRATION AREA J DISTRICTS on pages 186-187 of the 2000-2002 Commercial Shellfish Fishery Regulations and are illustrated in Figure 1.

Historic Background

The domestic Kodiak District Tanner crab commercial fishery began in 1967. Commercial harvest peaked in the 1977/78 season when over 33 million pounds were harvested from the district (Table 1).

In 1980, ADF&G began to use a trawl survey, developed by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), to obtain relative abundance estimates and predict future recruitment trends of Tanner crabs around Kodiak. Prior to this time, pot surveys were used as stock assessment tools with varying levels of success.

Progressive declines in the harvestable surplus of Tanner crabs in the Kodiak District led to decreased quotas and closures of some sections to commercial fishing (Table 2). By 1994, stocks were reduced and commercial fisheries were closed in all Kodiak Sections.

The BOF adopted a comprehensive harvest strategy in 1999 for management of Tanner crabs in the Kodiak District. Under this strategy, a commercial Tanner crab fishery occurs only when 1) pre-season trawl survey abundance estimates exceed established thresholds; 2) two or more sections, excluding the South Mainland and Semidi Island Sections, are above threshold and will be opened; 3) the guideline harvest level (GHL) in any open section exceeds 100,000 lbs; and 4) abundance is sufficient to provide a total district of at least 400,000 pounds (Urban et al. 1999). Additional measures under the strategy include a stair-step pot limit for the Kodiak District of 30, 40, or 60 pots per vessel depending on the GHL and restrictions on the hours that gear can be operated. The harvest strategy can be found on pages 188-190 of the 2000-2002 Commercial Shellfish Fishing Regulations, which will be referred to as 'shellfish regulations' for the remainder of this report. The harvest strategy regulation is 5 AAC 35.507 KODIAK, CHIGNIK, AND SOUTH PENINSULA DISTRICTS, *C. bairdi* TANNER CRAB HARVEST STRATEGIES.

The above criteria for a commercial fishery opening were met in 2001. The Kodiak District opened with a total GHL of 500,000 pounds with 225,000 pounds available in the Northeast and 275,000 in the Eastside Sections. The final harvest was 510,000 pounds with disproportionate catches occurring in the open sections: the Northeast harvest was 130,644 pounds, while the Eastside harvest was 379,762 pounds. One hundred forty four vessels participated with 155 individual permit holders making landings. The fishery value was estimated at \$1.1 million based on the \$2.30 per pound exvessel value listed on fishtickets. Catch, effort, and value information for the 2001 Kodiak District fishery can be seen in Table 3.

The 2001 fishery was prosecuted very quickly with the Eastside being open for only 20 hours and the Northeast being open for 56 hours. The Eastside Section fishery was closed while baited gear was still on the grounds; therefore, fishermen were required to deliver their crab and then return to the grounds to ‘rail dump’ the contents of their pots. Twelve hours advance notice was given in the Northeast Section and no baited gear was on the fishing grounds at the time of the closure. Several proposals that pertain to the Kodiak District Tanner crab fishery have been made to the BOF for the 2002 March meeting in Anchorage. Action taken on these proposals would not be effective until the 2003 fishery.

REGULATIONS

General regulations pertaining to Tanner crab fishing in the State of Alaska can be found in chapter 35 of the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC). Chapter 35 begins on page 164 of the 2000-02 shellfish regulations. Specific regulations that pertain to the Tanner crab fisheries in Registration Area J (Westward Region) begin on page 186. Some of the regulations regarding Tanner crab fishing are summarized below particularly those that have changed with the implementation of the harvest strategy adopted in 1999. For additional information on regulations, contact the ADF&G office in Kodiak and rely on the shellfish regulations (available at ADF&G offices or at our website: <http://www.state.ak.us/adfg/>).

Fishing Season and Gear Operation Hours

Sections of the Kodiak District determined to be above the established thresholds will open to commercial fishing on January 15 at 12:00 NOON. The following GHs will be in place for the Northeast and Eastside Sections of the Kodiak District for the 2002 commercial Tanner crab fishing season:

<i>Section</i>	<i>2002 Guideline Harvest Level</i>
Northeast	300,000 pounds
Eastside	200,000 pounds
Total Kodiak District	500,000 pounds

The estimated number of legal crabs from the 2001 trawl survey in these two sections is slightly over 1,984,000 animals. This is very similar to the 2,000,000 estimated legal males from the 2000 survey. Appendix A depicts the estimated population of male Tanner crabs by shell width from the 1987 through 2001 surveys. Alaska statute 16.05.815 CONFIDENTIAL NATURE OF CERTAIN REPORTS AND RECORDS (8)(c) requires the 2001 survey location data to remain confidential until the fishing season is completed, therefore, only the 2000 trawl survey location and catch per station can be provided. Figure 2 shows the distribution of legal-sized animals estimated from the 2000 trawl survey.

The fishery will close when ADF&G determines that the GHL is achieved or when conditions indicating a threat to the long term health of the stock, such as low catch per pot or excessive bycatch of female or sublegal male Tanner crabs, are observed. The regulatory season closure date is March 31.

In 1999, the BOF adopted gear operation hours for the Kodiak District. Pot gear may only be operated from 08:00 AM to 7:59 PM (19:59 hours). Operation of gear, which includes setting or retrieving pots, is strictly prohibited from 8:00 PM (20:00 hours) to 07:59 AM. Further information on fishing seasons and gear operation hours can be found under 5 AAC 35.510 on page 191 of the shellfish regulations.

Pot Limit

New pot limits for the Kodiak District, based on GHLS, were adopted by the BOF in 1999. When the district GHL is less than 2,500,000 pounds, no more than 30 aggregate pots may be operated from a validly registered Tanner crab vessel. When the district GHL is more than 2,500,000 pounds but less than 5,000,000 pounds, no more than 40 pots may be operated. When the district GHL is greater than 5,000,000 pounds no more than 60 pots may be used. **The pot limit for the 2002 Kodiak District fishery will be 30 pots per vessel.**

To ensure compliance with pot limit regulations, the main or trailer buoy on each pot must display one fishery-specific identification tag for the current year. The regulation 5 AAC 35.526 TANNER CRAB POT MARKING REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION AREA J on page 196-197 of the shellfish regulations contains guidelines for replacing lost tags. The vessel owner, operator, or agent must complete an affidavit form describing how the tags were lost and supplying the unique number(s) of each lost tag.

Tags will be available for purchase beginning in mid-December at a cost of \$1.50 per tag. A valid 2002 Tanner crab interim use CFEC permit card is required to purchase tags. Participants from areas outside the city of Kodiak can purchase tags via U.S. Mail until December 31; call the ADF&G office in Kodiak for details (907) 486-1840. Appendix B contains additional contact information.

Legal Gear

Legal gear for the commercial Tanner crab fishery in the Kodiak District is limited to pots no more than 10 feet long by 10 feet wide by 42 inches high with rigid tunnel eye openings that are not more than five inches in height. Tunnel eye opening perimeters must be individually more than 36 inches. Ring nets **are not** legal gear in the Kodiak District for the commercial take of Tanner crabs. The specific language regarding legal pot dimensions can be found under 5 AAC 35.050 LAWFUL GEAR FOR TANNER CRAB on page 169 of the shellfish regulations.

Escape mesh or ring requirements have been added to regulations for legal Tanner gear. Each pot used to take Tanner crabs must have at least one third of one vertical surface of the pot composed of not less than 7-1/4 inch stretched mesh webbing or have no less than four circular

escape rings which have an inside diameter of at least five inches. If using rings, they must be installed on the vertical plane of the pot to allow for escapement of undersized crabs. Otherwise, the rings are not required to be placed within a certain distance from the bottom as they are in some Bering Sea fisheries. The specific language on escape device requirements can be found under 5 AAC 35.525 LAWFUL GEAR FOR REGISTRATION AREA J on page 195 of the shellfish regulations.

All pots must be equipped with a biodegradable escape mechanism as described in 5 AAC 39.145 ESCAPE MECHANISM FOR SHELLFISH AND BOTTOMFISH POTS on page 44 of the shellfish regulations. An opening 18 inches or greater in length that is placed within six inches of the bottom of the pot must be laced, sewn, or secured together by a single length of untreated, 100 percent cotton twine no larger than 30 thread.

Buoys utilized on pots must comply with 5 AAC 35.051 TANNER CRAB GEAR MARKING REQUIREMENTS listed on page 169 of the shellfish regulations. The buoy that contains the ADF&G number marking may not be marked with additional numbers; however, symbols and letters are acceptable on the buoy with the ADF&G number. Trailer or other buoys used to mark ownership or string sequence may be marked with any desired numbers, symbols, or letters.

Operation of Other Pot Gear, Pot Storage, and Landing Requirements

There is a 14-day stand down period for the operation of pot gear before the commercial Tanner crab fishery opening in the Kodiak District. No person or vessel that will participate in the Kodiak District commercial Tanner crab fishery may operate commercial, subsistence, sport, or personal use pots for any species within the district during that 14-day period.

To clarify some situations that occurred in the 2001 season, legally outfitted pots with buoy tags attached *may be* placed into shallow water storage during the 14-day stand down period. However, vessels may not retrieve gear already in legal storage to put tags on gear during the stand down. In addition, vessels **will not** be allowed to retrieve gear from storage during the 24-hour period after tank inspection but before the fishery opening. This will not be permitted primarily due to enforcement concerns. There would be no way to distinguish a vessel retrieving gear from storage and a vessel fishing before the fishery opening. Allowing this activity would be in direct conflict with the 14-day stand down provisions in regulation and is clearly prohibited.

After the closure of the Tanner crab season, vessels wishing to participate in the Pacific cod fishery must either store or bring in all Tanner pots and register with ADF&G for the cod fishery. Additional stipulations on the operation of other pot gear within the Kodiak District can be found under 5 AAC 35.053 OPERATION OF OTHER POT GEAR on page 169-170 of shellfish regulations.

Up to 30 pots may be stored in waters of 25 fathoms or less with all bait and bait containers removed and with the doors secured fully open (or not secured closed for cone or pyramid pots). Pots may be legally stored in waters deeper than 25 fathoms seven days following the closure of a registration district or section provided all bait and bait containers are removed and the doors are secured fully open. Although gear storage does exist, no vessel may have more than the specified pot limit of pots onboard or in wet storage in the registration district (all waters from

Cape Douglas to Kilokak Rocks) while the vessel is validly registered. The regulatory language concerning pot storage can be found at 5 AAC 35.052 TANNER CRAB GEAR STORAGE REQUIREMENTS on page 167 of the shellfish regulations.

Vessels are required to be at their port of delivery within the registration district within 24 hours of the fishery closure. This applies to both an individual section closure as well as the entire district closure. If a closure is announced while baited gear is still on the grounds, ADF&G would require vessels to deliver all crab on board, return to the fishing grounds to ‘rail dump’ their pots, and either retrieve or configure gear for storage. The following list provides a summary of the landing requirements based on likely scenarios:

- Section closure with adequate notice to unbait pots: requires that crab from that section be delivered within 24 hours, gear may be in storage configuration in water deeper than 25 fathoms for seven days following the closure, no inspection requirement before a vessel can participate in another section.
- Section closure without adequate notice to unbait pots: requires that crab from the closed section be delivered before operating any other gear, all gear must then be ‘rail dumped’, a tank inspection is required before a vessel can participate in another section.
- A vessel participating in multiple sections would be required to deliver within 24 hours after a section closure.
- Entire district closure with adequate notice to unbait pots: requires that crab from the closed sections be delivered within 24 hours, gear may be in storage configuration in water deeper than 25 fathoms for seven days following the closure.
- Entire district closure without adequate notice to unbait pots: baited gear left on grounds: requires that crab be delivered prior to operating any other gear, all gear must then be ‘rail dumped’ and either put in storage configuration, returned to dry storage, or reconfigured for groundfish.

Vessels wishing to deliver to ports outside the district are required to contact the ADF&G office in Kodiak. Vessels delivering outside the district must provide the estimated number of crabs onboard the vessel at the time of the closure, intended port and processing facility where delivering, and estimated time of arrival. Additional requirements exist for catcher-processors and vessels mechanically disabled. Vessels legitimately delayed due to circumstances of weather will be addressed on a case by case basis. The specific regulation is 5 AAC 35.031 TANNER CRAB LANDING REQUIREMENTS and is on pages 166-168 of the shellfish regulations.

Registration, Tenders, and Tank Inspections

Vessel operators must have a 2002 interim use permit card for Area J Tanner crab and a current 2002 commercial vessel license. Both can be obtained from the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) in Juneau.

Tender vessels must register with ADF&G before beginning tendering operations. Tender vessels may not have a pot-hauling block onboard nor may they be used to harvest Tanner crab.

Tank inspections are required for vessels with a circulating sea water system to confirm that no crabs are onboard the vessel prior to the opening. Gear will also be inspected at the time of tank

inspection to ensure it is legal. Tanks will be inspected beginning at noon on January 14, 24 hours prior to the fishery opening. Arrangements will be made to accommodate vessel inspections in Old Harbor. Upon successful completion of the tank inspection and gear inspection process, a valid 2002 shellfish registration will be issued to the vessel. A copy of this registration must remain onboard the vessel while fishing. This registration becomes invalid 24 hours after the closure of the fishery. Therefore, vessels do not have to unregister from Tanner crab and re-register for other fisheries such as groundfish unless wishing to begin operations within 24 hours of the closure.

Legal Size Limit

The legal minimum size of Tanner crabs that can be harvested in the Kodiak District is 5.5” (140 millimeters) carapace width (CW). Only legal size male crabs can be retained; all other crabs incidentally captured must be immediately returned to the water unharmed. This includes king crab, as they cannot be legally taken in a commercial Tanner crab fishery for subsistence purposes.

FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN AND VOLUNTEER CATCH REPORTING

ADF&G will manage the Kodiak District commercial Tanner crab fishery from inseason catch reports provided by fishers. Inseason management will allow for real-time fishery decisions and the ability to consider changes in effort, fleet behavior, and weather. During the 2001 fishery, approximately 38 % of the fleet reported inseason. To accurately assess the performance of the fleet and make the best possible projections of harvest, the department requires a far greater percentage of the fleet to report. Ideally, three days of reports would be available to provide the information needed for a fishery closure announcement. It is unlikely that the 2002 GHs will allow for three days of reports, but the percentage of vessels reporting must increase over the 2001 level to allow for assessment of the fishery performance and cumulative harvest.

ADF&G staff will make every effort to allow sufficient time for fishers to configure gear for storage or to place gear onboard before a closure. There is, however, the possibility that little to no notice of a fishery closure could occur and baited gear may be left on the grounds. In this situation, vessels would be required to deliver before returning to the grounds to ‘rail dump’ their gear.

Any validly registered vessel may participate in the reporting process and each registering vessel will be issued a 2002 reporting code and worksheet. Reports will be taken over marine VHF channel 10, single sideband (SSB) 4125 kHz, telephone, and e-mail. Vessel operators will be issued a reporting worksheet during tag sales and/or tank inspections to participate in inseason reporting. ADF&G will need to know how many vessels are operating in each section for accurate estimates of effort and for harvest projection purposes. Vessels will be permitted to fish in both sections simultaneously, however, separate inseason reports will be requested for the catch and effort in each section.

Contents of the daily report will contain confidential codes for the section in which vessel operators are fishing, statistical area, number of pot lifts, and number of crabs retained for each 12-hour fishing period. Reports will be taken at 8:00 PM (20:00 hours) daily and may be transmitted via SSB, marine telex, e-mail, and satellite or cell phone. Operators will be asked during inseason reporting signup which method they will use to submit daily reports. ADF&G will update the fleet on SSB 4125 kHz with the status of the fishery each morning at 7:30 AM (07:30 hours). Any closure announcement will be made on this frequency. Updates and closure announcements will be distributed via e-mail, FAX, and passed along to all participating processing facilities.

Details of the tank inspection process, updates on inseason reporting structure, use of 'live boxes' for dry tanked vessels, and other fishery related information will be forthcoming in ADF&G news releases.

FISHERY OPENING DELAY DUE TO SEVERE WEATHER

In 2001, the Tanner crab fleet raised concerns about the weather conditions during the period of tank inspection and vessels transiting to the fishery grounds, loaded with gear. This prompted ADF&G to work with the United States Coast Guard (USCG) to develop criteria for delaying the fishery opening, similar to the policy used in Bering Sea crab fisheries. At this time, there is no formal policy for delaying crab fishery openings in the Gulf of Alaska due to inclement weather. Both ADF&G and the USCG have recognized the inherent danger in opening short duration, derby-style fisheries in violent weather. ADF&G will use the Bering Sea guidelines established by a joint ADF&G/USCG memorandum of agreement dated October 9, 2001 for evaluating severe weather and potential delay of the season opening.

Under this agreement, consultation with the Chief of Search and Rescue for the Coast Guard, ADF&G staff, and senior, experienced forecasters with the National Weather Service (NWS) shall review the long term forecast one week prior to the scheduled opening of January 15. Should the forecast warrant further examination closer to the fishery opening, additional conferences of the working group will be arranged. On the day of scheduled tank inspections, this working group will meet and discuss the most recent forecast data. The fishery will open as scheduled provided that preseason consultations between the ADF&G, NWS, and USCG indicate that weather conditions immediately preceding and during the early portion of the fishery will allow USCG personnel to successfully conduct search and rescue operations. Should the USCG conclude that search and rescue cannot be successfully conducted, the start of the fishery may be delayed for 24 hours. In case of a delay, a reevaluation will occur within the subsequent 24 hours. An additional delay of up to 24 hours may be called for if severe weather continues.

LITERATURE CITED

Urban, D., D. Pengilly, D. Jackson, I. Vining. 1999. A Tanner crab harvest strategy for Kodiak, Chignik, and the South Peninsula Districts. A Report to the Board of Fisheries. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Westward Region, Regional Information Report 4K99-21, Kodiak.

Table 1. Commercial catch and effort for the Tanner crab *Chionoecetes bairdi* fishery for the Kodiak Management District, 1967-2001.

Year	Vessels	Landings	Number of crabs	Number of Pounds	Pots Lifted	CPUE	Average Weight	Price Per Pound (\$)
1967	NA	83	NA	110,961	NA	NA	NA	0.07
1968	NA	817	NA	2,560,687	NA	NA	NA	0.10
1969	85	955	NA	6,827,312	72,748	43	NA	0.11
1969/70	67	833	3,237,244	8,416,782	78,266	42	2.6	0.11
1970/71	82	453	2,686,067	6,744,163	60,967	44	2.5	0.11
1971/72	46	505	3,878,618	9,475,902	65,907	59	2.4	0.13
1972/73	105	1,466	13,609,688	30,699,777	188,158	67	2.3	0.17
1973/74	123	1,741	11,857,573	29,820,899	217,523	59	2.5	0.20
1974/75	74	471	5,459,940	13,649,966	73,826	83	2.5	0.17
1975/76	104	1,168	10,748,958	27,336,909	199,304	64	2.5	0.20
1976/77	102	998	7,830,727	20,720,079	164,213	48	2.6	0.33
1977/78	148	1,483	12,401,243	33,281,472	251,621	49	2.6	0.43
1978/79	218	1,225	10,702,829	29,173,807	275,455	38	2.7	0.55
1979/80	211	1,385	6,813,128	18,623,875	282,946	24	2.7	0.55
1980/81	188	771	4,398,631	11,748,629	174,351	25	2.7	0.65
1981/82	221	950	5,413,467	13,756,159	230,403	24	2.5	1.65
1982/83	348	1,439	7,744,812	18,927,061	377,562	21	2.4	1.25
1983/84	303	1,229	5,891,968	14,478,066	303,764	10	2.5	1.20
1984/85	214	710	4,567,037	12,024,553	176,830	26	2.6	1.50
1985/86	233	601	3,457,930	8,996,151	160,808	21	2.6	1.90
1986/87	189	503	1,830,365	4,833,473	110,963	16	2.6	2.62
1987/88	176	557	1,614,874	3,888,906	101,488	16	2.4	2.40
1988/89	171	567	2,106,320	5,208,999	86,556	24	2.5	3.05
1989/90	233	548	1,435,477	3,456,314	97,333	15	2.4	2.40
1990/91	137	448	764,107	1,917,713	54,110	14	2.5	1.59
1991/92	143	434	982,391	2,400,213	47,384	20	2.4	2.22
1992/93	140	353	518,982	1,318,446	43,528	12	2.5	2.10
1993/94	129	378	510,681	1,252,342	41,527	12	2.5	2.25
1994/95 to 1999/2000								
2000/01	144	155	196,310	510,406	7,233	26	2.6	2.30
TOTAL	NA	NA	130,463,057	341,649,616	3,937,541	NA	NA	NA

Table 2. Tanner crab *Chionoecetes bairdi* catch in pounds by fishing section for the Kodiak Management District, 1991/92-2000/01.

Section	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 through 1999/2000	2000/01
Northeast	381,512	264,913	238,076	Closed	130,644
Eastside	2,018,701	728,191	395,062	Closed	379,762
Southeast	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Southwest	Closed	325,342	279,077	Closed	Closed
Semidi Island	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
North Mainland ^a	Closed	Closed	340,127	Closed	Closed
South Mainland	Closed	Closed	0	Closed	Closed
Westside	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Total	2,400,213	1,318,446	1,252,342	-0-	510,406

^aNorth Mainland catch includes South Mainland and Semidi Island because less than three vessels participated.

Table 3. Catch, effort, and value from the 2001 Kodiak District Tanner crab fishery.

Section	Number of Vessels	Number of Permits	Pounds Harvested	Pots Lifted	CPUE	Average Weight (lbs.)	Price per pound	Exvessel value
Eastside	84	92	379,762	4,007	34	2.8	\$2.30	\$873,453
Northeast	62	65	130,644	3,226	17	2.4	\$2.30	\$300,481
Total	144 ^a	155 ^a	510,406	7,233	26	2.6	\$2.30	\$1,173,934

^a Two vessels participated in both sections.

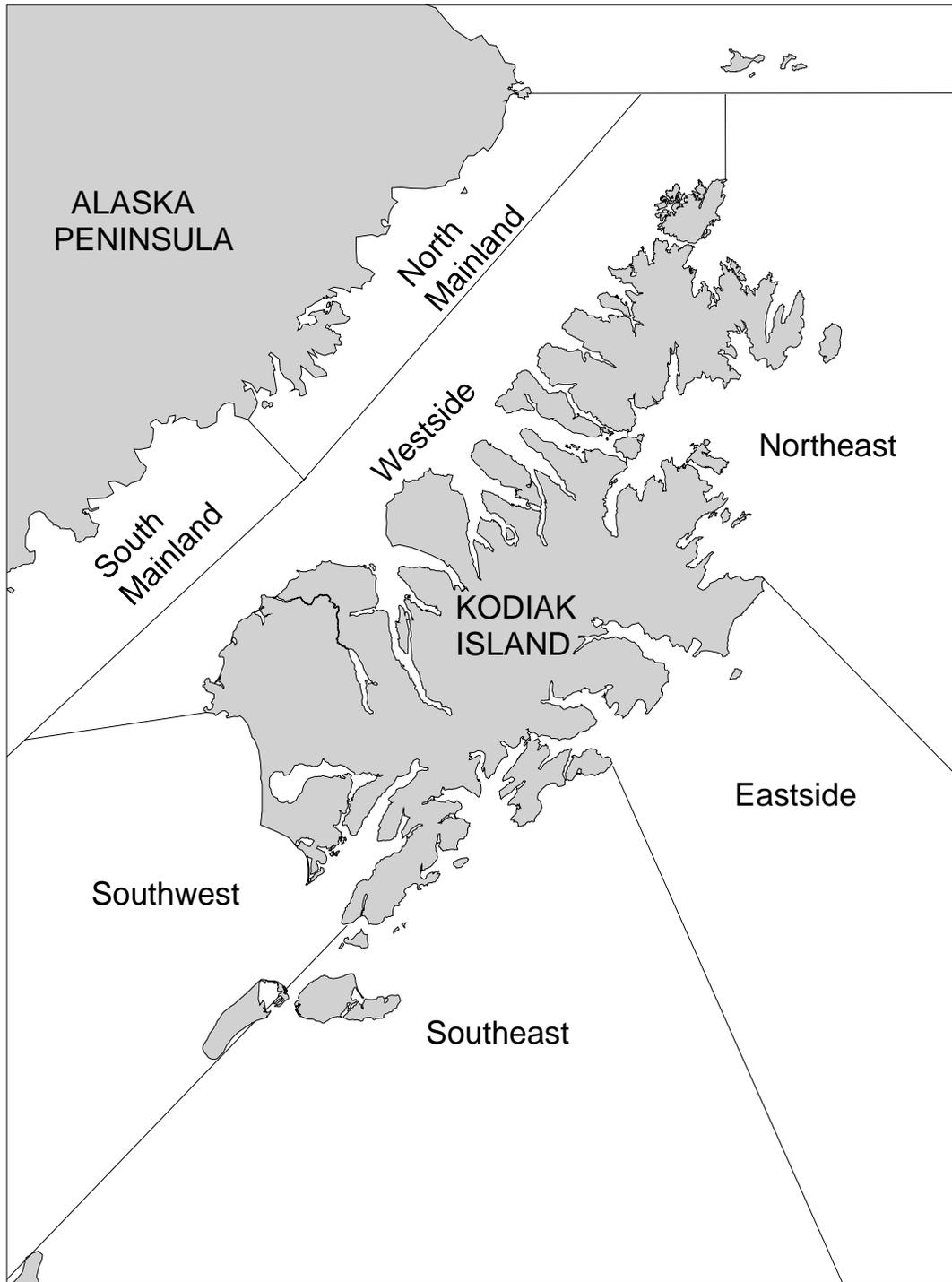


Figure 1. Kodiak Tanner crab fishing District and Sections, 2002. *Note-the Eastside Section boundary is at Sitkalidak Narrows.*

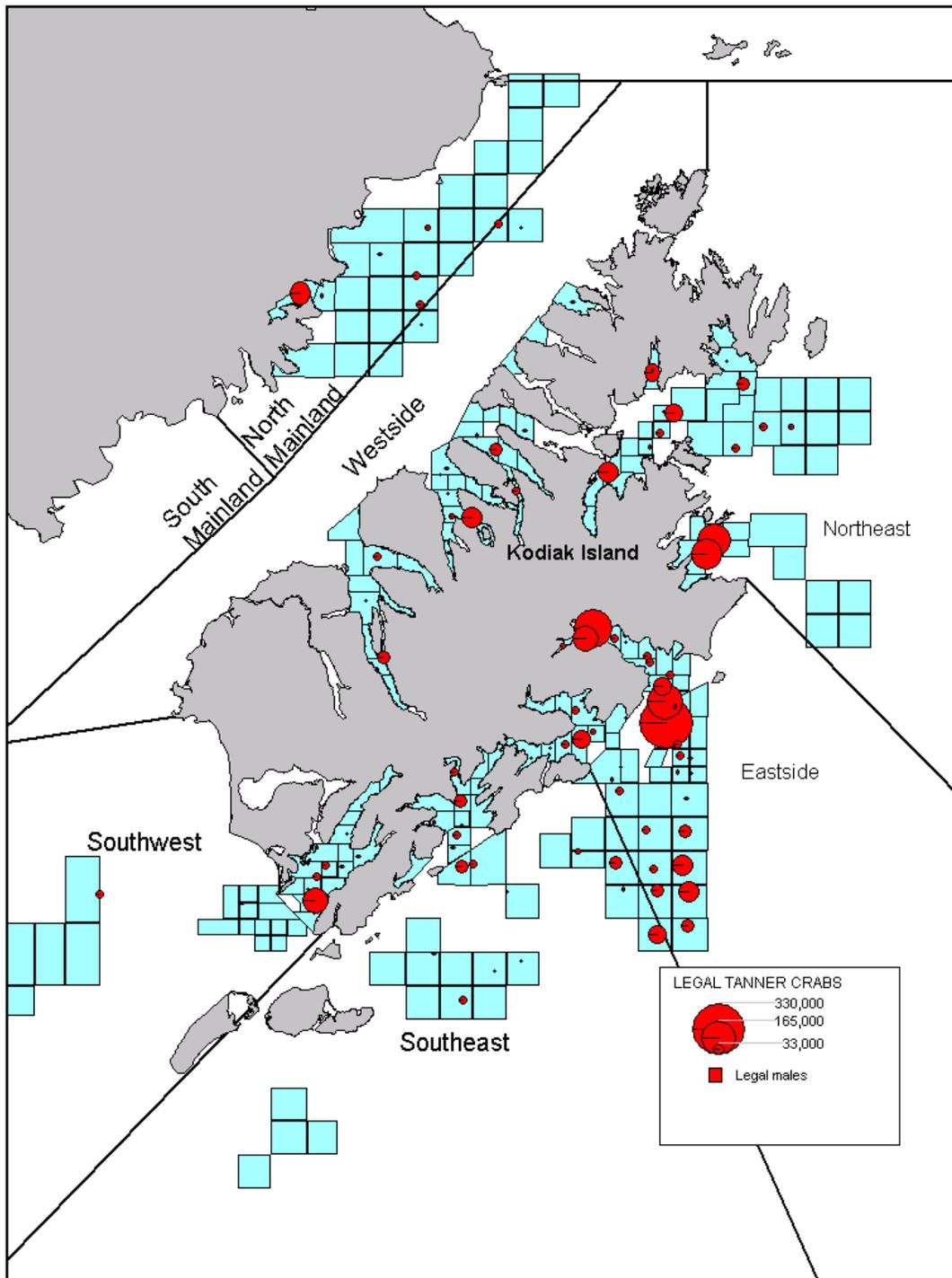
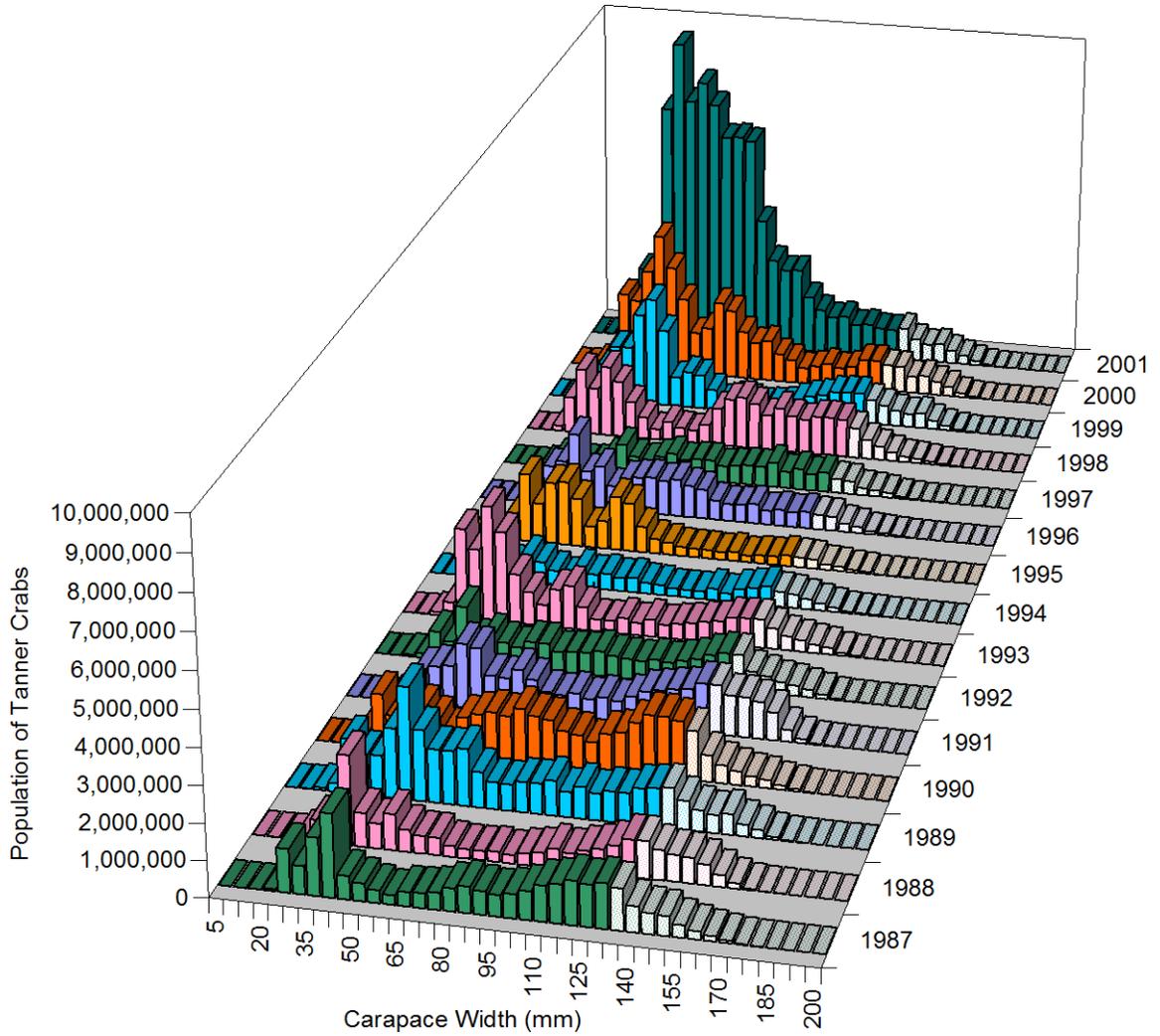


Figure 2. Population estimates of legal male Tanner crabs in the Kodiak District from the 2000 Kodiak trawl survey.

APPENDIX



Note- shaded area on right portion of graph represents the portion of the population estimate of legal-sized crabs.

Appendix A. Estimated population of male Tanner crab by carapace width in the Kodiak District, 1987-2001.

Appendix B. Listing of contact persons, by agency and location.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

web site: <http://www.cf.adfg.state.ak.us/region4/>

Kodiak office

<i>Mail address:</i>	211 Mission Road Kodiak, Alaska 99615	<i>physical address:</i>	211 Mission Road 2 nd floor, Kodiak	Phone: (907) 486-1840 FAX : (907) 486-1824
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Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection

web site: <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/fwp/>

Kodiak office

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