

# **2014-2015 Winter Troll Fishery Management Plan**

by

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and

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September 2014

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Division of Commercial Fisheries



## Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, Special Publications and the Division of Commercial Fisheries Regional Reports. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figure or figure captions.

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.	<b>Mathematics, statistics</b>	
meter	m			<i>all standard mathematical</i>	
milliliter	mL	at	@	<i>signs, symbols and</i>	
millimeter	mm	compass directions:		<i>abbreviations</i>	
		east	E	alternate hypothesis	H <sub>A</sub>
		north	N	base of natural logarithm	<i>e</i>
		south	S	catch per unit effort	CPUE
		west	W	coefficient of variation	CV
		copyright	©	common test statistics	(F, t, $\chi^2$ , etc.)
		corporate suffixes:		confidence interval	CI
		Company	Co.	correlation coefficient	
		Corporation	Corp.	(multiple)	R
		Incorporated	Inc.	correlation coefficient	
		Limited	Ltd.	(simple)	r
		District of Columbia	D.C.	covariance	cov
		et alii (and others)	et al.	degree (angular)	°
		et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	degrees of freedom	df
		exempli gratia		expected value	<i>E</i>
		(for example)	e.g.	greater than	>
		Federal Information		greater than or equal to	≥
		Code	FIC	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
		id est (that is)	i.e.	less than	<
		latitude or longitude	lat. or long.	less than or equal to	≤
		monetary symbols		logarithm (natural)	ln
		(U.S.)	\$, ¢	logarithm (base 10)	log
		months (tables and		logarithm (specify base)	log <sub>2</sub> , etc.
		figures): first three		minute (angular)	'
		letters	Jan,...,Dec	not significant	NS
		registered trademark	®	null hypothesis	H <sub>0</sub>
		trademark	™	percent	%
		United States		probability	P
		(adjective)	U.S.	probability of a type I error	
		United States of		(rejection of the null	
		America (noun)	USA	hypothesis when true)	$\alpha$
		U.S.C.	United States	probability of a type II error	
			Code	(acceptance of the null	
		U.S. state	use two-letter	hypothesis when false)	$\beta$
			abbreviations	second (angular)	"
			(e.g., AK, WA)	standard deviation	SD
				standard error	SE
				variance	
				population	Var
				sample	var
<b>Weights and measures (English)</b>					
cubic feet per second	ft <sup>3</sup> /s				
foot	ft				
gallon	gal				
inch	in				
mile	mi				
nautical mile	nmi				
ounce	oz				
pound	lb				
quart	qt				
yard	yd				
<b>Time and temperature</b>					
day	d				
degrees Celsius	°C				
degrees Fahrenheit	°F				
degrees kelvin	K				
hour	h				
minute	min				
second	s				
<b>Physics and chemistry</b>					
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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**2014–2015 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/htlm/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 2014–2015 Southeast Alaska winter commercial troll Chinook salmon fishery, according to Alaska Board of Fisheries 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 2014–2015 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 2012–2015 Southeast Alaska and Yakutat 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 2014–2015 Southeast and Yakutat commercial winter troll fishery begins October 11, 2014 and will continue through April 30, 2015, 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 2015 troll fishery treaty allocation and the 2015 all-gear treaty allocation. Any treaty Chinook salmon not harvested during the winter fishery will be available for harvest in the spring and summer fisheries. The 2015 all-gear quota and troll allocation will be announced by the first week of April, 2015. 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, and during the 2011–2012 season. Prior to 2002–2003, the cap had not been exceeded since it went into effect in 1995.

## **2013–2014 WINTER TROLL HARVEST**

The 2013–2014 winter troll Chinook harvest was 56,538 fish, with a 7% Alaska hatchery contribution. This compares to a harvest of 26,612 fish with an Alaska hatchery contribution of 15% in 2012–2013, and the 5-year average harvest of 38,553 fish with a 12% Alaska hatchery contribution. A total of 464 permits were fished in 2013–2014. This compares to 442 in 2012–2013 and the 5-year average of 450 permits fished. Winter troll harvest and effort are typically highest in April, followed by October and March. Approximately 60% of the total winter harvest was taken from March 31 through April 30 (Tables 1–6). This compares to the 5-year average of 62% during similar time periods.

## **REGULATIONS**

Regulations pertaining to the Southeast Alaska winter trolling season are compiled in the 2012–2015 Southeast Alaska and Yakutat 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. However, a downrigger may **not** be used in conjunction with a fishing rod to take salmon when engaged in commercial hand trolling [5AAC 29.120 (b)(2)(B)].

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)]. In other words, “preserved” means “frozen”. Sport-caught salmon must be frozen if onboard a commercial salmon vessel which is engaged in commercial salmon fishing.

## REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO COMMERCIAL TROLL BYCATCH OF GROUND FISH AND HALIBUT

For information on Southeast Alaska Groundfish regulations, refer to the 2014–2015 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 2014 Commercial Salmon Troll Fishery” news release, issued on January 2, 2014.

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.

Bycatch Provisions for the Winter Salmon Troll Fishery:

<b>Species</b>	<b>Bycatch Allowance</b>
Lingcod	70% IBS, CSEO, NSEI and SSEIW (when areas are open) 30% SSEOC (when area is open) 0% NSEO- 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 bycatch will remain open in the troll fishery until area allocations are taken or November 30, whichever occurs first. Lingcod harvest allocations for the troll fishery are set by area and area closures will occur as allocations are taken. Inseason 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 bycatch allowances in the salmon troll fishery vary by Lingcod Management Area (Figure 7). Lingcod Management Areas open to bycatch during a portion of the winter troll fishery include: Icy Bay Subdistrict (IBS), Central Southeast Outside (CSEO) Section, Southern Southeast Outer Coast (SSEOC) Sector, Northern Southeast Inside (NSEI) Subdistrict and Southern Southeast Internal Waters (SSEIW) Sector. The Northern Southeast Outside (NSEO) Section is closed to lingcod bycatch for the remainder of the season. Lingcod taken in excess of bycatch allowances shall be forfeited to the State of Alaska.

The retention of lingcod is prohibited in the troll fishery in the waters of Sitka Sound [5AAC 28.150(a)]. The Sitka Sound lingcod closure 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. Troll vessels with lingcod on board may not fish for salmon in areas that are closed to lingcod retention.

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, 2014.

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, 2013 through April 30, 2014, for Districts 101–104.

District	Week	Dates	# Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook Per Landing	Chinook Per Permit	Avg Wt. (lbs)
101	42	Oct 13–19, 2013	5	7	28	5	4	11.3
101	43	Oct 20–26, 2013	6	6	67	11	11	11.2
101	46	Nov 10–16, 2013	3	3	14	4	4	11.1
101	51	Dec 15–21, 2013	3	3	20	6	6	10.4
101	8	Feb 16–22, 2014	4	4	34	8	8	13.2
101	10	Mar 2–8, 2014	4	5	15	3	3	14.0
101	12	Mar 16–22, 2014	3	3	14	4	3	10.9
101	13	Mar 23–29, 2014	6	6	32	5	4	11.6
101	14	Mar 30–Apr 5, 2014	9	9	90	10	10	11.5
101	16	Apr 13–19, 2014	4	4	50	12	12	12.7
101	17	Apr 20–26, 2014	5	6	38	7	6	12.5
<b>101 Total</b>			<b>26</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11.9</b>
102	42	Oct 13–19, 2013	4	6	131	32	21	10.7
102	43	Oct 20–26, 2013	4	4	92	23	23	9.8
102	17	Apr 20–26, 2014	4	4	62	15	15	12.4
<b>102 Total</b>			<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10.7</b>
103	43	Oct 20–26, 2013	4	4	17	4	4	12.4
103	45	Nov 3–9, 2013	3	3	8	2	2	15.0
103	46	Nov 10–16, 2013	3	4	66	22	16	15.9
103	49	Dec 1–7, 2013	3	3	23	7	7	12.7
103	51	Dec 15–21, 2013	3	3	14	4	4	11.6
103	1	Jan 1–4, 2014	3	4	15	5	3	13.7
103	2	Jan 5–11, 2014	5	6	26	5	3	13.3
103	3	Jan 12–18, 2014	4	5	24	6	4	13.8
103	4	Jan 19–25, 2014	5	6	39	7	6	13.2
103	5	Jan 26–Feb 1, 2014	4	5	14	3	2	12.9
103	7	Feb 9–15, 2014	4	5	42	10	8	14.1
103	8	Feb 16–22, 2014	5	7	26	5	3	14.9
103	9	Mar 23–Mar 1, 2014	6	7	23	3	3	14.9
103	10	Mar 2–8, 2014	5	6	25	5	4	12.2
103	12	Mar 16–22, 2014	7	7	67	9	9	11.9
103	15	Apr 6–12, 2014	3	3	10	3	3	10.5
<b>103 Total</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13.6</b>
104	10	Mar 2–8, 2014	3	3	54	18	18	12.7
104	13	Mar 23–29, 2014	4	4	78	19	19	10.6
104	14	Mar 30–Apr 5, 2014	8	8	80	10	10	10.8
104	16	Apr 13–19, 2014	7	7	95	13	13	11.9
104	17	Apr 20–26, 2014	7	7	188	26	23	10.5
104	18	Apr 27–30, 2014	4	4	86	21	21	10.7
<b>104 Total</b>			<b>24</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11.1</b>

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.—Winter Troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2013 through April 30, 2014, for Districts 105–106.

District	Week	Dates	# Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook	Chinook	Avg Wt. (lbs)
						Per Landing	Per Permit	
105	4	Jan 19–25, 2014	3	5	34	11	6	13.4
105	5	Jan 26–Feb 1, 2014	3	3	23	7	7	11.3
105	6	Feb 2–8, 2014	4	5	27	6	5	13.4
105	8	Feb 16–22, 2014	4	7	58	14	8	11.5
105	9	Mar 23–Mar 1, 2014	6	6	40	6	6	12.2
105	10	Mar 2–8, 2014	7	8	93	13	11	10.9
105	11	Mar 9–15, 2014	4	5	63	15	12	11.1
105	12	Mar 16–22, 2014	15	15	176	11	11	11.1
105	13	Mar 23–29, 2014	12	16	153	12	9	12.5
105	14	Mar 30–Apr 5, 2014	15	18	171	11	9	12.3
105	15	Apr 6–12, 2014	12	15	190	15	12	11.6
105	16	Apr 13–19, 2014	12	20	205	17	10	12.3
105	17	Apr 20–26, 2014	16	22	481	30	20	11.7
105	18	Apr 27–30, 2014	12	15	413	34	27	12.0
<b>105 Total</b>			<b>51</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11.8</b>
106	41	Oct 6–12, 2013	4	4	15	3	3	15.5
106	42	Oct 13–19, 2013	5	11	26	5	2	15.4
106	43	Oct 20–26, 2013	6	10	29	4	2	14.6
106	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2013	5	7	14	2	2	14.4
106	45	Nov 3–9, 2013	5	10	28	5	2	15.3
106	46	Nov 10–16, 2013	5	11	27	5	2	17.6
106	48	Nov 24–30, 2013	8	15	37	4	2	16.1
106	49	Dec 1–7, 2013	5	7	9	1	1	17.1
106	50	Dec 8–14, 2013	7	11	19	2	1	16.7
106	51	Dec 15–21, 2013	8	14	24	3	1	15.4
106	52	Dec 22–28, 2013	9	11	21	2	1	17.0
106	53	Dec 29–31, 2013	6	8	14	2	1	16.1
106	1	Jan 1–4, 2014	3	4	4	1	1	16.8
106	2	Jan 5–11, 2014	10	18	40	4	2	17.6
106	3	Jan 12–18, 2014	9	13	27	3	2	16.1
106	4	Jan 19–25, 2014	11	21	51	4	2	15.9
106	5	Jan 26–Feb 1, 2014	7	8	16	2	2	13.4
106	6	Feb 2–8, 2014	9	12	26	2	2	13.6
106	7	Feb 9–15, 2014	5	6	22	4	3	14.1
106	8	Feb 16–22, 2014	5	9	14	2	1	18.8
106	11	Mar 9–15, 2014	4	5	15	3	3	13.5
106	12	Mar 16–22, 2014	3	8	16	5	2	15.4
106	14	Mar 30–Apr 5, 2014	4	4	37	9	9	11.7
106	16	Apr 13–19, 2014	9	11	33	3	3	16.6
106	17	Apr 20–26, 2014	4	5	8	2	1	14.1
106	18	Apr 27–30, 2014	4	4	15	3	3	13.9
<b>106 Total</b>			<b>41</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15.3</b>

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 3.—Winter Troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2013 through April 30, 2014, for Districts 107–109.

District	Week	Dates	# Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook Per Landing	Chinook Per Permit	Avg Wt. (lbs)
107	42	Oct 13–19, 2013	6	7	161	26	23	14.4
107	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2013	3	3	33	11	11	12.1
<b>107 Total</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13.7</b>
108	41	Oct 6–12, 2013	3	3	13	4	4	13.2
108	42	Oct 13–19, 2013	12	14	111	9	7	12.7
108	43	Oct 20–26, 2013	10	12	60	6	4	13.7
108	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2013	8	9	70	8	7	13.3
108	45	Nov 3–9, 2013	3	3	7	2	2	11.0
108	46	Nov 10–16, 2013	4	4	9	2	2	14.1
108	48	Nov 24–30, 2013	3	3	20	6	6	12.5
108	49	Dec 1–7, 2013	3	3	3	1	1	13.7
108	50	Dec 8–14, 2013	5	5	12	2	2	14.1
108	51	Dec 15–21, 2013	5	8	15	3	1	14.8
108	52	Dec 22–28, 2013	9	13	28	3	2	15.4
108	53	Dec 29–31, 2013	3	3	3	1	1	14.6
108	1	Jan 1–4, 2014	4	5	22	5	4	11.6
108	2	Jan 5–11, 2014	3	5	25	8	5	14.4
108	4	Jan 19–25, 2014	6	8	20	3	2	12.3
108	5	Jan 26–Feb 1, 2014	3	3	7	2	2	14.0
108	8	Feb 16–22, 2014	5	5	19	3	3	12.5
108	11	Mar 9–15, 2014	3	3	13	4	4	10.5
108	12	Mar 16–22, 2014	4	5	27	6	5	10.8
108	13	Mar 23–29, 2014	3	3	8	2	2	11.9
108	14	Mar 30–Apr 5, 2014	7	7	28	4	4	11.6
108	15	Apr 6–12, 2014	8	12	52	6	4	12.3
108	16	Apr 13–19, 2014	3	3	17	5	5	16.5
108	17	Apr 20–26, 2014	4	7	11	2	1	14.8
108	18	Apr 27–30, 2014	5	5	39	7	7	15.3
<b>108 Total</b>			<b>41</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13.1</b>
109	42	Oct 13–19, 2013	5	5	78	15	15	10.8
109	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2013	5	5	120	24	24	11.8
109	45	Nov 3–9, 2013	5	7	107	21	15	11.8
109	46	Nov 10–16, 2013	3	4	89	29	22	11.8
109	5	Jan 26–Feb 1, 2014	5	6	68	13	11	11.1
109	8	Feb 16–22, 2014	3	3	16	5	5	12.4
109	9	Mar 23–Mar 1, 2014	4	4	148	37	29	10.5
109	10	Mar 2–8, 2014	4	4	103	25	25	10.2
109	12	Mar 16–22, 2014	9	9	111	12	12	12.0
109	13	Mar 23–29, 2014	5	6	135	27	22	11.5
109	14	Mar 30–Apr 5, 2014	26	29	385	14	12	11.0
109	15	Apr 6–12, 2014	12	16	169	14	9	11.9
109	16	Apr 13–19, 2014	22	25	415	18	16	11.4
109	17	Apr 20–26, 2014	12	12	226	18	18	12.2
109	18	Apr 27–30, 2014	6	7	142	23	20	11.5
<b>109 Total</b>			<b>60</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11.5</b>

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 4.–Winter Troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2013 through April 30, 2014, for Districts 110–113.

District	Week	Dates	# Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook	Chinook	Avg Wt. (lbs)
						Per Landing	Per Permit	
110	41	Oct 6–12, 2013	7	7	117	16	16	12.5
110	42	Oct 13–19, 2013	14	14	484	34	30	12.7
110	43	Oct 20–26, 2013	8	8	200	25	22	13.3
110	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2013	10	15	330	33	17	13.4
110	45	Nov 3–9, 2013	5	6	65	13	9	13.2
110	46	Nov 10–16, 2013	3	3	56	18	14	12.9
110	52	Dec 22–28, 2013	3	3	6	2	2	13.4
110	1	Jan 1–4, 2014	3	4	18	6	4	15.7
110	2	Jan 5–11, 2014	3	6	11	3	1	17.6
110	3	Jan 12–18, 2014	3	3	9	3	3	14.3
110	4	Jan 19–25, 2014	3	6	15	5	2	14.5
110	5	Jan 26–Feb 1, 2014	5	6	48	9	6	13.3
110	8	Feb 16–22, 2014	4	4	34	8	8	13.6
110	9	Mar 23–Mar 1, 2014	4	4	7	1	1	16.6
110	11	Mar 9–15, 2014	3	4	35	11	8	12.8
110	12	Mar 16–22, 2014	4	4	28	7	7	14.0
110	14	Mar 30–Apr 5, 2014	8	9	44	5	4	15.0
110	15	Apr 6–12, 2014	5	7	31	6	4	13.4
110	16	Apr 13–19, 2014	4	5	16	4	3	12.6
110	17	Apr 20–26, 2014	5	6	63	12	10	12.3
110	18	Apr 27–30, 2014	5	6	48	9	6	12.9
<b>110 Total</b>			<b>40</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13.2</b>
112	42	Oct 13–19, 2013	3	3	32	10	10	12.8
112	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2013	5	8	48	9	6	12.1
<b>112 Total</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12.3</b>
113	41	Oct 6–12, 2013	56	59	1,238	22	19	10.6
113	42	Oct 13–19, 2013	75	99	2,334	31	22	11.2
113	43	Oct 20–26, 2013	66	94	1,374	20	13	11.0
113	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2013	51	62	538	10	8	10.8
113	45	Nov 3–9, 2013	39	48	499	12	9	10.3
113	46	Nov 10–16, 2013	34	45	401	11	8	11.0
113	47	Nov 17–23, 2013	12	13	72	6	4	10.8
113	48	Nov 24–30, 2013	22	27	146	6	5	11.3
113	49	Dec 1–7, 2013	19	24	86	4	3	11.5
113	50	Dec 8–14, 2013	16	16	114	7	7	10.7
113	51	Dec 15–21, 2013	18	23	107	5	4	11.1
113	52	Dec 22–28, 2013	13	14	40	3	2	11.8
113	53	Dec 29–31, 2013	4	4	13	3	3	11.8
113	1	Jan 1–4, 2014	8	10	19	2	1	13.2
113	2	Jan 5–11, 2014	10	13	44	4	3	12.4
113	3	Jan 12–18, 2014	5	5	14	2	2	17.1
113	4	Jan 19–25, 2014	9	10	30	3	3	14.3
113	5	Jan 26–Feb 1, 2014	31	52	626	20	12	10.9
113	6	Feb 2–8, 2014	42	58	682	16	11	11.1
113	7	Feb 9–15, 2014	23	29	253	11	8	11.0
113	8	Feb 16–22, 2014	34	39	187	5	4	12.5
113	9	Mar 23–Mar 1, 2014	35	43	210	6	4	12.2
113	10	Mar 2–8, 2014	37	43	312	8	7	12.6

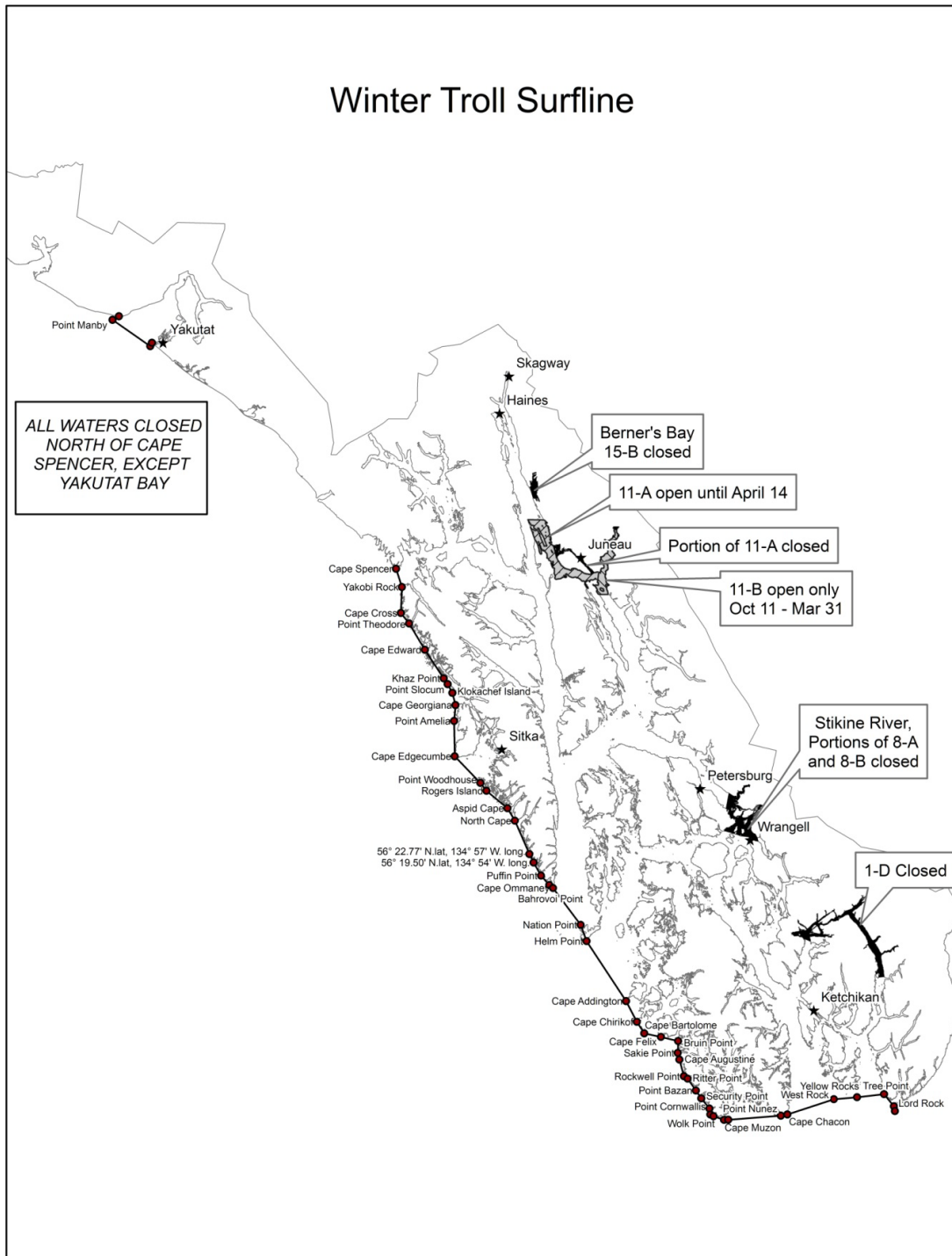
Note: Weeks and districts with less than 3 permits fished are omitted due to confidentiality considerations. Therefore, the totals may not reflect the sum of the weekly harvests shown.

Table 5.—Winter Troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2013 through April 30, 2014, for Districts 113–183.

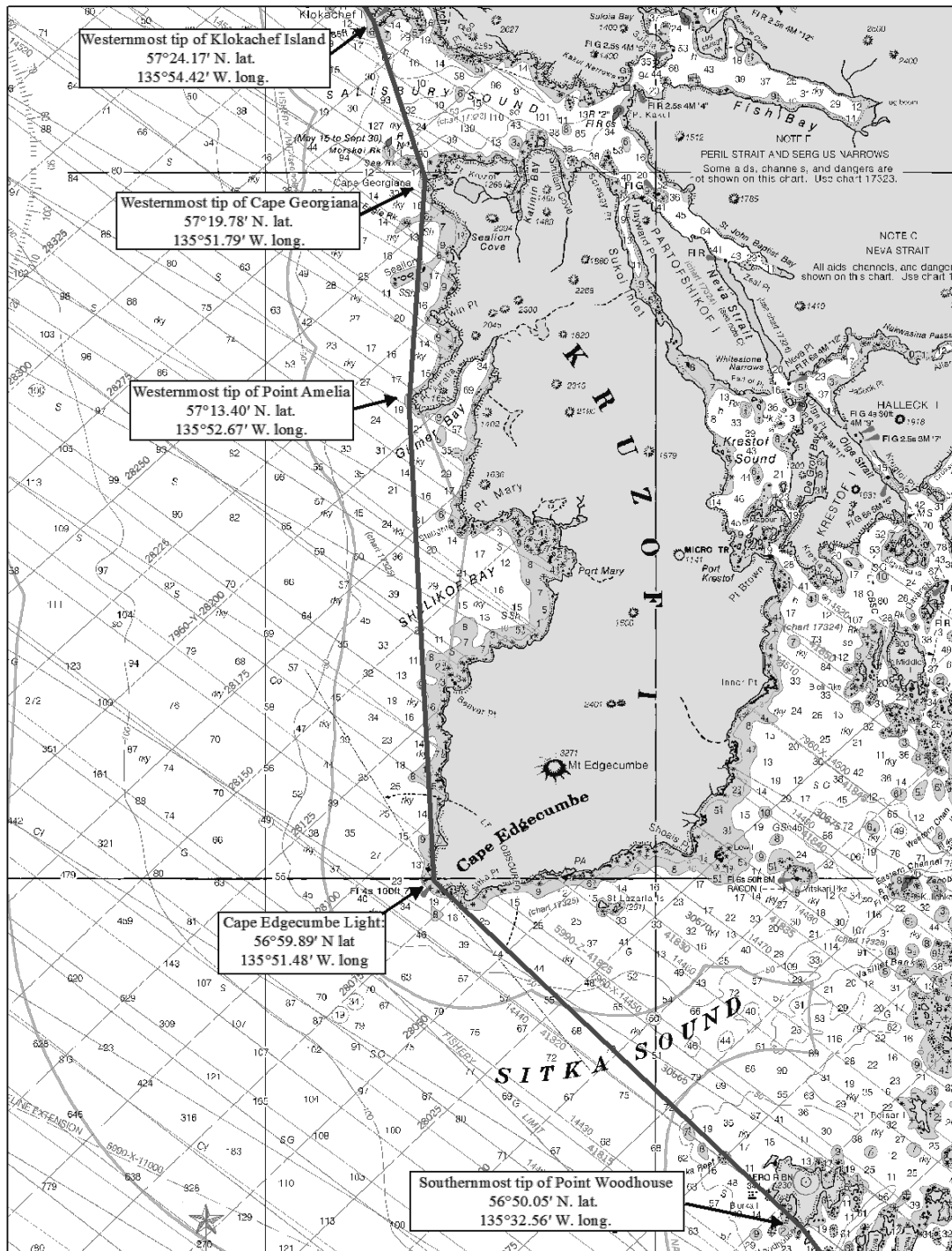
District	Week	Dates	# Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook	Chinook	Avg Wt. (lbs)
						Per Landing	Per Permit	
113 cont.	11	Mar 9–15, 2014	13	19	75	5	3	13.9
113	12	Mar 16–22, 2014	33	39	354	10	8	12.3
113	13	Mar 23–29, 2014	70	101	1,647	23	15	11.3
113	14	Mar 30–Apr 5, 2014	93	142	2,198	23	14	11.4
113	15	Apr 6–12, 2014	57	68	754	13	10	11.1
113	16	Apr 13–19, 2014	130	214	4,806	36	21	10.8
113	17	Apr 20–26, 2014	147	223	10,985	74	45	10.8
113	18	Apr 27–30, 2014	130	164	8,669	66	47	10.9
<b>113 Total</b>			<b>221</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>38,827</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11.0</b>
114	42	Oct 13–19, 2013	6	6	30	5	5	10.1
114	43	Oct 20–26, 2013	3	3	14	4	4	13.0
114	46	Nov 10–16, 2013	3	4	29	9	7	10.8
114	48	Nov 24–30, 2013	3	3	16	5	5	14.4
114	12	Mar 16–22, 2014	5	8	26	5	3	15.7
114	14	Mar 30–Apr 5, 2014	5	6	49	9	8	13.6
114	15	Apr 6–12, 2014	7	8	42	6	5	13.1
114	16	Apr 13–19, 2014	13	16	200	15	11	12.3
114	17	Apr 20–26, 2014	15	15	459	30	30	10.6
114	18	Apr 27–30, 2014	14	16	286	20	15	11.4
<b>114 Total</b>			<b>31</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11.6</b>
183	41	Oct 6–12, 2013	32	45	1,035	32	23	13.0
183	42	Oct 13–19, 2013	31	88	1,121	36	12	13.5
183	43	Oct 20–26, 2013	24	63	657	27	10	14.4
183	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2013	20	47	441	22	9	14.6
183	45	Nov 3–9, 2013	13	26	134	10	5	14.5
183	46	Nov 10–16, 2013	9	12	39	4	3	13.4
183	48	Nov 24–30, 2013	5	6	8	1	1	11.3
183	49	Dec 1–7, 2013	8	14	33	4	2	15.5
183	50	Dec 8–14, 2013	5	7	75	15	10	9.3
183	52	Dec 22–28, 2013	5	8	23	4	2	18.0
183	53	Dec 29–31, 2013	6	7	15	2	2	15.5
183	2	Jan 5–11, 2014	3	3	3	1	1	12.7
183	3	Jan 12–18, 2014	3	4	10	3	2	15.2
183	4	Jan 19–25, 2014	3	4	8	2	2	13.3
183	5	Jan 26–Feb 1, 2014	10	21	85	8	4	10.8
183	6	Feb 2–8, 2014	9	22	95	10	4	12.6
183	7	Feb 9–15, 2014	4	6	12	3	2	12.8
183	8	Feb 16–22, 2014	5	11	37	7	3	14.4
183	9	Mar 23–Mar 1, 2014	9	15	37	4	2	12.7
183	10	Mar 2–8, 2014	12	18	48	4	2	14.3
183	11	Mar 9–15, 2014	4	6	8	2	1	18.6
183	12	Mar 16–22, 2014	12	21	140	11	6	11.9
183	13	Mar 23–29, 2014	18	39	202	11	5	12.0
183	14	Mar 30–Apr 5, 2014	26	62	370	14	5	12.3
183	15	Apr 6–12, 2014	18	28	265	14	9	10.5
183	16	Apr 13–19, 2014	24	53	484	20	9	11.3
183	17	Apr 20–26, 2014	19	50	370	19	7	11.1
183	18	Apr 27–30, 2014	21	41	166	7	4	13.0
<b>183 Total</b>			<b>49</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>5,934</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12.9</b>

Table 6.—Weekly effort, harvest, average price and average weight in 2014 winter troll fishery.

<b>2014 Weekly Chinook Salmon Harvest and Effort Data</b>						
<b>Stat Week</b>	<b>Permits</b>	<b>Landings</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Pounds</b>	<b>Ave Price</b>	<b>Ave Wt.</b>
41	105	123	2,441	28,692	\$6.78	11.8
42	162	260	4,558	54,795	\$6.89	12.1
43	133	207	2,597	31,570	\$6.69	12.2
44	110	161	1711	20,904	\$6.76	12.5
45	74	107	863	9,985	\$6.88	11.6
46	72	96	840	9,991	\$7.97	12.0
47	21	22	153	1,670	\$8.53	11.0
48	49	63	287	3,562	\$8.92	12.4
49	43	57	202	2,498	\$9.51	12.4
50	37	47	247	2,768	\$9.76	11.3
51	38	56	197	2,374	\$9.94	12.2
52	37	50	120	1782	\$9.99	14.9
53	21	24	55	787	\$9.84	14.3
1	26	32	97	1328	\$9.88	13.7
2	39	57	182	2,654	\$10.03	14.6
3	28	35	110	1,685	\$9.88	15.3
4	42	65	213	2,971	\$9.99	13.9
5	67	109	918	10,237	\$10.63	11.2
6	70	105	928	10,630	\$10.66	11.5
7	43	53	431	5,007	\$10.77	11.6
8	68	92	437	5,674	\$10.69	13.0
9	71	88	586	6,934	\$10.84	11.9
10	73	88	653	7,909	\$10.70	12.1
11	34	45	231	2,915	\$10.73	12.6
12	98	122	1011	12,126	\$10.50	12.0
13	123	185	2,297	26,370	\$9.93	11.5
14	196	294	3,467	39,996	\$9.06	11.5
15	128	163	1,537	17,355	\$8.15	11.3
16	227	363	6,372	70,222	\$7.47	11.0
17	236	360	12,903	140,665	\$6.61	10.9
18	205	267	9,894	109,005	\$5.63	11.1
	<b>464</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>56,538</b>	<b>645,061</b>	<b>\$7.43</b>	<b>11.4</b>



Note: For a full description of the winter troll boundary line, see page 4 of this guide  
Figure 1.—Southeast Alaska/Yakutat winter troll fishery areas.



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

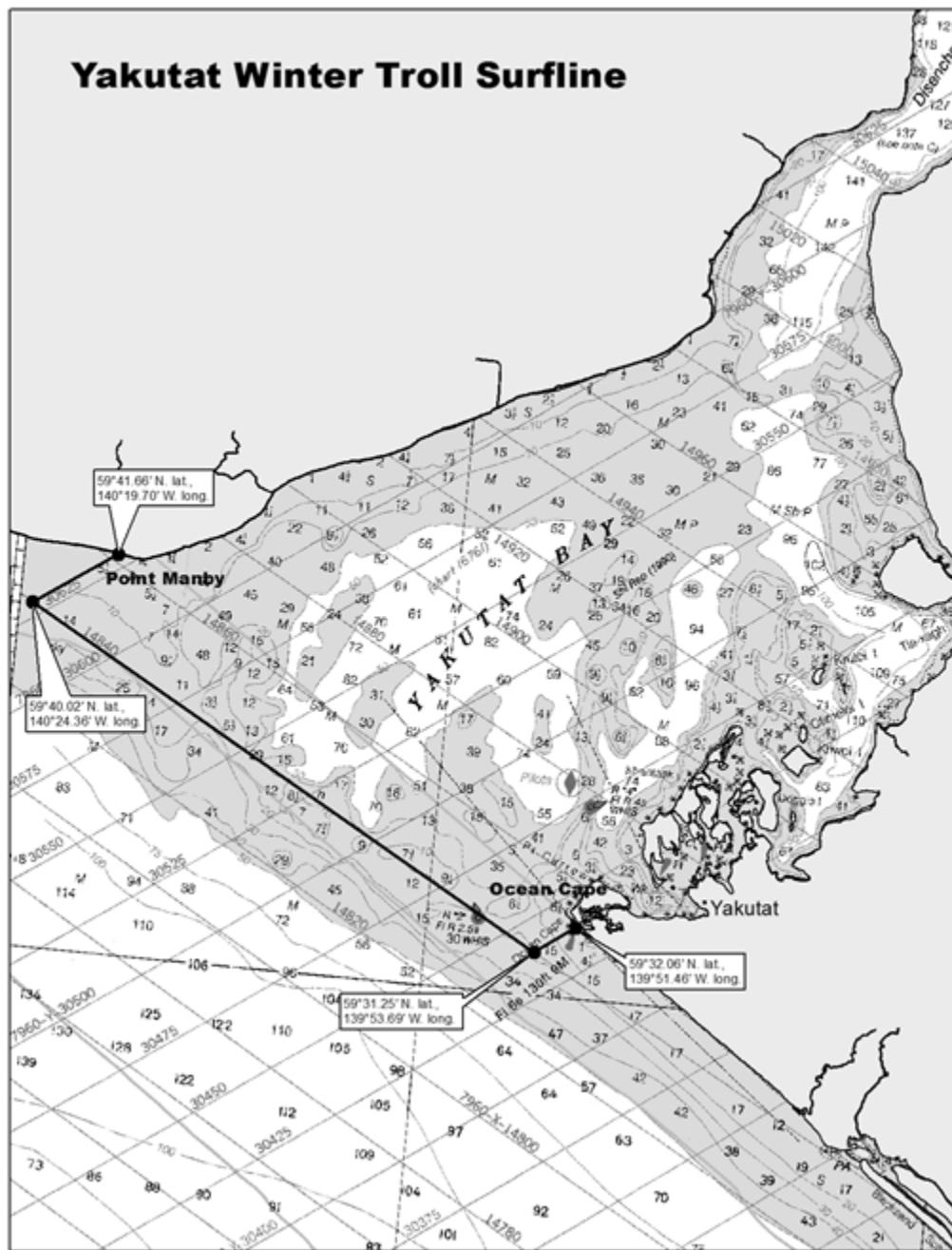


Figure 3.—Yakutat Bay winter troll boundary line (surfline).



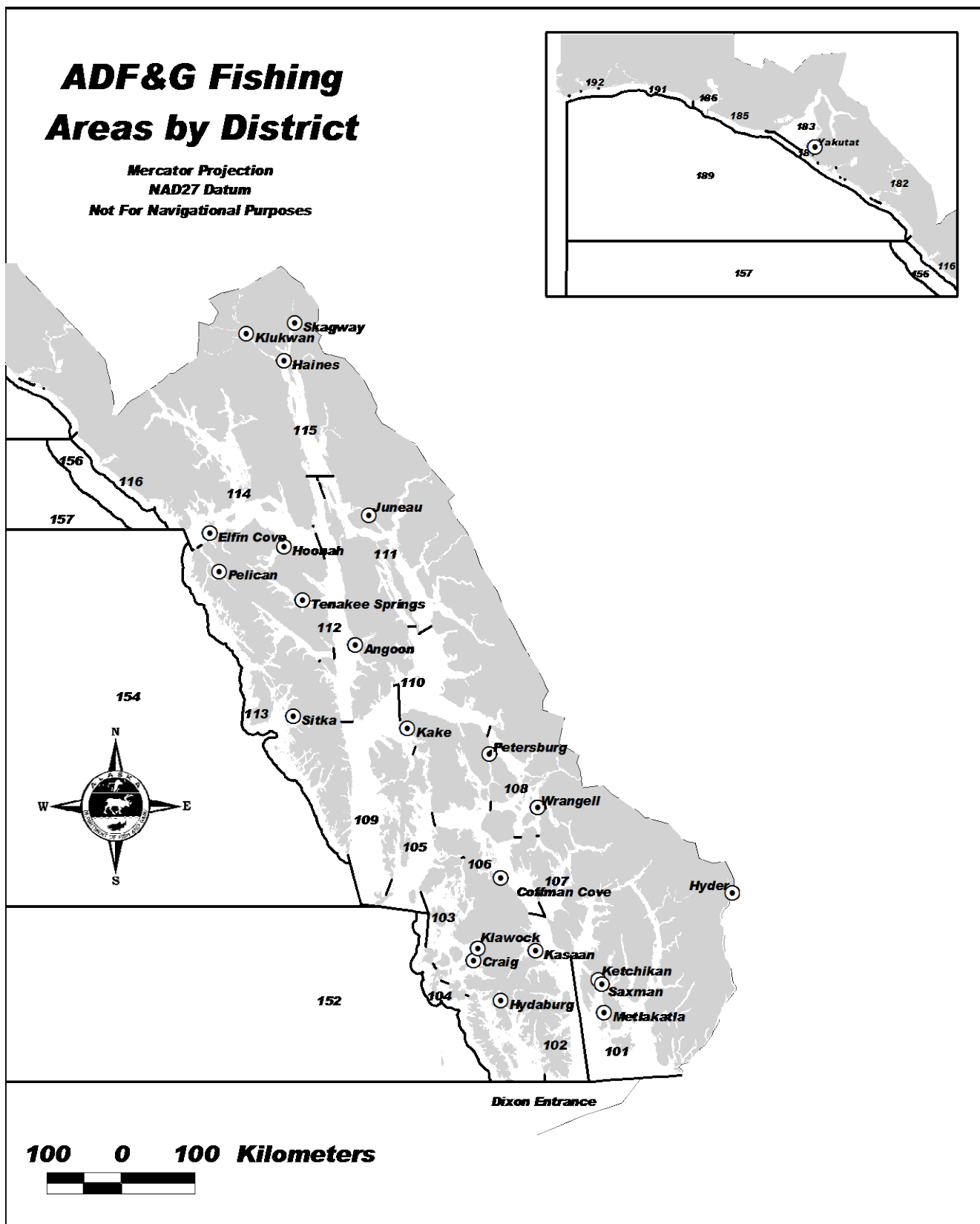


Figure 4.—Southeast Alaska/Yakutat salmon fishing districts.



Figure 5.—District 8 winter troll closed waters.

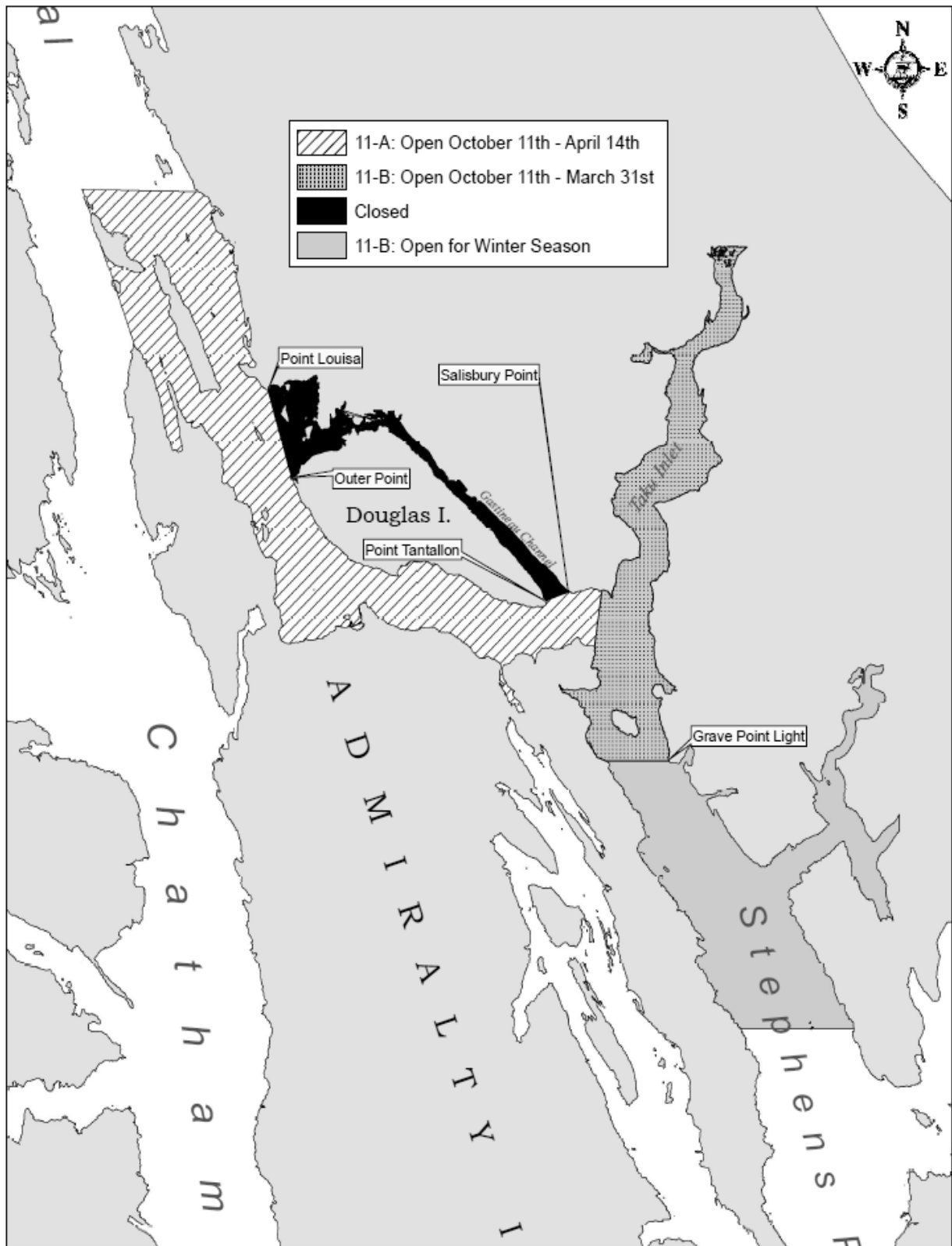


Figure 6.—District 11 winter troll closed waters.

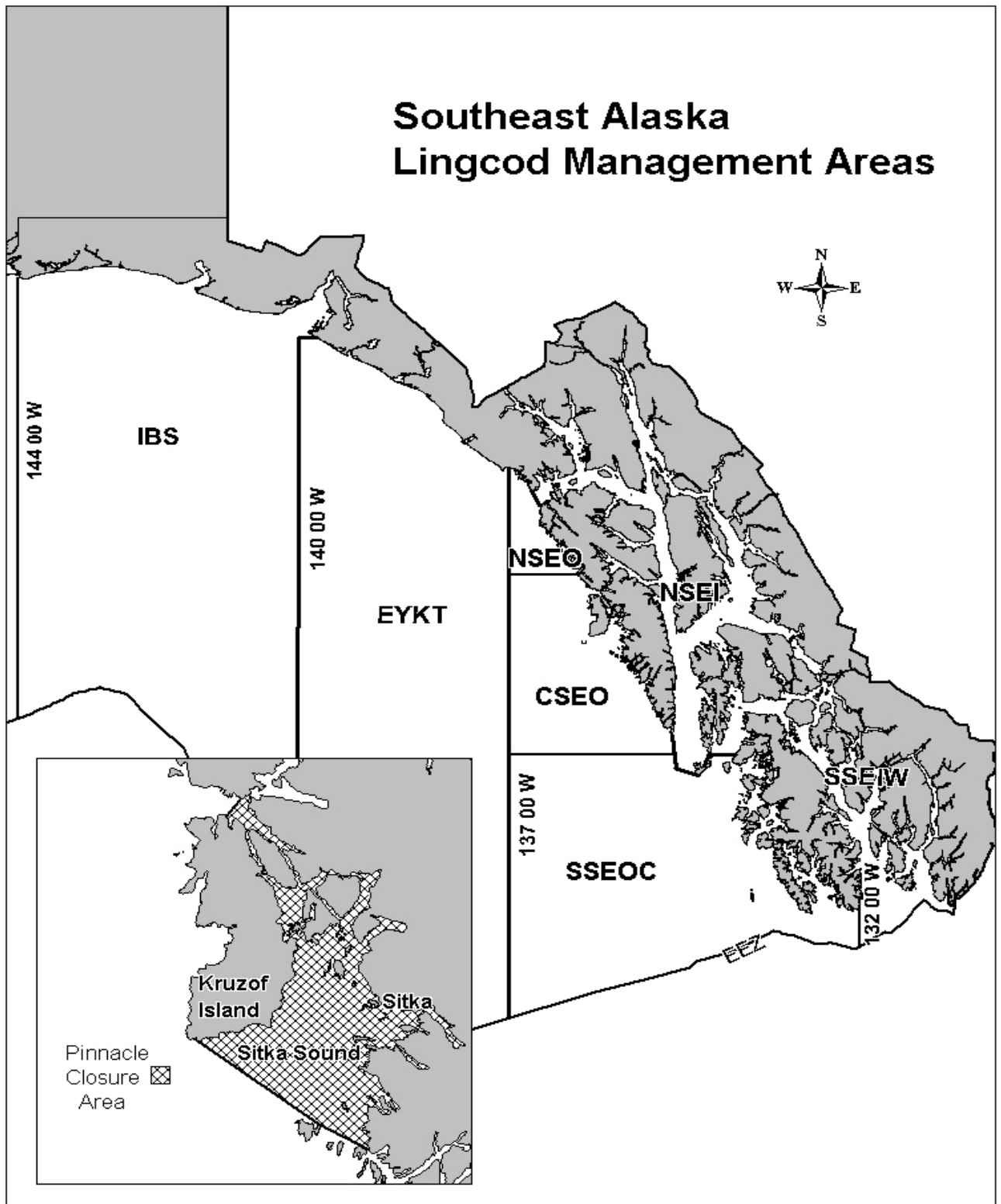


Figure 7.—Southeast Alaska lingcod management areas.