

# **2016–2017 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Winter Troll Fishery Management Plan**

by

**Grant Hagerman**

and

**Rhea Ehresmann**

---

September 2016

---

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

***REGIONAL INFORMATION REPORT NO. 1J16-09***

**2016–2017 SOUTHEAST ALASKA/YAKUTAT 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

September 2016

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

*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*

*This document should be cited as:*

*Hagerman, G., and R. Ehresmann. 2016. 2016–2017 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat winter troll fishery management plan. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Regional Information Report No. 1J16-09, Douglas, Alaska.*

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) administers all programs and activities free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, or disability. The department administers all programs and activities in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

**If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility please write:**

ADF&G ADA Coordinator, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau AK 99811-5526

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4040 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 300 Webb, Arlington VA 22203

Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington DC 20240

**The department's ADA Coordinator can be reached via phone at the following numbers:**

(VOICE) 907-465-6077, (Statewide Telecommunication Device for the Deaf) 1-800-478-3648, (Juneau TDD) 907-465-3646, or (FAX) 907-465-6078

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

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

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES.....	ii
LIST OF FIGURES .....	ii
ABSTRACT .....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND METHODS .....	1
2015–2016 WINTER TROLL HARVEST.....	1
REGULATIONS .....	2
Fishing Areas.....	2
Closed Waters.....	3
Gear, Vessel Specifications, and Registration .....	3
Size and Landing Requirements .....	4
Sport Fishing and Chartering From a Registered Troll Vessel .....	4
Regulations Pertaining to Commercial Troll Bycatch of Groundfish And Halibut .....	4
FISHERY CONTACTS .....	7
TABLES AND FIGURES.....	8

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table</b>	<b>Page</b>
1. Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2015 through March 11, 2016, for Districts 101–104.....	9
2. Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2015 through March 11, 2016, for Districts 105–106.....	10
3. Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2015 through March 11, 2016, for Districts 107–110.....	11
4. Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2015 through March 11, 2016, for Districts 111–114.....	12
5. Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2015 through March 11, 2016, for District 183. ....	13
6. Weekly effort, harvest, average price and average weight of Chinook salmon in the 2015–2016 winter troll fishery. ....	14

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Page</b>
1. Southeast Alaska/Yakutat winter troll fishery areas.....	15
2. Sitka area winter troll boundary line (surflne).....	16
3. Yakutat Bay winter troll boundary line (surflne). ....	17
4. Southeast Alaska/Yakutat salmon fishing districts.....	18
5. District 8 winter troll closed waters.....	19
6. District 11 winter troll closed waters.....	20
7. Southeast Alaska lingcod management areas. ....	21

## **ABSTRACT**

This document summarizes the plan that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will follow to manage the 2016–2017 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 2016–2017 season, provides harvest data from the previous winter troll season, and provides information about how regulations will be applied.

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

## **MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND METHODS**

The winter Chinook salmon troll fishery in Southeast Alaska is managed in accordance with the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) Winter Troll Management Plan [5 AAC 29.080] and the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). The 2016–2017 Southeast and Yakutat commercial winter troll fishery begins October 11, 2016 and will continue through April 30, 2017, 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 2017 troll fishery treaty allocation and the 2017 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 2017 all-gear quota and troll allocation is expected to be announced by the first week of April, 2017. 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.

## **2015–2016 WINTER TROLL HARVEST**

The 2015–2016 winter troll Chinook harvest was 52,292 fish, with a 6% Alaska hatchery contribution. This compares to a harvest of 50,673 fish with an Alaska hatchery contribution of 4% in 2014–2015, and the 5-year average harvest of 46,510 fish with a 9% Alaska hatchery contribution. A total of 429 permits were fished in 2015–2016. This compares to 407 permits fished in 2014–2015 and the 5-year average of 455 permits fished. The largest percentage of the regional harvest was taken in District 113, followed by District 183 and District 105 (Tables 1–5). Both effort and harvest peaked at the beginning of the fishery, during statistical week 42 (October 11–17), when 204 permits harvested 7,907 Chinook. The average price peaked during statistical week 5 (January 25–31) at \$9.64 per pound (Table 6). The winter fishery closed on March 11, 2016. This is now the earliest closure on record, having closed two weeks prior to the previous record in the 2014–2015 fishery.

## 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 **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 Graves 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 (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 2016 Commercial Salmon Troll Fishery” news release, issued on January 4, 2016.

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 on page 5.

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. Inseason 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 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 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 if reported on the fish ticket. 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, 2016.

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

Mark Sogge and Wyatt Rheafournier  
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, 2015 through March 11, 2016, for Districts 101–104.

District	Week	Dates	# Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook Per Landing	Chinook Per Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
101	42	Oct 11–17, 2015	6	6	51	9	9	10.3
101	44	Oct 25–31, 2015	7	8	101	13	14	10.0
101	45	Nov 1–7, 2015	5	6	63	11	13	10.7
101	46	Nov 8–14, 2015	5	6	30	5	6	11.1
101	47	Nov 15–21, 2015	4	6	22	4	6	11.4
101	48	Nov 22–28, 2015	4	4	29	7	7	12.0
101	50	Dec 6–12, 2015	3	5	30	6	10	9.8
101	51	Dec 13–19, 2015	5	6	60	10	12	10.4
101	2	Jan 3–9, 2016	7	8	56	7	8	9.9
101	3	Jan 10–16, 2016	4	4	43	11	11	10.8
101	4	Jan 17–23, 2016	4	4	20	5	5	10.9
101	5	Jan 24–30, 2016	3	3	13	4	4	11.7
101	6	Jan 31–Feb 6, 2016	7	7	64	9	9	10.2
101	7	Feb 7–13, 2016	3	4	23	6	8	11.7
101	8	Feb 14–20, 2016	4	6	38	6	10	10.3
101	9	Feb 21–27, 2016	4	5	34	7	9	9.5
101	10	Feb 28– Mar 5, 2016	6	8	67	8	11	10.5
<b>101 Total</b>			<b>23</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10.4</b>
102	44	Oct 25–31, 2015	4	4	121	30	30	11.2
102	45	Nov 1–7, 2015	3	3	52	17	17	10.6
102	49	Nov 29–Dec 5, 2015	3	3	26	9	9	10.0
102	11	Mar 6–12, 2016	3	4	35	9	12	11.9
<b>102 Total</b>			<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10.6</b>
103	44	Oct 25–31, 2015	5	5	47	9	9	11.1
103	49	Nov 29–Dec 5, 2015	4	4	14	4	4	12.2
103	51	Dec 13–19, 2015	4	4	45	11	11	10.1
103	52	Dec 20–26, 2015	3	3	11	4	4	10.7
103	3	Jan 10–16, 2016	7	7	26	4	4	11.5
103	4	Jan 17–23, 2016	8	8	25	3	3	11.9
103	6	Jan 31–Feb 6, 2016	10	12	71	6	7	10.4
103	7	Feb 7–13, 2016	8	10	79	8	10	10.3
103	8	Feb 14–20, 2016	7	7	31	4	4	10.0
103	9	Feb 21–27, 2016	4	4	43	11	11	9.4
103	10	Feb 28– Mar 5, 2016	6	6	25	4	4	11.1
103	11	Mar 6–12, 2016	5	5	35	7	7	9.6
<b>103 Total</b>			<b>25</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10.6</b>
104	48	Nov 22–28, 2015	3	3	29	10	10	9.8
104	2	Jan 3–9, 2016	3	3	23	8	8	10.5
104	6	Jan 31–Feb 6, 2016	3	4	77	19	26	9.5
104	8	Feb 14–20, 2016	12	16	535	33	45	9.2
104	9	Feb 21–27, 2016	5	5	175	35	35	9.3
104	10	Feb 28– Mar 5, 2016	14	15	467	31	33	9.1
104	11	Mar 6–12, 2016	6	6	116	19	19	9.5
<b>104 Total</b>			<b>18</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>9.3</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 2.—Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2015 through March 11, 2016, for Districts 105–106.

District	Week	Dates	# Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook Per Landing	Chinook Per Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
105	42	Oct 11–17, 2015	4	5	35	7	9	11.9
105	43	Oct 18–24, 2015	4	4	48	12	12	12.9
105	44	Oct 25–31, 2015	9	10	188	19	21	10.2
105	45	Nov 1–7, 2015	7	9	127	14	18	10.9
105	46	Nov 8–14, 2015	3	3	33	11	11	10.9
105	47	Nov 15–21, 2015	6	6	127	21	21	10.7
105	48	Nov 22–28, 2015	3	3	48	16	16	11.5
105	49	Nov 29–Dec 5, 2015	3	4	74	19	25	10.8
105	50	Dec 6–12, 2015	4	4	87	22	22	10.1
105	51	Dec 13–19, 2015	6	6	63	11	11	12.4
105	2	Jan 3–9, 2016	6	6	134	22	22	10.5
105	3	Jan 10–16, 2016	7	7	114	16	16	10.1
105	4	Jan 17–23, 2016	3	4	98	25	33	10.5
105	5	Jan 24–30, 2016	5	5	54	11	11	9.7
105	6	Jan 31–Feb 6, 2016	12	12	205	17	17	9.4
105	7	Feb 7–13, 2016	3	4	40	10	13	10.1
105	8	Feb 14–20, 2016	10	11	222	20	22	9.2
105	9	Feb 21–27, 2016	10	10	124	12	12	9.6
105	10	Feb 28– Mar 5, 2016	10	12	215	18	22	8.8
105	11	Mar 6–12, 2016	6	6	104	17	17	9.0
<b>105 Total</b>			<b>34</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10.1</b>
106	42	Oct 11–17, 2015	6	11	24	2	4	14.0
106	43	Oct 18–24, 2015	3	4	13	3	4	13.4
106	44	Oct 25–31, 2015	3	3	6	2	2	12.3
106	45	Nov 1–7, 2015	9	15	75	5	8	12.3
106	46	Nov 8–14, 2015	4	5	62	12	16	11.5
106	47	Nov 15–21, 2015	9	18	61	3	7	12.9
106	48	Nov 22–28, 2015	8	9	37	4	5	12.1
106	49	Nov 29–Dec 5, 2015	11	20	41	2	4	13.7
106	50	Dec 6–12, 2015	10	19	27	1	3	13.3
106	51	Dec 13–19, 2015	8	14	29	2	4	12.6
106	52	Dec 20–26, 2015	4	5	9	2	2	13.6
106	53	Dec 27–31, 2015	4	8	12	2	3	12.0
106	2	Jan 3–9, 2016	7	10	16	2	2	14.6
106	3	Jan 10–16, 2016	10	12	24	2	2	12.2
106	4	Jan 17–23, 2016	7	11	18	2	3	11.8
106	5	Jan 24–30, 2016	7	8	12	2	2	13.7
106	6	Jan 31–Feb 6, 2016	11	13	68	5	6	12.3
106	7	Feb 7–13, 2016	4	6	10	2	3	10.4
106	8	Feb 14–20, 2016	8	12	50	4	6	11.2
106	9	Feb 21–27, 2016	7	9	51	6	7	12.1
106	10	Feb 28– Mar 5, 2016	13	18	94	5	7	12.3
106	11	Mar 6–12, 2016	5	5	19	4	4	13.4
<b>106 Total</b>			<b>38</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12.5</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 3.—Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2015 through March 11, 2016, for Districts 107–110.

District	Week	Dates	# Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook Per Landing	Chinook Per Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
107	42	Oct 11–17, 2015	8	9	101	11	13	13.0
107	43	Oct 18–24, 2015	5	5	30	6	6	11.8
107	44	Oct 25–31, 2015	5	5	25	5	5	12.3
<b>107 Total</b>			<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12.1</b>
108	42	Oct 11–17, 2015	6	6	18	3	3	11.4
108	43	Oct 18–24, 2015	8	11	64	6	8	11.7
108	44	Oct 25–31, 2015	4	4	20	5	5	11.9
108	45	Nov 1–7, 2015	5	5	44	9	9	12.4
108	47	Nov 15–21, 2015	5	5	23	5	5	11.5
108	48	Nov 22–28, 2015	4	5	12	2	3	10.7
108	49	Nov 29–Dec 5, 2015	4	4	31	8	8	10.8
108	51	Dec 13–19, 2015	4	4	23	6	6	10.8
108	3	Jan 10–16, 2016	4	4	14	4	4	10.7
108	4	Jan 17–23, 2016	4	5	17	3	4	10.6
108	6	Jan 31–Feb 6, 2016	4	4	19	5	5	10.9
108	7	Feb 7–13, 2016	4	4	14	4	4	11.0
108	8	Feb 14–20, 2016	3	3	5	2	2	13.4
108	10	Feb 28– Mar 5, 2016	3	3	11	4	4	10.2
<b>108 Total</b>			<b>27</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.3</b>
109	42	Oct 11–17, 2015	4	4	59	15	15	12.0
109	43	Oct 18–24, 2015	3	3	36	12	12	10.9
109	44	Oct 25–31, 2015	5	7	105	15	21	10.8
109	47	Nov 15–21, 2015	3	5	84	17	28	9.0
109	3	Jan 10–16, 2016	4	4	72	18	18	9.4
109	6	Jan 31–Feb 6, 2016	6	6	142	24	24	9.4
109	7	Feb 7–13, 2016	6	6	341	57	57	9.4
109	8	Feb 14–20, 2016	4	5	305	61	76	9.1
109	9	Feb 21–27, 2016	3	3	19	6	6	10.5
109	10	Feb 28– Mar 5, 2016	4	6	75	13	19	9.2
109	11	Mar 6–12, 2016	3	3	12	4	4	12.7
<b>109 Total</b>			<b>24</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>9.8</b>
110	42	Oct 11–17, 2015	8	8	262	33	33	11.7
110	43	Oct 18–24, 2015	9	9	176	20	20	11.4
110	44	Oct 25–31, 2015	10	13	191	15	19	12.3
110	45	Nov 1–7, 2015	7	7	47	7	7	11.0
110	47	Nov 15–21, 2015	4	4	22	6	6	12.4
110	48	Nov 22–28, 2015	4	4	28	7	7	12.9
110	49	Nov 29–Dec 5, 2015	3	3	11	4	4	12.4
110	51	Dec 13–19, 2015	3	4	15	4	5	10.5
110	4	Jan 17–23, 2016	7	7	49	7	7	11.9
110	6	Jan 31–Feb 6, 2016	5	5	38	8	8	11.3
110	8	Feb 14–20, 2016	3	3	9	3	3	10.8
110	11	Mar 6–12, 2016	4	4	20	5	5	11.6
<b>110 Total</b>			<b>31</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>11.8</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, 2015 through March 11, 2016, for Districts 111–114.

District	Week	Dates	# Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook Per Landing	Chinook Per Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
<b>111 Total</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11.8</b>
112	42	Oct 11–17, 2015	3	3	13	4	4	11.3
112	43	Oct 18–24, 2015	3	3	20	7	7	13.9
112	44	Oct 25–31, 2015	3	4	9	2	3	11.1
<b>112 Total</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12.6</b>
113	42	Oct 11–17, 2015	137	193	7,075	37	52	10.3
113	43	Oct 18–24, 2015	137	196	4,789	24	35	10.2
113	44	Oct 25–31, 2015	132	173	3,251	19	25	10.4
113	45	Nov 1–7, 2015	77	92	1,185	13	15	10.3
113	46	Nov 8–14, 2015	45	48	773	16	17	10.0
113	47	Nov 15–21, 2015	58	72	1,171	16	20	9.6
113	48	Nov 22–28, 2015	47	51	555	11	12	9.8
113	49	Nov 29–Dec 5, 2015	43	50	933	19	22	9.5
113	50	Dec 6–12, 2015	47	54	491	9	10	10.2
113	51	Dec 13–19, 2015	48	72	715	10	15	9.9
113	52	Dec 20–26, 2015	37	40	797	20	22	9.0
113	53	Dec 27–31, 2015	49	61	1,289	21	26	9.2
113	2	Jan 3–9, 2016	60	91	708	8	12	9.9
113	3	Jan 10–16, 2016	71	94	1,174	12	17	10.3
113	4	Jan 17–23, 2016	62	82	709	9	11	10.9
113	5	Jan 24–30, 2016	48	62	438	7	9	10.9
113	6	Jan 31–Feb 6, 2016	98	141	1,648	12	17	10.2
113	7	Feb 7–13, 2016	71	97	2,104	22	30	10.0
113	8	Feb 14–20, 2016	127	220	3,293	15	26	10.1
113	9	Feb 21–27, 2016	87	107	1,005	9	12	10.1
113	10	Feb 28– Mar 5, 2016	107	155	2,415	16	23	10.1
113	11	Mar 6–12, 2016	91	105	2,401	23	26	10.3
<b>113 Total</b>			<b>236</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>38,919</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>10.1</b>
114	43	Oct 18–24, 2015	3	3	7	2	2	13.6
114	44	Oct 25–31, 2015	3	3	36	12	12	11.5
114	45	Nov 1–7, 2015	4	5	27	5	7	13.4
114	51	Dec 13–19, 2015	4	4	17	4	4	10.7
114	52	Dec 20–26, 2015	3	3	7	2	2	14.1
114	5	Jan 24–30, 2016	3	4	17	4	6	13.8
114	6	Jan 31–Feb 6, 2016	8	9	60	7	8	13.4
114	7	Feb 7–13, 2016	3	3	7	2	2	13.3
114	8	Feb 14–20, 2016	3	4	33	8	11	15.3
114	9	Feb 21–27, 2016	3	5	24	5	8	13.2
114	10	Feb 28– Mar 5, 2016	8	10	53	5	7	12.1
<b>114 Total</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13.4</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 5.–Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2015 through March 11, 2016, for District 183.

District	Week	Dates	# Permits	Landings	Chinook	Chinook Per Landing	Chinook Per Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
183	42	Oct 11–17, 2015	17	30	208	7	12	11.5
183	43	Oct 18–24, 2015	17	37	588	16	35	10.5
183	44	Oct 25–31, 2015	16	37	422	11	26	10.9
183	45	Nov 1–7, 2015	17	26	236	9	14	11.0
183	46	Nov 8–14, 2015	4	4	19	5	5	10.9
183	47	Nov 15–21, 2015	4	7	35	5	9	10.3
183	48	Nov 22–28, 2015	6	7	11	2	2	9.0
183	49	Nov 29–Dec 5, 2015	11	24	82	3	7	11.0
183	50	Dec 6–12, 2015	15	29	100	3	7	11.3
183	51	Dec 13–19, 2015	13	28	93	3	7	11.0
183	52	Dec 20–26, 2015	15	29	146	5	10	11.6
183	53	Dec 27–31, 2015	9	12	42	4	5	10.9
183	1	Jan 1–2, 2016	3	3	7	2	2	10.1
183	2	Jan 3–9, 2016	12	30	135	5	11	11.1
183	3	Jan 10–16, 2016	19	53	266	5	14	10.6
183	4	Jan 17–23, 2016	12	24	72	3	6	10.8
183	5	Jan 24–30, 2016	7	13	30	2	4	11.5
183	6	Jan 31–Feb 6, 2016	14	29	85	3	6	10.7
183	7	Feb 7–13, 2016	8	15	40	3	5	11.9
183	8	Feb 14–20, 2016	23	56	362	6	16	9.8
183	9	Feb 21–27, 2016	13	28	72	3	6	10.9
183	10	Feb 28– Mar 5, 2016	19	55	209	4	11	9.8
183	11	Mar 6–12, 2016	19	36	287	8	15	9.6
<b>183 Total</b>			<b>39</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>3,547</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>Regional Total</b>			<b>429</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>52,292</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>10.2</b>

Table 6.—Weekly effort, harvest, average price and average weight of Chinook salmon in the 2015–2016 winter troll fishery.

<b>2016 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>
42	204	281	7,907	82,507	\$7.26	10.4
43	195	280	5,843	60,373	\$6.27	10.3
44	201	277	4,551	47,920	\$6.22	10.5
45	136	170	1,879	20,083	\$6.19	10.7
46	71	77	1,037	10,657	\$7.36	10.3
47	100	131	1,602	16,034	\$7.89	9.9
48	83	91	844	8,705	\$8.00	10.3
49	87	120	1,266	12,566	\$8.92	9.9
50	91	124	848	9,097	\$9.11	10.7
51	98	147	1,133	11,642	\$9.21	10.3
52	68	87	1,042	9,851	\$9.21	9.5
53	74	93	1,411	13,110	\$9.31	9.3
1	7	7	23	298	\$9.16	13.0
2	104	160	1,144	11,798	\$9.17	10.3
3	126	187	1,739	17,946	\$9.21	10.3
4	109	151	1,083	11,719	\$9.33	10.8
5	78	100	582	6,362	\$9.64	11.0
6	177	245	2,497	25,476	\$9.36	10.2
7	113	152	2,701	27,121	\$9.23	10.0
8	202	345	4,906	48,449	\$8.70	9.9
9	141	181	1,573	15,919	\$8.45	10.1
10	189	291	3,642	36,265	\$8.89	10.0
11	143	176	3,039	30,903	\$9.00	10.2
<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>52,292</b>	<b>534,802</b>	<b>\$8.02</b>	<b>10.2</b>

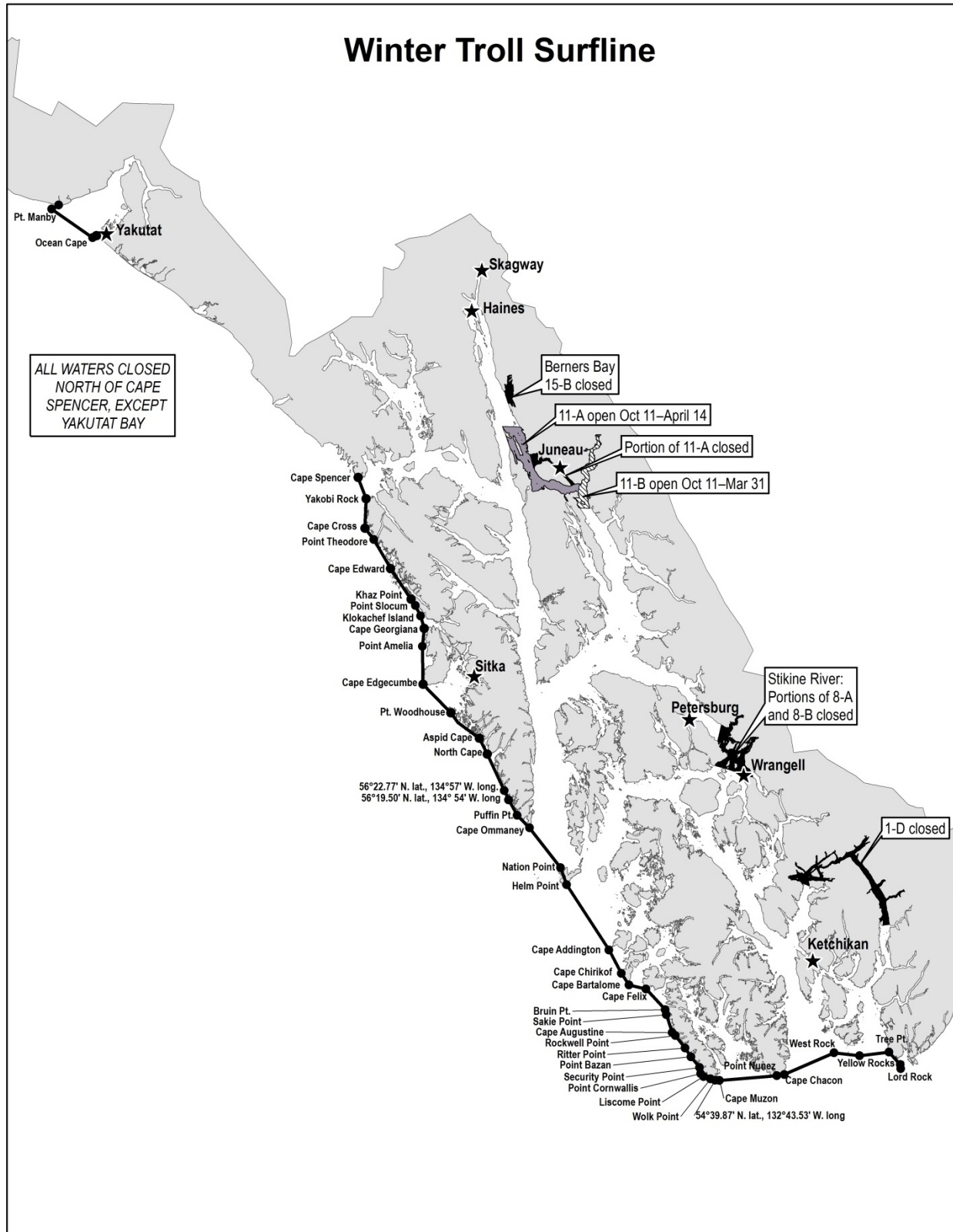


Figure 1.—Southeast Alaska/Yakutat winter troll fishery areas.

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

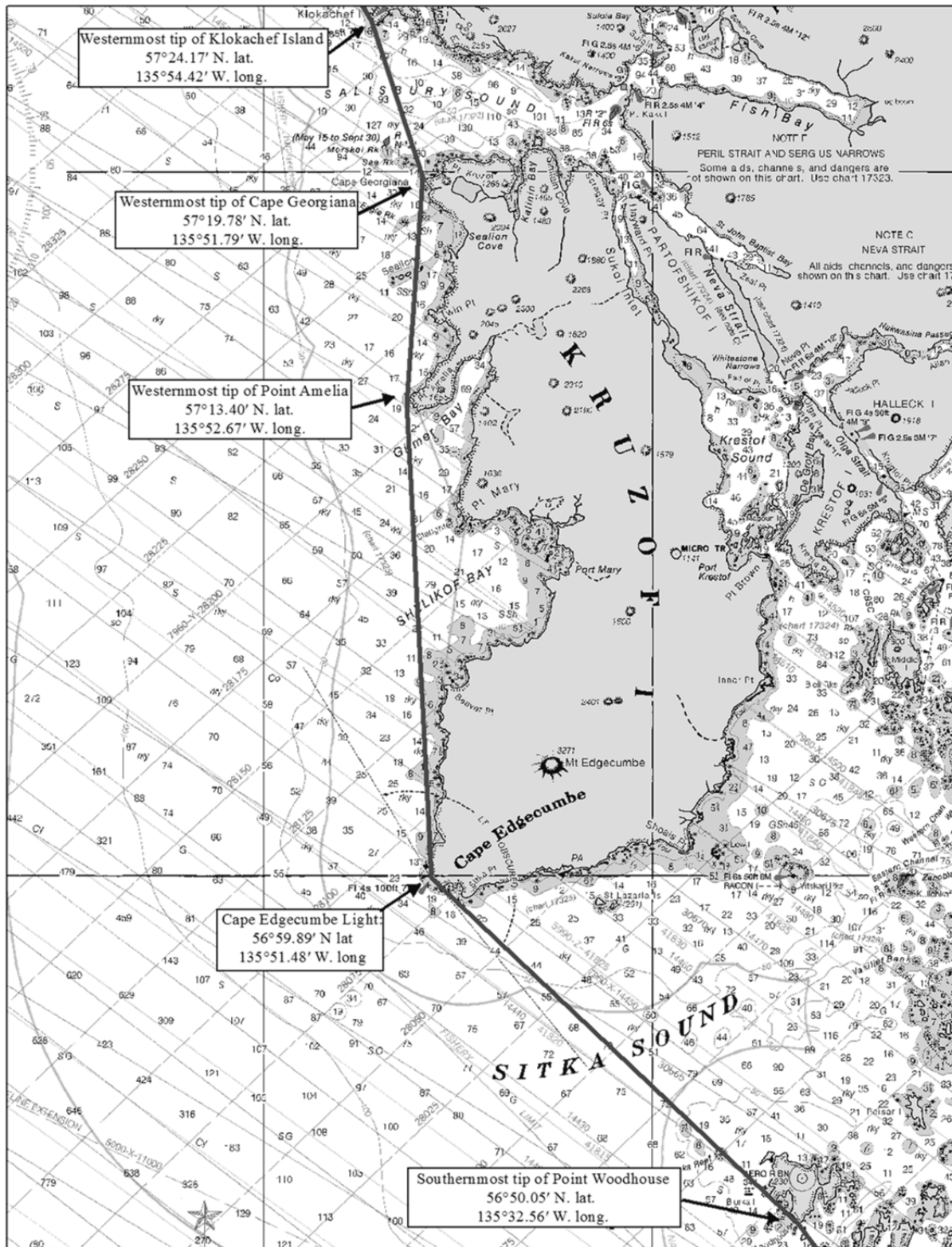
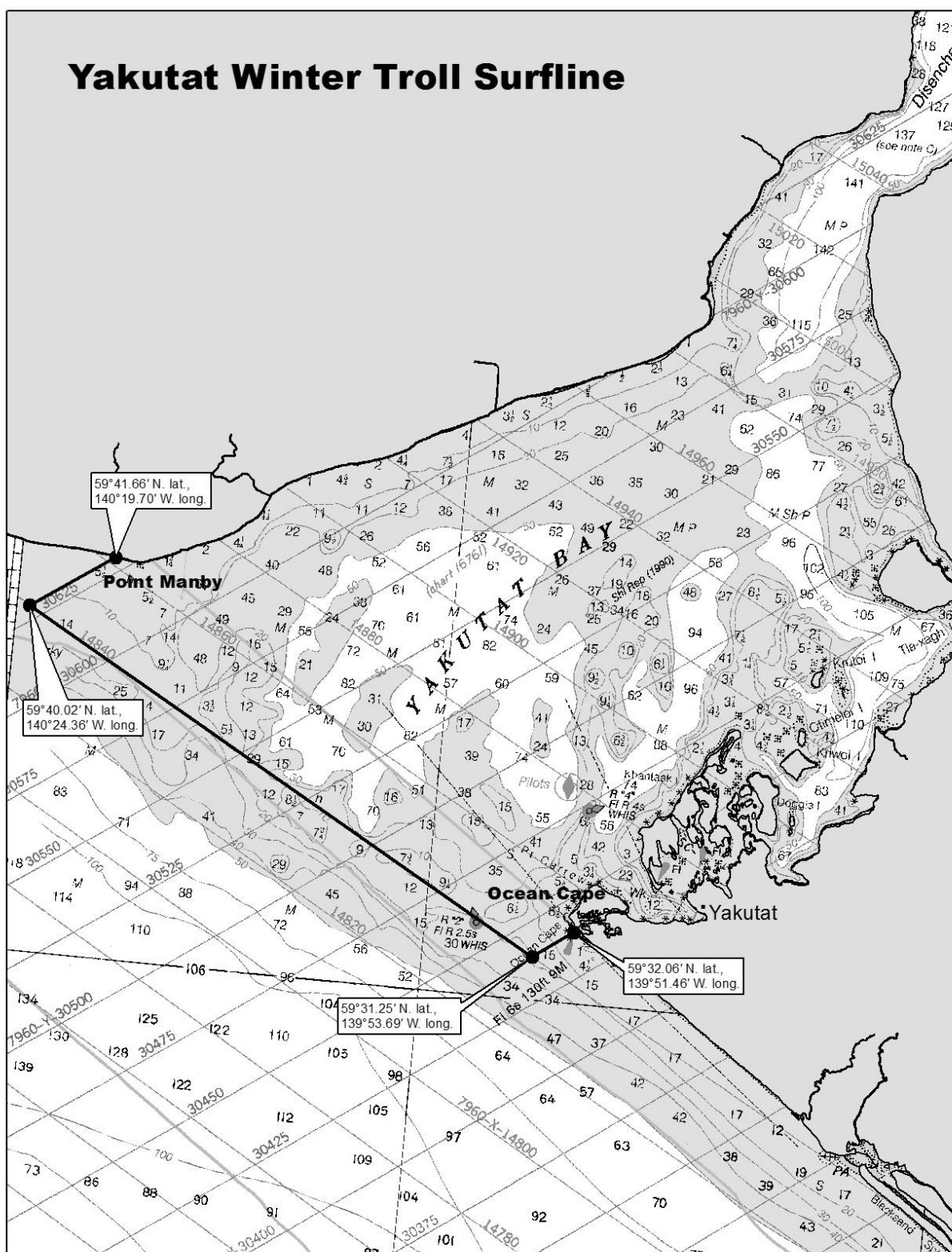


Figure 2.—Sitka area winter troll boundary line (surfline).

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



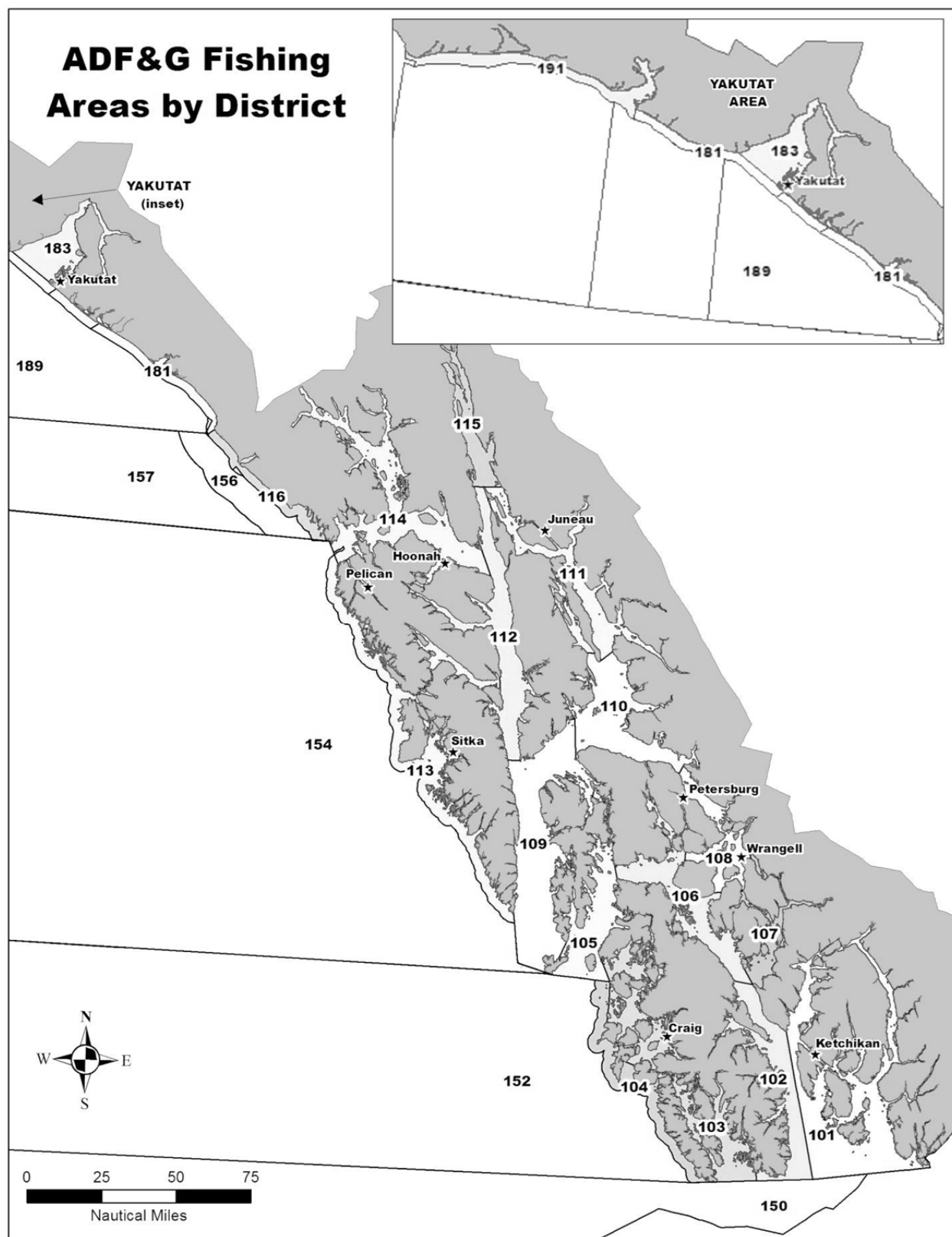


Figure 4.-Southeast Alaska/Yakutat salmon fishing districts.





Figure 5.—District 8 winter troll closed waters.

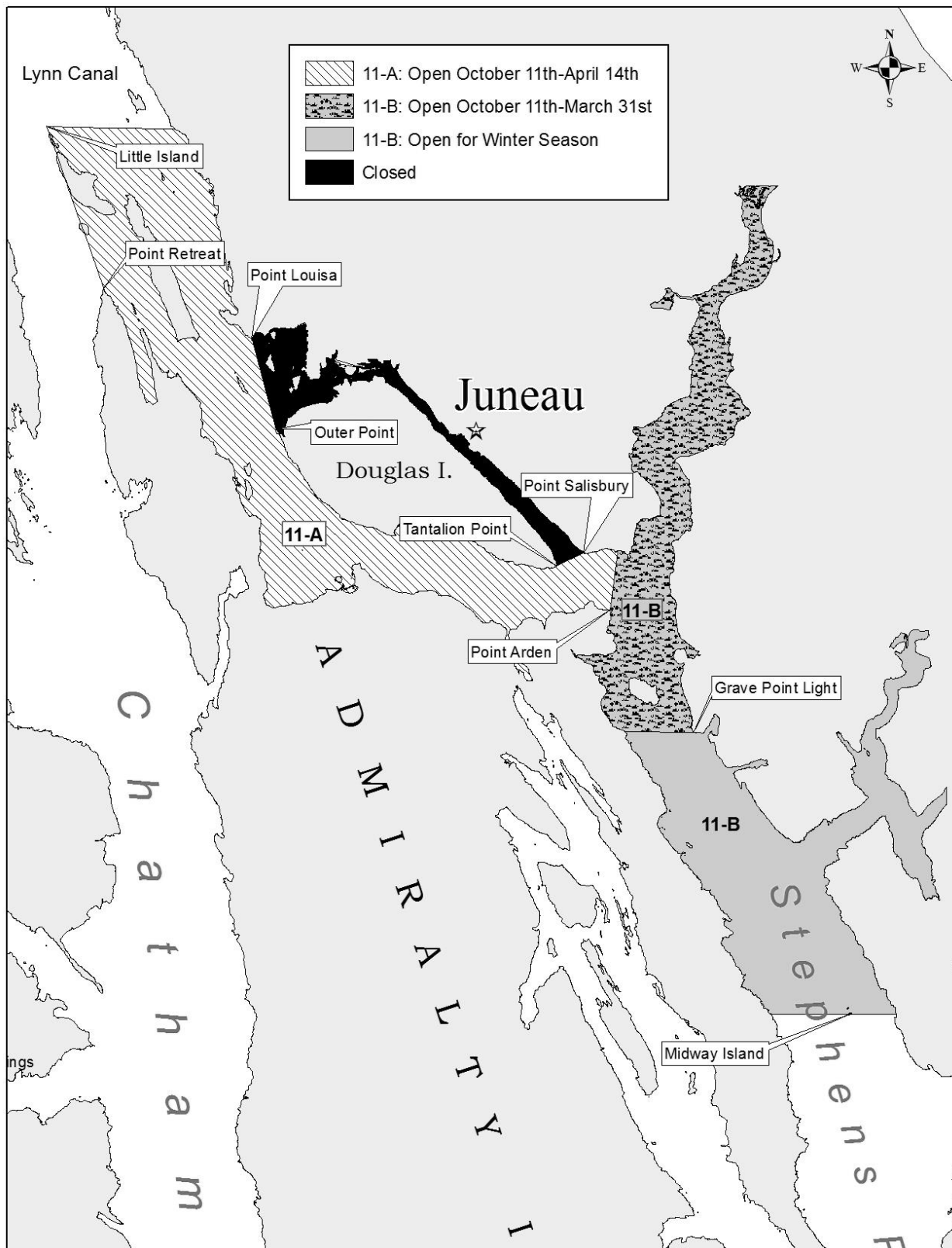


Figure 6.—District 11 winter troll closed waters.

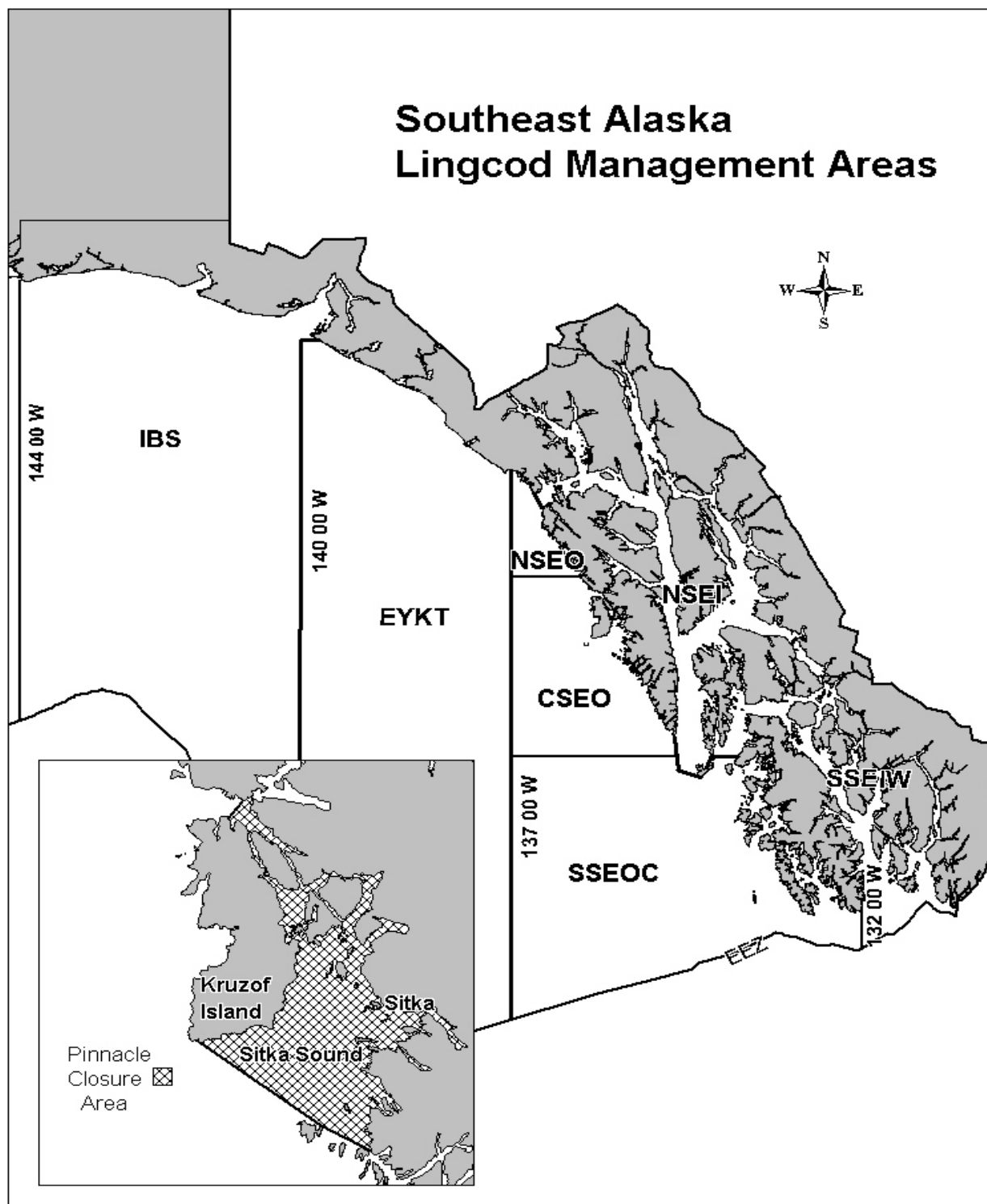


Figure 7.—Southeast Alaska lingcod management areas.