

2019–2020 Winter Troll Fishery Management Plan

by

Grant Hagerman

September 2019

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Division of Commercial Fisheries



Symbols and Abbreviations

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

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2019–2020 WINTER TROLL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

by
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ABSTRACT

This document summarizes the plan that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will follow to manage the 2019–2020 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 2019–2020 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 2019–2021 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Areas Commercial Salmon Fishing Regulations pamphlet available at all Southeast Alaska ADF&G area offices.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The winter Chinook salmon troll fishery in Southeast Alaska is managed in accordance with the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) Winter Troll Management Plan [5 AAC 29.080] and the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). By regulation, the 2019–2020 Southeast and Yakutat commercial winter troll fishery begins October 11, 2019. As provided for under the action plan to conserve Unuk River Chinook salmon, adopted during the Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting in January 2018, notwithstanding any remaining portion of the 45,000 non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon guideline harvest level, the commercial winter troll fishery will close in all waters of Southeast Alaska/Yakutat on March 15, 2020.

Non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon (treaty fish) taken in the winter troll fishery count towards the 2020 troll fishery treaty allocation and the 2020 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 2020 all-gear harvest limit and troll allocation is expected to be announced by the first week of April 2020. 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.

2018–2019 WINTER TROLL HARVEST

The 2018–2019 winter troll Chinook harvest was 12,366 fish, with a 13% Alaska hatchery contribution. This compares to a harvest of 11,967 fish with an Alaska hatchery contribution of 6% in 2017–2018, and the 5-year average harvest of 43,072 fish with an 6% Alaska hatchery contribution. A total of 263 permits fished in 2018–2019. This compares to 328 permits fished in 2017–2018 and the 5-year average of 413 permits fished. The largest percentage of the regional harvest was taken in District 113, followed by District 183 and District 110 (Tables 1–5). Effort and harvest were greatest during statistical week 42 (October 14–20) when 60 permits fished for 1,420 Chinook, and the average price peaked during week 10 (March 3–9) at \$12.30 per pound (Table 6). The winter fishery closed on March 15, 2019.

REGULATIONS

Regulations pertaining to the Southeast Alaska winter troll season are compiled in the 2019–2021 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 and are shown in Figures 5 and 6.

CLOSED WATERS

Salmon trolling is permitted in all previously mentioned areas and at all times during the winter season, except as indicated below (updated to reflect March 15 closure date), according to 5 AAC 29.080 (b):

1. **District 1:** waters of Behm Canal in Section 1-D between a line from Nose Point to Snail Point and a line from Cactus Point to Point Eva are closed.
2. **District 8:** waters west of the Stikine River inside a line from Babbler Point to Hour Point, along the shore of Wrangell Island to Point Highfield to the southernmost tip of Liesnoi Island to the southernmost tip of Greys Island to the small island near the eastern entrance of Blind Slough, to the nearest point of Mitkof Island, to the prominent point of Mitkof Island nearest Coney Island, to the northernmost tip of Coney Island, to a point 500 yards north of Jap Creek on the mainland shore are closed (Figure 5).
3. **District 11:** waters in Section 11-A east of a line from Outer Point to Point Louisa and north of a line from Salisbury Point to Point Tantallon, (including the waters of Gastineau Channel) are closed all year (Figure 6).
4. **District 15:**
 - A. Section 15-A: all waters north of the latitude of Sherman Rock at 58°51.00' N. lat., are closed to troll gear effective October 11 through December 31, 2019 (Figure 6).
 - B. Section 15-B: waters of Berners Bay east of a line from Point St. Mary to Point Bridget are closed (Figure 6).

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

GEAR, VESSEL SPECIFICATIONS, AND REGISTRATION

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

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

- (1) A downrigger may not be used with a troll gurdy;
- (2) A hand troll gurdy or downrigger powered by hand or hand crank may be used in conjunction with a fishing rod, and is not considered power troll gear;
- (3) An electric, hydraulic, or power assisted downrigger is considered a power troll gurdy and may not be used in conjunction with a fishing rod;
- (4) An aggregate of **two rods** with the fishing lines extending from the rods and connected to

two downriggers or hand troll gurdies using a quick release device designed to release the fishing rod line from the downrigger line may be used;

- (5) No more than two troll gurdies, and four rigged fishing rods capable of taking fish, may be on board a salmon hand troll vessel; additional fishing rods may be on board the vessel but may not be rigged for taking fish.

SIZE AND LANDING REQUIREMENTS

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

SPORT FISHING AND CHARTERING FROM A REGISTERED TROLL VESSEL

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

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

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

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

REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO COMMERCIAL TROLL BYCATCH OF GROUND FISH AND HALIBUT

For information on Southeast Alaska Groundfish regulations, refer to the current Statewide Commercial Groundfish Fishing Regulations booklet available at ADF&G area offices. For details on groundfish bycatch allowances in the troll fishery refer to the “Groundfish Bycatch in the 2019 Commercial Salmon Troll Fishery” news release, issued on January 2, 2019.

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

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

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

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

Lingcod Management Areas open to bycatch during the fall salmon season include: Icy Bay Subdistrict (IBS), Central Southeast Outside (CSEO) Section, Northern Southeast Inside (NSEI) Subdistrict, and Southern Southeast Internal Waters (SSEIW) Sector (Figure 7). The Northern Southeast Outside (NSEO) Section and Southern Southeast Outer Coast (SSEOC) Sector are closed to lingcod bycatch for the remainder of the year. Lingcod taken in excess of bycatch allowances shall be reported on fish tickets as overage and forfeited to the State of Alaska.

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

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

The Sitka Sound restricted area is defined as the waters that are enclosed on the north by lines from Kruzof Island at 57°20.50’ N. lat., 135°45.17’ W. long. to Chichagof Island at 57°22.05’ N. lat., 135°43.00’ W. long., and from Chichagof Island at 57°22.58’ N. lat., 135°41.30’ W. long. to Baranof Island at 57°22.28’ N. lat., 135°40.95’ W. long., and on the south and west by a line running from the southernmost tip of Sitka Point at 56°59.38’ N. lat., 135°49.57’ W. long., to Hanus Point at 56°51.92’ N. lat., 135°30.50’ W. long. to the green day marker in Dorothy

Narrows at 56°49.28' N. lat., 135°22.75' W. long., to Baranof Island at 56°49.28' N. lat., 135°22.60' W. long.

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

Halibut incidentally taken during an open commercial halibut season by power and hand troll gear operated for salmon consistent with applicable state laws and regulations are legally taken and possessed [5 AAC 28.133(c)]. Commercial halibut may be legally retained only by Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit holders during the open season for halibut. Trollers making an IFQ halibut landing of 500 pounds or less of IFQ weight as determined pursuant to 50 CFR 679.42(h) are exempted from the three-hour prior notice of landing (PNOL) if landed concurrently with a legal landing of salmon [50 CFR 679.5(l)(1)(iv)(A)]. Halibut taken incidentally during the troll fishery shall be reported on the troll fish ticket documenting the salmon landing. For information on regulations and landing requirements for the federal IFQ halibut fishery contact NOAA Fisheries. The IFQ halibut season closes on November 14, 2019.

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)].

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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

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, 2018–March 15, 2019, for Districts 101–105.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Chinook /Landing	Chinook /Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
101	42	Oct 14–20, 2018	5	7	224	32	45	10.5
101	43	Oct 21–27, 2018	4	5	27	5	7	10.7
101	44	Oct 28–Nov 3, 2018	3	4	55	14	18	10.5
101	45	Nov 4–10, 2018	5	5	45	9	9	11.2
101	46	Nov 11–17, 2018	5	5	64	13	13	11.1
101	10	Mar 31–9, 2019	4	5	32	6	8	9.6
101 Total			16	52	615	12	38	10.7
102	42	Oct 14–20, 2018	3	3	53	18	18	11.2
102	45	Nov 4–10, 2018	3	3	42	14	14	11.6
102	47	Nov 18–24, 2018	3	3	16	5	5	10.8
102	49	Dec 2–8, 2018	3	3	56	19	19	10.8
102 Total			11	32	331	10	30	10.7
103	42	Oct 14–20, 2018	4	4	11	3	3	10.1
103	49	Dec 2–8, 2018	4	4	29	7	7	12.6
103	1	Jan 1–5, 2019	3	3	4	1	1	11.0
103	2	Jan 6–12, 2019	8	9	45	5	6	12.0
103	3	Jan 13–19, 2019	5	6	35	6	7	12.3
103	4	Jan 20–26, 2019	11	12	66	6	6	10.9
103	5	Jan 27–Feb 2, 2019	10	10	38	4	4	11.8
103	6	Feb 3–9, 2019	8	10	33	3	4	12.1
103	7	Feb 10–16, 2019	7	7	28	4	4	12.3
103	8	Feb 17–23, 2019	4	4	27	7	7	9.5
103	9	Feb 24–Mar 2, 2019	5	5	38	8	8	10.8
103	11	Mar 7–15, 2019	5	5	13	3	3	9.3
103 Total			26	87	399	5	15	11.5
104	8	Feb 17–23, 2019	3	3	19	6	6	11.3
104	11	Mar 10–15, 2019	5	5	110	22	22	10.8
104 Total			10	19	212	11	21	10.9
105	3	Jan 13–19, 2019	5	5	119	24	24	11.1
105	4	Jan 20–26, 2019	3	3	112	37	37	10.5
105	5	Jan 27–Feb 2, 2019	9	9	219	24	24	10.7
105	6	Feb 3–9, 2019	5	5	52	10	10	11.4
105	7	Feb 10–16, 2019	7	7	132	19	19	11.0
105	8	Feb 17–23, 2019	6	6	69	12	12	12.4
105	9	Feb 24–Mar 2, 2019	7	10	111	11	16	10.9
105	10	Mar 3–9, 2019	12	14	130	9	11	10.0
105	11	Mar 10–15, 2019	6	6	131	22	22	11.1
105 Total			24	68	1,130	17	47	10.9

Table 2.—Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2018–March 15, 2019, for Districts 106–107.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Chinook/ Landing	Chinook/ Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
106	41	Oct 11–13, 2018	4	6	22	4	6	12.5
106	42	Oct 14–20, 2018	5	6	104	17	21	12.6
106	43	Oct 21–27, 2018	4	6	30	5	8	11.9
106	44	Oct 28–Nov 3, 2018	10	17	46	3	5	13.7
106	45	Nov 4–10, 2018	7	11	32	3	5	14.7
106	46	Nov 11–17, 2018	14	26	72	3	5	13.2
106	47	Nov 18–24, 2018	9	12	48	4	5	12.1
106	48	Nov 25–Dec 1, 2018	8	15	48	3	6	13.5
106	49	Dec 2–8, 2018	8	10	24	2	3	14.5
106	50	Dec 9–15, 2018	6	7	13	2	2	14.2
106	51	Dec 16–22, 2018	4	6	16	3	4	12.2
106	52	Dec 23–29, 2018	3	3	6	2	2	9.3
106	53	Dec 30–31, 2018	5	5	22	4	4	12.7
106	1	Jan 1–5, 2019	7	10	22	2	3	13.4
106	2	Jan 6–12, 2019	9	10	36	4	4	13.8
106	3	Jan 13–19, 2019	10	18	54	3	5	13.2
106	4	Jan 20–26, 2019	5	5	20	4	4	12.4
106	5	Jan 27–Feb 2, 2019	9	10	27	3	3	12.7
106	6	Feb 3–9, 2019	7	9	21	2	3	13.7
106	7	Feb 10–16, 2019	10	11	47	4	5	13.9
106	8	Feb 17–23, 2019	3	3	11	4	4	11.7
106	9	Feb 24–Mar 2, 2019	12	14	40	3	3	13.9
106	10	Mar 3–9, 2019	6	6	23	4	4	13.2
106	11	Mar 10–15, 2019	4	5	12	2	3	12.0
106 Total			45	231	796	3	18	13.1
107	42	Oct 14–20, 2018	8	10	348	35	44	12.4
107	43	Oct 21–27, 2018	9	9	123	14	14	13.0
107	44	Oct 28–Nov 3, 2018	5	7	55	8	11	13.0
107	11	Mar 10–15, 2019	4	4	45	11	11	10.7
107 Total			20	45	735	16	37	12.2

Table 3.—Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2018–March 15, 2019, for Districts 108–110.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Chinook/ Landing	Chinook/ Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
108	41	Oct 11–13, 2018	5	5	33	7	7	12.2
108	42	Oct 14–20, 2018	11	12	122	10	11	11.8
108	43	Oct 21–27, 2018	8	10	81	8	10	12.3
108	44	Oct 28–Nov 3, 2018	18	22	154	7	9	11.1
108	45	Nov 4–10, 2018	7	9	83	9	12	11.1
108	46	Nov 11–17, 2018	4	4	59	15	15	10.9
108	47	Nov 18–24, 2018	9	10	64	6	7	11.2
108	48	Nov 25–Dec 1, 2018	11	12	39	3	4	10.5
108	49	Dec 2–8, 2018	6	6	29	5	5	10.9
108	51	Dec 16–22, 2018	3	3	9	3	3	11.9
108	52	Dec 23–29, 2018	5	5	20	4	4	9.7
108	53	Dec 30–31, 2018	3	3	9	3	3	10.7
108	3	Jan 13–19, 2019	8	8	36	5	5	11.2
108	4	Jan 20–26, 2019	5	6	15	3	3	13.5
108	5	Jan 27–Feb 2, 2019	8	10	41	4	5	11.1
108	6	Feb 3–9, 2019	5	5	14	3	3	10.1
108	7	Feb 10–16, 2019	3	3	12	4	4	11.2
108	9	Feb 24–Mar 2, 2019	3	3	10	3	3	11.3
108	11	Mar 7–15, 2019	3	4	26	7	9	11.2
108 Total			45	152	891	6	20	11.4
109	42	Oct 14–20, 2018	5	6	73	12	15	12.5
109	43	Oct 21–27, 2018	4	4	34	9	9	12.0
109	46	Nov 11–17, 2018	4	7	41	6	10	13.7
109	47	Nov 18–24, 2018	3	4	36	9	12	13.2
109	49	Dec 2–8, 2018	4	5	24	5	6	12.8
109	51	Dec 16–22, 2018	4	6	32	5	8	12.5
109	3	Jan 13–19, 2019	3	3	69	23	23	11.5
109	4	Jan 20–26, 2019	3	5	57	11	19	11.0
109	5	Jan 27–Feb 2, 2019	3	3	22	7	7	10.3
109	7	Feb 10–16, 2019	4	4	19	5	5	11.6
109	8	Feb 17–23, 2019	3	3	40	13	13	11.1
109	9	Feb 24–Mar 2, 2019	6	6	38	6	6	11.0
109	10	Mar 3–9, 2019	15	15	272	18	18	12.1
109	11	Mar 10–15, 2019	4	4	42	11	11	13.2
109 Total			28	93	939	10	34	12.1
110	41	Oct 11–13, 2018	10	10	135	14	14	12.3
110	42	Oct 14–20, 2018	9	13	385	30	43	12.0
110	43	Oct 21–27, 2018	8	8	266	33	33	11.8
110	44	Oct 28–Nov 3, 2018	9	11	322	29	36	12.1
110	45	Nov 4–10, 2018	3	3	37	12	12	13.2
110	46	Nov 11–17, 2018	6	7	110	16	18	12.3
110	47	Nov 18–24, 2018	3	3	79	26	26	12.0
110	48	Nov 25–Dec 1, 2018	3	3	66	22	22	11.8
110	49	Dec 2–8, 2018	5	5	49	10	10	12.3
110	5	Jan 27–Feb 2, 2019	5	6	62	10	12	13.2
110	9	Feb 24–Mar 2, 2019	5	5	19	4	4	11.6
110	10	Mar 3–9, 2019	10	10	67	7	7	14.0
110	11	Mar 10–15, 2019	5	5	33	7	7	11.9
110 Total			30	101	1,766	17	59	12.1

Table 4.—Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2018–March 15, 2019, for Districts 111–114.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Chinook/ Landing	Chinook/ Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
111 Total			4	12	19	2	5	13.1
112	48	Nov 25–Dec 1, 2018	3	3	15	5	5	11.6
112 Total			7	13	62	5	9	12.1
113	41	Oct 11–13, 2018	28	28	132	5	5	11.8
113	42	Oct 14–20, 2018	6	7	31	4	5	11.7
113	43	Oct 21–27, 2018	4	4	15	4	4	12.3
113	44	Oct 28–Nov 3, 2018	14	19	97	5	7	12.3
113	45	Nov 4–10, 2018	17	25	151	6	9	12.0
113	46	Nov 11–17, 2018	13	14	118	8	9	12.3
113	47	Nov 18–24, 2018	13	14	45	3	3	13.4
113	48	Nov 25–Dec 1, 2018	14	16	128	8	9	11.9
113	49	Dec 2–8, 2018	20	28	156	6	8	12.6
113	50	Dec 9–15, 2018	3	4	8	2	3	16.1
113	52	Dec 23–29, 2018	4	4	22	6	6	13.7
113	1	Jan 1–5, 2019	11	11	71	6	6	12.0
113	2	Jan 6–12, 2019	6	8	21	3	4	12.1
113	3	Jan 13–19, 2019	15	18	146	8	10	11.9
113	4	Jan 20–26, 2019	11	12	67	6	6	12.2
113	5	Jan 27–Feb 2, 2019	20	28	122	4	6	12.5
113	6	Feb 3–9, 2019	20	25	72	3	4	12.4
113	7	Feb 10–16, 2019	17	27	150	6	9	12.6
113	8	Feb 17–23, 2019	10	10	49	5	5	12.2
113	9	Feb 24–Mar 2, 2019	24	27	127	5	5	12.8
113	10	Mar 3–9, 2019	40	59	463	8	12	13.0
113 Total			79	395	2,207	6	28	12.5
114	48	Nov 25–Dec 1, 2018	3	5	11	2	4	15.9
114	9	Feb 24–Mar 2, 2019	3	3	9	3	3	11.3
114 Total			8	32	101	3	13	15.0

Table 5.—Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2018–March 15, 2019, for District 183.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Chinook/ Landing	Chinook/ Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
183	41	Oct 11–13, 2018	9	10	68	7	8	10.8
183	42	Oct 14–20, 2018	5	10	59	6	12	11.1
183	43	Oct 21–27, 2018	3	4	9	2	3	9.8
183	44	Oct 28–Nov 3, 2018	8	17	98	6	12	9.8
183	45	Nov 4–10, 2018	6	10	38	4	6	9.7
183	46	Nov 11–17, 2018	3	5	25	5	8	9.8
183	48	Nov 25–Dec 1, 2018	3	5	23	5	8	10.7
183	49	Dec 2–8, 2018	5	9	29	3	6	11.9
183	50	Dec 9–15, 2018	4	6	11	2	3	10.6
183	51	Dec 16–22, 2018	5	9	27	3	5	11.8
183	52	Dec 23–29, 2018	10	20	74	4	7	11.6
183	53	Dec 30–31, 2018	6	6	32	5	5	11.8
183	2	Jan 6–12, 2019	8	15	136	9	17	11.1
183	3	Jan 13–19, 2019	12	31	274	9	23	10.5
183	4	Jan 20–26, 2019	11	14	119	9	11	10.0
183	5	Jan 27–Feb 2, 2019	3	4	23	6	8	8.7
183	6	Feb 3–9, 2019	16	37	227	6	14	10.1
183	7	Feb 10–16, 2019	16	27	141	5	9	9.5
183	8	Feb 17–23, 2019	11	17	54	3	5	9.9
183	9	Feb 24–Mar 2, 2019	20	45	361	8	18	10.8
183	10	Mar 3–9, 2019	20	53	312	6	16	10.8
183	11	Mar 10–15, 2019	5	6	14	2	3	11.1
183 Total			27	364	2,163	6	80	10.5
Regional Total			263	1,682	12,366	7	47	11.7

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

Table 6.—Weekly effort, harvest, average price and average weight of Chinook salmon in the 2018–2019 winter troll fishery.

2018–2019 Weekly Chinook Salmon Harvest and Effort Data						
Stat Week	Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Ave Price	Ave Wt.
41	63	67	421	4,953	\$10.99	11.9
42	60	79	1,420	16,736	\$11.24	11.8
43	44	53	591	7,060	\$11.87	12.0
44	73	106	873	10,177	\$11.64	11.7
45	50	70	449	5,316	\$11.84	11.8
46	56	78	525	6,387	\$11.73	12.2
47	45	52	324	3,919	\$11.93	12.1
48	52	66	402	4,715	\$11.97	11.7
49	59	78	510	6,106	\$11.85	12.0
50	18	23	44	574	\$11.97	13.0
51	21	30	100	1,211	\$11.70	12.1
52	27	39	148	1,691	\$11.46	11.6
53	19	19	100	1,190	\$11.78	11.9
1	35	39	182	2,107	\$12.05	11.7
2	39	51	321	3,725	\$11.58	11.6
3	63	98	828	9,287	\$11.83	11.2
4	52	61	493	5,406	\$11.89	11.0
5	71	86	615	7,031	\$12.30	11.5
6	68	98	476	5,228	\$11.77	11.0
7	64	89	569	6,520	\$12.13	11.5
8	48	55	344	3,930	\$12.10	11.4
9	89	124	807	9,119	\$11.85	11.3
10	110	171	1,360	16,325	\$12.30	12.0
11	43	50	464	5,222	\$12.20	11.3
Regional Total	263	1,682	12,366	143,934	\$11.83	11.7

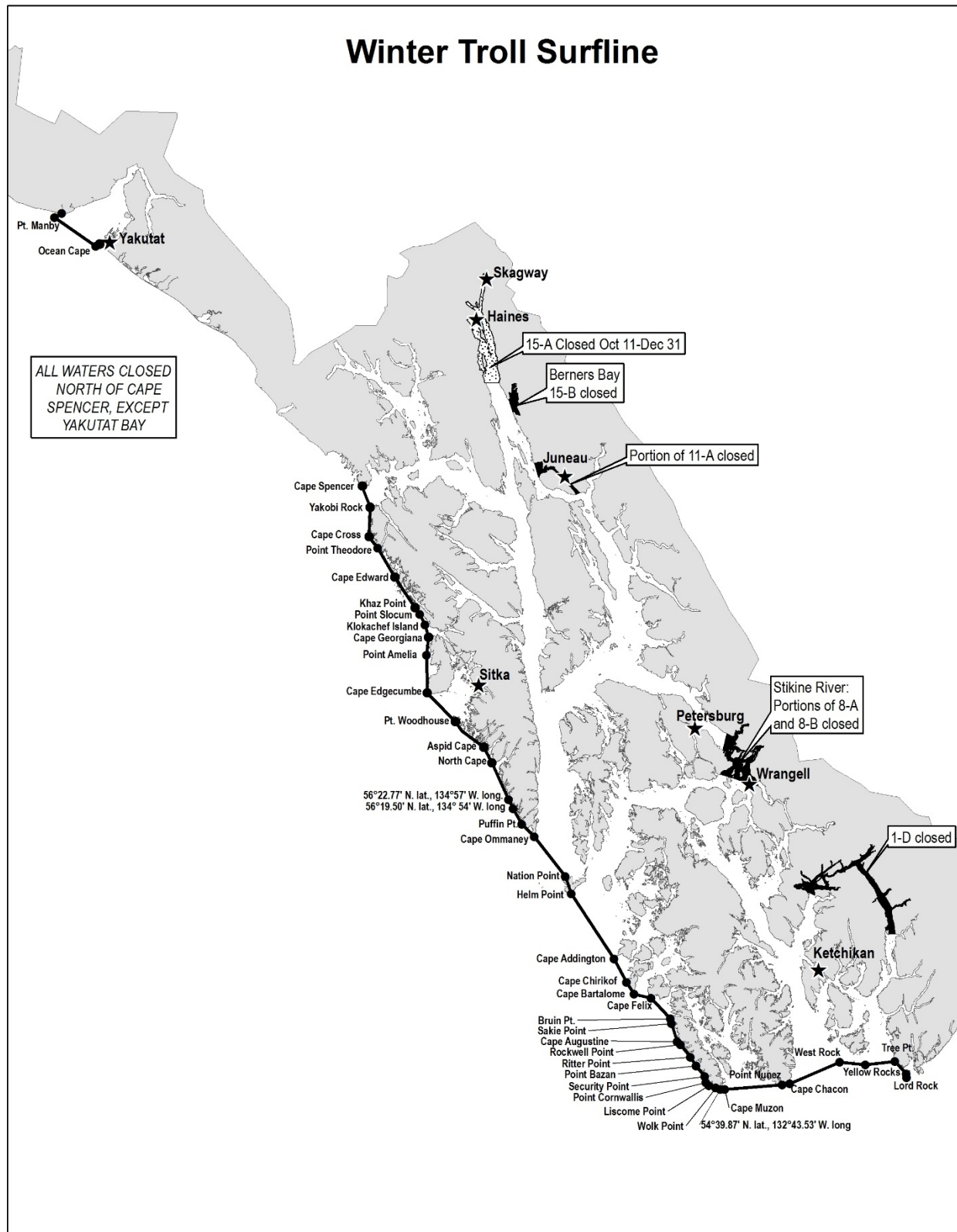


Figure 1.–Southeast Alaska/Yakutat winter troll fishery areas.

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

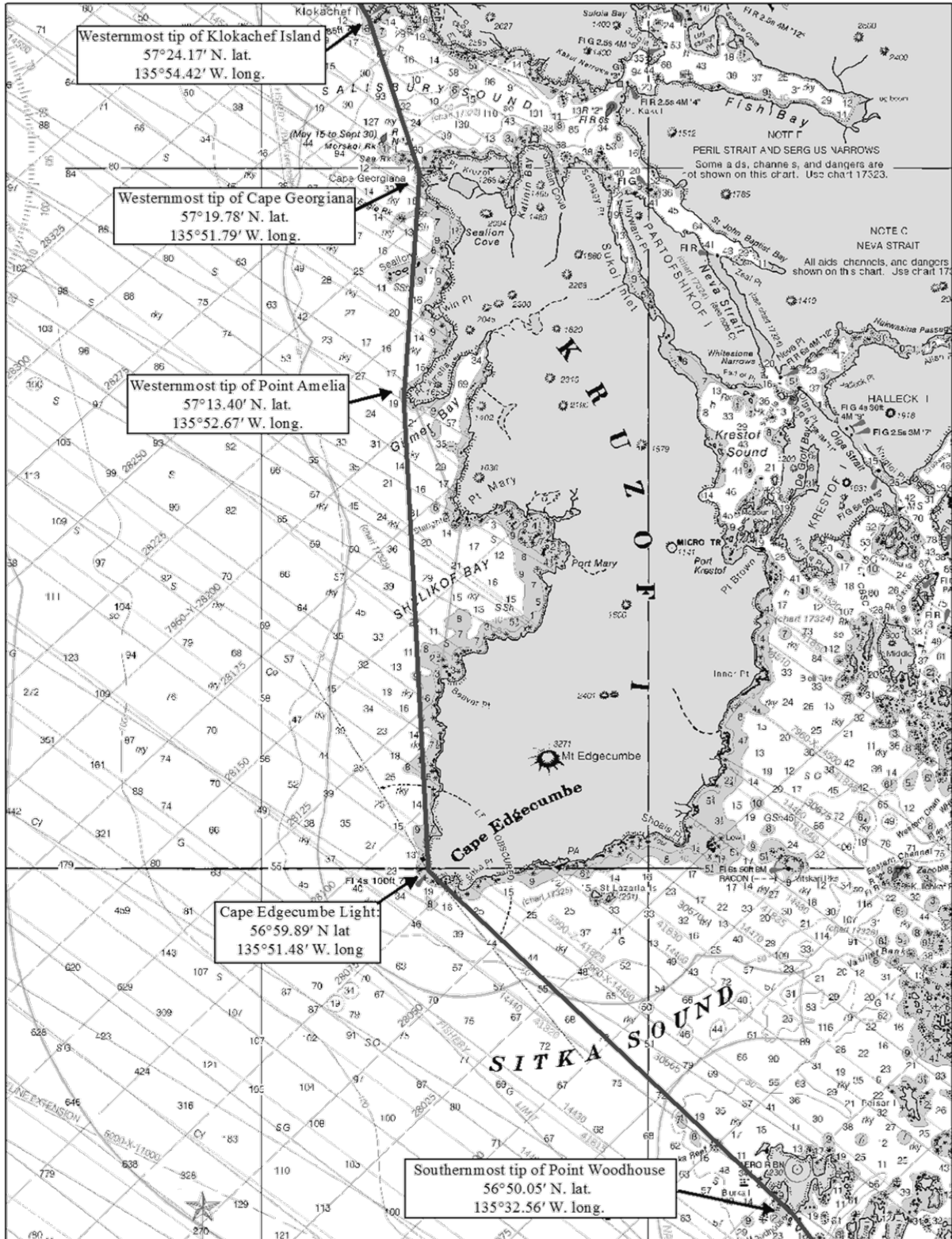
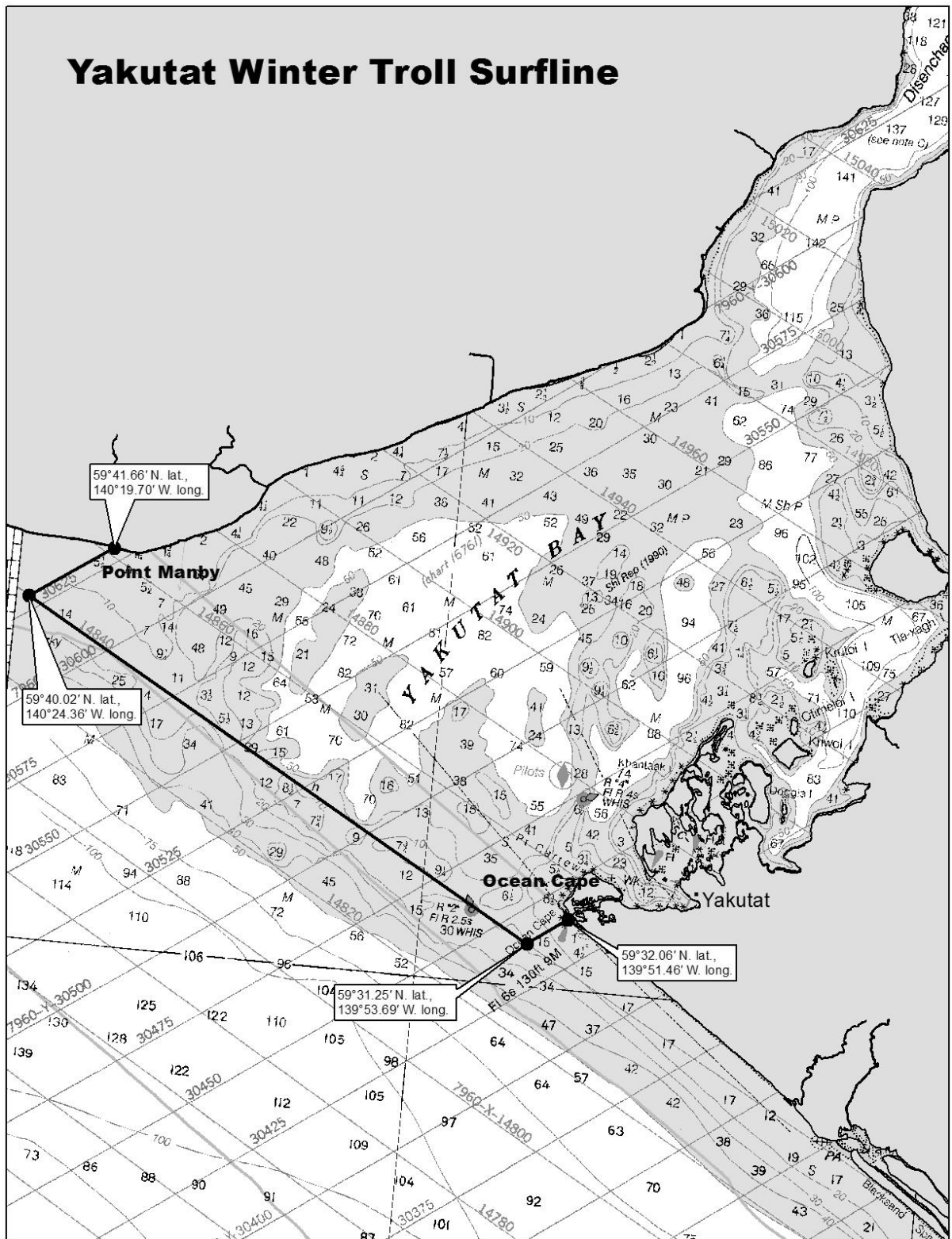


Figure 2.—Sitka area winter troll boundary line (surflne).

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.



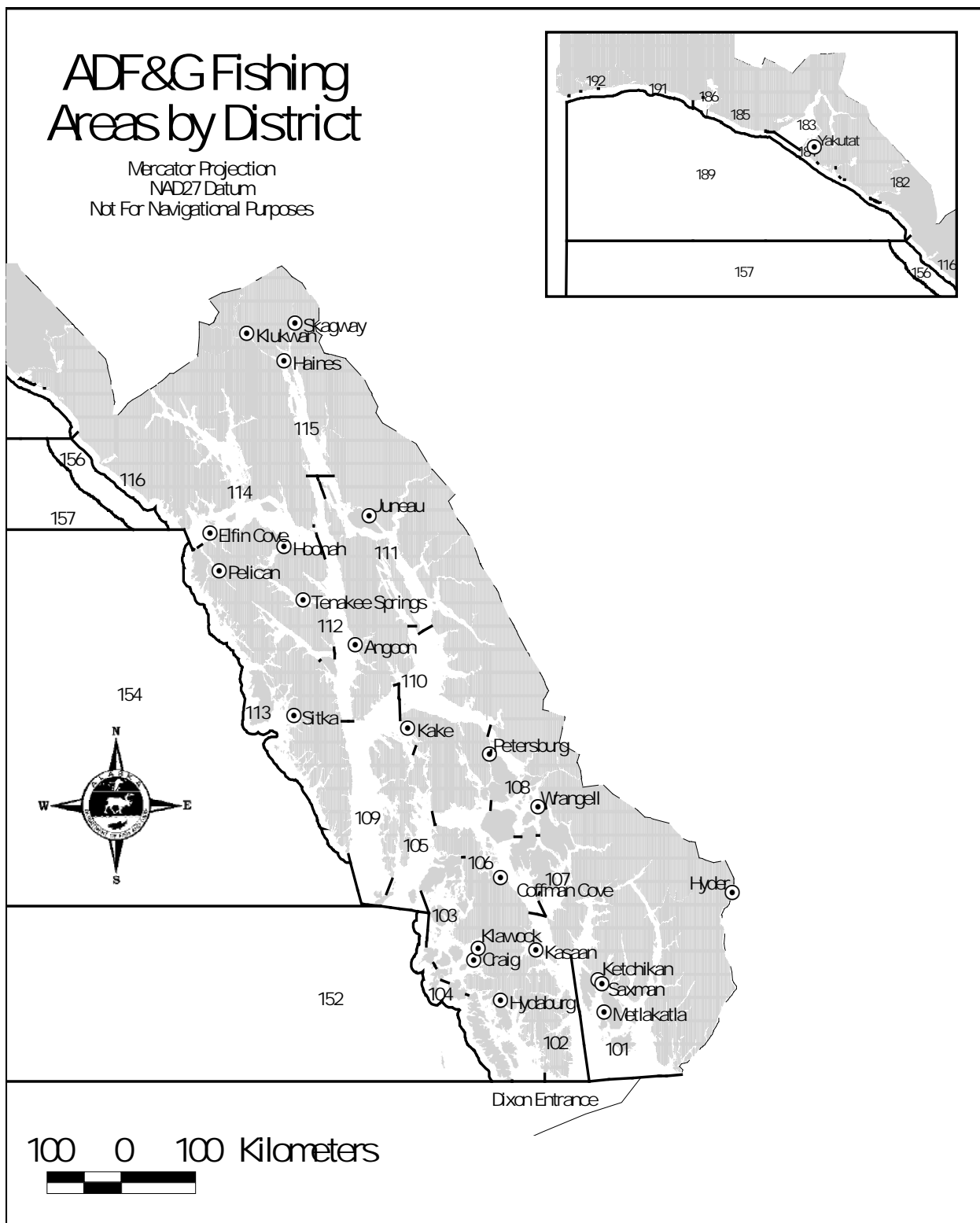


Figure 4.—Southeast Alaska/Yakutat salmon fishing districts.

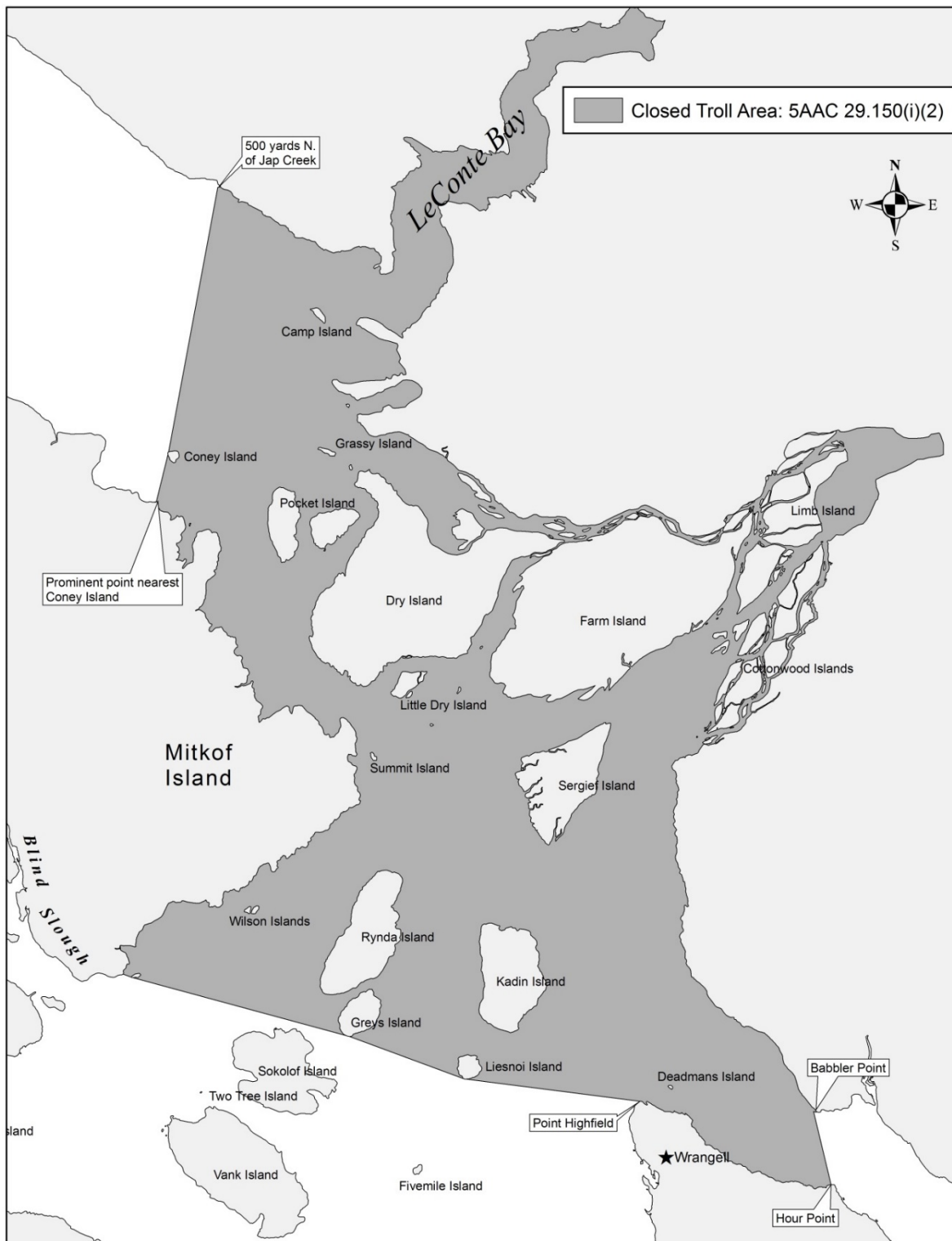


Figure 5.—District 8 winter troll closed waters.

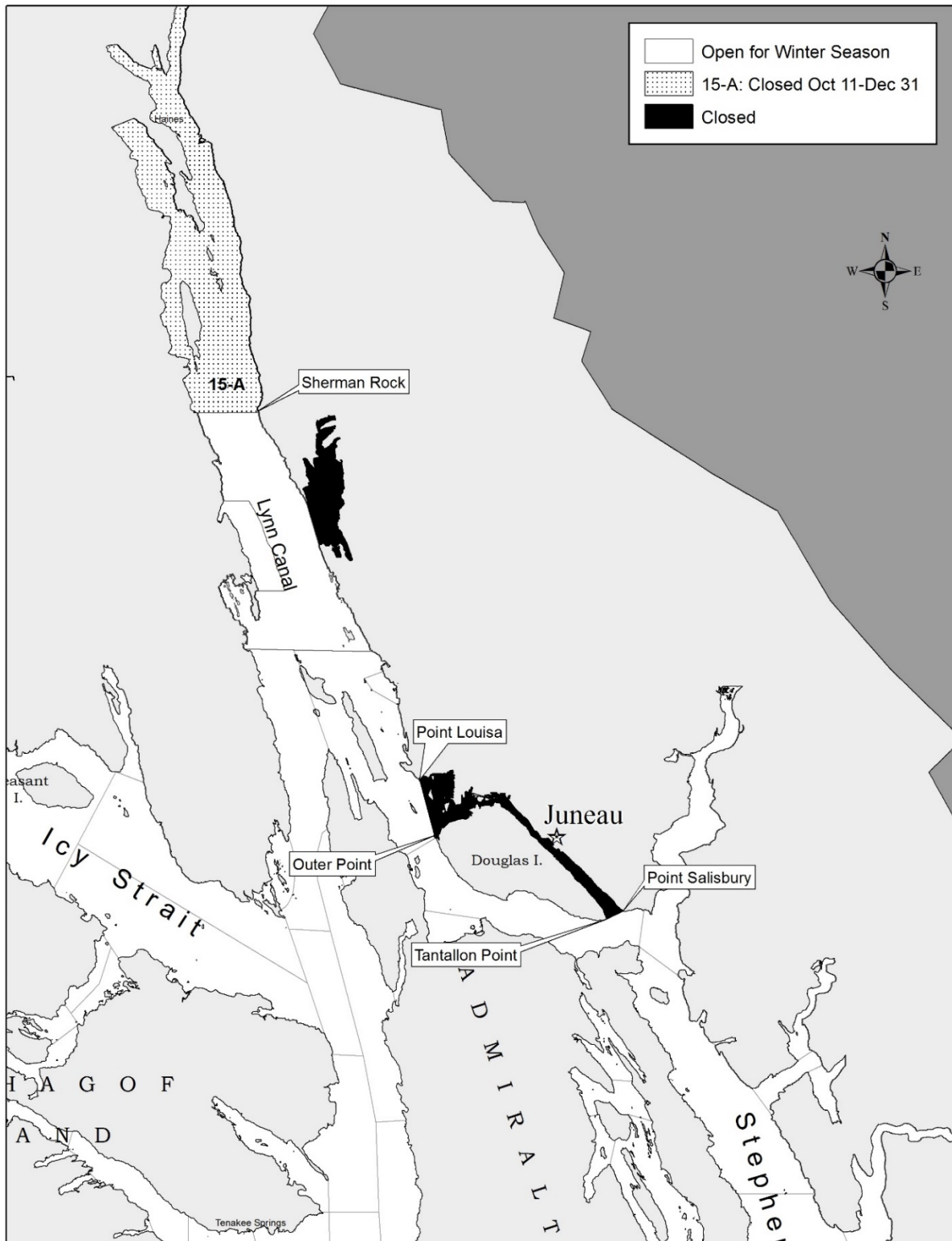


Figure 6.—District 11 and 15 winter troll closed waters.

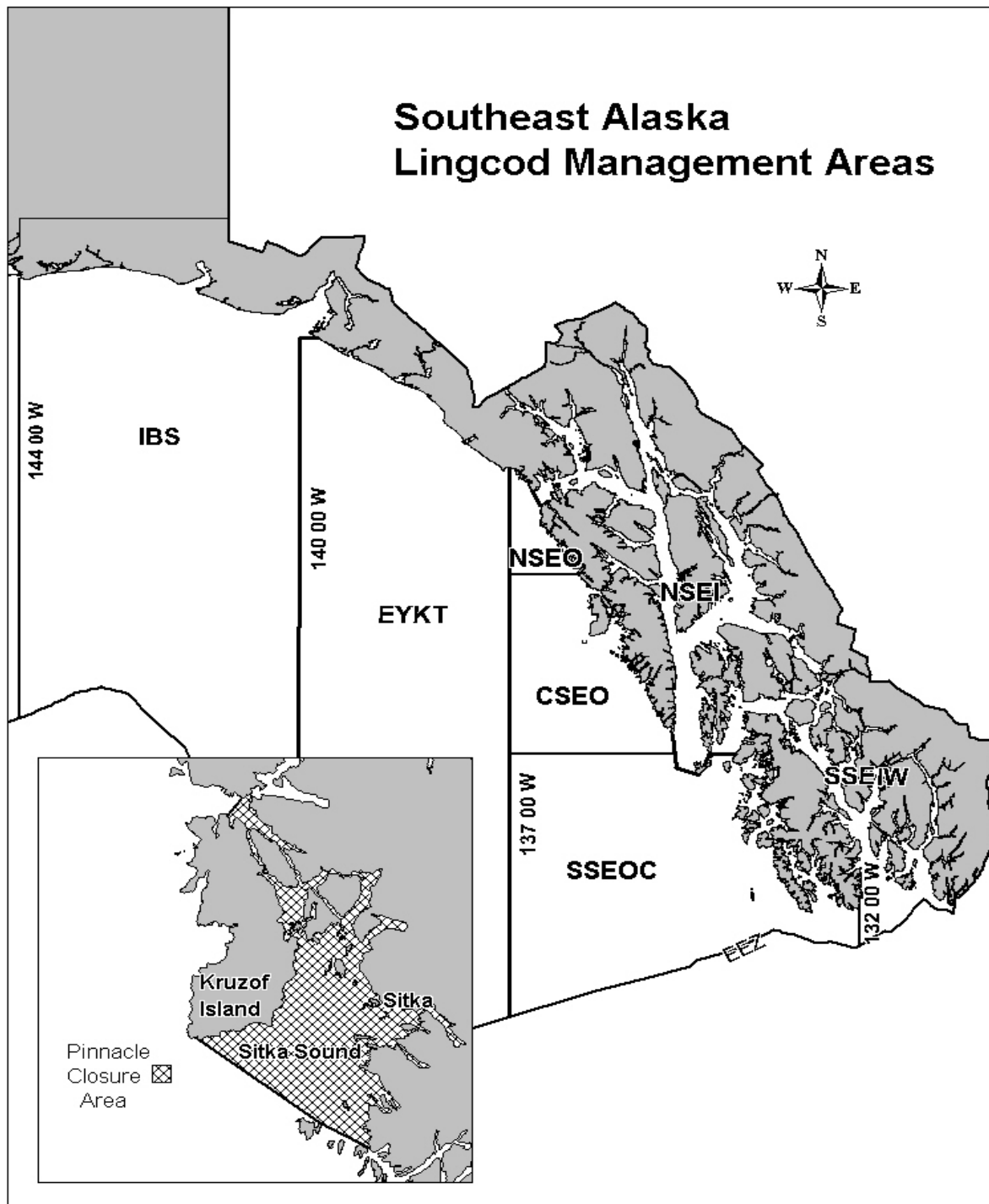


Figure 7.—Southeast Alaska lingcod management areas.