

2020–2021 Winter Troll Fishery Management Plan

by

Grant Hagerman

and

Michael Vaughn

September 2020

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, and Special Publications. 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		Mathematics, statistics	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code	AAC	<i>all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations</i>	
deciliter	dL	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	alternate hypothesis	H _A
gram	g	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	base of natural logarithm	<i>e</i>
hectare	ha			catch per unit effort	CPUE
kilogram	kg			coefficient of variation	CV
kilometer	km			common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
liter	L	at	@	confidence interval	CI
meter	m	compass directions:		correlation coefficient	
milliliter	mL	east	E	(multiple)	R
millimeter	mm	north	N	correlation coefficient	
Weights and measures (English)		south	S	(simple)	r
		west	W	covariance	cov
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	copyright	©	degree (angular)	°
foot	ft	corporate suffixes:		degrees of freedom	df
gallon	gal	Company	Co.	expected value	<i>E</i>
inch	in	Corporation	Corp.	greater than	>
mile	mi	Incorporated	Inc.	greater than or equal to	≥
nautical mile	nmi	Limited	Ltd.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
ounce	oz	District of Columbia	D.C.	less than	<
pound	lb	et alii (and others)	et al.	less than or equal to	≤
quart	qt	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	logarithm (natural)	ln
yard	yd	exempli gratia		logarithm (base 10)	log
Time and temperature		(for example)	e.g.	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
		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 figures): first three		(rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
second	s	letters	Jan.,...,Dec	probability of a type II error	
Physics and chemistry		registered trademark	®	(acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
		trademark	™	second (angular)	"
all atomic symbols		United States		standard deviation	SD
alternating current	AC	(adjective)	U.S.	standard error	SE
ampere	A	United States of		variance	
calorie	cal	America (noun)	USA	population	Var
direct current	DC	U.S.C.	United States	sample	var
hertz	Hz		Code		
horsepower	hp		use two-letter abbreviations		
hydrogen ion activity	pH	U.S. state	(e.g., AK, WA)		
(negative log of)					
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt,				
	‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

REGIONAL INFORMATION REPORT NO. 1J20-14

2020–2021 WINTER TROLL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

by
Grant Hagerman and Michael Vaughn
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 2020

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 area management plans, budgetary information, staff comments and opinions to Alaska 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.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/publications/>.

*Grant Hagerman and Michael Vaughn
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 follows:

Hagerman, G., and M. Vaughn. 2020. 2020–2021 winter troll fishery management plan. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Regional Information Report No. IJ20-14, 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, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, MS 2042, Arlington, VA 22203

Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW MS 5230, 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, Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services, 333 Raspberry Rd, Anchorage AK 99518 (907) 267-2375

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES.....	i
LIST OF FIGURES.....	i
ABSTRACT	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND METHODS	1
2019–2020 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.....	9

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2019–March 15, 2020, for Districts 101–105.	10
2. Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2019–March 15, 2020, for Districts 106–107.	11
3. Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2019–March 15, 2020, for Districts 108–110.	12
4. Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2019–March 15, 2020, for Districts 111–114.	13
5. Winter troll Chinook harvest, October 11, 2019–March 15, 2020, for District 183.....	14
6. Weekly effort, harvest, average price and average weight of Chinook salmon in the 2019–2020 winter troll fishery.	15

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Southeast Alaska/Yakutat winter troll fishery areas.....	16
2. Sitka area winter troll boundary line (surflines).	17
3. Yakutat Bay winter troll boundary line (surflines).	18
4. Southeast Alaska/Yakutat salmon fishing districts.....	19
5. District 8 winter troll closed waters.....	20
6. District 11 and 15 winter troll closed waters.	21
7. Southeast Alaska lingcod management areas.	22

ABSTRACT

This document summarizes the plan that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will follow to manage the 2020–2021 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 fishery regulations and 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 2020–2021 season. This management plan also summarizes harvest data from the 2019–2020 winter troll season.

Regulations pertaining to the troll fishery are published in the 2019–2021 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Commercial Salmon Fishing Regulations booklet available at all Southeast Alaska ADF&G area offices and online at

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishregulations.commercial>

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 2020–2021 Southeast Alaska and Yakutat commercial winter troll fishery begins October 11, 2020. As provided for under the Unuk River Chinook salmon conservation action plan 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 (GHL), the commercial winter troll fishery will close in all waters of Southeast Alaska/Yakutat on March 15, 2021.

Non-Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon (treaty fish) taken in the winter troll fishery count towards the 2021 troll fishery treaty allocation and the 2021 all-gear treaty allocation. The 2021 all-gear harvest limit and troll allocation is expected to be announced in early March. Any treaty Chinook salmon not harvested during the winter fishery will be available for harvest in the spring and summer troll fisheries. The 45,000 non-Alaska hatchery-produced winter fishery Chinook salmon GHL was established in 1995 and the seasonal allocation was first taken prior to the April 30 regulatory closure during the 2002–2003 troll season. The winter allocation was harvested during the next four seasons as well as five of the six seasons between 2010–2011 and 2015–2016. The winter allocation has not been taken since 2016.

2019–2020 WINTER TROLL HARVEST

The 2019–2020 winter troll Chinook harvest was 15,810 fish, with a 7% Alaska hatchery contribution. This compares to a 2018–2019 harvest of 12,366 fish with an Alaska hatchery contribution of 13% and the 5-year average harvest of 34,237 fish with an 7% Alaska hatchery contribution. A total of 309 permits fished in 2019–2020, a 17% increase from the 263 permits fished in 2018–2019 but 17% below the 5-year average of 373 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 weeks 42 and 43 (October 13–26) when 119 permits fished each week for 2,035 Chinook salmon harvested in

week 42 and 1,685 harvested in week 43. The average price peaked during week 9 (February 23–29) at \$12.11 per pound (Table 6). The winter fishery closed on March 15, 2020.

REGULATIONS

Regulations pertaining to the Southeast Alaska winter troll season are compiled in the 2019–2021 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Commercial Salmon Fishing Regulations booklet.

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 **winter boundary line** is as follows:

For the purposes of this chapter, the “winter boundary line” for the winter season and periods established in 5 AAC 29.070 is a line across Yakutat Bay from the westernmost tip of **Point Manby** at 59°41.66' N lat, 140°19.70' W long, to 59°40.02' N lat, 140°24.36' W long, to 59°31.25' N lat, 139°53.69' W long to **Ocean Cape** at 59°32.06' N lat, 139°51.46' W long, and a line from the southernmost tip of **Cape Spencer** (58°12.62' N lat, 136°39.82' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Yakobi Rock** (58°05.15' N lat, 136°33.79' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Cape Cross** (57°54.70' N lat, 136°33.76' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Point Theodore** (57°50.73' N lat, 136°27.52' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Cape Edward** to the westernmost tip of **Khaz Point** to the westernmost tip of **Point Slocum** to the westernmost tip of **Klokachef Island** (57°24.17' N lat, 135°54.42' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Cape Georgiana** (57°19.78' N lat, 135°51.79' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Point Amelia** (57°13.40' N lat, 135°52.67' W long) to **Cape Edgecumbe Light** (56°59.89' N lat, 135°51.48' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Point Woodhouse** (56°50.05' N lat, 135°32.56' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Rogers Island** to the westernmost tip of **Aspid Cape** (56°41.18' N lat, 135°13.72' W long) to the southernmost tip of **North Cape** (56°35.68' N lat, 135°08.37' W long) to 56°22.77' N lat, 134°57.00' W long, to 56°19.50' N lat, 134°54.00' W long to the southwesternmost tip of **Puffin Point** to the northwesternmost tip of **Bahrovai Point** to the southernmost tip of **Cape Ommaney** (56°09.63' N lat, 134°40.25' W long) to **Nation Point** (55°55.66' N lat, 134°20.10' W long) to **Helm Point** (55°49.42' N lat, 134°16.95' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Cape Addington** (55°26.28' N lat, 133°49.49' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Cape Chirikof** (55°18.14' N lat, 133°41.49' W long) to **Cape Bartolome Light** to the southernmost tip of **Cape Felix** (55°12.49' N lat, 133°24.97' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Bruin Point** to the westernmost tip of **Sakie Point** to the westernmost tip of **Cape Augustine** to the westernmost tip of **Rockwell Point** to the westernmost tip of **Ritter Point** to the westernmost tip of **Point Bazan** to the westernmost tip of **Security Point** to **Point Cornwallis Light** to the southernmost tip of **Liscome Point** to the westernmost tip of **Wolk Point** to 54°39.87' N lat, 132°43.53' W long, to **Cape Muzon Light** to the southernmost tip of **Point Nunez** to the southernmost tip of **Cape Chacon** (54°41.37' N lat, 132°01.08' W long) to the southernmost tip of **West Rock** (54°48.60' N lat, 131°29.94' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Yellow Rocks** (54°47.30' N lat, 131°14.21' W long) to **Tree Point Light** to **Lord Rock Light** to a point on the **International Boundary** at 130°49.00' W long.

The “winter boundary line” and waters open to commercial fishing during the 2020–2021 winter troll season are displayed in Figures 1–3. Closed waters in the winter troll fishery are specified in 5 AAC 29.08 (b) and 5 AAC 29.150 (a)(1) allows trolling for salmon during the winter fishery within 500 yards of the terminus of salmon streams. Salmon fishing districts of Southeast Alaska and Yakutat are displayed in Figure 4. Closed waters for the 2020–2021 winter troll season are described in the following section and in Figures 5 and 6.

CLOSED WATERS

The following areas are closed to salmon trolling during the winter troll fishery in accordance with 5 AAC 29.080 (b) and by emergency order in accordance to Chilkat and King Salmon rivers action plan:

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 (Figure 1).
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 and west of a line from Salisbury Point to Point Tantallon, (including the waters of Gastineau Channel) are closed (Figure 6).
4. **District 15:**
 - A. Section 15-A: waters north of the latitude of Sherman Rock at 58°51.00’ N lat, are closed **through December 31, 2020** (Figure 6).
 - B. Section 15-B: waters of Berners Bay east of a line from Point St. Mary at 58°43.93’ N lat, 135°01.43’ W long to Point Bridget at 58°40.73’ N lat, 134°59.25’ W long are closed (Figure 6).

Except for those areas specified in this section, all remaining waters listed in the 5 AAC 29.150 Closed Waters section of the regulation book are open to trolling during the winter troll season.

GEAR, VESSEL SPECIFICATIONS, AND REGISTRATION

Commercial troll vessels must be registered prior to fishing for the calendar year (5 AAC 29.115) and must be identified as specified in 5 AAC 39.119 and 5 AAC 29.125.

Legal gear for the commercial troll fishery includes power and hand troll gear types. Power trollers are limited to four lines operated by hydraulic, electrical, or mechanical powered gurdies [5 AAC 29.120 (b)(1)(B)]. Vessels using hand troll gear are limited to two hand-operated gurdies or four fishing rods [5 AAC 29.120 (b)(2)(A)(B)(C)].

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 designated 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) or 23 inches from the midpoint of the clethral arch to the tip of the tail; the heads of all adipose-finclipped salmon must remain attached to the fish until the fish are offloaded from a catcher vessel (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)], however, **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 salmon fishing, other than a charter vessel when paying clients are onboard, shall immediately upon bringing a salmon on board, mark the salmon by **removing its dorsal fin** [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 commercial fish and charter on the same day [5 AAC 75.995 (a)(8)].

A person **may possess sport-caught salmon** on board a commercial salmon vessel while that vessel is engaged in commercial salmon fishing only if the salmon is preserved fish at the time the vessel is engaged 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 or online at <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishregulations.commercial>

For details on groundfish bycatch allowances in the troll fishery refer to the “Groundfish Bycatch in the 2020 Commercial Salmon Troll Fishery” advisory announcement issued on January 2, 2020.

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 10% SSEOC Closed- NSEO
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**.

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 advisory announcement, United States Coast Guard “Notice to Mariners” report, National Weather Service broadcast, and the Groundfish telephone hotline at (907) 747-4882. The department cannot guarantee that the closure will be announced via the USCG and NOAA marine information broadcasts. For additional information contact Groundfish Project staff in Sitka at (907) 747-6688.

Lingcod Management Areas open to bycatch at the start of the 2020–2021 winter troll salmon season 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 (Figure 7). The Northern Southeast Outside (NSEO) Section is 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 within waters of the Sitka Sound Special Use Area during the open CSEO lingcod season however, the amount of lingcod retained may not exceed the 100% CSEO lingcod bycatch weight allowance. 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 the Sitka Sound Special Use Area, a permit holder may fish for salmon within Sitka Sound 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 Special Use Area is defined in 5 AAC 28.150 (a) 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 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.

Other rockfish taken while trolling for salmon in state waters (internal waters of Alaska and 0–3 nmi on the outer coast) are legally retained and possessed with no limit on incidental harvest.

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 679.40 (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 a troll fish ticket. For information on regulations and landing requirements for the federal IFQ halibut fishery contact NOAA Fisheries. The IFQ halibut season closes on November 15, 2020.

A person aboard a vessel may not fish for groundfish with dinglebar troll or mechanical jigging machines 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

Troy Thynes
Regional Management Biologist
P. O. Box 667
Petersburg, Alaska 99833
(907) 772-3801

Rhea Ehresmann
Groundfish Project Leader
304 Lake Street, #103
Sitka, Alaska 99835
(907) 747-6688

Mike Vaughn
Assistant Troll 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

Jim Craig
Publications Specialist
P.O. Box 240020
Douglas, Alaska 99824-0020
(907) 747-6688

For updated information on the troll fishery, call the 24-hour information line in the Douglas (907) 465-TROL (8765), Sitka (907) 747-8765, or Ketchikan (907) 225-6870.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA TROLL WEBSITE INFORMATION:

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=commercialbyareasoutheast.salmon>

TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.– 2019–2020 Winter troll Chinook salmon harvest, Districts 101–105.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Harvest/ Landing	Harvest/ Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
101	42	Oct 13–19, 2019	6	7	65	9	11	10.3
101	43	Oct 20–26, 2019	4	6	18	3	5	12.6
101	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2019	7	11	197	18	28	10.0
101	45	Nov 3–9, 2019	5	6	86	14	17	10.3
101	47	Nov 17–23, 2019	3	6	14	2	5	10.1
101	48	Nov 24–30, 2019	3	3	43	14	14	11.1
101	50	Dec 8–14, 2019	3	3	45	15	15	10.0
101	6	Feb 2–8, 2020	3	3	9	3	3	10.0
101	8	Feb 16–22, 2019	4	4	23	6	6	10.7
101 Total			18	64	580	9	32	10.3
102	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2019	3	3	72	24	24	10.4
102 Total			8	20	372	19	47	10.1
103	45	Nov 3–9, 2019	4	4	64	16	16	11.2
103	49	Dec 1–7, 2019	4	5	41	8	10	12.1
103	50	Dec 8–14, 2019	3	3	46	15	15	12.5
103	51	Dec 15–21, 2019	5	5	32	6	6	10.7
103	6	Feb 2–Feb 8, 2020	3	3	28	9	9	11.0
103	7	Feb 9–15, 2020	6	6	15	3	3	10.2
103	8	Feb 16–22, 2020	10	10	32	3	3	9.4
103	9	Feb 23–29, 2020	10	12	27	3	3	11.6
103	10	Mar 1–Mar 7, 2020	6	7	31	5	5	10.8
103	11	Mar 8–14, 2020	6	6	15	3	3	10.5
103 Total			25	75	448	6	18	11.2
104	9	Feb 23–29, 2019	3	4	29	7	10	11.4
104 Total			7	12	74	6	11	10.9
105	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2019	3	4	33	8	11	11.5
105	5	Jan 26–Feb 1, 2020	3	3	39	13	13	10.2
105	6	Feb 2–Feb 8, 2020	5	5	88	18	18	10.1
105	7	Feb 9–15, 2020	7	8	156	20	22	10.6
105	8	Feb 16–22, 2020	8	8	116	15	15	11.1
105	9	Feb 23–29, 2020	10	10	130	13	13	11.5
105	10	Mar 1–7, 2020	11	11	271	25	25	11.1
105	11	Mar 8–14, 2020	12	13	159	12	13	10.9
105	12	Mar 15, 2020	9	9	98	11	11	11.3
105 Total			26	81	1,206	15	46	11.1

Table 2.— 2019–2020 Winter troll Chinook salmon harvest, Districts 106–107.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Chinook/ Landing	Chinook/ Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
106	42	Oct 13–19, 2019	6	12	14	1	2	16.3
106	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2019	6	6	11	2	2	9.5
106	45	Nov 3–9, 2019	8	8	32	4	4	13.9
106	47	Nov 17–23, 2019	7	10	22	2	3	13.4
106	48	Nov 24–30, 2019	5	6	7	1	1	15.3
106	49	Dec 1–7, 2019	9	12	30	3	3	12.9
106	50	Dec 8–14, 2019	6	8	18	2	3	12.6
106	51	Dec 15–21, 2019	8	11	22	2	3	12.7
106	52	Dec 22–28, 2019	4	5	8	2	2	15.7
106	1	Jan 1–4, 2020	3	3	5	2	2	16.4
106	5	Jan 26–Feb 1, 2020	4	4	8	2	2	11.2
106	6	Feb 2–8, 2020	5	6	33	6	7	15.1
106	7	Feb 9–15, 2020	4	5	29	6	7	11.7
106	8	Feb 16–22, 2020	6	7	26	4	4	12.4
106	9	Feb 23–29, 2020	6	9	51	6	9	13.1
106	10	Mar 1–7, 2020	5	6	31	5	6	14.8
106	12	Mar 15, 2020	3	3	16	5	5	11.6
106 Total			40	135	398	3	10	13.5
107	41	Oct 11–12, 2019	3	3	12	4	4	12.8
107	42	Oct 13–19, 2019	13	16	231	14	18	12.9
107	43	Oct 20–26, 2019	4	5	86	17	22	12.0
107	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2019	4	5	54	11	14	12.7
107 Total			21	38	430	11	21	12.6

Table 3.— 2019–2020 Winter troll Chinook salmon harvest, Districts 108–110.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Chinook/ Landing	Chinook/ Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
108	42	Oct 13–19, 2019	10	11	53	5	5	10.4
108	43	Oct 20–26, 2019	22	28	322	12	15	11.4
108	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2019	16	17	62	4	4	11.8
108	45	Nov 3–9, 2019	13	14	119	9	9	10.7
108	46	Nov 10–16, 2019	4	5	29	6	7	11.4
108	47	Nov 17–23, 2019	10	10	57	6	6	11.7
108	48	Nov 24–30, 2019	6	9	45	5	8	11.6
108	49	Dec 1–7, 2019	6	7	34	5	6	11.6
108	50	Dec 8–14, 2019	3	3	25	8	8	10.9
108	53	Dec 29–31, 2019	5	5	16	3	3	12.3
108	1	Jan 1–4, 2020	7	7	35	5	5	11.4
108	2	Jan 5–11, 2020	6	6	20	3	3	11.8
108	4	Jan 19–25, 2020	5	6	25	4	5	12.5
108	5	Jan 26–Feb 1, 2020	4	6	28	5	7	14.7
108	6	Feb 2–8, 2020	9	9	17	2	2	12.0
108	7	Feb 9–15, 2020	3	3	14	5	5	11.9
108	8	Feb 16–22, 2020	3	3	13	4	4	14.9
108	9	Feb 23–29, 2020	4	5	13	3	3	13.0
108	11	Mar 8–Mar 14, 2020	3	3	12	4	4	11.0
108	12	Mar 15, 2020	3	3	18	6	6	10.3
108 Total			50	166	981	6	20	11.5
109	42	Oct 13–19, 2019	6	7	101	14	17	11.9
109	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2019	5	6	52	9	10	11.9
109	45	Nov 3–9, 2019	5	8	25	3	5	13.1
109	48	Nov 24–30, 2019	4	6	12	2	3	12.4
109	50	Dec 8–14, 2019	4	4	6	2	2	12.3
109	51	Dec 15–21, 2019	3	5	15	3	5	14.0
109	2	Jan 5–11, 2020	5	5	69	14	14	12.1
109	4	Jan 19–25, 2020	5	5	96	19	19	11.0
109	6	Feb 2–8, 2020	3	3	33	11	11	11.8
109	11	Mar 8–14, 2020	7	7	232	33	33	11.2
109	12	Mar 15, 2020	9	9	243	27	27	11.2
109 Total			25	92	1,091	12	44	11.5
110	41	Oct 11–12, 2019	3	3	11	4	4	12.7
110	42	Oct 13–19, 2019	21	23	790	34	38	12.5
110	43	Oct 20–26, 2019	20	22	426	19	21	12.1
110	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2019	7	7	142	20	20	11.6
110	45	Nov 3–9, 2019	11	12	186	16	17	11.7
110	48	Nov 24–30, 2019	5	6	51	9	10	11.0
110	50	Dec 8–14, 2019	6	6	54	9	9	10.3
110	6	Feb 2–8, 2020	8	8	61	8	8	11.9
110	8	Feb 16–22, 2020	5	5	43	9	9	10.7
110	9	Feb 23–29, 2020	3	3	5	2	2	14.0
110	10	Mar 1–7, 2020	5	6	13	2	3	10.7
110	12	Mar 15, 2020	3	3	24	8	8	11.0
110 Total			45	120	1,997	17	44	12.0

Table 4.– 2019–2020 Winter troll Chinook salmon harvest, Districts 111–114.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Chinook/ Landing	Chinook/ Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
111 Total			5	10	30	3	6	12.9
112	43	Oct 20–26, 2019	5	6	44	7	9	11.6
112 Total			9	14	86	6	10	11.9
113	41	Oct 11–12, 2019	4	4	8	2	2	11.4
113	42	Oct 13–19, 2019	41	65	610	9	15	11.5
113	43	Oct 20–26, 2019	42	52	482	9	11	11.4
113	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2019	38	58	608	10	16	11.5
113	45	Nov 3–9, 2019	32	44	531	12	17	11.3
113	46	Nov 10–16, 2019	9	11	97	9	11	11.4
113	47	Nov 17–23, 2019	16	16	134	8	8	11.3
113	48	Nov 24–30, 2019	18	19	94	5	5	11.5
113	49	Dec 1–7, 2019	9	11	62	6	7	10.5
113	50	Dec 8–14, 2019	10	12	36	3	4	12.0
113	51	Dec 15–21, 2019	11	15	79	5	7	11.5
113	52	Dec 22–28, 2019	8	9	36	4	5	12.0
113	53	Dec 29–31, 2019	5	6	43	7	9	11.8
113	1	Jan 1–4, 2020	3	3	9	3	3	13.2
113	2	Jan 5–11, 2020	11	15	108	7	10	11.3
113	3	Jan 12–18, 2020	4	5	42	8	11	11.5
113	4	Jan 19–25, 2020	16	21	145	7	9	11.0
113	5	Jan 26–Feb 1, 2020	5	5	48	10	10	11.6
113	6	Feb 2–8, 2020	15	20	182	9	12	11.0
113	7	Feb 9–15, 2020	22	30	228	8	10	11.6
113	8	Feb 16–22, 2020	23	31	254	8	11	11.7
113	9	Feb 23–29, 2020	34	52	773	15	23	11.0
113	10	Mar 1–7, 2020	33	37	285	8	9	11.4
113	11	Mar 8–14, 2020	32	39	378	10	12	11.5
113	12	Mar 15, 2020	28	28	345	12	12	11.5
113 Total			109	608	5,617	9	52	11.4
114 Total			7	24	94	4	13	14.1

Table 5.— 2019–2020 Winter troll Chinook salmon harvest, District 183.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Chinook/ Landing	Chinook/ Permit	Avg Wt (lbs)
183	42	Oct 15–19, 2019	16	23	161	7	10	10.1
183	43	Oct 20–26, 2019	16	22	86	4	5	11.2
183	44	Oct 27–Nov 2, 2019	6	8	64	8	11	10.5
183	45	Nov 3–9, 2019	5	10	55	6	11	12.0
183	46	Nov 10–16, 2019	6	7	19	3	3	11.2
183	48	Nov 24–30, 2019	3	5	28	6	9	12.7
183	49	Dec 1–7, 2019	9	14	91	7	10	11.0
183	50	Dec 8–14, 2019	7	12	80	7	11	10.4
183	51	Dec 15–21, 2019	7	17	129	8	18	10.7
183	52	Dec 22–28, 2019	6	7	31	4	5	10.8
183	53	Dec 29–31, 2019	4	8	18	2	5	11.4
183	1	Jan 1–4, 2020	7	10	41	4	6	10.9
183	2	Jan 5–11, 2020	9	14	50	4	6	10.9
183	3	Jan 12–18, 2020	10	21	168	8	17	11.3
183	4	Jan 19–25, 2020	16	36	287	8	18	11.1
183	5	Jan 26–Feb 1, 2020	5	7	20	3	4	11.9
183	6	Feb 2–8, 2020	11	19	80	4	7	12.1
183	7	Feb 9–15, 2020	10	17	56	3	6	11.4
183	8	Feb 16–22, 2020	5	9	57	6	11	12.0
183	9	Feb 23–29, 2020	12	20	101	5	8	11.1
183	10	Mar 1–7, 2020	6	6	33	6	6	12.0
183	11	Mar 8–14, 2020	18	45	448	10	25	10.8
183	12	Mar 15, 2020	14	14	281	20	20	10.6
183 Total			36	356	2,406	7	67	11.0
Regional Total			309	1,805	15,810	9	51	11.4

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 2019–2020 winter troll fishery.

2019–2020 Weekly Chinook Salmon Harvest and Effort Data						
Stat Week	Permits	Landings	Number	Pounds	Ave Price	Ave Wt.
41	14	14	46	553	\$11.76	12.0
42	119	166	2,035	24,009	\$11.87	11.9
43	119	150	1,685	19,252	\$11.89	11.5
44	94	128	1,302	14,596	\$11.68	11.2
45	84	110	1,162	13,103	\$11.47	11.4
46	31	37	272	3,088	\$11.33	11.4
47	45	54	324	3,730	\$11.32	11.6
48	47	57	298	3,442	\$11.50	11.6
49	44	58	324	3,624	\$11.43	11.4
50	47	56	351	3,850	\$11.43	11.1
51	44	66	325	3,635	\$11.42	11.2
52	24	28	152	1,715	\$11.56	11.6
53	19	24	94	1,119	\$11.53	11.9
1	22	25	94	1,094	\$11.45	11.6
2	40	50	295	3,388	\$11.63	11.5
3	18	30	221	2,508	\$11.43	11.3
4	50	76	608	6,776	\$11.56	11.2
5	28	33	236	2,783	\$11.59	12.0
6	63	80	549	6,218	\$11.74	11.5
7	61	80	569	6,400	\$11.77	11.3
8	67	82	578	6,618	\$11.92	11.5
9	86	123	1,229	13,792	\$12.11	11.2
10	74	81	716	8,083	\$11.65	11.3
11	87	124	1,291	14,293	\$11.78	11.1
12	73	73	1,054	11,633	\$11.09	11.1
Regional Total	309	1,805	15,810	179,300	\$11.68	11.4

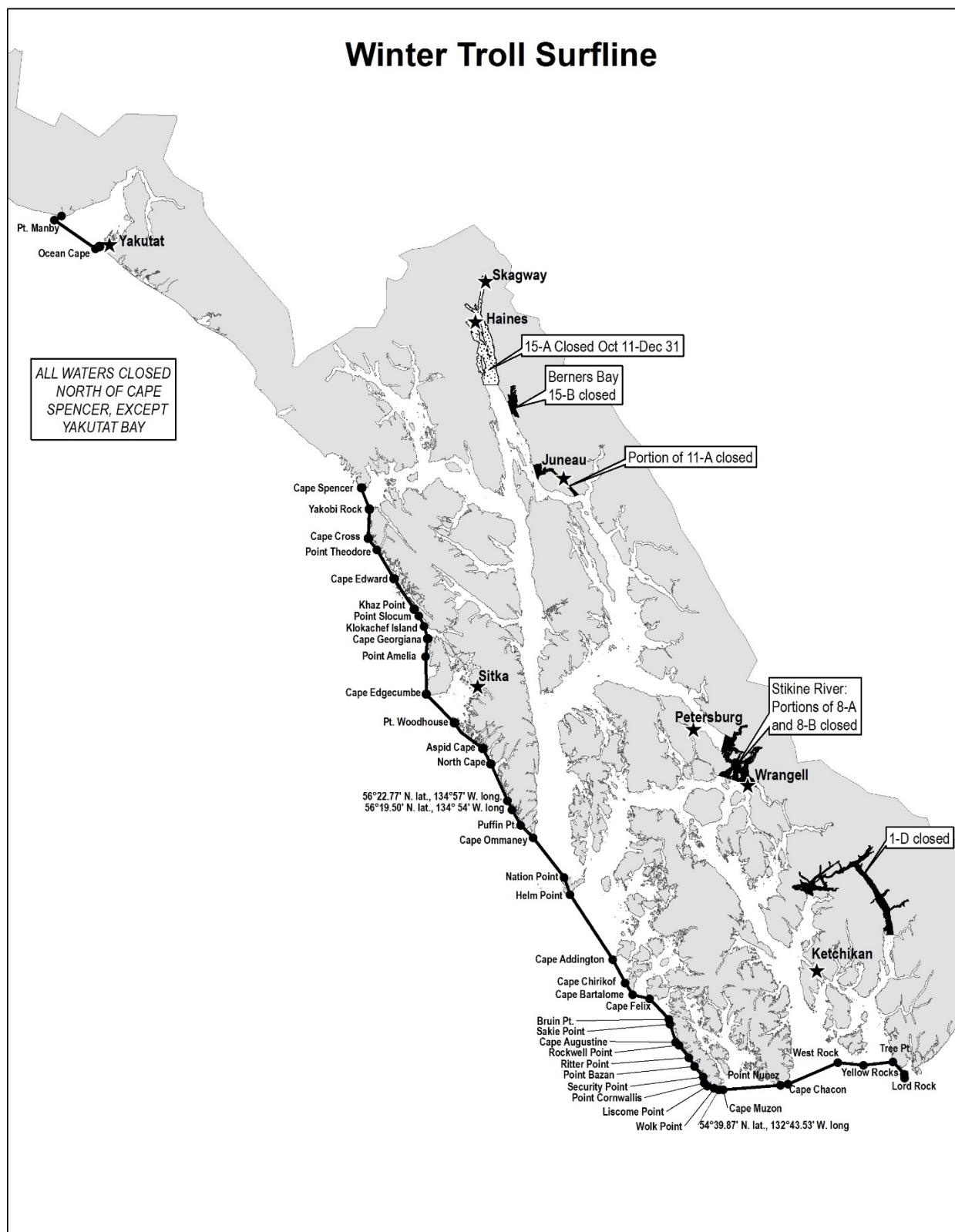


Figure 1.—Southeast Alaska/Yakutat winter troll fishery areas.

Note: For a full description of the winter troll boundary line, see 5 AAC 29.020 on page 2 of this management plan.

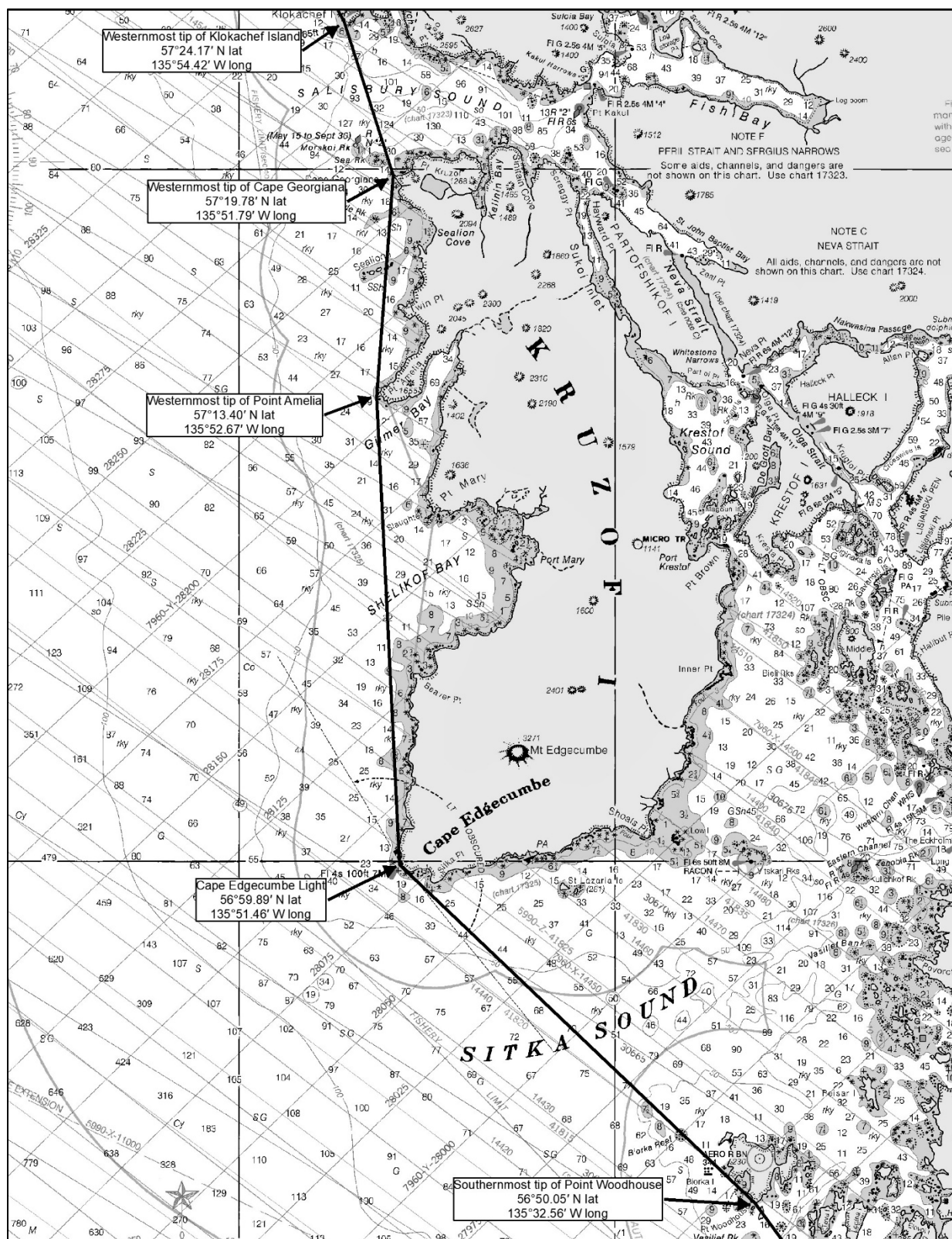


Figure 2.—Sitka area winter troll boundary line (surflines).

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

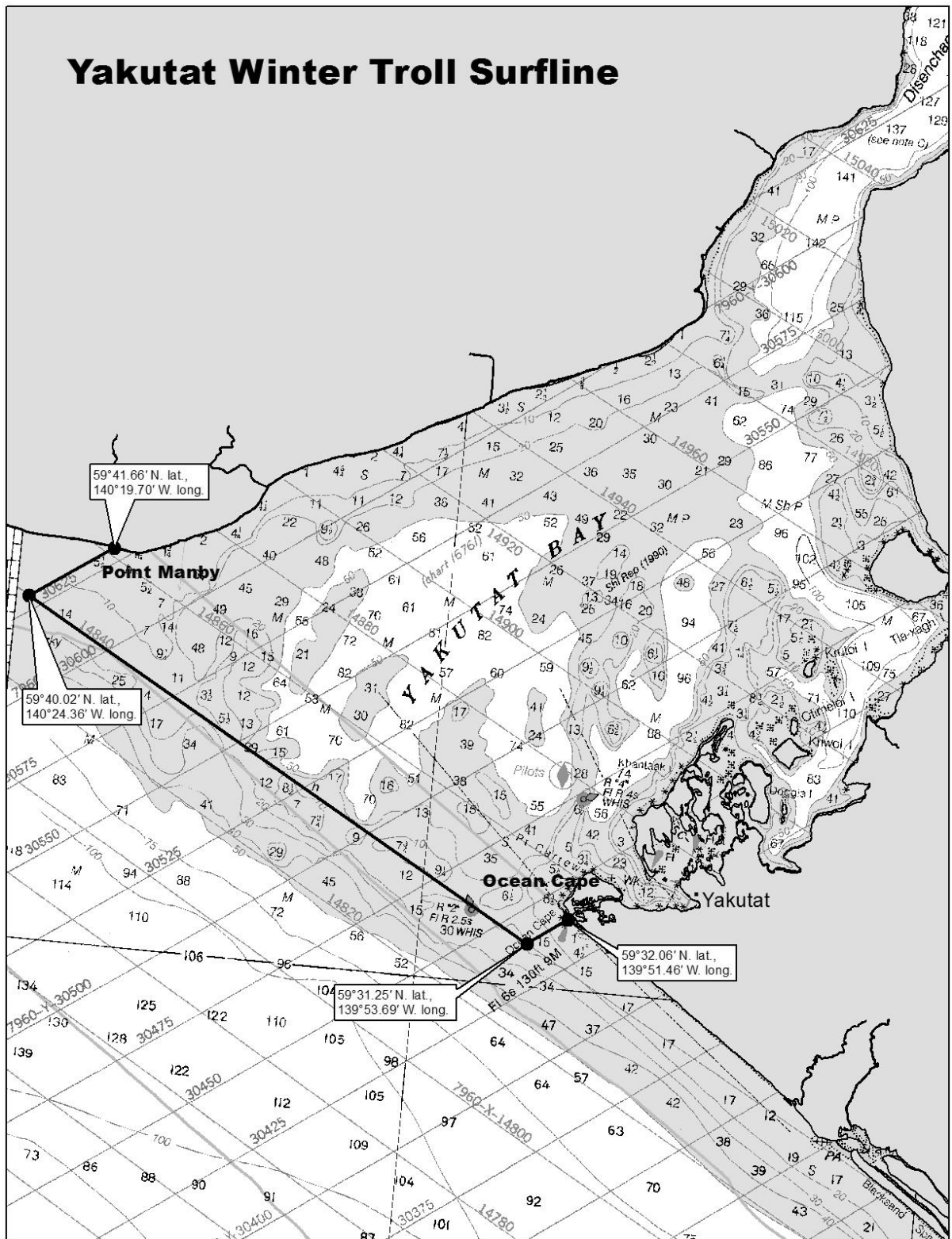


Figure 3.—Yakutat Bay winter troll boundary line (surfline).

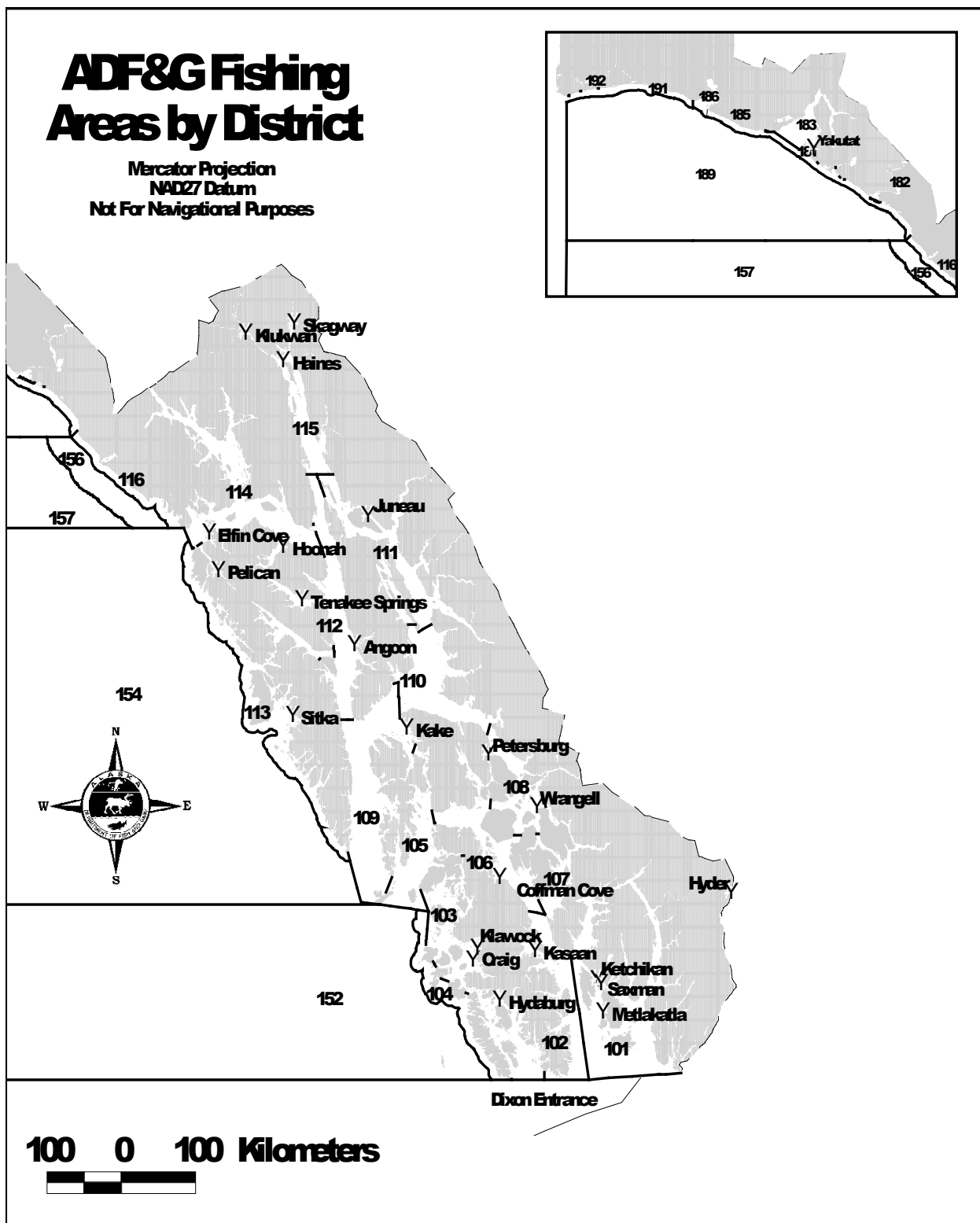


Figure 4.—Southeast Alaska/Yakutat salmon fishing districts.



Figure 5.—District 8 winter troll closed waters.

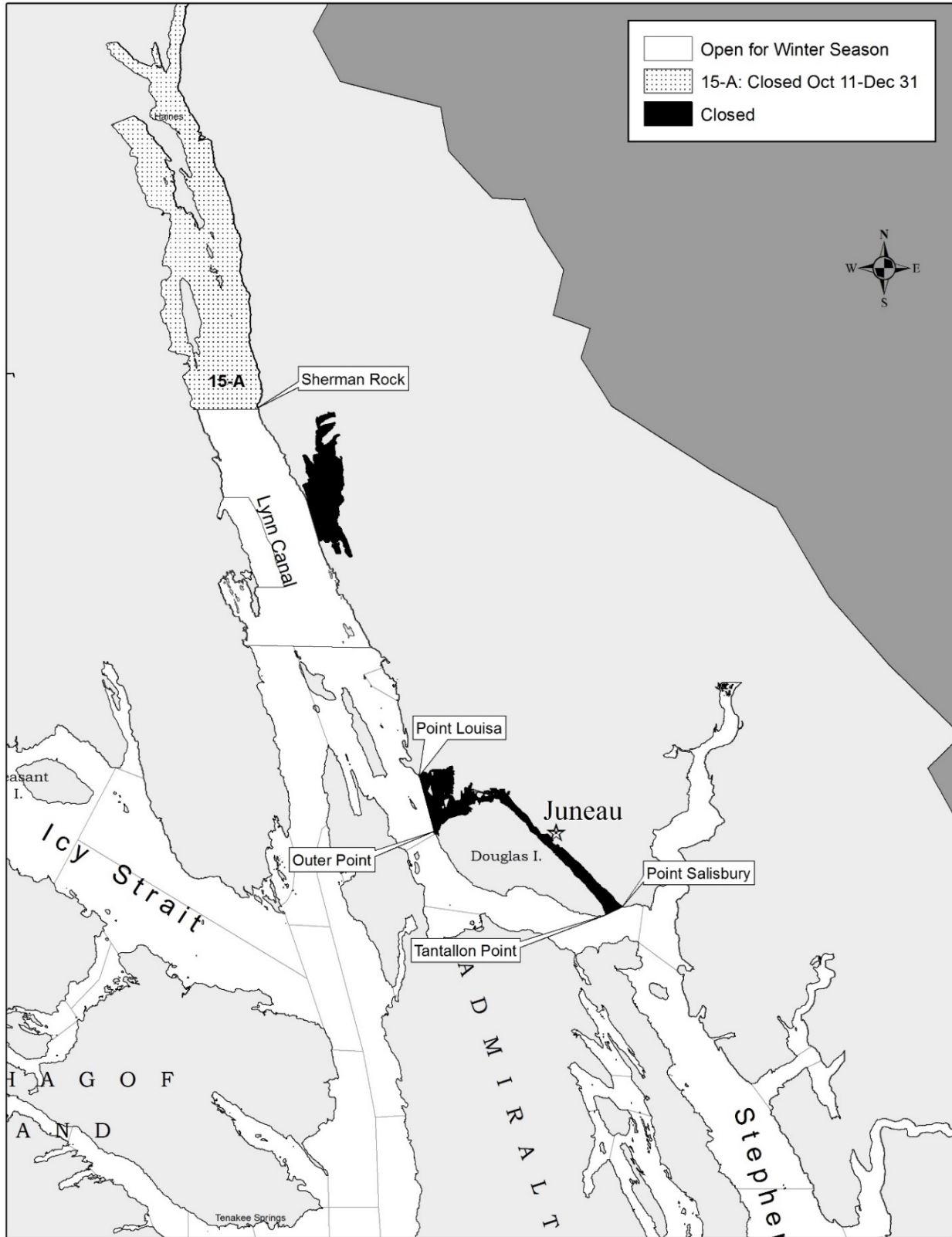


Figure 6.–District 11 and 15 winter troll closed waters.

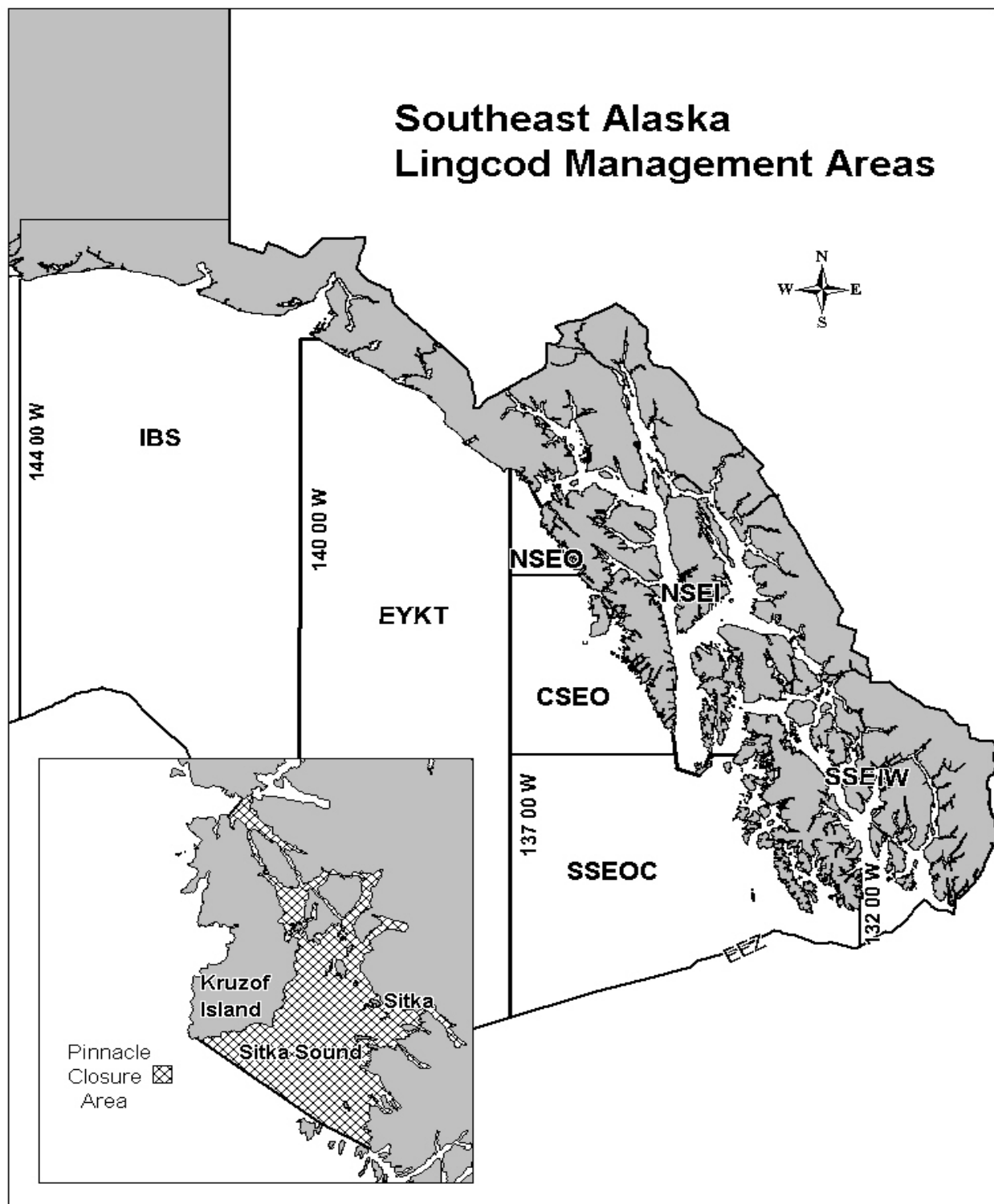


Figure 7.—Southeast Alaska lingcod management areas.