

2022 Spring Troll Fishery Management Plan

by

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and

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

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2022 SPRING 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 2022 Southeast Alaska spring commercial salmon troll fisheries, according to State of Alaska Administrative Code 5 AAC 29.090 and guidelines mandated by the Alaska Board of Fisheries under Chinook salmon action plans for stocks of management concern.

Keywords: Salmon, Chinook, Chum, Troll, Spring, Commercial, Management Plan, Southeast 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 (SEAK) commercial spring troll fisheries in 2022. Most spring fisheries target Alaska hatchery-produced Chinook salmon and are conducted during May and June of each year. Spring fisheries are managed inseason, according to Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) regulations and U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) provisions.

Plans for the 2022 spring and terminal troll fisheries are presented along with maps, area descriptions, and Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon forecasts. A review of 2021 spring troll fisheries is provided as well as a summary of pertinent regulations.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

SPRING FISHERIES

Spring fisheries are conducted along salmon migration routes in close proximity to a number of the following hatcheries and release sites: Little Port Walter Hatchery (National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS]), Whitman Lake Hatchery, Crystal Lake Hatchery, Neets Bay Hatchery, Port Saint Nicholas Hatchery, Neck Lake, Carroll Inlet, and Anita Bay release sites (Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association [SSRAA]), Medveje Hatchery, Hidden Falls Hatchery, and Crawfish Inlet release site (Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association [NSRAA]), and Macaulay Hatchery (Douglas Island Pink and Chum [DIPAC]) (Figure 1).

Most spring and terminal troll fisheries target Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon, though non-Alaska hatchery or PST Chinook salmon are also harvested. There are also spring troll fisheries that target Alaska hatchery chum salmon located in Keku Strait, North Chatham Strait, and Icy Strait (Districts 9, 10, 12, and 14). While there is no ceiling on the number of Chinook salmon harvested in spring fisheries, the take of PST Chinook salmon is limited according to the percentage of the Alaska hatchery fish taken in the fishery. Non-Alaska hatchery fish are counted toward the annual PST quota of Chinook salmon but most Alaska hatchery fish are not. The guideline limits of PST fish that may be harvested in each spring fishing area are specified in 5 AAC 29.090 (d)(1)(D) (Table 1). However, as provided in 5 AAC 29.090(d)(3)(A) and (B), if the preseason Abundance Index (AI) is 1.15 or above, and the amount of Chinook remaining on the winter guideline harvest level (GHL) at the end of the winter season is greater than 10,000 fish or 15,000 fish, then an additional 250 or 500 Chinook salmon will be added to the PST limits of each tier.

Table 1.—Guideline limits of PST Chinook salmon (U.S./Canada) that may be harvested in each spring troll fishing area.

Alaska hatchery contribution to the harvest	PST Chinook salmon limit
Less than 25%	1,000
At least 25% and less than 35%	2,000
At least 35% and less than 50%	3,000
At least 50% and less than 66%	5,000
66% or more	no limit

In previous years ADF&G fishery managers have held meetings in SEAK towns to discuss spring fishing plans with trollers, processors, and hatchery operators. A review of the previous fishing season was presented as well as an outlook for the upcoming year. New fishing areas or changes to existing areas also may have been proposed. Occasionally, 2 or more adjacent spring areas were combined if each area demonstrated an Alaska hatchery composition of 25% or more for at least 3 consecutive seasons. Proposed changes were scrutinized by ADF&G biologists for potential impacts on local wild stocks and to determine whether a substantial portion of the harvest was likely to be of Alaska hatchery origin. Once plans were finalized, the department then issued an advisory announcement with a description of each fishing area and a schedule of initial fishing periods. With directives from the BOF and ADF&G Commissioner’s Office to implement conservation measures to protect wild SEAK Chinook salmon and to provide spring troll hatchery fisheries in select areas only, public meetings considering amendments to existing spring troll areas have been suspended since 2018.

Each spring fishing area is managed individually with fishing periods announced through a series of weekly advisory announcements. Department personnel are deployed to observe salmon deliveries to assess hatchery contribution to each fishery. The head of each tagged fish is shipped to ADF&G’s Mark, Tag, and Age Laboratory in Juneau for coded wire tag (CWT) detection and decoding. Fishing time in an area may be extended by emergency order, based on inseason assessment of CWT data and historic harvest timing information. **It is imperative that trollers and tender operators segregate salmon taken in different fishing areas and keep those fish separated** so ADF&G port sampling staff have the opportunity to collect accurate data to determine the percentage of Alaska hatchery fish taken in each spring area. Fishery extensions will be announced by ADF&G advisory announcement and recorded on the Troll Fishery telephone hotlines; telephone numbers are provided in the “Fishery Contacts” section at the end of this report. Announcements of inseason extensions will be submitted for broadcast on the United States Coast Guard “Notice to Mariners” report and National Weather Service broadcast; however, the department cannot insure the availability or functionality of these communication systems in all areas.

TERMINAL HARVEST AREA FISHERIES

Terminal harvest area (THA) fisheries are conducted in areas near a hatchery or release site. Chinook and chum salmon harvested in most THAs are considered to be 100% Alaska hatchery origin, based on previous data generated through fishery sampling activity. Terminal harvest areas that may open during the spring season include Anita Bay, Carroll Inlet, Crawfish Inlet, Deep Inlet, Hidden Falls, Neets Bay, Silver Bay, Southeast Cove, Gunnuk Creek, and Thomas Bay. THA fisheries are conducted according to management plans unique to each area and may involve a

rotational fishing schedule split between multiple commercial gear types. Trollers may also harvest coho salmon, in accordance with THA management plans.

RETENTION OF OTHER SALMON SPECIES

Coho salmon may be retained and sold beginning June 1 (5 AAC 29.110[a]). Sockeye, pink, and chum salmon may be retained at any time during open fishing periods, except that retention of sockeye salmon is prohibited in the Northern Chatham Strait and Point Couverden hatchery chum areas (5 AAC 29.114[b]). If an Atlantic salmon is caught, fisherman are advised to retain the whole fish (fresh or frozen, entrails intact) and contact a local ADF&G office so that biological samples can be collected.

2021 SPRING TROLL FISHERY REVIEW

A total of 260 permits participated in the 2021 nonterminal spring Chinook salmon fisheries, with a harvest of 14,451 Chinook salmon. The largest harvests were taken in the Sitka Sound, Bucareli Bay, Mountain Point, and Salisbury Sound spring troll areas. The 2021 nonterminal area Chinook salmon harvest was 2,315 fish greater than in 2020 but below the 5-year and 10-year averages by 19% and 50%. The Alaska hatchery contribution of 32% was similar to the recent 5-year (31%) and 10-year (33%) averages. The 298 troll permits participating in 2021 spring and terminal Chinook and chum salmon fisheries in May and June was an 8% increase from 2020 but below the recent 5-year and 10-year averages by 23% and 40%. A total of 11 spring troll fisheries targeted Chinook salmon and an additional 6 areas were open to directed chum salmon fishing. A total of 11 THA fisheries were open during the 2021 spring troll season with harvest from 7 THAs accounting for 1,710 Chinook salmon. Other species harvested during spring and terminal fisheries, included 120 coho, 4,462 pink, and 4,382 chum, and 25 sockeye salmon.

2022 SPRING TROLL FISHERIES OVERVIEW

SPRING TROLL FISHERY OPENINGS

Spring troll areas will be opened by emergency order based on inseason and historical timing of hatchery contributions. Maps of both spring troll and terminal harvest areas open in 2022 are provided in the following sections (Figures 2–15). Trollers should consult department advisory announcements issued each Friday for weekly area openings and fishing periods. Announcements may also be issued throughout the week when fishery extensions or early closures are warranted. Advisory announcements can be found on the ADF&G web site at:

www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=cfnews.main

•**Ketchikan Area:** spring troll fisheries are scheduled to open in **Mountain Point (101-45)** and **Rock Point (101-46)** areas during the week of June 5 (Figure 2).

**initial openings delayed in 2022 to further reduce encounters of Unuk and Chickamin River Chinook salmon still present in these areas at this time.*

•**Craig Area:** spring troll fisheries are scheduled to open in **Bucareli Bay (103-50)** and **Port Saint Nicholas (103-60)** areas beginning the week of May 15 (Figure 5).

**initial openings delayed in 2022 to avoid elevated harvest of treaty Chinook salmon in this area prior to the run timing of Port Saint Nicholas Chinook salmon.*

•**Sitka Area:** spring troll fisheries are scheduled to open in **Redoubt Bay (113-30)**, **Sitka Sound (113-41)**, and **Salisbury Sound (113-62)** beginning May 1. **Western Channel (113-01)**, **Goddard (113-31)**, and **West Crawfish Inlet (113-32)** will open during the week of May 29 (Figure 10).

•**Yakutat Area:** a spring troll fishery is scheduled to open in **Yakutat Bay (183-10)** beginning May 2 (Figure 15). The fishery is limited by regulation to 1 day per week during May and June. The maximum harvest allowed is 1,000 Chinook salmon and management is not based on the composition of Alaska hatchery fish.

•**Hatchery chum salmon areas:** spring troll fisheries for chum salmon are scheduled to open June 15 in **Keku Strait (109-42)**, **Cross Sound (114-21)**, **South Passage (114-23)**, **Homeshore (114-25)**, **Point Couverden (114-26)**, and **Northern Chatham Strait (112-16)** (Figure 14). Retention of Chinook salmon is prohibited in these fisheries.

The Point Couverden and Northern Chatham Strait fisheries may be open for up to 4 weekdays per week and are restricted to the retention of pink and chum salmon only.

DISTRICT 8 DIRECTED CHINOOK SALMON FISHERY

The 2022 preseason terminal run size forecast for Stikine River large Chinook salmon is 7,400 fish. A preseason terminal run forecast of this size does not provide an Allowable Catch (AC) for either the U.S. or Canada as the forecast is below the escapement goal range (EGR) of 14,000 to 28,000 fish. No directed fisheries will occur in May and restrictions will be taken in all District 8 fisheries. Inseason terminal run size estimates may be produced starting in late May; however, it is unlikely any directed Chinook salmon fisheries will occur in District 8 in 2022.

DISTRICT 11 DIRECTED CHINOOK SALMON FISHERY

The 2022 preseason terminal run size forecast for Taku River large Chinook salmon is 6,600 fish. A preseason terminal run forecast of this size does not provide an AC for either the U.S. or Canada as the forecast is below the EGR of 19,000–36,000 fish. No directed fisheries will occur in May and restrictions will be taken in all District 11 fisheries. Inseason terminal run size estimates may be produced starting in late May; however, it is unlikely any directed Chinook salmon fisheries will occur in District 11 in 2022.

REGULATORY CHANGES AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS TO CONSERVE WILD STOCK CHINOOK SALMON IN THE SPRING TROLL FISHERIES

During the 2018 and 2022 SEAK BOF meetings, regulations were adopted that affect the management of spring troll fisheries. Action plans for Chilkat, King Salmon, Unuk, Chickamin, Taku and Stikine Rivers and Andrew Creek stocks of Chinook salmon were adopted, giving the department direction through emergency order authority to conserve these wild SEAK Chinook salmon stocks. To help reduce encounters of these stocks during spring troll fisheries, the board determined under the Unuk River action plan that May and June opportunities for Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon will be limited to terminal harvest areas, waters in close proximity to hatchery facilities or release sites, and in areas that have been identified as having low proportional harvests of wild stock SEAK Chinook salmon. Supplementary actions, taken under the authority of the ADF&G Office of the Commissioner for the conservation of SEAK and Transboundary River Chinook salmon stocks, further restrict May and June fishery opportunities to select terminal harvest areas and a few defined spring troll fishery areas located on the outside coast and inside areas adjacent to hatcheries.

Chinook action plans adopted during the 2022 SEAK BOF are still pending publication, however, details on the Chinook salmon action plans in effect from the 2018 SEAK BOF for the Unuk, Chilkat, and King Salmon Rivers are available at the web links below:

•Unuk River King Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan, 2018:

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/RIR.1J.2018.04.pdf>

•Chilkat River and King Salmon River King Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan, 2018:

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/FedAidPDFs/RIR.1J.2018.05.pdf>

TIME AND AREA MODIFICATIONS

- All THAs will have initial openings on June 1, with the exception of the Neets Bay THA (June 15), Thomas Bay THA (June 19) and Southeast Cove THA (June 19).
- The Hidden Falls THA eastern boundary will be reduced to 1.0 nautical mile (nmi) from June 1 to June 25 and extended out to 2.0 nmi on June 26.
- The Port Armstrong THA will not open during the spring troll fishery as there are no Chinook salmon forecasted to return to this release site.

TERMINAL AREA TROLL FISHERIES

Consistent with directives to conserve wild stock Chinook salmon in spring troll fisheries, THA fishery openings are delayed by emergency order until June. These areas may be managed for harvest of multiple species by different gear types. Refer to the regulatory management plans for each THA.

•**Nakat Inlet (101-10):** closed to commercial salmon fishing in 2022 for cost recovery operations.

•**Carroll Inlet (101-48):** open to troll gear June 1–30 for all salmon species (Figure 3). Concurrent openings for troll, drift gillnet and purse seine are scheduled June 1 through 12:00 noon, June 12. The THA will be open exclusively for troll gear from 12:00 noon, June 12 to 12:00 noon, June 15. Rotational net gear fisheries are scheduled from 12:00 noon, June 15 through 12:00 noon, June 30 (5 AAC 33.379). Refer to the 2022 Carroll Inlet THA advisory announcement for details on time and area restrictions.

•**Neets Bay (101-95):** open to troll gear June 15 through July 6 with rotational net gear fisheries scheduled concurrently from June 17 through 12:00 noon, July 6, unless closed by emergency order (Figure 4) (5 AAC 33.370). Additional time, area, and Chinook salmon retention restrictions are described in the 2022 Neets Bay THA advisory announcement.

•**Wrangell Narrows (106-44):** will not open in 2022 since the projected terminal area return of 3,000 adult Chinook salmon is below the 4,000 fish threshold for prosecuting a commercial fishery (5 AAC 33.381[b][3]).

•**Anita Bay (107-35):** open continuously to troll gear from 5:00 a.m., June 1 through 11:59 p.m., July 6 and from 12:01 a.m., September 1 through 12:00 noon, November 10 for all salmon species unless closed by emergency order (Figure 6) (5 AAC 33.383[d])). To facilitate cost recovery efforts, the THA will be closed to commercial salmon fishing from July 7 through August 31, unless amended by emergency order. Refer to the 2022 Anita Bay THA advisory announcement issued on April 13 for details on time and area restrictions.

•**Gunnuk Creek (109-40):** open to troll gear from 12:01 a.m., June 1 through 11:59 p.m., June 30, unless closed by emergency order (5 AAC 40.071[c]) (Figure 7). Beginning July 1, Chinook salmon may only be retained and possessed during general summer troll Chinook salmon retention periods.

•**Southeast Cove (109-41):** open to troll gear from 12:01 a.m. to 11:59 p.m., Monday, Friday and Saturday each week from June 20 through August 1, unless closed by emergency order (5 AAC 33.387) (Figures 7 and 8). Chinook salmon retention is permitted only during general summer troll Chinook salmon retention periods. Additional details on the gear rotational schedule are described in the 2022 Southeast Cove THA advisory announcement issued on April 14.

•**Thomas Bay (110-12):** open to troll gear June 19 through August 6, unless closed by emergency order, with the troll fishery open during periods the purse seine fishery is closed (Figures 7 and 9). The purse seine fishery will be open from 5:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Sunday and Thursday each week. Chinook salmon retention is permitted only during general summer troll Chinook salmon retention periods. Additional details on openings and area restrictions are described in the 2022 Thomas Bay THA advisory announcement issued on April 13.

•**Hidden Falls (112-22):** open to troll gear from 12:01 a.m. June 1 through June 25 with the eastern boundary of the THA reduced by emergency order to 1.0 nmi from Baranof Island shoreline; from June 26 through 11:59 p.m., September 20, the eastern boundary reverts back to within 2.0 nmi of the shoreline (5 AAC 33.374[a]) (Figure 7). Chinook salmon retention is permitted only during June and the general summer troll Chinook salmon retention periods. Refer to the 2022 Hidden Falls THA advisory announcement issued in May for details on additional restrictions.

•**Crawfish Inlet (113-33):** open to troll gear from 12:01 a.m., June 1 through 11:59 p.m., September 20 with Chinook salmon retention permitted only during June and the general summer troll Chinook salmon retention periods (5 AAC 33.380) (Figures 10 and 11). Refer to the 2022 Crawfish Inlet THA advisory announcement issued in May for details on time and area restrictions.

•**Silver Bay (113-35):** open to troll gear from 12:01 a.m., June 1 through 11:59 p.m., July 30 for all salmon species, unless closed by emergency order (5 AAC 33.375[a]) (Figures 10 and 12). Additional area restrictions are described in the 2022 Silver Bay THA advisory announcement issued in May.

•**Deep Inlet (113-38):** open to troll gear for all salmon species from June 1 through September 20. The troll fishery is open from 12:01 a.m. to 11:59 p.m. on Saturday of each week and also during those periods when net fisheries are closed (Figures 10 and 13). Additional continuous troll fishing opportunity is provided June 1–18 in waters of the THA that are west of 135°20.75' W long, as detailed in the 2022 Deep Inlet THA advisory announcement issued on April 13. Schedule changes are made by emergency order and announced by advisory announcement (5 AAC 33.376).

2022 ALASKA HATCHERY CHINOOK RUN FORECAST

Hatchery facility managers are predicting a total run of approximately 70,600 hatchery Chinook salmon for 2022, as compared to an estimated 2021 run of 67,000 fish (Table 2). The largest hatchery runs for 2022 are expected to Bear Cove, Anita Bay, and Herring Cove. Neck Lake coho projections are reported here due to their early run timing, which coincides with the spring fishery. The location of Chinook salmon hatcheries and remote release sites within SEAK are presented in Figure 1.

Table 2.—2022 Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon and Neck Lake coho salmon run forecasts.

Release Site	2021 Total Run Projection	2021 Total Run	2022 Total Run Projection
Ketchikan Area			
Herring Cove	7,700	6,070	6,900
Carroll Inlet	9,100	6,680	6,000
Ketchikan Creek	820	420	650
Neets Bay	6,700	8,438	6,600
Total	24,320	21,608	20,150
Chatham Strait			
Little Port Walter	2,031	2,674	3,142
Kasnyku Bay	710	281	500
Port Armstrong	150	0	0
Gunnuk Creek	312	387	400
Total	3,203	3,342	4,042
Craig/Klawock Area			
Port Saint Nicholas	4,900	5,895	4,800
Total	4,900	5,895	4,800
Juneau Area			
Macaulay (Fish Creek, Lena Cove, Gastineau Channel, Auke Bay, Thane)	2,660	6,598	4,140
Total	2,660	6,598	4,140
Petersburg/Wrangell Area			
Anita Bay	11,300	8,608	9,900
Crystal Creek	3,400	1,569	3,400
City Creek	950	299	550
Total	15,650	10,476	13,850
Sitka Area			
Crawfish Inlet	1,009	565	740
Bear Cove	17,720	17,059	20,200
Halibut Point	2,400	1,510	—
Crescent Bay	2,400	171	2,700
Total	23,529	19,305	23,640
Alaska Hatchery Chinook Totals	74,262	67,224	70,622
Neck Lake Coho	27,600	24,039	8,900

REGULATION SUMMARY

For information on Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Commercial Salmon Fishing Regulations, refer to the current regulation booklet available at ADF&G area offices or online at <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=fishregulations.commercial>.

CLOSED WATERS

The Annette Islands Reserve is a federally-recognized Indian reservation in Alaska. The waters within 3,000 feet of Annette Island, Ham Island, Hemlock Island, Spire Island, Walker Island, Lewis Island, and adjacent rocks and islets are designated within the fishing reserve. Fisheries within the reserve are managed by the Metlakatla Indian Community for authorized fisheries participants only.

Closed waters listed in 5 AAC 29.150 are not in effect during the spring troll fishery (5 AAC 29.150[a][2]). The waters within 500 yards of the terminus of any salmon stream are open to trolling within the framework of authorized spring troll fishery areas and fishing periods established by emergency order.

GEAR

Legal gear for the commercial spring troll fishery includes power and hand troll gear types. From each power or hand troll gurdy, only 1 line to which multiple leaders and hooks may be attached (5 AAC 29.120[b][1][C] and [b][2][A]).

Power trollers are limited to no more than 4 lines operated by hydraulic, electrical, or mechanical powered gurdies (5 AAC 29.120[b][1][B]). A person may not use hand troll gurdies or fishing rods to take salmon commercially on board a registered power troll vessel (5 AAC 29.120[b][1][C]).

Vessels using hand troll gear are limited to the operation of no more than 2 hand-operated gurdies or 4 fishing rods (5 AAC 29.120(b)(2)[C]). A downrigger or hand troll gurdy may not be used in conjunction with a fishing rod during the spring troll season (5 AAC 29.120[b][2][B] and [g][2]).

SIZE AND LANDING REQUIREMENTS

Chinook salmon taken and retained in the spring troll fishery must measure at least 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 (5 AAC 29.140). Undersized Chinook salmon that are taken must be returned to the water unharmed. A person may not mutilate or otherwise disfigure a Chinook salmon in any manner that would prevent the determination of the minimum size restriction.

If the department determines that Chinook salmon in a terminal harvest area are predominately Alaska hatchery-produced, that terminal harvest area fishery season may be closed, by emergency order, and immediately reopened with a minimum size limit for Chinook salmon of no less than 26 inches (5 AAC 29.140[d]). Any inseason change to minimum size limits will be announced by ADF&G advisory announcement.

The heads of all adipose-fin-clipped salmon must remain attached to the fish until the fish are offloaded from the vessel, except as authorized by permit (5 AAC 29.140[b]). Permit holders who freeze their harvest onboard are directed to contact the department prior to fishing so that port sampling and fish ticket requirements can be discussed and necessary permits issued.

An “ADF&G Salmon Troll Exemption Permit” issued by the department for the 2022 spring troll fishery is required for catcher-processors that intend to remove heads from salmon prior to delivery of those fish (5 AAC 29.145[c]). Additional information about the exemption permit is available on the ADF&G troll web site and permits are available in local area offices. It is imperative that the department has adequate opportunity to sample Chinook salmon landed during spring fisheries. The objective of these fisheries is to target Alaska hatchery fish and ADF&G must be able to document hatchery contribution to support keeping each area open, and as such, will permit the removal of heads from adipose-fin-clipped salmon taken in the Sitka Sound (113-41) spring troll area only.

In District 9, 10, 12, and 14 hatchery chum salmon troll fisheries, the operator of a salmon troll vessel shall keep the fish caught in each chum salmon fishery area separate from any other fish on board the vessel (5 AAC 29.114[d]). A fish buyer shall separate fish caught in each chum salmon fishery area until delivered to the port of landing and shall issue a separate fish ticket for fish caught in each area.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Separate fish tickets must be completed for fish caught in each spring troll area fished (5 AAC 29.090[k]) and submitted to the department within 7 days of landing (5 AAC 39.130[c]). Fish ticket requirements include an **imprint of the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission salmon troll permit card, 5-digit salmon statistical area of harvest, start and end date of fishing, date of landing, and number of salmon recorded by species**, as well as other information required under 5 AAC 39.130. Catcher-processors delivering frozen at sea (FAS) product from spring fisheries are subject to the same landing regulations as all other vessels and salmon caught in each spring fishery must be segregated on board the vessel. Additionally, **a FAS vessel shall submit a fish ticket for each week fished** that documents the number and estimated pounds of salmon caught during that week and must indicate on that fish ticket that fish were frozen (5 AAC 29.145[a]). The statistical week for fish ticket reporting begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. If a fishing trip continues beyond Saturday, a fish ticket is required that documents the start date and end date (Saturday) of fishing for that week. Effort and harvest that occurs during the following weekly period (Sunday through Saturday) is reported on a separate fish ticket. FAS vessels are defined as processors by ADF&G, Department of Environmental Conservation, and Department of Revenue and as such must issue their own fish tickets imprinted with their processor code plate following reporting requirements of 5 AAC 39.130.

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** (5 AAC 47.041[c]).
- Sport fishing from a commercially licensed vessel while commercially caught salmon are in possession is illegal in waters closed to commercial salmon fishing (5 AAC 47.041[d]).

- A downrigger may be used in conjunction with a fishing rod when sport fishing. However, a downrigger may **not** be used in conjunction with a fishing rod to take salmon when engaged in commercial hand trolling during spring and summer troll fisheries (5 AAC 29.120[b][2][B]).
- A **registered troll vessel may also be registered as a charter vessel**, though that vessel may not be used to 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 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]).
- No person may possess sport-caught halibut aboard a vessel when other fish or shellfish aboard the vessel are destined for sale, trade, or barter (5 AAC 75.070[a]).

GROUNDFISH AND HALIBUT BYCATCH INFORMATION

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 2022 Salmon Troll Fishery” advisory announcement issued on December 30, 2021.

STATE BYCATCH ALLOWANCES

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 (5 AAC 28.133). The commissioner may establish groundfish bycatch limits in the salmon troll fishery if it is deemed necessary to manage groundfish bycatch harvest within total catch limits. Allowable bycatch percentages for the 2022 spring troll fishery are provided in Table 3. 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**.

Table 3.—Bycatch Provisions for the 2022 Spring Salmon Troll Fishery

Species	Bycatch Allowance
Lingcod	100% IBS, CSEO, NSEI and SSEIW 10% 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, 6-digit groundfish statistical area, delivery condition code, disposition code, and number of pounds landed**.

LINGCOD

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 and recorded on the Troll Fishery and Groundfish (907) 747-4882 telephone hotlines. Closure announcements will be submitted for broadcast on the United States Coast Guard “Notice to Mariners” report and National Weather Service broadcast; however, the department cannot insure the availability or functionality of these communication systems in all areas. For updates on lingcod area closures contact Groundfish staff in Sitka at (907) 747-6688.

Lingcod Management Areas open to lingcod bycatch during the spring troll fishery are described in 5 AAC 28.105 and 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 16). A lingcod bycatch allowance, up to 100% of the round weight of salmon on board a vessel, is permitted in IBS, NSEI, SSEIW, and in CSEO spring troll areas West Crawfish Inlet (113-32), Crawfish Inlet THA (113-33), and portions of the Goddard (113-31) and Salisbury Sound (113-62).

In waters of Sitka Sound, including spring troll areas Western Channel (113-01), Sitka Sound (113-41), Silver Bay THA (113-35), Deep Inlet THA (113-38), Redoubt Bay (113-30), and portions of Goddard (113-31) and Salisbury Sound (113-62), commercial salmon trollers may retain and possess up to 2 lingcod aboard a vessel while actively 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 lingcod as personal use harvest (disposition code “95”) (5 AAC 28.173[a][4]).

Having taken no more than 2 lingcod outside of the Sitka Sound Special Use Area, a permit holder may fish for salmon within the Sitka Sound Special Use Area only after removing the dorsal fin of those lingcod. Vessels in possession of more than 2 lingcod may not fish for salmon in this area until those lingcod are offloaded.

The waters of the Sitka Sound Special Use Area affected by these lingcod restrictions are defined in 5 AAC 28.150(a) as 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 (Figure 16).

Lingcod bycatch in the SSEOC spring troll fisheries Bucareli Bay (103-50) and Port Saint Nicholas (103-60) is limited to 10%, by weight. Lingcod taken in excess of bycatch allowances shall be reported on fish tickets as overage and forfeited to the State of Alaska.

ROCKFISH BYCATCH IN STATE WATERS

All DSR 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 taken in state waters 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 7 species in the DSR assemblage are yelloweye, quillback, canary, copper, China, tiger, and rosethorn rockfish.

HALIBUT

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 retained only by Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit holders during the open season for halibut. Trollers making an IFQ halibut landing of 500 lb or less of IFQ weight as determined pursuant to 50 CFR 679.40(h) are exempted from the 3-hour prior notice of landing (PNOL) if landed concurrently with a legal landing of salmon harvested using hand troll or power troll gear (50 CFR 679.5[l][1][iv][A]). Halibut taken incidentally during the troll fishery shall be reported on a troll salmon fish ticket. Contact NOAA Fisheries for detailed information on regulations and landing requirements for the federal IFQ halibut fishery.

An individual aboard a commercial troll vessel operating **hand troll gear** for salmon may retain incidentally taken halibut for subsistence use only under the following conditions:

- There are not any commercial or sport-caught halibut on board the vessel;
- The individual possesses a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) issued by NOAA and is fishing in waters designated for subsistence halibut fishing;
- The vessel is not operating an amount of hooks that exceeds hook limits permitted under federal subsistence fishing regulations; and
- There is not any unused halibut IFQ held by any individual on board that vessel for that regulatory area and for the vessel category from which they are fishing.

Power troll gear is not a legal gear for subsistence halibut fishing; therefore, the retention of incidentally taken halibut for subsistence use while trolling for salmon with power troll gear is prohibited.

OTHER REGULATIONS

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]). Letters must be displayed on both sides of the hull, cabin, or mast in symbols at least 12 inches high and 1 inch wide that contrast with the background and in a manner that leaves the letter plainly visible and unobscured. A person may not operate a vessel that is displaying 1 of these letters when the vessel is being used to fish for salmon (5 AAC 28.135[c]).

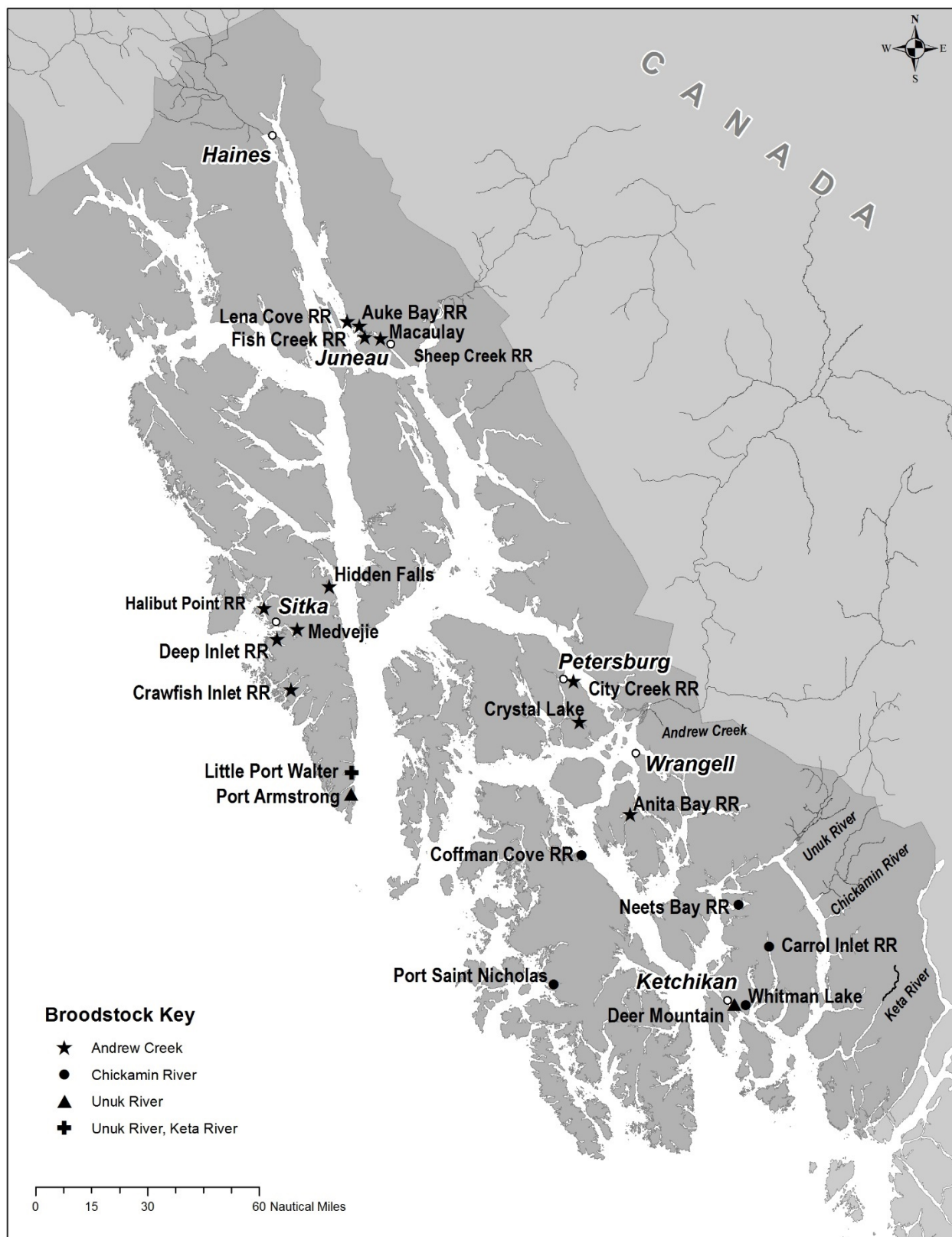


Figure 1.—Location of Chinook salmon hatcheries, remote release sites (RR), and broodstock sources in Southeast Alaska.

2022 SPRING TROLL AREAS AND MAPS

KETCHIKAN AREAS

Mountain Point (fishery area 101-45): In the waters of George and Carroll Inlets north of a line from Mountain Point at 55°17.57' N lat, 131°32.41' W long, to Cutter Rocks Light at 55°17.34' N lat, 131°31.47' W long, to 55°17.57' N lat, 131°28.18' W long, including all waters of George Inlet and waters of Carroll Inlet south of the latitude of California Head at 55°19.57' N lat (Figure 2).

Rock Point (fishery area 101-46): In the waters of Carroll Inlet north of the latitude of California Head at 55°19.57' N lat, and south of the latitude of Nigelius Point at 55°33.50' N lat (Figure 2).

Carroll Inlet Terminal Harvest Area (fishery area 101-48): In the waters of Carroll Inlet, from June 1 to 30, the THA includes only those waters of Carroll Inlet north of the latitude Nigelius Point at 55°33.50' N lat. (Figures 2 and 3).

Neets Bay Terminal Harvest Area (fishery area 101-95): In the waters of Neets Bay east of the longitude of the easternmost tip of Bug Island at 131°39.14 W long, and west of the closed waters at the head of the bay. The closed waters at the head of the bay are those waters east of 131°29.86' W long, until the barrier net is in place; at that time, the closed waters are those waters east of the barrier net (Figures 2 and 4).

The THA will open to troll gear from 12:01 a.m., June 15, through 11:59 p.m., July 6, unless closed by emergency order. The Neets Bay THA will expand on July 1, for troll gear only, to include those waters of Neets Bay east of the longitude of Chin Point at 131°42.10' W long; however, Chinook salmon retention and possession is prohibited in this expanded area between the Bug Island line and Chin Point during the first summer troll Chinook salmon retention period.

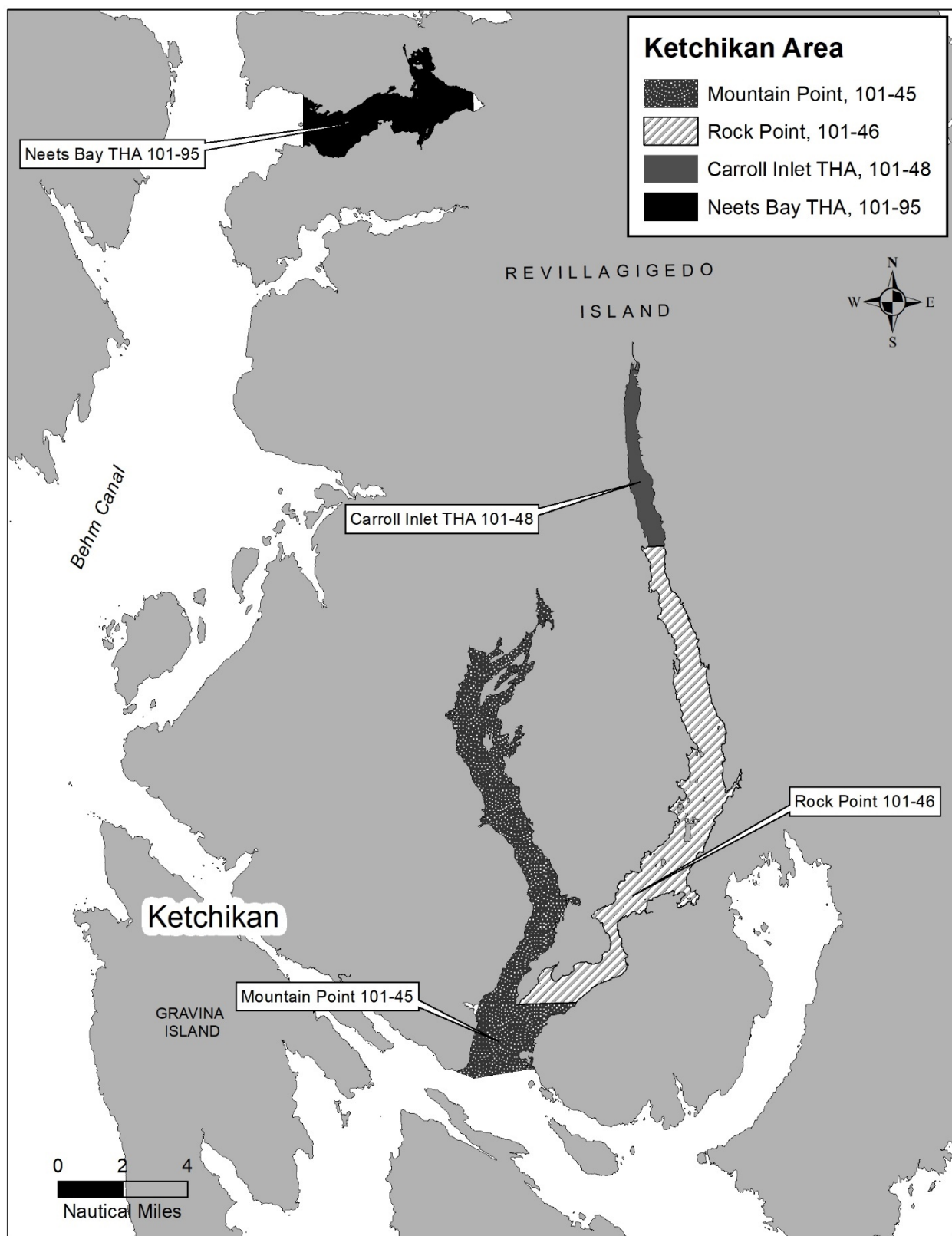


Figure 2.—Ketchikan spring troll areas.

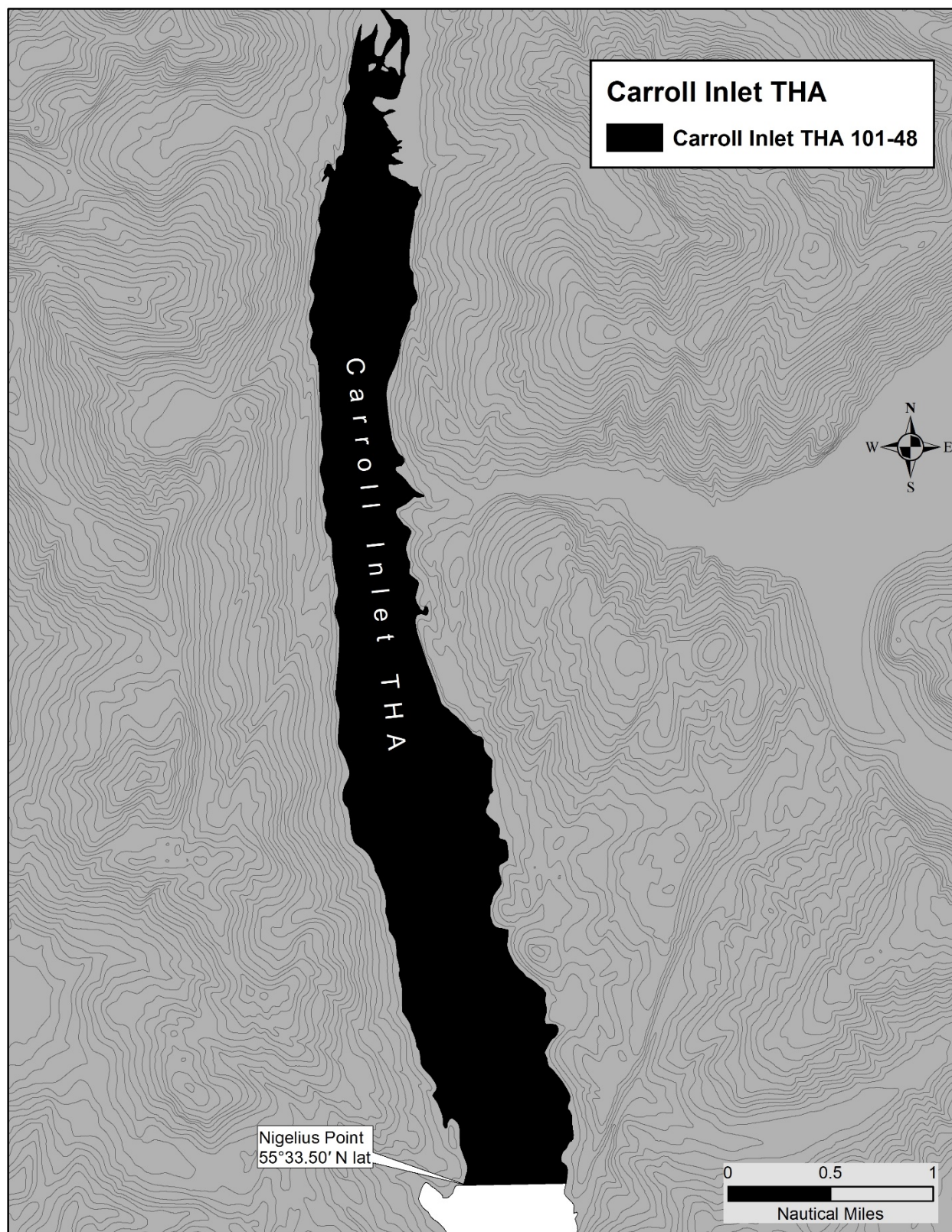


Figure 3.—Carroll Inlet Terminal Harvest Area.

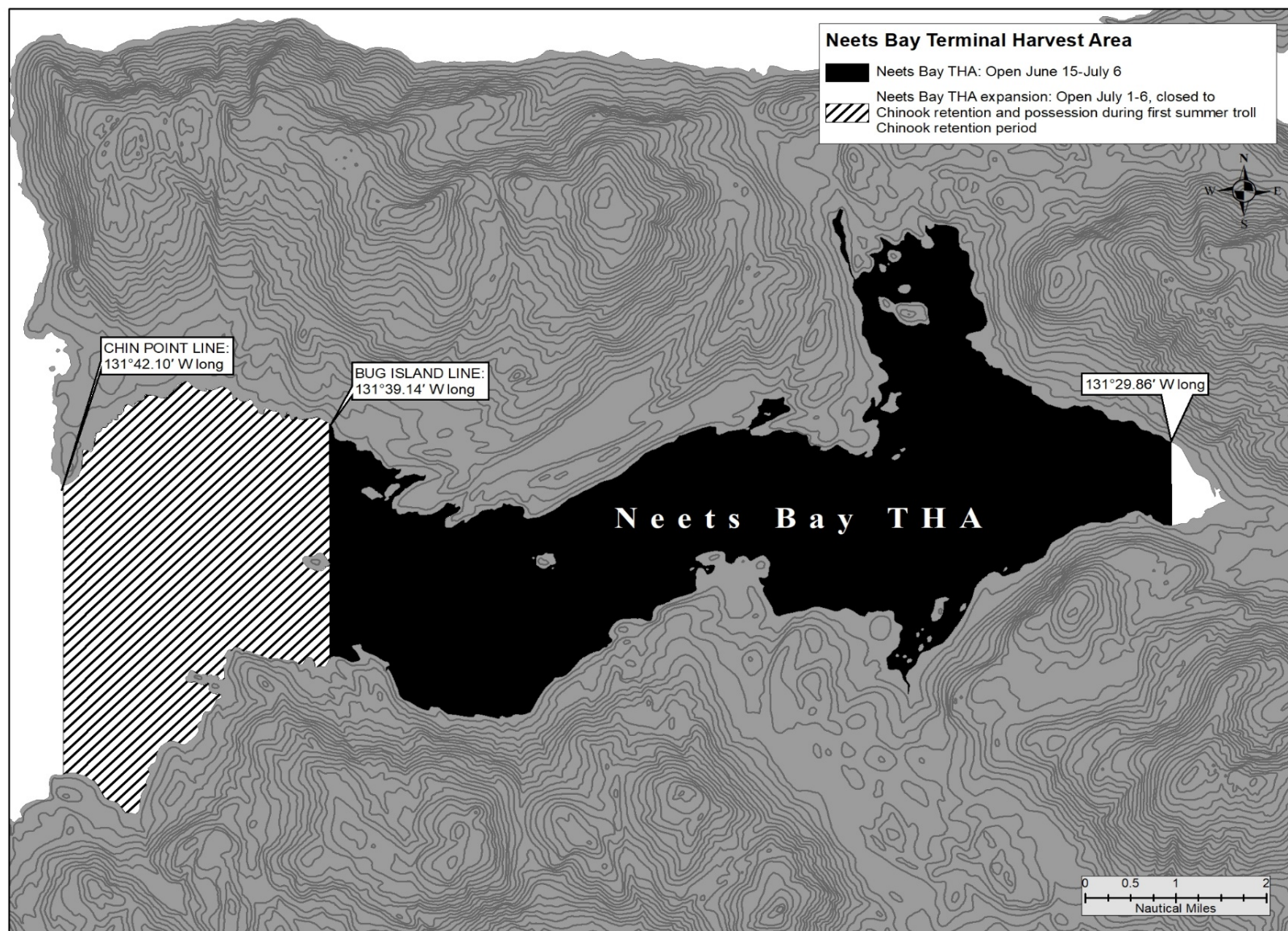


Figure 4.—Neets Bay Terminal Harvest Area.

CRAIG AND WRANGELL AREAS

Bucareli Bay (fishery area 103-50): In the waters of Ursua Channel and Bucareli, Trocadero, and San Alberto Bays south of a line from Point Polocano at 55°32.37' N lat, 133°17.38' W long, to the northernmost tip of Abess Island at 55°33.78' N lat, 133°10.81' W long, to a point on Peratrovich Island at 55°35.19' N lat, 133°07.09' W long, to Cemetery Point at 55°33.82' N lat, 133°06.36' W long, to the northernmost tip of Klawock Island at 55°33.42' N lat, 133°06.39' W long, south and west of a line from Cape Suspiro at 55°27.48' N lat, 133°08.54' W long, to the northernmost tip of Toti Island at 55°24.90' N lat, 133°07.34' W long, to the northernmost tip of Culebrina Island at 55°25.00' N lat, 133°04.79' W long to a point on the Prince of Wales Island shore at 55°25.30' N lat, 133°04.69' W long, and northeast of a line from Point Amargura at 55°27.00' N lat, 133°21.65' W long to 55°24.67' N lat, 133°21.18' W long, to Point Providence at 55°21.51' N lat, 133°16.23' W long (Figure 5).

Port Saint Nicholas (fishery area 103-60): In the waters of Port Saint Nicholas and Bucareli Bay enclosed by a line from Cape Suspiro at 55°27.48' N lat, 133°08.54' W long, to the northernmost tip of Toti Island at 55°24.90' N lat, 133°07.34' W long, to the northernmost tip of Culebrina Island at 55°25.00' N lat, 133°04.79' W long to a point on the Prince of Wales Island shore at 55°25.30' N lat, 133°04.69' W long (Figure 5).

Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area (fishery area 107-35): In the waters of Anita Bay south and west of a line from the tip of Anita Point at 56°13.68' N lat, 132°22.48' W long, to a point on the northern shore at 56°14.26' N lat, 132°23.93' W long (Figure 6).

From June 1–16, the waters of the Anita Bay THA north and east of a line from 56°12.90' N lat, 132°24.51' W long, to 56°12.75' N lat, 132°23.50' W long, are open to troll gear only.

From June 15 through July 6, the waters within 0.25 nmi of the northern shoreline of Anita Bay west of a line from 56°12.33' N lat, 132°26.19' W long, to 56°12.06' N lat, 132°26.19' W long, and east of a line from 56°11.96' N lat, 132°29.57' W long, to 56°11.73' N lat, 132°29.36' W long, will be open.

- NOTE:** (1) *From June 15 through June 25, the waters of the Anita Bay THA west of 132°26.19' W long, are closed to the harvest of salmon.*
(2) *From June 26 through July 1, the waters of Anita Bay THA west of 132°26.98' W long, are closed to the harvest of salmon.*
(3) *From July 2 through July 6, the waters of Anita Bay THA west of 132°28.00' W long, are closed to the harvest of salmon.*

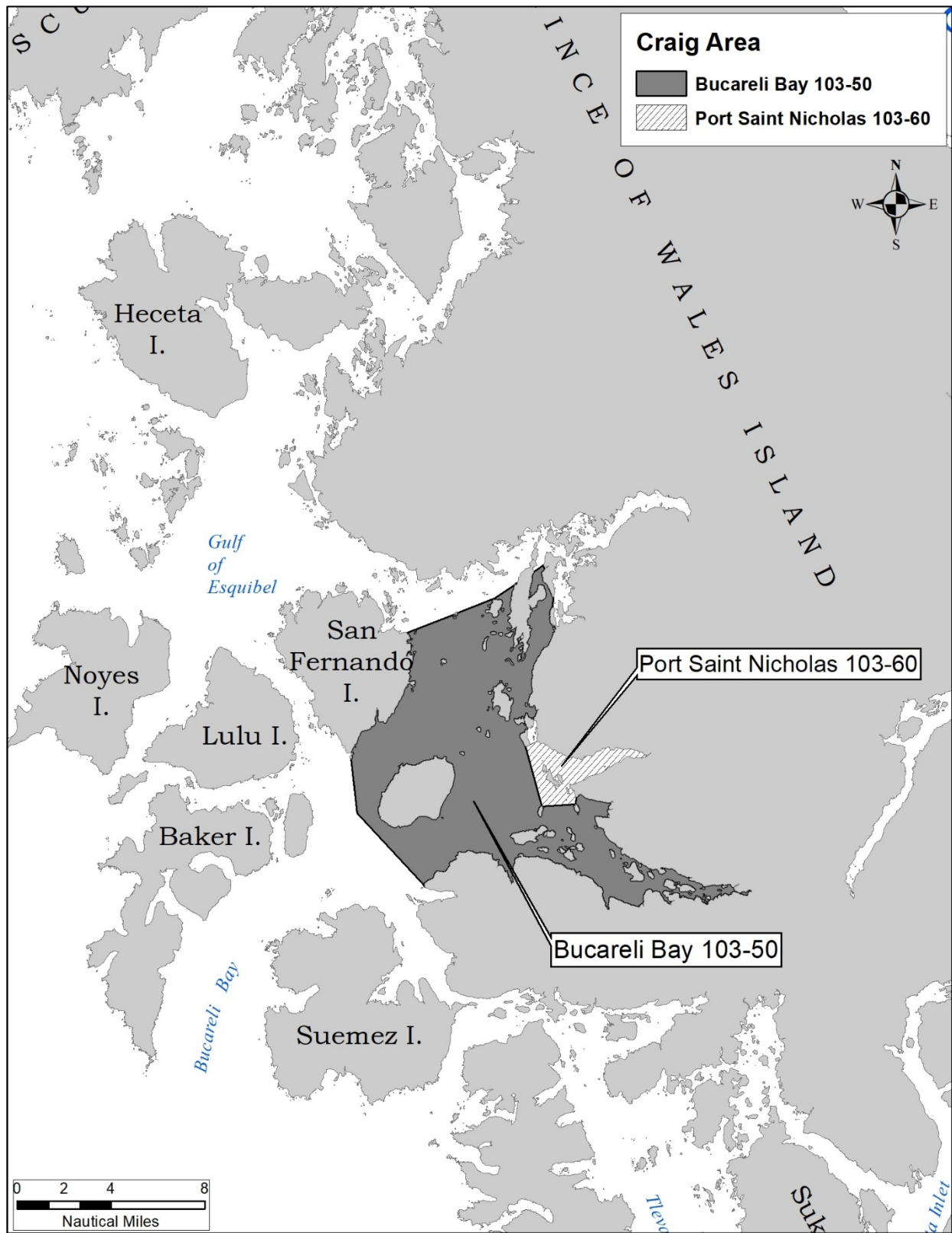


Figure 5.—Craig spring troll areas.

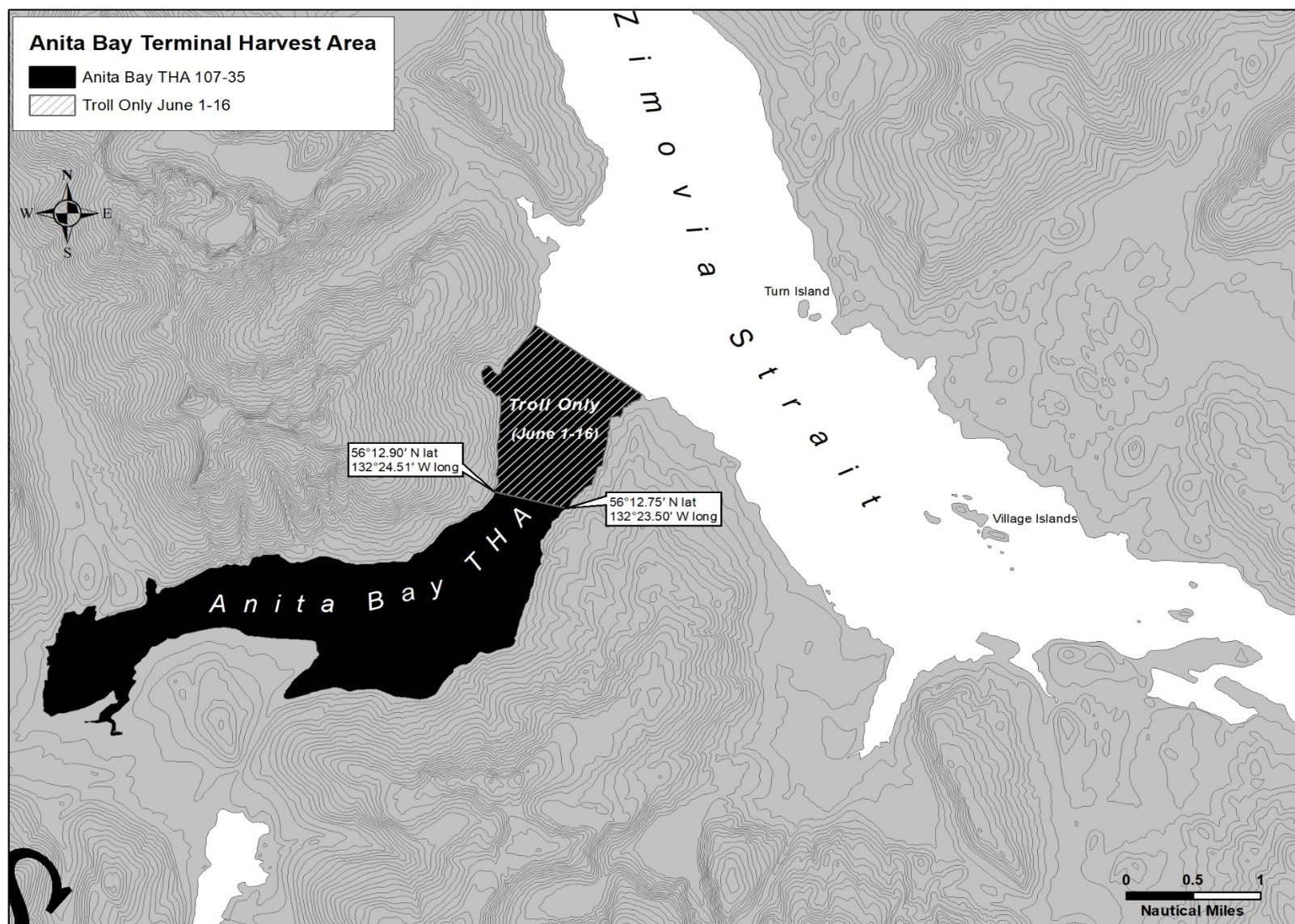


Figure 6.—Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area.

CHATHAM STRAIT AND FREDERICK SOUND AREAS

Gunnuk Creek Terminal Harvest Area (fishery area 109-40): In the waters of Keku Strait enclosed by a line from a point about one-third mile northwest of Kake at 56°58.95' N lat., 133°57.42' W long. to the southernmost tip of the southern Mosquito Island to the northwest tip of Hamilton Island to Wooten's Dock at 56°57.55' N lat., 133°54.70' W long (Figures 7 and 8).

Southeast Cove Terminal Harvest Area (fishery area 109-41): In the waters of Keku Strait enclosed by a line from a rocky point on the northern end of Kuiu Island located on the east side of Southeast Cove at 56°52.95' N lat, 134°01.33' W long, to the northwest corner of Hound Island at 56°53.12' N lat, 133°56.77' W long, then northwest connecting points along the northern shore of Keku Islands at 56°53.98' N lat, 133°57.58' W long, to 56°54.90' N lat, 133°59.53' W long, to 56°55.93' N lat, 134°00.97' W long, to 56°55.95' N lat, 134°02.15' W long, to 56°55.22' N lat, 134°02.53' W long, to 56°56.37' N lat, 134°06.62' W long, then to the northwest corner of Payne Island at 56°57.45' N lat, 134°08.75' W long, then south to a point on Kuiu Island at 56°55.08' N lat, 134°09.25' W long (Figures 7 and 8).

Keku Strait Hatchery Chum Salmon Area (fishery area 109-42): In the waters of Districts 9 and 10 enclosed by a line extending from approximately 1.0 nmi north of Cornwallis Point Light at 56°56.80' N lat, 134°16.43' W long to Pinta Rocks Light at 57°05.15' N lat, 134°00.76' W long, to Cape Bendel at 57°04.27' N lat, 134°00.76' W long. Waters of the Southeast Cove THA and the Gunnuk Creek SHA are excluded (Figures 7 and 8).

Thomas Bay Terminal Harvest Area (fishery area 110-12): In the waters of Thomas Bay northeast of a line from Point Vandeput at 57°00.94' N lat, 133°00.02' W long, to Wood Point at 56°59.54' N lat, 132°56.95' W long, northwest of a line from a point on the mainland shoreline at 56°59.57' N lat, 132°54.02' W long, to Ruth Island at 57°00.42' N lat, 132°51.07' W long, north of a line from a point on the southeastern shoreline of Ruth Island at 56°58.70' N lat, 132°49.13' W long, to the mainland shoreline at 56°58.70' N lat, 132°47.32' W long, west of a line from the mainland shoreline at 56°59.38' N lat, 132°47.60' W long, to the southern tip of Spray Island at 56°59.80' N lat, 132°47.73' W long, to the northern tip of Spray Island at 57°00.07' N lat, 132°47.80' W long, to the mainland shoreline at 57°00.56' N lat, 132°47.57' W long, and south of a line from 57°03.00' N lat, 132°49.62' W long, to 57°03.00' N lat, 132°52.03' W long.

The waters of Spurt Cove are closed northwest of a line from 57°01.98' N lat, 132°52.49' W long, to 57°02.08' N lat, 132°52.37' W long. Waters northeast of a line from the northern tip of Spray Island at 57°00.07' N lat, 132°47.80' W long, to a point on the northern boundary line approximately .50 nmi from the mainland shoreline at 57°03.00' N lat, 132°50.55' W long, are closed Saturdays and Sundays of each week (Figures 7 and 9).

Hidden Falls Terminal Harvest Area (fishery area 112-22) modified area: In the waters of Chatham Strait, only those waters of Section 12-A **within approximately 1.0 nmi of the Baranof Island shoreline** south of the latitude of South Point as indicated by a marker at 57°16.28' N lat, 134°51.78' W long, north of 57°06.76' N lat, and west of a line from a point offshore at 57°16.28' N lat, 134°49.94' W long to a point offshore at 57°06.76' N lat, 134°45.37' W long. Beginning June 26, the THA will expand to include waters of Chatham Strait within approximately 2.0 nmi of the Baranof Island shoreline and within the boundaries of a line from South Point, as indicated by a marker at 57°16.28' N lat, 134°51.78' W long to a point offshore at 57°16.28' N lat, 134°48.00'

W long, then running south to a point offshore at 57°06.76' N lat, 134°43.00' W long then due west to a point on the Baranof Island shoreline at 57°06.76' N lat, 134°47.50' W long (Figure 7).

The waters of the Hidden Falls THA that are north and west of a line from ADF&G regulatory markers located at 57°13.17' N lat, 134°51.86' W long to 57°13.08' N lat, 134°52.02' W long and north of a line from 57°13.05' N lat, 134°52.24' W long to 57°13.06' N lat, 134°52.20' W long **are closed to commercial salmon fishing.**

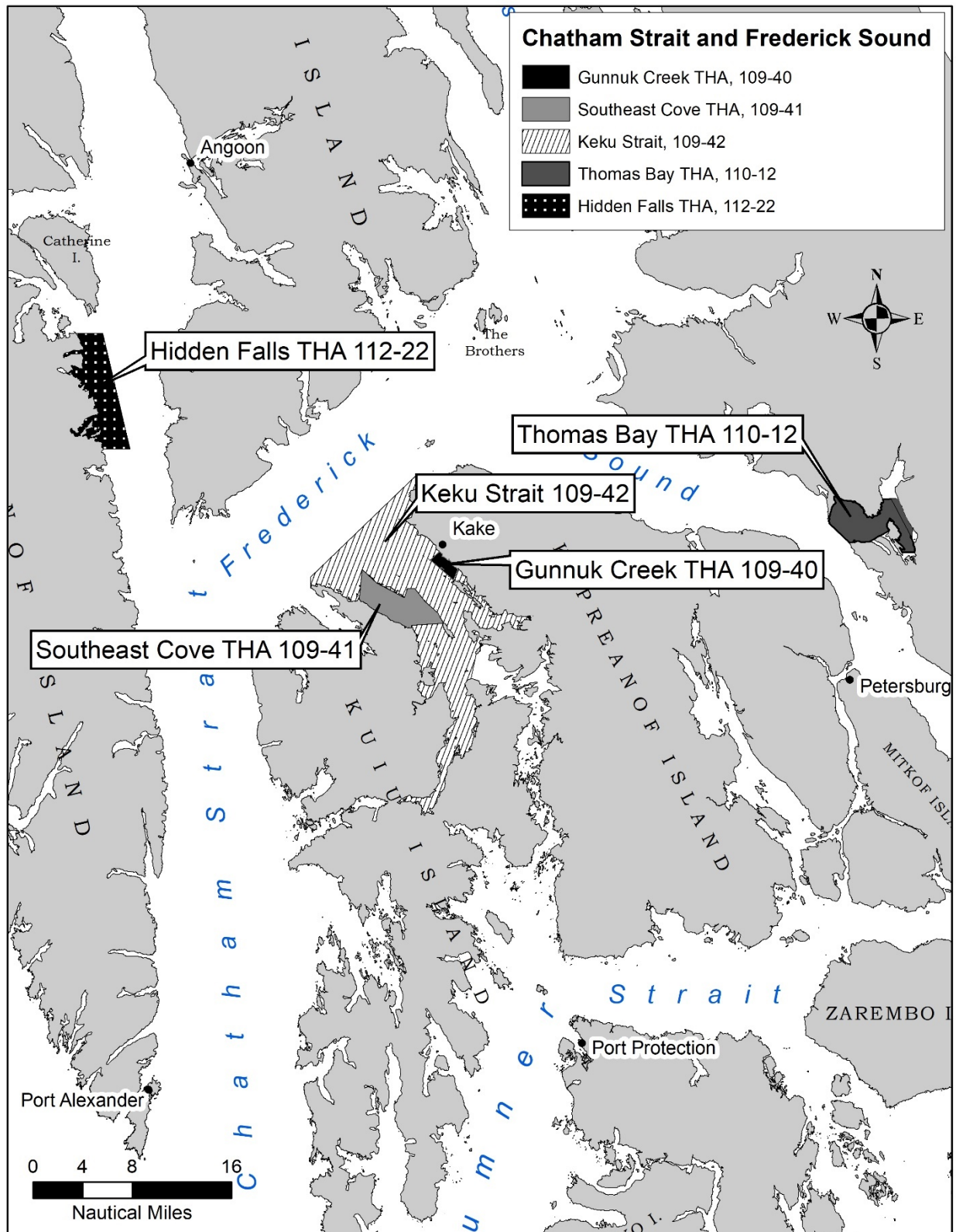


Figure 7.—Chatham Strait and Fredrick Sound spring troll areas.

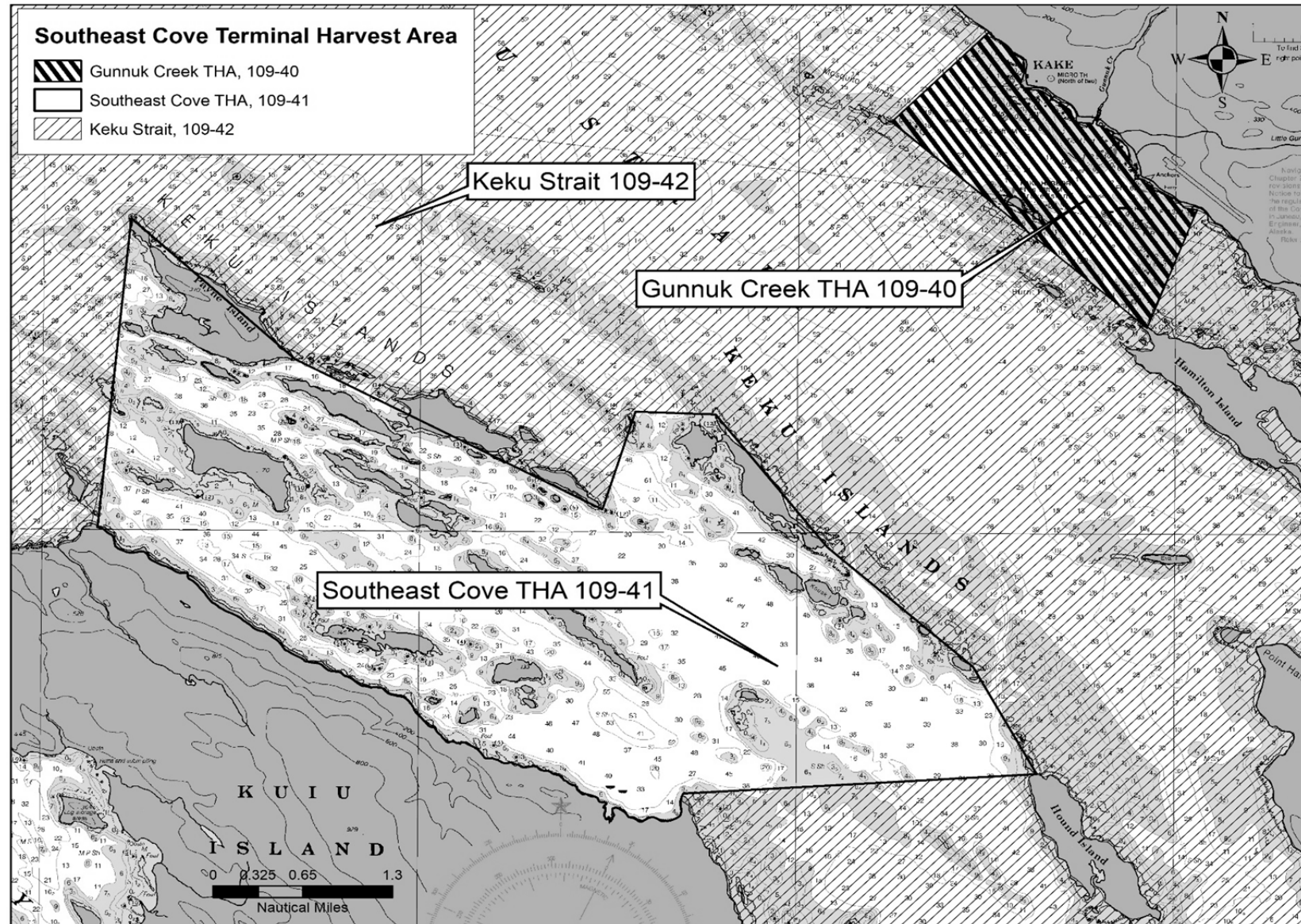


Figure 8.—Southeast Cove Terminal Harvest Area.

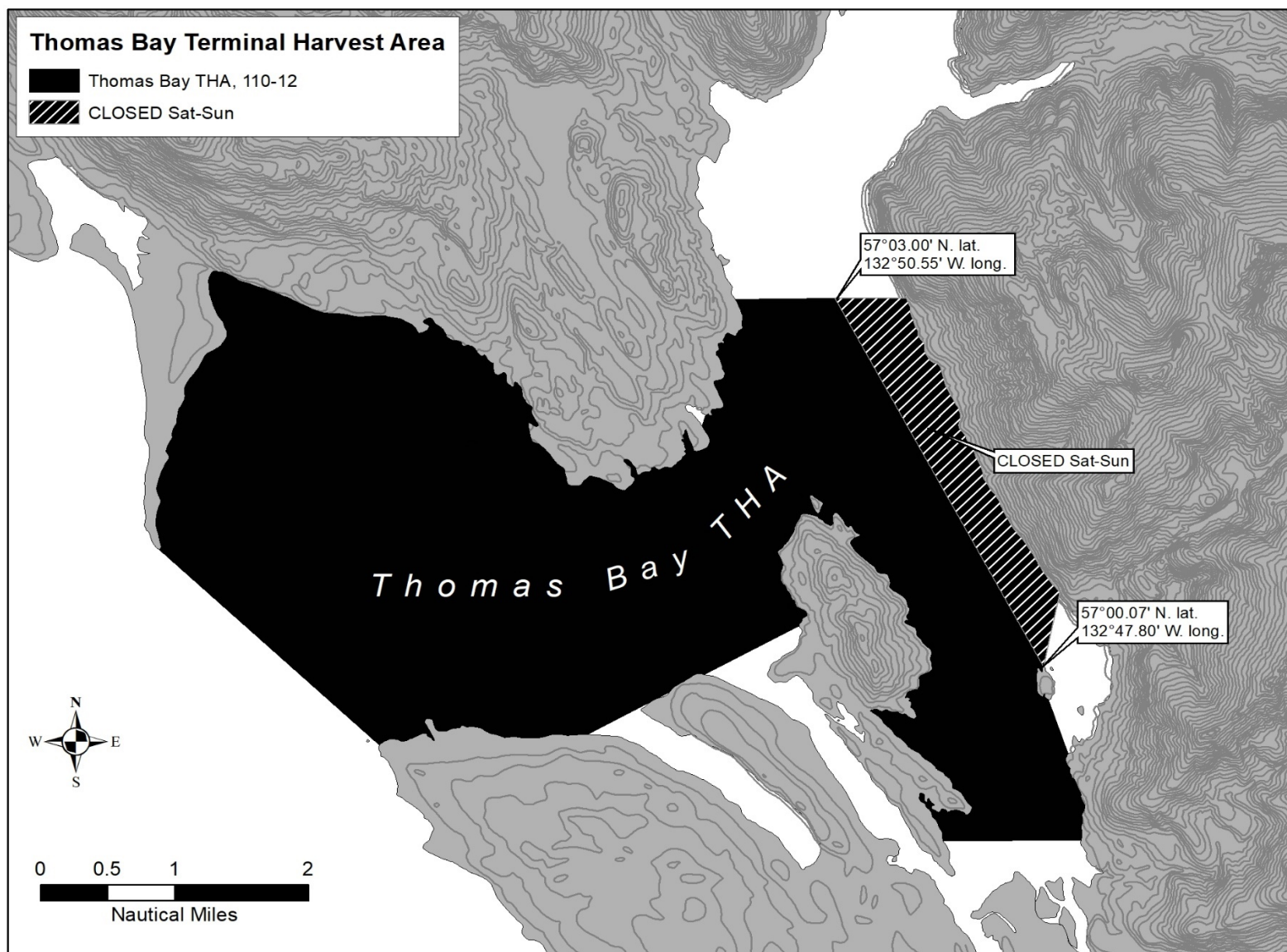


Figure 9.—Thomas Bay Terminal Harvest Area.

SITKA AREAS

Western Channel (fishery area 113-01): In the waters of Sitka Sound northeast of a line from Kulichkof Rock to Vitskari Island Light to a point on Kruzof Island at 57°03.42' N lat, 135°36.00' W long, southwest of a line from a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N lat, 135°35.00' W long, to 57°01.50' N lat, 135°24.25' W long (the intersection of a line from a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N lat, 135°35.00' W long, through The Eckholms Light, with a line from the southernmost tip of Makhnati Island to Kulichkof Rock), to Kulichkof Rock (Figure 10).

Redoubt Bay (fishery area 113-30): In the waters of Sitka Sound south of a line from the westernmost tip of Cape Burunof to Kulichkof Rock and east of a line from Kulichkof Rock to the northwesternmost point on Peisar Island, and from the southernmost point on Peisar Island to the southernmost point on Viesokoi Rock to a point on Baranof Island at 56°51.40' N lat, 135°23.49' W long (Figures 10 and 13).

Goddard (fishery area 113-31): In the waters enclosed by a line from Baranof Island at 56°51.40' N lat, 135°23.49' W long, to the southernmost point on Viesokoi Rock, to the southernmost point on Peisar Island, and from a point on Peisar Island at 56°53.00' N lat, 135°26.44' W long, to Middle Rock at 56°50.91' N lat, 135°27.19' W long, to a point on Maid Island at 56°50.25' N lat, 135°27.74' W long, to the northwesternmost tip of Legma Island at 56°50.07' N lat, 135°27.19' W long, and from a point on the eastern shore of Legma Island at 56°49.20' N lat, 135°26.93' W long to the northern tip of Pishak Island at 56°48.68' N lat, 135°26.21' W long, to a point on Elovai Island at 56°48.91' N lat, 135°24.89' W long, and north and west of a line from Elovai Island at 56°49.44' N lat, 135°23.15' W long, to a point on Baranof Island at 56°49.58' N lat, 135°22.60' W long (Figure 10).

West Crawfish Inlet (fishery area 113-32): In the waters of West Crawfish Inlet, First Narrows, and Second Narrows northeast of a line from 56°46.60' N lat, 135°18.53' W long, to 56°43.30' N lat, 135°17.81' W long, excluding all waters of the Crawfish Inlet THA (Figures 10 and 11).

Crawfish Inlet Terminal Harvest Area (fishery area 113-33): In the waters east of a line from 56°44.16' N lat, 135°15.80' W long, to 56°43.30' N lat, 135°17.81' W long, to 56°41.93' N lat, 135°17.54' W long, to 56°41.14' N lat, 135°13.80' W long, including the waters of Jamboree Bay, Cedar Pass south of 56°47.14' N lat, and all waters of Crawfish Inlet (Figures 10 and 11).

Silver Bay Terminal Harvest Area (fishery area 113-35): In the waters of Silver Bay east of a line from Entry Point Light at 57°01.98' N lat, 135°15.00' W long, to Silver Point at 57°00.82' N lat, 135°18.10' W long. **The waters of Bear Cove are closed** east of a line from a point on the south shore at 57°00.77' N lat, 135°09.08' W long, to the north shore at 57°00.94' N lat, 135°09.23' W long (Figures 10 and 12).

Sitka Sound (fishery area 113-41): In the waters of Sitka Sound, Krestof Sound, and Neva Strait south of 57°15.00' N lat, and north and east of a line from the westernmost tip of Cape Burunof to Kulichkof Rock to 57°01.50' N lat, 135°24.25' W long (the intersection of a line from a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N lat, 135°35.00' W long, through The Eckholms Light, with a line from the southernmost tip of Makhnati Island to Kulichkof Rock), to a point on Kruzof Island at 57°05.00' N lat, 135°35.00' W long, including the waters of Nakwasina Passage, Nakwasina Sound, and Katlian Bay. **The waters of the Silver Bay and Deep Inlet THAs, as described in this section, are included in the Sitka Sound spring troll area through May 31. These areas will open as the Silver Bay and Deep Inlet THAs beginning June 1** (Figures 10 and 13).

Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Area (fishery area 113-38): In the waters of Deep Inlet, Aleutkina Bay, and contiguous waters south of a line from a point west of Pirates Cove at 56°59.35' N lat, 135°22.63' W long, to the westernmost tip of Long Island at 56°59.95' N lat, 135°21.92' W long, to the easternmost tip of Long Island at 56°59.95' N lat, 135°20.36' W long, to the westernmost tip of Emgeten Island at 57°00.08' N lat, 135°20.01' W long, to the westernmost tip of Error Island at 57°00.53' N lat, 135°19.50' W long, to the westernmost tip of Berry Island at 57°00.32' N lat, 135°18.68' W long, to the southernmost tip of Berry Island at 57°00.27' N lat, 135°18.51' W long, to the westernmost tip of the southernmost island in the Kutchuma Island group at 57°00.14' N lat, 135°18.27' W long, to the easternmost tip of the southernmost island in the Kutchuma Island group at 57°00.07' N lat, 135°17.93' W long, to the westernmost tip of an unnamed island at 57°00.30' N lat, 135°17.67' W long, to a point on the southern side of the unnamed island at 57°00.08' N lat, 135°16.78' W long, and then to a point on the Baranof Island shore at 56°59.93' N lat, 135°16.53' W long. Waters of Sandy Cove will be closed (Figures 10 and 13).

From June 1 through June 18, the waters of Deep Inlet west of 135°20.75' W long, are open continuously to troll gear as part of the THA, with waters east of 135°20.75' W long, open to troll gear when net fisheries are closed. On June 19, all waters of the Deep Inlet THA will follow the rotational schedule with troll openings occurring on Saturdays and during those periods when net gear is closed.

Salisbury Sound (fishery area 113-62): In the waters of Peril Strait south of the latitude of Pogibshi Point at 57°30.56' N lat, waters of Salisbury Sound east of 135°46.00' W long, including Sukoi Inlet and waters of Neva Strait north of 57°15.00' N lat (Figure 10).

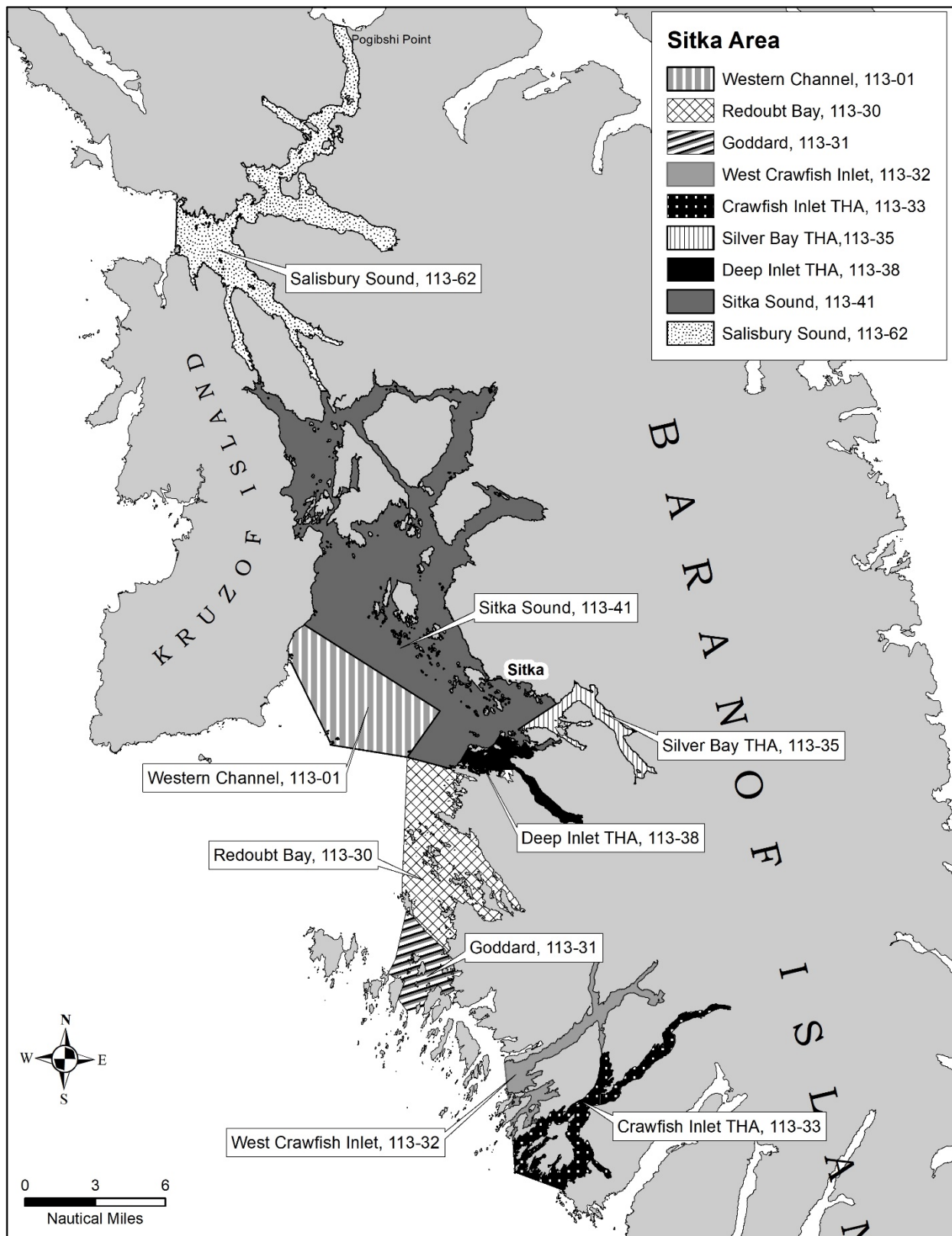


Figure 10.—Sitka spring troll areas.

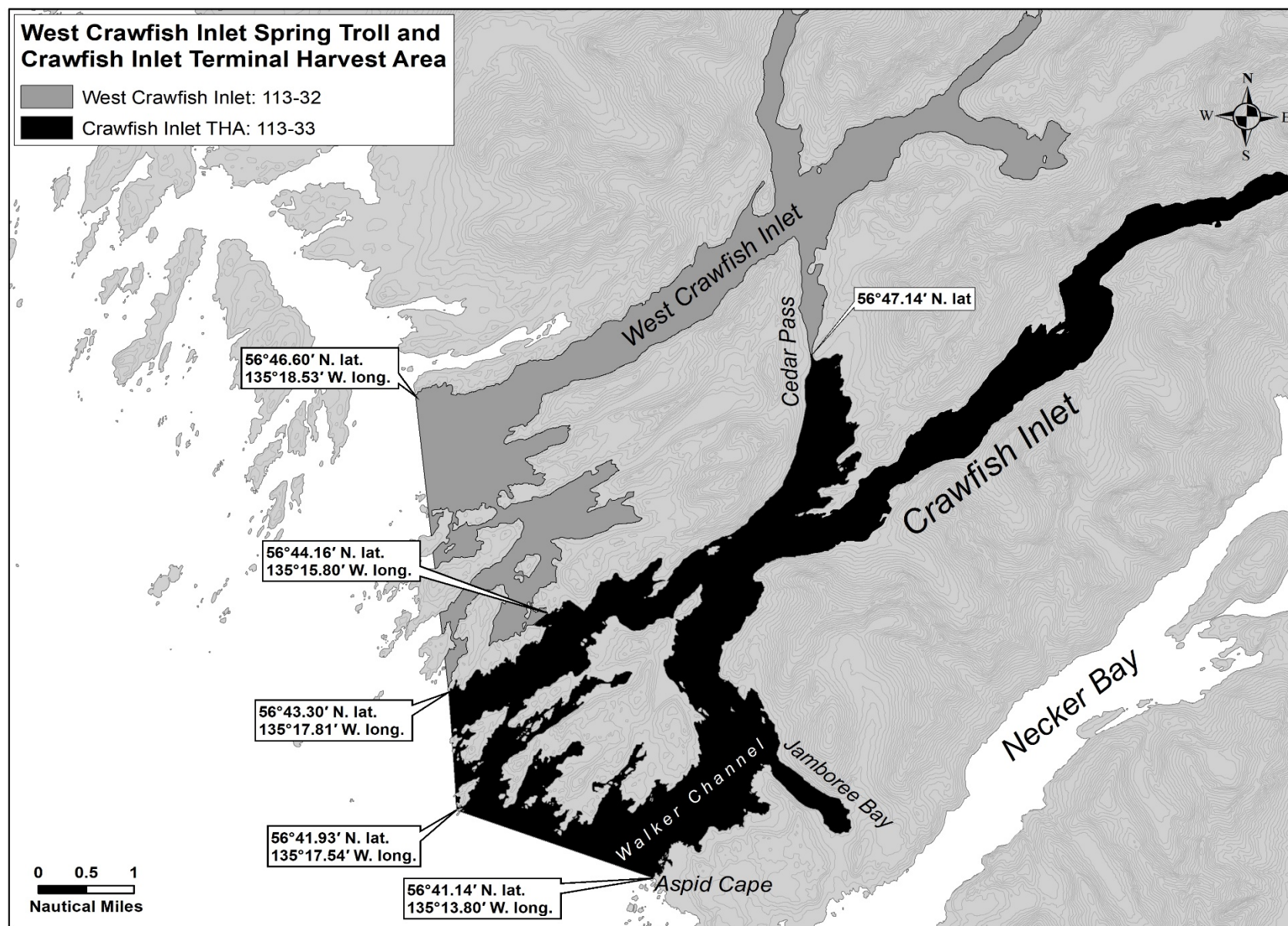


Figure 11.—West Crawfish Inlet spring troll, Crawfish Inlet Terminal Harvest Areas..

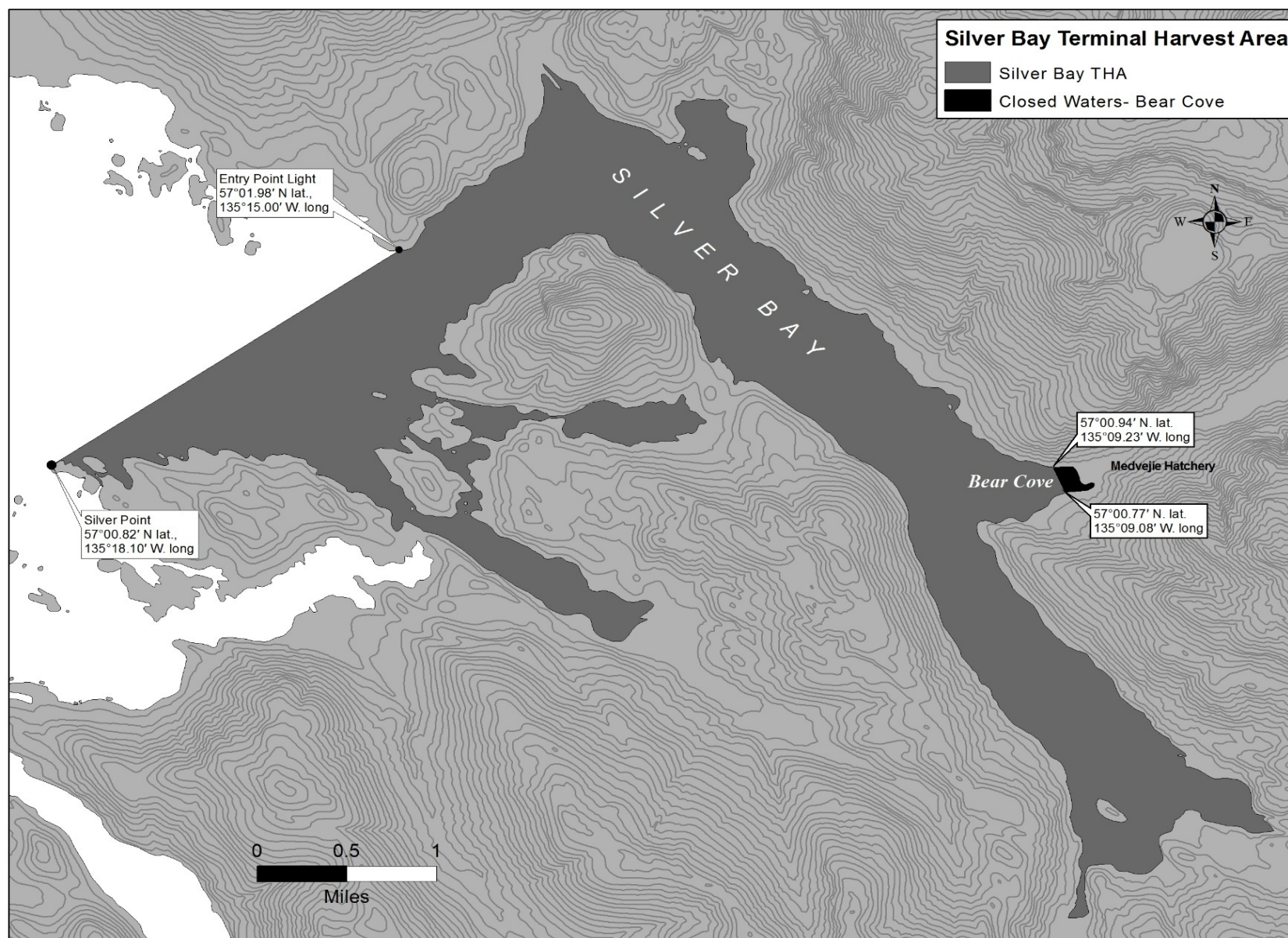


Figure 12.-Silver Bay Terminal Harvest Area.

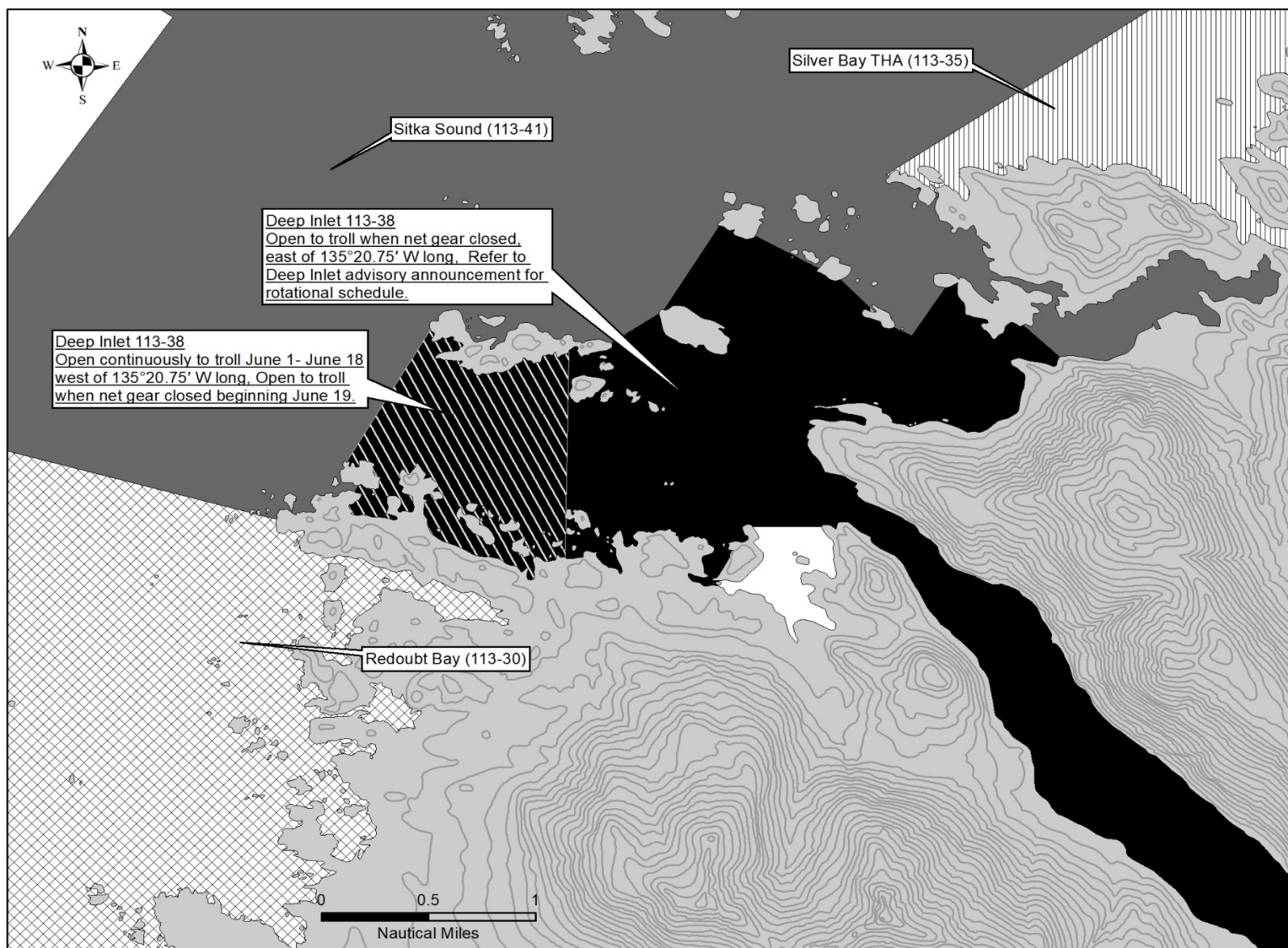


Figure 13.–Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Area.

NORTH CHATHAM STRAIT AND ICY STRAIT HATCHERY CHUM SALMON AREAS

Northern Chatham Strait (fishery area 112-16): In the waters enclosed by a line from 58°11.29' N lat, 134°53.27' W long, to 58°10.40' N lat, 135°02.63' W long, to 58°07.78' N lat, 135°00.78' W long, to 58°05.81' N lat, 134°47.09' W long (Figure 14).

Cross Sound (fishery area 114-21): In waters of Section 14-A west of a line from the southernmost tip of Point Dundas at 58°18.93' N lat, 136°16.79' W long to the westernmost tip of Lemesurier Island at 58°16.74' N lat, 136°09.50' W long, to the prominent point on the northeastern side of the Inian Peninsula at 58°13.43' N lat, 136°16.75' W long, east of the line of longitude extending south from the southernmost tip of Taylor Island at 58°16.98' N lat, 136°29.02' W long to the point on that line that intersects at 58°10.00' N lat, north of a line that continues east to Althorp Rock Light at 58°09.98' N lat, 136°21.56' W long, and west of the line continuing north to the light at the entrance to Elfin Cove at 58°11.81' N lat, 136°21.07' W long (Figure 14).

South Passage (fishery area 114-23): In the waters of Icy Strait south and east of a line extending from the prominent point on the northeastern side of Inian Peninsula at 58°13.43' N lat, 136°16.75' W long, to the westernmost tip of Lemesurier Island at 58°16.74' N lat, 136°09.50' W long, from the northernmost tip of Lemesurier Island at 58°19.14' N lat, 136°02.43' W long, to Point Gustavus at 58°22.77' N lat, 135°55.07' W long, and east of a line from Point Adolphus at 58°17.25' N lat, 135°47.00' W long, to a point 1.0 nmi north of Point Adolphus at 58°18.04' N lat, 135°47.00' W long, north of a line continuing southwest to 58°14.65' N lat, 135°32.20' W long, and west of the line extending north from that point through Noon Point on the 135°32.20' W long, including the waters of Icy Passage (Figure 14).

Homeshore (fishery area 114-25): In the waters of Icy Strait east of the longitude of Noon Point at 135°32.20' W long and west of 135°09.60' W long, and north of a line from 58°09.58' N lat, 135°09.60' W long, to the northern tip of the northernmost island of the Sisters Islands at 58°10.78' N lat, 135°15.48' W long, to 58°14.65' N lat, 135°32.20' W long (Figure 14).

Point Couverden (fishery area 114-26): In the waters enclosed by a line from 58°11.63' N lat, 135°09.60' W long, to 58°09.58' N lat, 135°09.60' W long, to 58°07.78' N lat, 135°00.78' W long, to 58°10.00' N lat, 135°02.35' W long, to 58°10.00' N lat, 135°06.24' W long, to 58°11.63' N lat, 135°09.60' W long (Figure 14).

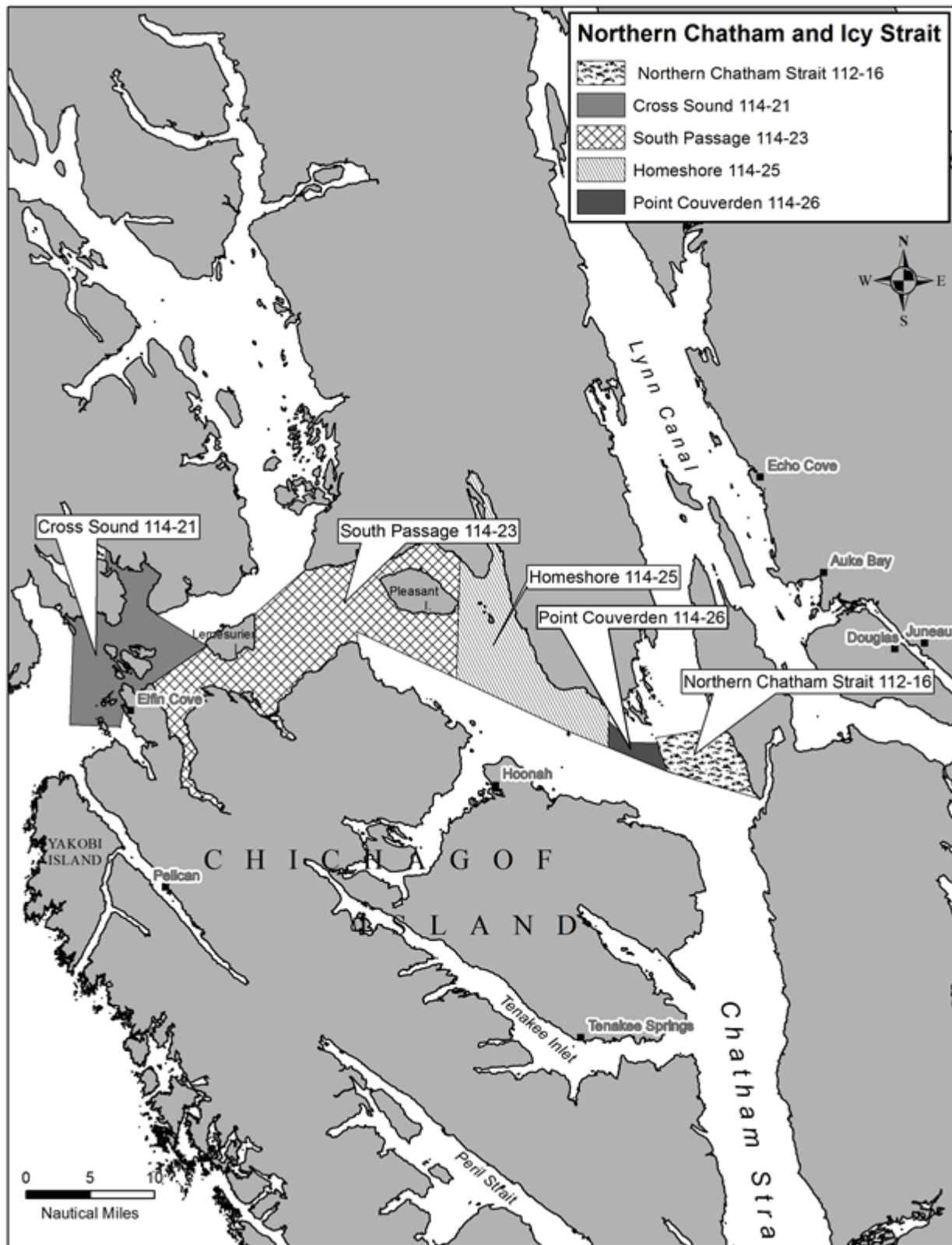


Figure 14.—Northern Chatham Strait and Icy Strait spring troll chum salmon areas.

YAKUTAT AREA

Yakutat Bay (Fishery Area 183-10): In the waters of Yakutat Bay east of a line from Point Manby at 59°41.66' N lat, 140°19.70' W long to Ocean Cape at 59°32.06' N lat, 139°51.46' W long (Figure 15).



Figure 15.—Yakutat Bay spring troll area.

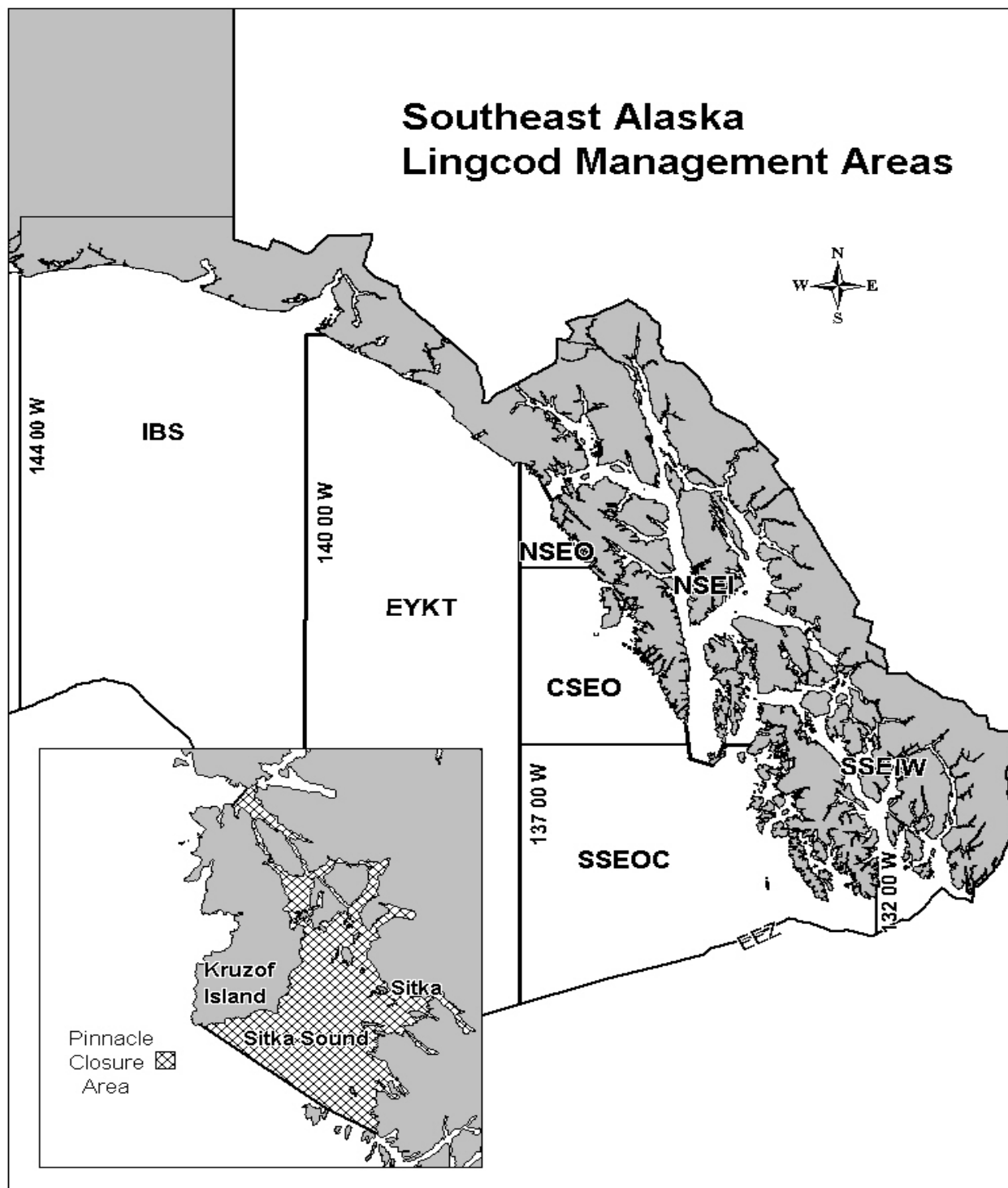


Figure 16.—Southeast Alaska lingcod management areas and restricted waters of Sitka Sound Special Use Area.

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SOUTHEAST ALASKA TROLL WEBSITE INFORMATION:

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