

Regional Information Report No. 1J22-21

2022/2023 Winter Troll Fishery Management Plan

by

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and

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Division of Commercial Fisheries



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Weights and measures (metric)		General		Mathematics, statistics	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code	AAC	<i>all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations</i>	
deciliter	dL	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	alternate hypothesis	H_A
gram	g			base of natural logarithm	e
hectare	ha	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	catch per unit effort	CPUE
kilogram	kg			coefficient of variation	CV
kilometer	km	at	@	common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
liter	L	compass directions:		confidence interval	CI
meter	m	east	E	correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
milliliter	mL	north	N	correlation coefficient (simple)	r
millimeter	mm	south	S	covariance	cov
		west	W	degree (angular)	$^\circ$
Weights and measures (English)		copyright	©	degrees of freedom	df
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	corporate suffixes:		expected value	E
foot	ft	Company	Co.	greater than	>
gallon	gal	Corporation	Corp.	greater than or equal to	≥
inch	in	Incorporated	Inc.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
mile	mi	Limited	Ltd.	less than	<
nautical mile	nmi	District of Columbia	D.C.	less than or equal to	≤
ounce	oz	et alii (and others)	et al.	logarithm (natural)	ln
pound	lb	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	logarithm (base 10)	log
quart	qt	exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
yard	yd	Federal Information Code	FIC	minute (angular)	'
		id est (that is)	i.e.	not significant	NS
Time and temperature		latitude or longitude	lat or long	null hypothesis	H_0
day	d	monetary symbols (U.S.)	\$, ¢	percent	%
degrees Celsius	°C	months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec	probability	P
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	registered trademark	®	probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
degrees kelvin	K	trademark	™	probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
hour	h	United States (adjective)	U.S.	second (angular)	"
minute	min	United States of America (noun)	USA	standard deviation	SD
second	s	U.S.C.	United States Code	standard error	SE
		U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)	variance	
Physics and chemistry				population sample	Var var
all atomic symbols					
alternating current	AC				
ampere	A				
calorie	cal				
direct current	DC				
hertz	Hz				
horsepower	hp				
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH				
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

REGIONAL INFORMATION REPORT NO. 1J22-21

2022/2023 WINTER TROLL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

by
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ABSTRACT

This document summarizes the plan that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will follow to manage the 2022/2023 Southeast Alaska winter commercial troll Chinook salmon fishery, according to regulations in the State of Alaska Administrative Code under 5 AAC 29.080.

Keywords: 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 2022/2023 season. This management plan also summarizes harvest data from the 2021/2022 winter troll season.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The winter troll fishery in Southeast Alaska/Yakutat 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 2022/2023 Southeast Alaska and Yakutat winter troll fishery begins October 11, 2022. As provided for under Chinook salmon stock status and action plans, adopted during the BOF meeting in March 2022, notwithstanding any remaining portion of the 45,000 fish 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, 2023.

During the 2022 BOF meeting held in Anchorage, action plans were adopted giving the department direction, through emergency order authority, to identify and implement actions that provide conservation for Southeast Alaska/Yakutat (SEAK) and Transboundary River (TBR) wild Chinook salmon stocks while continuing to identify harvest opportunities that maintain conservation of these stocks. Based on that direction, the department identified that harvest proportions of wild SEAK and TBR stocks seen in fisheries operating on the outside waters of Southeast Alaska continued to remain low due to the abundance of non-Alaska stocks prevalent in these areas and accordingly re-opened the winter troll fishery in April 2022 in outer coastal portions of the winter troll fishery area. During this fishing period, department staff collected genetic stock identification (GSI) samples and collected coded wire tags (CWT) to evaluate Chinook salmon stocks encountered during that time frame. Analysis of the CWT and GSI data continues at this time and results of the findings will determine whether additional winter fishing opportunities will occur after March 15. The details of a potential extension of the fishery will be announced in a future advisory announcement.

Non-Alaska hatchery-produced (treaty) Chinook salmon taken in the winter troll fishery count towards the 2023 troll fishery and all-gear treaty allocations. The 2023 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 winter fishery 45,000 treaty 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 winter troll season. The winter allocation was harvested during the next four seasons as well as five of the six seasons between the 2010/2011 and 2015/2016 seasons. The winter allocation has not been taken since 2016.

2021/2022 WINTER TROLL HARVEST

The 2021/2022 winter troll fishery Chinook salmon harvest was 28,250 fish, with an 8% Alaska hatchery contribution. This compares to a 2020/2021 season's harvest of 15,072 fish with an Alaska hatchery contribution of 11% and the recent 5-year winter troll fishery average (2017–2021 seasons) harvest of 19,821 fish with a 9% Alaska hatchery contribution. A total of 298 permits fished during the 2021/2022 winter troll season, a 11% increase from the 268 permits fished during the 2020/2021 season and 7% below the recent 5-year average of 321 permits fished. The largest percentage of the regional harvest was taken in District 113, followed by District 183 and District 109 (Tables 1–5). Effort and harvest were greatest during statistical week 18 (April 24–30) when 132 permits harvested 4,346 Chinook salmon. The average price peaked during week 49 (November 28–December 4) at \$11.67 per pound (Table 6). The winter fishery closed on March 15, 2022; however, portions of Districts 3, 4, 5, 9, 13, 14, 181, and 183 were re-opened by emergency order April 3–30, as the department identified these areas as areas where there would be harvest opportunities that maintain conservation of the SEAK and TBR Chinook salmon stocks.

REGULATION SUMMARY

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>

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 described 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** (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** (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** (57°40.75' N lat, 136°15.51' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Khaz Point** (57°30.13' N lat, 136°01.44' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Point Slocum** (57°27.81' N lat, 135°58.08' W long) 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** (56°46.67' N lat, 135°27.99' W long) 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** (56°14.13' N

lat, 134°48.41' W long) to the northwesternmost tip of **Bahrovoi Point** (56°10.96' N lat, 134°42.69' W long) 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** (55°13.84' N lat, 133°36.94' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Cape Felix** (55°12.49' N lat, 133°24.97' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Bruin Point** (55°05.08' N lat, 133°14.24' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Sakie Point** (55°03.39' N lat, 133°13.45' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Cape Augustine** (54°56.96' N lat, 133°10.01' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Rockwell Point** (54°55.90' N lat, 133°07.99' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Ritter Point** (54°51.43' N lat, 133°02.07' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Point Bazan** (54°48.32' N lat, 132°58.57' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Security Point** (54°44.46' N lat, 132°53.15' W long) to **Point Cornwallis** (54°42.10' N lat, 132°52.49' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Liscome Point** (54°41.19' N lat, 132°50.81' W long) to the westernmost tip of **Wolk Point** (54°40.34' N lat, 132°46.73' W long) to 54°39.87' N lat, 132°43.53' W long, to **Cape Muzon Light** (54°39.89' N lat, 132°41.57' W long) to the southernmost tip of **Point Nunez** (54°41.04' N lat, 132°05.61' W long) 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** (54°48.17' N lat, 130°56.03' W long) to **Lord Rock Light** (54°43.55' N lat, 130°49.22' W long) to a point on the **International Boundary** at 130°49.00' W long.

The “winter boundary line” and waters east of that line that are open to commercial fishing during the 2022/2023 winter troll season are displayed in Figures 1–3. Salmon fishing districts of Southeast Alaska and Yakutat are displayed in Figure 4. Closed waters for the 2022/2023 winter troll season are described in 5 AAC 29.08(b), the following section, and in Figures 5 and 6. The winter troll fishery is excluded from the provisions of 5 AAC 29.150(a)(1), which closes waters within 500 yards of the terminus of any salmon stream, except as specified in 5 AAC 29.080.

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 authority under provisions of the *Northern Southeast Alaska Chinook Salmon Stock Status and Action Plan, 2022*:

- (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 (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 Japanese Creek on the mainland shore (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; 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, 2022** (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 (Figure 6).

GEAR, VESSEL IDENTIFICATION, AND REGISTRATION

Commercial troll vessels used to take salmon must be registered prior to engaging in salmon trolling during a calendar year (5 AAC 29.115). In addition to these requirements, a registered salmon hand troll vessel must display the letters "HT" in block letters on both sides of the vessel's hull or cabin (5 AAC 29.125). The letters must be at least eight inches high and at least one-half inch wide, in a color that contrasts with the background, and plainly visible and unobscured at all times until the end of the calendar year for which the vessel is registered for a hand troll permit, unless that registration is changed to power troll gear under 5 AAC 29.115(b). Legal gear for the commercial winter troll fishery includes power and hand troll gear types. From each power or hand troll gurdy, only one line to which multiple leaders and hooks may be attached. Power trollers are limited to no more than 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 the operation of no more than two hand-operated gurdies or four fishing rods (5 AAC 29.120 [b][2]).

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; and
- (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 taken and retained in the winter 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 specified here. The heads of all adipose-fin-clipped salmon must remain attached to the fish until the fish are offloaded from a catcher vessel, except as authorized by permit (5 AAC 29.140[b]).

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Fish tickets created for a commercial salmon troll landing must be submitted to the department within seven days of landing (5 AAC 39.130[c]). Fish ticket requirements include an **imprint of the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission salmon troll permit card, five-digit salmon statistical area(s) 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.

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.

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]).

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 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>.

STATE BYCATCH ALLOWANCES

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.

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. 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 2022/2023 winter troll fishery in state waters are listed below.

Species	Bycatch Allowance
Lingcod	100% IBS, NSEI and SSEIW 10% SSEOC 0% CSEO and NSEO; closed for the season
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 number of **pounds landed.**

LINGCOD

Lingcod may be taken as bycatch in the winter troll fishery **through November 30** (5 AAC 28.113[c]). Lingcod retention is prohibited in the commercial salmon troll fishery from December 1 through May 15. 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 — (907) 747-8765, (907) 465-8765, and (907) 225-6870 — 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 additional information contact Groundfish Project staff in Sitka at (907) 747-6688.

Lingcod Management Areas open to bycatch at the start of the 2022/2023 winter troll salmon season are described in 5 AAC 28.105 and include: Icy Bay Subdistrict (IBS), Southern Southeast Outer Coast (SSEOC) Sector, Northern Southeast Inside (NSEI) Subdistrict, and Southern Southeast Internal Waters (SSEIW) Sector (Figure 7). The Central Southeast Outside (CSEO) and Northern Southeast Outside (NSEO) Sections are closed to lingcod bycatch for the 2022/2023 winter troll salmon season. Lingcod retained 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 that area only after removing the dorsal fin of those lingcod. Vessels in possession of more than two lingcod may not fish for salmon within the Sitka Sound Special Use Area 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 (Figure 7).

ROCKFISH

Demersal shelf rockfish (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 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 nautical miles on the outer coast) are legally retained and possessed with no limit on incidental harvest.

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 legally retained only by Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) permit holders during the open season for halibut. Trollers making an IFQ halibut landing of 500 lb or less of IFQ weight as determined pursuant to 50 CFR 679.40(h) are exempted from the three-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[1][1][iv][A]). Halibut taken incidentally during the troll fishery shall be reported on an ADF&G troll salmon fish ticket. Contact NOAA Fisheries for detailed information on regulations and landing requirements for the federal IFQ halibut fishery. The IFQ halibut season closes on December 7, 2022.

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:

- (1) there are not any commercial or sport-caught halibut on board the vessel;
- (2) the individual possesses a Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate (SHARC) and is fishing in waters designated for subsistence halibut fishing;
- (3) the vessel is not operating an amount of hooks that exceeds hook limits permitted under subsistence fishing regulations; and

(4) 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 one 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 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:

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For updated information on the troll fishery, call the 24-hour information line in 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.—2021/2022 winter troll fishery effort and Chinook salmon harvest in numbers of fish, Districts 101–105.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Harvest/ Landing	Harvest/ Permit	Avg Wt (lb)
101	42	Oct 11–16, 2021	3	4	20	5	7	10.5
101	43	Oct 17–23, 2021	3	3	54	18	18	9.6
101	44	Oct 24–30, 2021	3	4	45	11	15	10.0
101	45	Oct 31–Nov 6, 2021	4	4	68	17	17	10.8
101	46	Nov 7–13, 2021	3	3	8	3	3	11.1
101	9	Feb 20–26, 2022	4	4	16	4	4	10.9
101	11	Mar 6–12, 2022	4	4	15	4	4	9.3
101 Total			17	35	258	7	15	10.2
102	42	Oct 11–16, 2021	4	4	67	17	17	9.9
102 Total			8	17	179	11	22	9.8
103	50	Dec 5–11, 2021	3	4	30	8	10	10.9
103	6	Jan 30–Feb 5, 2022	6	6	39	7	7	9.4
103	8	Feb 13–19, 2022	8	8	98	12	8	10.3
103	9	Feb 20–26, 2022	5	5	60	12	12	10.2
103	11	Mar 6–12, 2022	3	3	13	4	4	11.5
103	12	Mar 13–15, 2022	3	4	58	15	19	9.9
103	15	Apr 3–9, 2022	6	7	64	9	11	9.9
103	16	Apr 10–16, 2022	6	7	94	13	16	11.0
103	17	Apr 17–23, 2022	12	13	79	6	7	10.9
103	18	Apr 24–30, 2022	9	10	84	78	9	10.7
103 Total			30	82	755	9	25	10.4
104	11	Mar 6–12, 2022	4	4	28	7	7	9.0
104	16	Apr 10–16, 2022	6	6	137	23	23	9.3
104	17	Apr 17–23, 2022	15	17	234	14	15	9.2
104	18	Apr 24–30, 2022	17	22	556	25	33	10.4
104 Total			29	57	1,019	18	35	9.9
105	5	Jan 23–29, 2022	3	3	54	18	18	9.2
105	6	Jan 30–Feb 5, 2022	3	3	41	14	14	10.0
105	9	Feb 20–26, 2022	5	5	120	24	24	9.9
105	10	Feb 27–Mar 5, 2022	6	6	92	15	15	10.7
105	11	Mar 6–12, 2022	9	9	220	24	24	10.1
105	12	Mar 13–15, 2022	7	7	181	26	26	10.2
105	15	Apr 3–9, 2022	4	4	99	25	25	9.3
105	16	Apr 10–16, 2022	9	9	103	11	11	9.8
105	17	Apr 17–23, 2022	6	6	129	22	22	9.1
105	18	Apr 24–30, 2022	10	11	307	28	31	9.8
105 Total			34	77	1,563	20	46	10.0

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 2.–2021/2022 winter troll fishery effort and Chinook salmon harvest in numbers of fish, Districts 106–107.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Chinook /Landing	Chinook/ Permit	Avg Wt (lb)
106	42	Oct 11–16, 2021	5	6	30	5	6	13.0
106	44	Oct 24–30, 2021	5	7	33	5	7	13.4
106	46	Nov 7–13, 2021	4	6	33	6	8	12.2
106	49	Nov 28–Dec 4, 2021	3	4	12	3	4	13.1
106	50	Dec 5–11, 2021	4	5	16	3	4	13.4
106	51	Dec 12–18, 2021	5	7	17	2	3	13.3
106	3	Jan 9–15, 2022	3	5	23	5	8	13.0
106	4	Jan 16–22, 2022	3	6	24	4	8	13.6
106	5	Jan 23–29, 2022	5	7	27	4	5	13.7
106	7	Feb 6–12, 2022	3	4	14	4	5	12.5
106	8	Feb 13–19, 2022	3	5	22	4	7	11.5
106	9	Feb 20–26, 2022	4	4	7	2	2	13.1
106	10	Feb 27–Mar 5, 2022	5	6	18	3	4	13.1
106	11	Mar 6–12, 2022	5	5	27	5	5	11.6
106 Total			25	96	376	4	15	12.7
107	42	Oct 11–16, 2021	4	4	41	10	10	11.2
107	43	Oct 17–23, 2021	3	3	32	11	11	11.5
107	44	Oct 24–30, 2021	4	4	30	8	8	11.9
107 Total			12	23	171	7	14	11.8

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 3.–2021/2022 winter troll fishery effort and Chinook salmon harvest in numbers of fish, Districts 108–110.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Number	Chinook/ Landing	Chinook/ Permit	Avg Wt (lb)
108	42	Oct 11–16, 2021	12	16	80	5	7	11.3
108	43	Oct 17–23, 2021	12	12	74	6	6	11.3
108	44	Oct 24–30, 2021	8	10	54	5	7	10.9
108	45	Oct 31–Nov 6, 2021	6	8	72	9	12	10.9
108	46	Nov 7–13, 2021	5	7	22	3	4	11.5
108	47	Nov 14–20, 2021	4	4	24	6	6	10.7
108	49	Nov 28–Dec 4, 2021	4	4	20	5	5	11.6
108	3	Jan 9–15, 2022	4	4	25	6	6	11.4
108	4	Jan 16–22, 2022	3	3	8	3	3	12.8
108	7	Feb 6–12, 2022	3	3	17	6	6	11.6
108	9	Feb 20–26, 2022	3	3	10	3	3	11.8
108	11	Mar 6–12, 2022	4	4	6	2	2	12.8
108 Total			31	88	460	5	15	11.2
109	44	Oct 24–30, 2021	4	4	68	17	17	10.8
109	45	Oct 31–Nov 6, 2021	4	4	28	7	7	11.8
109	46	Nov 7–13, 2021	3	4	21	5	7	11.7
109	47	Nov 14–20, 2021	5	5	110	22	22	10.7
109	49	Nov 28–Dec 4, 2021	3	6	9	2	3	9.7
109	5	Jan 23–29, 2022	3	3	92	31	31	9.4
109	6	Jan 30–Feb 5, 2022	3	3	87	29	29	10.5
109	8	Feb 13–19, 2022	3	3	135	45	45	9.9
109	10	Feb 27–Mar 5, 2022	3	3	25	8	8	9.6
109	11	Mar 6–12, 2022	10	11	181	16	18	9.9
109	12	Mar 13–15, 2022	3	3	39	13	13	8.6
109	16	Apr 10–16, 2022	3	3	63	21	21	9.8
109	17	Apr 17–23, 2022	6	6	212	35	35	9.8
109	18	Apr 24–30, 2022	9	9	854	95	95	10.1
109 Total			26	84	2,131	25	82	10.1
110	42	Oct 11–16, 2021	10	10	421	42	42	10.9
110	43	Oct 17–23, 2021	8	10	203	20	25	10.7
110	44	Oct 24–30, 2021	12	13	293	23	24	10.6
110	45	Oct 31–Nov 6, 2021	7	7	171	24	24	10.6
110	46	Nov 7–13, 2021	3	3	55	18	18	10.6
110	4	Jan 16–22, 2022	4	4	92	23	23	10.8
110	5	Jan 23–29, 2022	3	4	28	7	9	11.4
110	6	Jan 30–Feb 5, 2022	4	5	26	5	7	11.9
110	8	Feb 13–19, 2022	3	3	25	8	8	10.6
110	9	Feb 20–26, 2022	5	5	25	5	5	10.5
110	10	Feb 27–Mar 5, 2022	3	3	35	12	12	11.6
110	11	Mar 6–12, 2022	4	5	25	5	6	11.6
110	12	Mar 13–15, 2022	5	5	45	9	9	11.2
110 Total			25	87	1,519	17	61	10.8

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 4.–2021/2022 winter troll fishery effort and Chinook salmon harvest in numbers of fish, Districts 111–114.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Harvest	Harvest/ Landing	Harvest/ Permit	Avg Wt (lb)
All Weeks CONFIDENTIAL								
111 Total			7	20	75	4	11	11.7
All Weeks CONFIDENTIAL								
112 Total			7	12	89	7	13	11.8
113	42	Oct 11–16, 2021	19	23	209	9	11	11.6
113	43	Oct 17–23, 2021	11	13	141	11	13	10.7
113	44	Oct 24–30, 2021	19	24	273	11	14	10.7
113	45	Oct 31–Nov 6, 2021	13	18	530	29	41	10.7
113	46	Nov 7–13, 2021	14	23	317	14	23	10.1
113	47	Nov 14–20, 2021	14	19	148	8	11	10.3
113	48	Nov 21–27, 2021	5	5	25	5	5	10.3
113	49	Nov 28–Dec 4, 2021	4	4	37	9	9	10.1
113	50	Dec 5–11, 2021	7	7	83	12	12	9.9
113	51	Dec 12–18, 2021	12	14	275	20	23	10.7
113	52	Dec 19–25, 2021	12	13	494	38	41	10.0
113	53	Dec 26–31, 2021	9	10	148	15	16	10.7
113	2	Jan 2–8, 2022	3	4	67	17	22	11.3
113	3	Jan 9–15, 2022	9	9	131	15	15	11.1
113	4	Jan 16–22, 2022	22	32	671	21	31	10.2
113	5	Jan 23–29, 2022	23	29	334	12	15	11.0
113	6	Jan 30–Feb 5, 2022	28	35	516	15	18	10.8
113	7	Feb 6–12, 2022	15	20	839	42	56	10.6
113	8	Feb 13–19, 2022	42	76	3,108	41	74	10.5
113	9	Feb 20–26, 2022	51	69	1,630	24	32	10.4
113	10	Feb 27–Mar 5, 2022	48	56	724	13	15	10.0
113	11	Mar 6–12, 2022	43	54	411	8	10	10.5
113	12	Mar 13–15, 2022	20	21	335	16	17	10.9
113	15	Apr 3–9, 2022	26	28	283	10	11	9.8
113	16	Apr 10–16, 2022	50	76	1,245	16	25	10.2
113	17	Apr 17–23, 2022	60	75	994	13	17	10.0
113	18	Apr 24–30, 2022	74	112	1,793	16	24	10.0
113 Total			138	870	15,764	18	114	10.4
114	17	Apr 17–23, 2022	3	3	58	19	19	10.1
114	18	Apr 24–30, 2022	7	9	261	29	37	9.8
114 Total			12	32	394	12	33	10.6

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 5.–2021/2022 winter troll fishery effort and Chinook salmon harvest in numbers of fish, District 183.

District	Week	Dates	Permits	Landings	Harvest	Harvest/ Landing	Harvest/ Permit	Avg Wt (lb)
183	42	Oct 11–16, 2021	5	6	13	2	3	9.6
183	43	Oct 17–23, 2021	6	8	39	5	7	9.7
183	44	Oct 24–30, 2021	5	7	54	8	11	9.6
183	45	Oct 31–Nov 6, 2021	4	6	55	9	14	9.6
183	46	Nov 7–13, 2021	6	11	32	3	5	9.8
183	47	Nov 14–20, 2021	5	9	21	2	4	10.0
183	48	Nov 21–27, 2021	4	5	13	3	3	9.0
183	49	Nov 28–Dec 4, 2021	3	7	17	2	6	10.4
183	50	Dec 5–11, 2021	3	8	41	5	14	10.0
183	51	Dec 12–18, 2021	4	10	48	5	12	10.9
183	52	Dec 19–25, 2021	7	19	91	5	13	11.2
183	53	Dec 26–31, 2021	7	18	78	4	11	11.2
183	3	Jan 9–15, 2022	4	10	58	6	15	10.3
183	4	Jan 16–22, 2022	7	15	82	5	12	10.8
183	5	Jan 23–29, 2022	5	8	27	3	5	10.6
183	6	Jan 30–Feb 5, 2022	5	7	69	10	14	10.6
183	8	Feb 13–19, 2022	8	19	135	7	17	10.3
183	9	Feb 20–26, 2022	9	23	184	8	20	10.2
183	10	Feb 27–Mar 5, 2022	13	33	309	9	24	10.2
183	11	Mar 6–12, 2022	13	36	221	6	17	10.0
183	12	Mar 13–15, 2022	7	10	80	8	11	9.8
183	15	Apr 3–9, 2022	7	14	210	15	30	9.4
183	16	Apr 10–16, 2022	13	31	516	17	40	9.7
183	17	Apr 17–23, 2022	11	28	601	21	55	9.6
183	18	Apr 24–30, 2022	16	39	491	13	31	9.2
183 Total			29	389	3,497	9	121	9.9
Regional Total			298	1,955	28,250	14	95	10.3

Note: Weeks 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 2021/2022 winter troll fishery.

Week	Permits	Landings	Number of Fish	Pounds	Avg Price/Pound	Avg Wt.
42	64	79	923	10,060	\$10.55	11.1
43	53	62	674	7,238	\$11.36	10.8
44	66	81	892	9,456	\$11.22	10.8
45	45	55	988	10,525	\$11.17	10.7
46	43	64	523	5,484	\$11.13	10.5
47	38	48	370	3,903	\$11.44	10.7
48	16	18	65	642	\$11.29	9.9
49	23	31	208	2,220	\$11.67	10.8
50	25	32	240	2,504	\$11.35	10.4
51	23	34	347	3,778	\$11.15	10.9
52	26	42	690	7,106	\$11.12	10.3
53	19	32	241	2,566	\$11.04	11.1
2	6	7	82	923	\$11.01	11.3
3	23	32	247	2,737	\$11.17	11.1
4	51	74	1,011	10,511	\$11.38	10.4
5	48	60	602	6,448	\$11.49	10.7
6	57	68	809	8,614	\$11.46	10.7
7	26	33	888	9,478	\$11.52	10.7
8	72	119	3,591	37,547	\$10.61	10.5
9	92	126	2,117	21,845	\$9.88	10.4
10	88	118	1,277	13,004	\$9.77	10.2
11	100	141	1,163	11,866	\$9.87	10.3
12	50	55	770	7,816	\$10.10	10.4
15	45	55	682	6,563	\$9.58	9.7
16	85	132	2,186	22,032	\$9.58	10.1
17	105	146	2,307	22,598	\$9.72	9.8
18	132	209	4,346	43,006	\$10.00	10.0
Regional Total	298	1,955	28,250	290,604	\$10.42	10.3

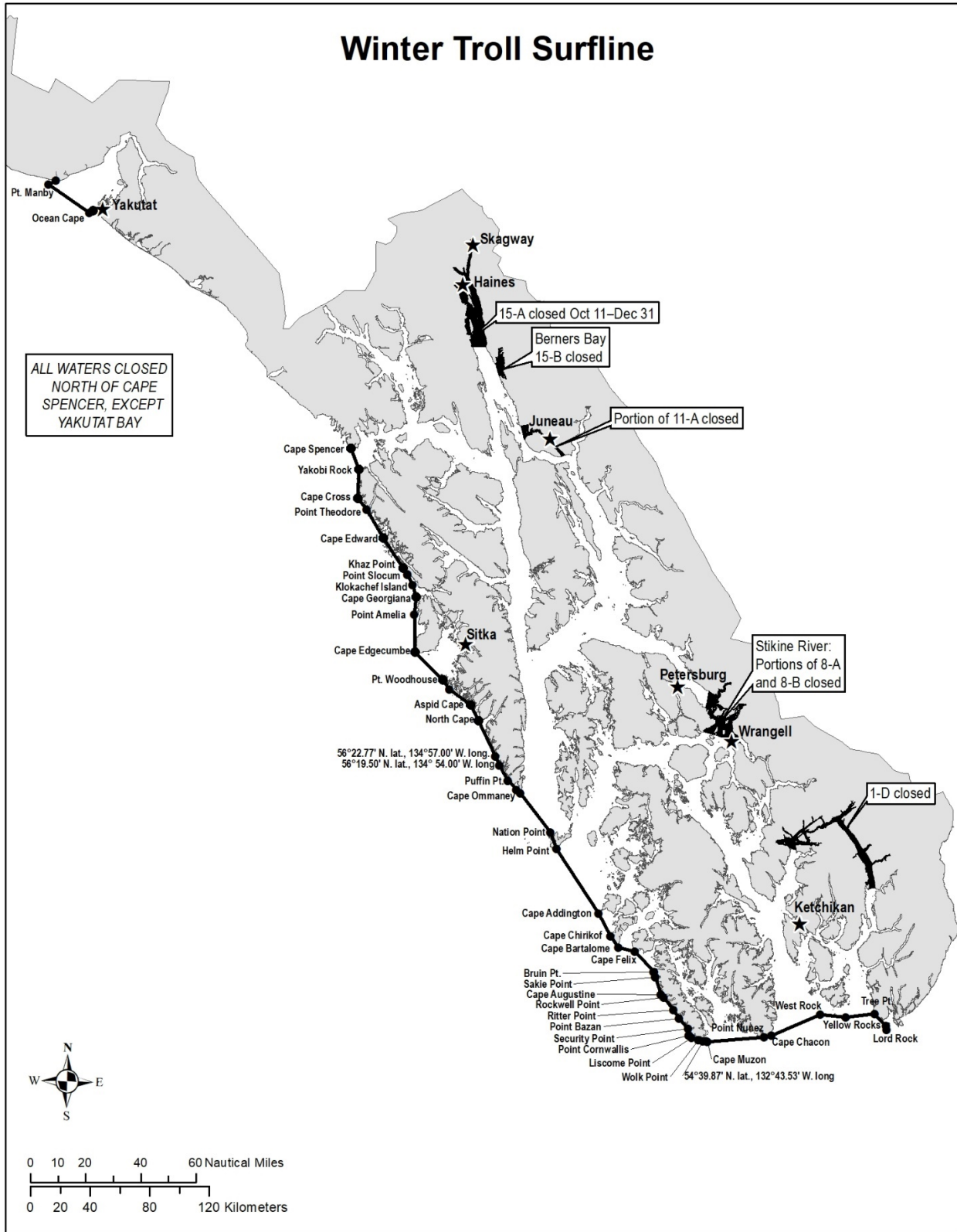


Figure 1.–Southeast Alaska/Yakutat winter troll fishery area.

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

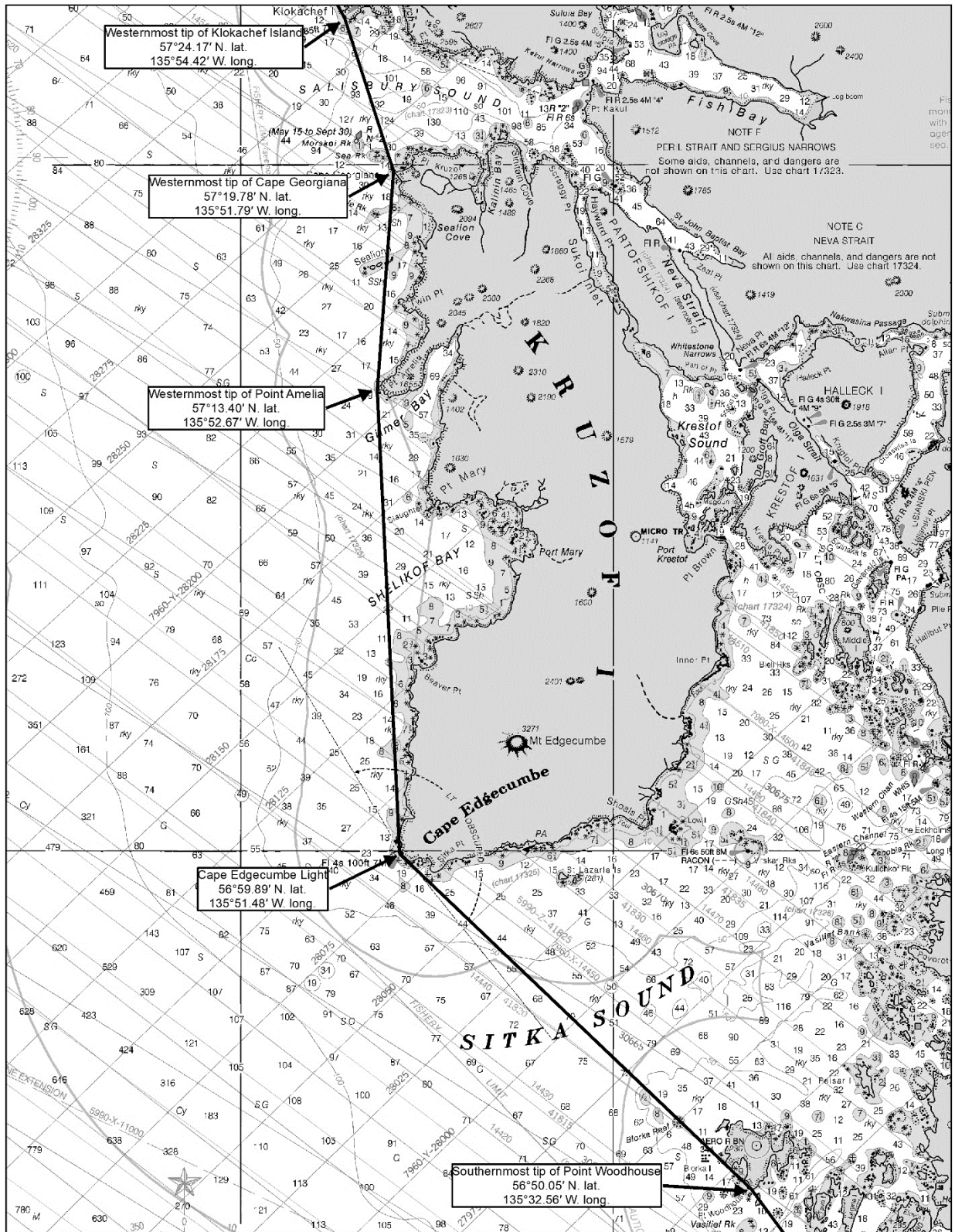


Figure 2.—Sitka area winter troll boundary line (surfline).

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

Yakutat Winter Troll Surfline

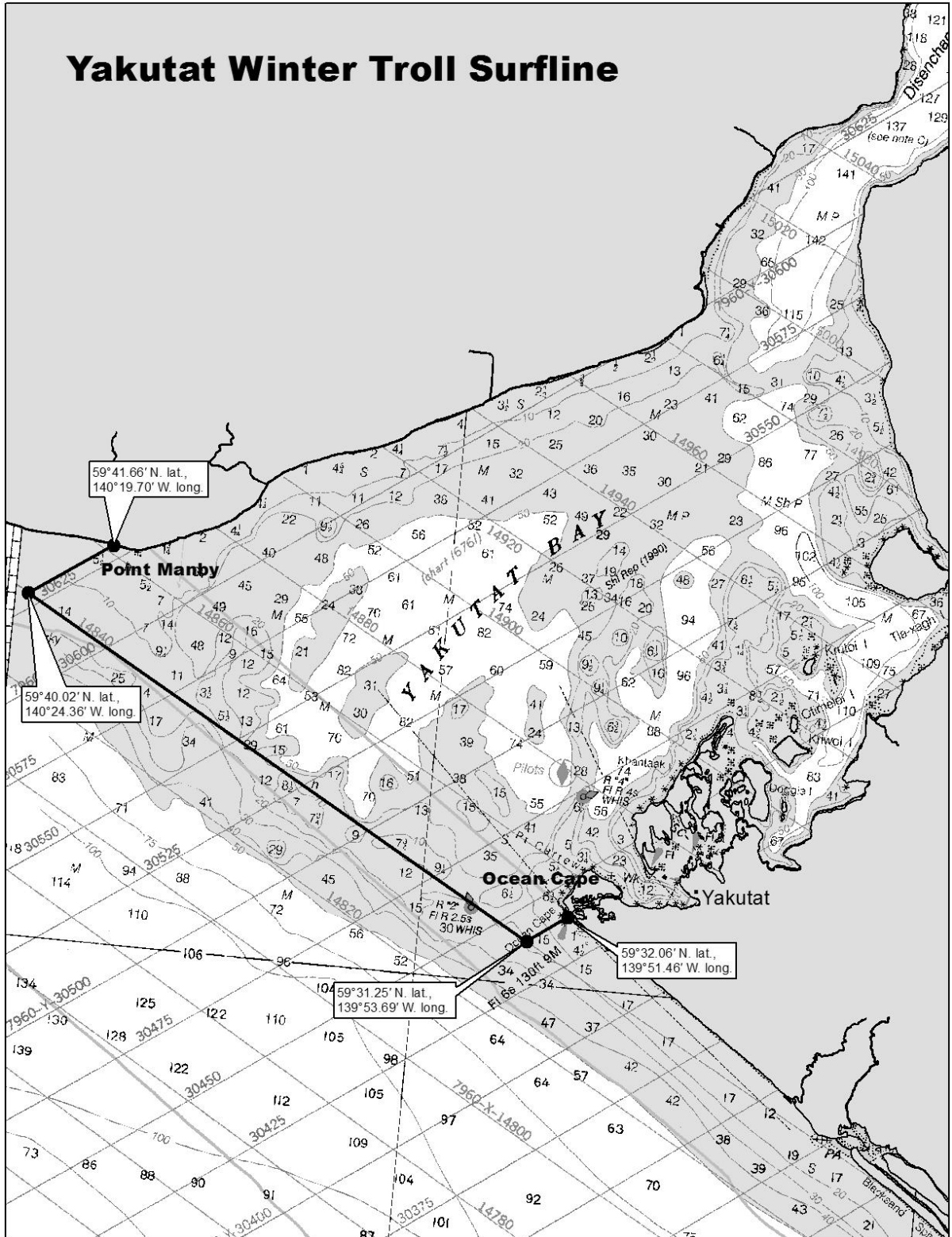


Figure 3.—Yakutat Bay winter troll boundary line (surfline).

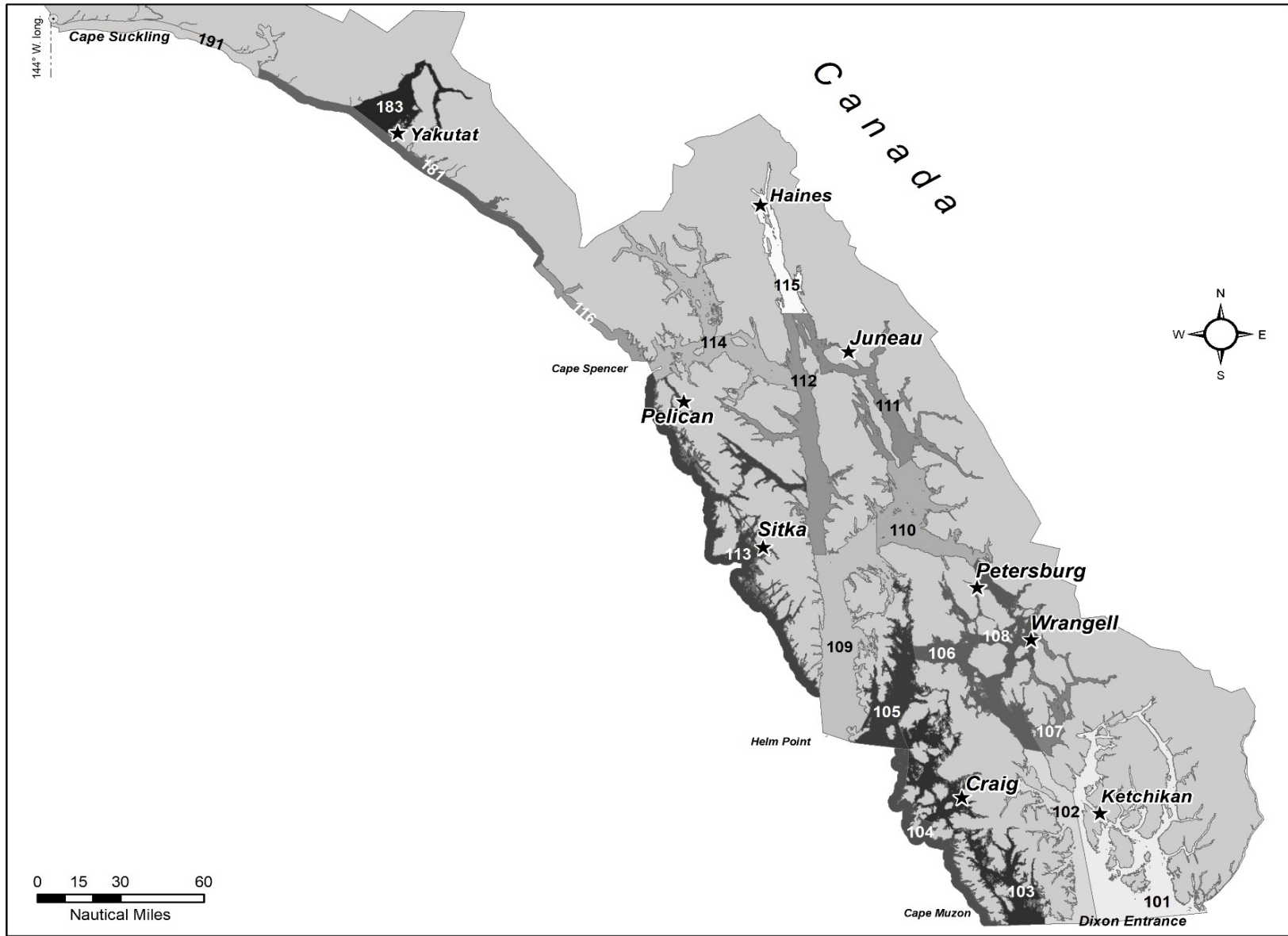


Figure 4.—Southeast Alaska/Yakutat salmon fishing districts.



Figure 5.—District 8 winter troll fishery closed waters.



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

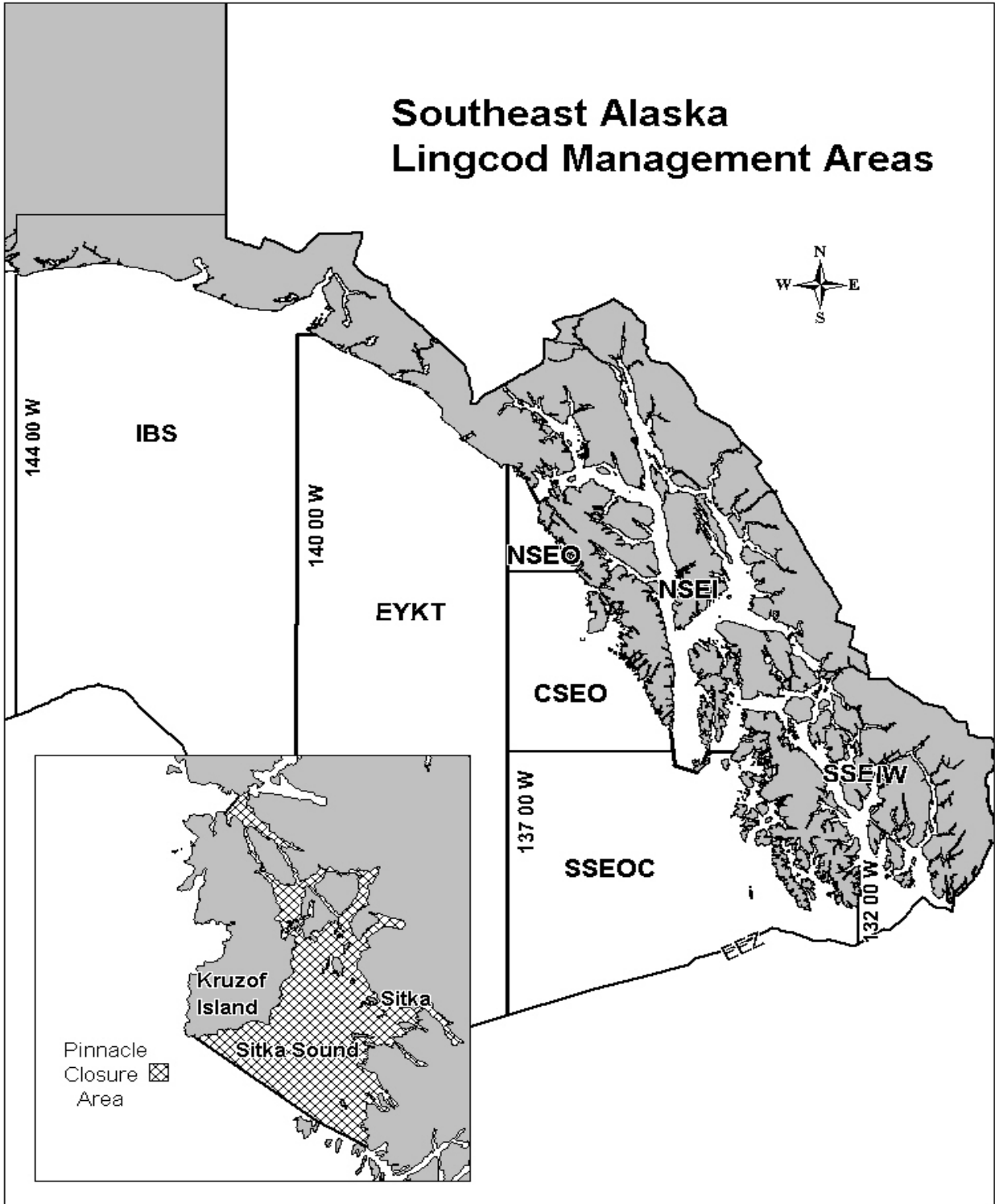


Figure 7.—Southeast Alaska lingcod management areas.