# Summary of Minto Flats Northern Pike Subsistence and Sport Fisheries



# AYK Board of Fisheries Meeting January 2019 Anchorage, Alaska

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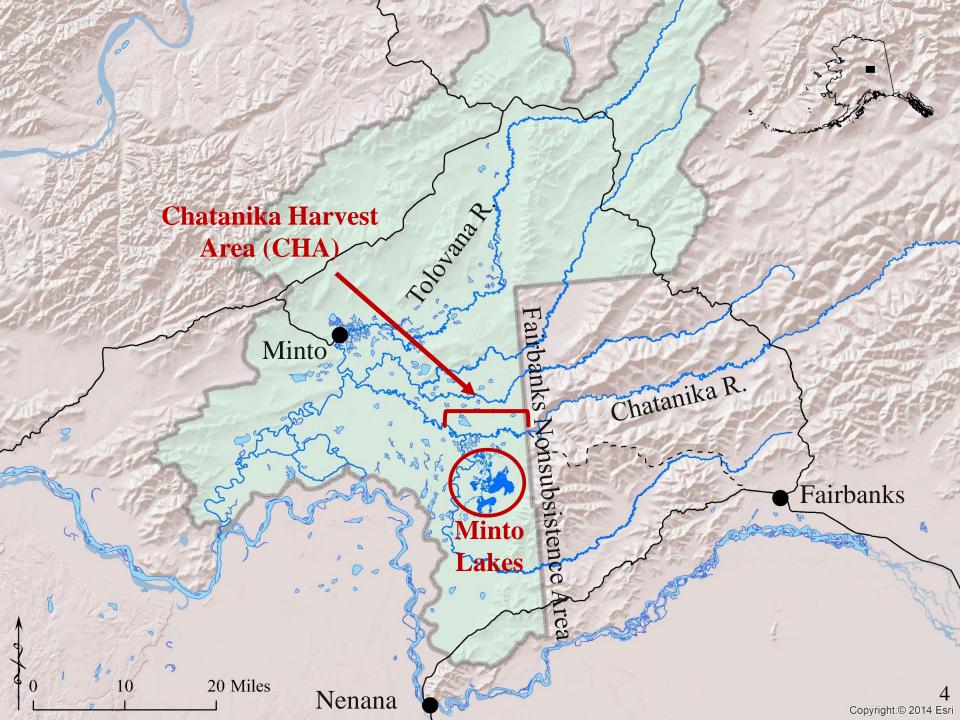
Oral Report – RC 3, Tab 9 Northern Pike Written Report – RC 3, Tab 6

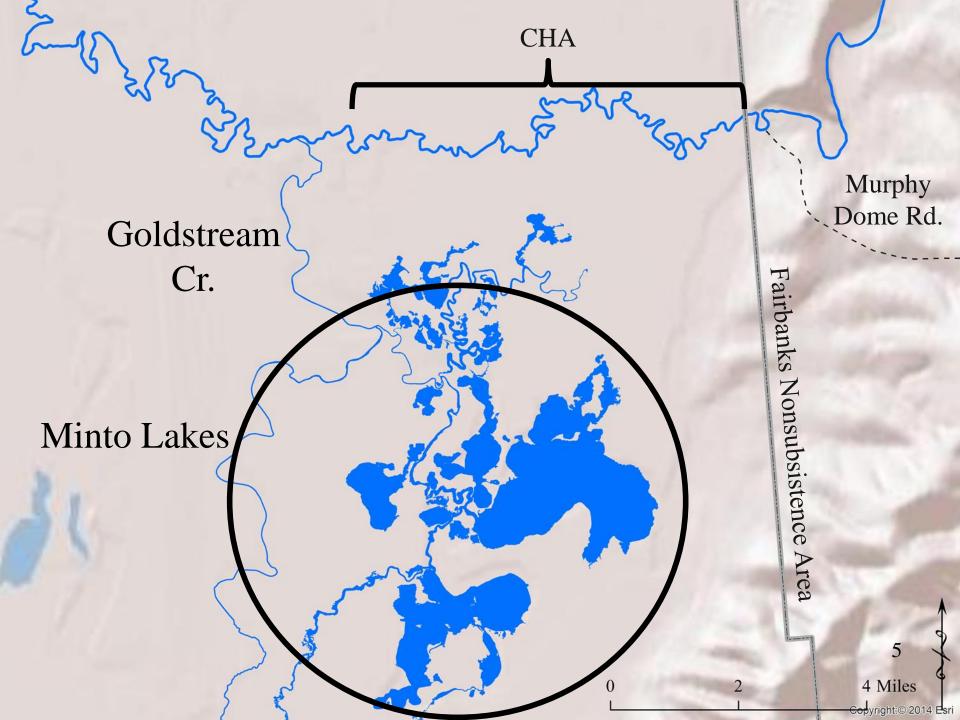
### **Presentation Outline**

- Pike Biology
- Minto Flats
- Fishery Overviews
  - Subsistence
  - Sport
- Minto Flats Management Plan
- Research
  - Stock Assessments
  - Telemetry
  - CHA Specific Results
- Proposals

# Northern Pike Biology Overview

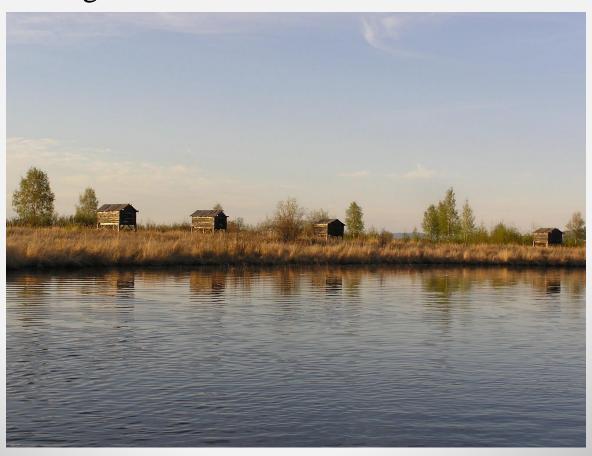
- Northern pike are long-lived
  - Sexual maturity at 4–6 years old
  - 30" = 8-10 years old
  - 40'' = 15-20 years old
  - In interior Alaska all pike ≥ 30" are female
    - ~300K eggs
- Female northern pike are more susceptible to angling through the ice
  - Pre-spawn energetics
  - 30" northern pike have 4 times the number of eggs compared to 18" fish





# **Subsistence History**

- Tolovana River drainage supported 4 major seasonal settlements for subsistence fishing.
- 1987 positive C&T finding for northern pike in Yukon River drainage.

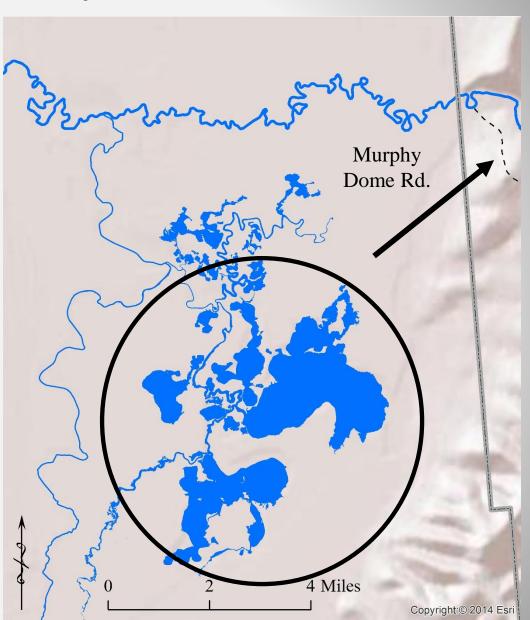


# **Subsistence Fishery Overview**

- Household permit required
- Regulations outside of CHA:
  - Open water period: Multiple gear types allowed drainagewide
  - Winter: Rod and reel ice fishing only
  - No annual bag limits for open-water and winter periods
- Regulations specific to winter CHA fishery:
  - 10 pike/day, 20 in possession, no size limits, no annual limit
  - Weekly catch report required
  - 1 mile closed to ice fishing
  - Bait allowed, single hook only

# **Sport Fishery Overview**

- Primary fishing area: Minto Lakes
- Primary access: Murphy Dome Road (1980s)
- Alaska Residents, Non-Residents, few guiding operations
- Open June 1–October 14
- Daily bag & possession 5 pike, only  $1 \ge 30$  inches

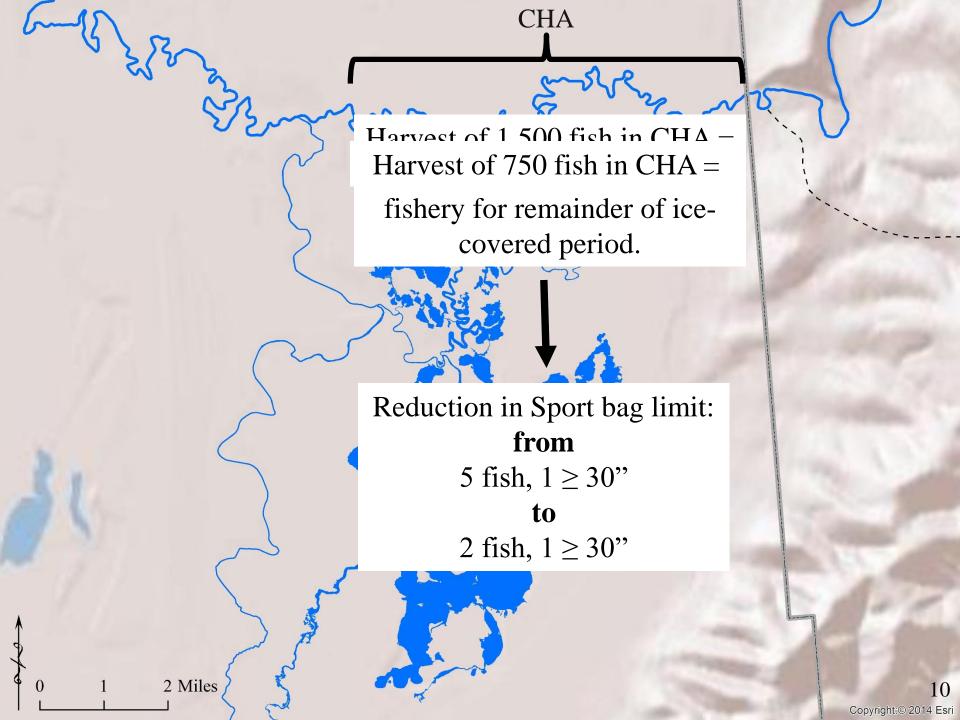


# Minto Flats Northern Pike Management Plan

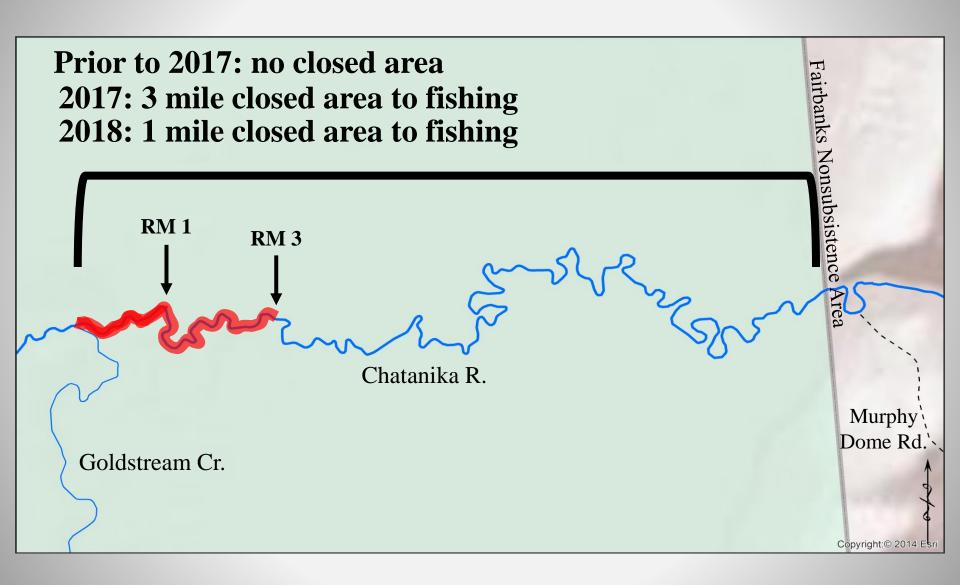
- Established 1998
- Purpose of Plan

Provide the department with guidance to achieve goals of managing these stocks consistent with sustained yield principles, providing a reasonable opportunity for the priority subsistence fishery, and providing a sport fishing opportunity.

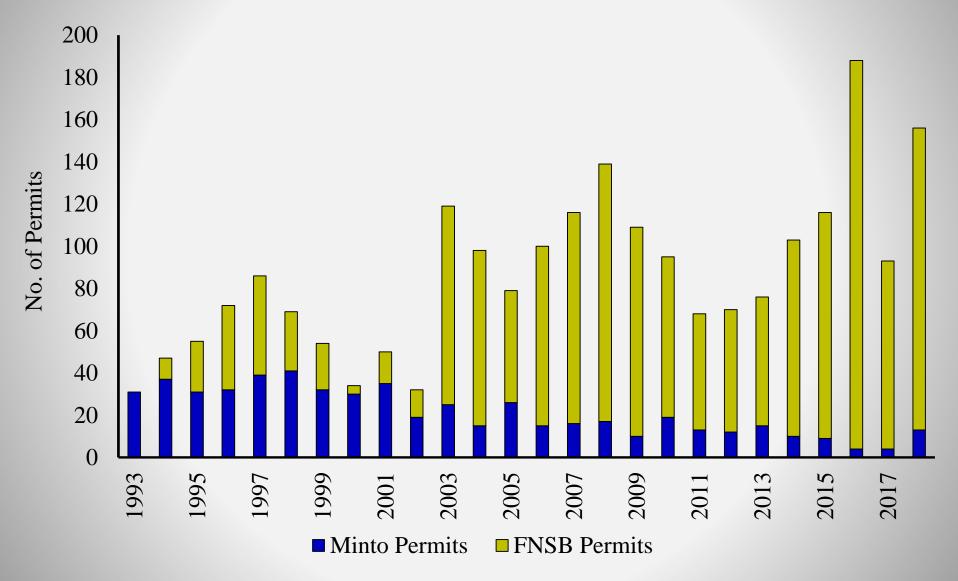
- Harvest may not exceed 20% annual exploitation of assessed population by all users
- Management Triggers:



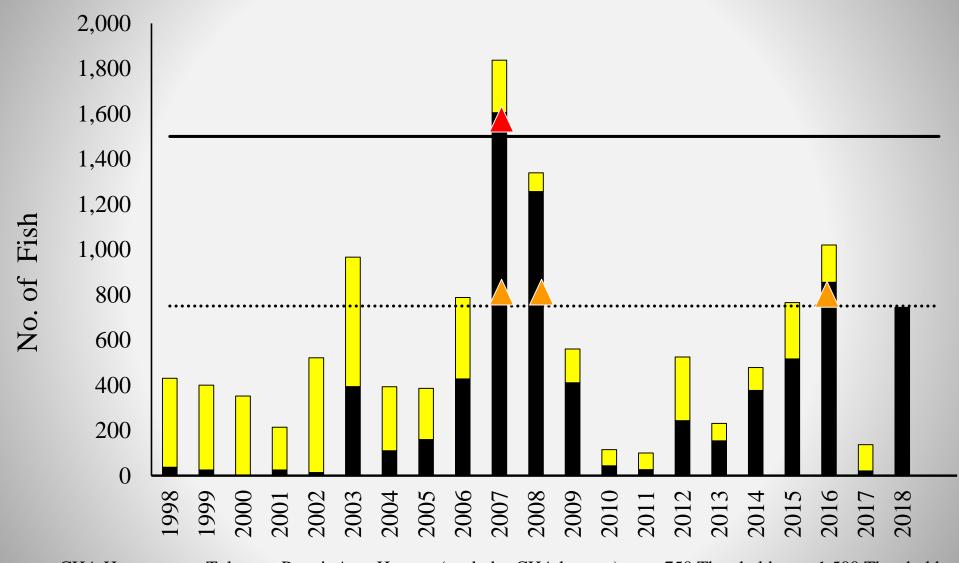
# **Recent Changes to Management Plan**



# **Subsistence Participation**

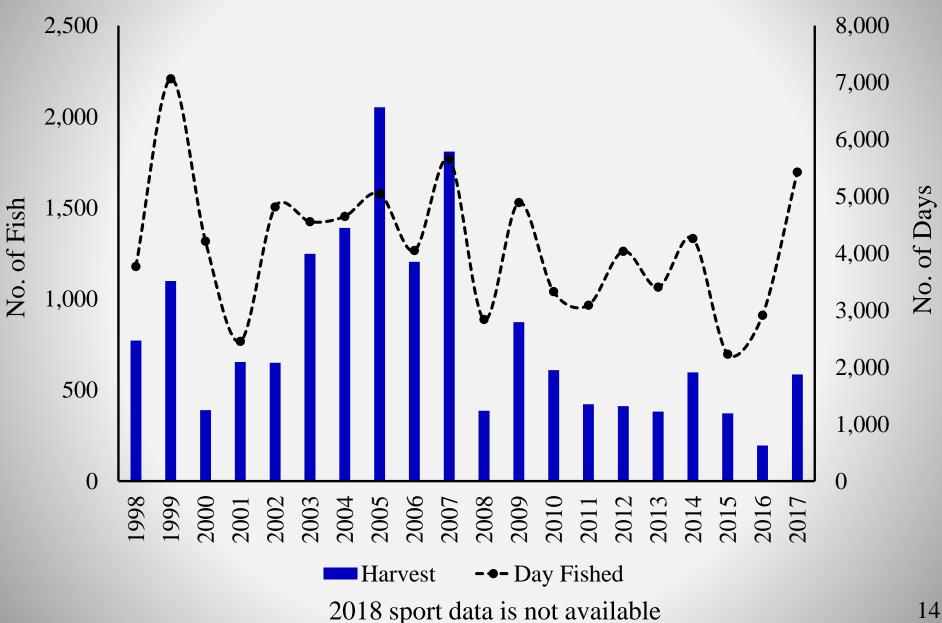


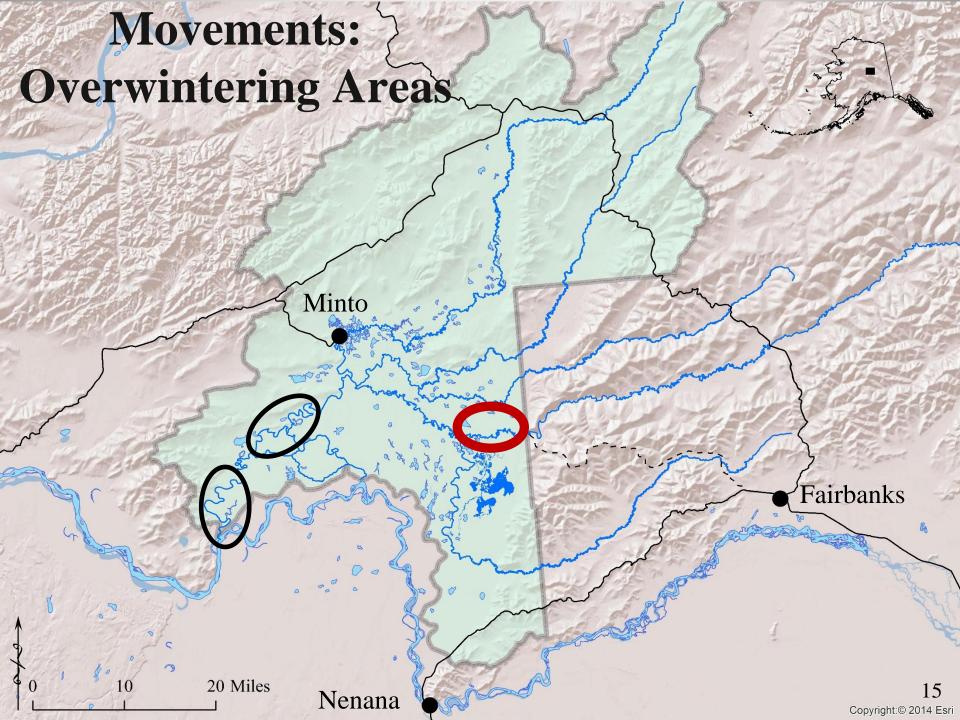
## **Subsistence Harvest & CHA Management Actions**

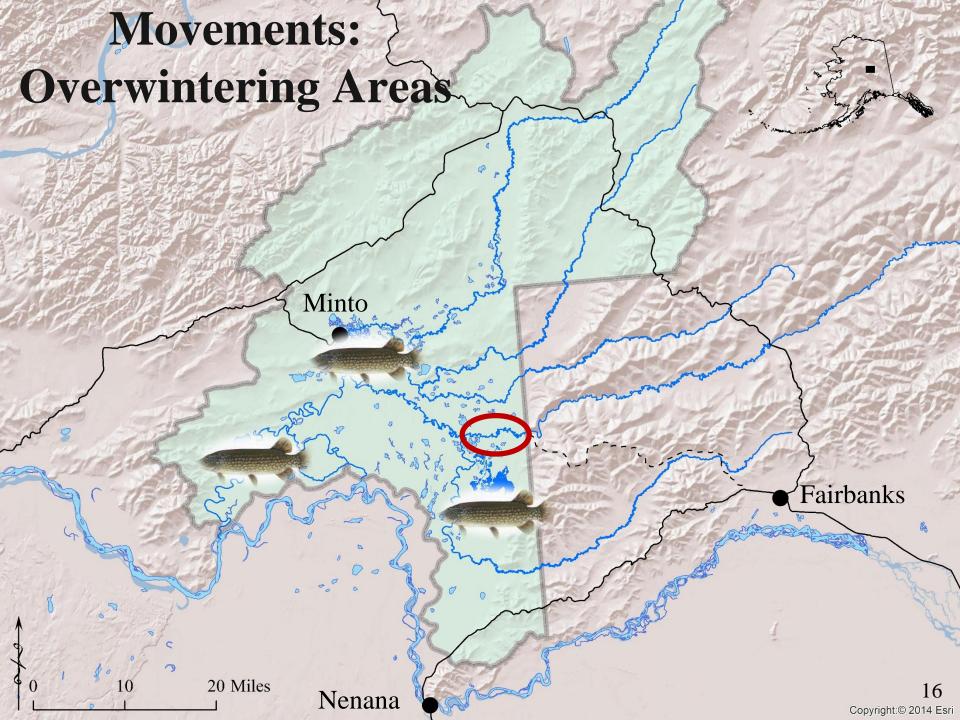


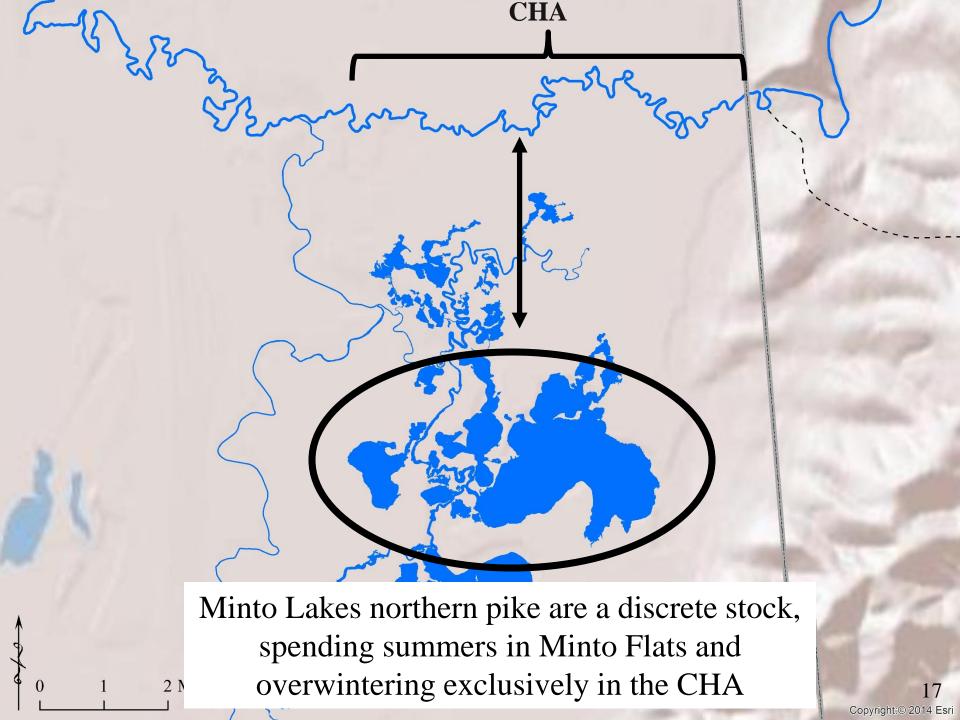
■ CHA Harvest — Tolovana Permit Area Harvest (excludes CHA harvest) ······ 750 Threshold — 1,500 Threshold

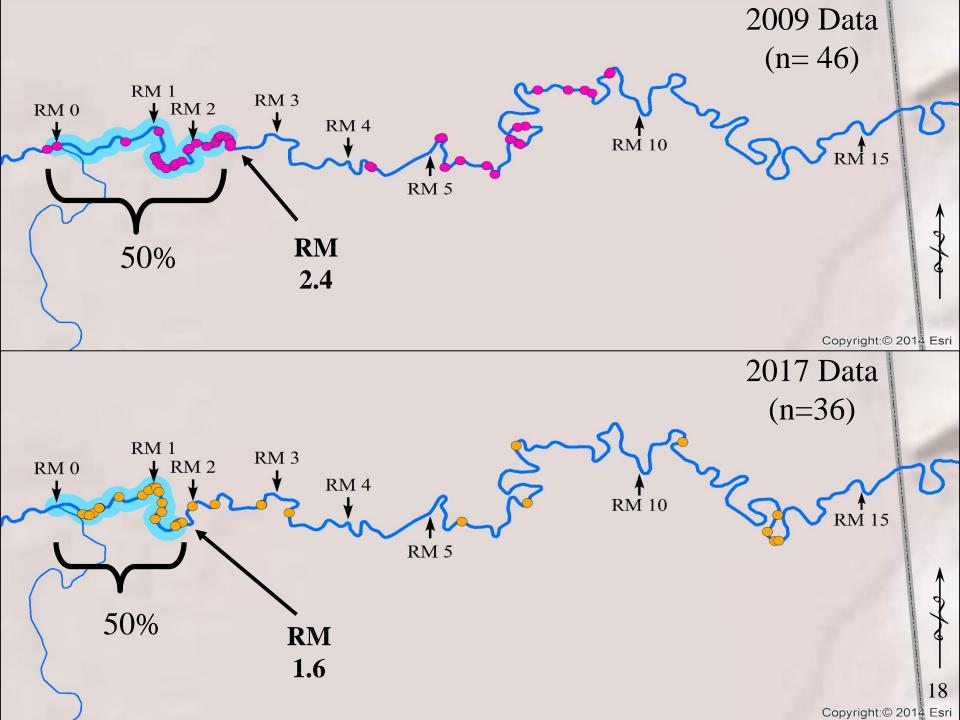
# **Sport Harvest and Participation**







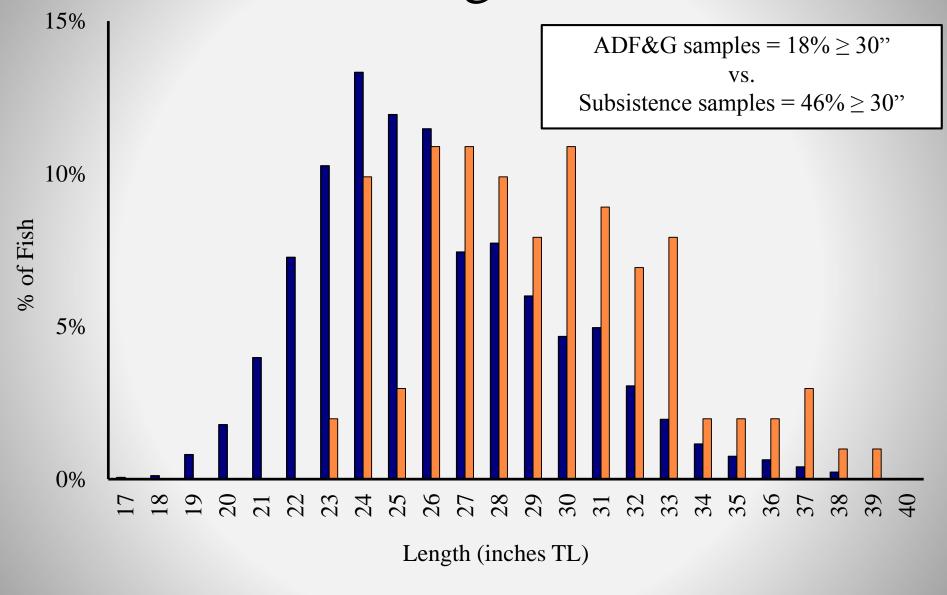




### **Stock Assessment Overview: Table 6**

- Mark-recapture experiments and length composition
  - 1996–2018: Minto Lakes Study Area
    - Abundance estimates of fish  $\geq 24$ " has varied from 2,200 (2008) -14,600 (2018)
    - $\geq 30$ " has varied from 960 (2008) -2,400 (2018)
  - 2018: Chatanika Harvest Area
    - Overwintering estimate
      - $\geq 24$ " = 19,900 fish
      - $\geq 30$ " = 3,100 fish

# 2018 CHA Length Distribution



■ ADF&G samples (n=1,734)

20

# **Subsistence Proposals**

### Proposal 63, 64 and 65:

Seek to do one or more of the following:

- expand the closed area by 1 or 2 miles
- reduce the daily and possession harvest limits
- establish a size limit, and/or
- require retention of first 10 fish caught, and prohibit catch-and-release fishing

### Proposal 66 & 67:

Expands closed area from 1 mile to 3 miles

#### Proposal 68:

Remove the current 1 mile closed area

#### Proposal 69:

Reduce the current 1,500 fish harvest threshold, in order to maintain < 10% exploitation of fish harvested  $\ge 30$  inches

