Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Commercial Salmon Troll Fishery

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RC 3 – Tab 27

Grant Hagerman
Regional Salmon Troll Management Biologist
Division of Commercial Fisheries



Overview

Abundance-based management

King salmon harvest limit

Winter

Southeast Alaska troll fishery

Spring

Summer

King Salmon Allowable Catch

- Abundance-based management, fisheries managed to provisions of the new 2019-2028 Pacific Salmon Treaty (treaty) agreement.
- Annual all-gear total allowable catch determined for Southeast Alaska/Yakutat (SEAK) based on measures of coastwide Chinook salmon abundance using the abundance index (AI) output from the Pacific Salmon Commission Chinook model.
- The AI is translated to a pre-season annual catch limit from an allowable catch table defined and in accordance with Chapter 3 of the treaty.
- Treaty harvest limit is allocated among gear groups with the Chinook accounting year spanning October-September of the following year.

King Salmon Allocation



Purse Seine = 4.3% of all-gear treaty harvest limit



Drift Gillnet = 2.9% of all-gear treaty harvest limit



Set Gillnet = 1,000 fish



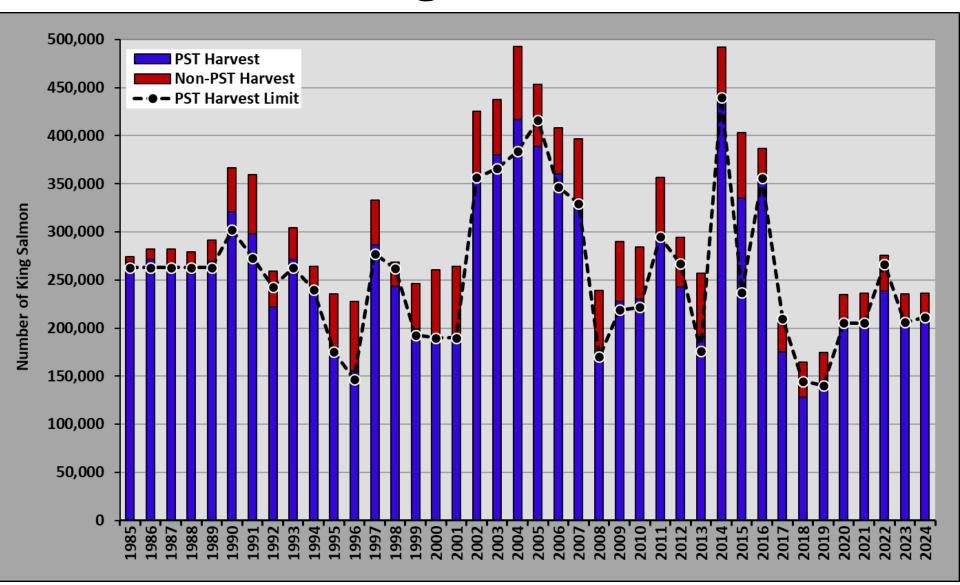
Net gear total subtracted from all-gear harvest limit





Remainder split between troll and sport fisheries: 80%-Troll; 20%-Sport

All-Gear King Salmon Harvest

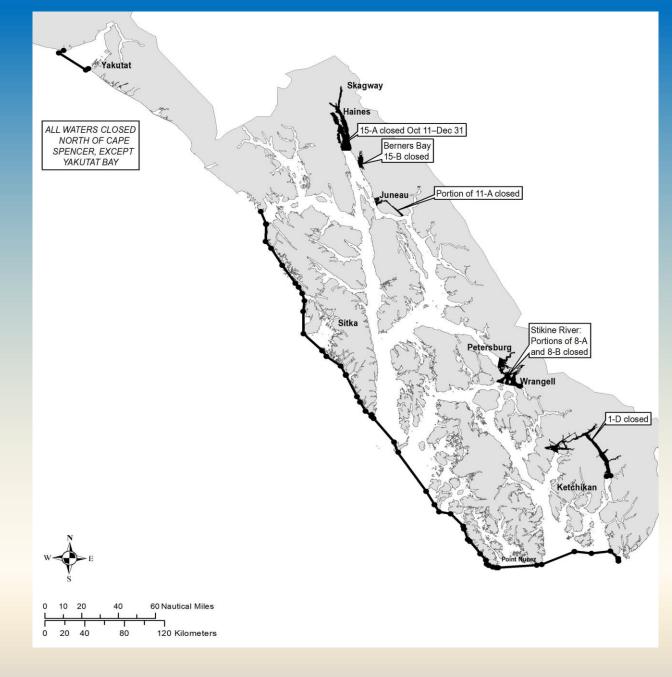


Southeast Alaska Troll Fishery

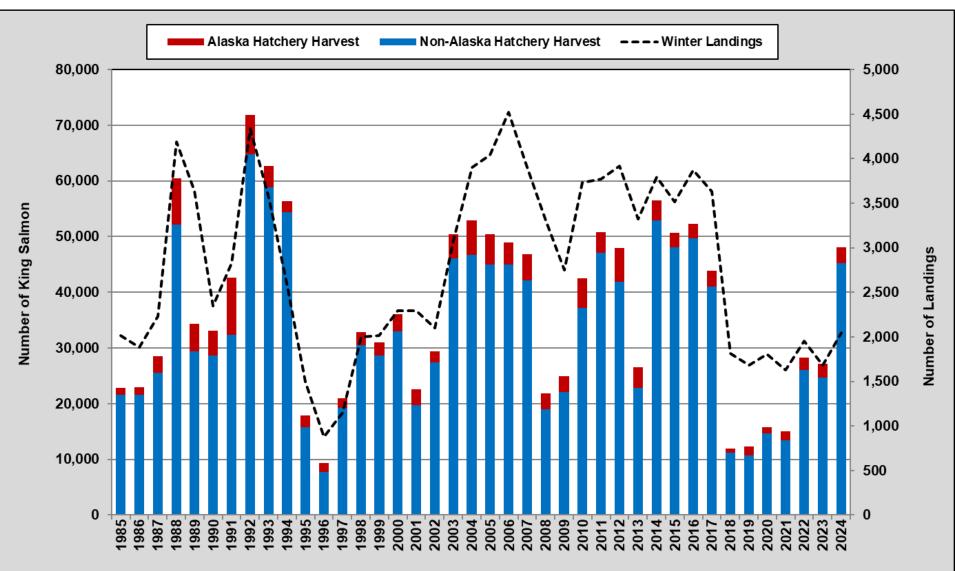
- Primarily targets king and coho salmon
- Chum salmon also targeted in recent years
- 20-yr average of 1,000 troll permits fished annually, has declined each of last 10-years to a record low in 2024.
- Troll fishery open almost year-round
 - Winter fishery
 - Spring Fishery
 - Summer Fishery

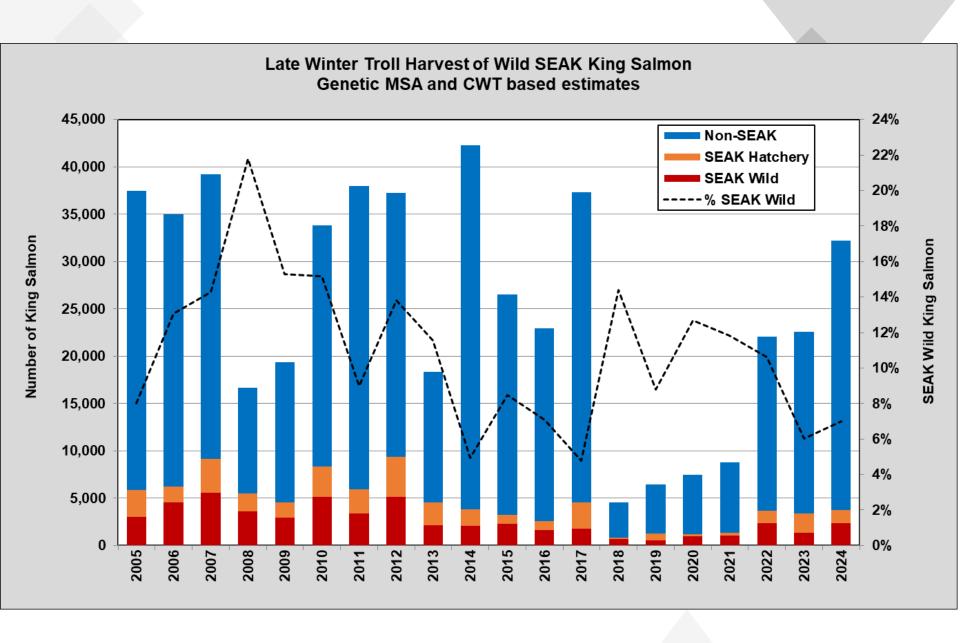
Winter King Salmon Fishery

- Open October 11-April 30, or until Guideline Harvest Level is reached
- Target king salmon, restricted to inside winter boundary line, or "surfline"



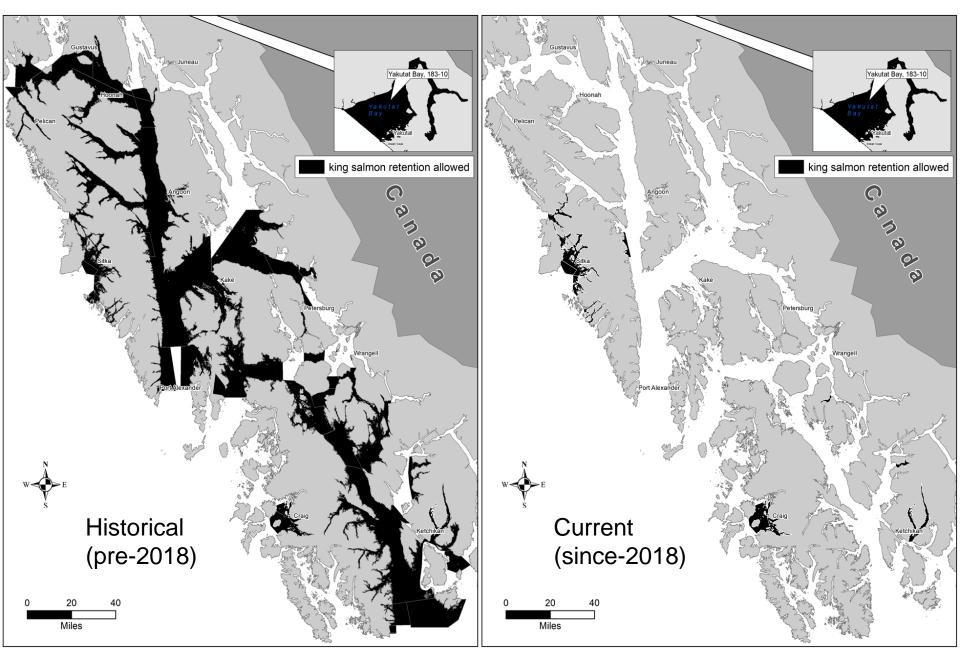
Winter King Salmon Fishery

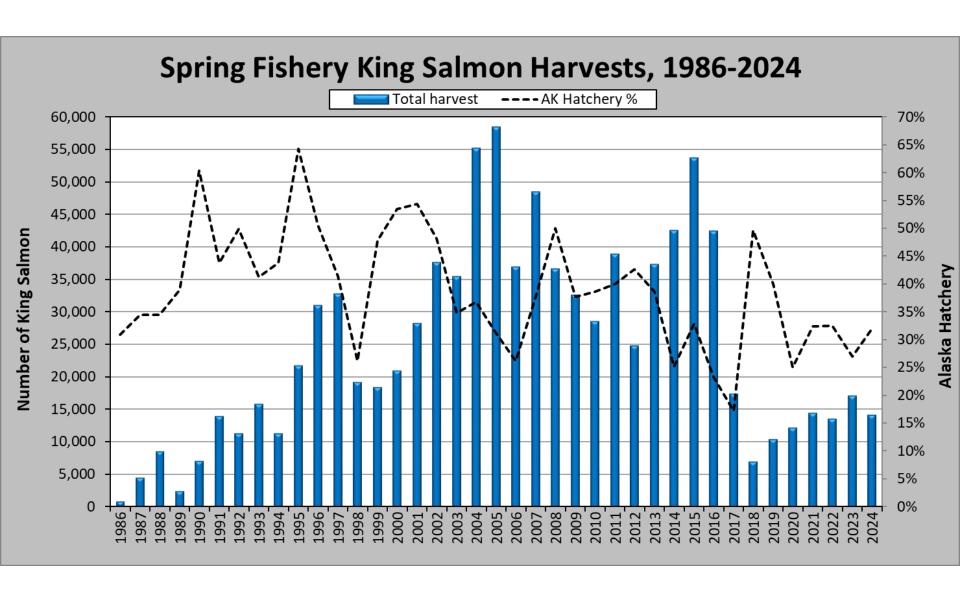


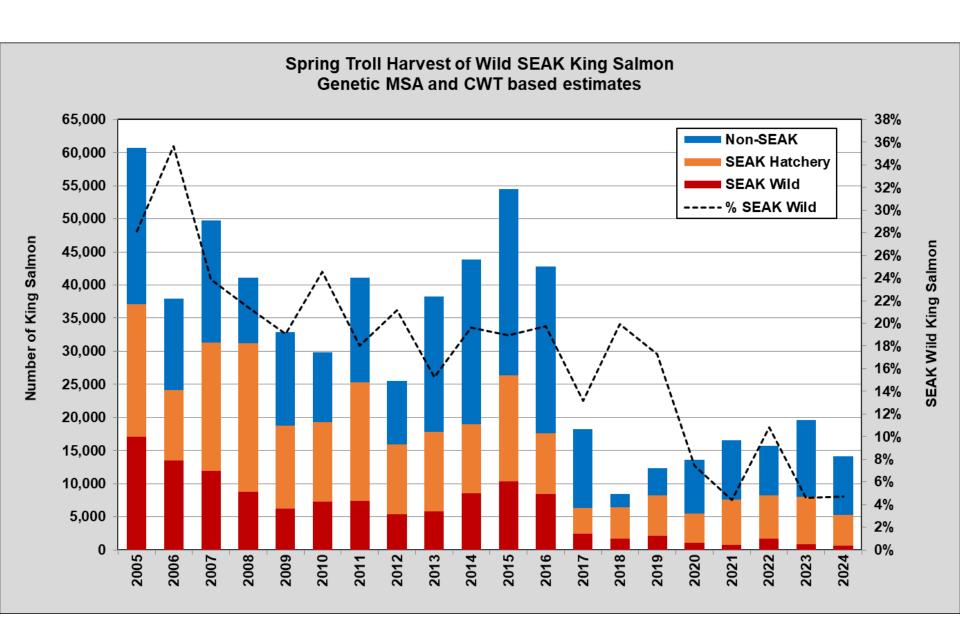


Spring Troll Fisheries

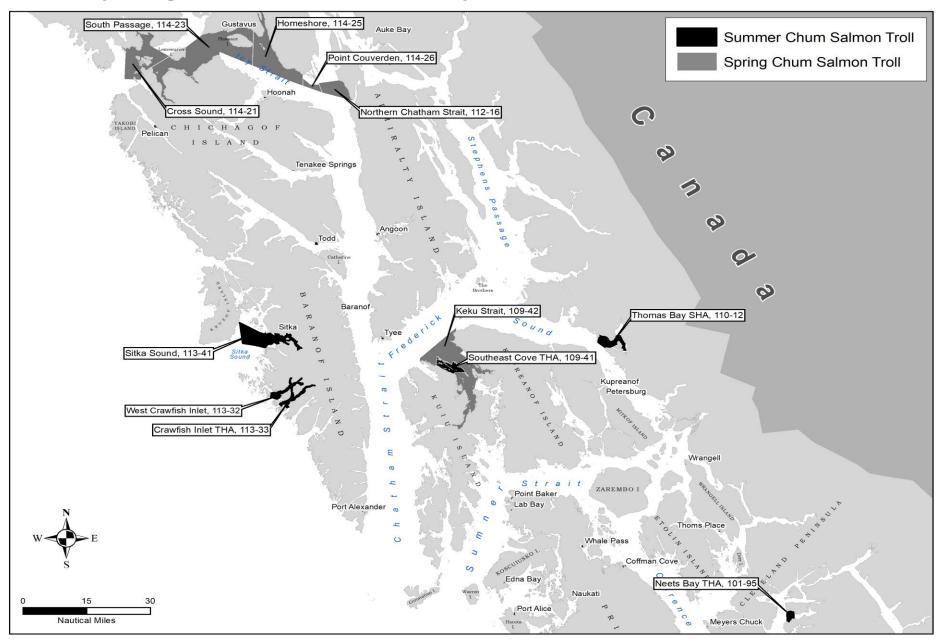
- Open May 1 June 30
- Current fisheries located near hatcheries or release sites; target Alaska hatchery-produced king salmon.
- Harvest of treaty king salmon is limited according to the percentage of the Alaska hatchery fish taken in each fishery.
- Spring fisheries are managed individually on a weekly basis by emergency order.
- Hatchery-produced chum salmon also targeted
- Proposals:
 - 129 allow for one additional fishing day per week during Yakutat Bay spring troll
 - 132 change minimum size and measure method for king salmon in all spring troll areas
 - 133 change minimum size and measure method for king salmon in District 113 spring troll areas
 - 169 allow use of fishing rods in conjunction with downriggers by hand troll during the spring and summer troll fisheries.



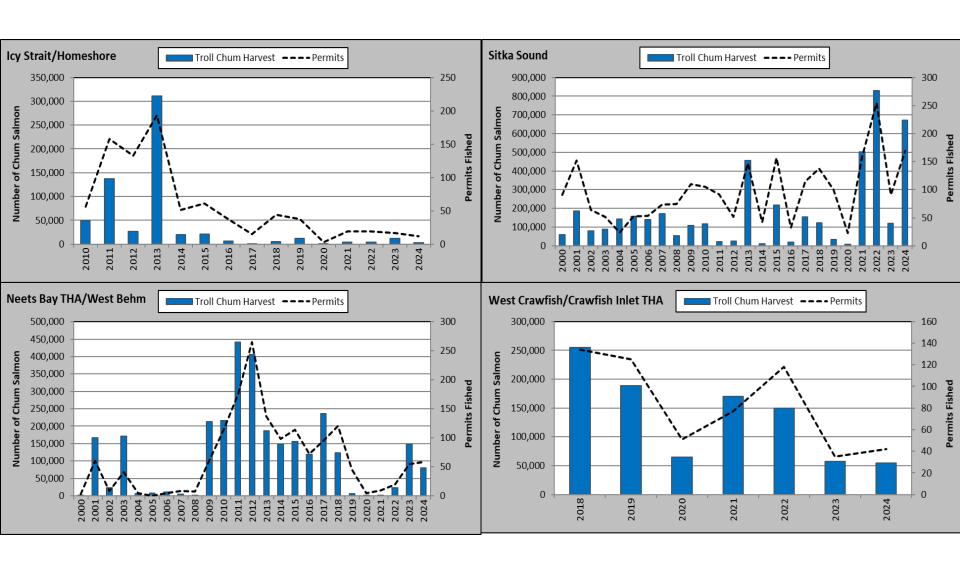




Spring/Summer Hatchery Chum Salmon Troll Areas



Directed Chum Salmon Troll Fisheries, 2010–2024



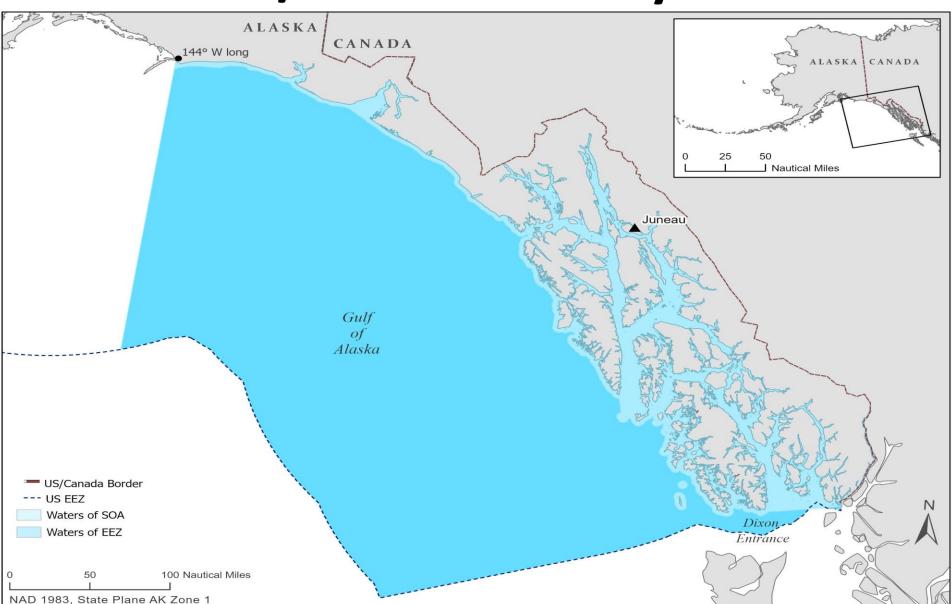
Summer Troll Fishery

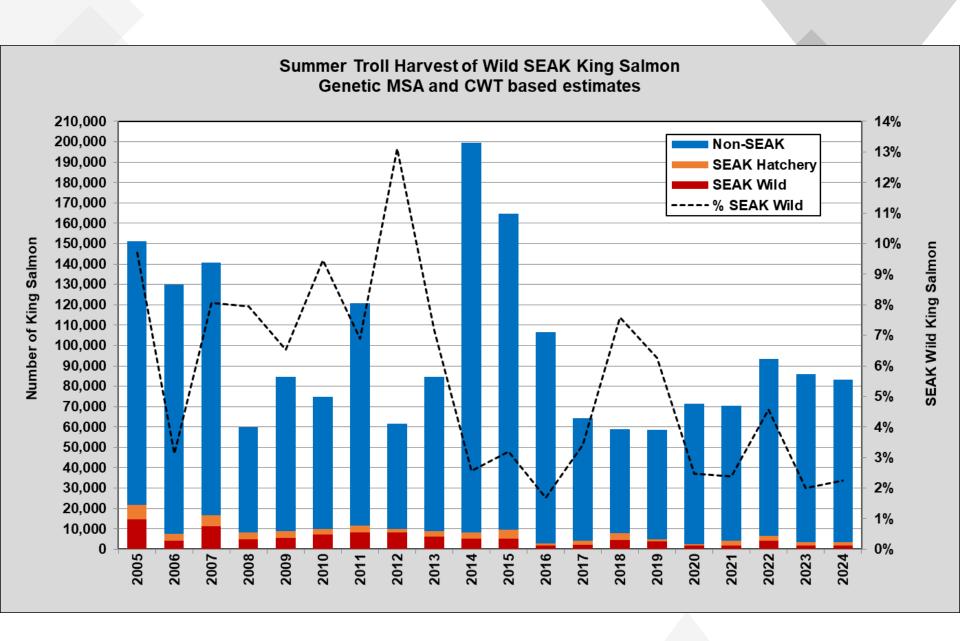
- Summer fishery begins on July 1, harvest and effort are at peak levels with most waters of the region open to troll gear
- 1st king opening: 70% of the king salmon remaining on the troll allocation after winter and spring fisheries end
- 2nd king opening: remaining 30% of the troll allocation
- Also target coho and chum during summer

Proposals:

- 130 reallocate harvest proportions between the summer troll king salmon periods by eliminating a second retention period
- 131 allow for multiple limited harvest fisheries to occur, including replacement of the second summer king opening if criteria are met
- 169 allow use of fishing rods in conjunction with downriggers by hand troll

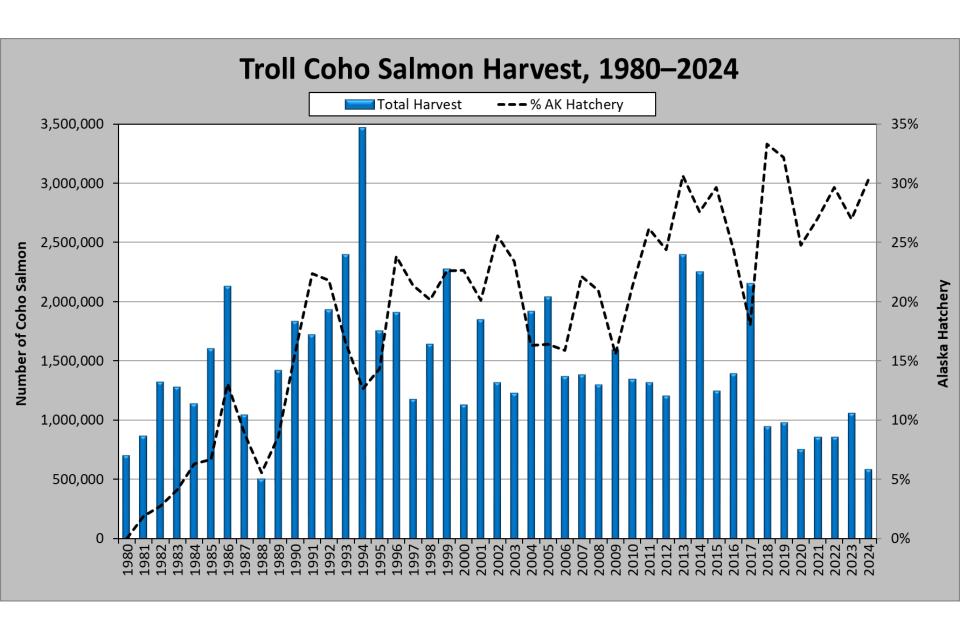
SEAK/Yakutat Fishery Area





Coho Salmon Troll Fishery

- Troll coho retention begins June 1 and continues until late September
- Coho present in over 2,500 systems
- Fishery managed to ensure escapement goals are met and to achieve board allocation guidelines between gear groups over time
- Area near U.S./Canada border is managed in cooperation with Canada under terms of the Pacific Salmon Treaty
- Run strength assessed in season, conservation closures based on projected wild abundance



Questions?

