

### Problems in the troll fishery

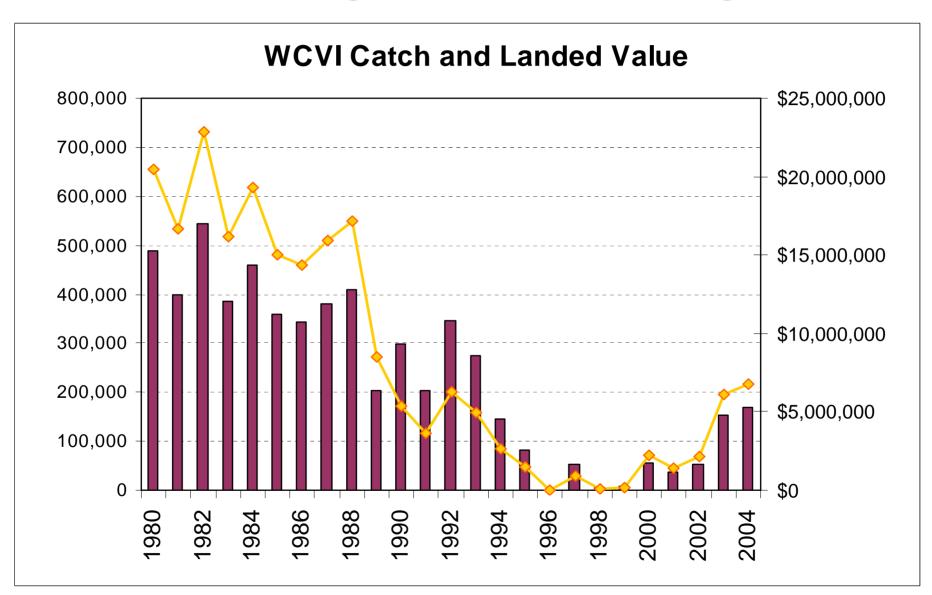
#### Biological events

- More frequent El Nino leads to mackerel and reduced marine survival
- Low salmon abundance with specific conservation concerns: WCVI chinook starting in 1995, coho in 1997, upper Fraser chinook, LGS chinook

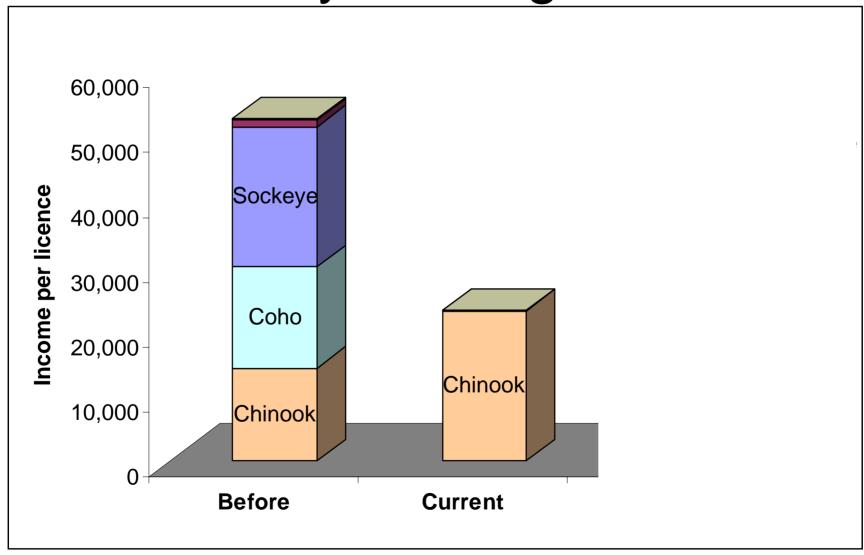
#### Management changes

- Area licensing (1995-97) and reselection process
- Loss of other species, priority to sport (1998 Allocation Policy)
- Reduced harvest rate (1999 PST, precautionary approach)
- Minimize incidental mortality (1998 Selective Fishing Policy)
- Increased costs
- Markets influenced by farmed fish

### THE FISHERY: VALUE



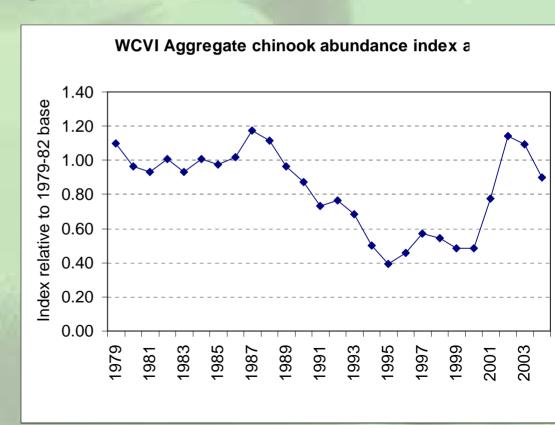
### The Fishery: average income



# THE RESOURCE: Chinook AABM Abundance

Consideration: WCVI aggregate consists of two major stock groupings.

- 1. Rearing stocks; southern distribution chinook
- 2. Passing stocks; northern distribution chinook



## Old management

- 1. Ceiling management for chinook and coho. Allocations of sockeye, pink, and chum.
- 2. Fishery evolved from 1) always open; to 2) April-October; to 3) summer only.
- 3. Few restrictions.
- 4. Large chinook size limit to limit catch irrespective of release rates.
- 5. Poor monitoring and reporting, reliance on sales slips.
- 6. High catch low value per fish.
- 7. Sport fishery not part of management.

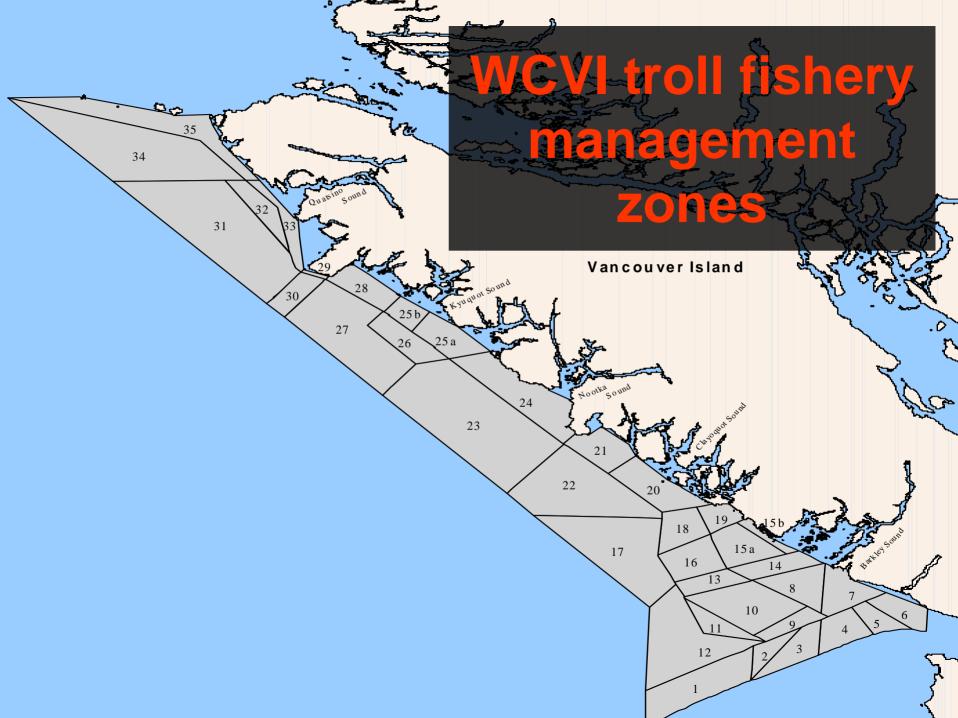
## New management

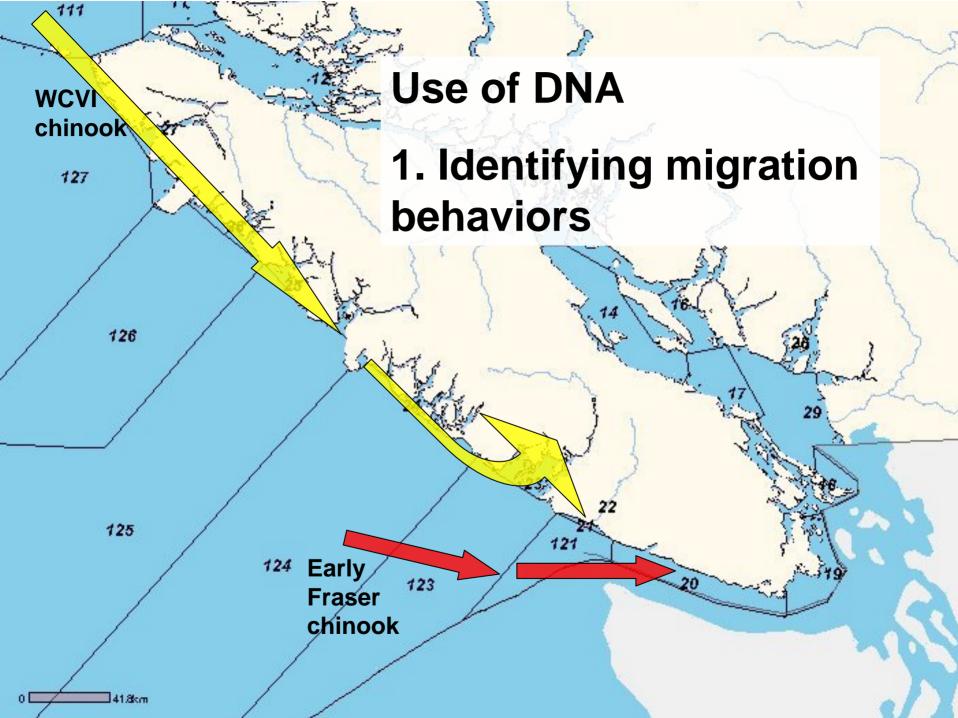
- 1. Abundance based; reduced harvest rate; precautionary approach
- 2. Allocation priority to First Nations and sport.
- 3. Flexibility within full year fishery to distribute impacts and increase value.
- 4. Fleet rationalization
  - Area licensing and reselection; buybacks
- 5. Gear toolbox: (gear restrictions / selective fishing)
  - limit gurdies, barbless hooks, recovery tanks, plugs only
- 6. Other tools:
  - Size limits (maintain low incidental mortality)
  - Area closures (avoid stocks of concern, small fish, gear conflicts)
- 7. Improved monitoring and sampling
  - on board observers
  - Log books with hail out and hail in procedures; move to E-logs
- 8. Use of DNA and thermal marks to shape fisheries

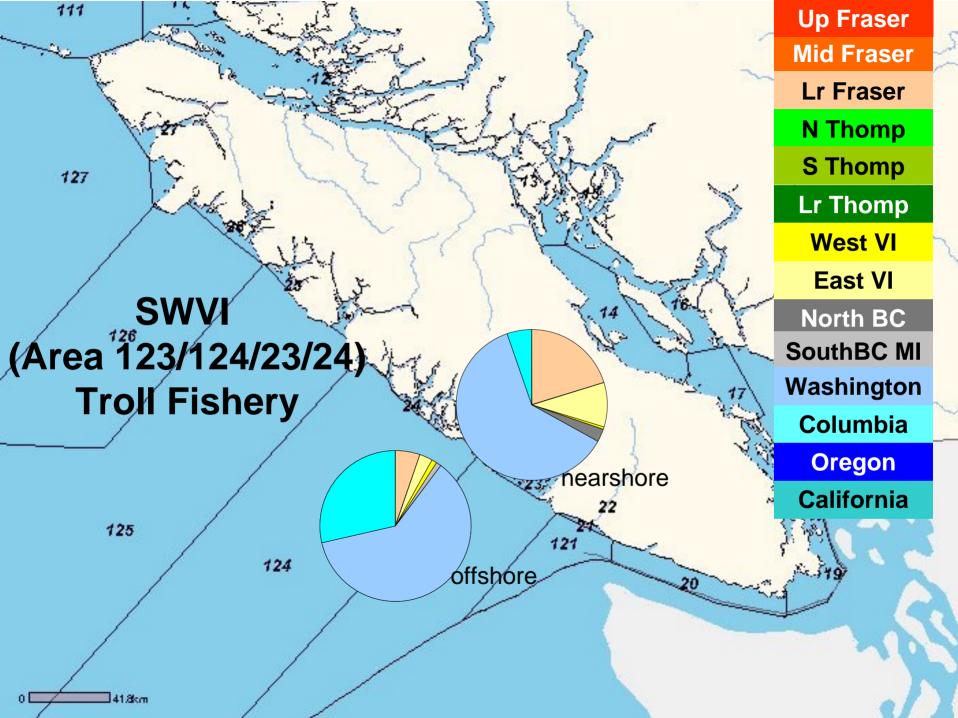
## Toolbox: Fleet rationalization

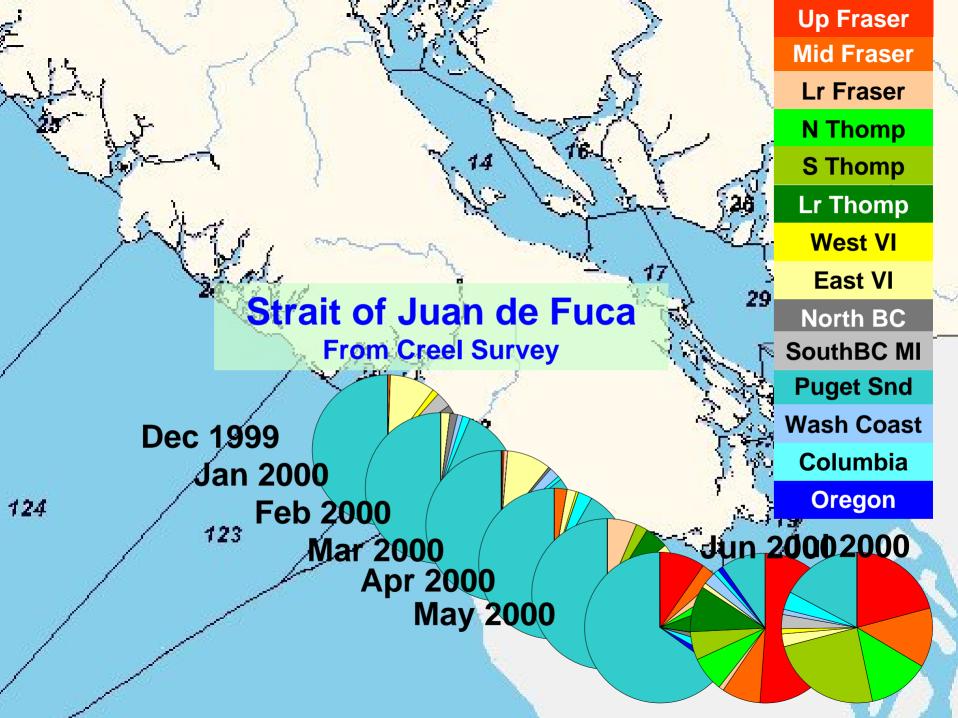
- Fleet buyback program
- Area Licensing

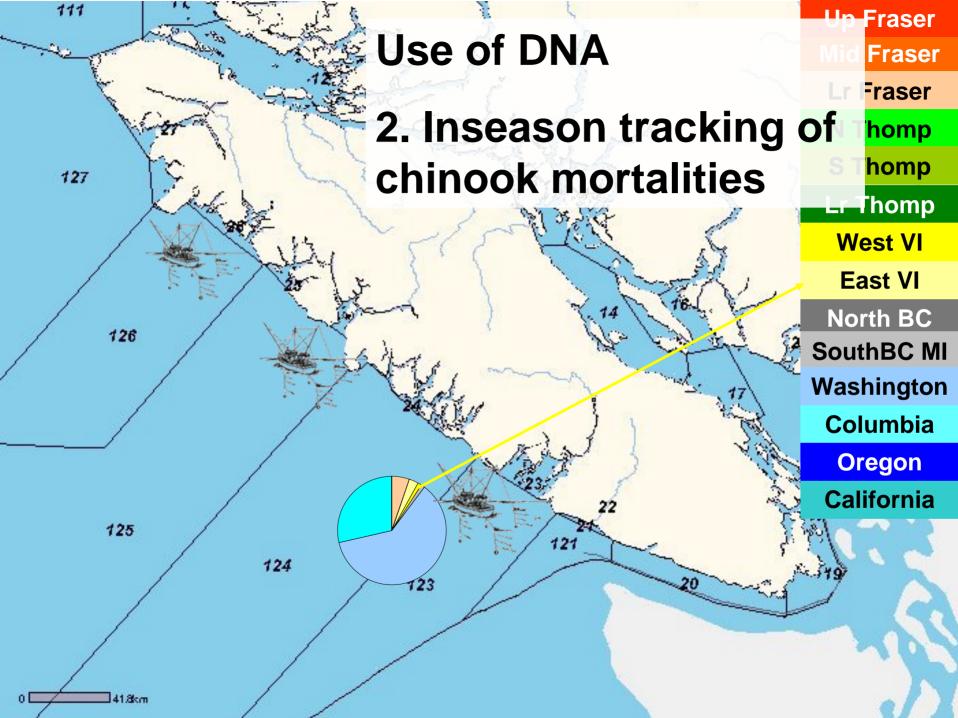


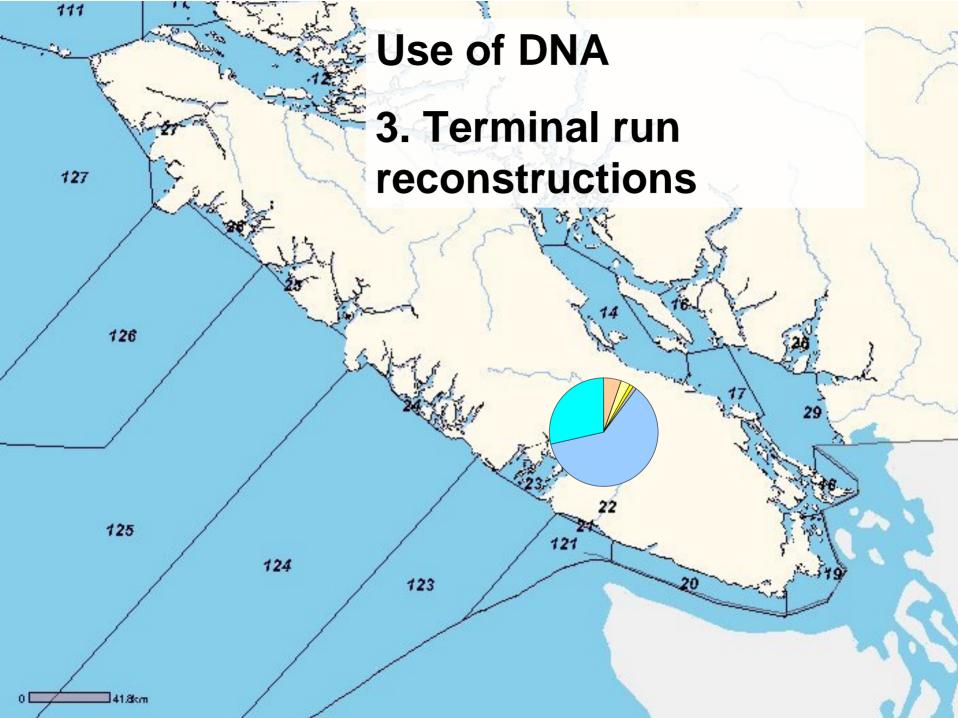








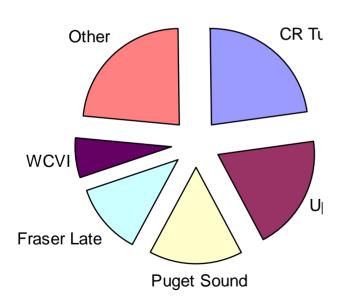


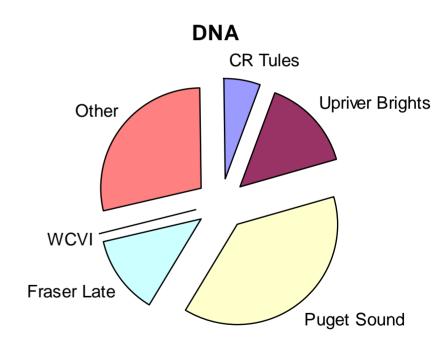


Use of DNA.

## 4. Comparison of CWT vs DNA stock composition; WCVI troll 2005-2006

#### **CWT (Chinook Model Output**



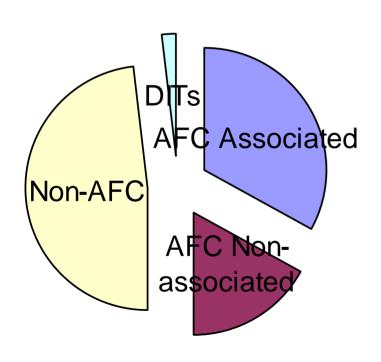


### Message

- Important fishery declined rapidly in 1990's for a variety of reasons. Low points with major closures 1996-1998.
- Tools improved understanding of stock behavior. DNA stock id was an important tool used on an exploratory basis.
- Changes were implemented to reopen or maintain fisheries (fishing period, closed areas, gear restrictions).
- Management is more complicated. Restrictions are not easily understood by fishing community, especially sport.
- Changes have created technical difficulties.
- Need to resolve some issues.

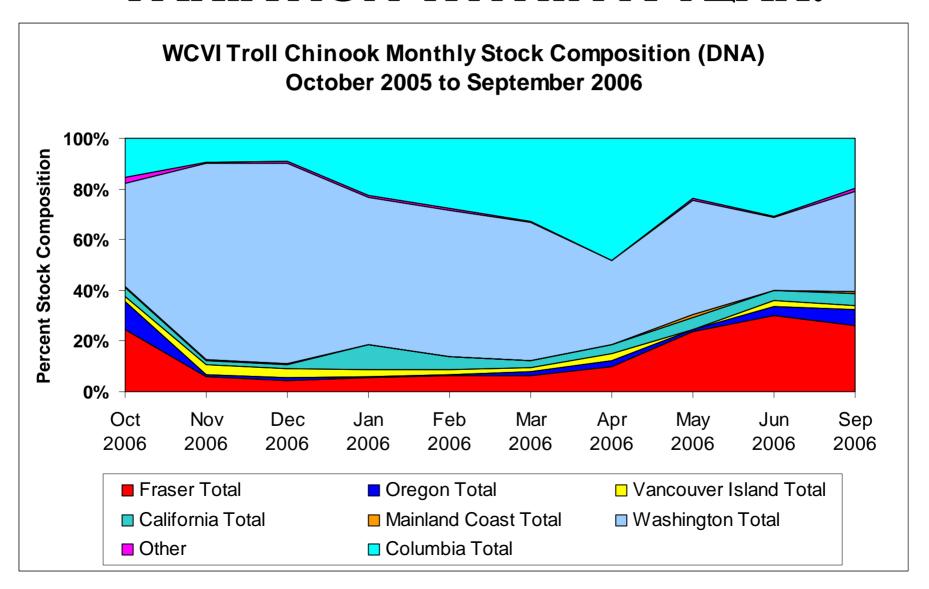
# Issue: Ability to find small stocks needs increased sample size

#### WCVI Troll Catch 2005



- •Sampling AFC chinook for DNA; Pre 2005 and 2005+
- In order to reduce cost by sampling only nonAFC, require all AFC hatchery releases to be associated with CWT
- •Recommendation:
  Ensure all AFC are
  associated with CWT

# ISSUE: NEED TO UNDERSTAND VARIATION WITHIN A YEAR.



#### Issues

- Ability to find small stocks needs increased sample size
- Changing environment = changing behavior and distribution
- Utility of baseline in terminal area
  - Need to have all stocks represented
- Evolving methodology; how much to invest.