



Marine
Resources

Agenda Item H.6.a
Supplemental ODFW Presentation 1
November 2022

ODFW Report on Requested Inseason Adjustment to the Recreational Longleader Gear Fishery



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Previous Analysis

- Holloway EFP had a 15 fish bag limit
 - To entice anglers to try new gear type, and
 - Provide larger sample size of possible catches
- EA analysis assumed 10 fish bag limit
 - Estimated up to 15,000 angler trips

Table 4-3. Summary of the cumulative effects of the proposed actions.

Affected Resources	Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions	Proposed Action	Cumulative Effects
Groundfish species	Positive	Neutral	Positive
Non-groundfish species	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Protected Species	Positive	Neutral	Positive
Oregon Recreational Fisheries and Communities	Neutral/mixed	Positive	Positive



Previous Analysis

- 2019-20, 2021-22, and 2023-24 biennial harvest specifications and management measures analyzed 10 fish bag limit
 - Impacts to yellowtail and widow rockfish well within non-trawl allocation
 - Yelloweye rockfish impacts within OR rec HG
 - Combined with “regular” bottomfish fishery
 - Bycatch impacts to Chinook and coho salmon minor



Rockfish images courtesy of RecFIN



Salmon images
courtesy of WDFW



Current Longleader Gear Fishery

Annual number of bottomfish and longleader gear angler trips in 2018-2022*.

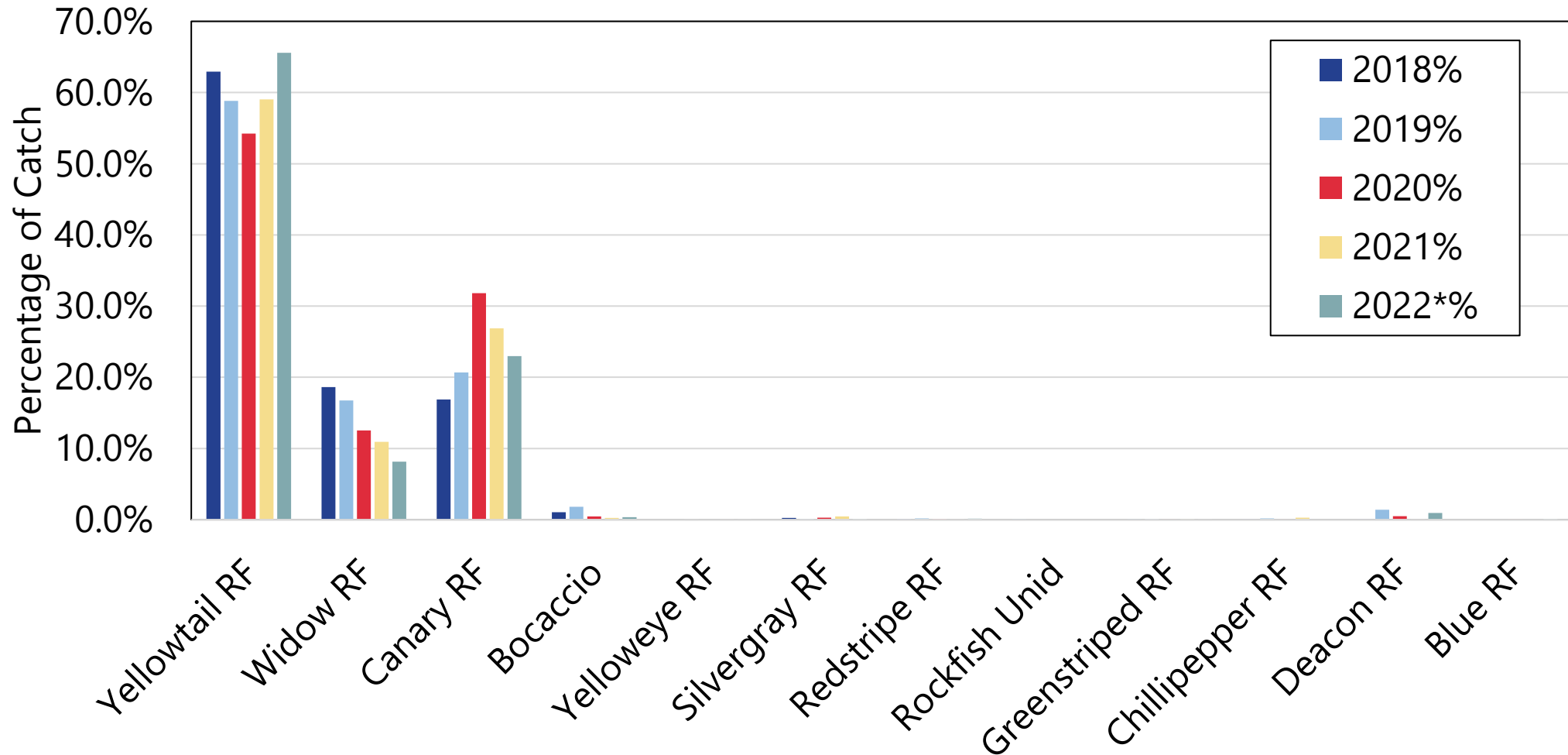
Year	Bottomfish Trips	Longleader Trips	Total
2018	109,768	5,286	115,054
2019	99,136	2,141	101,277
2020	103,418	2,406	105,824
2021	98,775	1,712	100,487
2022*	89,299	2,354	91,653
5-yr AVG.	100,079	2,780	102,859

*2022 data is only through September 4



Current Longleader Gear Fishery

Annual percentage of total fish landed by species



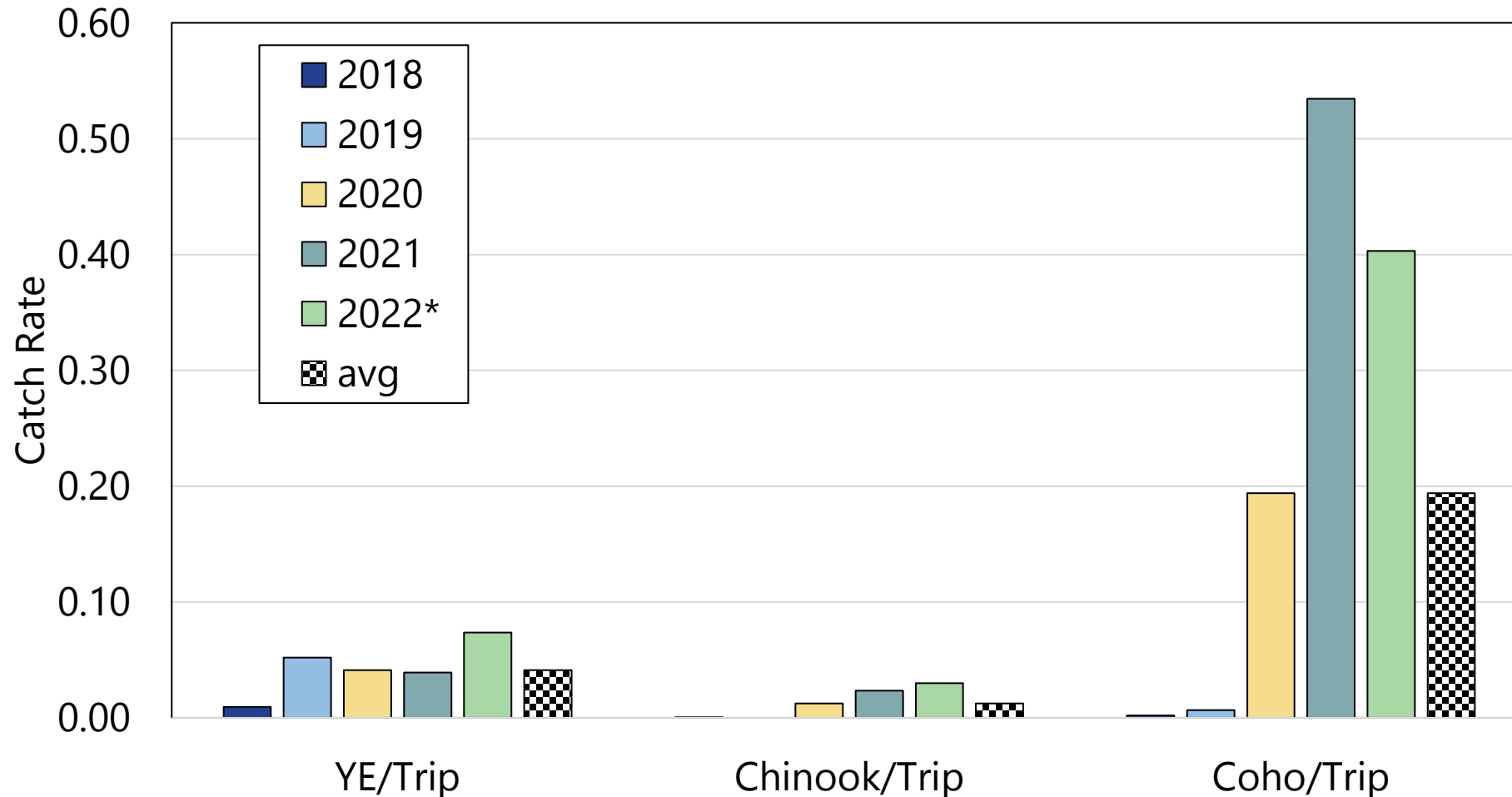
Current Longleader Gear Fishery

Annual catches (in mt, except for salmon which are in numbers of fish) in the longleader gear fishery in 2018-2022. Note 2022 data is only through September 4.

Species	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	5-year Avg.	Max
Yellowtail RF	26.58	14.57	10.27	9.47	17.71	15.72	26.58
Widow RF	6.82	2.86	1.90	1.53	1.79	2.98	6.82
Canary RF	11.42	7.53	10.91	5.34	7.58	8.56	11.42
Silvergray RF	0.12	0.02	0.07	0.15	0.04	0.08	0.15
Redstripe RF	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02
Greenstriped RF	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Chillipepper RF	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.06
Deacon RF	0.01	0.22	0.06	0.00	0.16	0.09	0.22
Black RF	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
Blue RF	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
Yelloweye RF (discard mortality)	0.09	0.19	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.19
Quillback RF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bocaccio	2.74	2.65	0.58	0.11	0.21	1.26	2.74
Vermilion RF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Copper RF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chinook Salmon	0	0	14	28	64	21	64
Coho Salmon	0	0	5	345	374	145	374

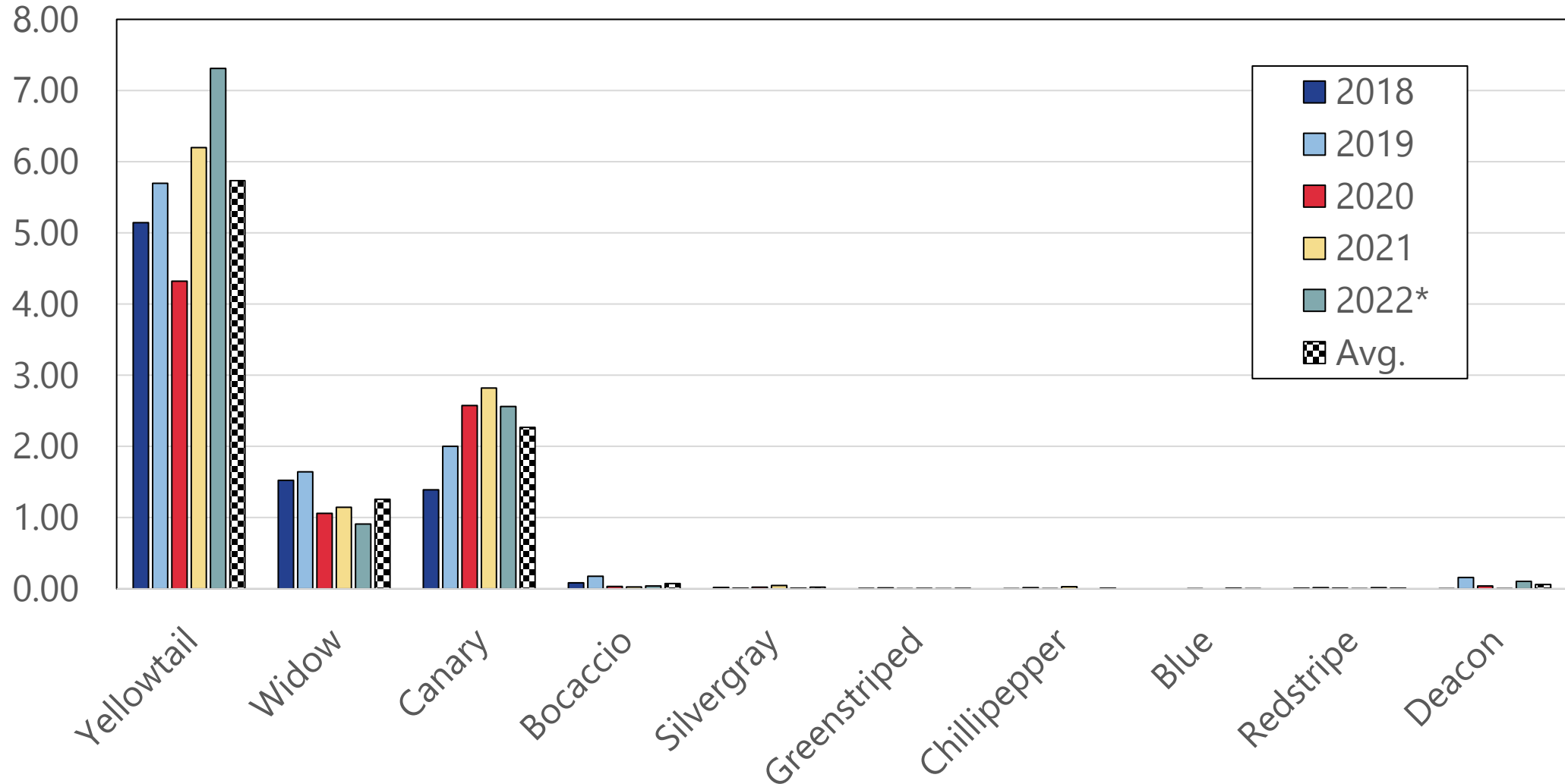
Current Longleader Gear Fishery

Catch rates in numbers of fish encountered per longleader gear trip by year, 2018-2022. 2022 data is only through September 4.



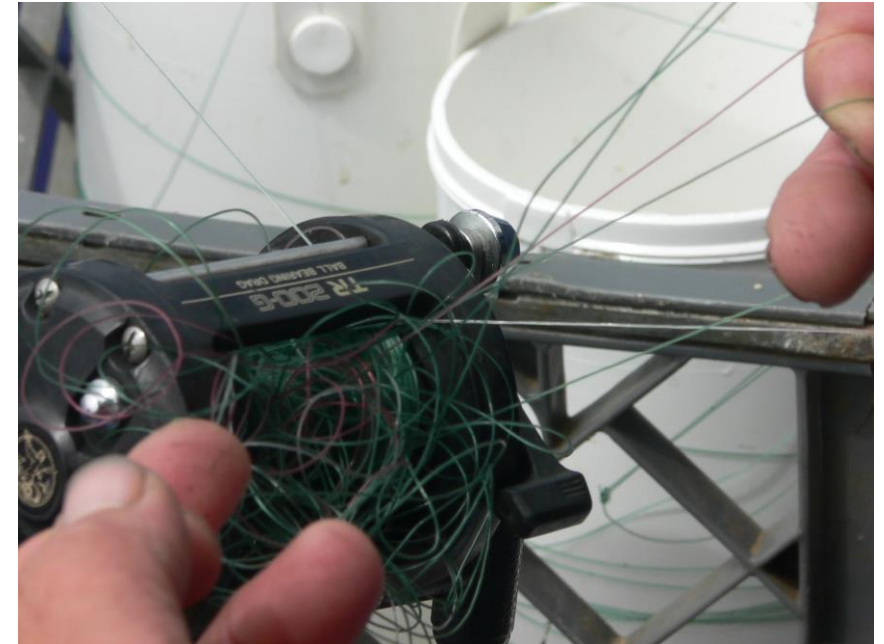
Current Longleader Gear Fishery

Catch rates of target species per angler trip from longleader gear trips 2018-2022. 2022 data is only through September



Potential Impacts of Increasing the Daily Bag Limit

- Original EA based on 15,000 longleader trips
 - Have been fewer than 5,000 trips annually
 - Even doubling annual trips would still be less than 10,000 trips
 - Proposed action is intended to increase effort, doubtful will increase 3-fold to 15,000 trips
 - Some anglers hesitant to try this fishery
 - Concerns about the gear and tangles
 - Having to be outside of the 40-fathom line (farther offshore)

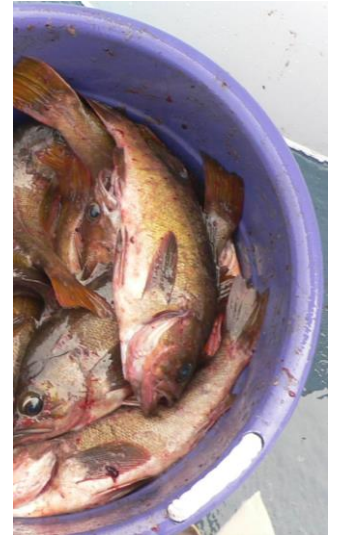


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Potential Impacts of Increasing the Daily Bag Limit

- To estimate impacts of higher bag limit
 - 1.5 times higher than current bag limit
 - Based on 1.5 times higher bag limit; very simple method is to multiply current impacts by 1.5
 - Assumes catch rates by species will stay the same
 - Assumes same percentage of anglers attain full limit
- Both likely overestimates, but good starting place
 - Overestimate provides some buffer in case of unforeseen events





Potential Impacts of Increasing the Daily Bag Limit

Projected annual impacts in mt (salmon are in numbers of fish) based on a 15-fish longleader gear daily bag limit using the 5-year average and 2018-2022 maximum to show a range

Species	5-year avg. with 15 fish	Maximum with 15 fish	2018-2022 avg. with 10 fish	Potential Max additional impacts
Yellowtail RF	23.6	39.9	15.7	24.2
Widow RF	4.5	10.2	3.0	7.3
Canary RF	12.8	17.1	5.6	8.6
Bocaccio	1.9	4.1	1.3	2.9
Yelloweye RF (discard mortality)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Chinook Salmon	32	96	21	75
Coho Salmon	217	561	145	416

Potential Impacts of Increasing the Daily Bag Limit

2021 harvest specifications, sector-specific allocations, and mortality estimates (in mt) for yellowtail, widow, canary, yelloweye, and bocaccio rockfishes

Species	ACL	Total Mort.	Percent of ACL Attainment	Non-trawl allocation	Non-trawl mort.	Percent of non-trawl allocation	OR Rec HG	OR Rec. Mort.	Potential Add. Mort. From Action
Yellowtail	6,050	2,931	48%	601.5	96	16%	N/A	28	24.2
Widow	14,725	10,880	74%	400	11.5	3%	N/A	3.6	7.3
Canary	1,338	562	42%	351.6	178.3	51%	65.06	38.5	8.6
Bocaccio	221	89	40%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5	2.9
Yelloweye	50	18	36%	37.9	16.7	44%	6.9	3.3	0.2



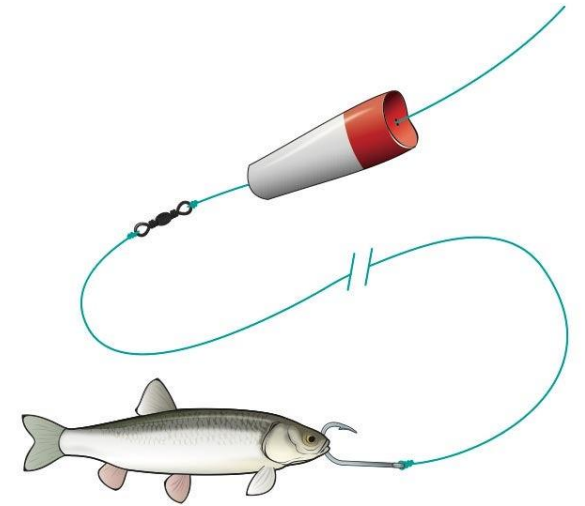
Process Moving Forward?

- **ODFW requests guidance from the Council and NMFS as to the requested action of increasing the federal longleader gear fishery bag limit being eligible for the regular groundfish inseason process.**
 - Or would this need to go through a stand-alone process, or
 - Be included in the next biennial harvest specifications process.



Use of Natural Bait

- During discussions on the previous request, and several times over the last few years, there has been interest from anglers in removing the prohibition of natural bait
- ODFW research in mid-2000s indicated natural bait increased catch rate of canary rockfish
- At time of EFP, canary rockfish was a rebuilding species
 - Natural bait not allowed under terms of the EFP to limit canary rockfish impacts
 - Not used on any EFP trips



Use of Natural Bait

- With canary rockfish being declared rebuilt in 2015, that prohibition may no longer be necessary
 - ODFW is unaware of any additional work having been done examining natural bait with recreational mid-water gears, and potential impacts to canary rockfish, and other species
 - Council has approved a commercial midwater EFP for 2023-24 allowing the use of natural bait
 - Could data from that EFP be used as a proxy for the recreational gear?
- **Requesting NMFS/Council provide guidance on how to move forward to pursue allowing the consideration of natural bait in the recreational longleader gear fishery**





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Questions



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