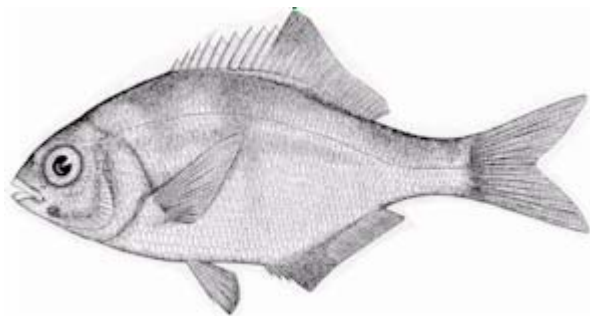


**PACIFIC REGION**

**INTEGRATED FISHERIES  
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**SURF AND PILE PERCH**

**SEPTEMBER 1 TO  
DECEMBER 31, 2011**



Fisheries and Oceans  
Canada

Pêches et Océans  
Canada

Canada

*This Integrated Fisheries Management Plan is intended for general purposes only. Where there is a discrepancy between the Plan and the regulations, the regulations are the final authority. A description of Areas and Subareas referenced in this Plan can be found in the Pacific Fishery Management Area Regulations.*

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## 1. CONTACTS

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION	(604) 666-2828
TOLL FREE LONG DISTANCE	1 (866) 431-3474
OBSERVE, RECORD AND REPORT	1 (800) 465-4336

### **Fisheries Management Branch**

Regional Pelagics Co-ordinator	Lisa Mijacika	(604) 666-3637
South Coast Area Chief - Fisheries Management	Greg Thomas	(250) 756-7103
North Coast Area Chief - Fisheries Management	Dale Gueret	(250) 627-3426
Fisheries Resource Manager - South Coast	Brenda Spence	(250) 756-7329
Fisheries Resource Manager - Prince Rupert	Jim Steward	(250) 627-3421
Fisheries Resource Manager - Prince Rupert	Corey Martens	(250) 627-3404
Fisheries Resource Manager - Bella Coola	Dan Wagner	(250) 799-5127
Fisheries Resource Manager - Bella Coola	Kristen Wong	(250) 799-5620
Fisheries Resource Manager - Queen Charlotte City	Victor Fradette	(250) 559-4467

### **Conservation and Protection**

Area Chief - South Coast	Tom Hlavac	(250) 756-7159
Area Chief - North Coast	Dennis Burnip	(250) 615-5362

### **Science Branch**

Head, Conservation Biology, Nanaimo Biologist Pacific Biological Station Hammond Bay Road	Jake Schweigert Tom Therriault	(250) 756-7203 (250) 756-7394
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### **Commercial Licensing**

Pacific Fishery Licence Unit 200 - 401 Burrard Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3S4	(604) 666-0566
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Pacific Fishery Licence Unit 417 2nd Avenue West Prince Rupert, B.C. V8J 1G8	(250) 627-3413
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Pacific Fishery Licence Unit 60 Front Street Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5H7	(250) 754-0400
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## 2. GLOSSARY

Area	A division of the Canadian fisheries waters as described in the <i>Pacific Fishery Management Area Regulations</i> .
landed	Having offloaded catch onto land.
Landing	The offloading of catch onto land.
PSARC	Pacific Scientific Advice Review Committee
Subarea	A division of Canadian fisheries waters described in the <i>Pacific Fishery Management Area Regulations</i> .

## 3. INTRODUCTION

This Integrated Fisheries Management Plan (IFMP) for surfperch covers the period from September 1 to December 31, 2011.

Additional Information can be found at:

[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/ops/fm/herring/perch/default\\_e.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/ops/fm/herring/perch/default_e.htm)

The Regional Director Pacific Region approves this plan.

## 4. OVERVIEW OF THE FISHERY

Surfperch (*Embiotocidae*) have been fished both commercially and recreationally in British Columbia. Eight species of surfperch are found in British Columbia. Four species including the pile perch, (*Rhacochilus vacca*), shiner perch (*Cymatogaster aggregata*), striped sea perch, (*Embiotoca lateralis*) and kelp perch, (*Brachyistichus frenatus*) are found throughout coastal British Columbia. The remaining four species, including red tail surfperch (*Amphistichus rhodoterus*), walleye surfperch (*Hyperprosopon argenteum*), silver surfperch (*Hyperprosopon ellipticum*) and white sea perch (*Phanerodon furcatus*), have limited distributions in British Columbia, generally not extending further north than the south West Coast of Vancouver Island.

Surfperch fished commercially in British Columbia are captured using beach seines or troll gear. This fishery primarily targets pile perch, shiner perch and striped sea perch, which are sold live or fresh to restaurants or at public markets, or are used as bait personally or by other fishers. This fishery generally is used to supplement income during downtimes in major commercial fisheries, and has not been active in recent years.

## 5. SPECIES BIOLOGY

Eight species of surfperch can be found in British Columbia, four species are distributed throughout coastal waters while four species have ranges restricted to southern locations. Of the species found coast-wide, pile perch, shiner perch and striped sea perch are the species targeted by the commercial fishery. Large pile perch are especially desirable. Kelp perch also are distributed throughout British Columbia but are restricted to kelp forest habitats. Thus, this species is generally not available to the commercial or recreational fishery.

All species of surfperch give birth to a small number of highly developed live young once per year. Fecundity is species and size dependent; however, most species will rarely give birth to more than 20 individuals. Due to this live-bearing life history strategy, gestation periods are relatively long, often requiring five months for development of the young. Most species mature at one or two years of age, and reach a maximum age of approximately six to 10 years. Pile perch reach the largest size, approximately one kilogram (two pounds) and attain the oldest maximum age, about 10 years. Since perch are slow to mature and produce very few young, populations may be highly susceptible to over-fishing. Furthermore, recovery would be extremely slow and potentially problematic due to the specialized reproductive strategy of these fish.

Surfperch feed almost exclusively on small invertebrates including isopods, amphipods, small shrimp, small crabs, gastropods, bivalve molluscs and polychaete worms. Surfperch are usually bottom or pile grazers, but are known to feed throughout the water column. Some species also will feed on fish eggs (particularly herring and lingcod), and small fish when available.

Surfperch can be found in a variety of habitats including sandy beaches, rocky shoreline, reefs, kelp beds and estuaries. All species, with the exception of the kelp perch, can be found around wharves and pilings where they are targeted by the recreational fishery. Pile perch, striped perch and shiner sea perch also can be found aggregated in shallow, near-shore waters away from wharves or pilings, where they are targeted by the commercial fishery. Shiner and pile perch are known to inhabit deeper waters where they are taken as by-catch in the shrimp trawl fishery, particularly in the Strait of Georgia and Prince Rupert areas.

A 2002 PSARC Research Document 2002/123 collected the available biological and fisheries information on the eight species of surfperch that live on the coast of BC.

[http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas-sccs/Publications/ResDocs-DocRech/2002/2002\\_123-eng.htm](http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/csas-sccs/Publications/ResDocs-DocRech/2002/2002_123-eng.htm)

This document reviewed the commercial and recreational fisheries relative to endangered species concerns and identified areas where information was lacking.

## 6. CURRENT MANAGEMENT ISSUES

6.1. The overall objective of the current surf perch commercial fishery is to obtain a product that is economically viable and ecologically sustainable. Evaluation of the future viability and sustainability of a commercial fishery on these species is being conducted over the

2011 harvest planning period and management changes concerning access may be considered for 2012.

- 6.2. The PSARC review of surfperch in British Columbia identified several information gaps, including aspects of species biology and population dynamics, especially for harvested populations. In order to ensure conservation objectives are met, harvesters will be required to provide detailed biological data and biological samples when participating in this fishery.
- 6.3. Low reproductive capacity of surfperch potentially makes these species susceptible to serial population depletion even under relatively low levels of exploitation. The harvest policy will remain conservative and in-season closures may be implemented.
- 6.4. By-catch of non-target species and potential habitat impacts of a near shore, shallow water drag seine fishery remains undetermined in this fishery. By-catch reporting for all species encountered is a license requirement in this fishery.

## **7. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

### **7.1. General**

To ensure conservation and protection of stocks and their habitat through the application of scientific management principles applied in a risk averse and precautionary manner based on the best scientific advice available.

#### 7.1.1. Performance Measures

- a) Collect accurate and timely catch, effort and landings for surfperch caught during the commercial fishery by geographic location and time period.
- b) Monitor compliance with logbook requirements.

### **7.2. First Nations**

Fisheries and Oceans Canada will provide First Nations peoples with priority access to the resource for food, social and ceremonial purposes.

#### 7.2.1. Performance Measure

Fisheries and Oceans Canada will consult with First Nations in order to determine their food, social and ceremonial purposes, and will be authorised to fish for food, social and ceremonial purposes on a priority basis through the use of a communal licence.

## **8. ENFORCEMENT MEASURES**

Fisheries and Oceans Canada has the responsibility to enforce the *Fisheries Act* and associated regulations, to address conservation, health and safety issues and to maintain proper management and control of various fisheries.

Users of the resource have a responsibility to report violations. Any suspected or actual fisheries, wildlife or pollution violations can be quickly and discretely reported to the appropriate enforcement officer by using the toll free Observe, Record and Report hotline at (800) 465-4336. This toll free number is available 24 hours a day. Confidentiality is assured.

Enforcement enquiries also can be directed to the local field offices during regular office hours.

## **9. MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE DURATION OF THE PLAN**

### **9.1. Recreational Plan**

The recreational harvest of surfperch is regulated via the *British Columbia Sport Fishing Regulations, 1996* made under the *Fisheries Act*. The regulations are summarized in the British Columbia Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Guide:

[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/default\\_e.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/recfish/default_e.htm)

There is a daily bag limit of eight surfperch per day with a two-day possession limit of 16. If necessary public notices are posted to document closures or changes from the British Columbia Tidal Waters Sport Fishing Guide. The primary consultative body for the recreational fishing community is the Sports Fishing Advisory Board (SFAB). The SFAB has representatives from all parts of this community including the British Columbia Wildlife Federation (of fish and game clubs), and the Sport Fishing Institute of British Columbia.

Harvesters are required to release all non target species in a manner that causes the least possible harm.

### **9.2. First Nations Plan**

Fisheries and Oceans Canada recognizes the importance of fish, to the First Nations peoples of British Columbia. Through the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy, the Department seeks to negotiate, with First Nations organizations, access for food, social and ceremonial purposes. Subject to conservation, this access will have priority over access for commercial and recreational user groups.

First Nations accesses to fish for food, social and ceremonial purposes are managed through a communal licence that can permit the harvest of surf perch. For additional information on communal licences see the Internet at:

[www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/abor-autoc/licences-permis-eng.htm](http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/abor-autoc/licences-permis-eng.htm)

## **10. COMMERCIAL FISHING PLAN**

### **10.1. Management Changes for 2011**

10.1.1. The summer spawning closure implemented in 2003 will continue in 2011. Fishing for surfperch under authority of “ZL” licences will not be permitted from May 15 to August 31 to protect spawning aggregations, and therefore the IFMP covers the period from September 1 to December 31, 2011. The IFMP was not issued from May 15 to August 31 due to the summer fishery closure.

10.1.2. Rockfish Conservation Areas will be closed to perch fishing by all gear types.

10.1.3. Any commercial fishing activity authorized will be required to comply with a biological sampling and collection process, in order to develop appropriate fishery management decisions. Contact Brenda Spence 250-756-7329 for specific requirements.

## **10.2. Open Times**

10.2.1. All Subareas are closed by regulation from January 1 to December 31 unless varied by a Variation Order. The master of the licensed vessel must contact the local fisheries resource manager listed in Section 1 of this plan to request an opening. The opening must be confirmed before fishing commences.

10.2.2. Fishing for surfperch is closed coast-wide from May 15 to August 31 annually (spawning closure).

10.2.3. Fishing for surfperch is prohibited within rockfish protection areas described in Section 10.3 of this plan.

10.2.4. General information on openings and closures is available from the fisheries resource managers.

10.2.5. Fishers, buyers or processors that are developing new and increased markets are requested to consult with fishery managers in order to develop a sustainable fishing plan.

## **10.3. Permanent Area and Interim Protection Closures**

This section lists permanent area closures for commercial surfperch fishing which includes marine reserves, navigational closures and sensitive areas.

Fishing for surfperch is prohibited within rockfish conservation areas. Maps of the current rockfish conservation are available on the Internet at:

<http://www.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/maps-cartes/rca-acis/index-eng.htm>

Maps may be requested from Fisheries and Oceans Canada offices or personnel listed in the contacts section of this plan. Consultations are currently ongoing and several additional restricted areas can be expected in season. Fishers should contact local areas offices to obtain a current list of closures prior to fishing.

10.3.1. Area 13

10.3.1.1. Discovery Passage: Subareas 13-3, 13-4, 13-5 and a portion of 13-6. Those waters of Discovery Passage bounded on the north by a straight line drawn true west from North Bluff on Quadra Island, across Seymour Narrows to a fishing boundary sign on Vancouver Island, and on the south by a line from the Cape Mudge light true west to Vancouver Island. (Marine Reserve and Research Closure)

10.3.1.2. Deep Water Bay: A portion of Subarea 13-7 inside a line from a fishing boundary sign at Separation Head to a fishing boundary sign at the north-westerly entrance to Deepwater Bay. (Salmon Holding Area)

10.3.1.3. Kelsey Bay: Subarea 13-34. (Navigational Closure)

#### 10.3.2. Area 14

10.3.2.1. Hornby Island: Those waters of Lambert Channel and the Strait of Georgia, Subarea 14-7, inside a line commencing at Shingle Spit on Hornby Island, thence 239° true for 0.5 nautical miles, thence 126° true for 3.5 nautical miles, thence 64° true for 4.9 nautical miles, thence 304° true for 2.9 nautical miles, thence 213° true for 0.5 nautical miles to Cape Gurney on Hornby Island. (Marine Reserve)

10.3.2.2. Subareas 14-11 (Upper Baynes Sound) and 14-14 (Comox Harbour). (Navigational Closure)

#### 10.3.3. Area 15

10.3.3.1. All waters within 0.5 nautical miles of Vivian Island located approximately 5.0 nautical miles west of Powell River in Subarea 15-2. (Marine Reserve)

10.3.3.2. All waters within 0.25 nautical miles of Rebecca Rock located 2.5 nautical miles west of Powell River in Subarea 15-2. (Marine Reserve)

10.3.3.3. All waters within 0.25 nautical miles of Dinner Rock located 2.5 nautical miles south of Lund in Subarea 15-2. (Marine Reserve)

10.3.3.4. All waters within 0.5 nautical miles of the unnamed reef off Emmonds Beach located approximately 4.0 nautical miles south of Lund in Subarea 15-2. (Marine Reserve)

10.3.3.5. All waters within a 0.25 nautical mile radius of the southerly end of the Beach Gardens breakwater in Subarea 15-2. (Marine Reserve)

#### 10.3.4. Area 16

10.3.4.1. Skookumchuck Narrows Provincial Park: Those waters of Skookumchuck Narrows and Sechelt Rapids in Subarea 16-9 bounded on the west

by a line from a point on the foreshore at the westerly limit of Secret Bay on Sechelt Peninsula thence 50° true to a point on the foreshore on the mainland; and the east by a line from Raland Point on Sechelt Peninsula, thence 50° true to a point on the foreshore on the mainland. (Park)

10.3.4.2. Subareas 16-3 (Bargain Bay), 16-4 (Pender Harbour) and 16-5 (Head of Sechelt Inlet). (Navigational Closure)

#### 10.3.5. Area 17

10.3.5.1. Subareas 17-7 (Ladysmith Harbour) and 17-14 (Nanaimo Harbour). (Navigational Closure)

#### 10.3.6. Area 18

10.3.6.1. Subareas 18-7 (Sansum Narrows, Burgoyne Bay and Maple Bay), 18-8 (Cowichan Bay) and 18-10 (Fulford Harbour). (Navigational Closure)

#### 10.3.7. Area 19

10.3.7.1. Subareas 19-1 (Victoria Harbour, navigational closure), 19-2 (Esquimalt Harbour, navigational closure), 19-6 (Sidney Spit Marine Park, park reserve), and 19-7 to 19-12 (Saanich Inlet, conservation).

10.3.7.2. Ogden Point: Those waters of Subarea 19-3 inside a line from the navigation light at the western end of the Ogden Point Causeway thence to Brotchie Ledge Light, thence to Holland Point on Vancouver Island. (Marine Reserve)

10.3.7.3. 10 Mile Point: Those waters of Subareas 19-4 and 19-5 within 0.4 nautical miles of Cadboro Point navigation light. (Marine Reserve)

10.3.7.4. Race Rocks: Those waters of Subareas 19-3 and 20-5 within 0.5 nautical miles of Great Race Rocks. (Marine Reserve)

#### 10.3.8. Area 20

10.3.8.1. Race Rocks: Those waters of Subareas 19-3 and 20-5 within 0.5 nautical miles of Great Race Rocks. (Marine Reserve)

10.3.8.2. Botanical Beach Provincial Park: That portion of Subarea 20-3 between the lowest low water on record and the highest high water on record from San Juan Point, thence following the Vancouver Island shoreline easterly to the mouth of Tom Baird Creek. (Marine Reserve)

10.3.8.3. Subareas 20-2 (Port San Juan), 20-6 and 20-7 (Sooke Harbour and Basin). (Navigational Closure)

10.3.8.4. Pacific Rim National Park, Juan de Fuca: That portion of Subarea 20-1 between the lowest low water on record and the highest high water on record from Bonilla Light, thence following the shoreline of Vancouver Island easterly to Owen Point. (Park)

#### 10.3.9. Areas 23, 123 and 124

10.3.9.1. Pacific Rim National Park, Broken Group Islands: Those waters of the Broken Group Islands in Barkley Sound within park boundaries as shown, since 1989, on Canadian Hydrographic Service Chart 3671. (Park) All of the Broken Group inshore rockfish protection area is included within this closure for all gear types.

10.3.9.2. Pacific Rim National Park, Long Beach: Subareas 123-5 and 124-1 landward (north-east) of a line drawn from the most northern tip of Wya Point thence to the most easterly tip of Quisitis Point. (Park)

10.3.9.3. Pacific Rim National Park, Pachena Bay: Subarea 123-1 landward (north-east) of a line from the most southern portion of Clutus Point 132° true to the Vancouver Island shoreline opposite Clutus Point. (Park)

10.3.9.4. Bamfield Inlet Closure: That portion of Subarea 23-7 south of a line from Aguilar Point 90° true to the opposite shoreline. (Navigation)

#### 10.3.10. Area 24

10.3.10.1. Pacific Rim National Park, Grice Bay and McBey Islets: The waters of Tofino Inlet within Pacific Rim National Park including McBey Islets and Dinner Island in Tsapee Narrows, Browning Passage in Subarea 24-9 and Grice Bay west and south of Indian Island in Subarea 24-11. (Park)

#### 10.3.11. Area 28

10.3.11.1. Porteau Cove: That portion of Subarea 28-4, east of a line drawn from a white fishing boundary sign located on the south shore of Porteau Cove to a white fishing boundary sign located on the north shore of Porteau Cove. (Marine Reserve)

10.3.11.2. Whytecliff Park: That portion of Subarea 28-2 bounded by a line commencing from the most southerly point of Whytecliff Park; thence in a straight line to a point located 100 m east of the most south-easterly point of Whyte Islet.; thence following the southern shoreline of Whyte Islet. at a distance of 100 m to a point lying 100 m from the most south-westerly point of Whyte Islet.; thence in a straight line to a point lying 100 m west of White Cliff Point; thence following the shoreline at a distance of 100 m in a northerly direction to a point 100 m north of Lookout Point; thence following the shoreline at a distance of 100 m in an easterly direction to a point 100 m perpendicular to the most

northerly point of Whytecliff Park; thence to the most northerly point of Whytecliff Park on the mainland. (Marine Reserve)

10.3.11.3. Horseshoe Bay: That portion of Subarea 28-2 bounded by a line commencing from Whytecliff Point, thence in a straight line to the most southerly point of Bowyer Island, thence in a straight line 112° true to the mainland. (Navigational Closure)

10.3.11.4. False Creek: Subarea 28-8. (Navigational Closure)

10.3.11.5. Burrard Inlet: Subarea 28-10. (Navigational Closure)

#### **10.4. Species**

Perch: shiner perch (*Cymatogaster aggregata*), pile perch (*Damalichthys vacca*) and striped sea perch (*Embiotoca lateralis*).

Directed fisheries for kelp perch (*Brachyistius frenatus*), redbill surfperch (*Amphistichus rhodoterus*), white seaperch (*Phanerodon furcatus*), silver surfperch (*Hyperprosopon ellipticum*) or walleye surfperch (*Hyperprosopon argenteum*) are not permitted.

Fishers are responsible for sorting catch and releasing non-target perch species and other by-catch species with the least possible harm. Fishers must record all encounters of non-target species in logbooks.

#### **10.5. Gear**

Troll gear, drag seine and dip net only.

Drag seine gear shall have a maximum length of 90 m and a minimum mesh size of 19 mm.

Nets may not be left unattended. Gill nets cannot be used as drag seines.

#### **10.6. Licensing**

##### 10.6.1. Licence Category

A surfperch, category “ZL” licence is required to commercially harvest surfperch. Surfperch licences are unlimited entry and party based.

##### 10.6.2. Application Fees

The application fee is \$30.00.

##### 10.6.3. Licence Application Requirements and Issuance

Applications may be submitted together with the required fee in person or by mail to any Pacific Fishery Licence Unit (PFLU).

The applicant must sign the application form. Where the applicant is a company, only an authorized signing authority may sign the application. The PFLU must have on record a copy of either a Confirmation of Signing Authorities or an Amendment to Confirmation of Signing Authorities listing the signing authorities.

Prior to licence issue, applicants must:

- a) Ensure any conditions of the previous years licence are met, e.g. completion, submission, and approval of any logbook or fish slip requirements. For further information contact Brenda Spence at (250) 756-7329.
- b) Designate a registered commercial fishing vessel that is eligible for any vessel based licence (i.e.) salmon, schedule II species, geoduck, sablefish, halibut, crab, shrimp trawl, groundfish trawl or prawn and shrimp by trap, valid communal commercial, or salmon category N licence.

The designated vessel may fish only one surfperch licence per year. Vessel redesignation is not permitted. There is no nomination process in place as this is an unlimited entry fishery.

#### 10.6.4. Licence Documents

Surfperch licences are valid from the date of issue to December 31, 2011.

Replacements for lost or destroyed licence documents may be obtained by completing a Declaration Concerning Licence Documents form available from a PFLU.

For further information, please contact a PFLU (see Department Contacts section).

### 10.7. Notification

The vessel master shall advise the Fisheries and Oceans Canada office, nearest to the area in which he/she intends to fish, 24 hours prior to arrival in the fishing area:

- a) Name of vessel master.
- b) Vessel registration number (VRN).
- c) Estimated time of arrival on the fishing grounds.
- d) Areas and Subareas that will be fished.

### 10.8. Catch Reporting

#### 10.8.1. Surfperch Harvest Logbook

Fishers are responsible for the provision and maintenance of an accurate daily harvest log when fishing for surfperch. The Surfperch Harvest Logbook is

provided in Appendix 1. The licence holder is responsible for maintaining and providing an accurate log of harvest operations.

To further stock assessment information, fishers are required to report fishing locations as latitude/longitude, in addition to general location descriptions. All species of perch captured must be identified and reported by individual species and not aggregated as the catch of “perch”.

Fishers must report search time location and quantities of surfperch seen but not set on and occasions when gear is set and no catch is made or all catch is released. All by-catch also must be documented by species with the number and estimated weight of each species and the condition at release. **Without this information, the Department may assume that surfperch stocks are insufficient to support a commercial fishery, or that by-catch rates warrant closure of this fishery.**

A copy of the harvest log must be submitted to the address below prior to January 15, 2012.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada  
South Coast Division  
3225 Stephenson Point Road  
Nanaimo, B.C. V9T 1K3  
Attention: South Coast Pelagics Manager  
Phone: (250) 756-7329  
Fax: (250) 756-7162

#### 10.8.2. Nil Report for Harvest Logs

In the event that a licence is issued but not fished, the licence holder is responsible for submitting a Nil Report. This will advise the Department on the true levels of fishing effort within the fishery. One page of the harvest log identifying the vessel, licence number and the year with “Nil” indicated in the body of the page, and signed by the licence holder will be considered a Nil Report.

#### 10.8.3. Confidentiality of Harvest Data

Harvest data, including fishing location data supplied through latitude/longitude co-ordinates or chart records, collected under the Harvest Logbook programs, are collected for use by Fisheries and Oceans Canada in the proper assessment, management and control of the fisheries. Upon receipt by Fisheries and Oceans Canada of harvest log data and/or fishing location information, supplied by the fisher in accordance with Conditions of Licence, Section 20(1)(b) of the *Access to Information Act* prevents the Department from disclosing to a third party, records containing financial, commercial, scientific or technical information that is confidential information. Further, Section 20(1)(c) of *the Act* prevents the Department from giving out information, the disclosure of which could

reasonably be expected to result in material financial loss or could reasonably be expected to prejudice the competitive position of the fisher.

#### 10.8.4. Fish Slip Requirements

It is a Condition of Licence that an accurate written report shall be furnished on a fish slip of all fish caught under the authority of this licence. A report must be made even if the fish landed are used for bait, personal consumption, or otherwise disposed. The written report shall be posted not later than seven days after the offloading and sent to:

Fisheries and Oceans Canada  
Regional Data Unit  
Suite 200 - 401 Burrard Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3S4

Fish slip books may be purchased at most departmental offices. Phone (604) 666-2716 for more information.

# Appendix 1: Example of “Z” Harvest Log

## ZL - Surfperch Harvest Log

Vessel: \_\_\_\_\_ Fisher: \_\_\_\_\_

VRN: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_

Z Licence Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Weights are in Kilograms  or Pounds

Depths are in Feet  Fathoms  or Meters

**Gear Used:**  
 Drag Seine:  Hook and line:   
 Dipnet:  Other:

**Describe Gear Dimensions (Include length and mesh size where applicable):**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Catch Reporting:**  
 Species which may be retained under ZL Licence: **Pile Perch , Shiner Perch, Striped Seaperch only**  
 Report all species captured individually, including non target perch species and bycatch.  
 Record number and weight by species for all perch landed.  
 Record estimated number and weight by species of all perch released, all bycatch species and an assessment of their condition at release.  
 Data must be recorded on a daily basis, and must not be combined over several days or a trip.

Month	Day	Location (Nearest Chart Reference)	Lat (degree.min)	Long (degree.min)	Statistical Area	Sub Area	Depth Min	Depth Max	Gear Units (Sets, Hooks, Dipnet)	Start Time	Hours Fished	Species	Total # Landed	Total Weight Landed	Total # Discards	Total Weight Discards	Condition of Discards	Comments	
1																			
2																			
3																			
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Mail all logs to: Fisheries and Oceans 3225 Stephenson Point Road Nanaimo, BC V9T 1K3 Attn: South Coast Pelagics Manager: