

The Schedule II Fishery

“Schedule II” is a fishing licence category. The Schedule II fishery, a groundfish fishery, involves a privilege given to all commercial vessel-based licence eligibilities as part of their licence conditions. Vessels are permitted to harvest certain species, including lingcod and dogfish.¹

In 2010, following a three-year pilot program designed by the Commercial Industry Caucus with input from the Commercial Groundfish Industry Advisory Committee, the Commercial Groundfish Integration Program was implemented. It includes 100 percent at-sea and dockside monitoring; individual vessel accountability for retained and released catch, individual vessel quotas (IVQs) and reallocation of IVQs between vessels and fisheries to cover catch of non-targeted species.²

In the directed Schedule II fishery, only certain species may be targeted and retained, including lingcod (*Ophiodon elongatus*), spiny dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*), skates, sole, flounder and Pacific cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*).¹ Directed trips have primarily targeted lingcod, dogfish and, more recently, skate.³ Four types of hook and line gear are used in this fishery, including longline, troll, handline and jig. On a directed lingcod trip, only troll and jig gear are permitted.¹

Longline fishing involves setting a line with hundreds of baited hooks along the ocean floor. It consists of lengths, or “skates”, to which shorter lines with baited hooks are attached. Average skate length is approximately 550 m and often two to six skates are linked. Following a certain “soak” time, the line is hauled back onto the vessel, fish are removed and gear is re-baited and reset.¹

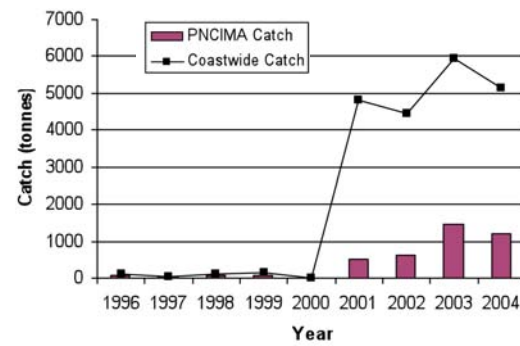
In trolling, several lines with numerous lures are dragged slowly through the water. Rigging of boats and the type and arrangement of lines and lures vary according to the fishery. Usually, six to eight stainless steel fishing lines are used. Up to 80 lures may be attached and fished at depths ranging from nine to 45 m. When a fish strikes the line it is hauled in and taken from the hook, and the gear is reset.¹

Management measures are described using units known as Groundfish Management Areas (GMAs) and Pacific Fishery Management Areas (PFMAs). Of the eight GMAs identified for the Pacific, seven exist entirely or partially within PNCIMA (see table).

GMAs within PNCIMA, as defined by PFMAs/Subareas

GMA	PFMAs and/or Subareas
3D	Subareas 27-2 to 27-11, 127-1 and 127-2
4B	Area 13 and Subareas 12-1 to 12-13, 12-15 to 12-48
5A	Areas 11, 111 and Subareas 12-14, 27-1, 127-3, 127-4 and 130-1
5B	Areas 7 to 10, 108 to 110 and Subareas 102-3, 107-2, 107-3, 130-2 and that portion of 130-3 that lies south of the parallel passing through 51 degrees, 56 seconds north latitude
5C	Areas 6, 106 and Subareas 2-1 to 2-19, 102-2 and 105-2 and 107-1
5D	Areas 3 to 5, 103, 104 and Subareas 1-2 to 1-5 and 101-4 to 101-10, 102-1 and 105-1
5E	Area 142 and Subareas 1-1 and 2-31 to 2-100 and 101-1 to 101-3 and that portion of Subarea 130-3 that lies north of the parallel passing through 51 degrees, 56 seconds north latitude

Schedule II Catch (Hook and Line Gear Only)



Fishery Effort

The fishery effort map, using four by four km gridded data, represents 70.9 percent of the data available for PNCIMA after screening for confidentiality (minimum three vessels reporting per grid cell). The five data classes presented on the map are based on groupings inherent in the data such that similar values are grouped and differences between classes are maximized (Natural Break or Jenks statistical method). In PNCIMA, groundfish Schedule II cumulative hook and line effort is generally distributed over near shore reef habitats. Effort is also concentrated in shallow waters immediately seaward of the mainland inlets.³ The proximity of fishing to the coast makes the gridded data appear to overlap land, an artifact of applying the data to a standard grid. The fishing data were layered above the land only to make the data more visible. The map displays a roll-up of all Schedule II fisheries over multiple years, although fisheries occur at different times for different species. A comparison of Schedule II hook and line catches in PNCIMA and coastwide is presented in the graph.

The data shown on the map do not necessarily reflect current conditions, as they predate the establishment of Rockfish Conservation Areas, IVQs and groundfish integration.⁴

Map data are viewable online through DFO Mapster at www-heb.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/maps/maps-data_e.htm
 Material presented is drawn from the following literature reviews, which include primary references:
 1 Hillier, C.J., Gueret, D., Butterfield, S. and Pellegri, N. 2007. Fish harvesting activities within the proposed Gwaii Haanas National Marine Conservation Area. Can. Manuscr. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2803: vi + 65p.
 2 Fisheries and Oceans Canada. 2010. Pacific region integrated fisheries management plan: groundfish, February 21, 2010 to February 20, 2011, 185 pp.
 3 MacConnachie, S., Hillier, J. and Butterfield, S. 2007. Marine use analysis of the Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area. Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 2677: viii + 188p.
 4 British Columbia Marine Conservation Analysis Project Team. 2011. Marine atlas of Pacific Canada: a product of the British Columbia Marine Conservation Analysis. Available from www.bcmca.ca (Accessed March 2011).

