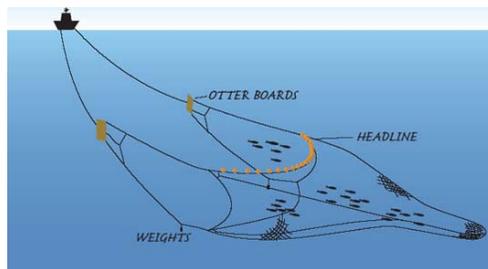


Trawlers

Fishing Technique

Trawlers pull a large cylindrical net through the water in order to scoop up schools of fish. While the back of the net is closed into an area called the cod end, the forward part of the net is held open by trawl doors that act like wings to pull the sides of the net out. Buoys on the top of the net float up, while weights at the bottom of the net pull down. All of these forces cause the opening to remain wide open. By trawling at various depths specific species can be targeted. Two basic methods used are “*Midwater Trawl*” which is also called *Pelagic* and “*Bottom Trawl*”.



Stern Trawlers

Stern trawlers have trawl nets which are deployed and retrieved from the stern. Larger stern trawlers often have a ramp, though pelagic and small stern trawlers are often designed without a ramp. Trawl doors that keep the mouth of the net open when pulled through the water are stored on either side of the trawlers stern during transiting.



Trawlers (*Continued*)

Side Trawler

Side trawlers have the trawl deployed over the side. The best example of this method is utilized by shrimpers.



Target Species

Bottom Trawlers

In the D13 AOR, bottom trawlers can be found targeting all species of Groundfish (including rockfish, flatfish, and finfish) off the entire Washington and Oregon coasts, primarily in the vicinity of major banks and canyons. There are 176 federally licensed trawlers on the West Coast, which fish off Washington, Oregon, and California.

Mid Water Trawlers

In addition to participating in the general Groundfish fishery, which is open year round, approximately 40 mid-water trawlers also participate in the Pacific Whiting Regular Season from spring to fall.

Shrimpers

In the D13 AOR, shrimpers operate during the pink shrimp trawl season from April through October. There are approximately 100 state licensed shrimp trawlers, which primarily harvest shrimp off the Columbia River and Central Oregon regions.
