

Fairbanks Fish and Game Advisory Committee
Planning and Discussions for Antlerless Moose Hunting in GMU 20A

Final Report
February 14, 2008

Goals for the GMU 20A 2008 Fall Moose Harvest

- Hold the moose herd population stable, or at least not further reduce it by hunting, until the department can complete a Fall population estimate based on new count data and until the Fairbanks Advisory Committee can review the estimate.
- Use the previous GMU 20D definition of “antlerless moose”, “One antlerless moose by permit: However, no person may take a calf or cow accompanied By a calf.”
- Provide for the harvest of antlerless moose up to 200 animals per year (2008 – 2009) in the central and eastern portion of GMU 20A with emphasis on migratory moose. Hunters should be directed into zones or sub-zones by permit and season.
- Provide for the harvest of bull moose with the general hunt season, muzzleloader season, use of “any bull” permits and other incentives to distribute hunters to avoid overcrowding in the easily accessed portions of the sub-unit.
- Reduce traffic on the Rex Trail as much as possible for hunts outside the general hunt season.
- Defer to the Healy-Middle Nenana River, Minto-Nenana and Delta advisory Committees for specific issues and boundaries in the 20A zones or sub-zones adjacent to the Parks Highway and the Richardson Highway (south of Canyon Creek).
- Work with the other AC’s before or at the Fairbanks (Region III) Board of Game meeting to insure communications and understanding on the harvest issues.
- Raise the public awareness of the ratio of moose killed by natural predators to the number of moose killed by hunters.
- Support the intensive management activities for GMU 20A, encourage habitat improvements by activities such as letting wildfires burn and other activities to improve browse.

PL 83

To: The Alaska Board of Game Spring 2008 Meeting

From: Sally Endestad
479-6634
sendestad@hotmail.com

Regarding proposals 89 and 90 - Opposed

Reason: Negative impact to traditional methods (aircraft, rafting, on-foot).

Damage to landscape, draw hunters from all over the state. Let us keep this area as untouched as

possible for future generations of hunters.

Thank you for the consideration that you give this matter.

Robert Smith
BOG GMU 19
Subcommittee Recommendation
As Follows

~~RC 84~~
RC 84

Mark Smith
Robert Smith
Henry Smith
CPA
Jerry Lee
Bob Smith
Henry Smith

Create a special management area on the Aniak River Drainage in GMU19B

Create a controlled use area in GMU 19A&B for non-resident moose and caribou hunters.

Purpose: To restrict hunting in the GMU19A&B area river systems which will provide more moose for local hunters and help to restrict user group conflict.

Area Description:

Holitna River, From the mouth of the Chukowan to the Kuskokwim and the Titnuk form Fuller Mountain to the Holitna.

Hoholitna River, From Old Woman Rock to the Holitna.

Aniak River, From the mouth of Bell Creek of the Salmon River to the Kuskokwim including the main channel below Atsaksovlak Cr., including the Kipchuk River from the confluence with the Aniak upstream twenty five river miles.

^a
Owhut River, The entire length.

Kolmakof River, From the confluence of the Kuskokwim upstream five miles.

Holokuk River, From the confluence of the Kuskokwim upstream to the confluence of Chineekluk Creek.

Veahna Creek, The entire length.

Oskawalik River, From the confluence of the Kuskokwim upriver to a point two miles North from Henderson Mountain.

Crooked Creek, From the confluence of the Kuskokwim River upstream to Crevasse Creek.

George River, From the confluence of the Kuskokwim upstream to the South Fork.

Buckstock River, From the confluence of the Aniak upstream five miles.

Doestock River, From the confluence of the Aniak upstream five miles.

The Aniak Slough, The entire length.

The Kuskokwim River, From the mouth of the Holitna River downriver to GMU 18 boundary.

Conditions

1. Create a controlled use area in GMU19A&B that is closed to non- resident moose and caribou hunting within two miles of the rivers listed. (both sides and the river)
2. Add the Aniak River drainage in GMU 19B to the Holitna Hoholitna Management Area.
3. Return GMU 19A and 19B to general season hunt status ^{July 1, 2002,} immediately.
Season dates: 19A Resident Hunters Sept.1-20
Non Resident Hunters Sept.1-20
19B Resident Hunters Sept.1-25
Non Resident Hunters Sept.1-25
4. Adopt proposal number 46 to create an intensive predator management plan in GMU19.

Changes from status quo:

- a. Creates a new controlled use area.
- b. Adds the Aniak River drainage to yhe Holitna-Hoholitna Management Area.
- c. Withdraws the existing drawing permit requirements and returns GMU 19A 19B to the general hunt status.
- d. Creates a new intensive predator management plan for GMU 19

How the BOG GMU 19 Workshop Will Affect the Following Proposals

Proposal Number:

- #29, Do not adopt
- #30, Do not adopt
- #31, Workshop recommendations will amend the non resident season dates to Sept. 1-20
- #32, Do not adopt
- #33, Do not adopt
- #34, Do not adopt
- #35, Do not adopt
- #40, Adopt with workshop recommendations.
- #46, Adopt with workshop recommendations
- #48, Do not adopt.
- #49, Do not Adopt
- #50, Do not adopt

BOG, GMU19 Workshop
Recommendation Signers

Name	Representing
Mark Matter	Central Kuskokwim AC, & Kuskokwim Native Association
Rod Arno	Alaska Outdoor Council
Rob Hardy	Alaska Professional Hunters Association
Doug Carney	Central Kuskokwim AC, & GMU 19A&B Guide
Kelly Vrem	GMU 19A&B Guide
Greg Roczicka	Orutsararmiut Native Council, Bethel
Tony Lee	GMU 19A&B Guide
George Siavelis	Aniak Resident and GMU19A&B Guide
Robert Fithian	Executive Director, Alaska Professional Hunters Association

**ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES AND ALASKA BOARD OF GAME
REGULATION PROPOSAL FORM P.O. BOX 25526, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802-5526**

BOARD OF FISHERIES REGULATIONS

- Fishing Area _____
 Subsistence Personal Use
 Sport Commercial
JOINT BOARD REGULATIONS
 Advisory Comm. Regional Council Rural

BOARD OF GAME REGULATIONS

- Game Management Unit (GMU)** 17 & 19
 Hunting Trapping
 Subsistence Other _____
 Resident Nonresident

Please answer all questions to the best of your ability. All answers will be printed in the proposal packets along with the proposer's name (address and phone numbers will not be published). Use separate forms for each proposal.

1. Alaska Administrative Code Number 5 AAC Regulation Book Page No. 19

2. What is the problem you would like the board to address?

Wolf population in 17 & 19 getting too high and out of control. Moose population and calf survival not high enough. Hunts being cancelled, guides being squeezed out of business, subsistence needs not being met, and so human families are gonna be suffering a great deal without some additional wolf reduction strategies. We should not wait till we're in an absolute crisis like in 19D to act; it takes too long to get an area to recover.

3. What will happen if this problem is not solved?

Calf survival will continue to be lower and lower. Human hunting (sport & subsistence) opportunity will have to be cut back more and more every year until there's very little left. No matter how much human hunting is cut back, moose will still be in trouble without additional wolf reduction strategies.

4. What solution do you prefer? In other words, if the Board adopted your solution, what would the new Regulation say?

Add all of unit 17 & 19 to the areas identified as "Active Management of Wolf populations" so wolves can be taken with the use of snow-machines. Also extend season thru the month of May. There are a lot of bear hunters in the field in May and we're (The State) is missing a free opportunity to harvest many wolves without using State funded wolf control.

5. Does your proposal address improving the quality of the resource harvested or products produced? If so, how?

Not the quality of animals harvested, but the quality of the health of the ecosystem would be enhanced. Would create a potential for more guiding of wolf hunters that could possibly off-set some of the loss of guiding opportunity on moose etc. This appears to be such a common sense strategy to help with wolves, help guides who are being pressured out, and help increase subsistence opportunity. No matter what we do with human hunting of moose, we're not gonna help in a big way until we reduce wolves (Human take [or lack of] is probably too small of a percentage to significantly affect the moose population).

6. Solutions to difficult problems benefit some people and hurt others:

A. Who is likely to benefit if your solution is adopted?

Subsistence hunters, sport hunters, guides, moose, sheep, caribou, etc...

B. Who is likely to suffer if your solution is adopted?

No one other than the over-populated wolf.

7. List any other solutions you considered and why you rejected them.

State funded and operated air wolf control, but much more expensive. State funded wolf sterilization, but that's even more expensive and ridiculous. Doesn't benefit us in any of the ways illustrated above.

DO NOT WRITE HERE

Submitted By: Name George Siavelis Individual or Group

Address River Rd. / P.O. Box 74 Aniak, Alaska Zip Code 99557 Phone (907) 675-4510

Proposal 54

5 AAC 85.025; 5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for caribou and moose in Unit 21(A).

Prepared for
Alaska Board of Game
March 2008

RC 85

Proposal 54

This proposal would close the nonresident caribou and moose seasons in Unit 21(A).

Department Recommendation: No Recommendation

Current State Regulations in Unit 21(A)

Caribou:

Resident and Nonresidents: General hunt, one bull caribou, Aug. 10-Sept. 20 season.

Moose:

Residents: General hunt, one antlered bull moose, Sept. 5-25 season.

Nonresidents: General hunt, one bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side, Sept. 5-20 season.

State Subsistence Procedures

Board Findings on Unit 21(A) Caribou and Moose

- Is there Customary and Traditional Use of Unit 21(A) Caribou and Moose?
 - Yes, positive finding for caribou in 1987, reconfirmed in 1992.
 - Yes, positive finding for moose in 1988, reconfirmed 1992.

- Is there a "Harvestable Surplus" of Unit 21(A) Caribou and Moose?
 - Yes, 10 caribou from Sunshine and Beaver Mountain herd based on biological information.
 - Yes, 172-260 moose based on biological information.

State Subsistence Procedures

Board Findings on Unit 21 Moose and Caribou

- What is the Amount reasonably Necessary for Subsistence?
 - 30 caribou from the Sunshine and Beaver Mountains herd, Board determination in 1992.
 - 600-800 moose in all of Unit 21, Board determination in 2000, reconfirmed in 2002.
- Does the harvestable surplus allow for all or only some uses?
 - This is a Board determination.

Questions?



Thank you!

To; The Alaska Board of Game
Spring meeting.

March 3, 2008

Testimony from;

Jamie Olthoff,

First and foremost I would like to apologize for not being able to testify in person, I spent 6 hours on Saturday and 4 hours on Sunday waiting, but due to the lengthy other testimonies and prior commitments I was unable to stay. Thank you for this opportunity to respond by this RC.

I have been a resident for the past 25 years and I am an avid sportsman.

My comments are on Proposals 43, 44, 91 and 92;

Proposal 43 and 44

I am opposed to any restrictions restricting any user group (airboats, all-terrain vehicles, airplanes, etc) for big game hunting or access; I believe all groups need to stand together and not be on opposite sides. I have operated an airboat for the last 20 years in the Interior and also the Susitna river drainages and have had to deal with multiple issues regarding user conflicts, mainly noise problems!!! These same people that complain about the noise are the first ones waving their arms for help when they end up on a gravel bar with a jet boat or swamp their 4 wheeler in a swamp, shoot a moose (Antlerless) in a swampy area and can't retrieve it themselves or their track-rig burns to the ground 15 miles from the nearest road, I use these scenarios because I have helped in each one whether it be on the Tanana river, the swamps south of Fairbanks, the river systems down by Delta or the Nenana Control area. Personally I'm getting tired of having to defend something I love to do. We (air boater's) have been accused of hunting at night and hauling 4 and 5 moose out at a time unloading them in the dark, harassing and chasing moose, these are all fabrications of some individual that is either suffering from "little guy syndrome" or just can't get along with other users in general. Yes we do and have operated at night with lights, but most of those cases are due to the scenarios I have mentioned above. I challenge these individuals to get proof of this really happening and let

the Authorities handle it instead of filing proposals to shut certain user groups out of an area because of fabricated stories. These proposals only strengthen anti-hunting groups in their fight to ban hunting and predator control.

Proposals 91 and 92 regarding the Nenana Control area;

I hunted this area the year before the big closure and did not harvest a moose, after 10 years of NCA being closed I went back in 2006 for a 4 day hunt we saw 3 moose 1 cow, 1 calf and 1 substantial bull but he was seen at over a mile away and was totally inaccessible even for an air boat, he was also unresponsive to calling due to it was 70 deg. and pre-rut. I guarantee we where were nobody can get to i.e. plane, jet- boat, by foot or by any other means, this is air-boat country only, So where are the MOOSE???? My guess is the bellies of wolves and bears! But hey, let's just shut down the air-boaters because their noisy never mind there are no moose or too many bears and wolves!!

I would also like to state I am apposed to continuing the Antlerless hunt in Unit 20A until the biologist can gather accurate numbers on moose and predator populations in this Unit. I have hunted the spike / fork / 50 in. or 3 brow-tines for the last 10 years (Anch. Area, Valley area, Susitna drainages and Eureka area) and have yet to harvest a moose under these requirements; we have called in plenty of sub-legal bulls though and I feel this is due to the lack of cows for breeding.

I travel this area all 12 months and up to 4 years ago I would see 20 + moose in a 2 hour, 25 mile run in the evening and now I can run for 3 days and find it lucky to see 5 moose and none of these are legal bulls. Winter time; I had no problems seeing 4 and 5 moose at a time, I was out there last Saturday the 23rd and traveled 83 mile and saw NO! Moose until returning to the mouth of the Chena river and low and behold 1 cow and 1 calf had survived the 5 month slaughter.....

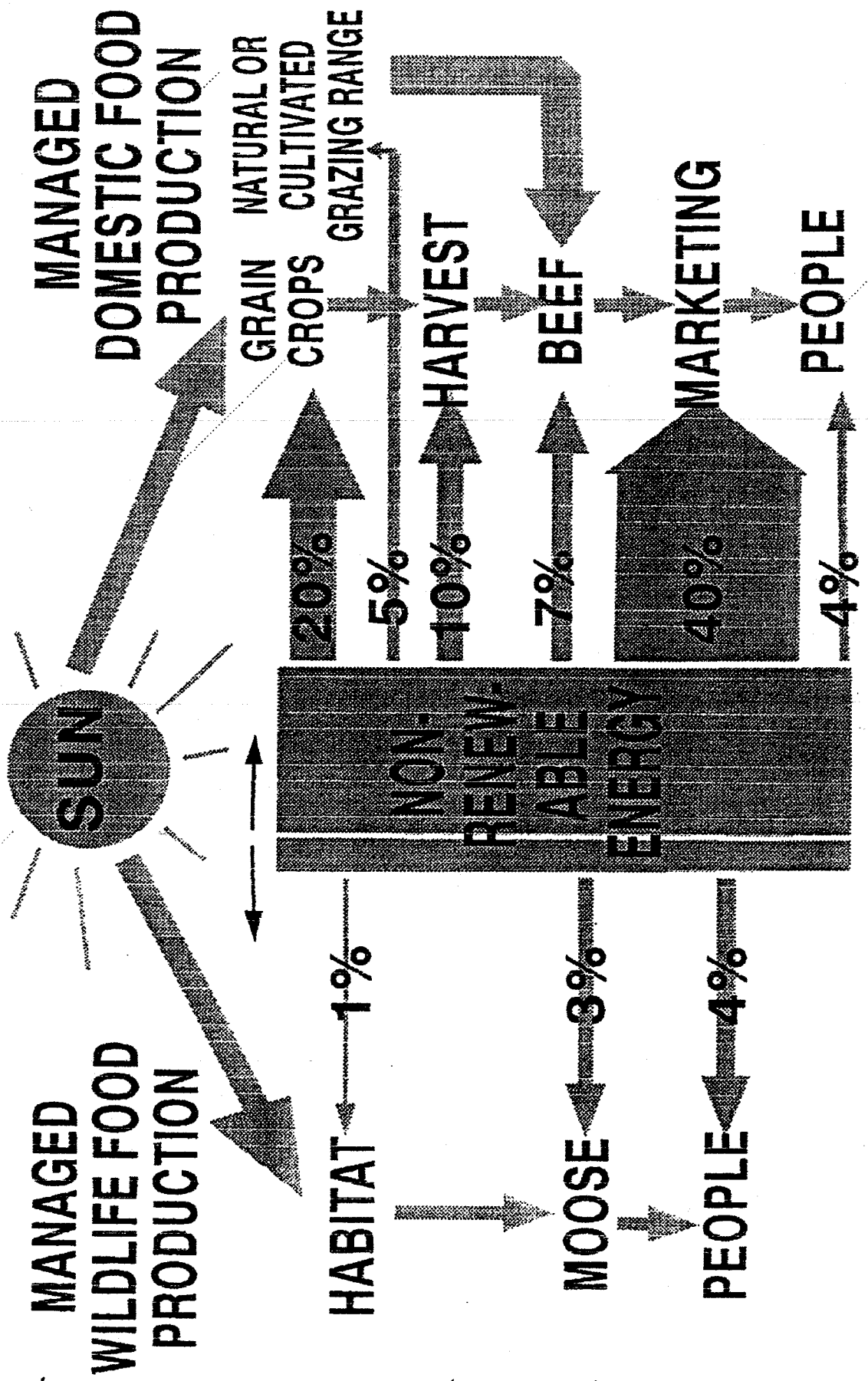
Enough said, Thank you once again for taking my testimony.

Sincerely;

**Jamie Olthoff
590-8590**

RC 88

RELATIVE DEPENDENCE ON NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY



Sam Harbo, 1992 via Mary Bishop Slide 8

Proposal 55 - Main points for consideration:
Submitted by Nathan Turner

1. **This region of the Nowitna River is not used for subsistence hunting.**
 - The only local subsistence use in this area is by my family and we are the only remaining residents of the upper Nowitna River (7 months of each year). This is an isolated and difficult to reach area. I have the FWS sole use concession for guiding within this portion of the Nowitna Refuge.
2. **DM810 was created in 2006, largely to curb transporter and air-taxi drop-off hunting abuses in the upper Nowitna area.**
 - The board then recognized that guiding has been a traditional and beneficial use of this resource and that steps were necessary to protect small guiding operations. I was encouraged in 2006 to come back to the board in 2008 with this type of proposal if it proved difficult for us to obtain permits in the new drawing area.
 - The concern we have with simply increasing the number of available permits is that it will very likely make it attractive to the air-taxis that have found it difficult to deal with the limited permits available.
3. **There are many applicants for these permits, yet the permits are largely being abandoned:**

According to the Dept., for the 20 available permits in DM810:

- In 2006 ; 35 applicants – 14 hunted, 2 successfully
- In 2007 ; 68 applicants – 2 hunted, 1 successfully
- In 2008 ; 95 applicants –

To ease the burden that the department would face in administering this allocation, I recommend that:

- the online registration aspect of my proposal be disregarded to allow the Dept. to handle these permits in the manner they find most efficient (by mail, fax, or telephone) within a an allotted time-period.
- the Dept. should not issue the permits automatically, but require that the recipients contact the Dept. to accept the permit, as is done in other permit areas that face similar participation problems.

It should be noted that I am requesting a minimum guided allocation for 50% of the non-resident permits within the Refuge. If you choose to apply this allocation to the entire DM810 area, I request that it remains a minimum allocation. The difficulties related to reaching and hunting this area makes it improbable for hunters to be successful. By having the option to accompany any permit recipient who desires our services, we will be able to aid these hunters in their efforts.

July 8

PLEASE NOTE: It is incorrectly noted in the record that the Mat-~~SA~~ AC has opposed this proposal in AC 12. They did not comment on this proposal.

ALASKA CHAPTER OF THE WILD SHEEP FOUNDATION

BOG TESTIMONY - ANY RAM - MARCH 2008

My name is Karen Gordon, and I'm Secretary of the Alaska Chapter of the Wild Sheep Foundation. I shall present the Foundation's testimony today on behalf of our 200 paid-up members and the thousands of sheep hunters we represent.

The Foundation opposes the "any-ram" bag limit being reconsidered at this meeting because it is not based on management-relevant biology, but rather on the subjective impressions of ADF&G biologists based on a lone paper, the substance of which has essentially been recanted by its own major author. In addition, the Foundation has investigated what respected sheep biologists think and has found none who support "any-ram" in Alaska because of genetic concerns.

Dr. Valerius Geist, Professor *emeritus* at The University of Calgary, the "father" of modern wild sheep biology, and author of the classic text, "MOUNTAIN SHEEP, A STUDY IN BEHAVIOR AND EVOLUTION," has written a letter which has been entered into the record and read by Pete Buist. Being a recognized expert on wild sheep evolution, Dr. Geist understands the genetics of wild sheep. His letter, which essentially says it is nutrition, NOT genetics, that is the controlling factor for horn growth, should eliminate any fears that full-curl hunting in Alaska will compromise Dall sheep genetics.

In an international publication, "THE SPORTSMEN'S VOICE" (included with this testimony)," ADF&G inappropriately cited a scientific paper coauthored by Dr. Marco Festa-Bianchet as support for its genetic concerns. Those concerns influenced this board to adopt the "any ram" bag limit. One month after the Board's "any-ram" decision was made, Dr. Festa-Bianchet co-presented a paper with Wild Sheep Foundation President/CEO, Ray Lee, refuting the "genetic alarmism" mistakenly conveyed by the previous paper the Department "hung its hat on."

Ray Lee was an early architect of "any-ram" harvests while a sheep biologist for Arizona Fish and Game, and is testifying to the misplaced alarmism flowing from that paper. We hope the Board will note that since Ray Lee built a program using the any ram regime, he is estimably qualified to tell us his perspective on its application in Alaska.

Perhaps more importantly, outside of the Department "any ram" is not being well received. The hunting public does not support a departure from a full curl regime, and Advisory Committees continue to oppose the "any-ram" bag limit as well. Finally, Wayne Heimer, with about 25 years as the State's most experienced and widely recognized Dall sheep biologist, has presented significant written material for your consideration about the lack of science and data supporting "any ram."

I'll try to summarize the issue in five short statements.

1. The reason we've hunted Dall sheep under the full-curl regulation is biological (the 1989 Board "FINDING" when full-curl went statewide acknowledges this).
2. Ram harvests in carefully studied populations increased as predicted with the full-curl regulation...approaching a 40% increase (a published finding).

3. ADF&G came up with the “any-ram” bag limit because some of its responsible biologists had the subjective impression heavy full-curl ram harvests were degrading the genetics of Dall ram populations in the Chugach.
4. This impression was subjective at first but gained some momentum due to inappropriate application of the over-sensationalized paper which mistakenly alarmed “non-sheep biologists” about the alleged genetic hazards of over-harvesting dominant rams.
5. The sensational “genetic damage claim” was properly put in its theoretical place by one of its original coauthors, Marco Festa-Bianchet, and Ray Lee.

The Department now wants to keep the “any-ram” bag limit as some sort of undefined genetic management “experiment.” which does not appear to meet basic scientific standards, controls, defined variables, or evaluation criteria. Even if it did, this “experiment” couldn’t possibly produce meaningful scientific results for at least 10 years. Before any disruptive theoretical “experiment” begins, it should be reviewed by credible wild sheep (preferably Dall sheep) biologists and be well understood by the sheep hunting public. It hasn’t been, it isn’t, and we shouldn’t move forward with it.

For these reasons, the Alaska Chapter of the Wild Sheep Foundation urges you to carefully consider these facts and reverse the “any-ram” decision back to full-curl at this meeting.

The Foundation also recommends consideration of a 2-year sunset on the permit system (to honor the permits already “out there” and allow public involvement in sheep management planning between the public and the Department).

Thank you for reconsidering this issue in light of the biological implications.

RC 91

Vermont Traditions Coalition
127 Sports Club Drive #123
Bolton, VT 05477

March 01, 2008

Alaska Board of Game
Mr. Cliff Judkins, Chairman
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Chairman Judkins and Distinguished members of the Board:

The Vermont Traditions Coalition (VTC) is a New England-based 501(c)(3) organization dedicated to the protection and promotion of traditional, natural resource use and recreational opportunity, including principled and scientifically sound wildlife management for the benefit of hunted game species. Our organization represents over 30,000 members active in traditional outdoor pursuits in affiliation with the Champion Lands Leaseholders and Traditional Interests Association, the Vermont Outdoor Guides Association, the Lake Champlain Walleye Association, the Mountain Chapter of Ducks Unlimited, the Northeast Regional Forest Foundation, the Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Association, Associated Industries of Vermont, the Vermont Farm Bureau, the Vermont Forest Products Association, the Mendon Fish and Game Club and dozens of regional snowmobile trail associations.

We in the northeastern United States have unfortunately witnessed declines in the quantity and quality of traditional sport hunting resulting from various, successful attempts by under-informed constituencies and politically sensitive resource agencies to couch qualified resource science with concurrent policies designed only to placate unwarranted public emotion, regardless the validity of the former or unjustified outputs of the latter. We see this condition as pervasive and spreading nationally, and in our desire to keep our members' and others' dreams alive of someday experiencing the outstanding hunting that Alaska once afforded the world, we wish to provide a different perspective to Alaskans than commonly arrives from the Lower 48, and particularly from the northeast. As a traditional interest advocacy, we in the northeast view the Alaska Constitution with envy – plainly stated, we face daily challenges to preserve even a privilege to access many natural resource benefits, while those same benefits are a guarantee to all Alaskans and, by trickle-down and association, non-residents that choose to visit Alaska. With goals to preserve that condition, foster a continuation of beneficial consumptive use of hunted wildlife in Alaska, and support the North American Model of managing wildlife populations as public resources held and managed in trust by responsible government agencies, we are pleased to respectfully provide comments regarding the following Proposals submitted to the Alaska Board of Game for consideration at the Spring, 2008 meeting in Fairbanks, Alaska.

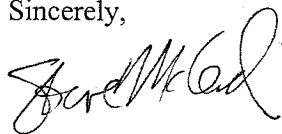
Recognizing the overwhelming amount of information the Board must review, and to streamline the analysis of our input, we will simply provide our positions as follows:

- 1) In the northeast as in Alaska, we face similar issues with both habitat decline and predation of our deer and moose populations, and have likewise experienced the ill-effects of "non-management" of these variables, though on a much smaller scale. Regarding the implementation of intensive wildlife and habitat management strategies to benefit hunted game species and other wildlife, we stand in general support of Proposals advocating such strategies and legislation, and in particular Proposal 109 as it applies to moose management.

- 2) Regarding the implementation of various strategies to reduce predation on game species such as moose, caribou, Dall sheep and other prey, we stand in support of all Proposals advocating such strategies, and in particular Proposals 104, 108, 110 and 112.
- 3) Otherwise regarding Dall sheep management in Alaska, a number of our members have been tracking an issue of significance that we have been made aware of by national experts in wild sheep management. At the March, 2007 Alaska Board of Game meeting, Proposal 158 was provided to the Board by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. This proposal, discussed and eventually passed as initially proposed, implemented a harvest strategy allowing for the harvest of any male sheep (ram) as opposed to the previous strategy of insuring only mature males were harvested. While this proposal may have elements of benefit, we see in its design a similarity to the "tactical advocacy" by anti-hunters in our region to propose and implement "experiments" calling for the abandonment of proven wildlife and habitat management tools such as public lands remaining open to sport hunting or active habitat management. These challenges to traditional management are often promoted under the guise of "providing a laboratory for discovery" of new information. However, when viewed under the microscope of scientific merit, often in hindsight after negative effects manifest themselves, these "experiments" are discovered to have lacked true hypotheses, standard methods or qualification of success or failure. We suggest that Proposal 158's "any male" harvest strategy fails the test of scientific merit, that is, proposed as an experiment, it details no hypothesis, standard methods nor milestones by which to measure success or failure. Therefore we question the stated efficacy of Proposal 158 to meet its stated objectives from a biological perspective, and urge the Board to consider carefully additional input from qualified sheep research and management professionals before committing to a course of action that Alaskans will, in hindsight, regret.
- 4) Regarding efforts to undermine existing predator management programs, or obviate future or additional predator management tools the Alaska Department of Fish and Game may wish to employ, we urge the Board to reject Proposals of that nature. Specifically, we urge the rejection of Proposals 102, 106 and 113.

In summary, VTC has strong concerns that curtailing predator management programs will hamper the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in its obligation to meet its Constitutional charge to manage wildlife for the benefit of all Alaskans, and that Alaska will thusly fall prey to the whims of political sensitivity that we in the Lower 48 now battle to even retain our ability to pursue traditional outdoor recreational pursuits. We hope that by implementing aggressive, intensive wildlife and habitat management of game and other associated species, Alaska will remain the North American icon of abundant game and other wildlife populations, quality hunting and wildlife viewing, and a bastion of continued resistance against the forces that would make the primary output of natural resource management political empowerment versus public benefit.

Sincerely,



Steve McLeod, Executive Director
Vermont Traditions Coalition

Cc: Governor Sarah Palin

RC 92

Proposal #85
Longer Sheep Hunting Season for
Alaska Residents

Department Recommendation

NO RECOMMENDATION

Allocation Issue

Proposal #85
Allow Earlier Sheep Hunting for
Alaska Residents

Units 12, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26B, & 26C (all of Region III)

Dall sheep season:

Residents: ~~Aug. 10 - Sept. 20~~ Aug. 8 - Sept. 25

Nonresidents: Aug. 10 - Sept. 20

Adds 7 days to resident season

276

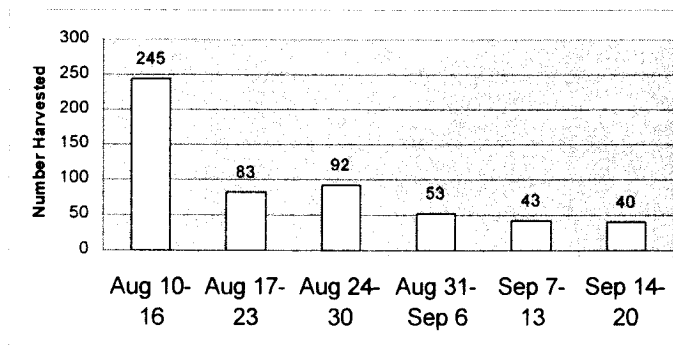
Proposal #85 Allow Earlier Sheep Hunting by Alaska Residents

- method used to separate resident & nonresident hunters
 - Several moose and caribou seasons
- Might alleviate some user conflicts
- More complex sheep regulations

#85

Proposal #85 Biological Considerations

2006 Region III Sheep Harvest Chronology



#85

Proposal #85

Biological Considerations

IF HARVEST INCREASES

- **Could decrease proportion of legal sheep for future years**
 - **Decreasing age of ram population**
 - **Decreasing overall hunter success**
 - **Questions about breeding success of younger rams?**

#85

Proposal #85

Biological Considerations

- **5 more days at the end of the season for resident hunters has potential to increase harvest**
 - **sheep forced to lower elevations by snow****But**
 - **hunters are less likely to hunt late because of weather**

#85

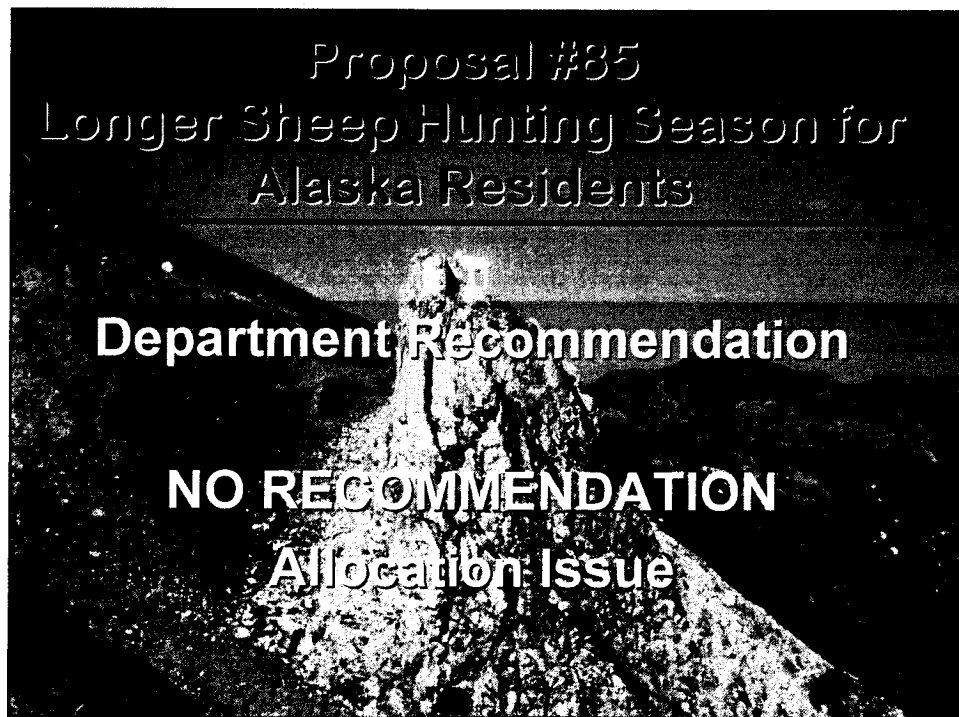
Proposal #85

Alternatives:

might lessen the possibility of decreasing the number of full-curl rams available for harvest

- Shorten nonresident seasons by 2 days in Aug. and/or 5 days in Sept.
- Add only 2 days to the resident season in Aug.
- Add only 5 days to the resident season in Sept.
- No Change to sheep seasons

#85



RC 93



**Black Bear
Scent Lures from a Boat**

5 AAC 92.044. Permit for hunting black bear with the use of bait or scent lures.

- **(a) A person may not establish a black bear bait station to hunt black bear with the use of bait or scent lures without first obtaining a permit from the department under this section.**

#83



Black Bear Scent Lures from a Boat

5 AAC 92.085. Unlawful methods of taking big game; exceptions

...

(4) with the use of .. bait or scent lures for any bear, except that black bears may be taken with the use of bait or scent lures as authorized by a permit issued under 5AAC 92.044;

#83

Circumvents Baiting Regulations (5 AAC 92.044)

- **No bait or scent lures within ¼ mile of road, trail, railroad**
- **No bait or scent lures within 1 mile of**
 - house
 - seasonal cabin
 - permanent dwelling
 - campground
 - recreational facility
- **Sign to warn other people**
- **Only April 15 – June 30**
- **Register before set-up**

Black Bear Scent Lures from a Boat

- **Current regulations don't prevent hunters from floating streams in search of bears on shore**
- **Circumvents baiting regulations**
 - Attracting bears near habitation
 - Is a stationary scented boat a bait station?
 - Types of scent lures – when is a scent lure “bait”?
- **Changes to black bear baiting regulations to allow scent lures in boats should be brought up in a statewide meeting.**

Open for consideration in January 2008

#83





RC 93



**Black Bear
Scent Lures from a Boat**

5 AAC 92.044. Permit for hunting black bear with the use of bait or scent lures.

- **(a) A person may not establish a black bear bait station to hunt black bear with the use of bait or scent lures without first obtaining a permit from the department under this section.**

#83

EP

Black Bear Scent Lures from a Boat

5 AAC 92.085. Unlawful methods of taking big game; exceptions

...

(4) with the use of .. bait or scent lures for any bear, except that black bears may be taken with the use of bait or scent lures as authorized by a permit issued under 5AAC 92.044;

#83

Circumvents Baiting Regulations (5 AAC 92.044)

- **No bait or scent lures within ¼ mile of road, trail, railroad**
- **No bait or scent lures within 1 mile of**
 - house
 - seasonal cabin
 - permanent dwelling
 - campground
 - recreational facility
- **Sign to warn other people**
- **Only April 15 – June 30**
- **Register before set-up**

Black Bear Scent Lures from a Boat

- **Current regulations don't prevent hunters from floating streams in search of bears on shore**
- **Circumvents baiting regulations**
 - **Attracting bears near habitation**
 - **Is a stationary scented boat a bait station?**
 - **Types of scent lures – when is a scent lure "bait"?**
- **Changes to black bear baiting regulations to allow scent lures in boats should be brought up in a statewide meeting.**

Open for consideration in January 2008

#83





RC 93



**Black Bear
Scent Lures from a Boat**

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#83



Black Bear Scent Lures from a Boat

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Black Bear Scent Lures from a Boat

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 - Is a stationary scented boat a bait station?
 - Types of scent lures – when is a scent lure "bait"?
- **Changes to black bear baiting regulations to allow scent lures in boats should be brought up in a statewide meeting.**

Open for consideration in January 2008

#83





RC 94

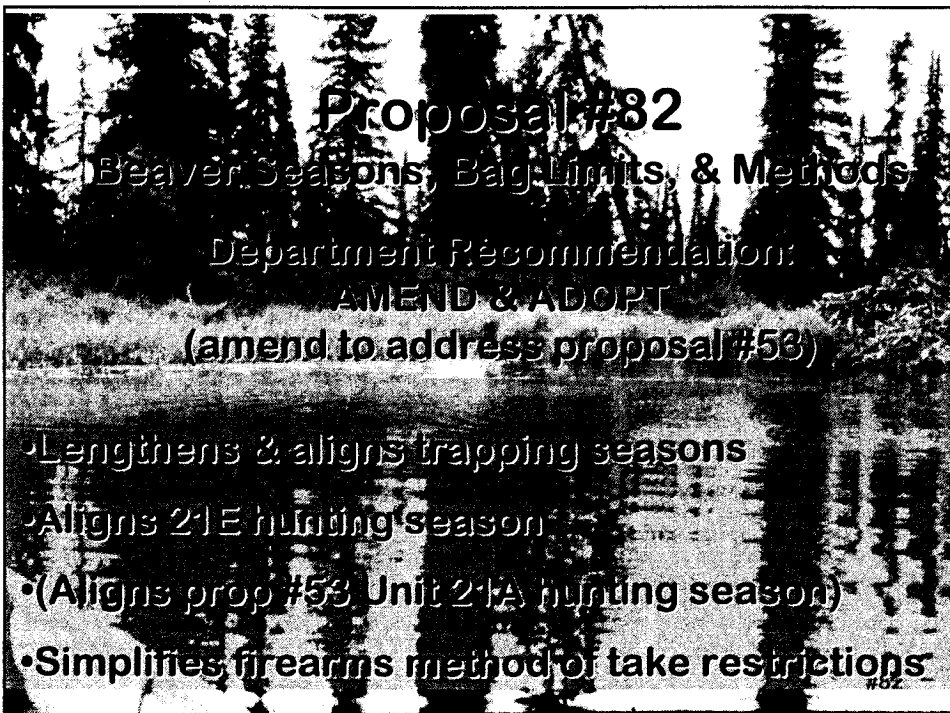


Proposal #82
Region 3
Beaver Seasons,
Bag Limits, & Methods

At the March 2006 meeting, the board asked the Department to look into simplifying the region 3 beaver regulations.

This proposal is based on that request.

#82

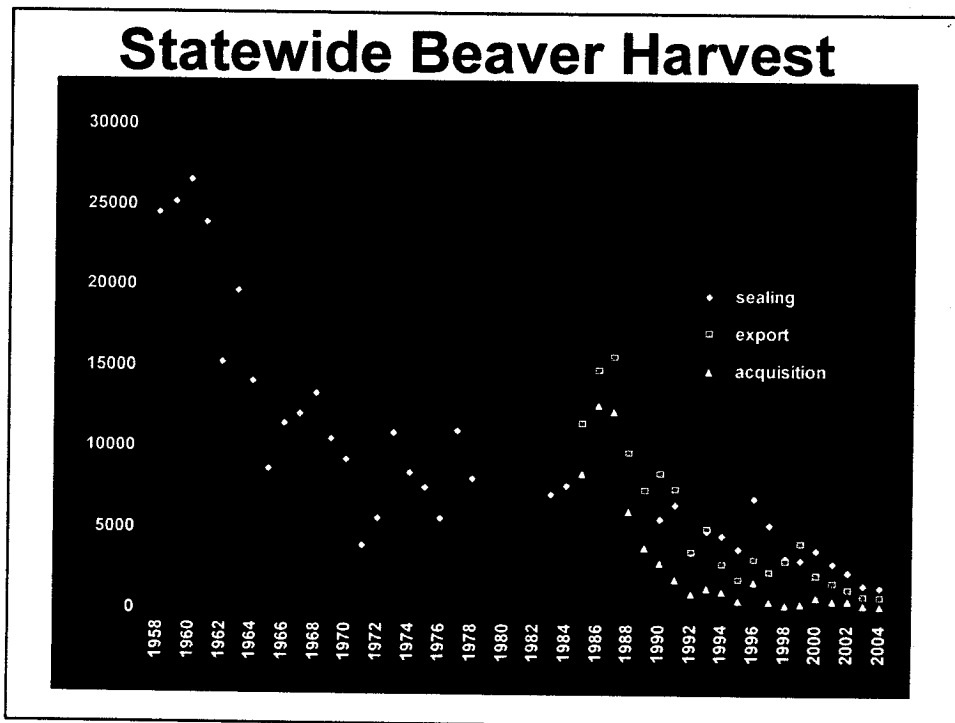


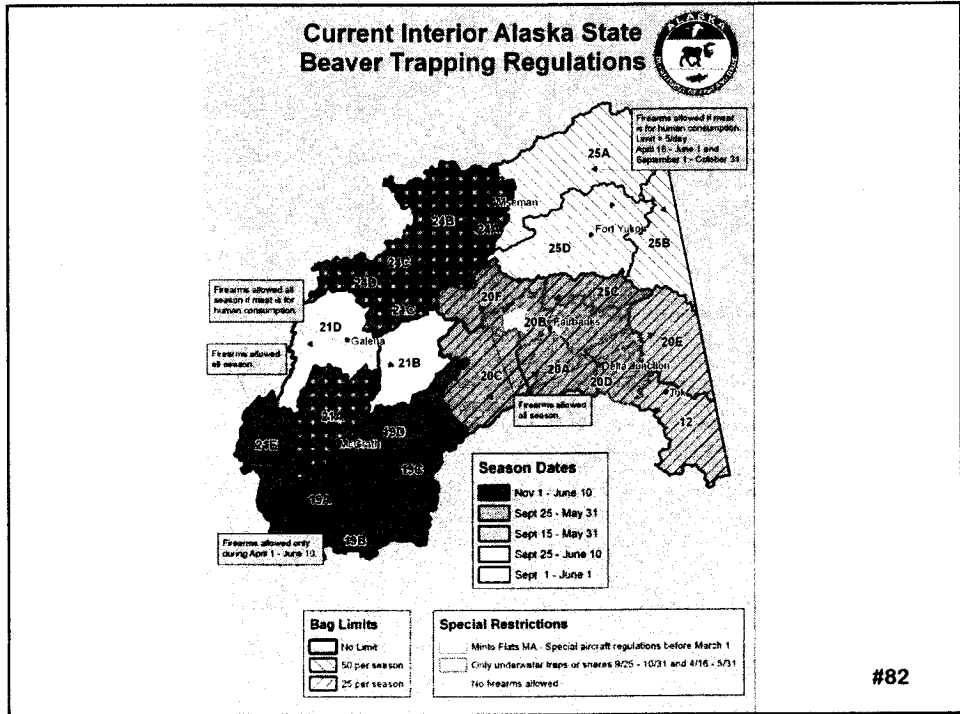
Proposal #82
Beaver Seasons, Bag Limits, & Methods

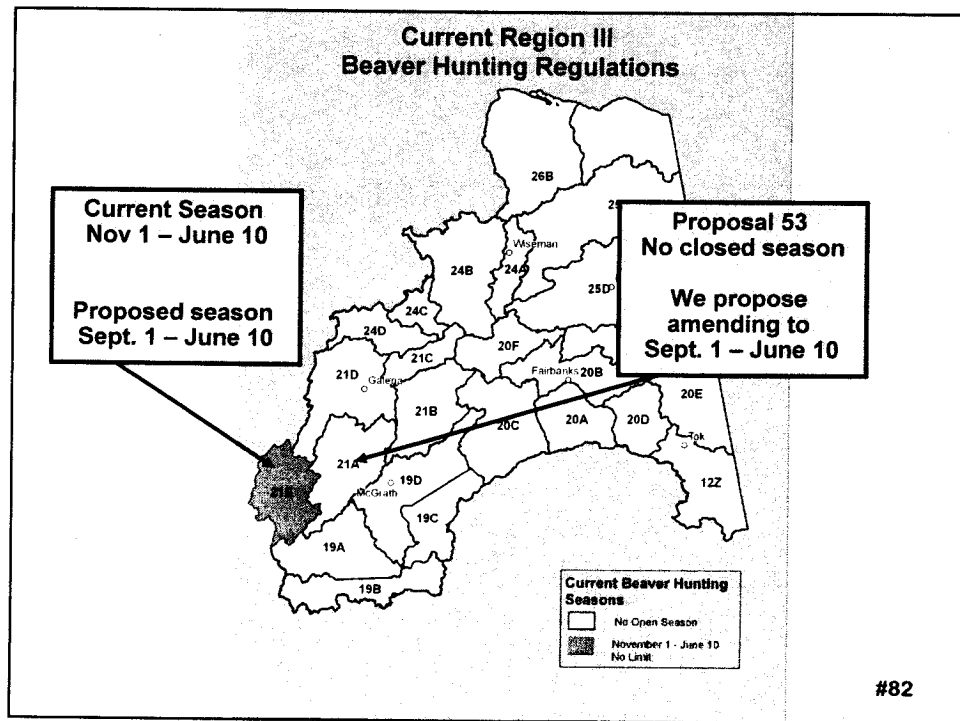
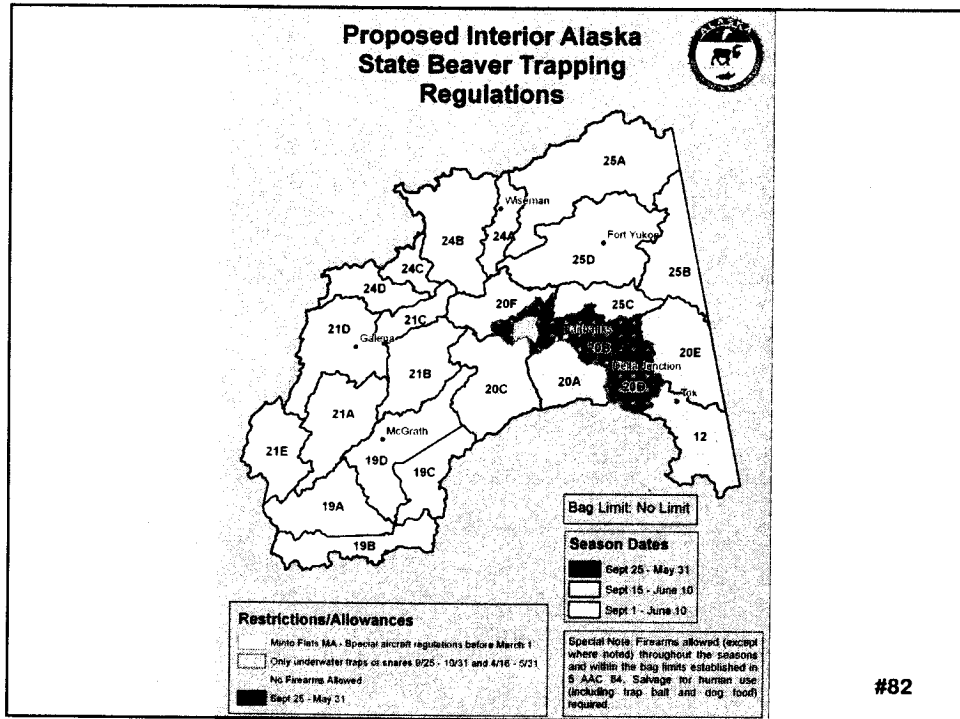
Department Recommendation:
AMEND & ADOPT
(amend to address proposal #53)

- Lengthens & aligns trapping seasons
- Aligns 21E hunting season
- (Aligns prop #53 Unit 21A hunting season)
- Simplifies firearms method of take restrictions

#82







What this proposal does:

- **Aligns season dates with seasons in nearby units**
 - From 5 different trapping seasons (4 starting dates & 3 ending dates)
 - To 3 different trapping seasons (3 starting dates & 2 ending dates)
 - Aligns the Unit 21E hunting season with the new trapping season
 - Aligns prop. #53 Unit 21A hunting season with new (longer) trapping season
- **Standardizes bag limit at no bag limit**
 - instead of 25 (8 units), 50 (3 units), & no limit (13 units)
 - Eliminates the separate bag limit for beavers taken with a firearm in 3 units
- **Standardizes firearms use as allowed method**
 - Adds firearms as a method of take in 6 units
 - Extends use of firearms from part of the season to entire season in 7 units
 - Retains no firearm use only in the 2 units with high human population

#22

What this proposal does (cont.):

- **Makes the allowed uses for beavers taken with firearms --the same as--
allowed uses for beaver taken with traps & snares**
 - Use of beavers taken with a firearm in 5 units no longer restricted to human consumption if hide is not also salvaged
 - **Allowed use reverts to 5AAC 92.220**
 - Either meat or hide of beavers taken with a firearm must be salvaged for human use (bait, dog food, human food, or fur)
 - This is currently the case for beaver taken with traps & snares
- **Makes the Fairbanks Closed Area Smaller**
 - Removes Badger Slough from closed area
 - Mitigates complaints about dams & flooding

#22

5 AAC 84.270. Furbearer trapping

Trapping seasons and bag limits for furbearers are as follows:

Species and Units	Open Season	Bag Limit
(1) beaver		
...		
Units 12 and 20(E)	Sept. 15 – May 31	25 per season.
...		
Units 19, 21(A), 21(C), 21(E), and 24	Nov. 1 – June 10	no limit.
Unit 20(B), that portion of the Chena River downstream from its confluence with the Little Chena River, and Badger (Piledriver) Slough downstream from Plack Road	no open season; however, the department may set seasons and bag limits, by permit only, to curb high beaver populations and reduce property damage.	
Units 20(A), remainder of Unit 20(B), Units 20(C), 20(D), 20(F), and 25(C)	Sept. 25 – May 31	25 per season.
Units 21(B) and 21(D)	Sept. 25 – June 10	no limit.
...		
Unit 25 (except 25(C))	Sept. 1 – June 1	25 per season. #82

5 AAC 84.270. Furbearer trapping

Trapping seasons and bag limits for furbearers are as follows:

Species and Units	Open Season	Bag Limit
(1) Beaver		
Units 12, 20(A), 20(C), 20(E), and 20(F)	Sept. 15 – June 10	No limit.
...		
Units 19, 21, 24, and 25	Sept. 1 – June 10	No limit.
Unit 20(B), that portion of the Chena River downstream from its confluence with the Little Chena River	No open season; however, the department may set seasons and bag limits, by permit only, to curb high beaver populations and reduce property damage	
Remainder of Unit 20(B) and Unit 20(D)	Sept. 25 – May 31	No limit.

#82

5AAC 92.095. Unlawful methods of taking furbearers; exceptions
(a) The following methods and means of taking furbearers under a trapping license are prohibited, in addition to the prohibitions in 5 AAC 92.080:

...

(3) taking beaver by any means other than a steel trap or snare, except that a firearm may be used to take two beaver per day in Units 9 and 17, and four beaver in Unit 11, from April 15 through May 31, ~~In unit 10 from April 1 through June 10, or five beaver per day in Unit 25, except Unit 25(e), from April 16 through June 4 and September 1 through October 31 if the meat is salvaged for human consumption;~~ a firearm may be used to take beaver in Units 8, 12, 18, 19, 20(A), 20(C), 20(E), 20(F), and 21 – 25 ~~[24(E), 22, 23, AND 25(C)]~~ throughout the seasons and with the bag limits established in 5 AAC 84; ~~A firearm may be used to take beaver in units 21(B) and 21(D) throughout the seasons and with the bag limits established in 5 AAC 84 if the meat is salvaged for human consumption;~~

...

#82

Considerations

- Shooting on Water
- Wounding loss of shot beavers
- Catch of non-target species
- Pelt price (incentive to trap)
- Preferred uses of beaver
 - (prime vs. nonprime, human food, dog food, bait)
 - User conflicts?

#82



5 AAC 84.270. Furbearer trapping
Trapping seasons and bag limits for furbearers are as follows:

Species and Units	Open Season	Bag Limit
(1) Beaver		
...		
[UNITS 12 AND 20(E)]	Sept. 15 – May 31	25 per season.
...		
[UNITS 19, 21(A), 21(C), 21(E), AND 24]	Nov. 1 – June 10	No limit.
<u>Units 12, 20(A), 20(C), 20(E), and 20(F)</u>	<u>Sept. 15 – June 10</u>	<u>No limit.</u>
...		
<u>Units 19, 21, 24, and 25</u>	<u>Sept. 1 – June 10</u>	<u>No limit.</u>
Unit 20(B), that portion of the Chena River downstream from its confluence with the Little Chena River, [AND BADGER (PILED RIVER) SLOUGH DOWNSTREAM FROM PLACK ROAD]	No open season; however, the department may set seasons and bag limits, by permit only, to curb high beaver populations and reduce property damage.	
<u>Remainder of Unit 20(B), and Unit 20(D)</u>	<u>Sept. 25 – June 10</u>	<u>No limit.</u>
[UNIT 20(A), REMAINDER OF UNIT 20(B), UNITS 20(C), 20(D), 20(F), AND 25(C)]		

[UNITS 21(B) AND 21(D)]

...

[UNIT 25 (EXCEPT
UNIT 25(C))]

...

5 AAC 85.060(a). Hunting seasons and bag limits for fur animals

Units and Bag Limits	Resident Open Season (Subsistence and General Hunts)	Nonresident Open Season
...		
(6) Beaver		
...		
<u>Units 21A and 21E</u> [UNIT 21(E)]	<u>Sept. 1 – June 10</u> [NOV. 1 - JUNE 10]	<u>Sept. 1 – June 10</u> [NOV. 1 - JUNE 10]
No limit		
...		
<u>Units 19 – 20, 21B, 21C, 21D, and 24 – 26</u>	<u>No open season.</u>	<u>No open season.</u>
[UNITS 19 - 20, 21 (EXCEPT 21(E)), AND 24 – 26]	[NO OPEN SEASON.]	[NO OPEN SEASON.]

5 AAC 92.095. Unlawful methods of taking furbearers; exceptions

(a) The following methods and means of taking furbearers under a trapping license are prohibited, in addition to the prohibitions in 5 AAC 92.080:

...

(3) taking beaver by any means other than a steel trap or snare, except that a firearm may be used to take two beaver per day in Units 9 and 17, and four beaver in Unit 11, from April 15 through May 31, [IN UNIT 19 FROM APRIL 1 THROUGH JUNE 10, OR FIVE BEAVER PER DAY IN UNIT 25, EXCEPT UNIT 25(C), FROM APRIL 16 THROUGH JUNE 1 AND SEPTEMBER 1 THROUGH OCTOBER 31 IF THE MEAT IS SALVAGED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION]; a firearm may be used to take beaver in Units 8, 12, 18, **19**, 20(A), 20(C), 20(E), 20(F), [21(E), 22, 23, AND 25(C)] **and 21 – 25** throughout the seasons and with the bag limits established in 5 AAC 84; [A FIREARM MAY BE USED TO TAKE BEAVER IN UNITS 21(B) AND 21(D) THROUGHOUT THE SEASONS AND WITH THE BAG LIMITS ESTABLISHED IN 5 AAC 84 IF THE MEAT IS SALVAGED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION];

...

5 AAC 84.270. Furbearer trapping.

Species and Units	Open Season	Bag Limit
(5) Lynx		
...		
Units <u>20(A), (B), (C), east of the Teklanika River, (D), [(EXCEPT 20(E))]</u> and 25(C)	Nov. 1 – <u>Nov. 30</u> <u>Dec. 1</u> - Feb. 28	<u>2 lynx</u> No limit. [SEASON MAY BE CLOSED BY EMERGENCY ORDER.]
<u>Unit 20(F) and remainder of Unit 20(C)</u>	<u>Nov. 1 – Feb. 28</u>	<u>No limit.</u>
Units 12 and 20(E)	Nov. 1 - Nov. 30 Dec. 1 - Mar. 28	5 lynx No limit.
...		

RC 97

**Proposal #137
Region 3
5 AAC 92.015.
Brown bear tag fee exemptions**

Department Recommendation

ADOPT

#137

- **Reauthorize resident tag fee exemptions for general season brown bear in**
 - Units 19A, 19D, 20D, 20E (outside Yukon–Charley), 21B, 21D, 21E, 25C, and 25D
- **reauthorize subsistence registration permit tag fee exemptions for**
 - Units 19A and 19B (downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage),
 - 21D, and 24.

#137

FP

- **Reauthorize resident tag fee exemptions for
general season brown bear**

– Units 19A, 19D, 20D, 20E (outside Yukon-Charley), 21B, 21D, 21E, 25C, and 25D

#137

Unit	Year of Exemption	Reason	Pre-Exempt Harvest	Post Exempt Harvest
19A	2006	Moose calf survival, consistent with Plan	8	10
19D	1998	moose calf survival	2	4.8
20D	1995/2003	moose/caribou calf survival	8	12
20E	2002	reduce predation on moose calves	15	15
21B	2004 & 2006	increase opportunity	0.4	1
21D	2004	increase opportunity	5.6	4
21E	2006	moose calf survival	5.2	4
25C	2006	40mile caribou calf survival	4	8
25D	1998	harvest reporting/ moose calf survival	5	10

#137

- **reauthorize subsistence registration permit tag fee exemptions for**

- Units 19A and 19B (downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage),
- 21D, and 24.

#137

reauthorize subsistence registration permit tag fee exemptions for

- Units 19A and 19B (downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage) allows
 - subsistence use of brown bears for food
 - Following of traditional beliefs about proper treatment of bear skulls that are inconsistent with sealing requirements.
 - No permits were issued in RY05–RY06.
 - Reauthorization has no negative impacts on the grizzly bear population.

#137

- **reauthorize subsistence registration permit tag fee exemptions for**

- 21D, and 24.

- 8 permits were issued in RY05–RY06.

- No bears were reported harvested either year

- Harvest rates are within sustained yield limits

- not caused an increase in subsistence take.

#137

Proposal #137

Region 3

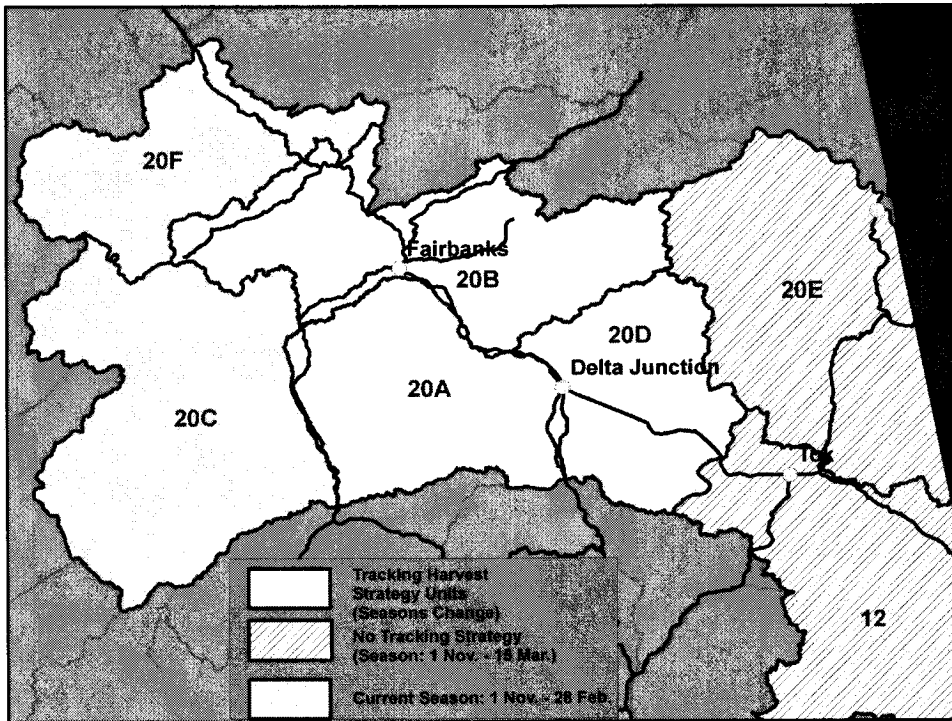
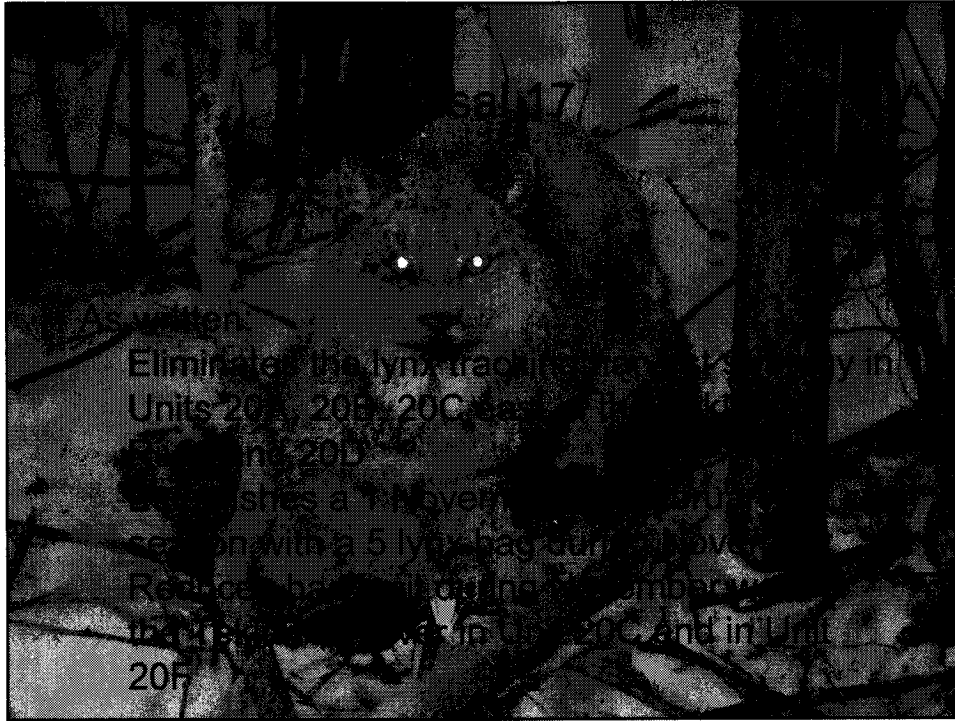
5 AAC 92.015.

Brown bear tag fee exemptions

Department Recommendation

ADOPT

#137



RCR

Background

- Lynx harvest in this area managed under tracking harvest strategy since 1988
- Trappers and managers were concerned that high lynx pelt prices (\$400-800) could cause overharvest during the low and early recovery phases of the lynx cycle
 - Reducing harvest during the low and early recovery phases would increase and accelerate lynx recovery
- Alternative harvest strategy: Based on untrapped refugia
 - Found to be inadequate in portions of the Interior during mid-1980s

Tracking Strategy Support

- Supported by Interior trappers during 1988-2004
- Since 2004, trapper support has declined
 - Units 12 and 20E no longer managed under the strategy
 - This proposal

Why?

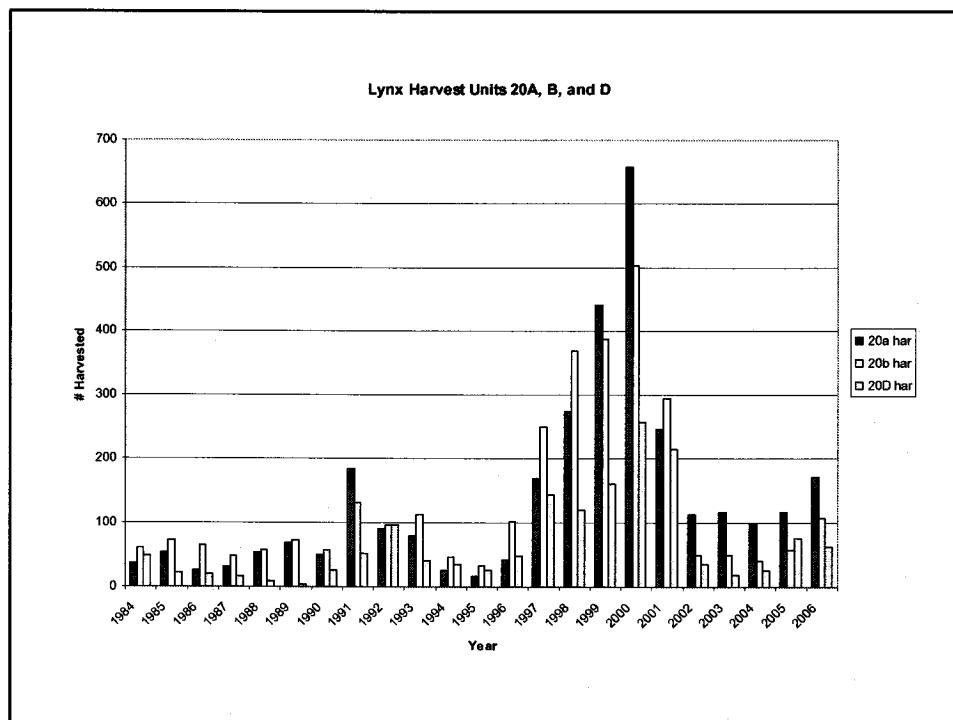
- Contend that overharvest is no longer a concern
 - Reduced trapping pressure
 - Depressed fur market
 - Low to average lynx pelt prices
 - During the past low and recovery phases (2002-2006): average price=\$115.80

Concern:Trapper Density

- Unit 20A: increased 0.2 to 0.25/mi²; not significant
 - Change in trapper distribution
 - Equal to Units 20B and D
- Unit 20B: declined 0.4 to 0.25/mi²; not significant
- Unit 20D: no change, 0.3/mi²
- Conclusion: Trapper density not a concern

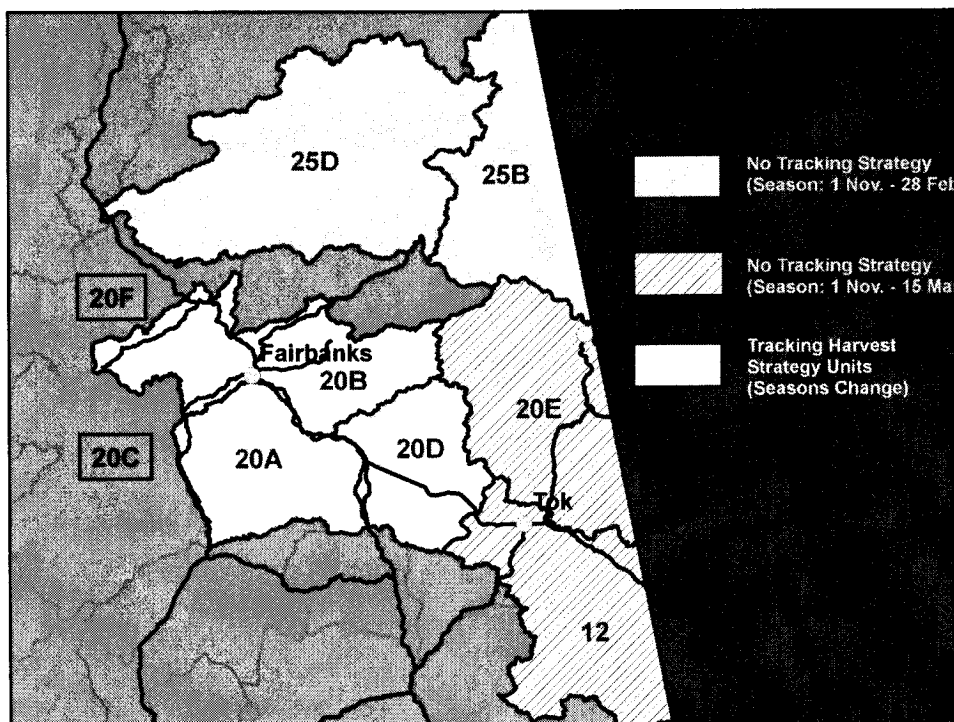
Concern: Harvest

- Harvest during the recent low and recovery phases in the proposed area
 - Unit 20A: significantly increased 0.7 – 1.8/mi²
 - More lynx
 - Unit 20B: declined 0.8-0.5/mi²
 - Unit 20D: No change; 0.7-0.8
- Overall harvest density: 0.75-0.9/mi²
 - Comparable to harvest densities documented in NWT and Yukon, Canada
 - Estimated harvest rate: 10-17%
- Conclusion: Harvest low and not a concern



Concerns: Refugia

- Location and size of refugias
 - Large expanses of refugia north and east
- Within proposed area
 - Concentrated trapping areas
 - Unit 20A: most harvest, primary concern
 - Based on catch by drainage; adequate (>10 miles) between most trappers and large expanses of untrapped area
 - Most effort and harvest along roads, major trails and rivers
- Conclusion: Adequate spacing and size of refugia



Are there adequate safeguards in the proposal?

Protect breeding resident adults

- Close season by 1 March

Maximize survival of orphaned kittens

- Delay opening until 1 December

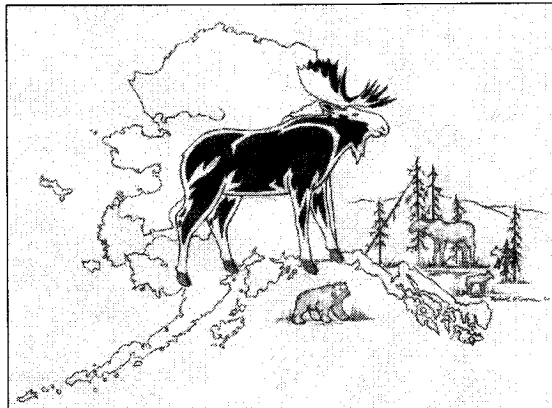
November Harvest

- Conservative during the high phase
- Historically, trappers have shown lower effort during November compared to later months
- Average # cats taken by successful trappers in Units 20A, B, and D: 2.5 (0-7)
 - The high year was due to 1 trapper taking 13 cats
- Offering a November season with a limit would meet trappers use patterns and allow some trapping opportunity for those not as interested in the fur market
 - Offers protection during the population low
 - Better fits ADFGs objective to time seasons with fur quality

DWC Recommendation

- Adopt with the following amendments
 - Reduce the November bag limit to 2 lynx
 - Retain the bag limit and season in Unit 20C, west of the Teklanika River and in Unit 20F

Adaptive Plan for Intensive Management of Moose In GMU 21E



Version 1, February 28, 2008

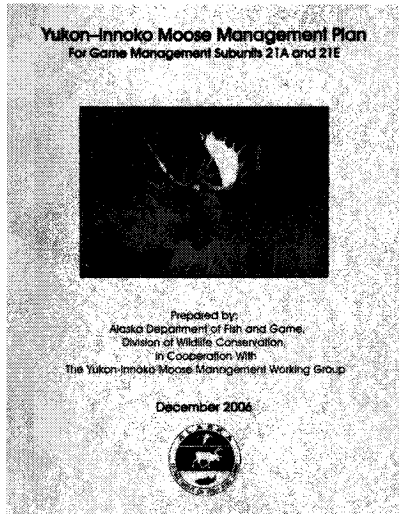
Prepared by Josh Peirce and Randy Rogers

First Example of an IM Plan

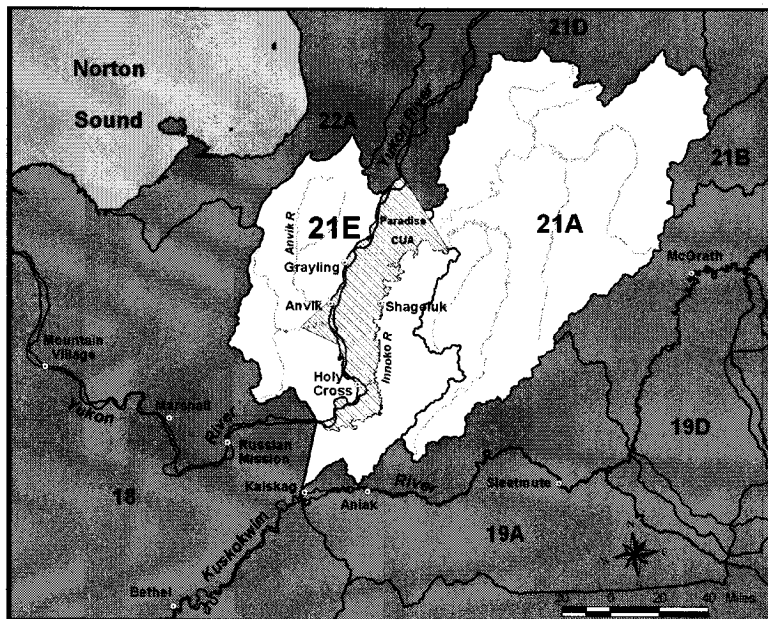
- Uses the “Format for Preparing an Intensive Management Plan” and was adapted to the specific needs in Unit 21E.
- Plan is intended to be adaptive to respond to new information and changing circumstances.
- The current plan is identified as “Version 1: February 2008” (a work in progress).
- Updates will be relabeled as needed.

10-29

The IM Plan stems from the Yukon-Innoko Moose Management Plan



Yukon-Innoko moose management planning area



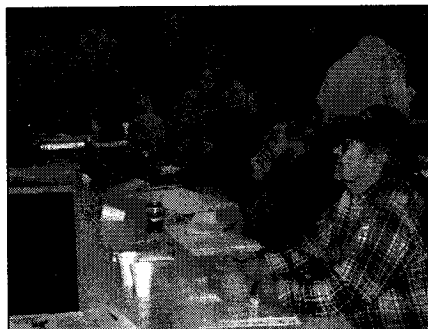
Moose Predation Management

- YIMMP, Goal 2:
Manage the effects of predation on moose to maintain an abundant moose population that can provide for high levels of human consumptive uses consistent with the IM population and harvest objectives.

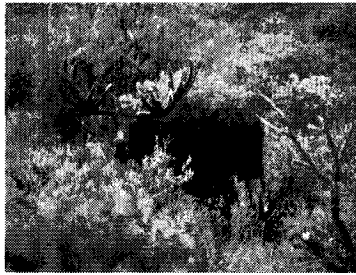


- In March 2006 the Yukon-Innoko Moose Management Working Group recommended implementing a wolf predation control program in Unit 21E
- The Department was not prepared to implement a wolf predation control program in Unit 21E at the time.

The Graying-Anvik-Shageluk Holy Cross Advisory Committee continues to support a wolf control program in Unit 21E (see Proposal 112).



- The Yukon-Innoko Moose Management Plan (YIMMP) was endorsed by the Board of Game in March 2006.
- When the plan was endorsed the Board requested the Department to proceed with preparing an IM plan for consideration by the Board at the next available opportunity.



Other Actions Taken by the Board in March 2006

- Nonresident moose hunting season
 - shortened by 5-days
 - drawing permit system designed to cap the level of nonresident harvest was implemented in fall 2007
- The bag limit for wolves was increased to 10 wolves/year
- Authorized use of snow machines to position a hunter to take wolves
- Waived the \$25 resident tag fee for grizzly bears

Unit 21E Moose Survey Results

(In 5000 mi square area)

2000 Estimate

4483 – 5819 moose

or

1 moose mi²

&

16% calves



2005 Estimate

3897 – 5448 moose

or

0.9 moose mi²

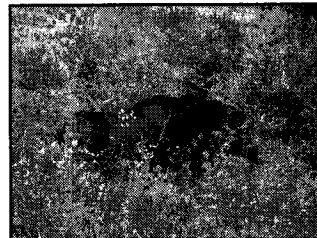
&

18% calves

The population for all of Unit 21E is estimated to be 7,000 – 9,000 moose.

Low Density Dynamic Equilibrium

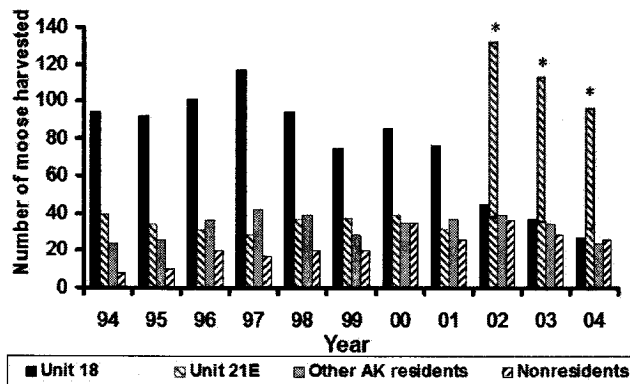
- At about 0.9 moose/mi², the moose population in Unit 21E is near the upper end of the LDDE state.
- The basic goal of the IM plan is to prevent the moose population from declining to a very low level from which it would be very difficult to recover.



Moose Harvest has Declined in Unit 21E

- Reported harvest declined from an average of 194 moose/year in 1996-99 to an average of 144 moose/year in 2001-04.
- Reported harvest in 2005-06 declined to 118 moose.
- Fewer hunters are coming up the Yukon River from Unit 18.
- Based on subsistence surveys, local harvest declined from an estimated 226 moose/year in 1996-99 to an average of 115 moose/year in 2002-05.

Unit 21E Reported Moose Harvest by Residency 1994-2004



* Data from Division of Subsistence household surveys included

Unit 21E Intensive Management Objectives

- **Population Objective:** 9,000 – 11,000 moose
- **2005 population estimate:** 7,000 – 9,000 moose
- **Harvest Objective:** 550 – 1,100 (7 – 10%)
- **Average estimated total harvest:** 340 moose



Additional Data Obtained Since March 2006



Moose Browse Survey Conducted in Spring 2006



- Browse availability is less than historic highs because large stands of fettleaf willow have grown beyond the reach of moose
- Habitat is probably not limiting moose population growth in Unit 21E

Spring 2007 Twinning Survey

- Not ideal survey conditions
- Estimated 28% twinning – suggests that habitat is not a limiting factor
- Estimated 24% short yearlings – meets the objective for calf survival in late winter surveys.



Purpose of the IM Plan for Moose in GMU 21E (Same as YIMMP)

- “Maintain healthy and abundant moose populations by proactively managing moose, predation and habitat and keeping harvest levels within sustained yield...”.



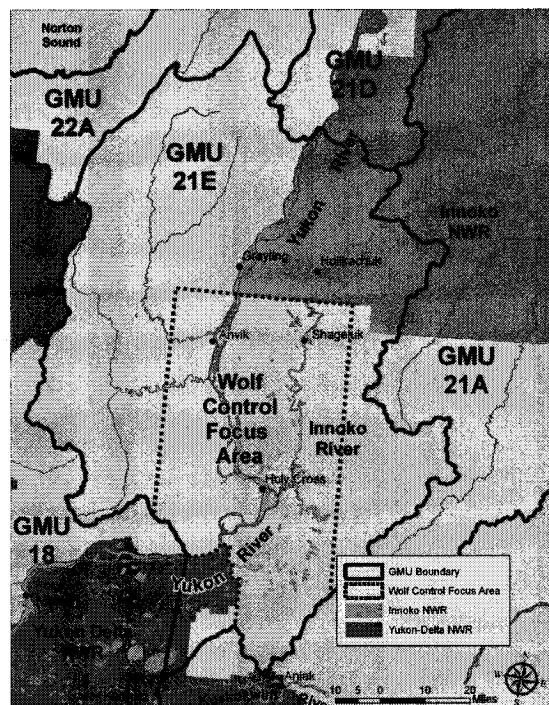
Main Recommendations of the IM Plan

1. Acquire additional data on the status of moose and wolf populations in Unit 21E (Moose and wolf population estimation surveys are planned for spring 2009).
2. If data indicates a decline in the moose population is occurring, implement a wolf predation control program.
3. If wolf control is implemented, seek closure of the federal winter antlerless moose season.

Key Objectives of the IM Plan

- Maintain the Unit 21E moose population at or above 0.9 – 1.2 moose/mi².
- Ensure that a population of wolves remains in Unit 21E by leaving approximately 2/3's of the unit out of the wolf control focus area, and removing no more than 80% of the pre-control wolf population from the entire subunit .
- If a wolf predation control program is initiated, increase the moose density to at least 1.2 moose/mi² within the moose survey area.

Proposed
Wolf Control
Focus Area
Comprising
Approximately
1/3 of Unit 21E
(2,676 mi²)



Conclusions

- Cautiously managing harvest and implementing a wolf predation control program are the actions that have the most potential to help maintain or increase in the moose population.
- After the initial control effort, it may be necessary to periodically resume the predation control program to aid ground-based trapping and hunting of wolves and keep the moose population within the population objectives.

Recommended Board Action

- Review this IM plan and consider the GASH AC proposal for a wolf predation control program in Unit 21E (Proposal 112).
- The Department recommends that Board endorsement of this plan and possible adoption of a wolf predation control implementation plan regulation for Unit 21E be deferred to the March 2009 meeting.
- If the Board takes action in March 2009 a wolf predation control program can be implemented in winter 2009-10, if additional data indicates the moose population is in decline, as specified in this IM plan.

THE END



Participants in April 2005 Yukon-Innoko Moose Management Working Group meeting in Shageluk

RC100



RUBY TRIBAL COUNCIL

AGNES M. WRIGHT BLDG.

P.O. Box 68210

RUBY, ALASKA 99768

TELEPHONE: 907-468-4479

FAX: 907-468-4474

TO: Alaska Board of Fish and Game
February – March 2008 Meeting in Anchorage
c/o Rita Saint-Lewis

FAX: 1-907-458-7258

FROM: Ruby Tribal Council
Pat D. Sweetsir, Tribal Administrator

RE: Comments on Proposal 94

DATE: February 27, 2008

The Ruby Tribal Council opposes Proposal 94 that would eliminate the controlled use areas of game management Unit 21 and Unit 24. We desire that the controlled use areas remain in tact as they are today.

Historically, past experience of aircraft hunting contributed to the loss of healthy moose populations in the Nowitna River drainage system, to which we have yet to recover.

We urge the Alaska Board of Fish and Game to throw out Proposal 94 and not consider any changes to the regulations governing controlled use in Units 21 and Unit 24 which we consider as working to preserve and protect the moose resource.

Sincerely,


Pat D. Sweetsir
Tribal Administrator

Proposal 13 – History of Regulation Changes in 19B

RC 84 – Was a document that was written and agreed to at a BOG (2002??), meeting prior to the Central Kuskokwim Moose Management Plan(CKMMP). At that meeting the **19A Nonresident Closed Area** was adopted. The closed area includes the Kuskokwim River from the Unit 18 boundary to the mouth of the Holitna, and all the navigable tributaries of the Kuskokwim that feed into that stretch of the Kusko, including the Holitna Drainage. In the Holitna Drainage –the closed area includes most of the navigable waters in 19B.

At the Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee(CKAC), meeting just prior to this BOG meeting, 19B on the Hoholitna River was purposely left out of this closure. The rationale was to provide rafters a place to be picked up within 19B. This was so hunters could comply with the **Upper Holitna-Hoholitna Management Area** regulation, which states that a hunter accessing the area by aircraft must be transported out of the area by aircraft. There is also one guide from New Mexico who operates there – between the south fork and the 19A boundary, (Old Woman Rock).

This was before the Central Kuskokwim Moose Management Plan (CKMMP), was adopted in 2004, when 19A went Tier I, and Registration hunts for residents. A predator management plan was implemented in 19A.





At the Spring, 2006 meeting, **both** the CKAC and the Sleetmute Traditional Council, made proposals which included closing the rivers of the Holitna Drainage in 19B – using the descriptions and landmarks used in the Holitna-Hoholitna Controlled Use Area. The Sleetmute proposal was supported by the Stony River and Lime Village Traditional Councils. The CKMMP planner acknowledged that the CKMMP Committee had been in error in not listening to CKAC members from the upriver villages when the plan was adopted, especially since the only moose survey that had been done since 2001, was in 2004 – and a different method had been used, so comparison was impossible. The inclusion of the 19B areas in the closure was advocated by both CKAC members and those speaking for Sleetmute and Stony River.

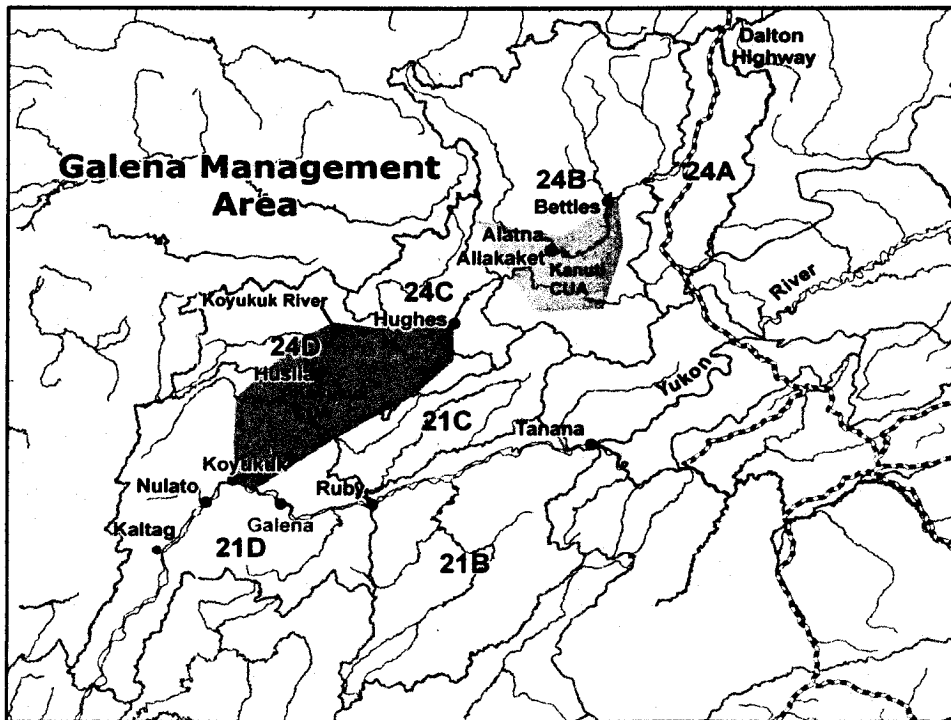
BOG adopted the proposal made by ADF&G to close upper 19A, and put Tier II in lower 19A.

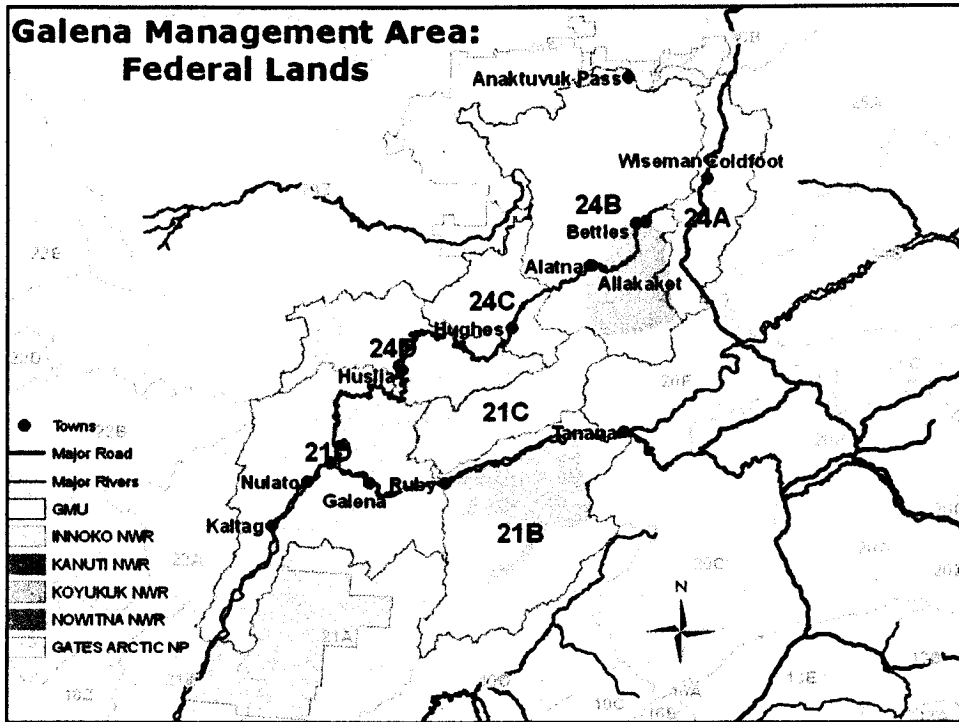
CKAC,SHAC and 4 traditional councils, believe the exclusion of these 19B areas to be another mistake, in that it is a repetition of not implementing a closure that subsistence users in the area are saying is needed. The Dept. of Public safety supports the proposal, due to the difficulty of enforcing the present regulations.

The ADF&G Comments on this proposal say that keeping this part of 19B open is consistent with the CKMMP. So what? **When this plan was made, there was no current survey data for 19A or 19B. The most recent survey had been done in 2001, and the mistake in having 2 years of registration hunts was demonstrated when the closure and Tier II were implemented only 2 years after the original plan was adopted. How much better it would have been, had these been implemented immediately, rather than having 2 years of registration hunts, which did not limit moose harvest at all!! These groups – the**

RC102

 **Galena** 
Management Area
Area Overview
Glenn Stout – Area Biologist
Tony Hollis – Assistant Area Biologist
Josh Ernst – Wildlife Technician  





Galena Area Overview

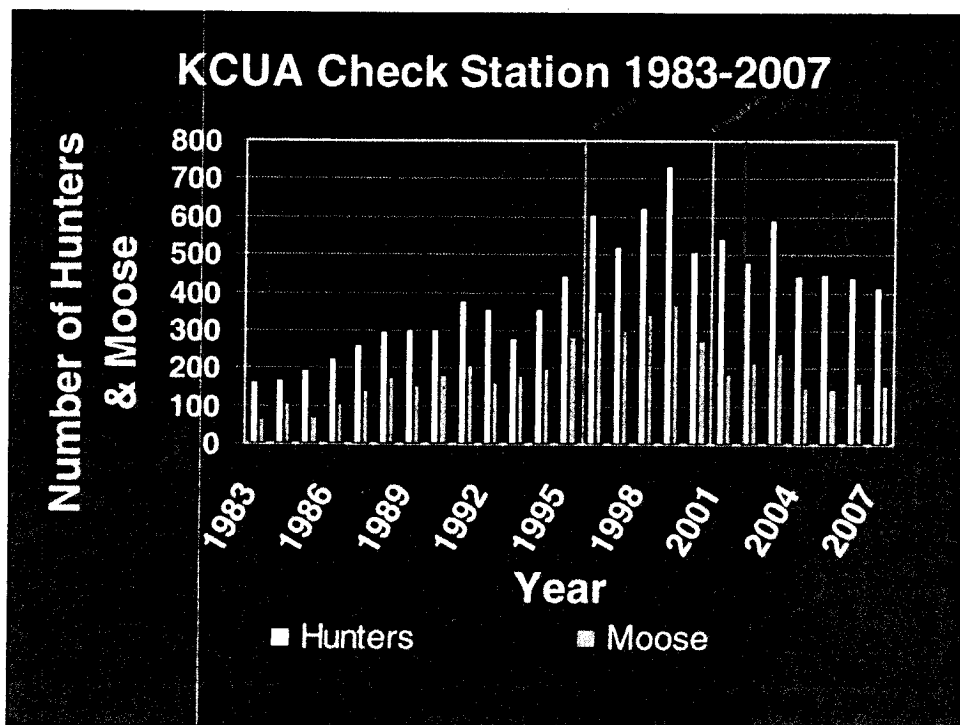
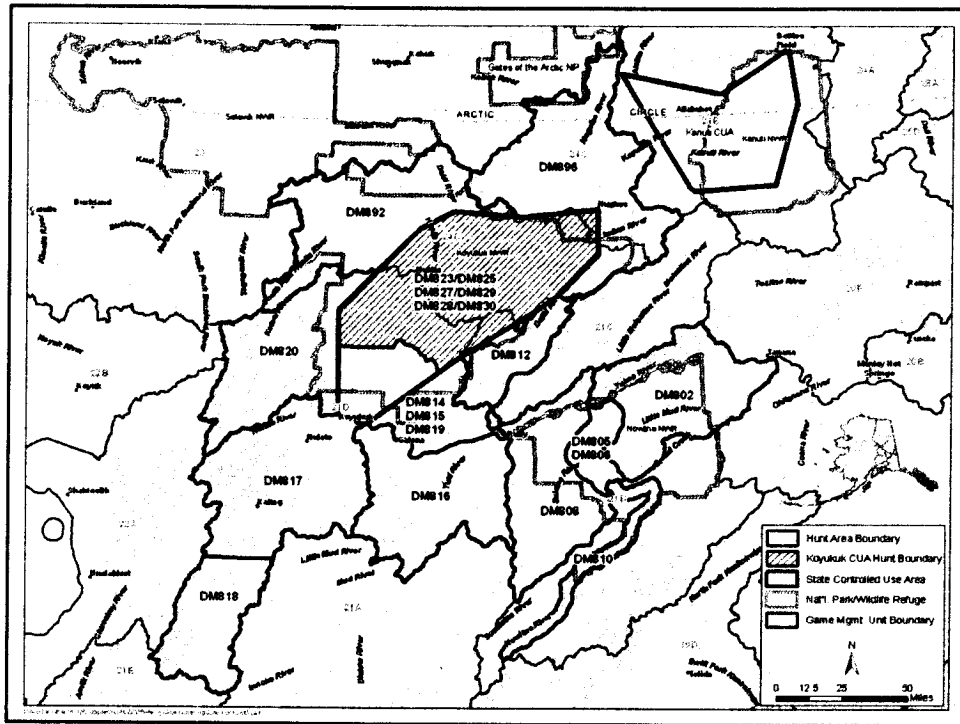
<u>Species</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Proposals</u>
Black Bears	Stable	3
Grizzly Bears	Stable	1
Caribou	Declining	1
Moose	Stable - Declining	14
Sheep	Stable	0
Wolves	Stable	1
Furbearers	Stable	0
Small Game	Stable	0

Galena Area Overview

Moose Management Issues

- **Declining Moose Populations in 24A, B, C due to poor calf and yearling survival**
- **Need to improve local hunter harvest in the Fall and decrease demand for winter harvest**
 - **Unseasonably warm weather**
 - **Declining Moose Population**
 - **Low bull:cow ratios**
- **Intensive Management Plan for 24B and 24C**
- **Koyukuk River Moose Mgt. Plan (exp. '07)**



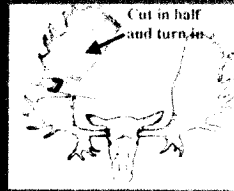




2002 - RM832
Koyukuk Controlled Use Area
Moose Registration
SUBSISTENCE HUNTERS

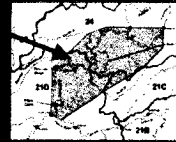


1. You MUST cut off one antler at the kill site AND turn in the of the antler to Ella's cabin, Huslia, or Hughes.



2. You MUST salvage the entire head

3. Permits for hunting moose are required for from the mouth of the Koyukuk River to Hughes.



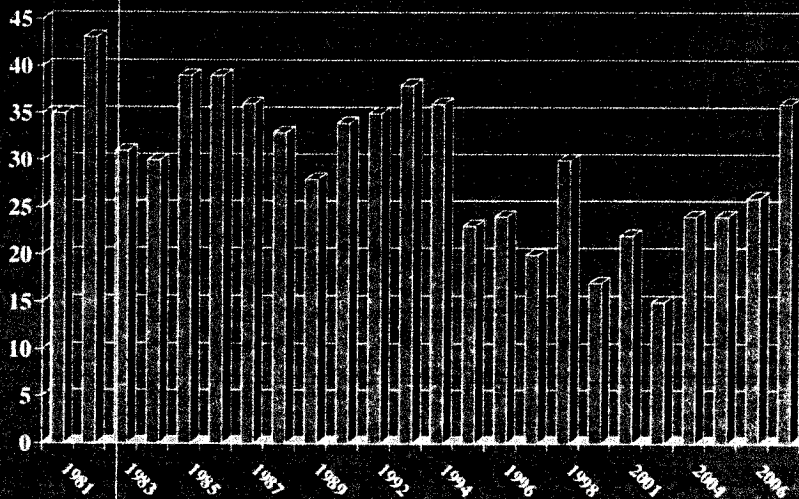
4. There is for Fall 2002.



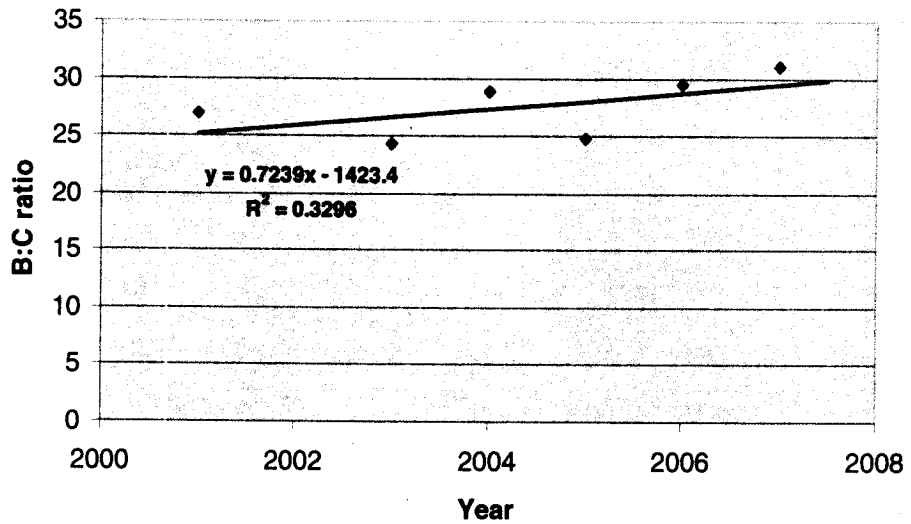
Note: See Alaska Department of Fish and Game Hunting Supplement for complete description of changes to regulations for Fall 2002 moose hunting season.

8/2002

**GMU 21D - Three-Day Slough Trend
Count Area, Aerial Survey
BULLS:100 COWS**



KCUA TCA's "Core 5" - Bull:100 Cows



"Core 5" represents
 ~3344 moose
 (50.4%) of the
 ~6628 to KCUA
 moose population

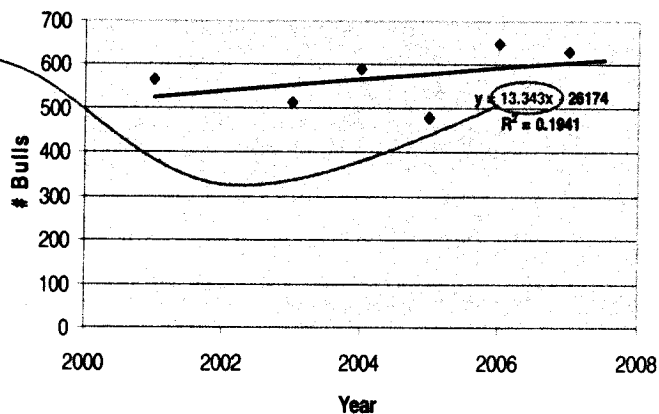
Therefore, 13.3
 growth rate divided
 by 50.4% = 26.4
 moose

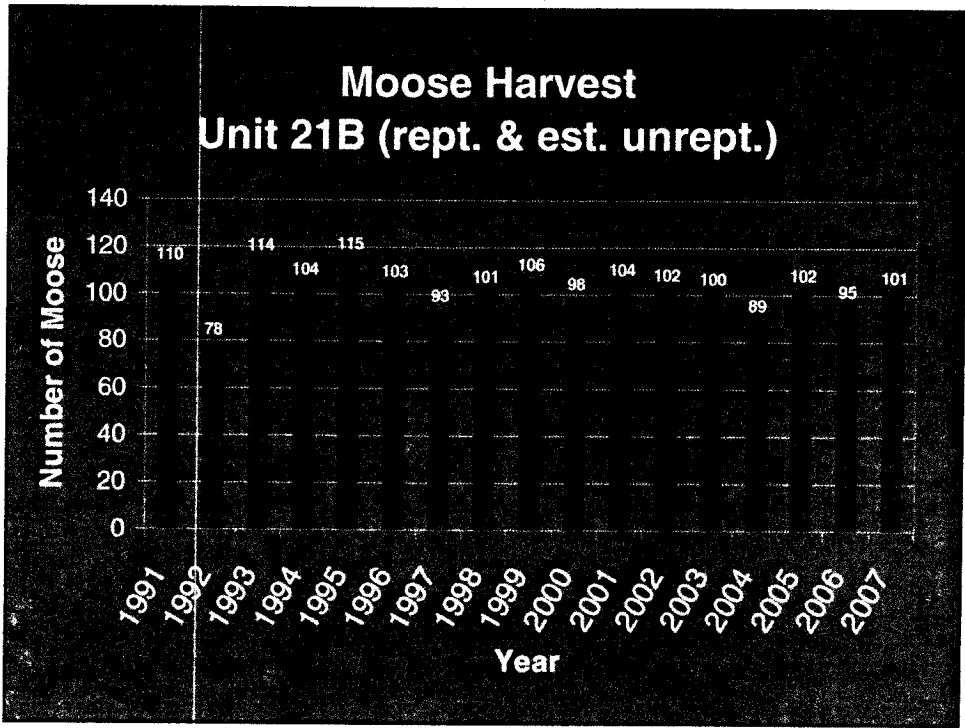
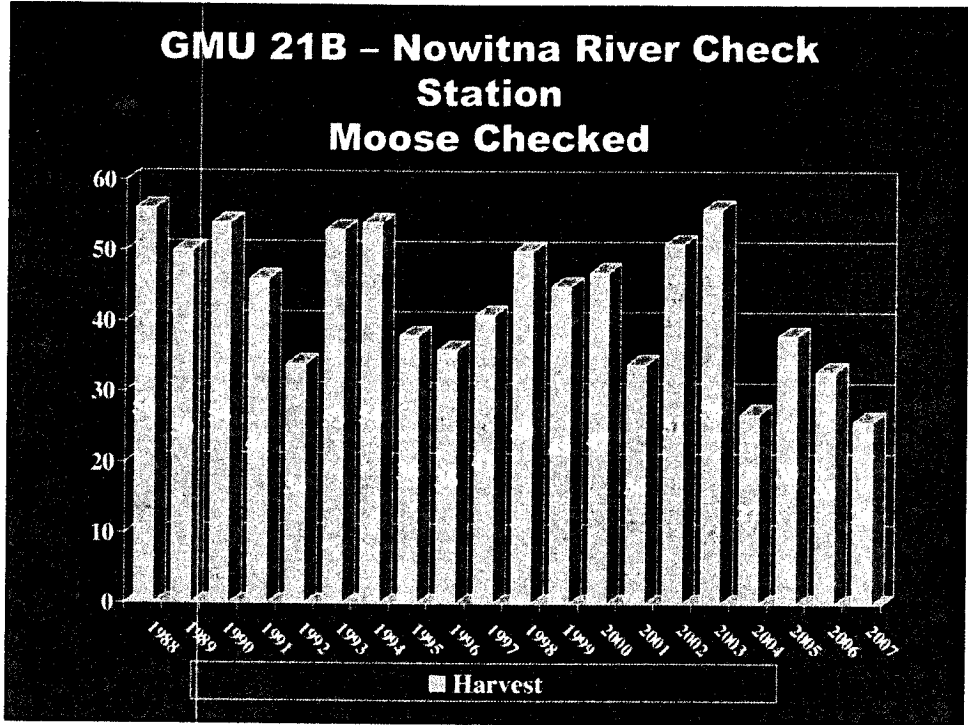
26.4 moose = 1/2 of
 the moose to
 Registration + 1/2 of
 the moose to
 Drawing

13.2 ÷ .45 = 30
 Additional Drawing
 permits for 2008;

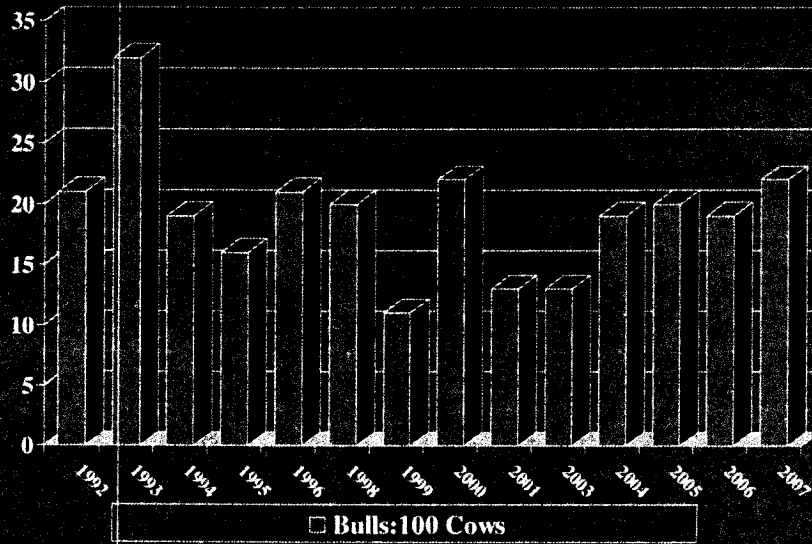
80 Total Drawing
 permits for 2008

KCUA TCA's "Core 5" - Bulls Counted

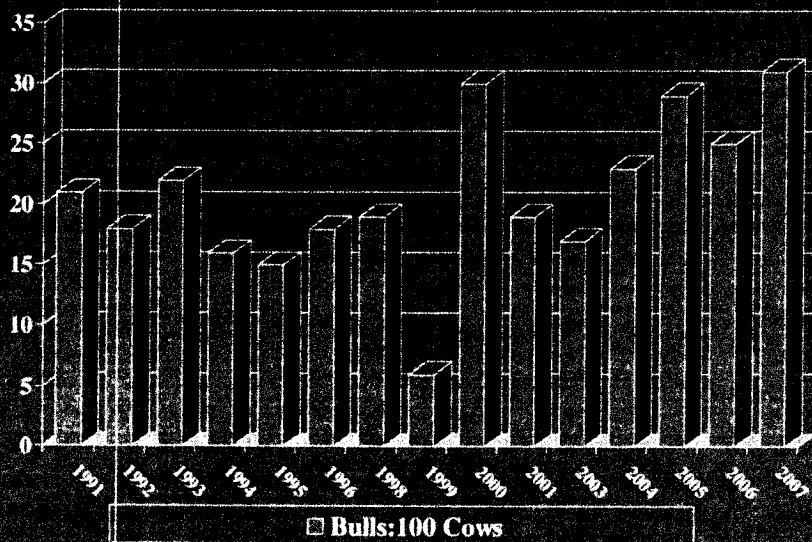


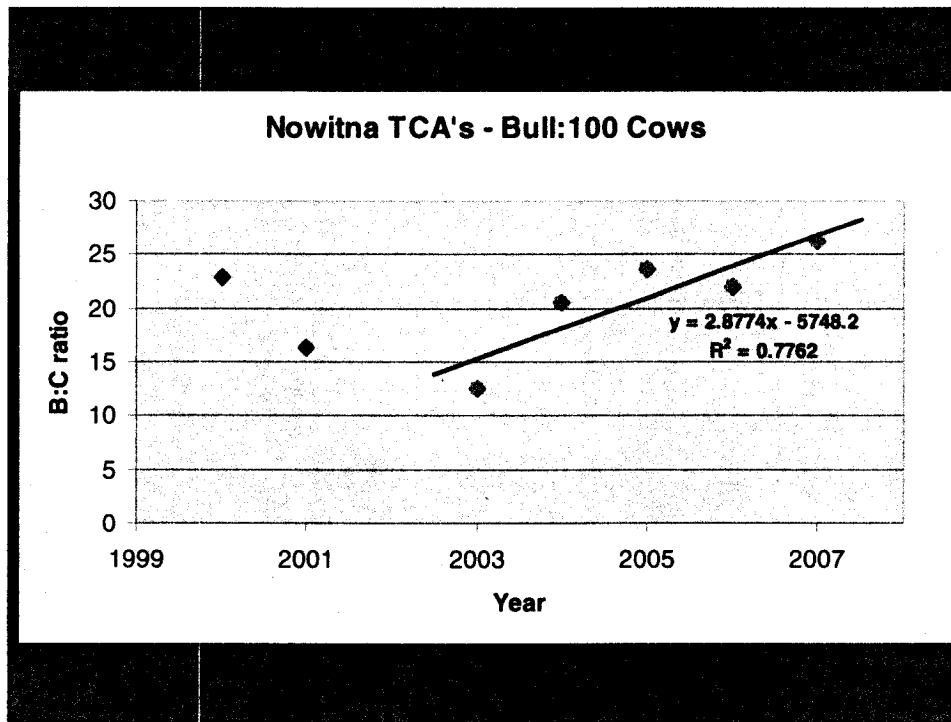


**GMU 21B – Nowitna Mouth Trend
Count Area, Aerial Survey
Bulls:100 Cows**



**GMU 21B – Nowitna/Sulatna Trend
Count Area, Aerial Survey
Bulls:100 Cows**





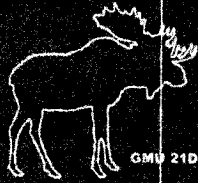
Antler Destruction – Summary

- **Reduced harvest on river corridors**
- **Improved hunter distribution**
- **Improved bull:cow ratios**
- **Fall harvest is improved for local hunters**
- **Reduced demand of local hunters for winter harvest, therefore fewer cows harvested**
- **Additional fall harvest opportunity in 2006, RM834**
- **Choice for Resident hunters is maintained with Drawing Permit opportunity**



Galena Mgt. Area

BOG Proposals



Proposal #50

**Establish Sept. 1 - 4
and Sept. 26 - Oct. 1
seasons on native
lands in 21B**

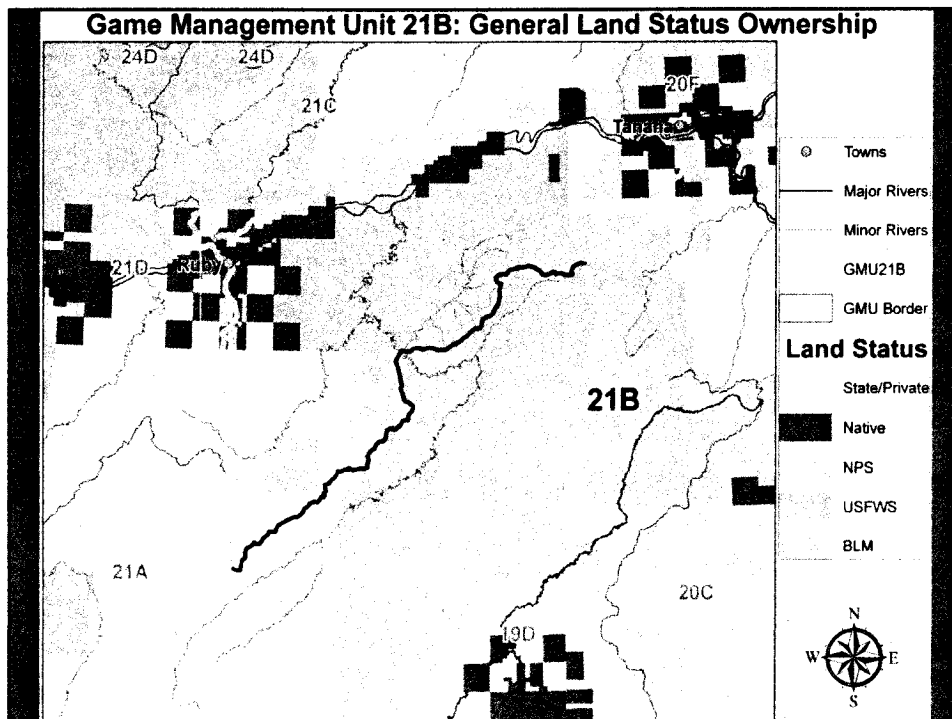
ADFG

KRAC

Proposal #50

Private Lands

- **Native lands (Corporation and Allotments) fall under state management jurisdiction**
- **All hunters allowed, if access granted**
- **Trespass issues**
- **Generally, state regulations not promulgated for private land owners**



Proposal #50

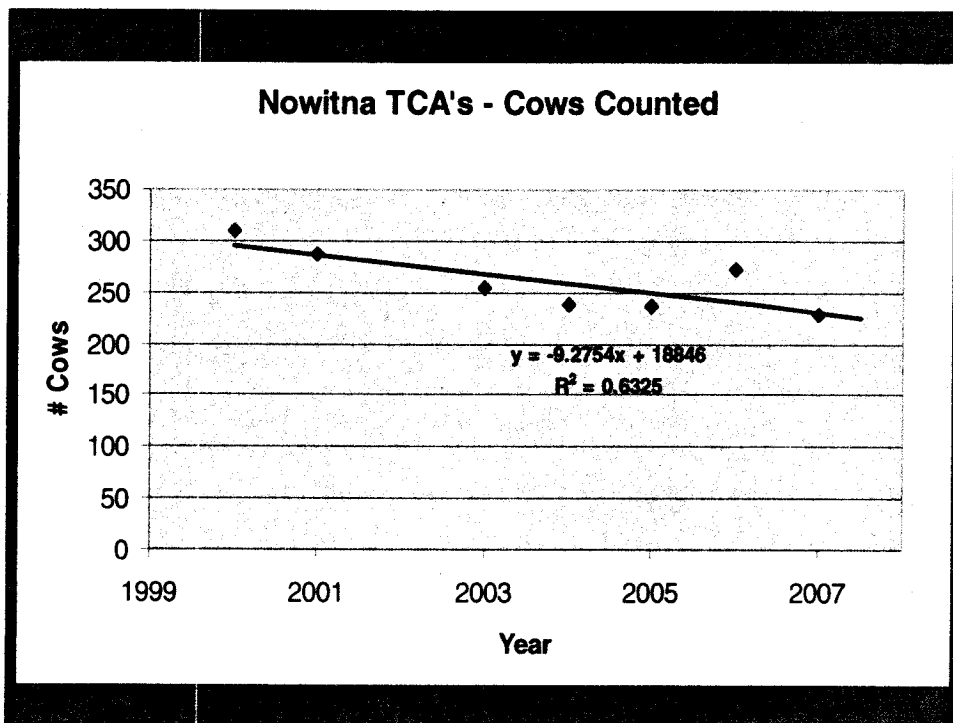
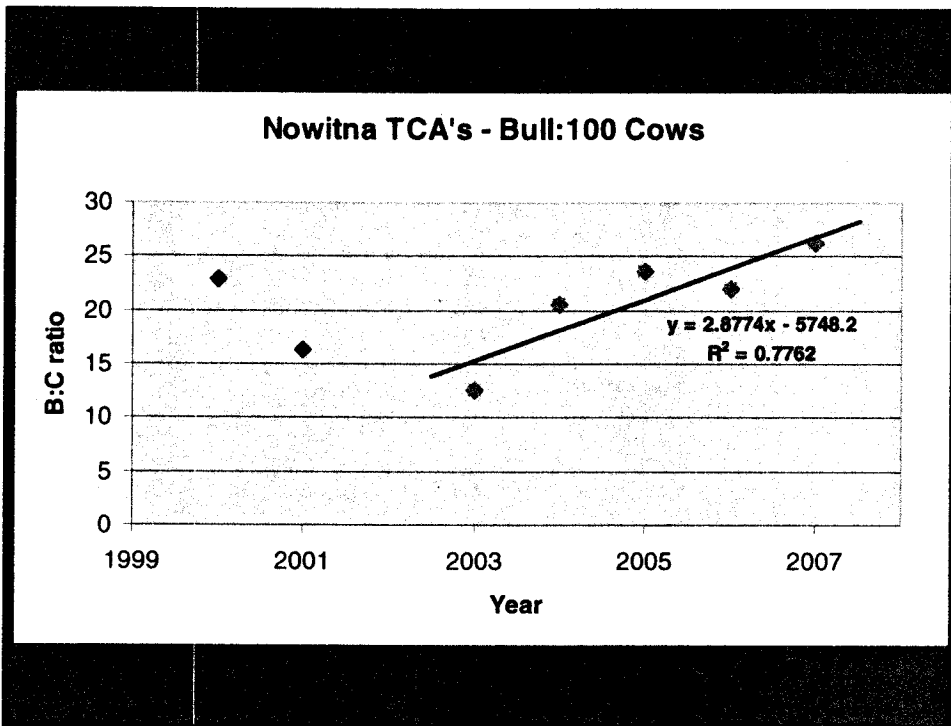
Moose Management Issues

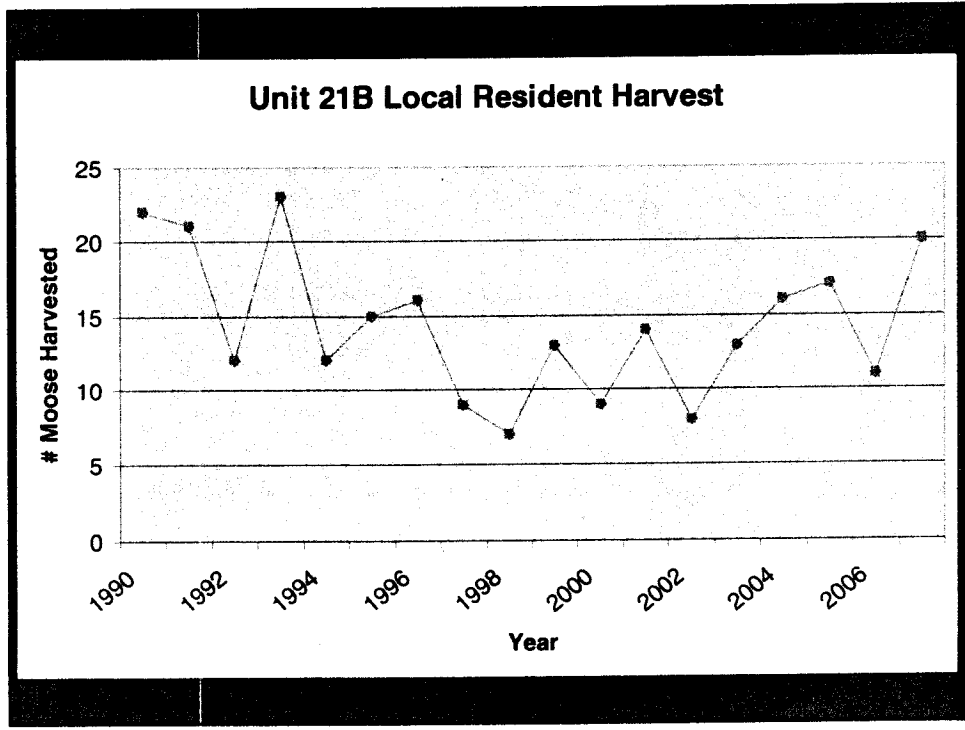
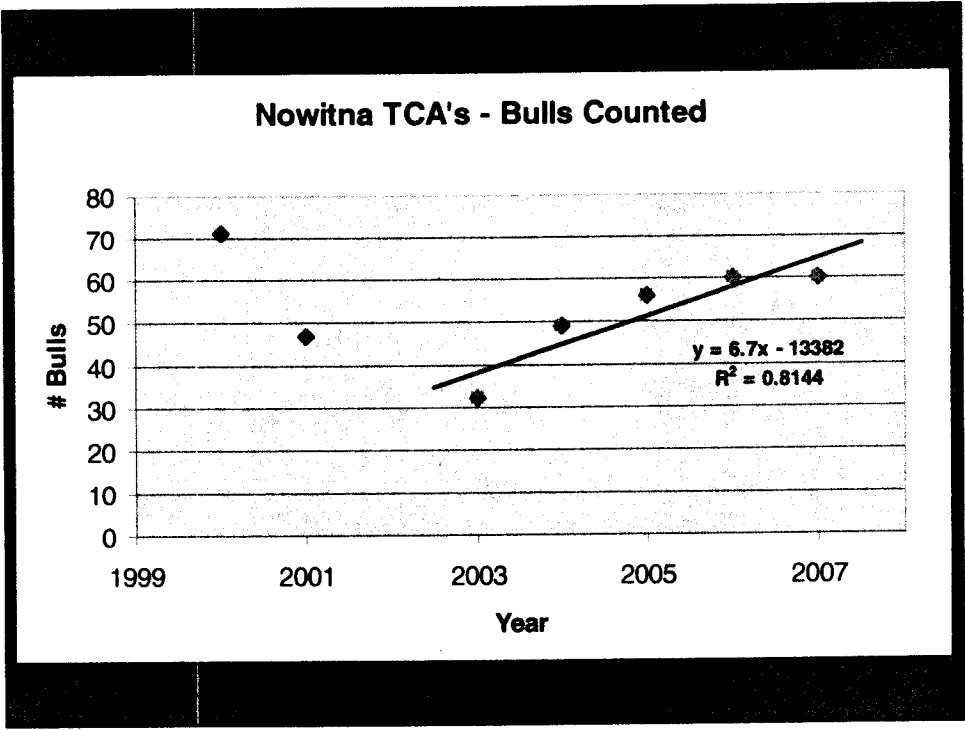
- **Low bull:cow ratios in 21B**
- **Hunter concentration on Nowitna River**
- **Need to improve local hunter harvest in the Fall and decrease demand for winter harvest**
- **Low moose population**

Proposal #50

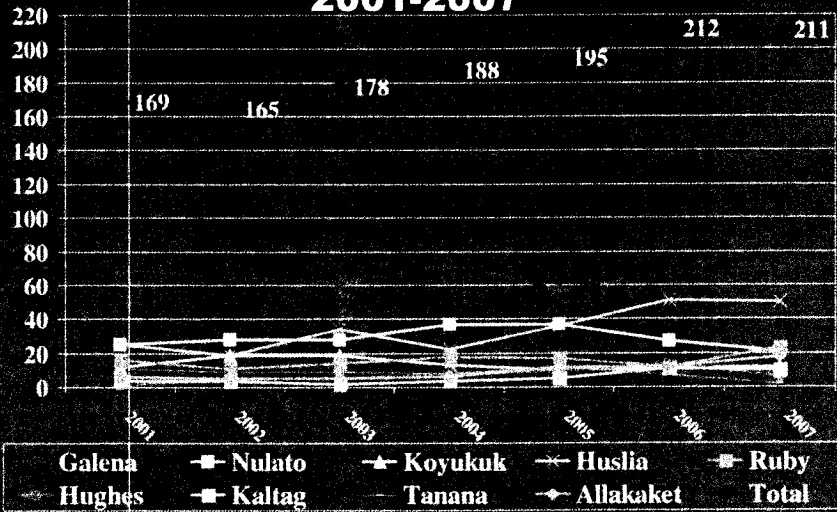
Rationale

- **Reduce harvest on river corridors (drawing permits = improved hunter distribution)**
- **Improve bull:cow ratios so that fall success rates improved**
- **Local Harvest is increasing, additional fall harvest opportunity of 10 days provided in 2006**
- **Disruption of moose breeding**





Preliminary (02/27/07) Local Resident Reported Moose Harvest 2001-2007



Peak Breeding Season of Alaskan Moose

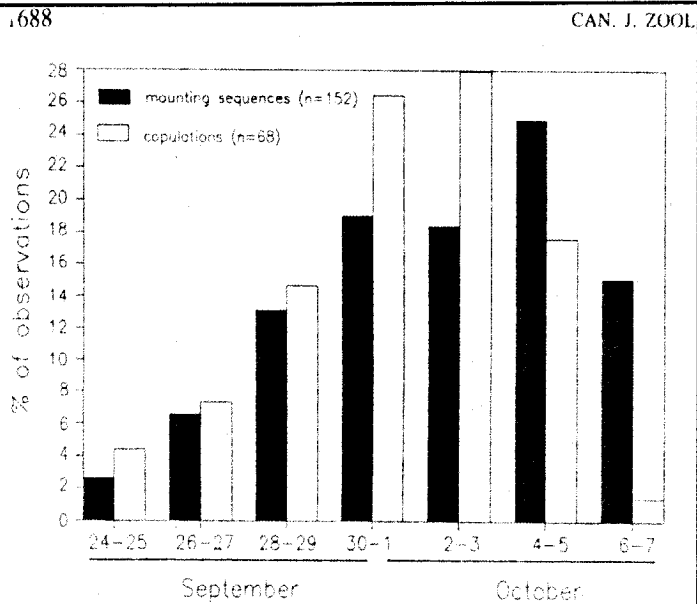


FIG. 1. Percentage of mounting sequences and copulations of moose by 2-day intervals observed during the breeding season in central Alaska. Van Ballenberghe and Miquelle (1993)

Proposal #50

Summary

- **Maintain high bull:cow ratios by managing distribution**
- **Improved bull:cow ratios are improving local harvest in the fall and decreasing the dependence of winter harvest**
- **Disrupted moose breeding risks no growth or decline**

ADFG Recommendation

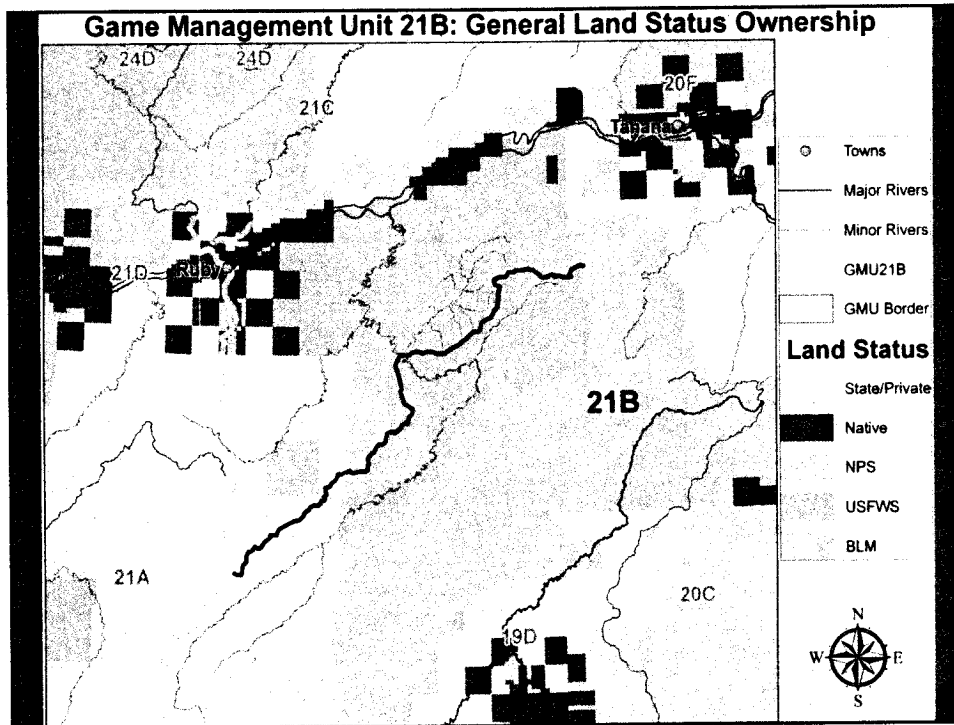


Proposal #49

**Establish antlered
bulls only, 5-day TBA
winter season on
native lands in 21B**

ADFG

KRAC



Proposal #49

Moose Management Issues

- **Low moose population**
- **Harvest of cows during winter seasons**
- **Need to improve local hunter harvest in the Fall and decrease demand for winter harvest**

Proposal #49

Rationale

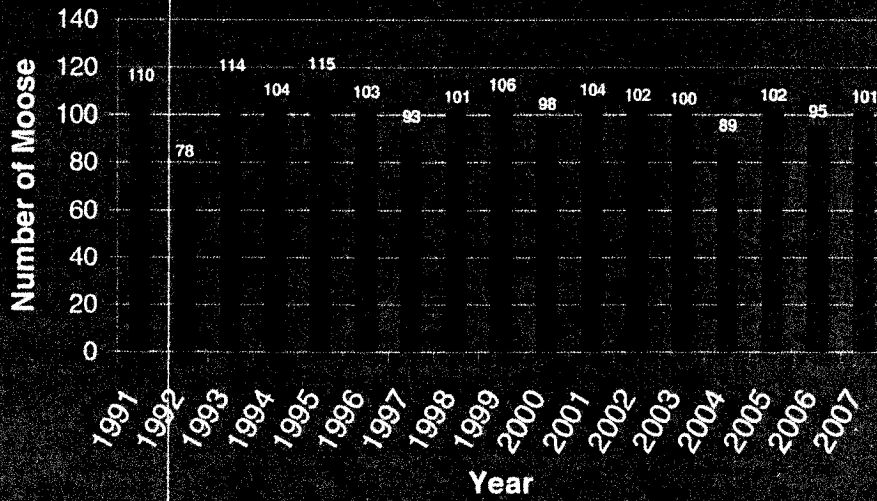
- Only 4 years of regulatory history of winter moose season in 21B
- Improved bull:cow ratios so that fall success rates improved,
- Local harvest is increasing, additional fall opportunity provided in 2006
- Harvest of cows during winter moose seasons is a concern
- Cow harvest already occurring

Regulation History

Unit 21B - Moose

	<u>Earliest Start</u>	<u>Latest End</u>
• RY61-69	Aug 10	Dec 31
• RY70-73	Aug 20	Feb 28
• RY74	Aug 20	Dec 31
• RY75-78	Sept 1	Nov 30
• RY79	Sept 10	Sept 30
• RY80-05	Sept 5	Sept 25
• RY06-Present	Aug 25	Sept 25

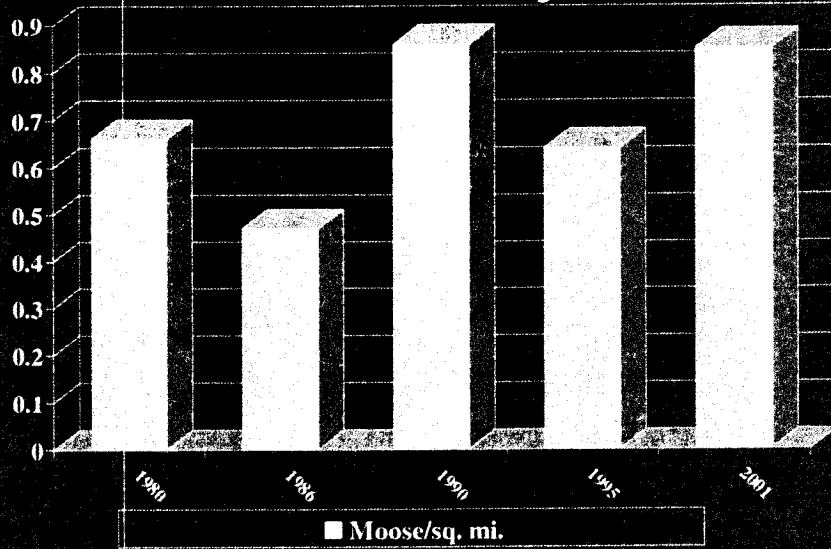
Moose Harvest Unit 21B (rept. & est. unrept.)



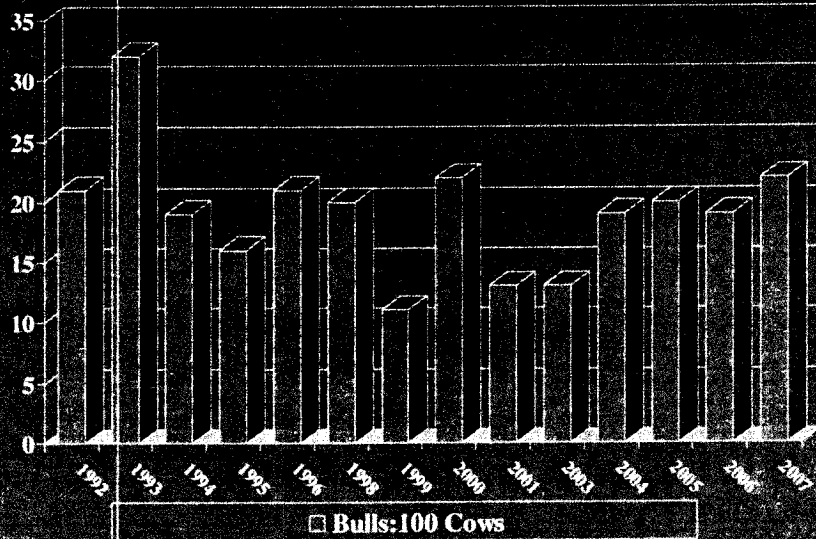
GMU 21B – Nowitna River Check Station Moose Checked



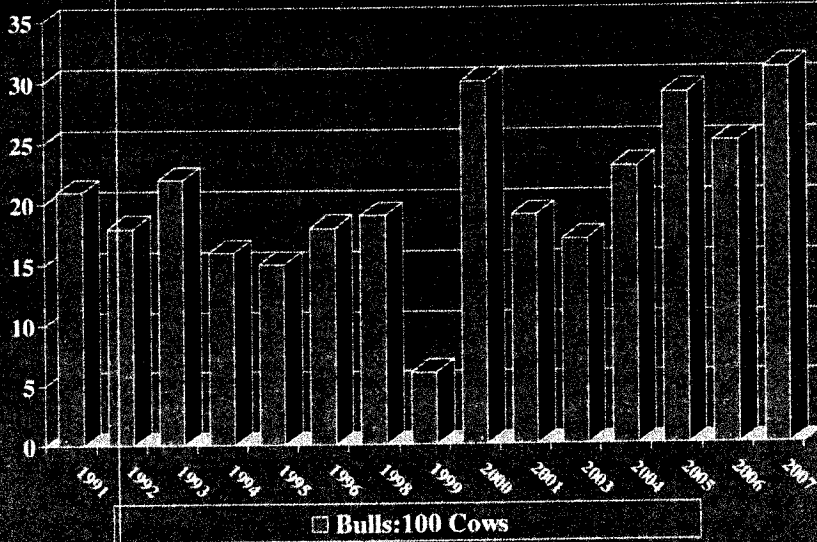
**GMU 21B – Moose Population
Estimates (Novi-west), Aerial Surveys
Moose Density**



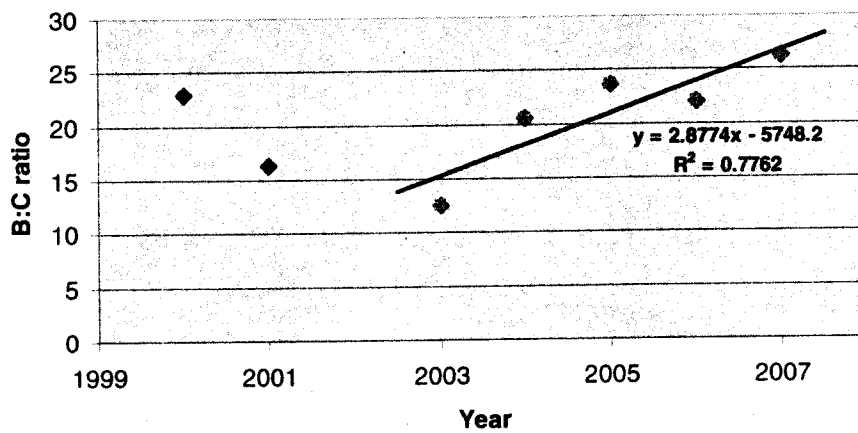
**GMU 21B – Nowitna Mouth Trend
Count Area, Aerial Survey
Bulls:100 Cows**



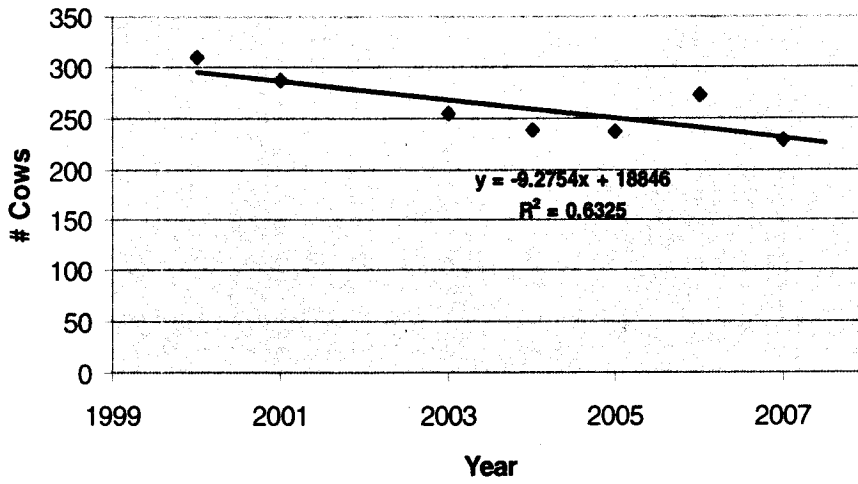
**GMU 21B – Nowitna/Sulatna Trend
Count Area, Aerial Survey
Bulls:100 Cows**



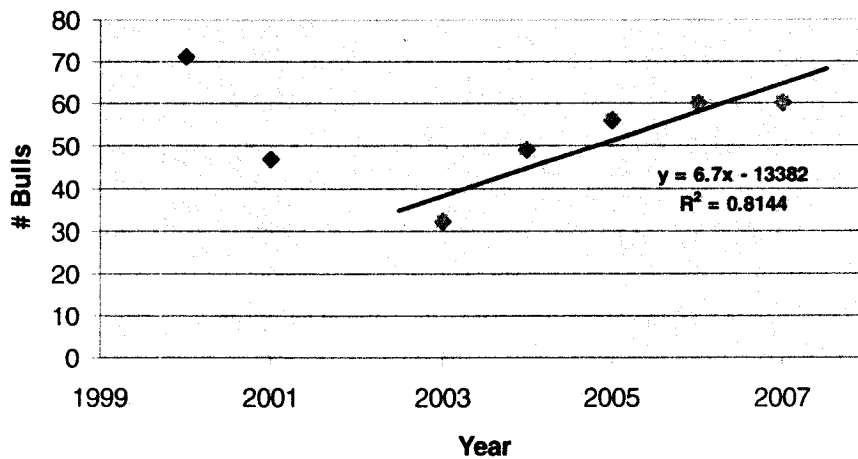
Nowitna TCA's - Bull:100 Cows

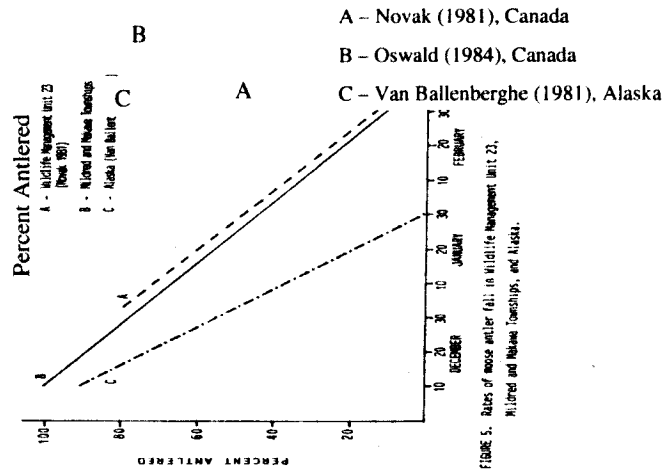


Nowitna TCA's - Cows Counted



Nowitna TCA's - Bulls Counted





Proposal #49

Summary

- **Maintain high bull:cow ratios by managing distribution**
- **Higher bull:cow ratios are improving local harvest in the fall and decreasing the dependence of winter harvest**
- **No growth or decline by harvesting cows**

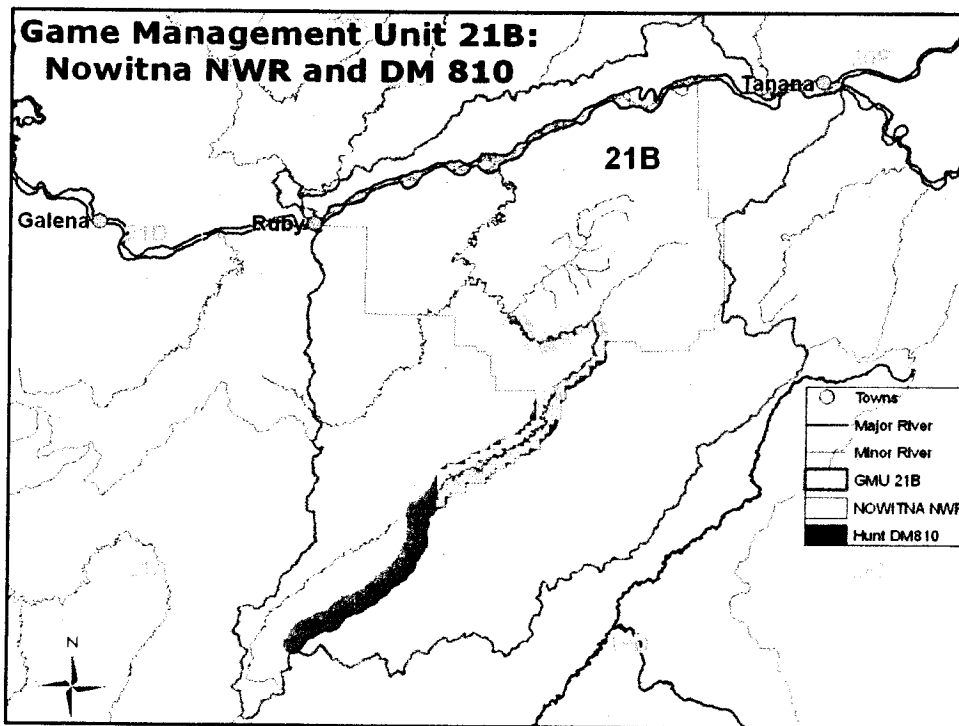
ADFG Recommendation



Proposal #55

Allocate a portion of DM810 permits to guided hunters

ADFG

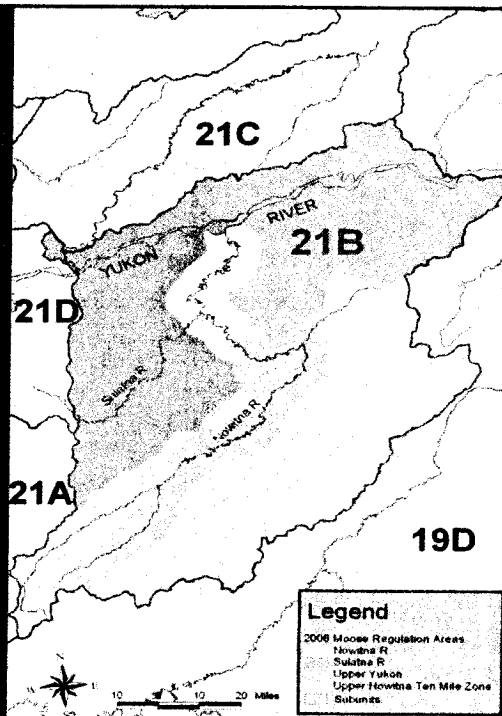


Proposal #55

Moose Management Issues

- Hunter allocation issue
- Hunter Distribution within the Nowitna River Corridor
- Low bull:cow ratios
- Bootlegging moose on perimeter of permit area

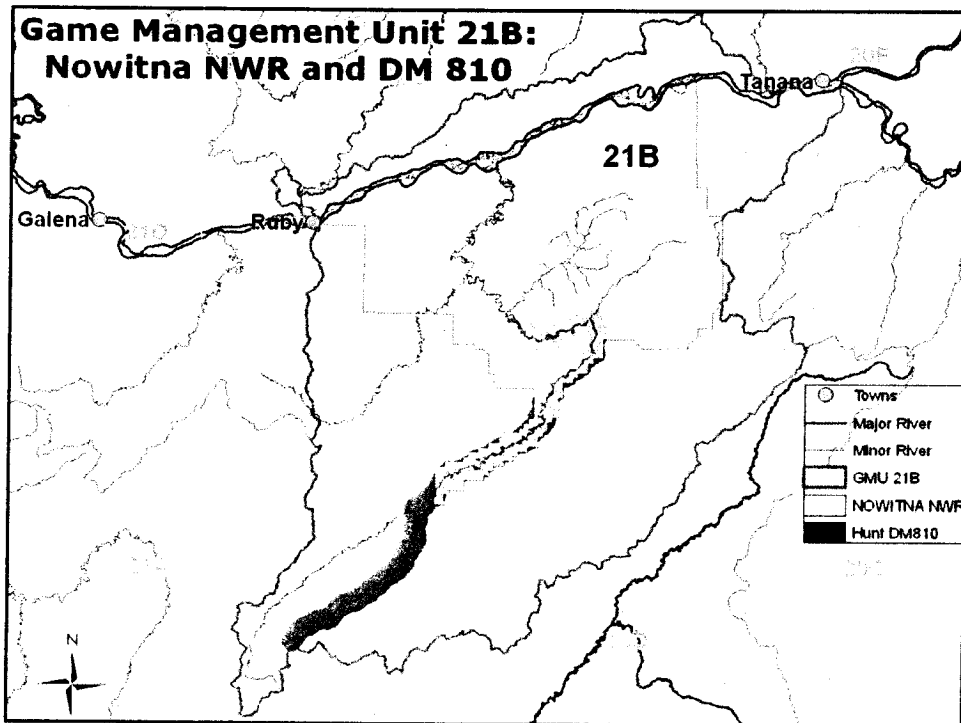
21B Moose Drawing Permit Areas



Proposal #55

Rationale

- **Hunt Area confusion**
- **Increase the number of Drawing Permits from 1 hunt to 4 hunts**
- **No current mechanism for issuing internet surplus permits**



Proposal #55

Summary

- **Hunter Allocation Issue**
- **Hunt Area confusion**
- **Increase the number of Drawing Permits from 1 hunt to 4 hunts**
- **No current mechanism for issuing "Internet" surplus permits and managing alternate list**
- **Possible statewide permit issuance implications**

ADFG Recommendation

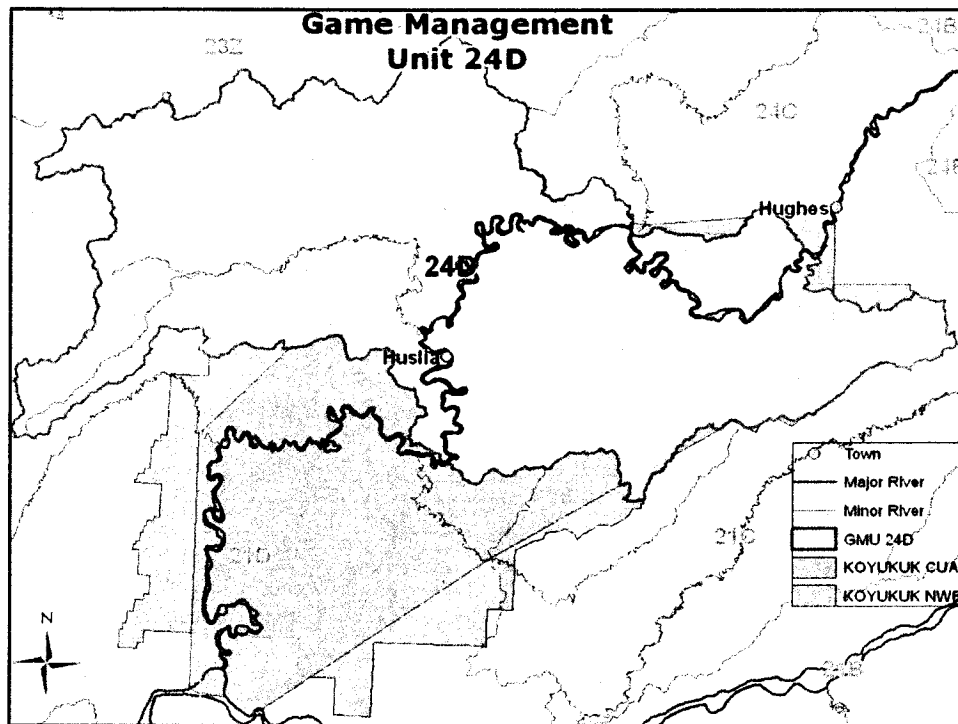


Proposal #51

**Establish bulls only
March TBA season in
21D, Koyukuk CUA**

ADFG

MYAC



Proposal #51

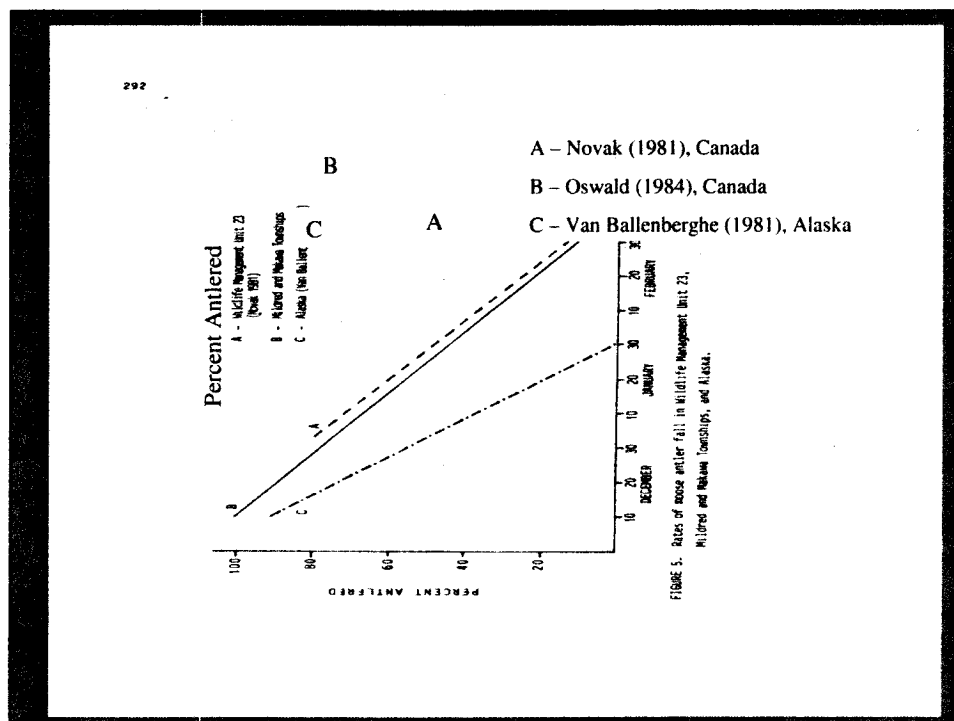
Moose Management Issues

- **Management objective is GROWTH - (15%-25% decline, 1994~2002)**
- **Low bull:cow ratios (objective = 30 bulls:100 cows)**
- **Harvest of cows during winter seasons**
- **Need to improve local hunter harvest in the Fall and decrease demand for winter harvest**

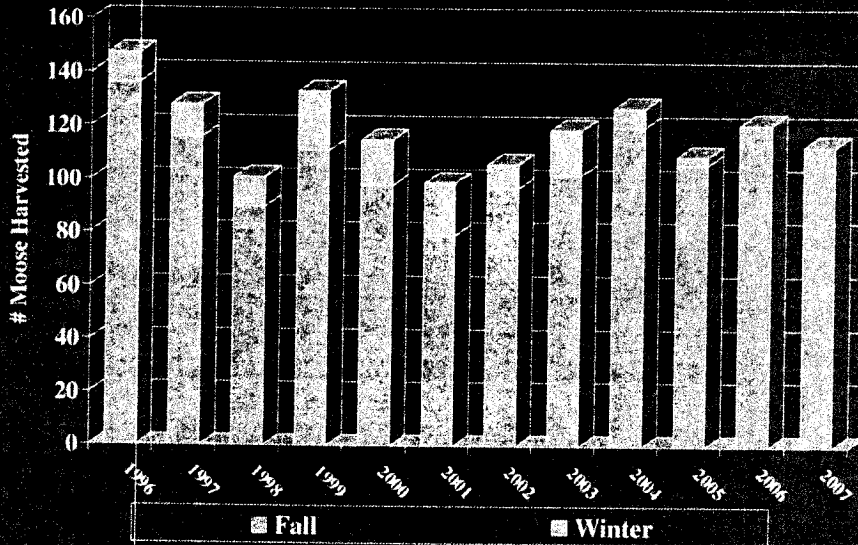
Proposal #51

Rationale

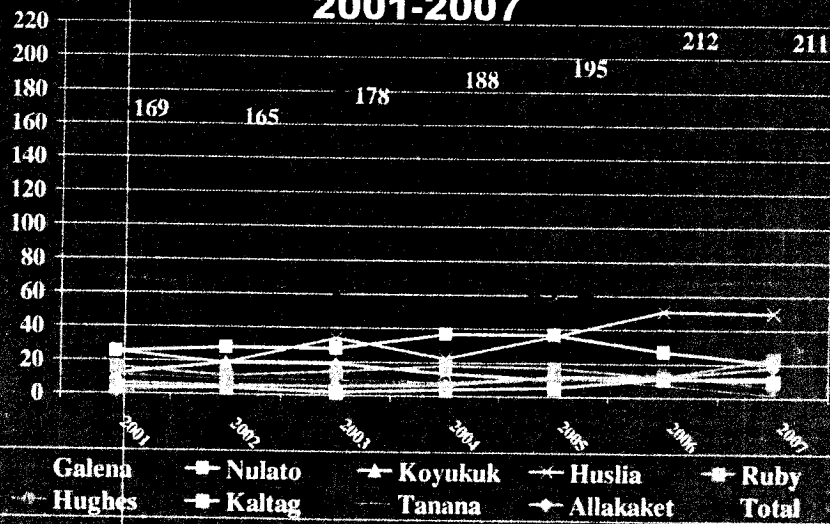
- **Bull w/o antlers in March**
- **Harvest of cows during winter moose seasons is a concern**
- **Cow harvest already occurring**
- **Local harvest is increasing, additional opportunity provided in 2006**
- **Grow the moose population**
- **Increase bull:cow ratios so that fall harvest improves**



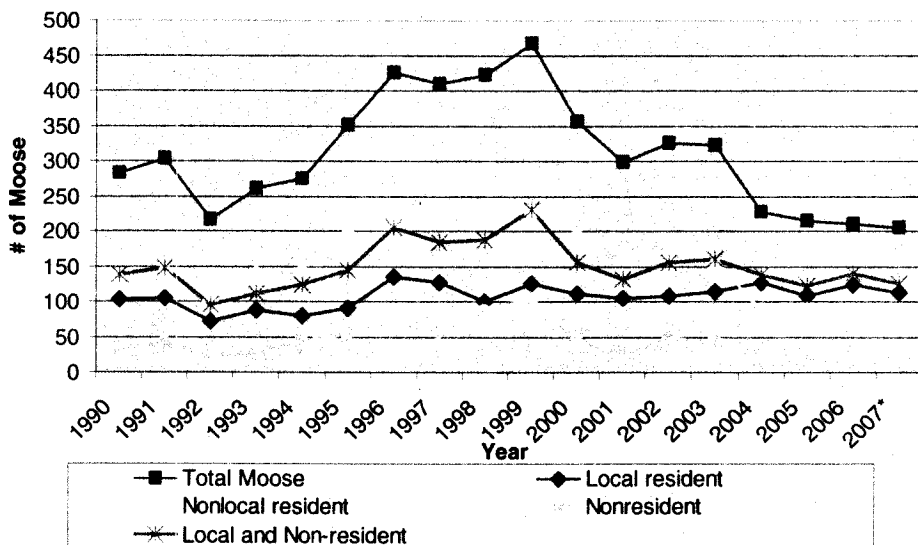
21D Local Resident Moose Harvest by Season 1996-2007



Preliminary (01/09/07) Local Resident Reported Moose Harvest 2001-2007

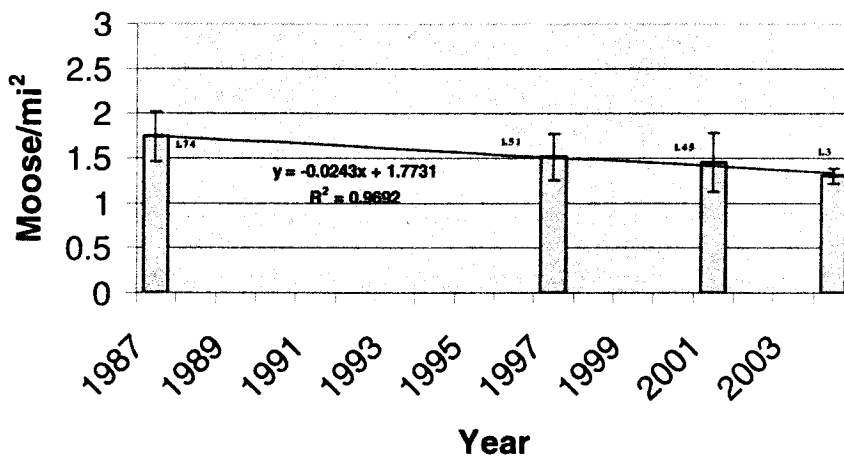


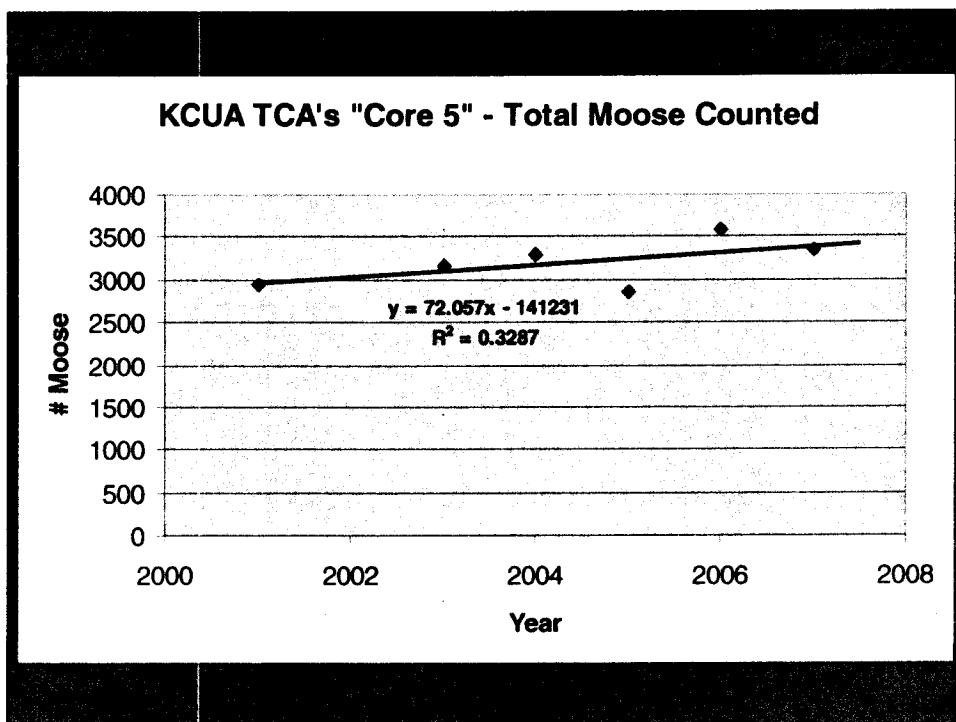
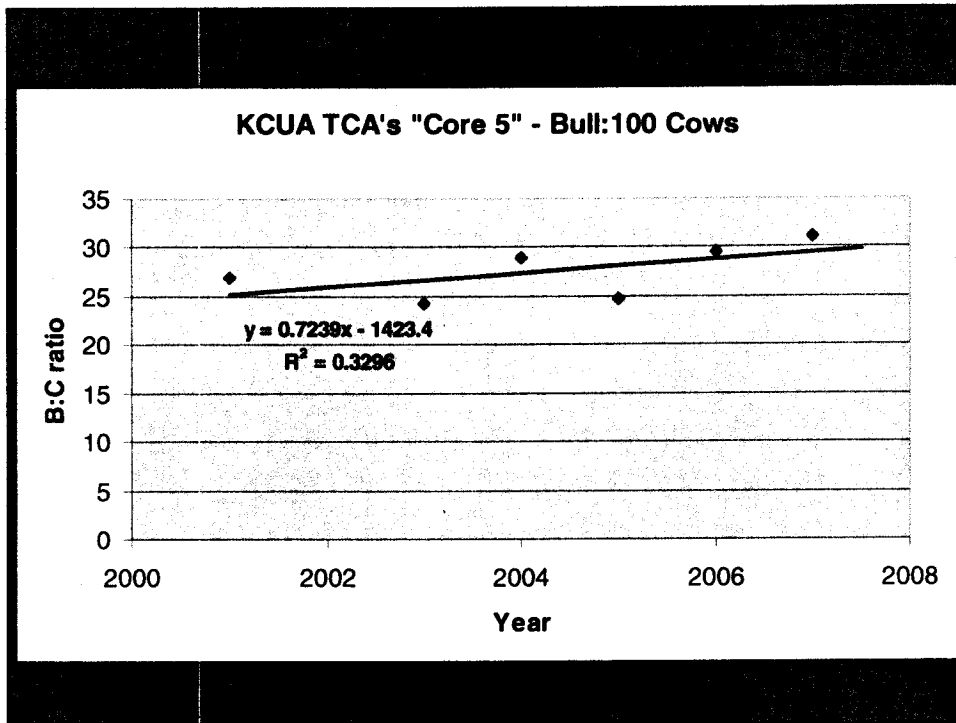
Reported Harvest - Unit 21D



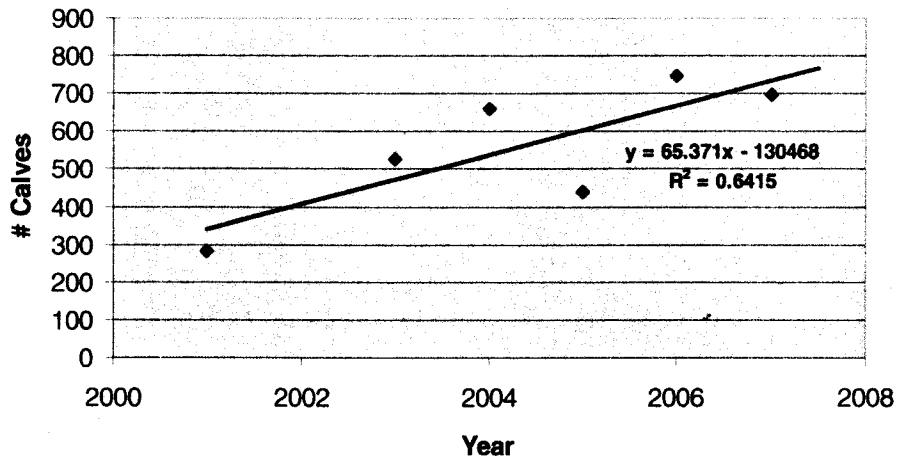
Moose Density Estimates in 21D Kaiyuh and Western Galena Sub-Areas

('87 & '97 Gasaway surveys adjusted w/o SCF, '01 & '04 GSPE surveys)

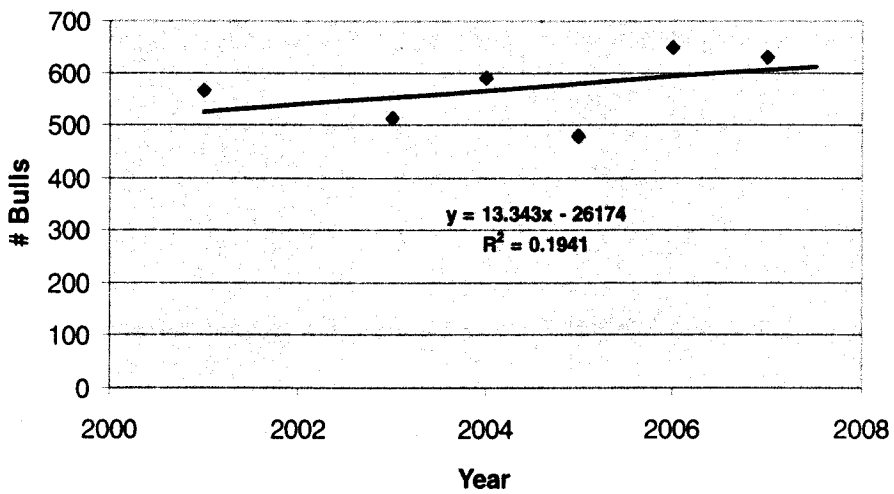




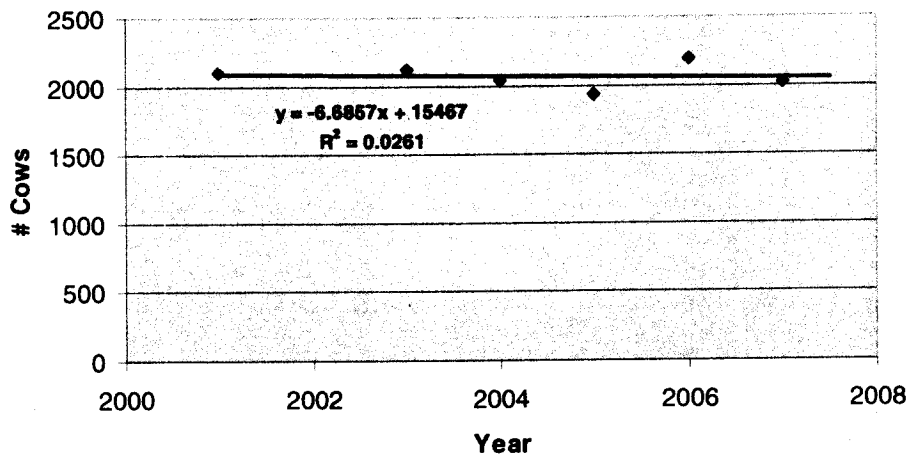
KCUA TCA's "Core 5" - Calves Counted



KCUA TCA's "Core 5" - Bulls Counted



KCUA TCA's "Core 5" - Cows Counted



Proposal #51

Summary

- **Growth is Management Objective - no growth or further decline by harvesting cows**
- **Higher bull:cow ratios are improving local harvest success in the fall and decreasing the dependence of winter harvest**

ADFG Recommendation

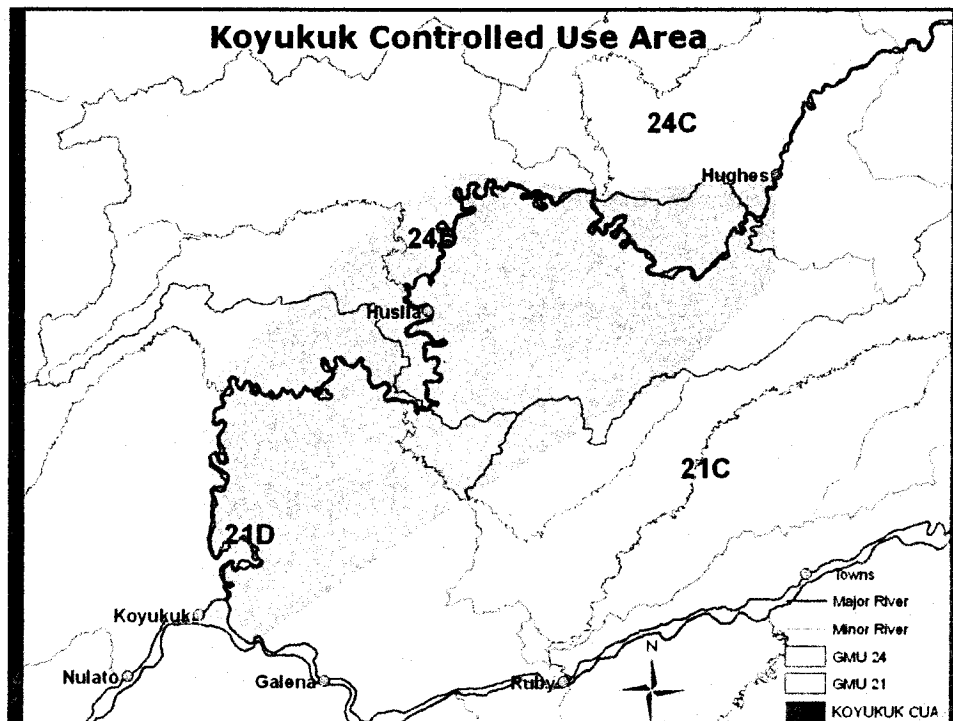


Proposal #63

Change season dates in 24C/24D, Koyukuk CUA to Sept 1-27

ADFG

KRAC



Proposal #63

Moose Management Issues

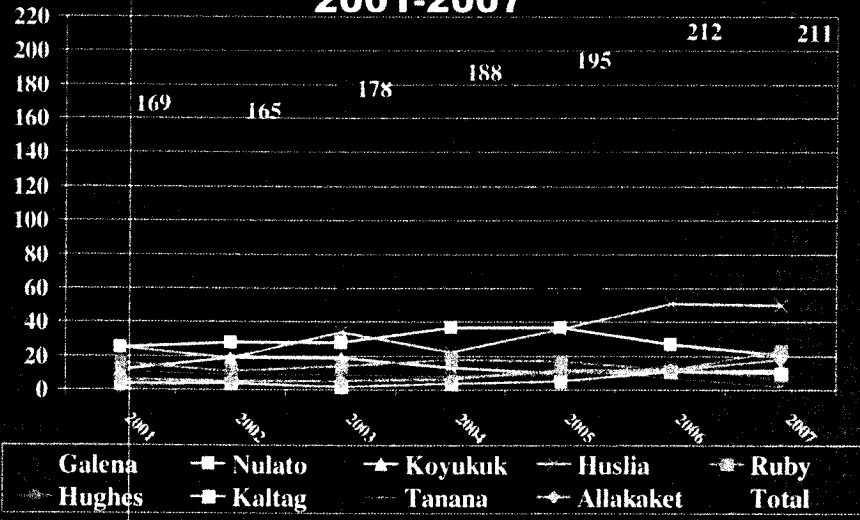
- **Frequent recent history of Emergency Petitions for additional opportunity**
- **Management objective is GROWTH - (15%-25% decline, 1994~2002)**
- **Low bull:cow ratios (objective = 30 bulls:100 cows)**
- **Aug. 27th to Sept. 20 was KRMHWG preference**
- **Need to improve local hunter harvest in the Fall and decrease demand for winter harvest**

Proposal #63

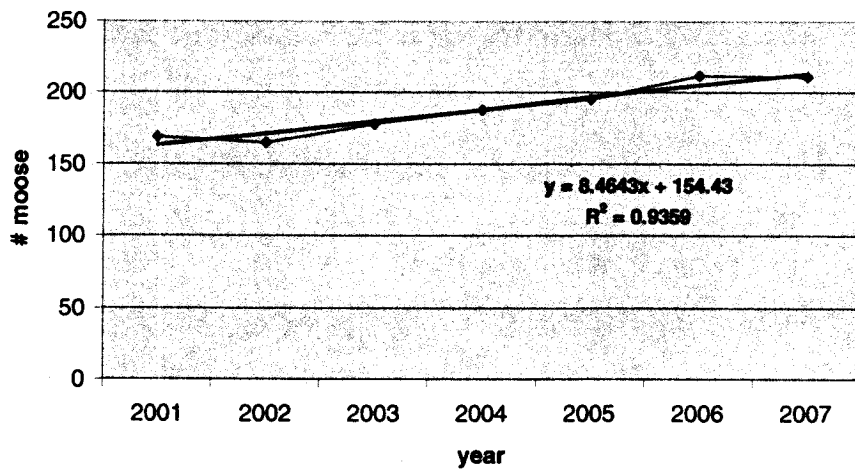
Rationale

- **Local Harvest has increased**
 - **Hunter success**
 - **Hunter reporting rates**
- **Ending dates of Sept. 20 is a preference**
- **Sept. 25 is biologically significant date that begins "breeding season" portion of the rut**
- **Disruption of breeding season conflicts with management strategy to grow the moose population**

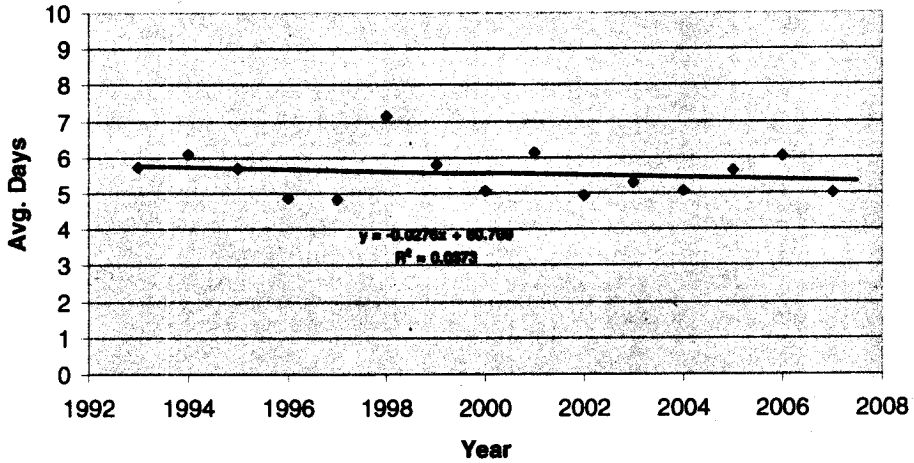
Preliminary (01/09/07) Local Resident Reported Moose Harvest 2001-2007



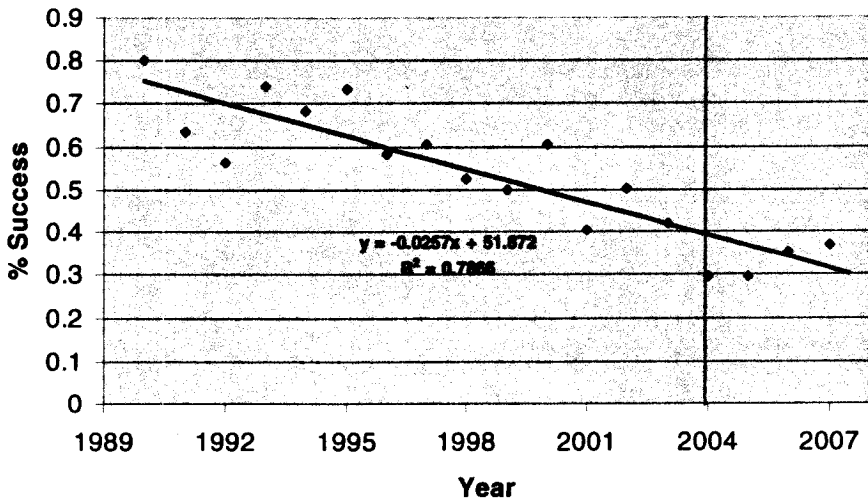
Local Village Moose Reported Harvest



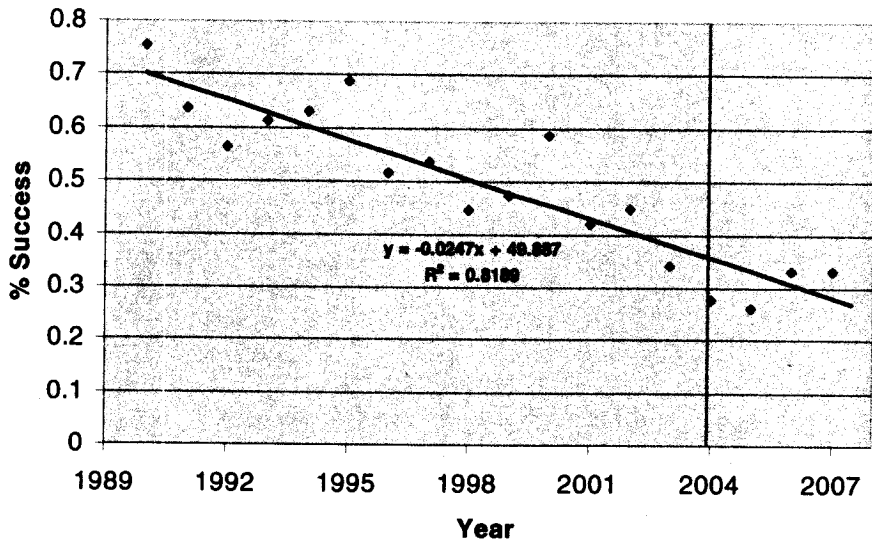
Unit 21D - Avg. Days Hunting of Successful Hunters



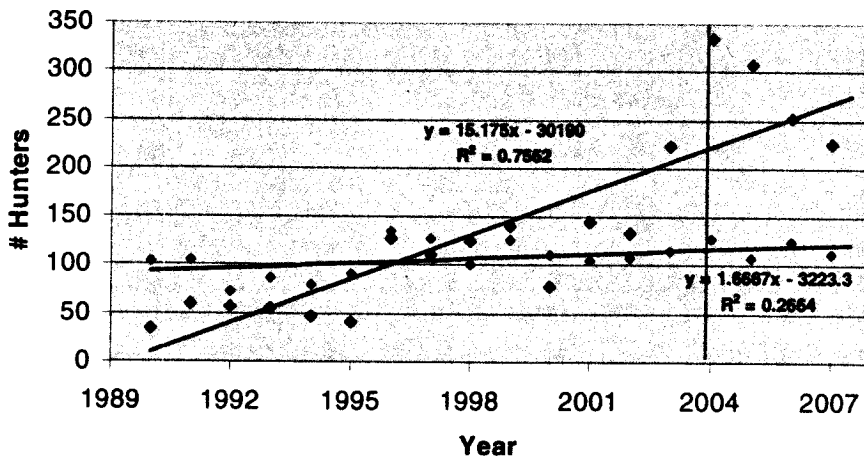
Unit 21D - Success Rate



Unit 21D - Local Success Rate

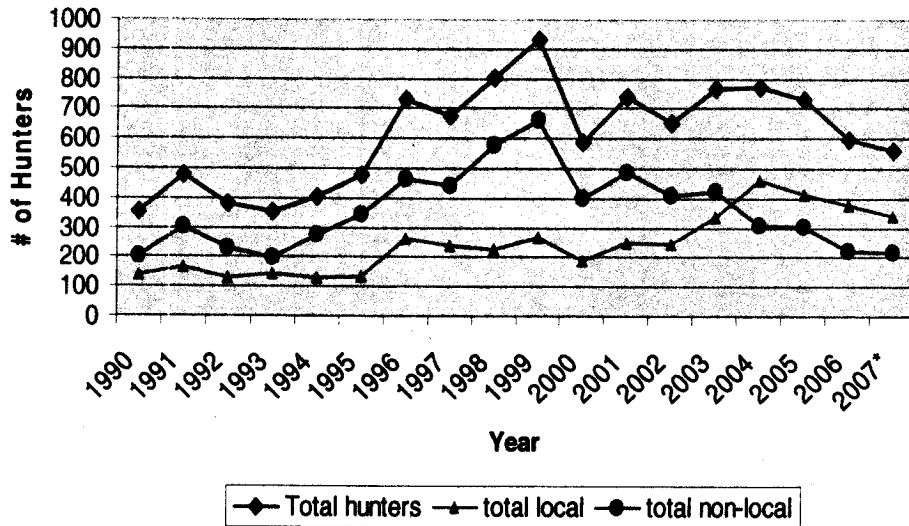


Unit 21D - Local Hunting Activity

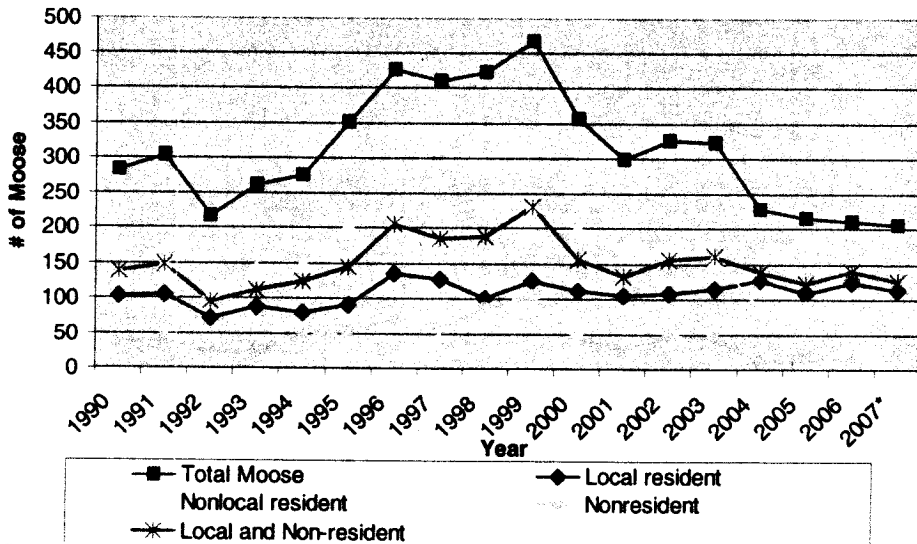


- ◆ successful
- ◆ unsuccessful
- Linear (successful)
- Linear (unsuccessful)

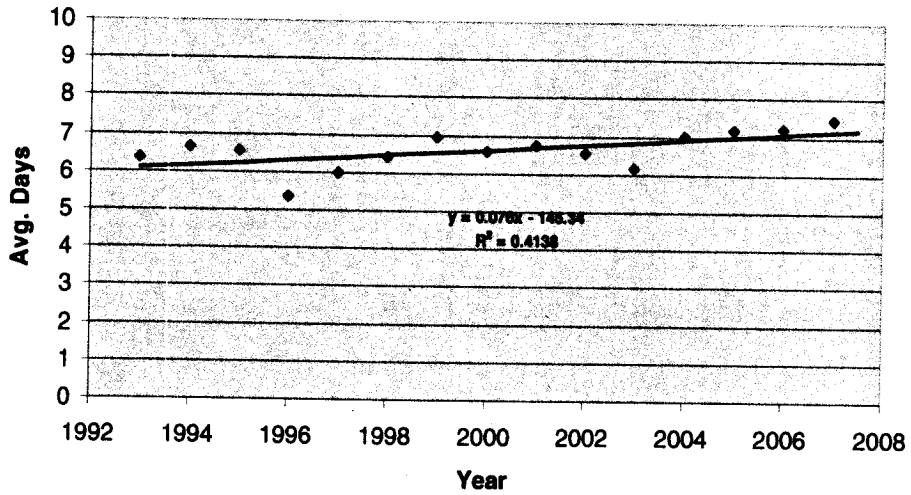
Reported Hunting Activity - Unit 21D



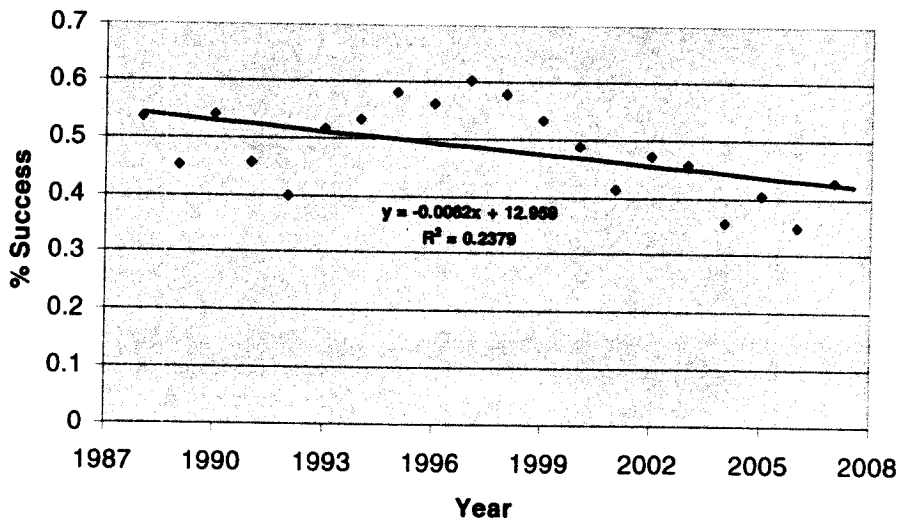
Reported Harvest - Unit 21D



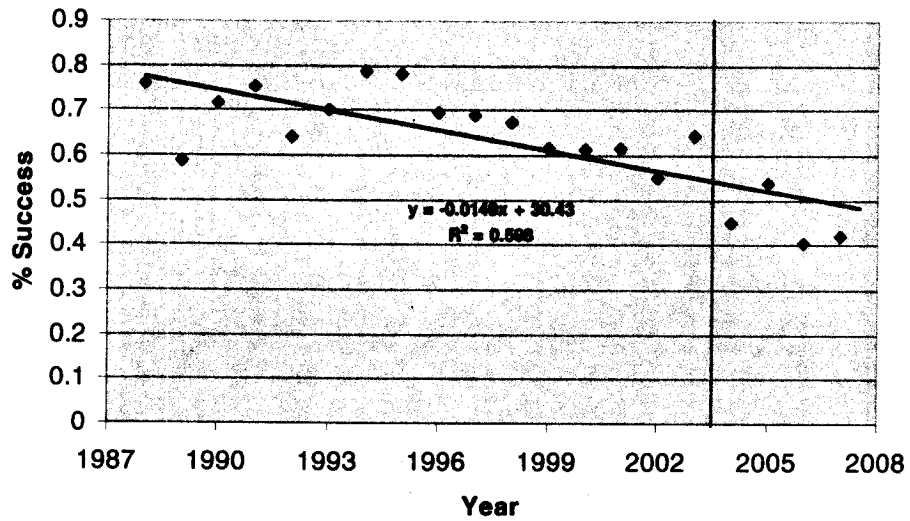
Unit 24 - Avg. Days Hunting of Successful Hunters



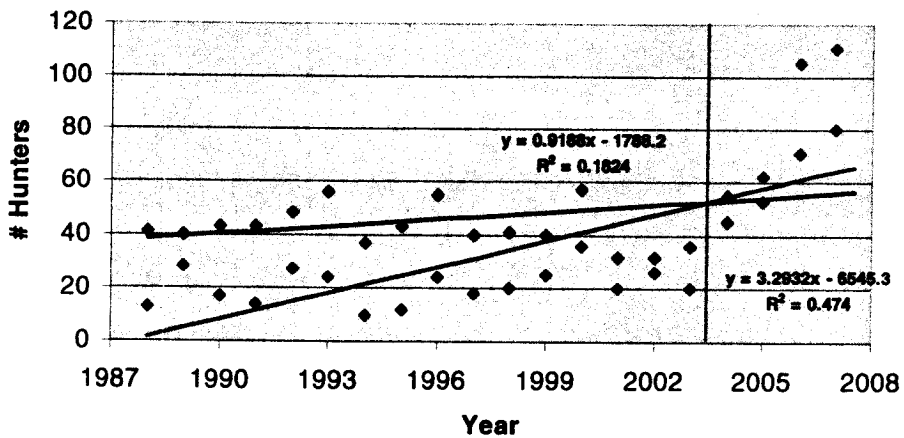
UNIT 24 - Success Rate



UNIT 24 - Local Success Rate

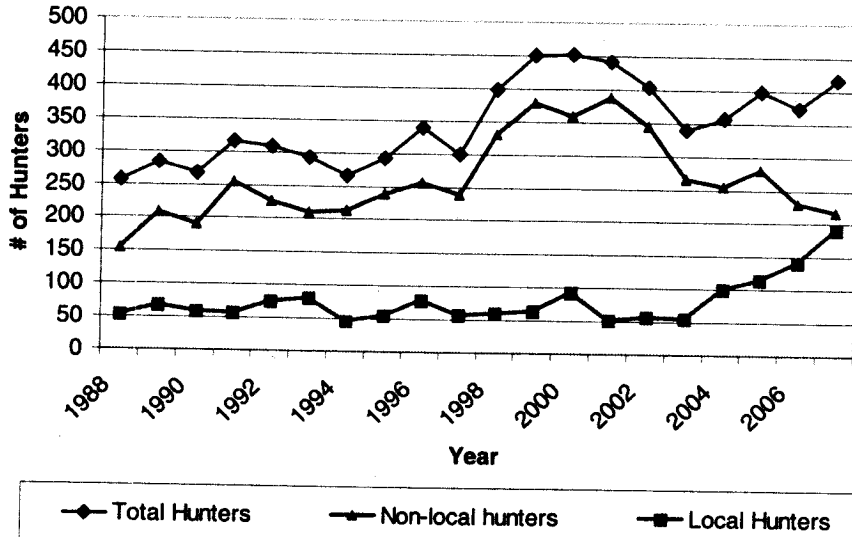


UNIT 24 - Local Hunting Activity

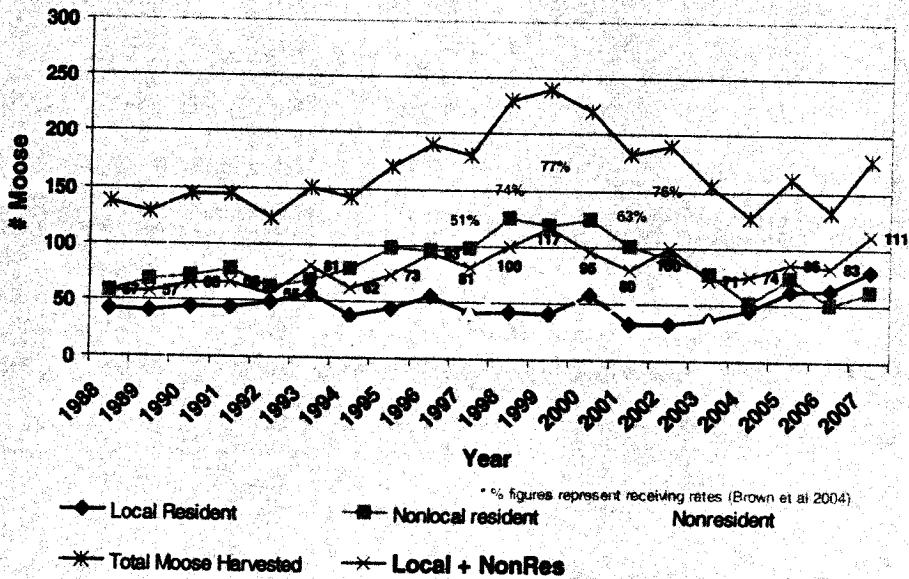


- ◆ successful
- ◆ unsuccessful
- Linear (unsuccessful)
- Linear (successful)

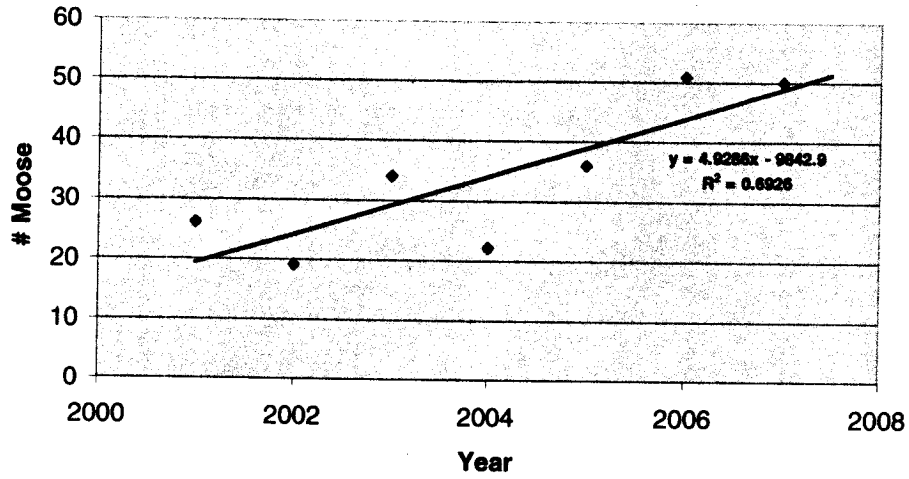
Reported Hunting Activity - Unit 24



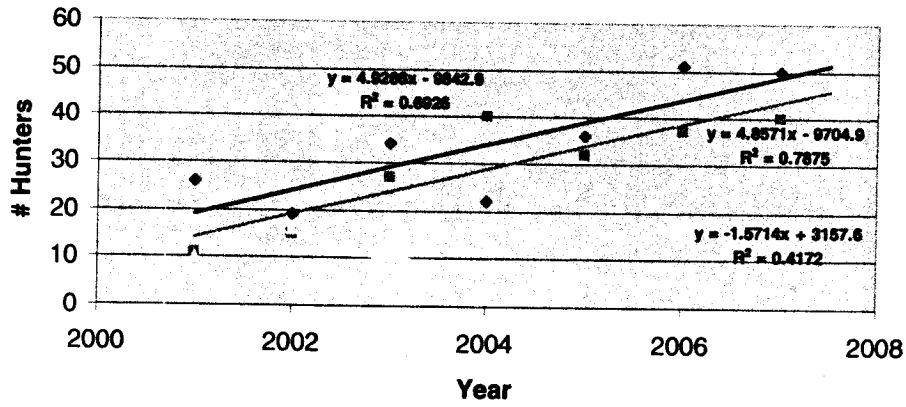
Unit 24 - Reported Moose Harvest by Residency



Huslia Moose Harvest



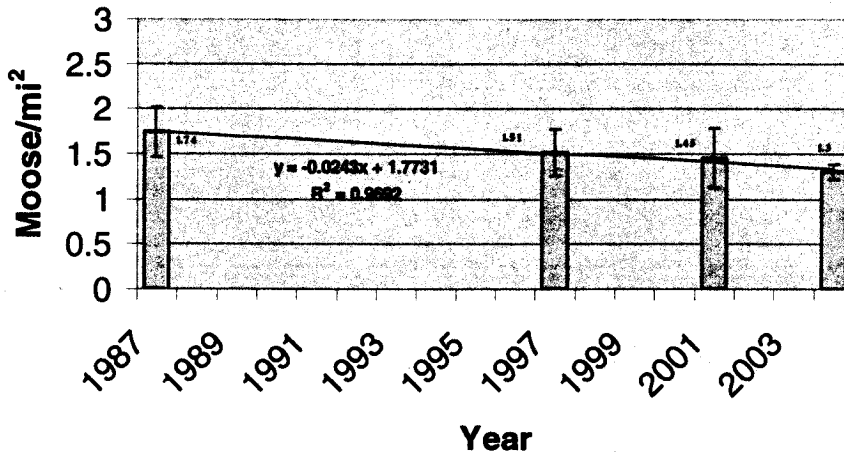
Huslia Moose Reporting



- ◆ Successful ■ Unsuccessful ○ Fail to Report
- Linear (Fail to Report) — Linear (Unsuccessful) — Linear (Successful)

Moose Density Estimates in 21D Kaiyuh and Western Galena Sub-Areas

('87 & '97 Gasaway surveys adjusted w/o SCF, '01 & '04 GSPE surveys)



Peak Breeding Season of Alaskan Moose

.688

CAN. J. ZOO.

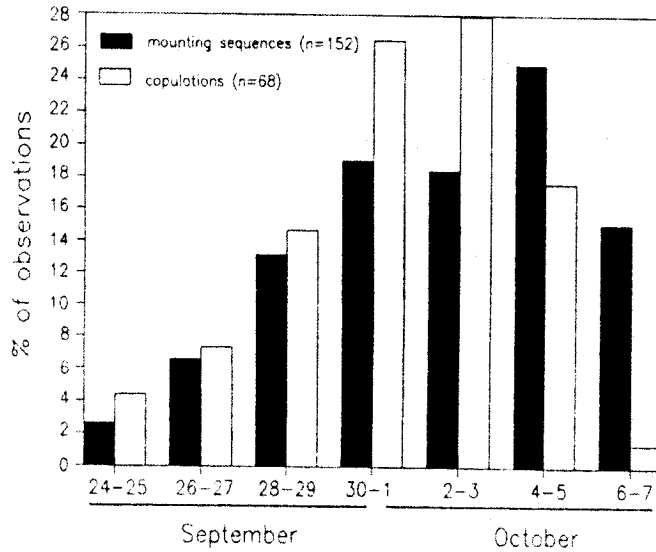


FIG. 1. Percentage of mounting sequences and copulations of moose by 2-day intervals observed during the breeding season in central Alaska. Van Ballenberghe and Miquelle (1993)

Proposal #63

Summary

- **Season ending on Sept. 25 is preference**
- **Improved Fall hunting opportunity consistent with strategy to increase fall harvest of bulls to reduce dependency of winter cows**
- **Moose apparency due to several factors: lower densities, low bull:cow ratios, low water levels, warm day time temperatures**
- **Local hunters not meeting demands due to several potential factors: decreased non-resident hunters, increased fuel prices, etc.**

ADFG Recommendation

Sept 1-25, All of KCUA (21D and 24CD)



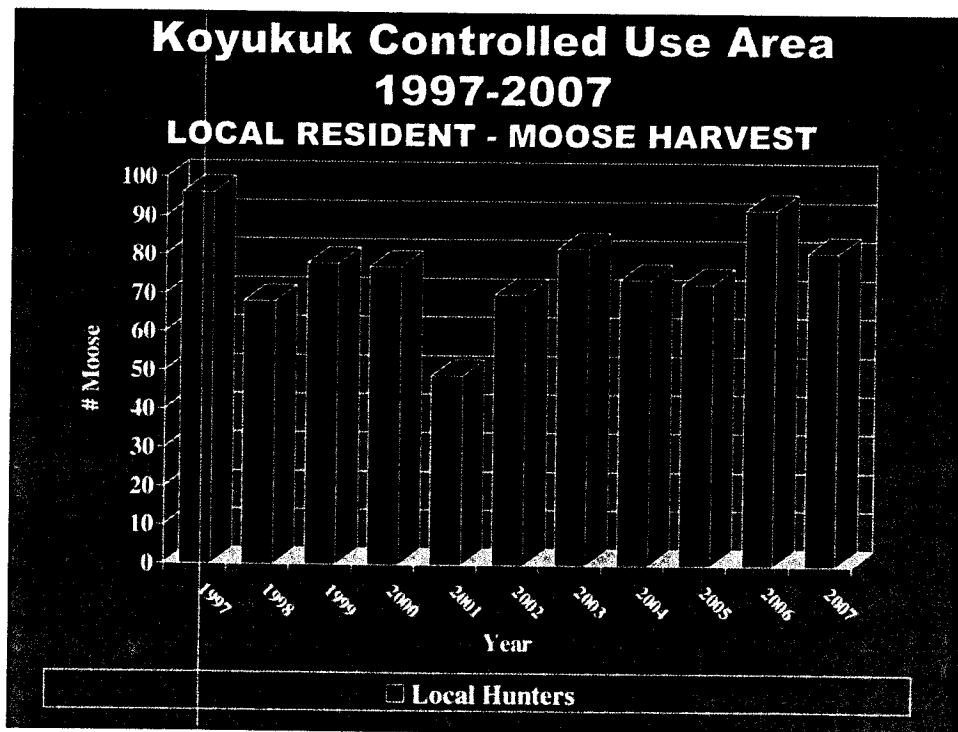
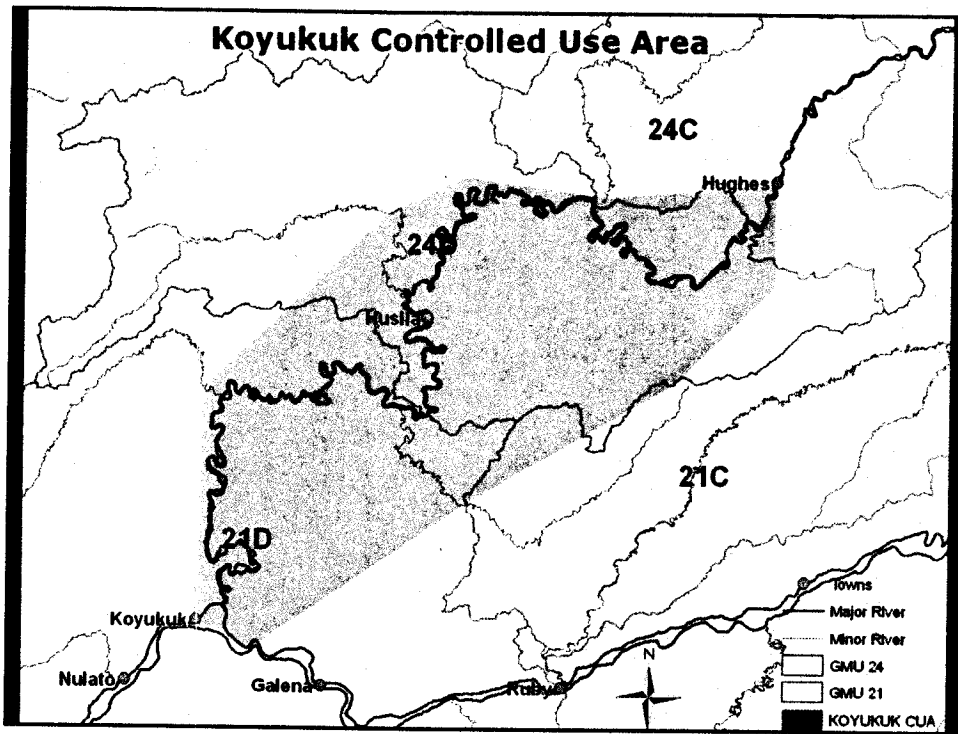
Proposal #80

**Extend moose
season in 21D and 24
in Koyukuk CUA to
Sept. 25**

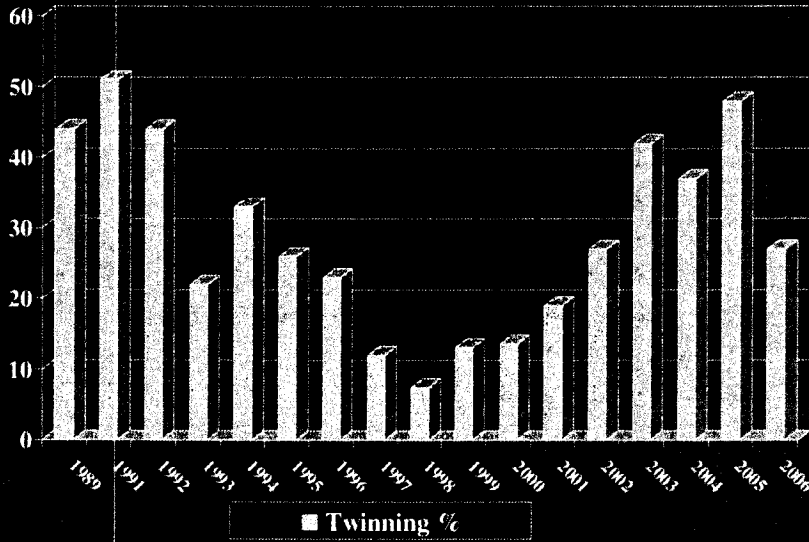
ADFG

MYAC

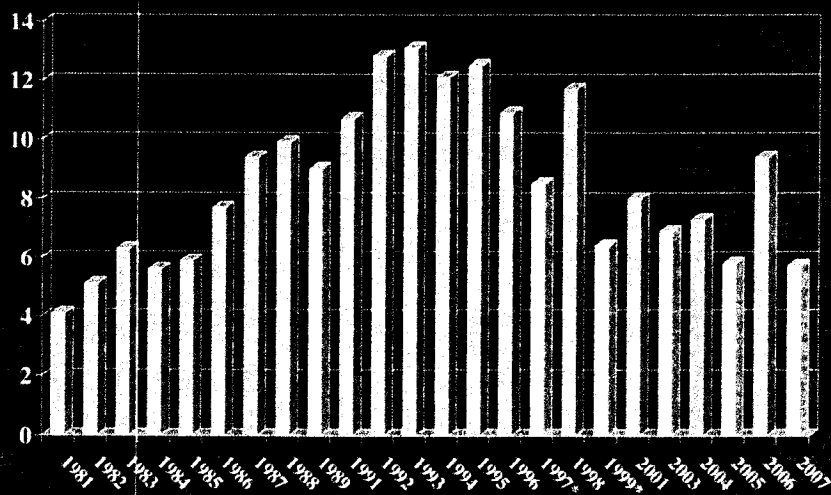
KRAC



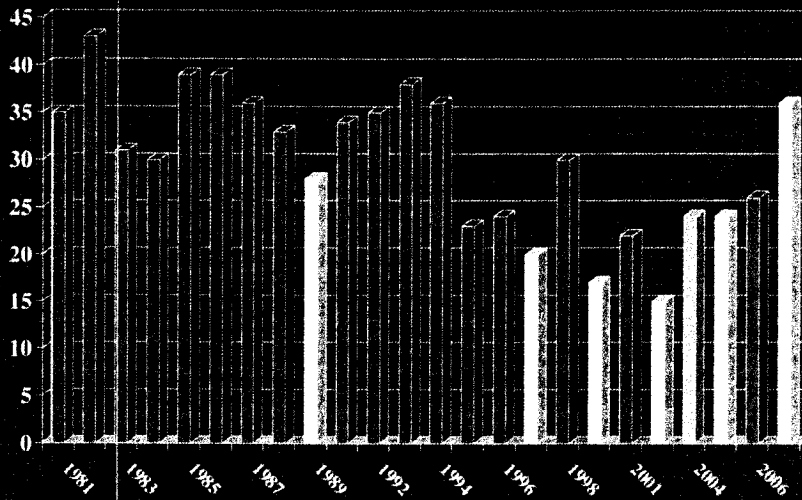
**GMU 21D - Three-Day Slough Trend
Count Area, Aerial Survey
Spring Twinning Survey (RY)**



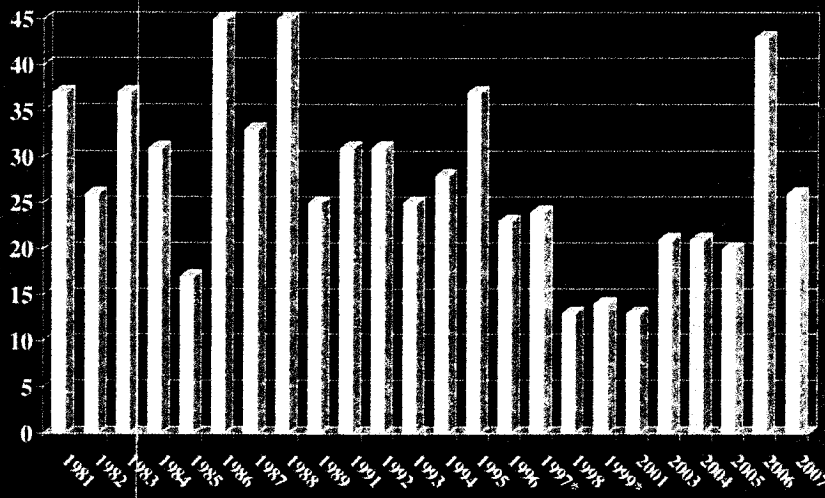
**GMU 21D - Three-Day Slough Trend
Count Area, Aerial Survey
Density**



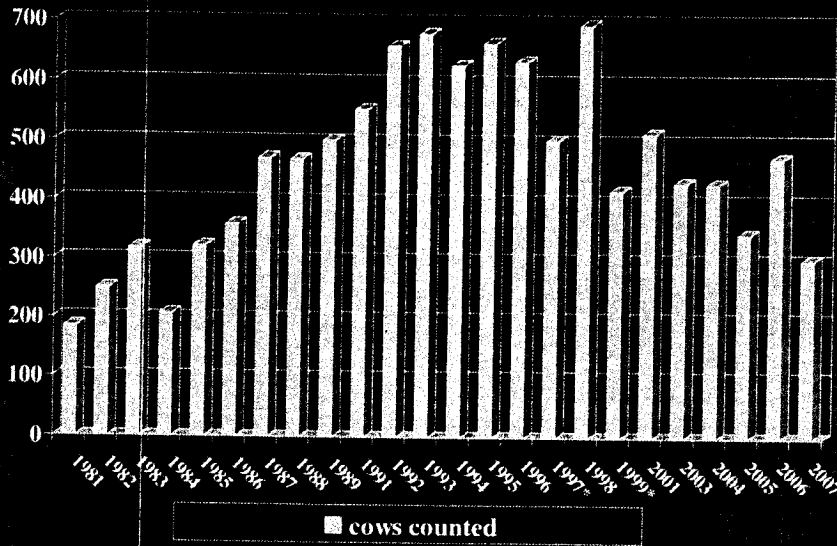
**GMU 21D - Three-Day Slough Trend
Count Area, Aerial Survey
BULLS:100 COWS**



**GMU 21D - Three-Day Slough Trend
Count Area, Aerial Survey
calves:100 Cows**

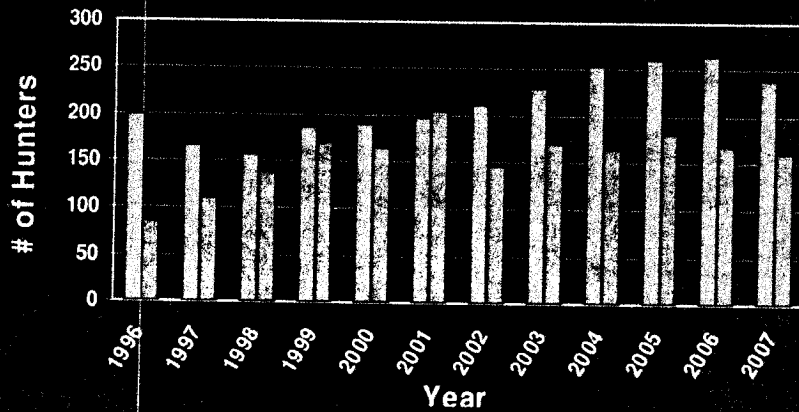


GMU 21D - Three-Day Slough Trend Count Area, Aerial Survey Cows Counted

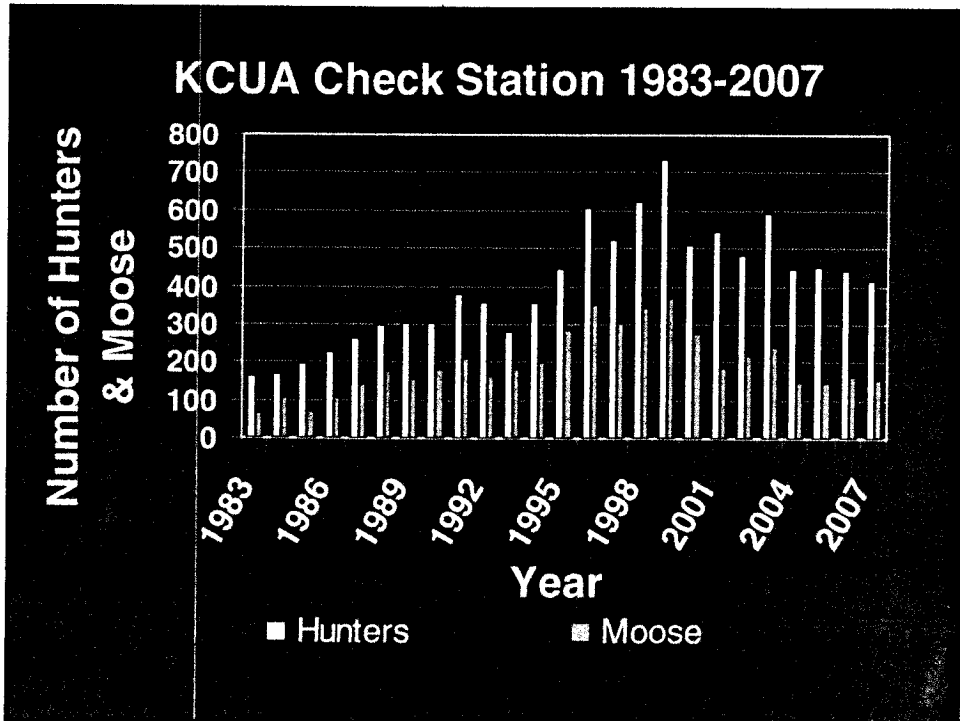
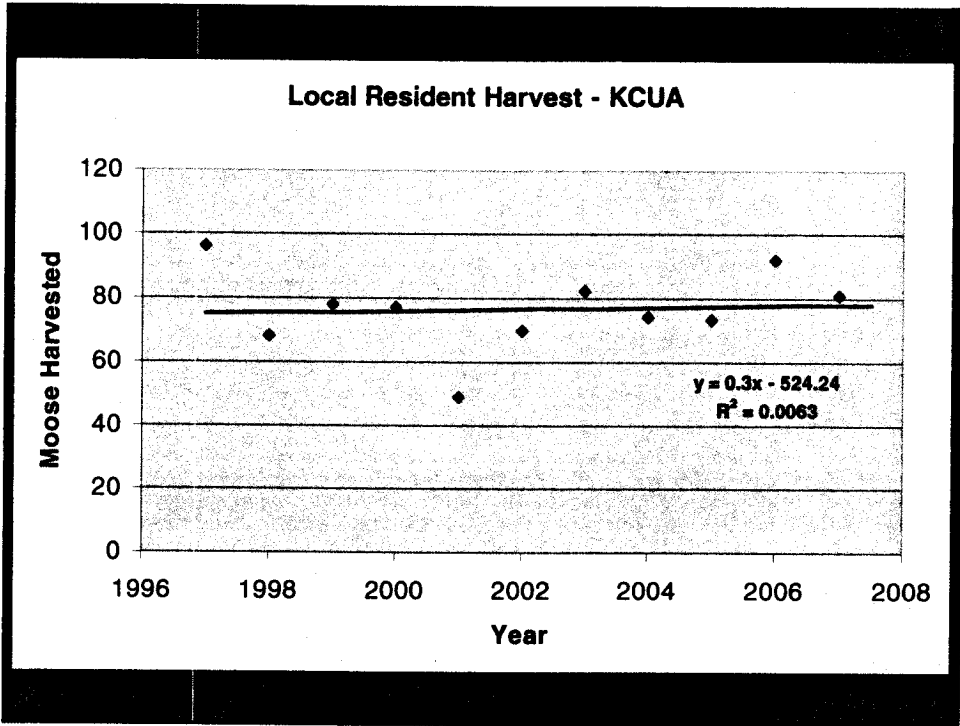


■ cows counted

KCUA Check Station 1996-2007



■ Local Hunters ■ Non-Local Hunters



Proposal #80

Summary

- **Improved bull:cow ratios are improving local harvest in the fall and decreasing the dependence of winter harvest**
- **Disrupted moose breeding risks no growth or decline**

ADFG Recommendation

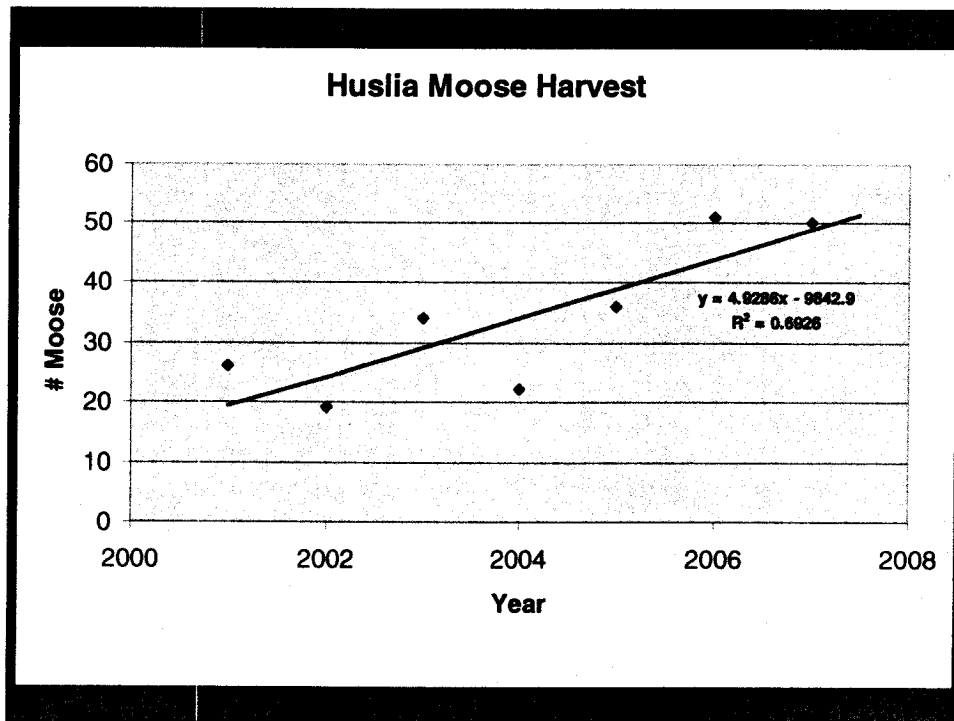
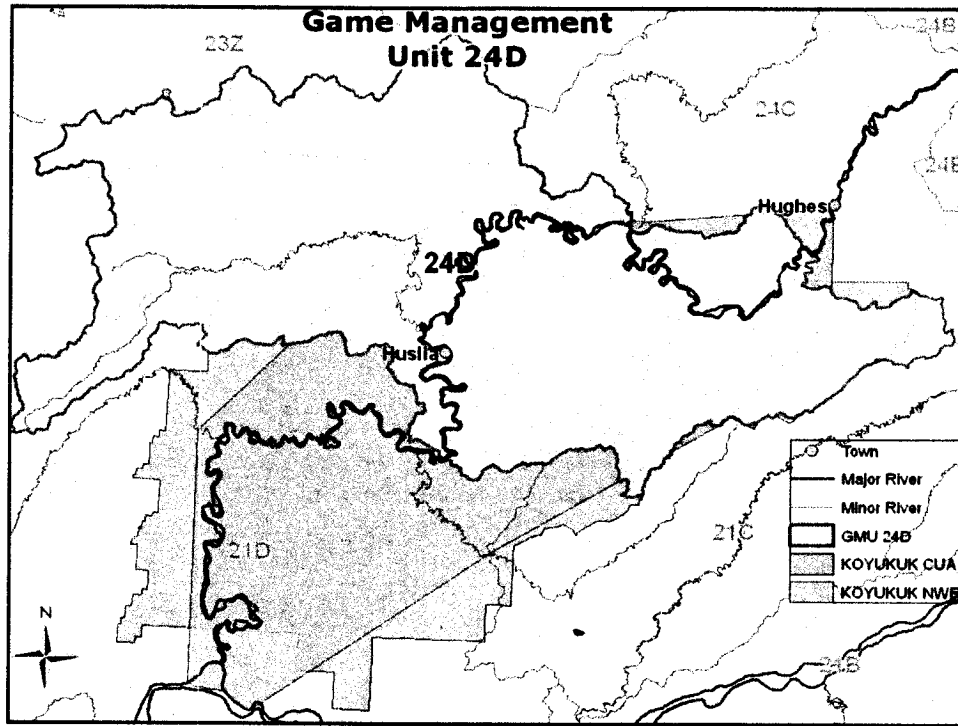


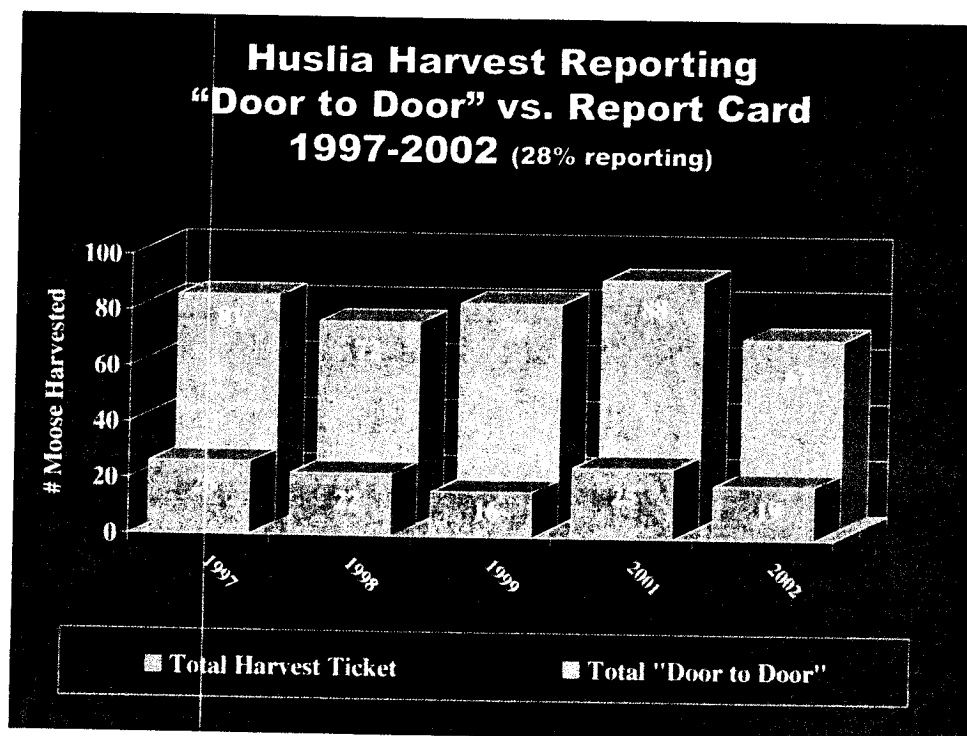
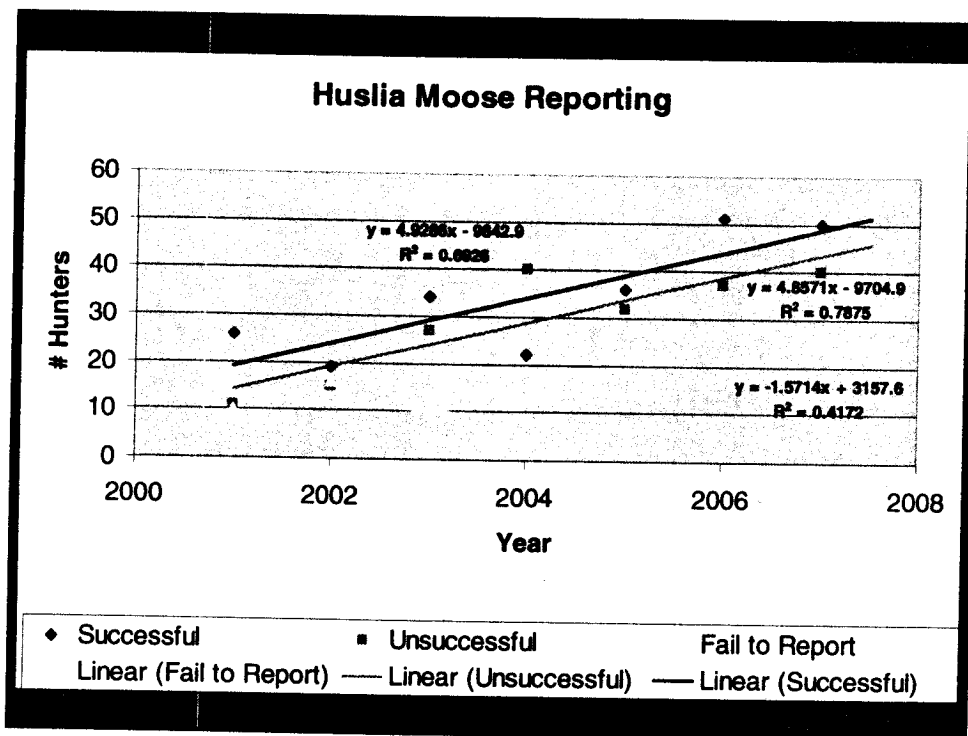
Proposal #65

**Change moose seasons
in 24D, KCUA to Sept. 1-
20 any bull, Sept. 21-30
spike/fork bulls only**

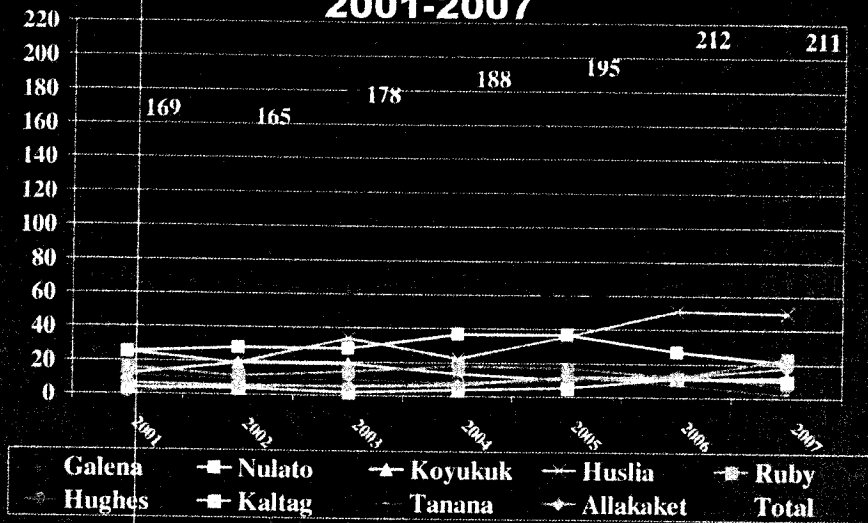
ADFG

KRAC

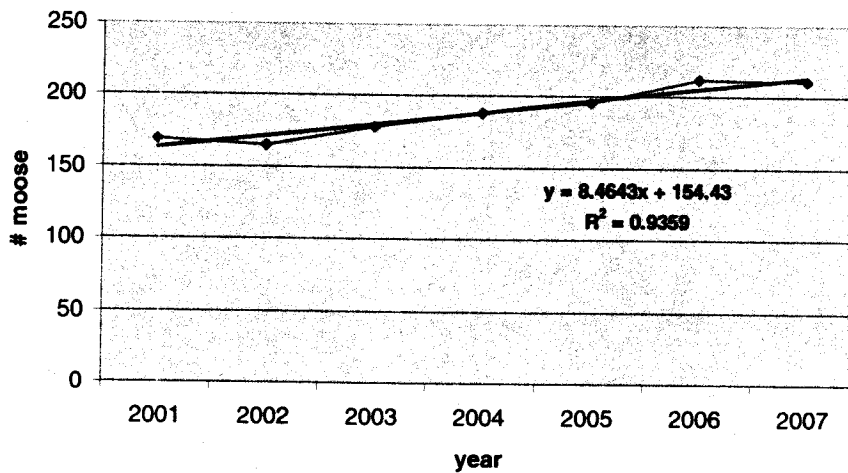




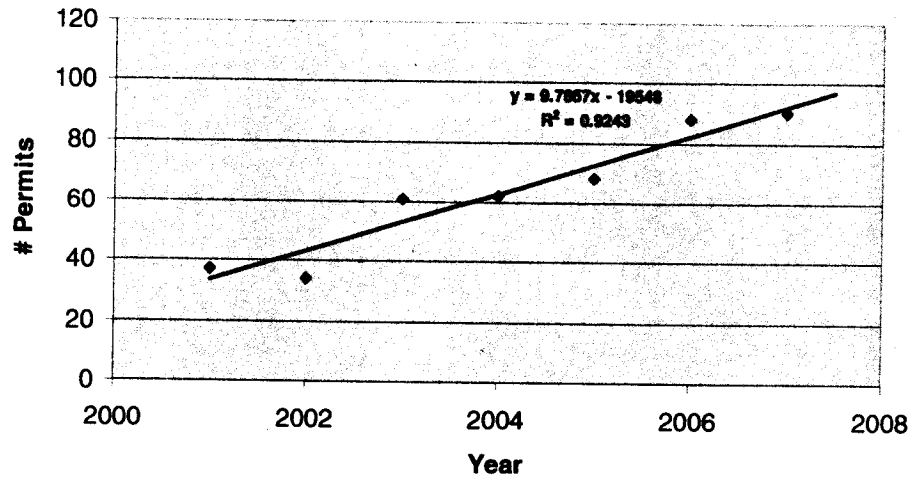
Preliminary (01/09/07) Local Resident Reported Moose Harvest 2001-2007



Local Village Moose Reported Harvest



Huslia Moose Permits Issued



Proposal #65

Summary

- **Improved bull:cow ratios are improving local harvest in the fall and decreasing the dependence of winter harvest**
- **Disrupted moose breeding risks no growth or decline**
- **Spike/Fork season would introduce confusion regarding land status and season ending dates**

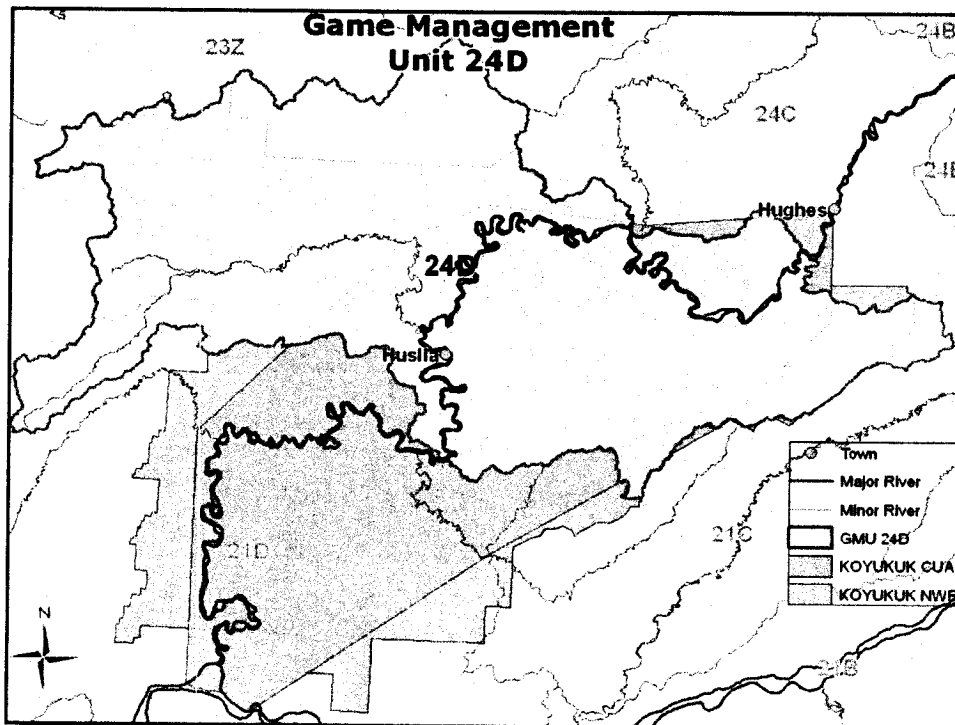
ADFG Recommendation



Proposal #66

Change moose season dates to Sept. 1-30 in 24D, Koyukuk CUA

ADFG
KRAC



Proposal #66

Summary

- **Improved bull:cow ratios are improving local harvest in the fall and decreasing the dependence of winter harvest**
- **Disrupted moose breeding risks no growth or decline**

ADFG Recommendation



Proposal #67

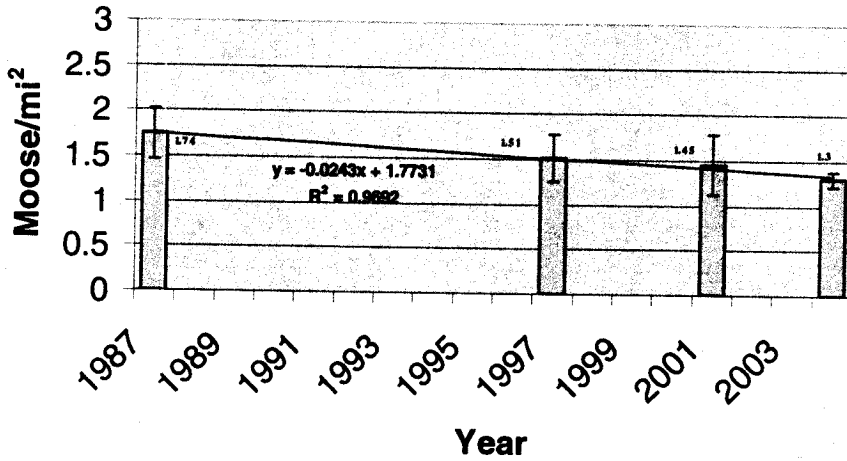
**Establish antlerless
moose drawing
permit season in 24D**

ADFG

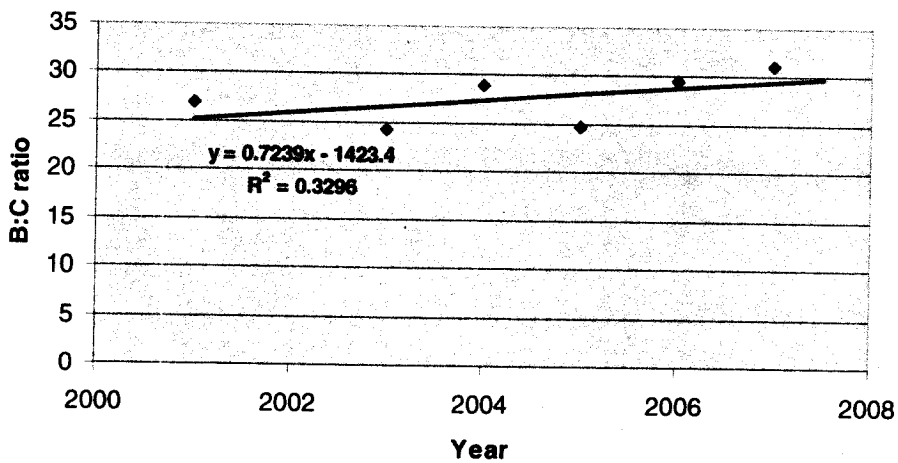
KRAC

Moose Density Estimates in 21D Kaiyuh and Western Galena Sub-Areas

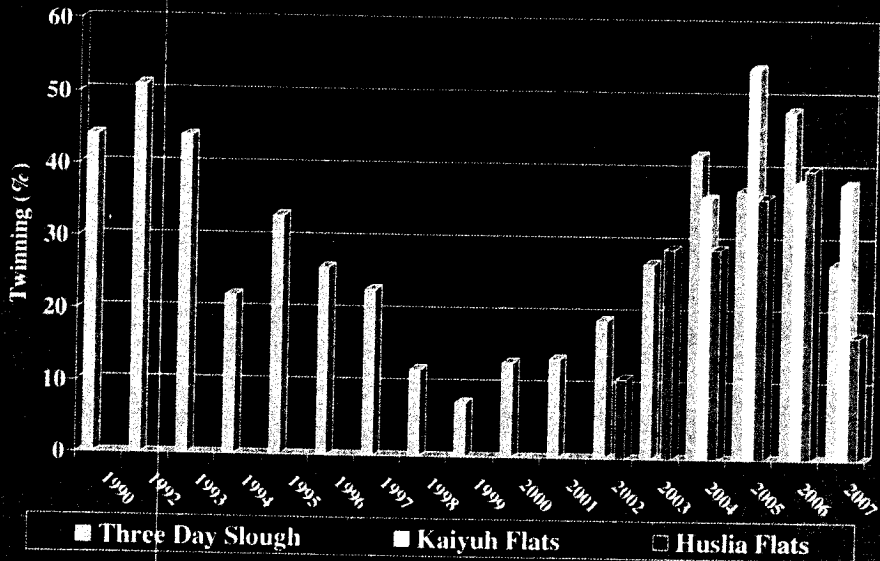
('87 & '97 Gasway surveys adjusted w/o SCF, '01 & '04 GSPE surveys)



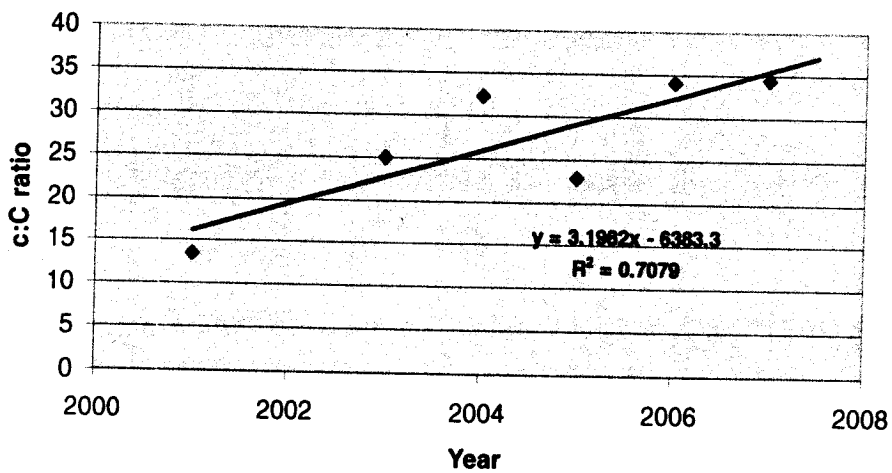
KCUA TCA's "Core 5" - Bull:100 Cows

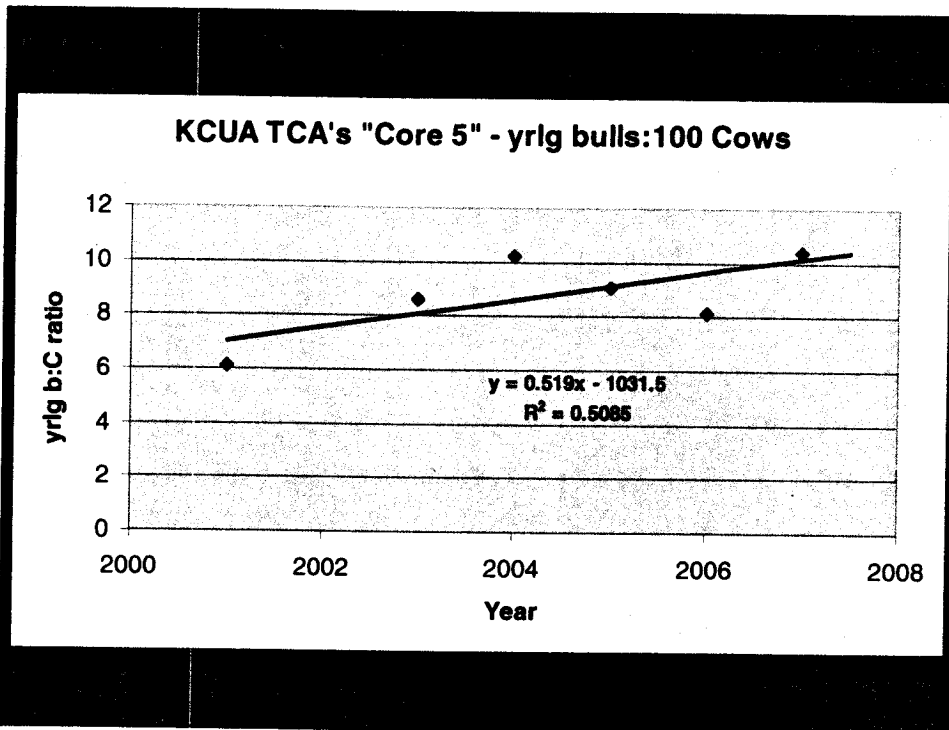


Lower Koyukuk - Middle Yukon Spring Twinning Surveys



KCUA TCA's "Core 5" - Calves:100 Cows





Proposal #67

Summary

- **Growth is Management Objective – no growth or further decline by harvesting cows**
- **Higher bull:cow ratios are improving local harvest success in the fall and decreasing the dependence of winter harvest**

ADFG Recommendation



Proposal #62

Establish March TBA season on native lands in 24C/24D, Koyukuk CUA

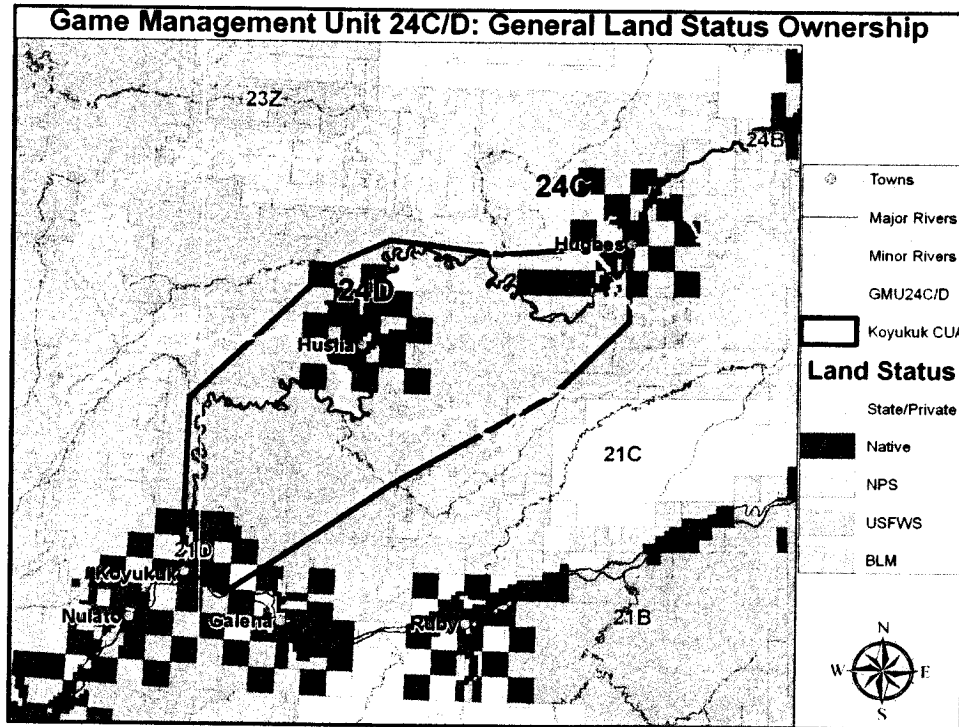
ADFG

KRAC

Proposal #62

Private Lands

- **Native lands (Corporation and Allotments) fall under state management jurisdiction**
 - **All hunters allowed, if access granted**
 - **Trespass issues**
 - **Generally, state regulations not promulgated for private land owners**



Proposal #62

Moose Management Issues

- Management objective is **GROWTH** - (15%-25% decline, 1994~2002)
- Low bull:cow ratios (objective = 30 bulls:100 cows)
- Harvest of cows during winter seasons
- Need to improve local hunter harvest in the Fall and decrease demand for winter harvest

Proposal #62

Rationale

- **Bull w/o antlers in March**
- **Harvest of cows during winter moose seasons is a concern**
- **Cow harvest already occurring**
- **Local harvest is increasing**
- **Grow the moose population**
- **Increase bull:cow ratios so that fall harvest improves**

Proposal #62

Summary

- **Growth is Management Objective – no growth or further decline by harvesting cows**
- **Higher bull:cow ratios are improving local harvest success in the fall and decreasing the dependence of winter harvest**

ADFG Recommendation



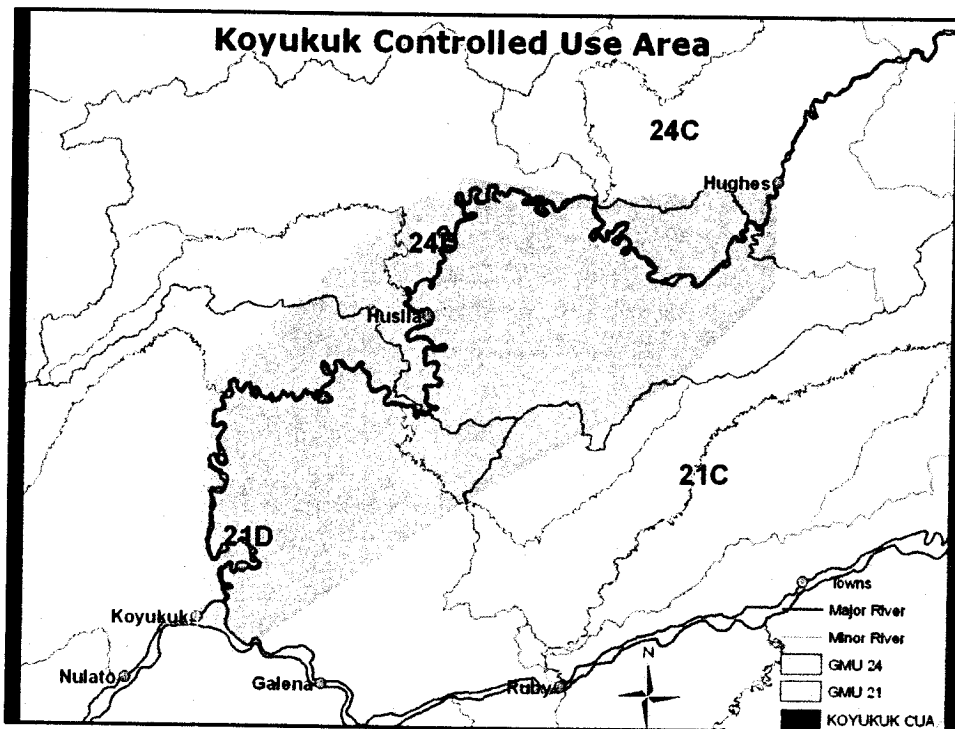
Proposal #94

Eliminate airborne prohibition in Koyukuk CUA

ADFG

MYAC

KRAC

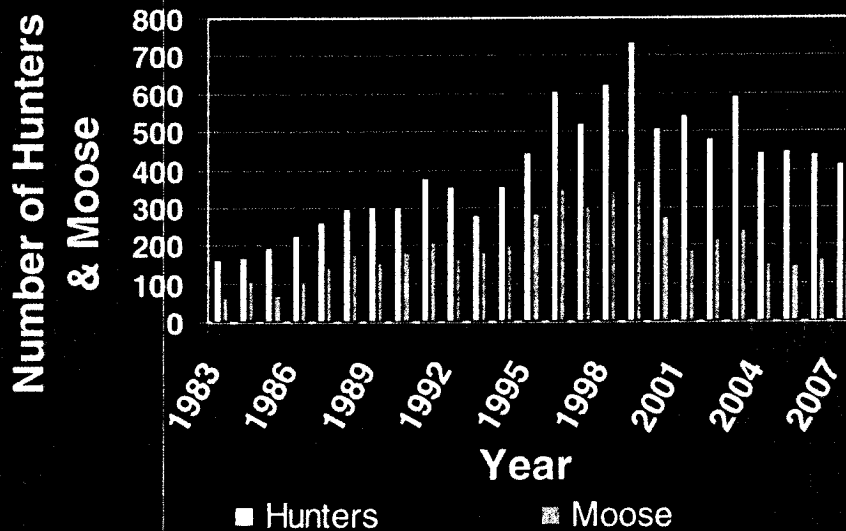


Proposal #94

Moose Management Issues

- Hunter allocation issue, established in 1978 to address hunter conflicts
- Koyukuk CUA did not limit hunters effectively
- Koyukuk CUA was an important component of KRMHWG consensus
- Local concerns of unfair exploitation
- Concerns about illegal harvest (i.e. SDA)
- Beliefs about “refugia” moose

KCUA Check Station 1983-2007

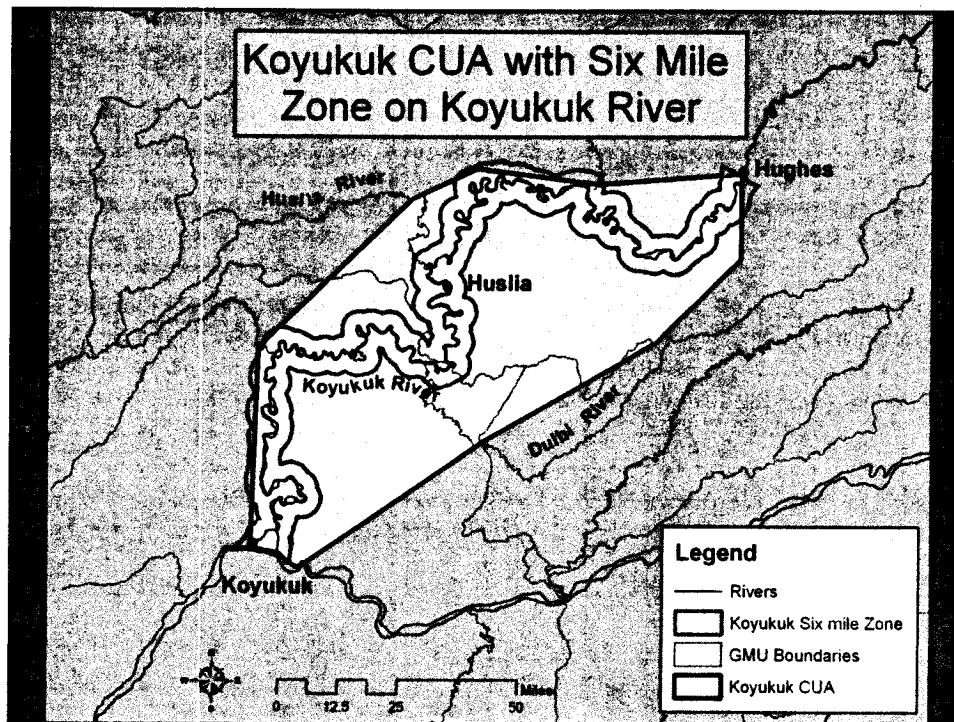


Proposal #94

Summary

- Hunter allocation issue - hunter conflicts
- Important component of KRMMP (locals and non-locals)
- 2007 KRMMP survey: 81% of respondents wanted no change to KCUA
- Proposals in '02, '04, '06; BOG decision was Do Not Adopt

ADFG Recommendation



Proposal #94

Moose Population Status - Telemetry Studies

Methods

- *Radio-collared 23 Adult Moose (1984-1986)*
- *437 Relocations (1984-1998)*
- *"Home Range" - Koyukuk R. (Kateel - Dulbi)*

Results

- *83% Of Moose were "Migratory", Seasonally*
- *58% Of Cow/Calf Pairs were "Migratory"*
- *Mean Range (46 mi²-Res., 162 mi²-Migrants)*
- *Cow/Calf Pair Range (13 mi² and 67 mi²)*
- *Higher Mortality Rates for All "Migrants"*

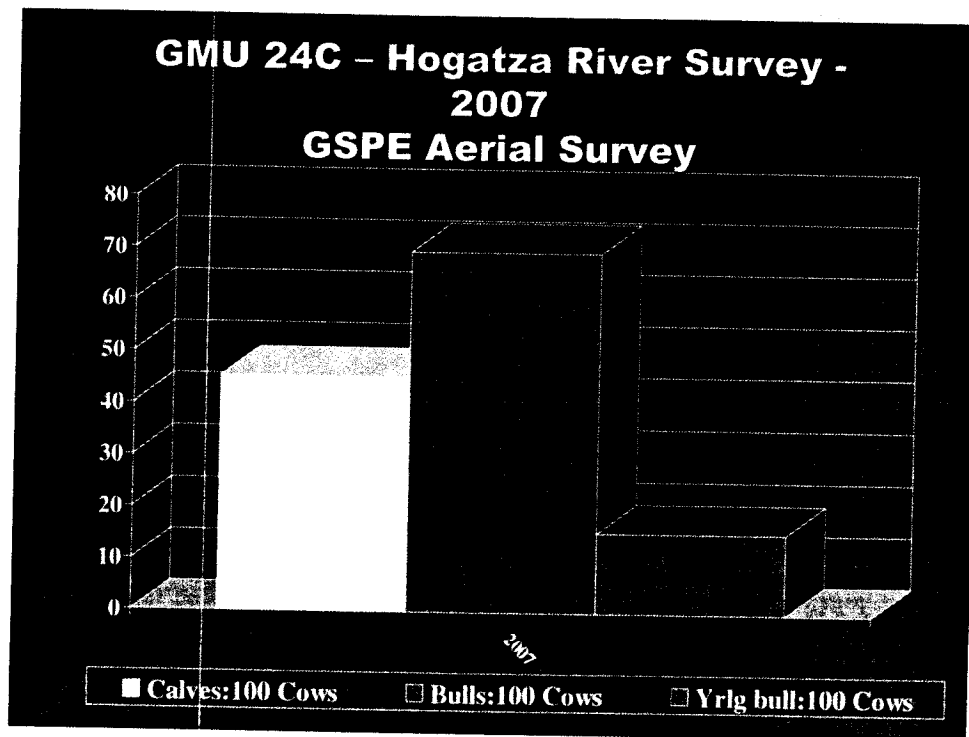
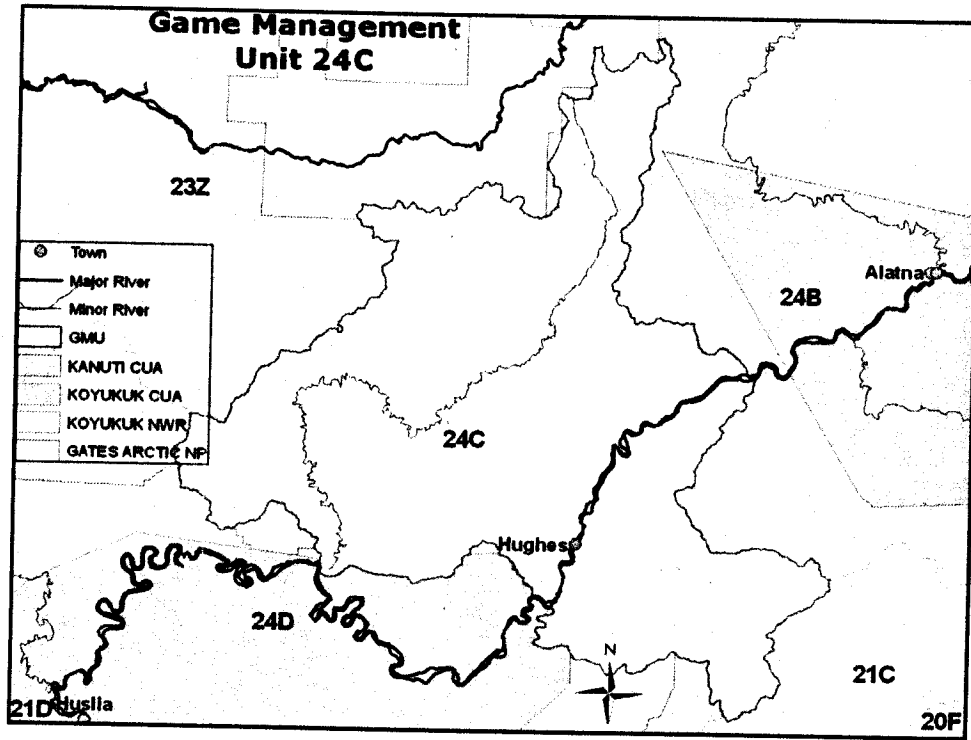


Proposal #64

**Require both antlers
destroyed for all moose
hunts in 24C**

ADFG

KRAC



Proposal #64

Summary

- **High bull:cow ratio (69 bulls:100 cows)**
- **Low harvest (3 yr. avg estimated = 30 moose)**
- **Population estimate of ~750 observable moose = 4.0% harvest rate**
- **Harvestable Surplus = ~38 Moose (5% harvest rate)**
- **RM834 and DM896 effectively regulate harvest**

ADFG Recommendation

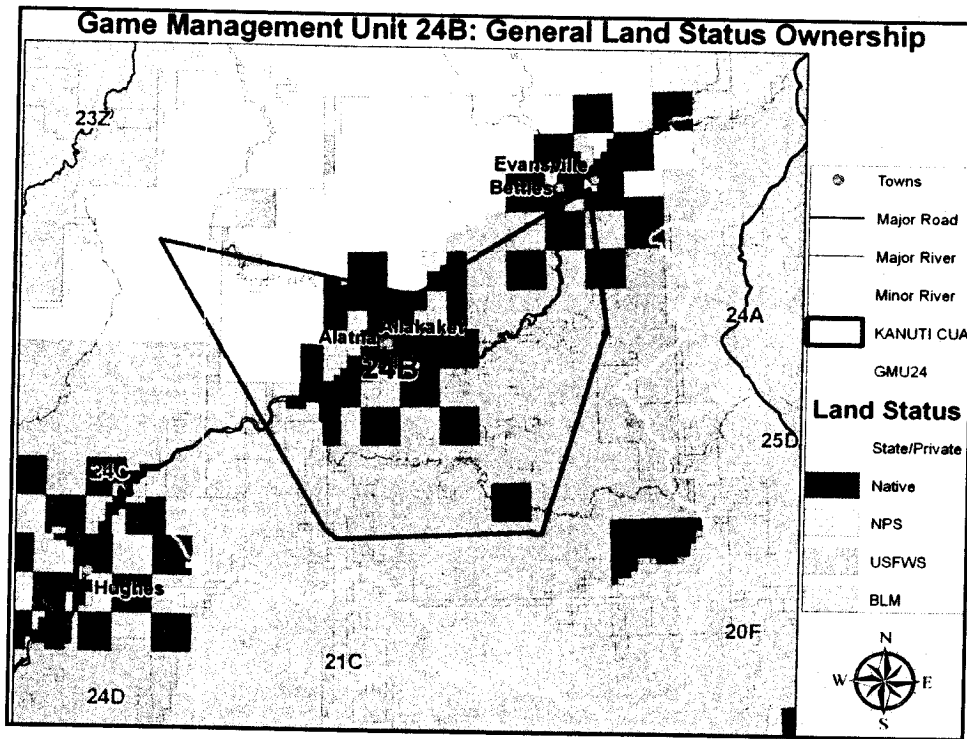


Proposal #59

**Establish Sept. 26 –
Oct. 1 season on
native lands in 24B,
Kanuti CUA**

ADFG

KRAC



Proposal #59

Moose Management Issues

- Management objective is **GROWTH** - (50%-60% decline, 1993~2007)
- Need to improve local hunter harvest in the Fall and decrease demand for winter harvest

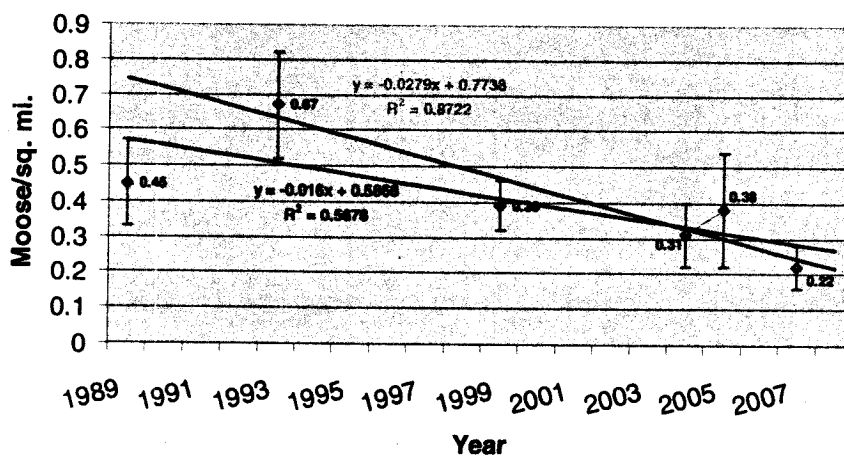
Proposal #59

Rationale

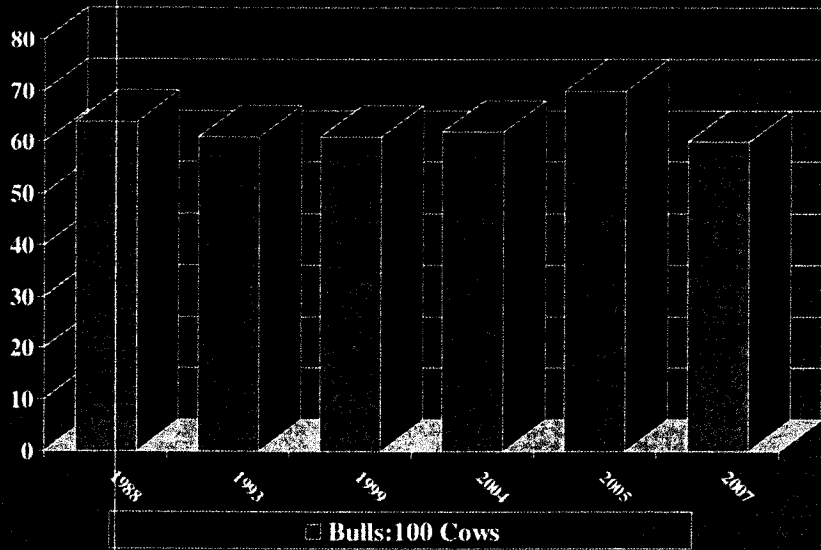
- Population continuing to decline
- Local Harvest has increased
 - Hunter success
 - Hunter reporting rates
 - 35 days of State seasons, 53 days Fed.
- Disruption of breeding season conflicts with management strategy to grow the moose population

Kanuti Moose Density Estimates

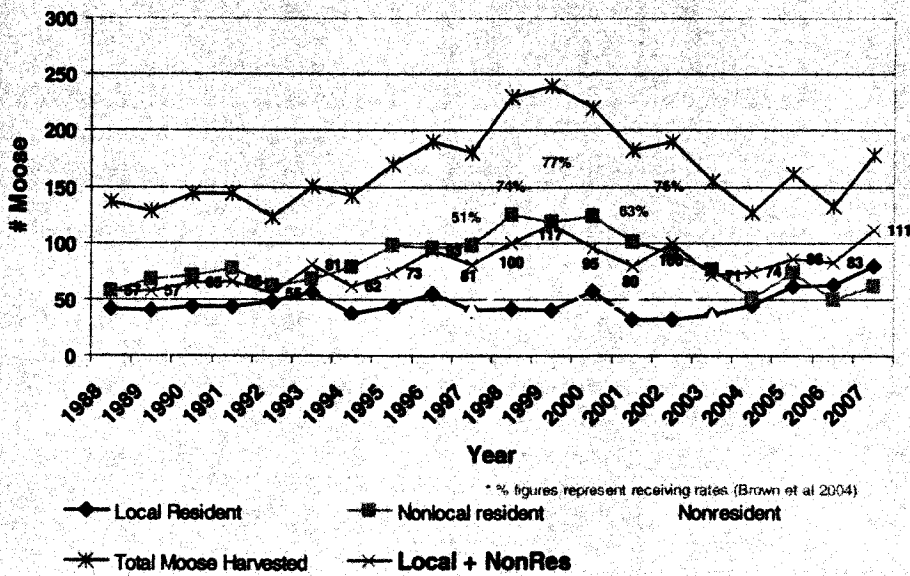
Gasaway surveys, Moosepop '89 & '93 w/o SCF in '93, GSPE in '99, '04, '05 & '07
Adjusted for Survey Area Size



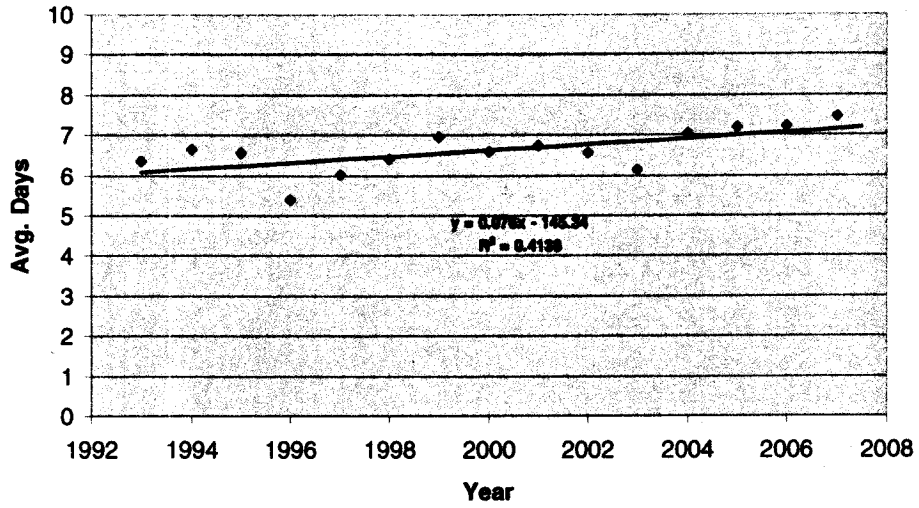
GMU 24 - Kanuti NWR GSPE Aerial Survey - Bull:100 Cows



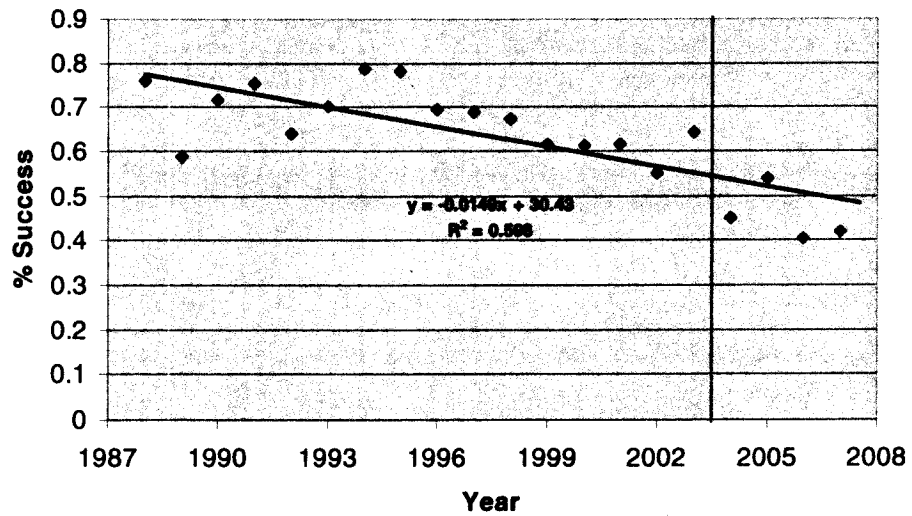
Unit 24 - Reported Moose Harvest by Residency



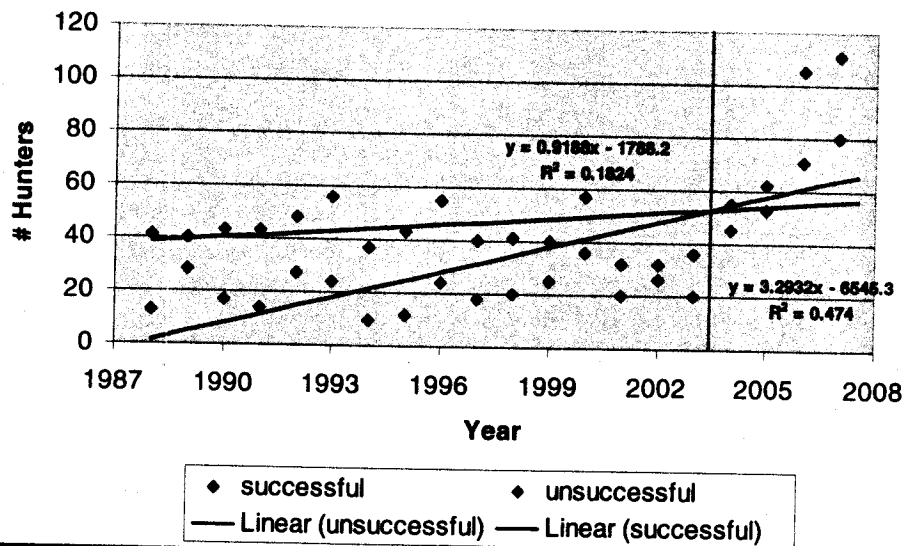
Unit 24 - Avg. Days Hunting



UNIT 24 - Local Success Rate



UNIT 24 - Local Hunting Activity



Peak Breeding Season of Alaskan Moose

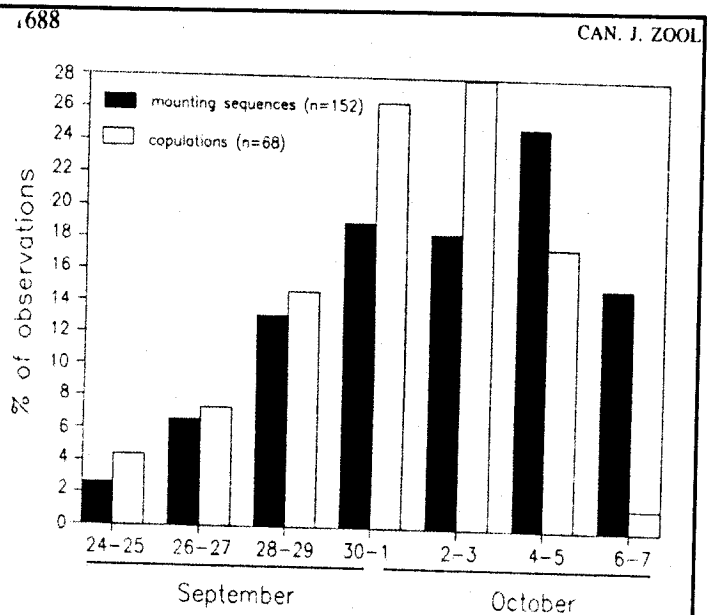


FIG. 1. Percentage of mounting sequences and copulations of moose by 2-day intervals observed during the breeding season in central Alaska. Van Ballenberghe and Miquelle (1993)

Proposal #59

Summary

- **Growth is Management Objective**
- **Disrupted moose breeding risks no growth or decline**

ADFG Recommendation

Galena Mgt. Area

BOG Proposals

