Interim Report to the Alaska Board of Game on Intensive Management for Moose with Wolf, Black Bear, and Grizzly Bear Predation Control in Game Management Unit 19D (East)

Prepared by the Division of Wildlife Conservation August 2013



- 1) Description of IM Program¹
- A) This report is an <u>interim</u> evaluation for a predation control program authorized by the Alaska Board of Game (Board) under 5 AAC 92.123
- B) Month this report was submitted by the Department to the Board:

February ___ (annual report) August X (interim annual update) Year 2013

- C) **Program name**: Unit 19D East wolf and bear predation control program (Fig. 1)
- D) Existing program does not have an associated Operational Plan
- E) Game Management Unit(s) fully or partly included in IM program area: <u>Unit 19D</u> (<u>East)</u>
- F) IM objectives for moose population size $\underline{6000 8000}$ harvest $\underline{400 600}$
- G) Month and year the current predation control program was originally authorized by the Board: Fall 1995. Indicate date(s) if renewed: January 2000, March 2003, January 2006, May 2006, March 2009
- H) Predation control is currently active in this IM area.
- I) If active, month and year the <u>current</u> predation control program began: <u>December 2003</u>
- J) A habitat management program funded by the Department or from other sources is currently active in this IM area: No
- K) Size of IM program area (square miles) and geographic description: <u>Unit 19D East 8,513 mi²</u>
- L) Size and geographic description of area for assessing ungulate abundance: <u>Upper Kuskokwim Villages Moose Management Area (MMA) -1,118 mi²</u>
- M) Size and geographic description of area for ungulate harvest reporting: MMA-1,118 mi²
- N) Size and geographic description of area for assessing predator abundance: Wolf Control Focus Area (WCFA)-4,484 mi²; Bear Control Focus Area (BCFA)-528 mi²
- O) Size and geographic description of predation control area: $\frac{\text{WCFA} 4,484 \text{ mi}^2}{528 \text{ mi}^2}$; $\frac{\text{BCFA} 4,484 \text{ mi}^2}{528 \text{ mi}^2}$
- P) Criteria for evaluating progress toward IM objectives: Moose abundance and harvest

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¹ For purpose and context of this report format, see *Intensive Management Protocol*, section on Tools for Program Implementation and Assessment

Q) Criteria for success with this program: <u>MMA abundance=2500 moose and MMA</u> harvest=100 moose

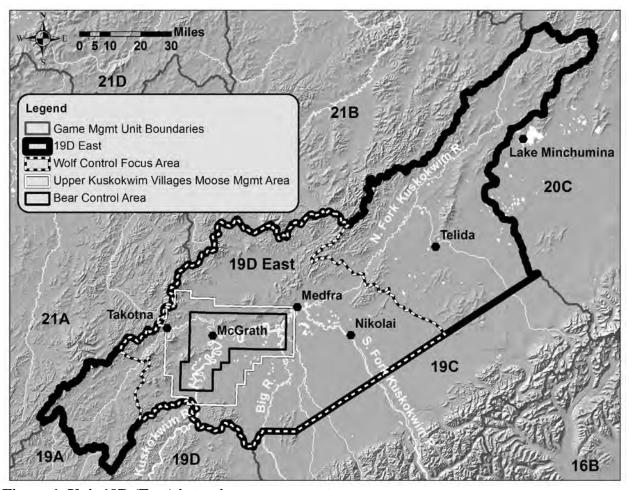


Figure 1. Unit 19D (East) intensive management area.

2) Prey data

Date(s) and method of most recent abundance assessment for moose: Nov 2012-goespatial moose population estimate (GSPE) in MMA

Compared to IM area, was a similar trend and magnitude of difference in abundance observed in nearby non-treatment area(s) since program inception: Non-treatment area not established

Date(s) of most recent age and sex composition survey (if statistical variation available, describe method here and show result in Table 1): Nov 2012-goespatial moose population estimate in MMA

Compared to IM area, was a similar composition trend and magnitude of difference in composition observed in nearby non-treatment area(s) since program inception:

Non-treatment area not established

Table 1. Moose abundance, age and sex composition in Upper Kuskokwim Villages Moose Management Area (MMA) since program implementation in year 1 to year 12. Regulatory year is 1 July to 30 June (e.g, RY 2012 is 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013).

			Composition (number per 100 Cows)				
Period	RY	Abundance a	Calves	Yearling Bulls	Bulls	Total n	
		(90% CI)	(90% CI)	(90% CI)	(90% CI)		
Year 1	2001	868(<u>+</u> 147)	36(<u>+</u> 10)	8(<u>+</u> 3)	21(<u>+</u> 6)	455	
Year 2	2002					1	
Year 3	2003					1	
Year 4	2004	1192(<u>+</u> 228)	66(<u>+</u> 18)	8(<u>+</u> 4)	18(<u>+</u> 6)	578	
Year 5	2005					-	
Year 6	2006	1308(<u>+</u> 174)	55(<u>+</u> 10)	12(<u>+3</u>)	30(<u>+</u> 8)	762	
Year 7	2007	1720(<u>+</u> 306)	53(<u>+</u> 14)	15(<u>+</u> 4)	36(<u>+</u> 10)	844	
Year 8	2008	1718(<u>+</u> 352)	44(<u>+</u> 12)	14(<u>+</u> 5)	40(<u>+</u> 11)	678	
Year 9	2009	1820(±323)	38(±10)	11(±4)	40(±11)	711	
Year 10	2010	1796(±312)	43(±11)	16(±5)	49(±13)	712	
Year 11	2011	$1647(\pm 296)$	42(±11)	10(±3)	33(±10)	639	
Year 12 ^b	2012	1337(±199)	35(±11)	7(±2)	38(±5)	650	

^a Estimate with sightability correction applied

Describe trend in abundance or composition: Results of a RY 2001-2009 trend analysis indicate a statistically significant increasing linear trend in abundance within the MMA (115 moose/year, SE=19.2, P=0.004). Midpoints of estimates since 2009 have been lower.

Table 2. Moose harvest in Upper Kuskokwim Villages Moose Management Area (MMA) since program implementation in year 1 to year 12. Regulatory year is 1 July to 30 June (e.g, RY 2012 is 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013). Methods for estimating unreported harvest are described in Survey and Inventory reports.

Period	RY	Reported		Other mortality ^a	Total
		Male	Female		
Year 1	2001	29	0	_b	29
Year 2	2002	23	0	_b	23
Year 3	2003	32	0	_b	32
Year 4	2004	7	0	_b	7
Year 5	2005	14	0	_b	14
Year 6	2006	12	0	3	15
Year 7	2007	25	0	1	26

^b Preliminary data

Period	RY	Repo	orted	Other mortality ^a	Total
		Male Female			
Year 8	2008	61	0	1	62
Year 9	2009	56	0	2	58
Year 10	2010	50	0	2	52
Year 11	2011	100	0	1	101
Year 12	2012	69	0	1	70

^a Mortuary harvest

Describe trend in harvest: General increase in harvest since 2001.

Describe any other harvest related trend if appropriate: None

3) Predator data

Wolves

Date(s) and method of most recent spring abundance assessment for wolves in the WCFA: April 2013-private pilot interviews and state pilot observations

Date(s) and method of most recent fall abundance assessment for wolves in the WCFA: April 2013- calculated for fall 2012 by subtracting total removal from WCFA from spring 2013 abundance estimate

Other research or evidence of trend or abundance status in wolves:

Keech, M. A., M. S. Lindberg, R. D. Boertje, P. Valkenburg, B. D. Taras, T. A. Boudreau, K. B. Beckmen. 2011. Effects of Predator Treatments, Individual Traits, and Environment on Moose Survival in Alaska. The Journal of Wildlife Management 75(6):1361–1380.

Keech, M. A. 2012. Response of moose and their predators to wolf reduction and short-term bear removal in a portion of Unit 19D. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration, Final Wildlife Research Report ADF&G/DWC/WRR-2012-#, Grants W-33-4 through W-33-10, Project 1.62, Juneau, Alaska

Table 3. Wolf abundance objectives and removal in Wolf Control Focus Area (WCFA) since program implementation in year 1 to year 12. Removal objectives are to reduce wolf numbers as low as possible in the WCFA and to maintain a minimum of 40 wolves in all of Unit 19D East to ensure wolves persist in the unit. The Spring RY 2011 modeled wolf population estimate for all of Unit 19D (East) was 63. The WCFA was established in RY 2010. Prior to RY 2010, control was conducted in various different geographic areas. All values listed are for the current WCFA. Regulatory year is 1 July to 30 June (e.g, RY 2012 is 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013).

^b Records destroyed by fire

Period	RY	Fall	Harvest removal		Dept.	Public	Total	Spring
		abundance ^a	Trap	Hunt	control removal	control removal ^b	removal	abundance
37 1	2001	00	10	2			22	67 °
Year 1	2001	89	19	3	0	N/A	22	67 ^c
Year 2	2002		28	5	0	N/A	33	
Year 3	2003		9	1	0	17	27	
Year 4	2004		12	2	0	12	26	
Year 5	2005	26	9	1	0	3	13	13 °
Year 6	2006	29	13	1	0	2	16	13 °
Year 7	2007		6	2	0	19	27	
Year 8	2008		4	3	0	19	26	
Year 9	2009	37	7	4	0	4	15	22 °
Year 10	2010		4	2	0	13	19	
Year 11	2011	5557	11	0	0	22	33	22-24 ^d
Year 12	2012	33	5	0	0	8	13	20 ^d

^aCalculated by subtracting total removal from WCFA spring abundance during each RY.

Black Bears

Date(s) and method of most recent spring abundance assessment for black bears in the BCFA: May 2010 -mark/recapture estimator

Date(s) and method of most recent fall abundance assessment for black bears in the BCFA: November 2009 -calculated by subtracting total removal from May 2010 abundance estimate

Other research or evidence of trend or abundance status in black bears:

Keech, M. A., M. S. Lindberg, R. D. Boertje, P. Valkenburg, B. D. Taras, T. A. Boudreau, K. B. Beckmen. 2011. Effects of Predator Treatments, Individual Traits, and Environment on Moose Survival in Alaska. The Journal of Wildlife Management 75(6):1361–1380

Keech, M. A. 2012. Response of moose and their predators to wolf reduction and short-term bear removal in a portion of Unit 19D. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration, Final Wildlife Research Report ADF&G/DWC/WRR-2012-#, Grants W-33-4 through W-33-10, Project 1.62, Juneau, Alaska.

Table 4. Black bear abundance and removal in Bear Control Focus Area (BCFA) since program implementation in year 1 to year 12. Removal objective is to reduce bear numbers as low as possible within the BCFA. The May 2004 estimated black bear population for all of Unit 19D (East) was approximately 1,700. The regulatory year is 1 July to 30 June (e.g, RY 2012 is 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013).

^bPublic control removal began in RY 2003

^cCalculated by extrapolating density within a 3,210 mi² aerial reconnaissance survey area within the WCFA to the entire WCFA

^dAbundance based on private and department pilot observations.

Period	RY	Spring	Harvest		Dept. Public		control	Total	Fall	
		abundance ^a	rem	oval	control		removal		removal	abundance ^{a,b}
		(95% CI)			removal					
			FA ^c	SPR ^d	FA	SP	FA	SP		
Year 1	2001		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Year 2	2002	$96(\pm 13)^{e}$	4	0	0	67 ^f	0	0	73	
Year 3	2003	$30(\pm 9)^{e}$	1	5	0	26 ^f	0	0	32	23
Year 4	2004		0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Near 0
Year 5	2005		1	5	0	0	0	0	6	
Year 6	2006	$70(\pm 14)^{g}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Year 7	2007		1	7	0	0	0	0	8	70
Year 8	2008		1	5	0	0	0	0	9	
Year 9	2009	123(96–162) ^g	4	0	0	0	0	6	10	
Year 10	2010		1	3	0	0	4	13	21	113
Year 11	2011		7	1	0	0	1	2	11	
Year 12	2012		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

^aDoes not include cubs

Brown Bears

Date(s) and method of most recent spring abundance assessment for brown bears in the BCFA: May 2004-Estimated by extrapolation from BCFA

Date(s) and method of most recent fall abundance assessment for brown bears in the BCFA: November 2003-Calculated by subtracting total removal from May 2004 abundance estimate.

Other research or evidence of trend or abundance status in brown bears:

Keech, M. A., M. S. Lindberg, R. D. Boertje, P. Valkenburg, B. D. Taras, T. A. Boudreau, K. B. Beckmen. 2011. Effects of Predator Treatments, Individual Traits, and Environment on Moose Survival in Alaska. The Journal of Wildlife Management 75(6):1361–1380

Keech, M. A. 2012. Response of moose and their predators to wolf reduction and short-term bear removal in a portion of Unit 19D. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration, Final Wildlife Research Report ADF&G/DWC/WRR-2012-#, Grants W-33-4 through W-33-10, Project 1.62, Juneau, Alaska.

^bCalculated by subtracting total removal from spring abundance estimate in the previous RY

^cFall

^dSpring

^eRemoval estimator

^fNon-lethal removal

^gMark/recapture estimator

Table 5. Brown bear abundance and removal in Bear Control Focus Area (BCFA) since program implementation in year 1 to year 12. Removal objective is to reduce bear numbers as low as possible within the BCFA. The May 2004 estimated brown bear population for all of Unit 19D (East) was approximately 128. The regulatory year is 1 July to 30 June (e.g, RY 2012 is 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013).

Period	RY	Spring	Harvest		De	pt.	Public control		Total	Fall
		abundance ^a	remo	val	con	trol	removal		removal	abundance ^{a,b}
					rem	removal				
			FA ^c	SP^d	FA	SP	FA	SP		
Year 1	2001		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Year 2	2002	12 ^e	0	0	0	6 ^f	0	0	6	
Year 3	2003		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Year 4	2004		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Year 5	2005		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Year 6	2006		0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Year 7	2007		0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Year 8	2008		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Year 9	2009		2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Year 10	2010		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Year 11	2011		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Year 12	2012		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

^aDoes not include cubs

4) Habitat data and nutritional condition of prey species

Where active habitat enhancement is occurring or was recommended in the Operational Plan, describe progress toward objectives: No active habitat enhancement occurring.

Table 6. Nutritional indicators for moose in Upper Kuskokwim Villages Moose Management Area (MMA) since program implementation in year 1 to year 12. Regulatory year is 1 July to 30 June (e.g, RY 2011 is 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012).

Period	RY	Twinning Rate for	Twinning Rate
		Radiocollared cows	uncollared cows (n)
		>2 yrs (n)	
Year 1	2001	59% (22)	39% (46)
Year 2	2002	24% (25)	36% (39)
Year 3	2003	32% (31)	39% (31)
Year 4	2004	44% (45)	50% (40)

^bCalculated by subtracting total removal from spring abundance estimate in the previous RY ^cFall

^dSpring

^eEstimated by using density extrapolated from other areas of Interior Alaska with comparable habitat

^fNon-lethal removal

Period	RY	Twinning Rate for	Twinning Rate
		Radiocollared cows	uncollared cows (n)
		>2 yrs (<i>n</i>)	
Year 5	2005	40% (60)	35% (29)
Year 6	2006	52% (56)	50% (30)
Year 7	2007	55% (51)	
Year 8	2008	33% (43)	26% (87)
Year 9	2009	33% (40)	29% (45)
Year 10	2010		37% (38)
Year 11	2011		34% (47)
Year 12	2012		

5) Costs specific to implementing Intensive Management

Table 7. Cost (\$1000 = 1.0) of agency salary based on estimate of proportional time of field level staff and cost of operations for intensive management activities (e.g., predator control or habitat enhancement beyond normal Survey and Inventory work) performed by personnel in the Department or work by other state agencies (e.g., Division of Forestry) or contractors in Unit 19D (East). Fiscal year (FY) is also 1 July to 30 June but the year is one greater than the comparable RY (e.g, FY 2010 is 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010).

		Predation	n control ^a	ontrol ^a Other IM activities		Total IM	Research
Period	FY	Time ^b	Cost ^c	Time	Cost	cost	cost ^d
Year 10	2011	0.4	3.5	0.4	5.0	8.5	56.0
Year 11	2012	1.2	7.3	4.0	43.6	50.9	39.0
Year 12	2013	2.3	22.1	2.0	44.2	66.3	119.3

^aState or private funds only.

^bPerson-months (22 days per month)

^cSalary plus operations

^dSeparate from implementing IM program but beneficial for understanding of ecological or human response to management treatment (scientific approach that is not unique to IM).