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DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
JUNEAU, ALASKA

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GAME HARVESTS IN ALASKA

by

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A Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Report

Cover by R.T. Wallen
Eskimo sealing harpoon and fl

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GAME HARVESTS IN ALASKA

ABSTRACT

In prehistoric times, the availability of game for clothing and food in Alaska made possible the peopling of the Americas. More recently, the search for furs was the prime cause of the "discovery" of Alaska, and fur and food animals supported the settlement of the area by traders, trappers, and prospectors. Today, Alaska's game animals are still an important factor in the economy, both for subsistence and for recreation.

The first useful records of Alaska game harvests date from the middle of the eighteenth century when Russian officials began recording the furs taken out of the new land. These early records, however, provide a very incomplete picture; since that time, records have gradually encompassed more species and become more reliable. As transportation and communications have improved, even harvest estimates have probably come closer to being accurate.

A variety of methods now provide data on the harvests of those species whose proper management require such information. Such information has made possible the seasons and bag limits which today allow much larger harvests on many species than ever took place in the past, while still providing for sustained production of harvestable surpluses.

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF HARVEST RECORDS

When Europeans "discovered" America they might have found a land without a trace of human habitation had there been no wildlife in Alaska. The first harvest of wildlife here probably took place no more than a few hours after the first man arrived on the North American continent across the Bering Land Bridge some 100 to 400 centuries before the "discovery" by Europeans; and had there been no wildlife to harvest, he would have been able to go no farther.

More recently, the quest for furs was the prime factor in the early settlement of Alaska by the white man. As Bancroft (1886) put it,

> . . . there is this to be said about the first Russian discoveries in America--little would have been heard of them for some time to come, if ever, had it not been for the beautiful furs brought back from Bering Island and elsewhere.

Furthermore, without such large food animals as caribou, deer, moose, and black bear, the harvesting of furs might well have been economically impossible. And the third great influx of people--this time in search of gold--would, without a doubt, have been much harder to sustain if there hadn't been an abundance of wild animals here. Even today, in the Northland, native animals are a mainstay in the diets of many people, and indispensable to some.

Wildlife harvests are a constant, crucial thread in the fabric of Alaskan history. As the trend to more leisure time for man accelerates, wildlife in "The Great Land" will quite likely remain just as important as it has always been, though in a much different way.

Archeological studies, much as they can disclose nowadays, provide no record of the quantity of animals that were taken by man in ancient times, except occasionally in a minimal and highly local fashion. For the first written records of the magnitude of man's utilization of wildlife in Alaska, we have to wait until 1747. That year, the survivors of the wreck of the Russian ship Yevdokia, after many tribulations, arrived at Nishekamchatsk with

the remnants of their cargo--a little over 300 sea otter skins, probably taken on Attu where the Yevdokia had spent the previous winter (Bancroft, op. cit.). (Earlier harvests of sea otters, including those taken by the survivors of the wreck of Vitus Bering's ship St. Peter in 1741, almost certainly were taken on the Commander Islands, which remained Russian when Alaska was sold.)

Following that first record, there are many, of varying usefulness. The first sizeable cargo landed intact from the Aleutians included the pelts of 1772 sea otters, 750 blue foxes, and 840 fur seals in 1752; another vessel returned from the Near Islands in the same year with 700 sea otter and 700 blue fox pelts. In 1762 a vessel returned to Bolsheretsk with 1465 sea otter furs, 1002 black fox, 100 cross fox (the first such from North America), 400 red fox, 58 blue fox, and 22 walrus tusks (these last probably traded from the Alaska Peninsula area by the Aleuts) (Ibid.) The harvest was expanding in both numbers and kind.

The increases in fur harvests shown by these records undoubtedly signalled similar increases in the taking of game for food. No record was kept of such harvests, however, nor of the many furs taken by natives for personal use.

Even the recording of exports of furs left something to be desired. As Dall (1870) said,

> . . . the statistics of the fur trade given, from the most trustworthy sources . . . are beyond question, far below the truth. The number of furs obtained in the colonies, according to the annual reports published at Sitka, is always greater than the number stated in the annual report published for the stockholders of the Russian American Company in St. Petersburg. The discrepancies cannot be reconciled, and show a great carelessness in the manner of keeping the accounts. There was a leak somewhere, and the Russian officials alone could tell where. It is probable that strict probity did not always characterize the colonial officials. Besides the amount of furs thus disposed of, the traders and the Hudson Bay Company doubtless obtained a large annual supply, which is nowhere recorded.

In addition to fragmentary records and conservative--perhaps deliberately falsified--ones, there are those which are recorded in the terms of commerce, as when Dall (op. cit.) speaks of barrels of whale oil or Bruce (1895) records only the value, and not the number of skins shipped. There are even instances of deliberate destruction of skins taken for export, thus causing them to be unrecorded in export records; for example Bruce (op. cit.) reports that "more than half of the (fur seal) skins were destroyed, in order that the market might not be overstocked."

That action reported by Bruce took place after Alaska became American territory, during a period when freebooting took the place of the more-or-less controlled exploitation which had reportedly prevailed under the later years of royal Russian charter. Falsified records or not, the Russians did prohibit the taking of fur seals from 1807 to 1812, and imposed restrictions at other times on the numbers to be taken. As Bruce (op. cit.) said,

> The fact that it was possible to continue the slaughter, at the rate of one hundred thousand per annum, for twenty years after our purchase (which took place 81 years after the Pribilofs were discovered) seems to prove that when the United States acquired these valuable islands, the industry was in as prosperous condition as when discovered by Pribilof in 1786.

Some further idea of the danger of placing too much weight on the early records is conveyed by a statement of Marsh and Cobb (1908) that "Most of the muskrat skins obtained by the trappers are used by the traders in barter with the natives for more valuable furs, hence but few are exported . . ." A glimpse of the magnitude, if not the numbers, of the take of species whose harvests were unrecorded because they weren't fur animals is conveyed by a report of Special Treasury Agent Jos. Murray in Volume 2 of the "Seal and Salmon Fisheries and General Resources of Alaska" (Anon., 1898) that "I saw bales of the dried deerskins at many of the trading posts awaiting shipment, and when I asked what use had been made of the carcasses, I was told the deer were shot for their hides only." He also mentions ". . . wholesale poisonings by which whole islands are stripped of their foxes in one winter . . ." but those at least were probably recorded when their pelts were exported, whatever one might think of those who would employ such methods.

Some of the sources listed under "Literature Cited," contain information on the dollar value of furs, meat, ivory, or other components of the harvest. Because such records are for the most part fragmentary and unreliable and because there has been so much variation in the value of the dollar, I have not included such monetary information in this report.

A number of sources in addition to those listed in the "Literature Cited," provided data on Alaskan game harvests. Unpublished material in the files of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Juneau includes both estimates and figures based on export permits and data provided by hunters on their previous year's take at the time of buying a new license each year. There is much unpublished material in the files of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in Juneau. Recent hunting and trapping license sales data were provided by the Alaska Department of Revenue.

Some of the sources from which I obtained figures give much more detail about the harvest than there is room for here: for example, Riley (1961) gives data on both pelagic and Pribilof harvests of fur seals for considerable periods, and in "Seal and Salmon Fisheries and General Resources of Alaska" (Anon., 1898) there are records of fur purchases from each major Alaskan town for the years 1842-1860. There are also a number of other sources of harvest information which provide data on specific locales, which I have not listed here: some data of this kind, and reference to some early sources, will be found in various Alaska Department of Fish and Game Federal Aid segment reports and comprehensive reports on the various species, compiled by Department biologists.

After casting aspersions on the reliability and comprehensiveness of early harvest data, it's only fair to point out that much of the more recent (post-World War II) data leaves something to be desired in that respect also. For example, there are conflicting figures on fur exports in 1945, 1946 and 1947: one set of figures shows almost twice as many black-silver fox exports as the other. And it is known that some furs are even today being exported without being reported. Gradually, however, the loopholes are being closed; checks are being instituted and new methods are being employed to obtain harvest data. Today we have "harvest tickets" on moose and sheep, "sealing" programs for beaver pelt and brown-grizzly-polar bear hides, standardized deer hunter interviews, fur export permits and reports, fur dealer

reports, and occasionally permit hunts, as well as the means to monitor closely some harvest activities, such as walrus hunting. Mailed questionnaires will probably be employed again as they were in 1962, and hunter "bag checks" will continue to provide data on waterfowl and other species. Forms currently being used to obtain or record harvest data are reproduced in the Appendix.

The more critical management of a species becomes, or the more sophisticated in order to produce maximum yield, the more important is reliable and detailed harvest data. Conversely, there are still some species in Alaska which, for one reason or another, we are not ready or not yet able to manage in a way that makes a detailed knowledge of harvests necessary. The goat is one example: obtaining harvest data on this species is not considered necessary at present because most goat stocks are inaccessible and few hunters are willing to expend the energy needed to hunt them. Therefore estimates will continue to be used for some time. That such estimates may be highly reliable is shown by the close agreement between estimates made just before a more complex recording method went into effect, and data subsequently gathered through harvest tickets and other means.

Harvests of game animals are, of course, influenced by many factors. The most prominent influences in Alaska include hunting (or trapping) pressure, season lengths and bag limits and other restrictions imposed by law or regulation, availability of animals, fur market factors, and weather. Of these only hunting pressure can be easily summarized for the state as a whole; a summary of the other factors would be an unwieldy mass of figures. License and tag sales are not precise indicators of hunting pressure, of course, for they indicate only an intent to hunt. They do, nevertheless, indicate trends.

Hunting licenses, trapping licenses, and non-resident big game tags sold are shown in Tables 1, 2, and 3. Alaska natives were not required to purchase licenses prior to 1959; residents less than 16 years old have never been required to have licenses to hunt or trap; and non-resident big game tags have only been required since 1959; these factors should be taken into account when drawing inferences from the figures listed.

Harvest tickets issued to moose and sheep hunters are shown on the figures listing harvests of those two species.

CURRENT SOURCES OF HARVEST INFORMATION

Bounty Payment Records

Currently, the state pays bounties on wolves ($50), coyotes ($35), wolverines, ($15) and seals in some areas ($3). The affidavits which must be filled out by bounty claimants (Figs. A9 and A10) have provided a good deal of information on the harvest of these species. However, compilation of harvest data from bounty records has a drawback: the method of processing affidavits, which in part has depended on the manner in which money has been appropriated, has made it difficult to determine with any exactness the period during which the animals were taken. Each year the legislature appropriates money for bounties, and each year, without fail, the claims exceed the amount appropriated to pay them. Affidavits then accumulate, unprocessed, until the legislature meets and passes a deficiency appropriation to take care of them. Often this money, too, is soon exhausted, and so when the new "regular" appropriation becomes available on July 1, varying proportions of it go to pay for animals that were taken during the fiscal year just ended. The fact that claimants are supposed to fill in the dates of taking on the affidavit only partially clears up the resulting confusion, since only the beginning and ending dates of harvest by an individual are ordinarily listed.

The errors introduced by this process may not be of sufficient magnitude to make their enumeration worthwhile, but there is need, at least, for caution in interpreting the resultant harvest figures. Two or three year averages would perhaps be more reliable indicators of harvest trends than the yearly figures.

In 1959 a "bounty information form" was made a part of the certifying procedure for wolf, coyote and wolverine bounty claims (Fig. A8). The resulting information is much more comprehensive than that obtained from the affidavits alone, and since about 1963, when a Commissioner's directive was issued, has probably been more complete also (R. A. Rausch, viva voce). Thus, the harvest figures on these species subsequent to 1963 or 1964 need not be interpreted as cautiously as figures from previous years.

Bills to eliminate the seal bounty, or to reduce the area to which it would apply, have appeared regularly in the Legislature. Indeed, in the past a number of changes in area of

application and amount of bounty have become law. The "bounty information form" system, which is now working so well on the other bountied species, has therefore not been put into effect on seals because it appeared that it would become wasted effort when such a change was passed by the Legislature. And since in recent years a substantial number of seals (mainly pups, taken for the hides) have been taken just before and after the beginning of the fiscal year, the year-to-year changes in numbers bountied, as determined by examination of bounty affidavits, should not be thought of as a fully reliable indicator of changes in harvest levels.

There has never, to my knowledge, been any attempt to determine how many of any bountiable species of animals were taken, but not bountied. When the bounty is large, as on wolves, the error thus introduced is probably small; where the bounty is small, as on seals, the error may be more substantial. In any case, we can be certain that more animals are taken than are bountied. In addition, some seals sink immediately when shot and are never recovered, so the number of seals actually killed in Alaska each year is significantly larger than the figures given in Table 15.

Harvest Tickets

"Harvest tickets" (Figs. A1 and A2) have been required accouterments of Alaskan sheep hunters since 1962 and of moose hunters since 1963. The resultant figures have provided what is believed to be highly accurate data on the harvests of these two species, except possibly during the first year when some hunters undoubtedly had not heard of the new requirement.

The reported large increase in the sheep harvest from 1962 to 1963 may have been due simply to this lack of knowledge, stemming from insufficient publicity. By the time the moose harvest ticket requirement went into effect the next year, there had been time for "the word" to spread (and much more effort was made to spread it), which may explain the lack of a similar jump in the reported moose harvest from 1963 to 1964.

It is interesting to note the close agreement between the sheep and moose harvests as determined by analysis of harvest tickets, and the estimates of the harvests made just before the tickets were required (with the exception of the aforementioned 1962 sheep harvest and an unexplainably optimistic estimate of the 1961 moose harvest). This may indicate the accuracy of estimates of the harvest of species for which no tallying procedure has been instituted.

Sealing Programs

Regulations requiring that beaver pelts be "sealed" before export, or within a specified number of days after taking, have been in effect since 1927. The form currently used to record data at the time of sealing is shown in Fig. A3. (A similar requirement applied to marten but was later removed, without any recorded evidence that accurate harvest data were obtained by taking advantage of it.) In 1961 a similar requirement went into effect on brown, grizzly, and polar bear hides: the form is shown in Fig. A4.

Beaver sealing data has been analyzed each year since 1951 when W. L. Libby (Buckley and Libby, 1955) started taking pelt measurements to determine the age composition of the harvest. I have been unable to determine whether beaver harvest data for prior years were based on sealing data or on data obtained from fur export permits.

Because of market conditions some beaver pelts are not sealed until a year after they are taken. The error thus introduced in the harvest figures as shown in Table 32, however, is not thought to be significant.

Ignorance of or poor compliance with the requirement that bear hides be sealed before export or within a specified period may have been reflected in a slightly deflated harvest figure for two or three years after the requirement went into effect, but the number of unsealed pelts was probably not large, and the increases in harvests shown in Table 12 are no doubt very real. Since early 1965, the requirement has been regularly publicized, and the reported harvest has probably been very close to the actual take.

Fur Export Permits

Since 1910 there has been in effect a regulation requiring that furs exported from Alaska be reported by the shipper. The form on which reports are to be made has undergone a number of changes; the one currently in use is shown in Fig. A5.

Comparison of beaver sealing data with recorded beaver exports, together with occasional checks of other kinds, has shown that the export report falls well short of perfection in providing accurate fur harvest data. Judging from the beaver

harvest data, the discrepancy is at least 25 per cent each year. At times, the recorded harvest has taken this discrepancy into account, and at times it apparently has not, which means that figures showing less than 25% change in the harvest of any species from one year to the next may indicate nothing more than a change in the method of estimating the total take. Only long-term trends, and fluctuations of a regular or cyclic nature, can safely be adduced from the recorded figures. Since 1965 efforts have been made to publicize the export permit regulation, and it is believed that the resultant figures are thereby becoming increasingly reliable.

Fur Dealer Reports

Since 1943 fur dealers have been required to report their purchases on forms provided by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (before 1960) and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (subsequently; see Fig. A6). Comparison of resultant data with information from beaver sealing and fur export reports has shown that there are large fluctuations in the proportion of furs sold or reportedly sold to dealers in Alaska. For example, below is a comparison of beaver harvest figures obtained by these methods in 1961, 1962, and 1963:

	1961	1962	1963
Fur export reports	15,504	10,431	20,071
Fur dealer reports	18,650	14,560	11,047
Sealing Certificates	23,859	15,187	19,619

Hunter Interviews and Postal Surveys

Since 1957 an annual survey of deer hunters in Southeast Alaska has been conducted immediately after the close of the season each year. The form used to record information obtained for interviewees is illustrated in Fig. A7.

The consistency of results from year to year seems to indicate that the interview is providing very reliable data. It also provides information on hunter success and sex composition of the harvest, by area.

Hunter interviews have also been used to determine the magnitude of Prince William Sound and Kodiak Island deer harvests.

As in Southeastern, the technique involves simply stopping people on the street in the various villages and towns--a technique which would be wastefully unproductive in most other parts of the nation, where the proportion of hunters is much lower than it is in Alaska.

In 1962 a postal survey was conducted involving about one out of every seven resident full-fee purchasers of 1961 hunting licenses (Courtright, 1964); data from this survey are included in the various tables in this report when no more reliable figures exist. Because this survey did not include non-resident hunters, resident hunters who were eligible for the 25¢ license by virtue of their low incomes, nor resident hunters under 16 years old, the resulting harvest data must necessarily be regarded as establishing only a minimum take for each species.

RECENT TRENDS IN ALASKA GAME HARVESTS

Hunting license and nonresident big game tag sales and moose and sheep harvest ticket issuances for the past few years clearly show that hunting pressure is increasing in Alaska. The rate of increase is not great, however, and the effects, in terms of increased harvests, have so far necessitated only a few restrictions in seasons, bag limits, or other methods of control in addition to those previously in effect. Some species, in some parts of their range at least, could not only withstand larger harvests but would actually benefit in terms of productivity and resistance of populations to heavy losses in rigorous winters.

In contrast to hunting pressure, trapping pressure is declining. It appears, however, that recreational trapping may become more popular in the future. Small game (except waterfowl) harvests continue to fluctuate with the cyclic changes in abundance of most of the species involved.

BIG GAME

Lack of ready access to huntable populations is the most apparent single factor influencing big game harvests in Alaska. This lack has less effect on harvests of those species hunted (and managed) primarily as trophies--brown bear, polar bear, goat, wolf and sheep--than on those hunted for meat in addition to, or exclusive of, their trophy value (moose, caribou, deer, elk). There have been only minor changes in this situation in the past decade or more: construction of a new road to Fairbanks, advent of the ferry system, construction of airstrips, increasing use of cross country vehicles and snow machines. Snow machines may ultimately have far-reaching effects as they become more reliable and more numerous.

Deer

Alaska deer harvests have been relatively stable for a number of years. This attests to (1) a lack of change in accessibility, and (2) generally light winter losses. When ferries start serving some of the smaller villages in the Southeast Panhandle, some increases in deer harvests can be expected. When a really hard winter hits, as has happened periodically, losses will depress subsequent harvests for two or three years--or even

longer if populations build up too high and curtail the supply of food, or if we have a series of hard winters, rather than just an occasional single one.

Hunting has affected deer populations only within a small radius of the larger towns such as Juneau, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka, and Kodiak. Even in these areas deer are not scarce--though their increased wariness sometimes leads people to think they are.

Moose

The moose is the most widely and evenly distributed of all the big game meat animals in Alaska, and probably the most avidly sought. It is also a popular trophy animal, particularly with nonresident hunters.

Moose harvests are presently kept far below the level of maximum sustainable yield by lack of access to many huntable populations and because of restrictions on the harvesting of antlerless moose. The latter arise from public sentiment and lack of knowledge about the high potential reproductive rate of moose and the important relationship between population size and range quality. In one or two areas where these factors are not operative, harvests are now at, or near, the maximum sustained yield point; the Matanuska Valley is the main such place.

The prospects are for continued relatively low harvests, with some increases arising from new highway construction and from increasing use of snow machines and cross country vehicles. Changes in public attitudes toward taking of cows could, however, boost present harvest levels by up to about 50 per cent with little effect--or mainly beneficial effects--on the moose populations in general.

Caribou

The nomadic movements of caribou in Alaska make the harvesting of them dependent on the routes they choose and the timing of their movements. Sometimes the Arctic caribou herd will move within striking distance of Hope, Kivalina, Kobuk, and even Kotzebue and Selawik in the winter, and the harvest is high; in other years the take may be quite low. Likewise with the Nelchina and Steese-Fortymile herds, the main targets of hunters from

the large population centers of Anchorage and Fairbanks: sometimes they're available close to roads for long periods, while in other years the movements across roads will be over just a few days and hunting the rest of the year amounts to flying in or finding stragglers.

Snow machines are beginning to change the picture slightly, somewhat more than the advent of swamp buggies and weasels did a decade or more ago, but there are still vast areas out of safe reach of this means of transportation, as well as areas simply inaccessible to them. There isn't a discrete caribou population in Alaska at the present time that wouldn't benefit, in terms of herd health in general, from increased harvests. Yet bag limits and season lengths are already so liberal that no useful increases in take would be likely to result from any changes. The situation is most critical with the Nelchina herd, which provides the vast majority of caribou for both Anchorage and Fairbanks hunters. Now estimated to number about 100,000 animals, this herd has shown increasing signs that segments of it will wander off, more-or-less permanently, to less accessible areas. It may even be that many animals have already left. A certain amount of dispersal could be beneficial, by reducing the "firing line" aspects of caribou hunting which sometimes prevail in this area, if the majority of the herd doesn't wind up inhabiting an area which is virtually inaccessible from the road system.

Double or even triple the present level of caribou harvest could be easily sustained in Alaska.

Dall Sheep

There have been considerable increases in sheep hunting pressure during the past few years, without a fully corresponding increase in harvests. One reason for this is that since most sheep hunters are seeking trophies, they concentrate on a few areas where large heads have been taken in the past rather than spreading out to lightly-hunted areas like the Brooks Range. With a limit of one three-quarter-curl ram, the production of an area such as the Wrangell or Chugach Mountains is comparatively limited, though increased wariness of animals in heavily hunted areas can also account for lowered hunting success.

Increases in the sheep harvest are likely to be small unless the three-quarter-curl restriction is reduced or removed,

hunting of ewes is allowed, or there is increased appreciation of the esthetic qualities of the lower-scoring horns found in such areas as the Brooks range which are now lightly hunted. Depending on the relationship between range quality and production of large horns, it's possible that a lowering of restrictions could actually increase the production of high-scoring trophies. Much must be learned, however, before such speculations can be any more than that.

Elk

Alaska's elk easily qualify as the emperors of inaccessibility compared to deer, caribou, and moose, which at least have the kindness to occur along some road systems. The elk, being stuck out on Afognak and Raspberry Islands, are not only out of sight but out of mind.

This last is demonstrated by the fact that in 1965, when some publicity was given to the relative uniqueness of elk hunting, the take rose to the highest level in history (still only 142 animals!). The next year, with no publicity, the take dropped down to 116. There is little prospect for any large increases in elk harvests for many years to come.

Goat

Sales of nonresident goat tags have been increasing at about the same rate as those for other species, but the total is still small (292 tags in FY 1966). There has never been any good tally of the goat harvest in Alaska, so it's not possible to say whether the harvest is increasing appreciably. Current estimates, based on limited observation of goat herds, are that it is not. Increases can be expected over the next few years, and it may be necessary to reduce the present liberal seasons and bag limits in a few of the more accessible areas. The population as a whole, however, can sustain much higher harvests than at present.

Brown and Grizzly Bear

Good records have been kept of the brown-grizzly harvests since a pelt-sealing program was inaugurated in 1961 (previous

figures are estimates). Since that time, the harvest has nearly doubled. This has necessitated restrictions on Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula, the major large-trophy producing areas, and a few other places. Restrictions are currently being considered for parts of the southeast Panhandle. The State's bear populations are capable of sustaining larger harvests than at present, but only at a likely sacrifice in average trophy size; and this species, of course, is taken almost entirely for trophies. The range of brown-grizzly bears is extensive enough that it may be possible to provide relatively high yields in some areas for the benefit of those who seek nicely-furred trophies and care little about size, while still producing high-scoring trophies in other areas.

Polar Bear

Partly in response to rumors that restrictions would soon be imposed, the polar bear harvest soared to over 400 animals in 1966--more than enough to demonstrate that restrictions were in order, particularly in view of public concern over the future of this internationally-distributed species.

Subsequently, a regulation was passed restricting guides to taking out no more than six polar bear hunters per year. In 1967, ice and weather conditions were so poor that only 189 bears were taken; although the restriction probably contributed somewhat to the decrease from the previous year, its full impact couldn't be assessed.

Black Bear

Although there has been some increase in black bear hunting in Alaska in the past few years (particularly in Prince William Sound), most black bears are probably still taken "incidentally"; that is to say, by hunters who are out after other game, and simply take advantage of opportunity when they run across a bear. An exception to this is the blue color phase or glacier bear, which is rarely taken incidentally.

As restrictions are imposed on brown-grizzly hunting in years to come, it can be expected that more black bears will be taken. And as has been the case elsewhere, the latter will no doubt prove more adaptable to living around man than will his larger cousin. It would not be too early to start gathering some reliable harvest and other data on black bears.

Bison

Bison harvests will need to be closely controlled for the foreseeable future. The harvest can be expected to vary from none to, optimistically, about 100 animals following a series of good reproductive years.

SMALL GAME

Alaska's grouse, ptarmigan, and hare populations have probably always fluctuated cyclically. Although there is little data, no doubt harvests and hunting effort fluctuate with them. In the future, it's likely that larger harvests can be taken by publicizing areas of abundance, for the various species and areas have their ups and downs at varying times.

Waterfowl populations fluctuate in Alaska also, but available information does not indicate that the changes are sufficiently regular to be called cyclic. It's unlikely that hunting effort varies a great deal, since so many species of waterfowl are available that there's almost always something to hunt. And waterfowl hunters are notoriously disregardful of the elements.

FUR ANIMALS

The slight decline in trapping effort after 1964 shown by Table 3 can probably be attributed to a decrease in market prices for mink. Mink are the major late fall and winter target of most trappers, and a decline in prices is likely to affect not only the harvest of mink but of other species also, with the probable exception of beaver, which are taken during a later season.

In reviewing the fluctuations in the harvests of fur animals shown in the tables and graphs, it should be kept in mind that before 1963 mink seasons were open only in alternate years in Southeastern Alaska. This practice was followed because in this area almost all mink are found along the beaches, where they are quite vulnerable; only after trapping pressure in this area was found to have declined was it deemed safe to drop the alternate-year seasons.

It appears that were it not for an increase in recreational trapping, (O. E. Burris, viva voce) Table 3 would show a much larger decline in trapping license sales. Recreational trappers probably take far fewer furs per individual than do those who trap for a livelihood, and license sales can increase considerably in the future as a result of this trend without presaging any significant increase in harvests.

It can be expected that the more recreational trapping is done, the less fur market fluctuations will influence effort, since recreational trappers are after "pocket money" and recreation rather than vital income. Fluctuations in fur animal abundance, and weather, may on the other hand be even more influential than at present in varying the harvest.

Despite increases in recreational trapping, "professional" trappers will no doubt continue to take the vast majority of furs in Alaska for many years to come. Many of these trappers are using snow machines now rather than dog sleds, and the trend is certain to continue. Whether this trend will have any marked effect on total fur harvest and in return per trapper cannot presently be foretold.

MARINE MAMMALS

Seals

The extent to which market fluctuations can influence harvests of animals open to commercial exploitation is amply demonstrated by hair seal harvesting the past few years. As Table 15 and the accompanying graph show, there was a tremendous increase in seal (mainly harbor seal) harvests beginning in 1963. This increase resulted entirely from increases in prices paid for pelts, which mainly came about because declines in Atlantic seal stocks led European furriers to look for other sources. After reaching a high point in 1965 prices have decreased again, though not to former low levels, and the harvest has declined also. Future harvests, at least of harbor seals, hinge on market fluctuations. The market has considerably less effect on the take of bearded and ringed seals, which are a dietary mainstay of northwest coastal residents. The take of these species and of the uncommon (in Alaska waters) ribbon seal depends on weather and ice conditions and the availability of walrus.

Walrus

Walrus harvests have depended for many years mainly on availability, which in turn is a function of weather and ice conditions. The take is undoubtedly lower than it would be were it not for restrictions on taking females and selling raw ivory, which were imposed to reduce the "head hunting" that had begun to develop in Territorial days to supply tourists with walrus tusks and ivory. Increases can be expected in hunting of walrus for trophies, which might well bring decreases in the number taken for food and ivory, for trophy hunters would divert Eskimo hunters to guiding. Trophy hunting would have to increase manyfold before it would have any effect on walrus stocks.

Sea Otter

Sea otter populations have in some parts of their range saturated the available habitat, and limited harvesting is planned (some has already been done on an experimental basis). Such harvests will necessarily be under rigid State control for the foreseeable future, and probably will not exceed one or two thousand animals annually for many years.

Sea Lions

Several times during the current decade various interests have looked into the possibilities of harvesting sea lions commercially. The usual intent has been to sell meat and liver as pet food or to fur farms, though Japanese interests were looking for protein for human consumption. To date, nothing has developed from these ideas, mainly because costs appear to be too high to allow a reasonable profit.

During the same period, the price of sea lion pup skins rose along with those for hair seal skins, and some harvests have taken place on two or three rookeries. Approximately 5,000 animals were taken each summer, the take being closely monitored by the Department of Fish and Game. There are possibilities for some expansion of this small industry, but prices appear to be dropping and may make expansion uneconomical.

Other Marine Mammals

A few beluga whales continue to be taken annually, particularly along the northwest coast, and whales of other species are occasionally taken from Pt. Hope, Wainwright, Barrow, and other northwest villages.

TABLE 1. ALASKA HUNTING LICENSE SALES, 1926-1966*
(Fiscal Years)

YEAR	NONRES. TOTAL, ALL LICENSES	RES. TOTAL, ALL LICENSES*	TOTAL RES. & NONRES.	YEAR	NONRES. TOTAL, ALL LICENSES	RES. TOTAL, ALL LICENSES*	TOTAL RES. & NONRES.	YEAR	NONRES. TOTAL, ALL LICENSES	RES. TOTAL, ALL LICENSES*	TOTAL RES. & NONRES.	YEAR	NONRES. TOTAL, ALL LICENSES	RES. TOTAL, ALL LICENSES*	TOTAL RES. & NONRES.
1926	118	1,864	1,982	1938	205	10,898	11,103	1950	1,747	21,063	22,810	1960	3,450	35,830	39,280
1927	162	3,186	3,348	1939	170	11,579	11,749	1951	1,762	23,176	24,938	1961	3,940	37,524	41,464
1928	268	5,265	5,533	1940	183	10,475	10,658	1952	2,281	25,427	27,708	1962	4,115	37,537	41,652
1929	227	4,641	4,868	1941	289	11,571	11,860	1953	3,047	29,874	32,921	1963	4,386	41,065	45,451
1930	214	4,253	4,467	1942	425	11,121	11,546	1954	3,042	34,493	37,535	1964	4,946	43,015	47,961
1931	198	4,425	4,623	1943	445	10,064	10,509	1955	3,180	37,988	41,168	1965**	6,288	42,715	49,003
1932	176	4,013	4,189	1944	287	13,812	14,099	1956	3,030	37,306	40,336	1966	6,484	44,295	50,779
1933	89	3,638	3,727	1945	287	13,411	13,698	1957	3,057	35,922	38,979				
1934	100	3,450	3,550	1946	486	13,942	14,428	1958	2,565	32,809	35,374				
1935	128	3,699	3,827	1947	1,217	14,653	15,870	1959	2,796	31,986	34,782				
1936	138	5,975	6,113	1948	1,755	17,092	18,847								
1937	172	9,891	10,063	1949	1,653	19,561	21,214								

* Including "subsistence" licenses after 1959; before that date, Alaska Natives were exempt from licensing provisions.

** Calendar year. The fiscal year figure of 44,243 was compiled on June 10, before all figures were in.

These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

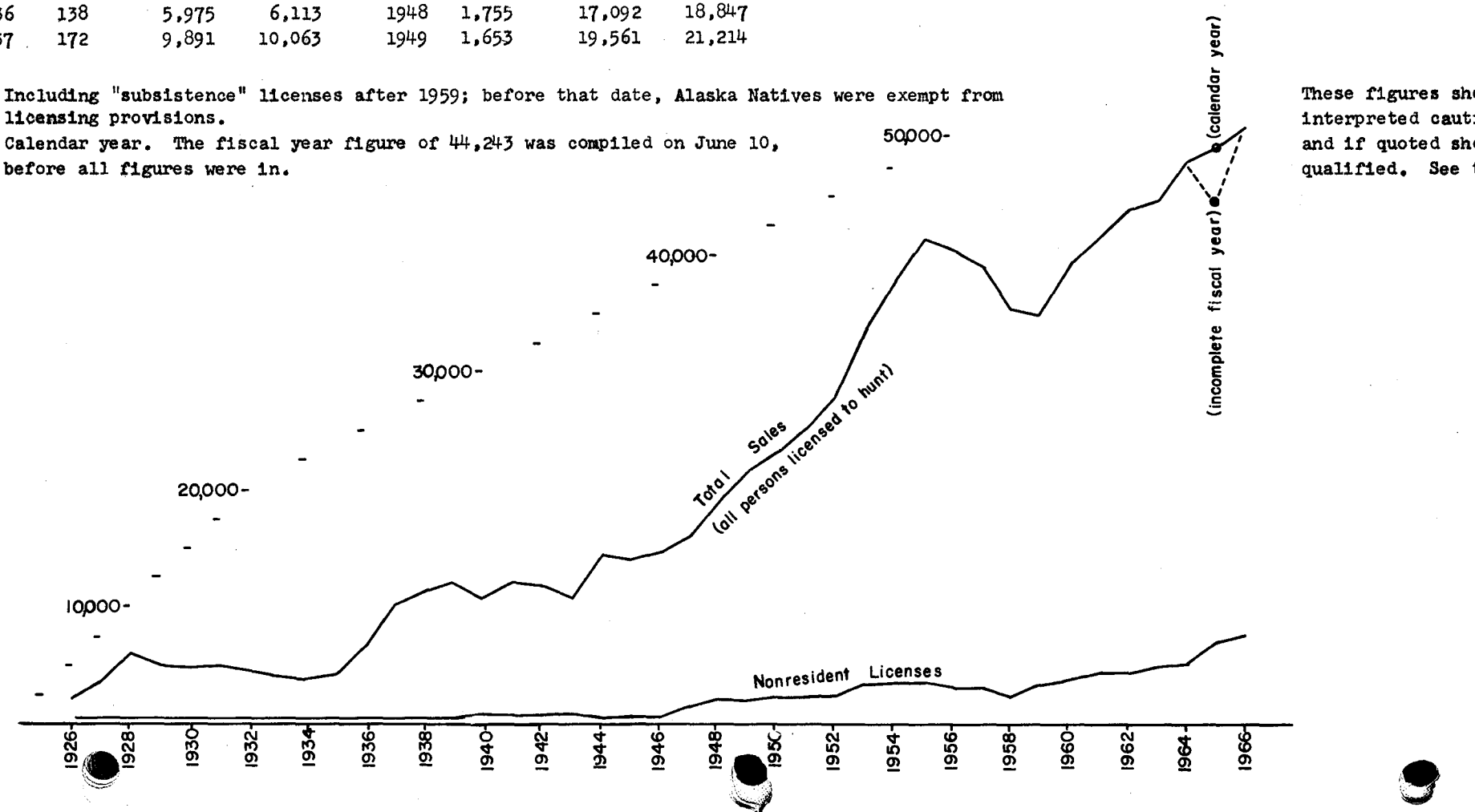
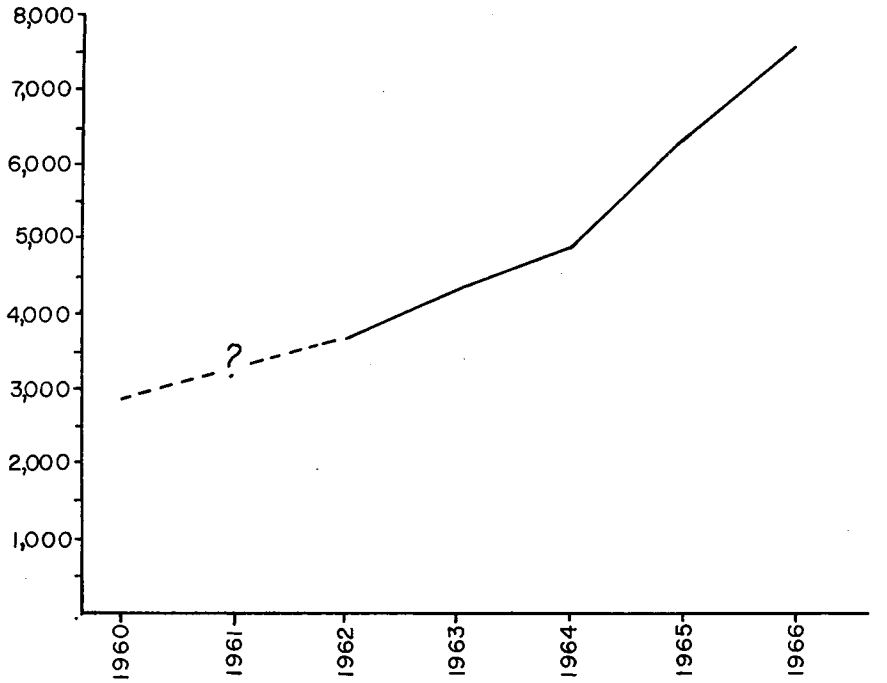


TABLE 2. NONRESIDENT BIG GAME TAG SALES IN ALASKA, 1960-1966 (Calendar Years)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Brown-Grizzly Bear	375	437	446	475	551	746	968
Polar Bear	58	78	96	110	155	183	211
Black Bear	552	616	639	870	781	1,147	1,362
Deer	429	n.a.	586	655	681	740	675
Moose	489	n.a.	696	796	933	1,150	1,364
Sheep	226	n.a.	294	360	483	622	856
Walrus	6	n.a.	11	4	7	8	12
Elk	22	n.a.	88	44	44	52	45
Goat	79	n.a.	45	114	151	238	292
Caribou	629	n.a.	800	923	1,110	1,501	1,812
TOTAL TAG SALES	2,865		3,701	4,351	4,896	6,387	7,597 *

* This equals 265% increase over 1960.

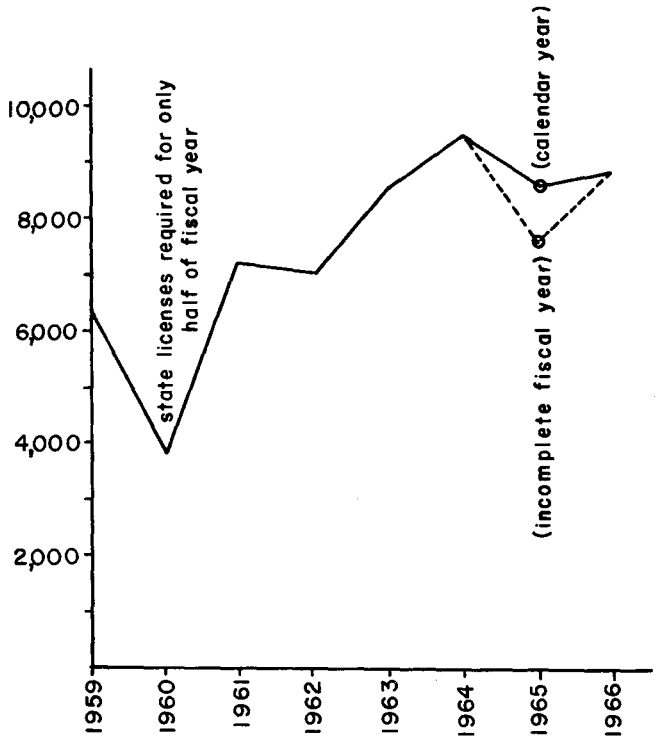


These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

TABLE 3. ALASKA TRAPPING LICENSE SALES, 1959-1966
(INCLUDING SUBSISTENCE LICENSES)
(Fiscal Years)

1959	6,600
1960	3,910 *
1961	7,464
1962	7,079
1963	8,525
1964	9,657
1965	8,585 **
1966	8,837

* For the last half of F.Y. 1960 only, when the first State licenses were sold.
** Calendar year.

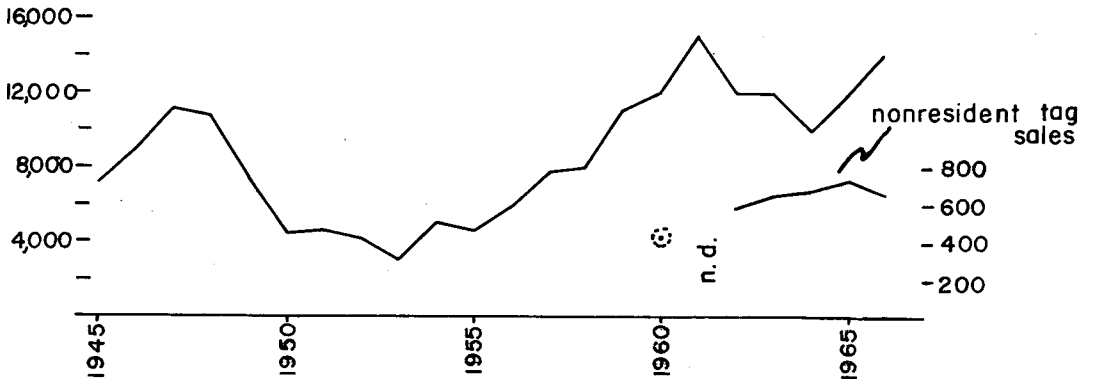


These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED AND COMPUTED ALASKA DEER HARVESTS, 1944-1966 (1)

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1944	7,204	1955	5,900
1945	9,077	1956	7,800
1946	11,280	1957	8,250
1947	10,922	1958	13,000
1948	7,476	1959	12,100
1949	4,520	1960	13,300
1950	4,600	1961	12,100
1951	4,200	1962	11,700
1952	3,300	1963	12,500
1953	5,100	1964	11,700
1954	4,600	1965	12,200
		1966	14,200

(1) Since 1959, deer harvest estimates have been based on post-season hunter interviews for the most part, with questionnaires and estimates sometimes substituting on Kodiak and in Prince William Sound.

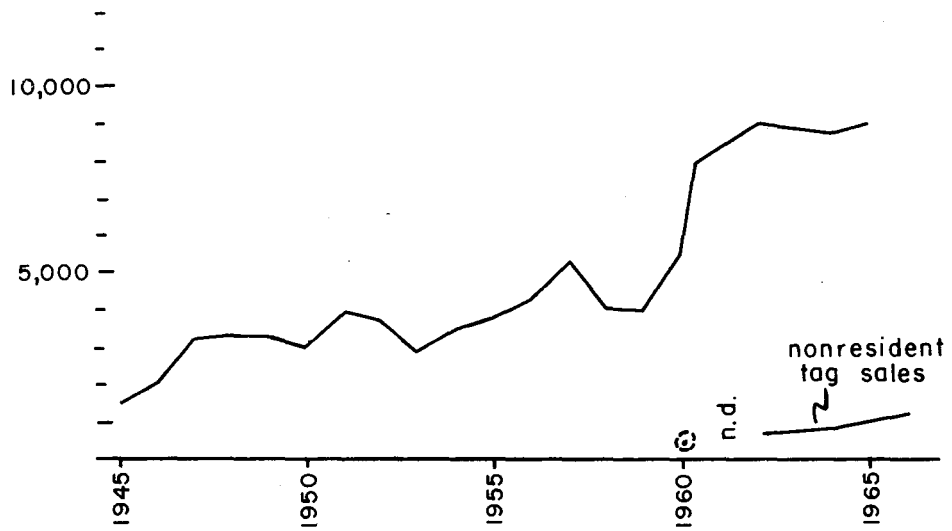


These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

TABLE 5. ESTIMATED AND RECORDED ALASKA MOOSE HARVESTS, 1945-1966 AND NUMBER OF MOOSE HUNTERS AND SUCCESS RATIOS, 1963-1966

YEAR	HARVEST	YEAR	HARVEST		NUMBER HUNTERS*	PERCENT SUCCESS*
1945	1,547	1956	4,280			
1946	2,028	1957	5,300			
1947	3,215	1958	4,000			
1948	3,369	1959	4,000			
1949	3,319	1960	5,500			
1950	3,000	1961	8,000	(1)		
1951	3,900	1962	9,000			
1952	3,700	1963	8,860	(2)	25,147	35.2
1953	2,880	1964	8,770		21,135	41.5
1954	3,500	1965	8,622		22,166	38.9
1955	3,800	1966	7,048		21,839	32.3

These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.



* Excluding unreturned tickets, and without corrections for persons taking two moose (the latter a negligible number).

(1) Several reports at this time listed an estimate of 12,000. Available data do not support this figure.

(2) Since 1963, regulations have required that hunters obtain a "harvest ticket" before hunting moose, and fill out and mail a post card report after taking an animal, or after the close of the season if unsuccessful.

TABLE 5A. Alaska Moose Harvests by Game Management Unit, 1963-1966 as determined from Harvest Tickets.

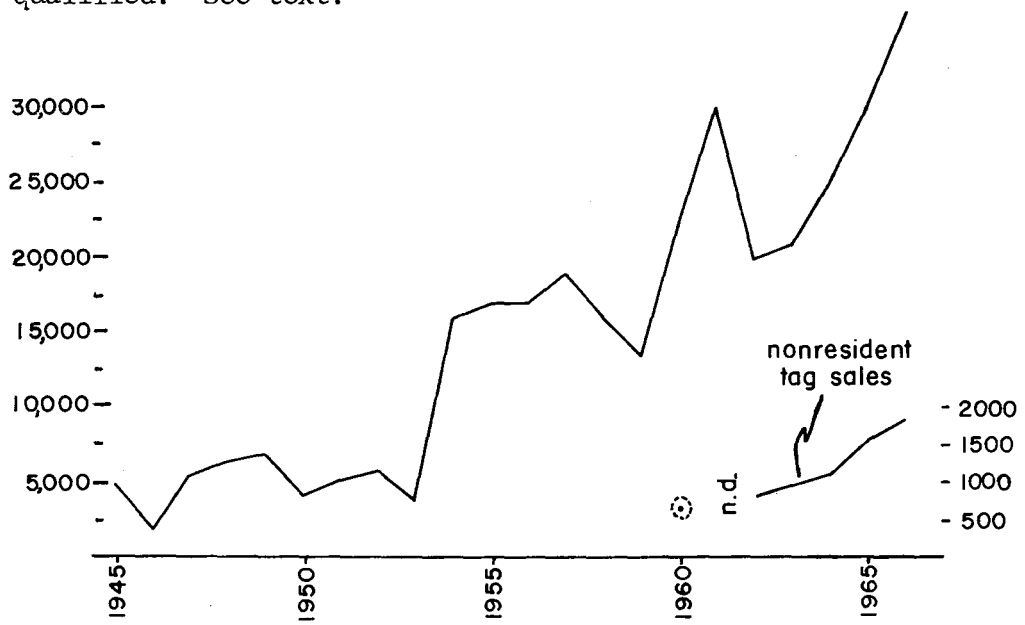
Unit	1963			1964			1965			1966		
	♂	♀	Total*	♂	♀	Total*	♂	♀	Total*	♂	♀	Total*
1	149	1	150	158	65	223	128	35	176	168	60	230
5	189	111	302	154	111	265	153	125	282	116	90	212
6	15	2	17	15	0	15	24	0	24	23	1	24
7	251	174	427	163	206	369	60	1	61	112	1	113
9	179	46	227	185	64	249	213	68	285	240	75	323
11	86	37	123	89	38	127	116	70	188	89	69	163
12	138	22	161	145	16	161	151	33	190	156	19	182
13	1,385	343	1,735	1,213	394	1,607	1,321	3	1,331	1,336	181	1,553
14	925	557	1,486	795	525	1,320	1,127	1,125	2,262	565	202	776
15	1,021	417	1,440	1,212	858	2,070	841	731	1,584	819	307	1,144
16	344	27	373	262	61	323	333	52	392	393	144	555
17	61	0	61	31	1	32	41	1	42	25	1	26
18	75	3	78	39	0	39	28	0	30	31	1	33
19	144	24	168	96	33	129	121	28	150	136	43	183
20	1,324	131	1,457	1,034	242	1,276	1,050	140	1,223	814	157	994
21	168	72	247	137	49	186	96	31	128	114	50	166
22	68	1	69	57	0	57	55	3	60	52	1	54
23	76	1	77	73	0	73	44	0	45	68	0	69
24	92	4	96	84	18	102	66	14	84	52	17	72
25	77	2	79	55	2	57	52	1	53	70	12	83
26	13	0	13	13	0	13	0	0	1	12	0	12
?	67	6	74	6	1	77	32	9	41	59	13	81
TOTAL	6,847	1,981	8,860	6,016	2,684	8,770	6,052	2,470	8,622	5,450	1,444	7,048

* Totals include some animals for which data on sex were not listed on the returned harvest tickets.

TABLE 6. ESTIMATED ALASKA CARIBOU HARVESTS
1945-1966

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1945	4,897 (1)	1956	17,000
1946	1,852	1957	19,000
1947	5,522	1958	16,000
1948	6,337	1959	13,500
1949	6,946	1960	22,500
1950	4,150	1961	30,000
1951	5,000	1962	20,000
1952	5,600	1963	21,000
1953	3,900	1964	25,000
1954	16,000	1965	30,000
1955	17,000	1966	36,000

These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.



(1) It is apparent that prior to 1954 "official" estimates took little cognizance of the caribou harvests by Arctic residents. In 1954, a survey of villages first disclosed the magnitude of such harvests, which had formerly been thought to be small.

TABLE 7. ESTIMATED ALASKA GOAT HARVESTS, 1945-1966

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1945	229	1951	600	1957	470	1962	600
1946	320	1952	650	1958	250	1963	600
1947	493	1953	450	1959	125	1964	600
1948	660	1954	430	1960	250	1965	600
1949	580	1955	500	1961	600	1966	600
1950	580	1956	420				

TABLE 8. ESTIMATED AND RECORDED ALASKA SHEEP HARVESTS, 1945-1966

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1945	300	1951	400	1957	700	1962	666 **
1946	553	1952	500	1958	600	1963	977
1947	685	1953	420	1959	500	1964	938
1948	572	1954	510	1960	1,000 *	1965	887
1949	488	1955	532	1961	1,000 *	1966	955
1950	200	1956	540				

* These estimates were probably higher than the scanty data warranted, in view of subsequent findings.

** Since 1962, regulations have required that sheep hunters obtain a "harvest ticket" before hunting sheep, and fill out and mail a postcard report after taking a sheep or after the season if unsuccessful. The first year the regulation was in effect, lack of knowledge about the requirement probably led to incomplete reporting.

These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

Table 8A. Dall Sheep Harvests in Alaska by Game Management Unit, and Hunting Pressure and Hunter Success Ratios, 1962-1966, as Determined from Harvest Tickets.

Game Management Unit	No. Sheep Taken				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
7	15	25	8	22	18
9	--	1	2	0	0
11	117	131	151	131	125
12	92	149	128	141	180
13	107	132	156	143	154
14	99	110	67	62	49
15	35	43	26	35/2 [1]	48
16	4	15	20	16	6
17	9	1	12	11	9
19	24	27	26	44	66
20	74	157	182	165	148
21	--	--	2	3	1
22	--	--	2	0	0
23	7	20	2	11	13
24	38	52	57	43	47
25	12	23	10	19	38
26	28	83	37	26	35
Unknown	6	1	4	13	18
Total Sheep	667	970	892	887	955
No. Hunters [2]	2,281	3,630	2,892	3,545	4,143
Percent Success [2]	29.2	26.7	30.8	25.0	23.0

[1] Illegal ewes

[2] Unreturned tickets excluded from totals

TABLE 9. ESTIMATED AND RECORDED ALASKA ELK HARVESTS, 1950-1966

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
Before 1950	Closed	1958	111
1950	27	1959	120
1951	Closed	1960	127
1952	15	1961	120
1953	19	1962	110
1954	Closed	1963	100
1955	26	1964	60
1956	40	1965	142
1957	70	1966	114

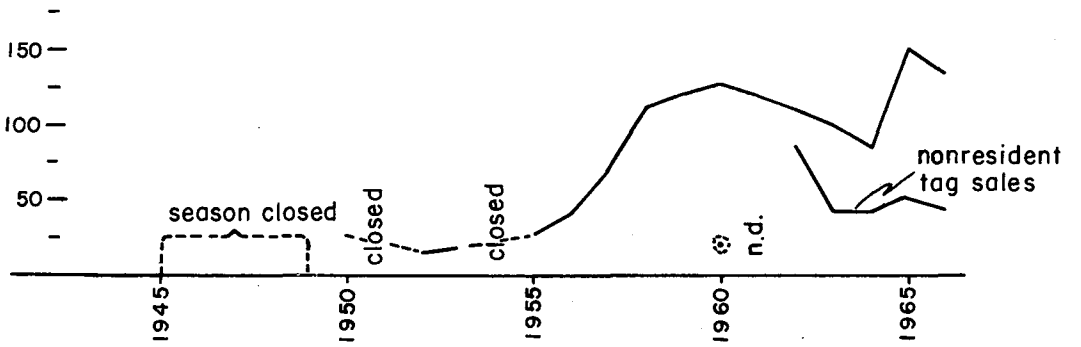
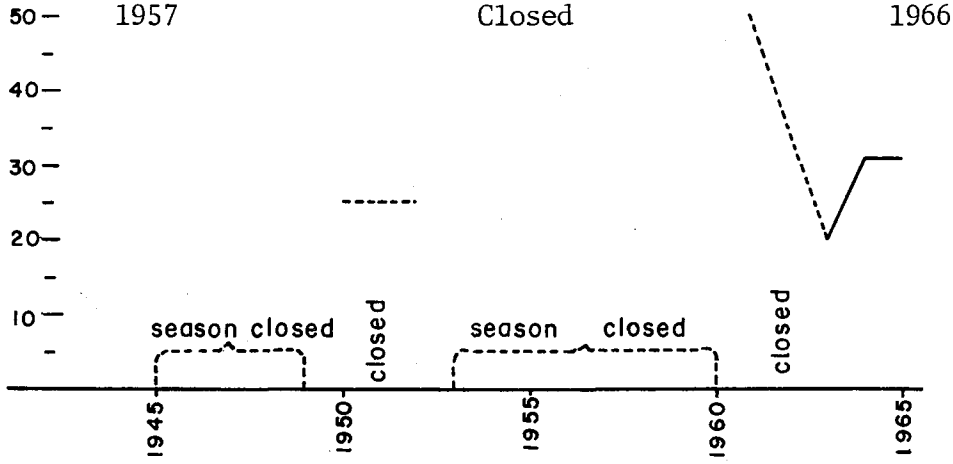


TABLE 10. ALASKA BISON HARVESTS, 1950-1966

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
Before 1950	Closed	1958	Closed
1950	27	1959	Closed
1951	25	1960	Closed
1952	25	1961	50
1953	Closed	1962	Closed
1954	Closed	1963	20
1955	Closed	1964	34
1956	Closed	1965	31
1957	Closed	1966	Closed

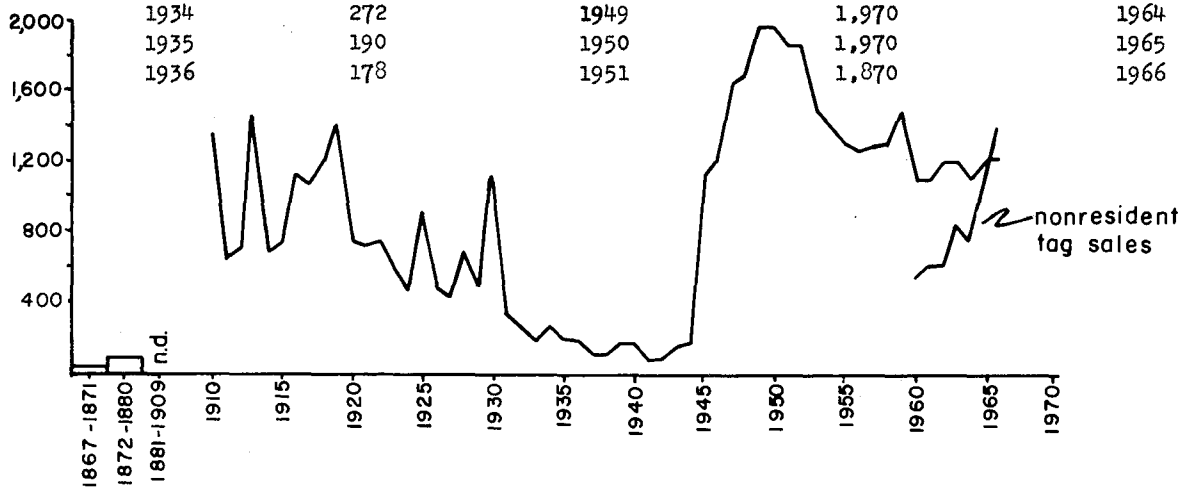


These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

TABLE 11. SUMMARY OF RECORDED AND ESTIMATED BLACK BEAR HARVESTS IN ALASKA THROUGH 1966

YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1867-1871 (1)	24 *	1922	751	1937	108	1952	1,870
1872-1880 (1)	82 *	1923	612	1938	112	1953	1,500
1881-1909	n.d.	1924	453	1939	158	1954	1,410
1910	1,343(6) (2)	1925	930	1940	158	1955	1,300
1911	628(1) (3)	1926	486	1941	70	1956	1,250
1912	703(5) (4)	1927	423	1942	81	1957	1,280
1913	1,474(111)	1928	709	1943	133	1958	1,300
1914	666(3)	1929	491	1944	160	1959	1,500
1915	742(3)	1930	1,125	1945	1,127	1960	1,100
1916	1,134(5)	1931	332	1946	1,219	1961	1,100
1917	1,069(8)	1932	251	1947	1,634	1962	1,200
1918	1,199(35)	1933	182	1948	1,709	1963	1,200
1919	1,408(20)	1934	272	1949	1,970	1964	1,100
1920 (5)	747	1935	190	1950	1,970	1965	1,200
1921	719	1936	178	1951	1,870	1966	1,200

These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.



(1) In the same publication, on the same page, there is another figure given which would make the average 72; I've used the higher figure because all authors agree that published totals were conservative.

(2) Non-superscript figures in parenthesis are glacier bears throughout this table; the glacier bear figures also form part of the totals in all cases.

(3) Including 9 cinnamon bear. (The numbers of this color phase in subsequent harvests is unknown. Note included for historical interest.)

(4) The "Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries" reports of the period 1911-1919 list Black, Brown, Glacier, Brizzly, and Polar bears; because of the classification system in use at that time, it's possible that the "Brown" classification actually referred to or included "cinnamon", or brown-colored black bears. However, the "brown" figures are included in the "Brown-Grizzly"table in this report.

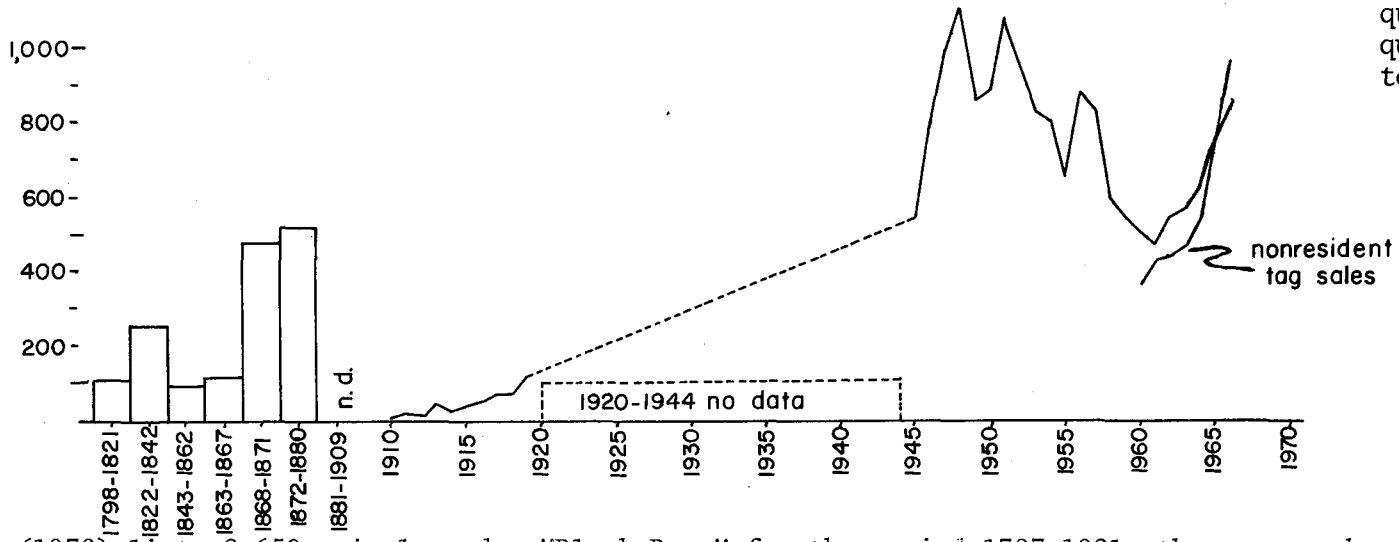
(5) Statistics on glacier bear and "cinnamon" bear were no longer kept separate after 1919.

TABLE 12. SUMMARY OF RECORDED AND ESTIMATED BROWN-GRIZZLY BEAR HARVESTS IN ALASKA THROUGH 1966

YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1798-1821	110 * (1)	1913	50	1947	996	1957	830
1822-1842	255 *	1914	32	1948	1,107	1858	600
1843-1862	95 *	1915	40	1949	854	1959	550
1863-1867	118 *	1916	55	1950	886	1960	505
1868-1871	478 *	1917	75	1951	1,080	1961	473 (2)
1872-1880	521 *	1918	77	1952	952	1962	547
1881-1909	n.d.	1919	120	1953	830	1963	568
1910	11	1920-1944	n.d.	1954	800	1964	627
1911	23	1945	543	1955	615	1965	771
1912	19	1946	789	1956	890	1966	856

* Annual mean.

These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.



(1) Dall (1870) lists 2,650 animals under "Black Bear" for the period 1797-1821, the same number that here provides a mean of 110. Because of the way the figures are presented in the "Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries" reports, I am inclined to believe Dall was in error in listing these as black bears and the above figure correct.

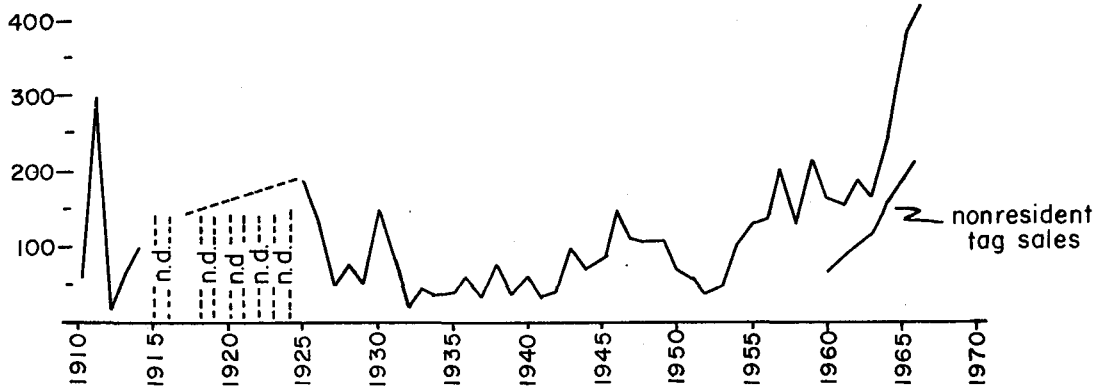
(2) Since January 1, 1961, regulations have required that brown-grizzly pelts be sealed within 30 days of taking or before being exported from Alaska. Figures listed for 1961 and later are calendar years.

TABLE 12A. BROWN-GRIZZLY BEAR HARVESTS
BY GAME MANAGEMENT UNIT, 1961-1966
(Calendar Years)

Game Mgt. Unit	Year					
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1	13	12	9	20	8	13
2	1	--	--	--	--	--
3	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	37	46	31	56	64	75
5	9	7	6	11	15	22
6	13	24	32	32	34	38
7	1	1	1	--	--	--
8	118	131	110	118	185	199
9	120	158	163	155	208	230
10	1	3	--	15	10	6
11	5	14	9	22	18	12
12	14	19	23	15	19	12
13	42	33	41	33	44	63
14	16	9	13	12	15	5
15	4	5	4	2	3	4
16	28	18	27	20	37	27
17	2	3	3	5	6	9
18	--	--	--	--	--	--
19	13	11	11	19	18	18
20	16	26	42	41	32	57
21	4	7	3	--	--	1
22	1	1	--	--	1	2
23	6	6	11	14	27	12
24	3	6	9	9	11	17
25	4	4	7	11	11	25
26	1	2	10	16	5	9
TOTAL	472	546	565	626	771	856

TABLE 13. SUMMARY OF RECORDED POLAR BEAR PELT EXPORTS AND HARVESTS IN ALASKA THROUGH 1966

YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1910	56 (1)	1930	156	1943	100	1955	128
1911	313	1931	73	1944	71	1956	135
1912	9	1932	17	1945	82	1957	206
1913	72	1933	44	1946	152	1958	128
1914	104	1934	34	1947	110	1959	225
1915-1916	n.d.	1935	38	1948	106	1960 (2)	163
1917	144	1936	58	1949	105	1961	152
1918-1924	n.d.	1937	31	1950	69	1962	201
1925	190	1938	81	1951	60	1963	189
1926	132	1939	37	1952	39	1964	253 (3)
1927	46	1940	62	1953	50	1965	296 (3)
1928	80	1941	33	1954	100	1966	415
1929	48	1942	42				



These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

(1) An act "to protect the seal fisheries of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved April 21, 1910, appears to have prohibited the taking of polar bears by omission of the species from a listing of seasons and temporary closures; the "Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries" report for 1911 states that polar bears may not be taken. Whether natives were allowed to take them, and whether the shipments in 1911 through 1914 and in 1917 represent such native taking, is not stated. The season was apparently reopened in 1925.

(2) Beginning January 1, 1961, regulations have required that polar bear pelts be sealed within 30 days or before being exported from Alaska.

(3) Includes five bears taken for scientific purposes in 1965, 14 for scientific purposes and 2 in defense of life and property in 1966.

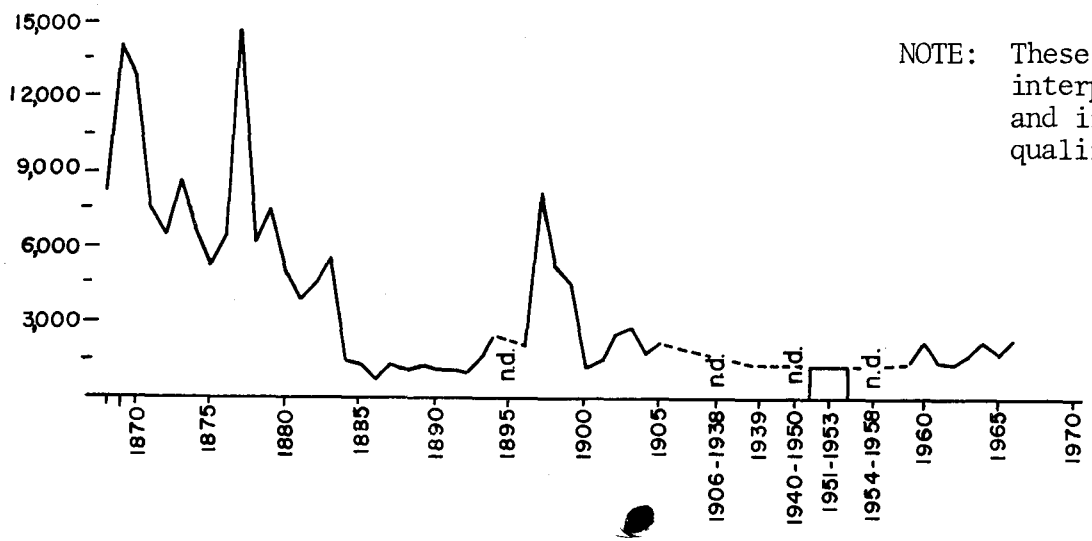
TABLE 14. SUMMARY OF RECORDED WALRUS HARVESTS* IN ALASKA THROUGH JUNE, 1966

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER
1868	8,000	1881	3,895	1894	2,463	1939	1,300
1869	14,000	1882	4,417	1895	n.d.	1940-1950	n.d. **
1870	12,760	1883	5,545	1896	2,000	1951-1953	1,337 annual mean
1871	7,520	1884	1,405	1897	8,343	1954-1958	n.d.
1872	6,400	1885	1,313	1898	5,140	1959	1,453 ***
1873	8,800	1886	710	1899	4,460	1960	2,300
1874	6,600	1887	1,346	1900	1,194	1961	1,486
1875	5,080	1888	1,032	1901	1,400	1962	1,353
1876	6,300	1889	1,246	1902	2,498	1963	1,725
1877	14,800	1890	1,160	1903	2,820	1964	2,215
1878	6,000	1891	1,040	1904	1,700	1965	1,767
1879	7,664	1892	960	1905	2,267	1966	2,355
1880	4,930	1893	1,580	1906-1938	n.d. **		

* The "Commercial Fisheries in Alaska" (Cobb, 1906) report for 1905 listed Walrus Ivory and Oil shipments from Alaska from 1868 through 1905, and states that walrus tusks average five pounds per pair. The figures for that period are derived by dividing the pounds of ivory by five. Fay (1957) lists the harvest of Pacific Walrus during 1860-1880 as 15-20 thousand annually, during 1880-1910 as 8-12 thousand annually, but this of course is the total Pacific harvest, not the Alaskan harvest.

** Brooks (1954) estimated the retrieved harvest during at least a portion of this period as 1,300 annually.

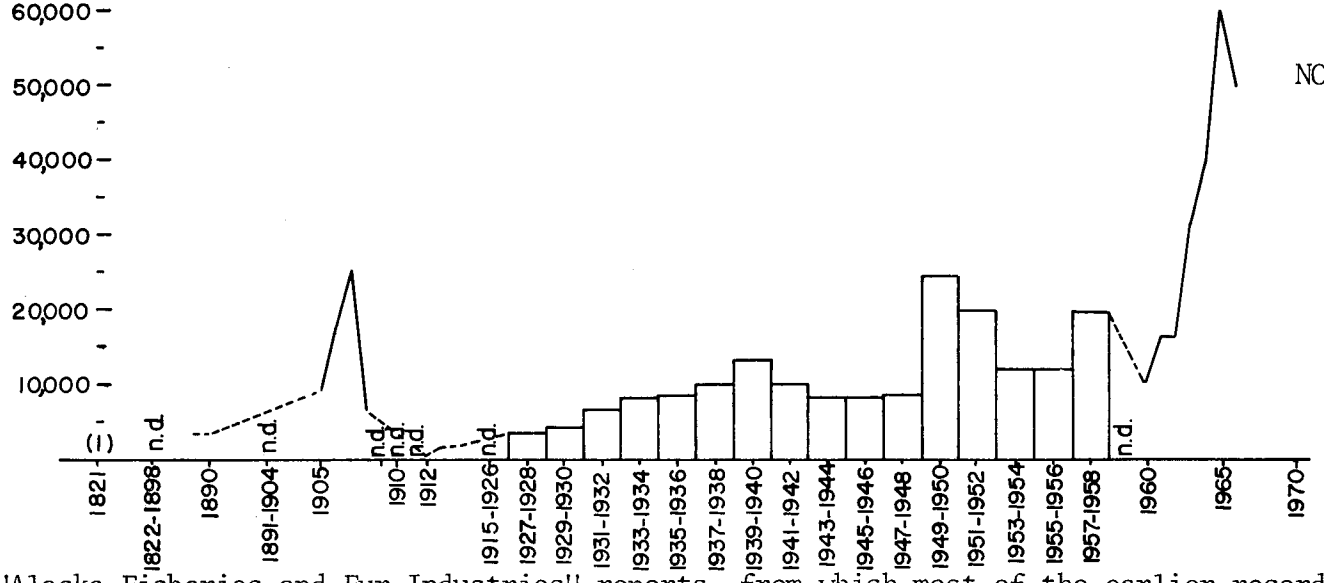
*** Alaska Department of Fish and Game biologists, from 1959 on, have regularly listed both the total kill, within computed limits, and the retrieved kill. The listed figures are the maximums given under "retrieved kill."



NOTE: These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

TABLE 15. SUMMARY OF RECORDED HAIR SEAL HARVESTS IN ALASKA THROUGH JUNE, 1966, AS DETERMINED FROM PELT SHIPMENT AND BOUNTY RECORDS

YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER
1797-1821	1 *	1911	n.d.	1937-1938	10,000 *	1957-1958	19,852 *
1889 (1)	3,500	1912	333	1939-1940	13,333 *	1959	n.d.
1890	3,444	1913	1,458	1941-1942	10,000 *	1960	10,743
1891-1904	n.d.	1914	1,742	1943-1944	8,333 *	1961	16,466
1905	9,098	1915-1926	n.d.	1945-1946	8,333 *	1962	16,648
1906	17,684	1927-1928 *(2)	3,750	1947-1948	8,494 *	1963	31,745
1907	25,139	1929-1930 *	4,500	1949-1950	24,833 *	1964	40,000
1908	6,472	1931-1932 *	6,875	1951-1952	19,666 * (3)	1965	60,000
1909	n.d.	1933-1934 *	8,125	1953-1954	12,083 *	1966	45,000
1910	n.d.	1935-1936 *	8,750	1955-1956	12,083 *		



NOTE: These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

(1) The "Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries" reports, from which most of the earlier records were taken, state that the records are "very fragmentary," and that only a small portion of the hair seal pelts taken were shipped from Alaska and thus subject to recording.

(2) The figures are given by biennium for the period 1927-1958 in the 1958 Annual Report of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The figures for those years in the above table are means, rather than totals for each two-year period.

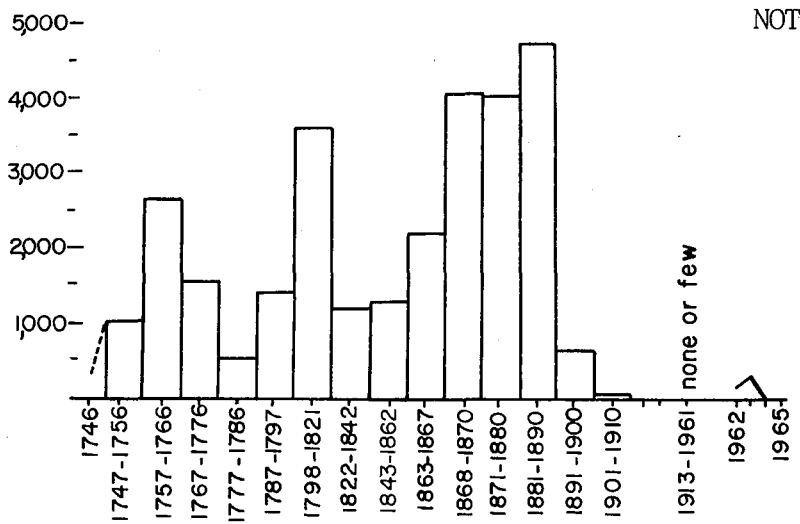
(3) In addition to these numbers bountied, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game killed 30,250 seals in control operations on the Stikine and Copper River delta areas from 1951 to 1958.

Note: Figures prior to 1927 are pelt shipment records; after that, bounty records were used, as reported by Lensink in the 1958 Annual Report of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

* Annual mean.

TABLE 10. SUMMARY OF RECORDED SEA OTTER HARVESTS IN ALASKA, 1740-1966.

YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER
1746 (1)	320 *	1798-1821	3,610 *	1871-1880	4,028 *	1912 (5)	1 (4)
1747-1756	1,052 *	1822-1842	1,210 *	1881-1890	4,784 *	1913-1961	0
1757-1766	2,672 *	1843-1862	1,295 *	1891-1900	647 *	1962	174 (6)
1767-1776	1,571 *	1863-1867	2,227 *	1901-1910	57 *	1963	323 (6)
1777-1786 (2)	542 *	1868-1870	4,069 *	1911	24 (4)	1964-1966	0
1787-1797 (3)	1,422 *						



NOTE: These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

(1) Bancroft (op. cit.) found some confusion in the records concerning this first recorded harvest from the Aleutians. These 320 skins are apparently the number that came through a shipwreck after a considerably larger harvest. Earlier harvests of sea otters were from the Commander Islands: the first such was in 1741-1742.

(2) Lensink (op. cit.) lists this as the recorded take, exclusive of cargoes lost in shipwrecks, west of the Fox Islands; presumably, this includes the Commander Islands, but Bancroft indicates that the species was exterminated from the Commander Islands by 1756.

(3) Dall (1870) gives 114,195 as the number taken during the same period or an annual average of over 11,000, but Lensink (op. cit.) says the Russians were taking 1,000-2,000 skins annually at this time. Dall's figure would be nearly in agreement if he had given the period as 1745-1797.

(4) Not indicated whether these were taken in previous years, when still legal. (Killing sea otters was made illegal beginning in 1911 by international treaty.)

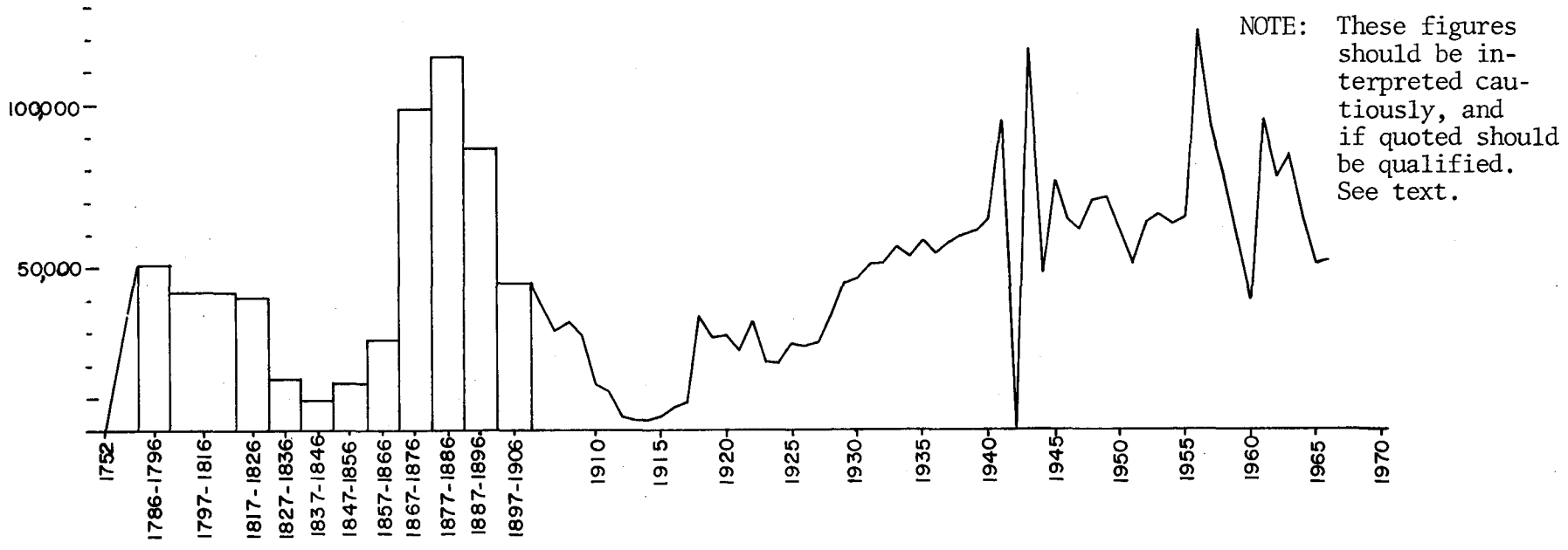
(5) During this period there are records of shipment of an occasional one or two skins from Alaska; these were from illegally killed animals or, occasionally, from animals found dead.

(6) State experimental harvests.

* Annual mean.

TABLE 17. SUMMARY OF RECORDED FUR SEAL HARVESTS IN ALASKA, 1752-1966.

YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1752 (1)	804	1913	2,901	1931	51,173	1949	71,080
1786-1796 (2)	50,638 *	1914	3,101	1932	51,274	1950	60,537
1797-1816	42,245 *	1915	4,386	1933	56,626	1951	51,506
1817-1826	41,285 *	1916	7,097	1934	53,758	1952	63,950
1827-1836	15,959 *	1917	8,907	1935	58,276	1953	66,723
1837-1846	9,704 *	1918	35,373	1936	54,373	1954	63,882
1847-1856	15,018 *	1919	28,447	1937	58,012	1955	65,453
1857-1866 (3)	27,918 *	1920	28,991	1938	59,915	1956	122,826
1867-1876	99,160 *	1921	26,796	1939	61,110	1957	93,618
1877-1886	114,801 *	1922	33,719	1940	65,328	1958	78,919
1887-1896	86,714 *	1923	21,738	1941	95,034	1959	57,810
1897-1906	45,452 *	1924	20,504	1942	150	1960	40,616
1907	31,000	1925	26,369	1943	117,184	1961	95,974
1908	33,147	1926	26,030	1944	47,743	1962	77,915
1909	28,507	1927	27,243	1945	77,003	1963	85,254
1910 (4)	14,381	1928	35,001	1946	64,940	1964	64,206
1911	12,145	1929	45,037	1947	61,633	1965	51,020
1912	3,969	1930	46,484	1948	70,386	1966	52,866



NOTE: These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

* Annual mean

TABLE 17. SUMMARY OF RECORDED FUR SEAL HARVESTS IN ALASKA, 1752-1966 (Continued)

(1) Bancroft (1886) says that the first sizeable cargo of furs "from the Aleutians" (in 1752) included 840 fur seals. These may have represented a pelagic harvest, or may have been taken on the Commander Islands, at which many ships of the time stopped for water to and from trips beyond. One report (Anon. 1898) lists a harvest of 2,000 fur seals in 1746, the earliest reported apparently, but these were almost certainly not from Alaska. The Pribilof Islands were discovered in 1786.

(2) Riley (1961) gives 417,758 as the number taken during 1786-1796, but in "Seal and Salmon Fisheries and General Resources of Alaska" that is the number given for the period 1745-1797, by Russian traders; an additional 139,266 are listed as having been reported traded by the Shelikof Company from 1786 to 1797. Riley (op. cit.) however, points out the difficulty of obtaining authentic records from years prior to 1786. The higher total is given here because all authors agree that the reported totals were far below actual takes.

(3) In "Seal and Salmon Fisheries" etc. (Anon, 1898) the number of fur seal hides shipped under Russian rule is given as 3,354,478. This compares to 2,627,215 through 1866 on this listing. The higher figure undoubtedly includes some seals from the Commander Islands, pelagic harvests, etc.

(4) The Convention for the Protection and Preservation of the Fur Seals and Sea Otters was signed on July 7, 1911. On August 12, 1912, an Act of Congress provided for a five-year suspension of sealing.

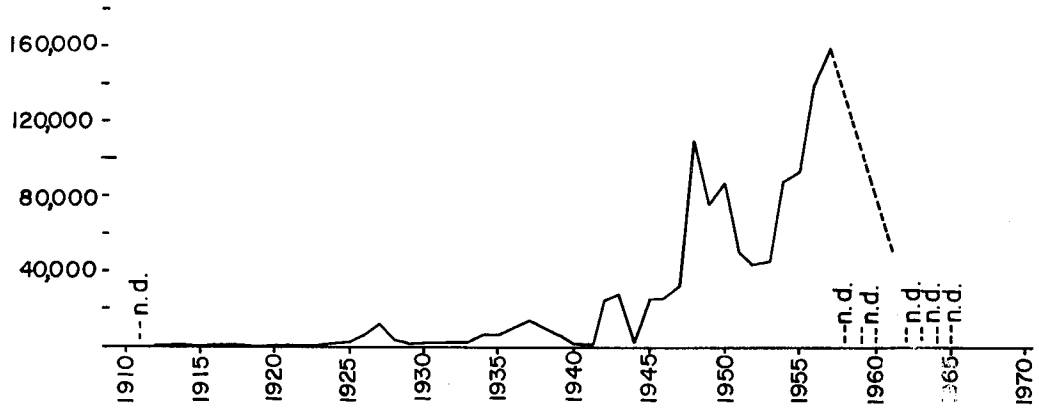
Note: Riley (op. cit.) gives the take year by year from 1817 to 1960, and also separates pelagic from Pribilof harvest from 1868 to the end of pelagic sealing in 1953. The figures in this table are totals of pelagic and land takes.

* Annual mean.

TABLE 18. SUMMARY OF RECORDED HARE HARVESTS IN ALASKA THROUGH 1965 *

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1910	4	1924	826	1938	8,909	1952	44,000
1911	n.d.	1925	1,976	1939	6,887	1953	45,000
1912	55	1926	6,593	1940	270	1954	88,000
1913	49	1927	12,571	1941	60	1955	93,000
1914	1,263	1928	3,670	1942	24,515	1956	140,000
1915	51	1929	831	1943	27,775	1957	160,000
1916	1,090	1930	882	1944	700	1958	n.d.
1917	89	1931	1,286	1945	25,000	1959	n.d.
1918	38	1932	1,445	1946	25,942	1960	n.d.
1919	135	1933	2,634	1947	32,000	1961	53,200 **
1920	197	1934	7,357	1948	110,416	1962	n.d.
1921	199	1935	6,494	1949	75,000	1963	n.d.
1922	78	1936	10,739	1950	88,000	1964	n.d.
1923	96	1937	13,841	1951	50,000	1965	n.d.

These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.



* Prior to 1926 figures are from fur export records; subsequent figures (except for years 1940, 1941 and 1944 which are from export records, and 1961 as noted below) are from questionnaires completed by hunters when licenses were purchased.

** The 1961 data are from a questionnaire mailed to a sample of full-fee license holders. The harvest by subsistence license holders was not estimated, and the total given is therefore highly conservative as a harvest for the State.

TABLE 19. SUMMARY OF RECORDED GROUSE HARVESTS IN ALASKA, 1926-1961, AS OBTAINED FROM HUNTER QUESTIONNAIRES.*

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1926	1,527	1935	7,650	1944	n.d.	1952	70,000
1927	1,649	1936	6,322	1945	54,000	1953	70,000
1928	1,982	1937	9,343	1946	41,000	1954	77,000
1929	1,242	1938	5,498	1947	53,000	1955	63,000
1930	2,605	1939	3,790	1948	47,109	1956	50,000
1931	5,272	1940	n.d.	1949	40,000	1957	40,000
1932	9,330	1941	n.d.	1950	28,000	1958-1960	n.d.
1933	12,533	1942	27,847	1951	50,000	1961	45,139
1934	10,463	1943	38,354				

* From 1926 to 1957, figures are from a questionnaire that hunters were required to complete when obtaining their next year's licenses. In 1961, a mailed questionnaire was sent to resident full-fee license holders only. Thus all figures listed exclude the subsistence take and much or all of the take by nonresidents: on some species in some areas it may be substantial.

NOTE: These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

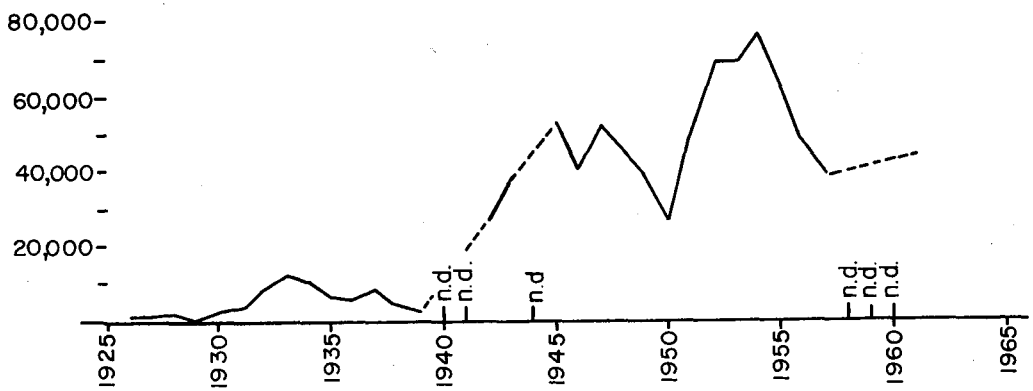
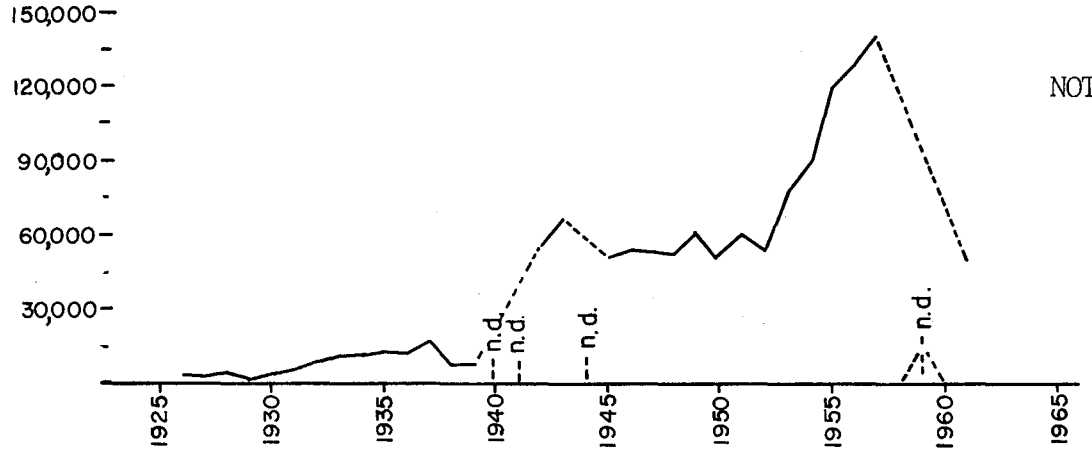


TABLE 20. SUMMARY OF RECORDED PTARMIGAN HARVESTS IN ALASKA, 1926-1961, AS OBTAINED FROM HUNTER QUESTIONNAIRES.*

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1926	4,242	1935	13,015	1944	n.d.	1952	55,000
1927	3,364	1936	12,048	1945	50,000	1953	78,000
1928	4,303	1937	17,824	1946	57,000	1954	90,000
1929	3,426	1938	7,595	1947	56,000	1955	119,000
1930	3,615	1939	7,623	1948	53,354	1956	130,000
1931	6,385	1940	n.d.	1949	60,000	1957	140,000
1932	9,515	1941	n.d.	1950	50,000	1958-1960	n.d.
1933	12,659	1942	52,262	1951	58,000	1961	45,800
1934	12,791	1943	65,750				

* From 1926 to 1957, figures are from a questionnaire that hunters were required to complete when obtaining their next year's licenses. In 1961 a mailed questionnaire was sent to resident full-fee license holders only. Thus all figures listed exclude the subsistence take and much or all of the take by nonresidents: on some species in some areas it may be substantial.



NOTE: These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

TABLE 21. SUMMARY OF RECORDED DUCK HARVEST IN ALASKA, 1945-1961, AS OBTAINED FROM HUNTER QUESTIONNAIRES.*

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1945	131,000	1949	147,000	1953	130,000	1957	140,000
1946	130,000	1950	156,000	1954	133,000	1958-1960	n.d.
1947	141,000	1951	150,000	1955	131,000	1961	60,300
1948	137,786	1952	155,000	1956	135,000		

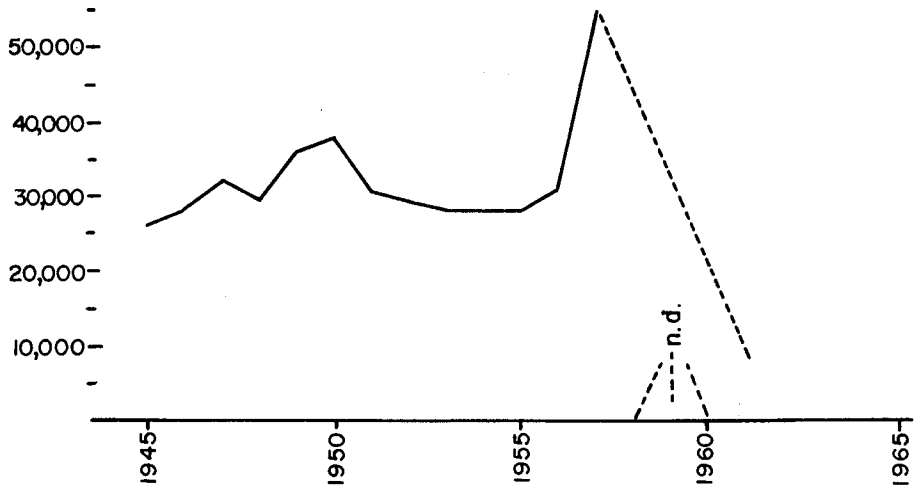
* From 1926 to 1957, figures are from a questionnaire that hunters were required to complete when obtaining their next year's licenses. In 1961, a mailed questionnaire was sent to resident full-fee license holders only. Thus all figures listed exclude the subsistence take and much or all of the take by nonresidents: on some species in some areas it may be substantial.

NOTE: These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

TABLE 22. SUMMARY OF RECORDED GOOSE HARVESTS IN ALASKA, 1945-1961, AS OBTAINED FROM HUNTER QUESTIONNAIRES.*

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1945	26,000	1949	36,000	1953	28,000	1957	55,000
1946	28,000	1950	38,000	1954	28,000	1958-1960	n.d.
1947	32,000	1951	30,000	1955	28,000	1961	8,510
1948	30,628	1952	29,000	1956	31,000		

* From 1926 to 1957, figures are from a questionnaire that hunters were required to complete when obtaining their next year's licenses. In 1961 a mailed questionnaire was sent to resident full-fee license holders only. Thus all figures listed exclude the subsistence take and much or all of the take by nonresidents: on some species in some areas it may be substantial.



NOTE: These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

TABLE 23. SUMMARY OF RECORDED WOLF HARVESTS IN ALASKA THROUGH JUNE, 1966, AS DETERMINED FROM PELT SHIPMENT AND BOUNTY RECORDS
(Fiscal Years)

YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1822-1842	10 *	1920	87	1936	904	1952	680*
1843-1862	1 *	1921	223*	1937	730	1953	619*
1863-1867	23 *	1922	233*	1938	640	1954	619*
1868-1870	60 *	1923	350*	1939	405	1955	765*
1871-1880	42 *	1924	350*	1940	444	1956	765*
1881-1909	n.d.	1925	733*	1941	599	1957	910
1910	78	1926	733*	1942	464	1958	1,080
1911	77	1927	1400*	1943	351	1959	227
1912	103	1928	1400*	1944	418	1960	520
1913	163	1929	688	1945	853*	1961	725
1914	44	1930	355	1946	853*	1962	869 (1)
1915	51	1931	263	1947	1178*	1963	757 (1)
1916	57	1932	258	1948	1178*	1964	818 (1)
1917	195	1933	387	1949	614*	1965	825 (1)
1918	207	1934	757	1950	614*	1966	1,360 (1)(2)
1919	284	1935	642	1951	680*		

(1) Since 1962 Bounty Information forms have supplemented the information provided by bounty affidavits (which don't precisely identify the period taken); the figures shown subsequent to that year are those obtained from these forms, rather than figures obtained from affidavits.

(2) The 1966 figure is not an exact final total.

* Annual mean. Figures for 1921-28 and 1945-56 are from bounty records (Lensink, 1958); the origin of other post 1921 figures is unknown. Some figures in FWS files included animals taken under control programs.

These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

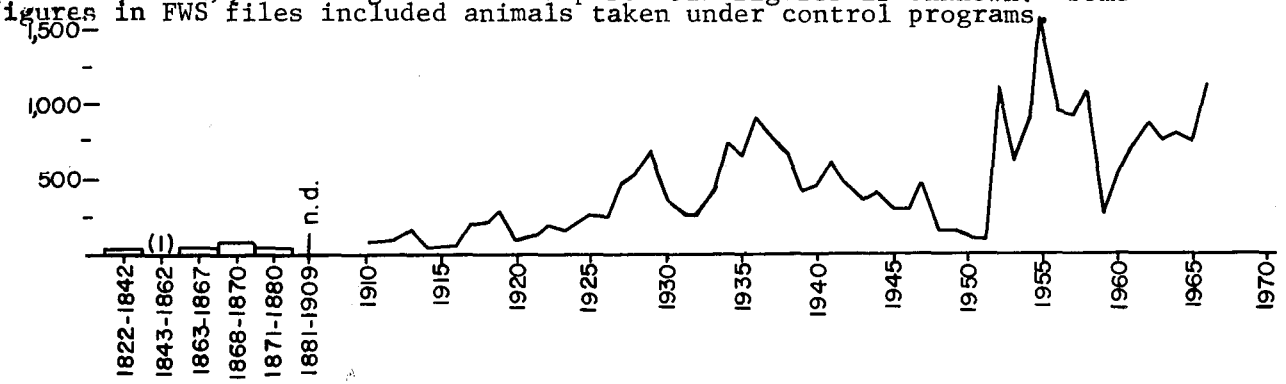
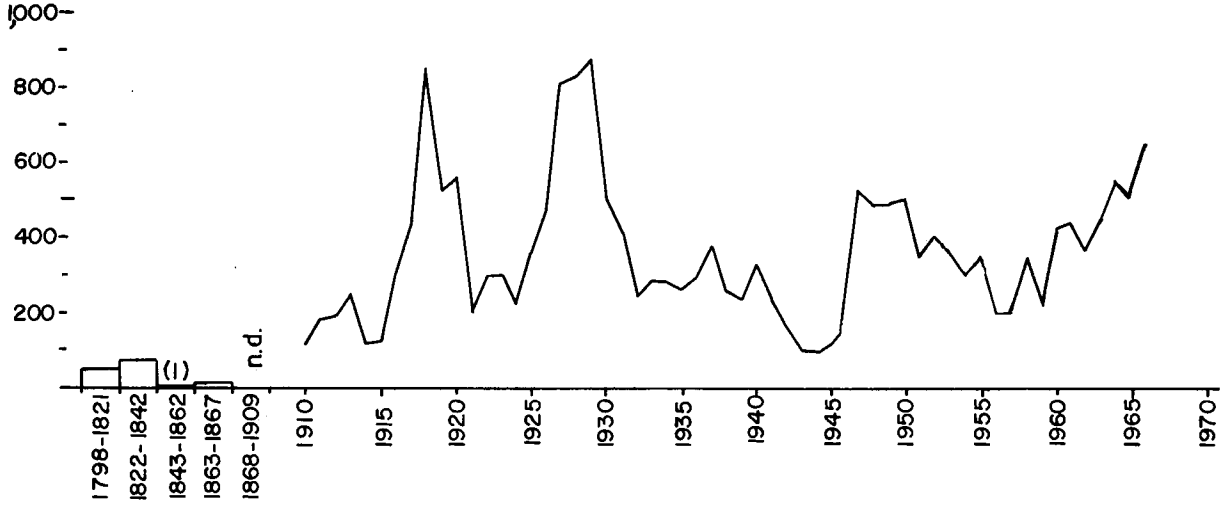


TABLE 24. SUMMARY OF RECORDED WOLVERINE HARVESTS IN ALASKA THROUGH JUNE, 1966, AS DETERMINED FROM PELT SHIPMENTS AND BOUNTY RECORDS

YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1798-1821	51 *	1921	191	1937	369	1953	360
1822-1842	74 *	1922	296	1938	248	1954	300
1843-1862	1 *	1923	296	1939	228	1955	350
1863-1867	16 *	1924	220	1940	326	1956	200 **
1868-1909	n.d.	1925	360	1941	232	1957	200 **
1910	110	1926	468	1942	161	1958	350
1911	179	1927	809	1943	92	1959	213 **
1912	189	1928	831	1944	87	1960	420
1913	242	1929	873	1945	108	1961	441
1914	136	1930	495	1946	157	1962	383
1915	119	1931	406	1947	527	1963	445
1916	297	1932	234	1948	488	1964	551
1917	435	1933	281	1949	490	1965	402 ***
1918	846	1934	279	1950	500	1966	659 ***
1919	516	1935	260	1951	350		
1920	561	1936	290	1952	400		

* Annual mean
** These may be export totals rather than number bountied, in which case the figures would be low.
*** Bounty records not complete.

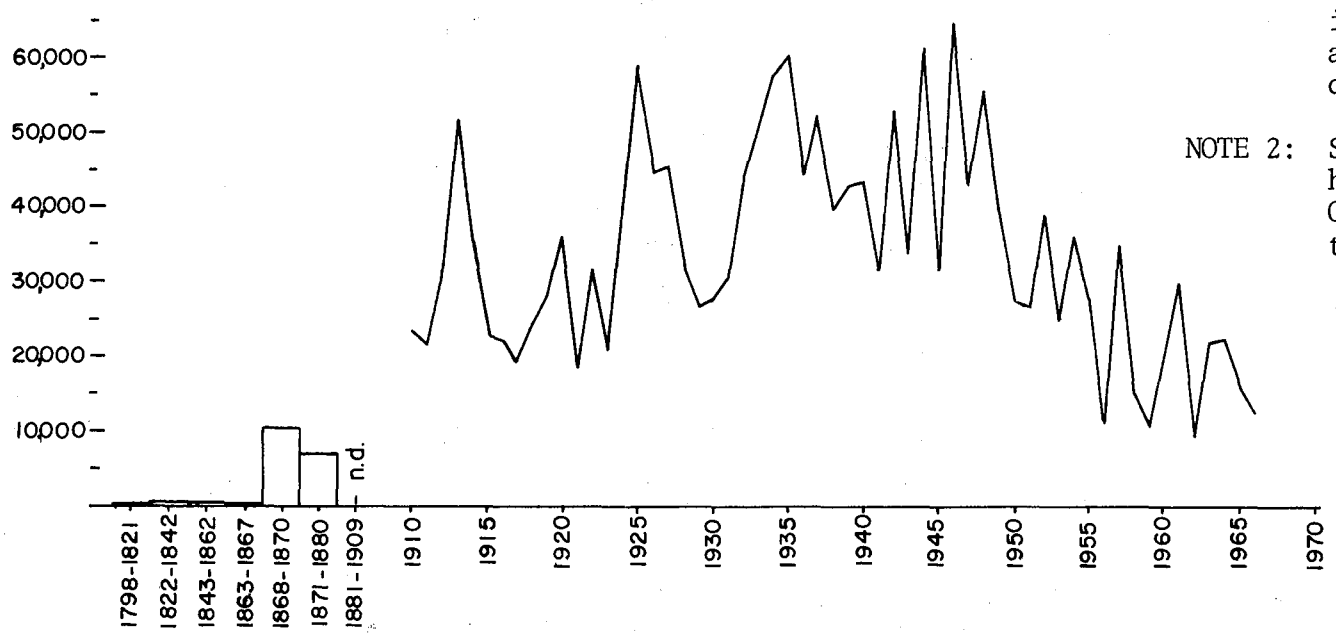


These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

TABLE 25. SUMMARY OF RECORDED MINK PELT SHIPMENTS FROM ALASKA THROUGH 1966

YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1798-1821	223 *	1919	28,040	1935	60,501	1951	21,679
1822-1842	737 *	1920	36,115	1936	44,016	1952	39,200
1843-1862	635 *	1921	18,091	1937	52,436	1953	25,000
1863-1867	138 *	1922	31,983	1938	39,866	1954	36,300
1868-1870	10,700 *	1923	20,668	1939	42,883	1955	27,700
1871-1880	7,213 *	1924	39,356	1940	43,702	1956	11,100
1881-1909	n.d.	1925	59,504	1941	31,782	1957	35,000
1910	23,738	1926	44,674	1942	53,060	1958	15,200
1911	21,595	1927	45,466	1943	33,705	1959	10,400
1912	31,363	1928	32,353	1944	61,038	1960	20,600
1913	47,062	1929	26,695	1945	31,339	1961	19,622
1914	35,623	1930	27,785	1946	64,837	1962	8,813
1915	23,073	1931	30,431	1947	42,772	1963	20,930
1916	22,255	1932	43,207	1948	55,429	1964	22,484
1917	18,832	1933	50,812	1949	39,348	1965	15,623
1918	24,572	1934	57,858	1950	27,468	1966	12,657

* Annual mean.



NOTE 1: These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

NOTE 2: Since 1960, fur records have been kept on an October 1 - September 30 trapping year basis.

TABLE 26. SUMMARY OF RECORDED MARTEN PELT SHIPMENTS FROM ALASKA THROUGH 1966

YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1786-1797	17 *	1918	1,023	1934	4,866	1950	7,476
1798-1821	747 *	1919	1,107	1935	3,314	1951	9,471
1822-1842	746 *	1920	123	1936	1,306	1952	6,350
1843-1862	684 *	1921	676	1937	16,969	1953	5,500
1863-1867	184 *	1922	10,385	1938	9,237	1954	3,500
1868-1870	8,104 *	1923	6,726	1939	1,287	1955	7,000
1871-1880	8,161 *	1924	6,019	1940	9,626	1956	4,200
1881-1909	n.d.	1925	3,647	1941	707	1957	3,650
1910	5,567	1926	1,107	1942	240	1958	2,710
1911	300	1927	342	1943	8,182	1959	2,368
1912	12,999	1928	142	1944	13,352	1960	3,286
1913	9,682	1929	276	1945	453	1961	3,280
1914	6,497	1930	637	1946	2,670	1962	4,531
1915	3,028	1931	7,054	1947	12,172	1963	7,526
1916	3,100	1932	3,289	1948	17,802	1964	6,172
1917	1,210	1933	4,022	1949	14,141	1965	8,869
						1966	6,225

* Annual mean.

NOTE 1: These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

NOTE 2: Since 1960, fur records have been kept on an October 1 - September 30 trapping year basis.

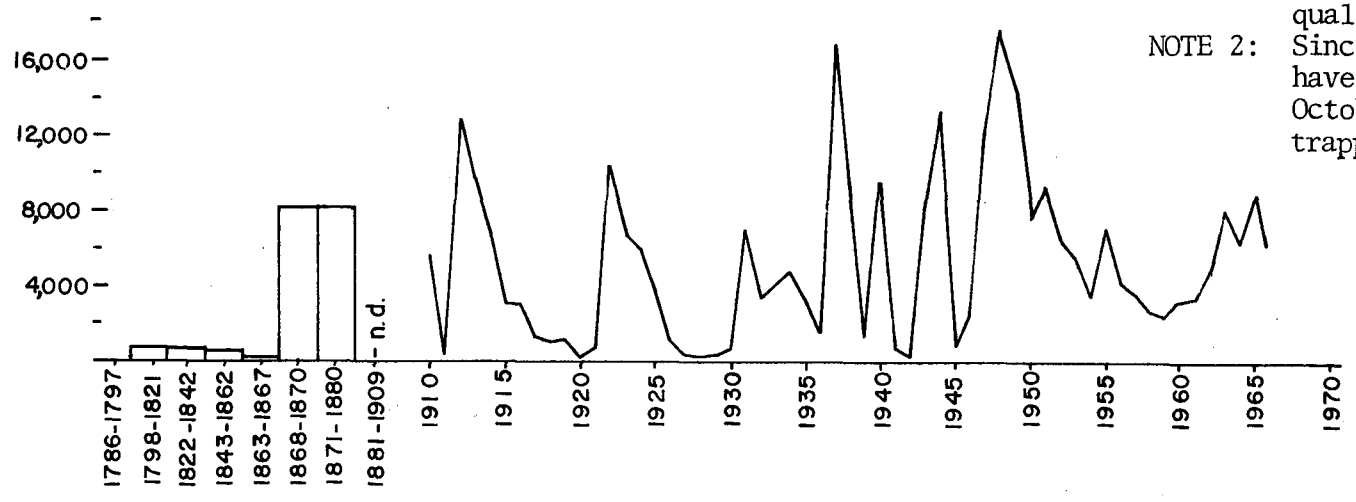


TABLE 27. SUMMARY OF RECORDED FOX PELT SHIPMENTS FROM ALASKA THROUGH 1966

YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER OR MEAN					
	RED FOX	CROSS FOX	BLACK FOX	SILVER FOX	BLUE FOX	WHITE FOX
1745-1797 *	390	384	284	n.d.	1,188	n.d.
1798-1821 * (1)	1,477	1,022	629	n.d.	1,913	214
1822-1842 *	2,188	1,260	853	n.d.	2,653	649
1843-1862 *	1,677	1,155	1,061	n.d.	1,607	1,100
1863-1867 *	2,463	1,588	2,862	n.d.	1,616	1,024
1868-1870 *	10,571	2,071	770	n.d.	1,473	1,437
1871-1880 *	8,292	1,941	699	n.d.	751	1,149
1881-1910 *	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d. (2)	n.d. (2)	n.d. (2)
1911	7,499	402	1	82	1,300	8,083
1912	8,018	603	3	142	502	3,108
1913	10,820	768	24	132	892	3,756
1914	14,967	1,380	13	153	239	6,530
1915	11,770	1,360	8	187	635	6,007
1916	15,711	2,508	26	318	1,079	6,198
1917	10,485	2,669	10	443	1,454	3,721
1918	12,232	1,704	6	440	1,432	4,550
1919	7,723	1,280	13	315	1,233	4,605
1920	6,469	937	423		n.d.	n.d.
1921	2,497	371	189		n.d.	n.d.
1922	5,979	740	296		n.d.	n.d.
1923	10,787	993	259		1,718	7,080
1924	13,353	1,284	398		2,427	5,743
1925	19,489	2,248	577		5,493	16,658
1926	22,976	2,703	611		8,776	8,489
1927	21,945	3,656	1,085		11,021	2,849
1928	26,907	3,018	761		7,854	4,548
1929	21,023	3,109	1,069		8,520	12,188
1930	16,288	1,956	1,149		7,855	4,880
1931	12,003	1,286	664		6,922	5,642
1932	10,450	1,083	922		9,942	6,207
1933	12,794	1,050	919		9,960	6,359
1934	14,909	1,370	1,014		12,137	4,313
1935	16,192	1,984	1,355		10,281	6,848
1936	19,937	2,889	1,573		10,045	5,117
1937	21,549	2,118	1,031		11,433	4,912
1938	15,076	2,186	1,103		11,403	3,519
1939	21,366	2,278	614		10,444	4,198

* Annual mean.

SUMMARY OF RECORDED FOX PELT SHIPMENTS (Continued)

YEAR		NUMBER OR MEAN					
		RED FOX	CROSS FOX	BLACK FOX	SILVER FOX	BLUE FOX	WHITE FOX
1940		9,031	1,501	632		8,844	4,634
1941		12,574	1,484	466		6,804	6,526
1942		12,537	1,468	428		5,079	2,159
1943		4,916	1,240	262		1,783	4,800
1944		6,916	1,831	406		1,101	4,552
1945		7,605	1,614	644		1,190	4,102
1946	(3)	4,754	1,096	2,335		1,443	2,518
1947		3,071	785	3,918		2,084	1,888
1948		2,040	580	580		673	1,384
1949		2,078		158		430	2,220
1950		2,960		190		210	2,660
1951		2,500		180		200	700
1952		1,500		90		100	1,200
1953		1,100		75		30	2,000
1954		1,000		40		70	2,848
1955		1,200		40		10	800
1956		600		50		20	460
1957		950		40		20	500
1958		600		40		---	500
1959		723		17		29	593
1960			731			1,850	
1961			700			2,100	
1962			750			800	
1963			1,000			1,500	
1964			999			1,134	
1965			1,020			1,973	
1966			1,700			1,232	

(1) Dall (1870) lists small additional numbers as "sold in the colonies."

(2) Beginning some time toward the end of the 1800's, ranch-raised silver, blue, and a bit later, white foxes constituted an undetermined portion of the exports of these species listed in reports. One source (Anon. 1925) estimates, for example, that 90% of the blue fox pelts exported in 1925 were ranch-raised.

(3) Beginning in FY 1946 and continuing through FY 1951 there are conflicting figures available from different compilations in U.S.F.W.S. files. I have in all cases used the higher figures. This leads to some black-silver fox totals for 1946 and 1947 that are unexplainably high in view of the fact that no fox farms were in operation after the war. I have been unable to unearth any explanation for these high totals. It may be that some pelts taken just after the war began were held in anticipation of higher prices.

NOTE: These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

SUMMARY OF RECORDED FOX PELT SHIPMENTS (Continued)

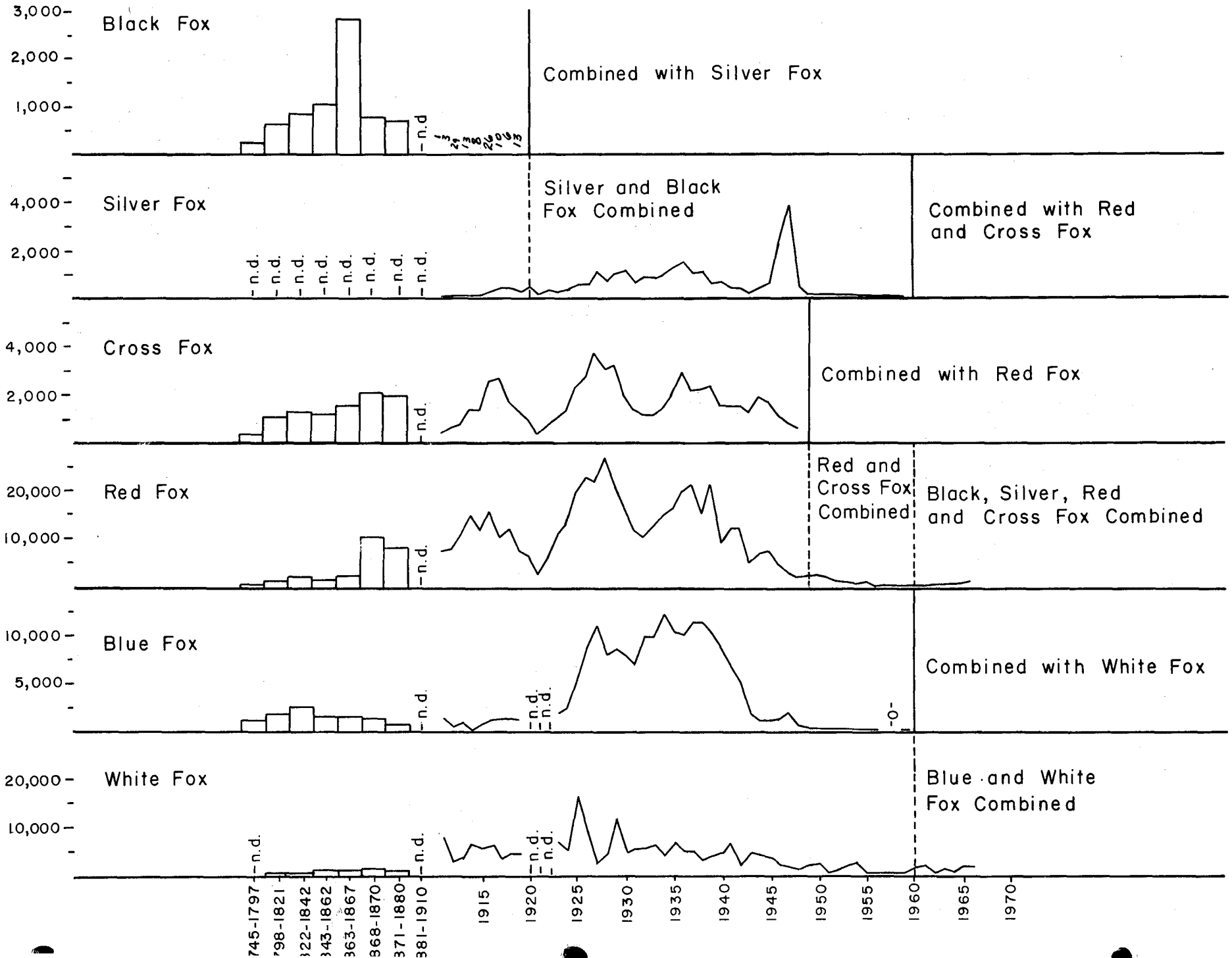


TABLE 28. SUMMARY OF RECORDED WEASEL (ERMINE) PELT SHIPMENTS FROM ALASKA THROUGH 1966

YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1910	3,706	1924	10,724	1938	9,755	1952	5,230
1911	4,910	1925	13,418	1939	13,828	1953	3,000
1912	7,957	1926	10,387	1940	9,895	1954	4,400
1913	6,559	1927	8,663	1941	8,580	1955	3,300
1914	6,873	1928	10,253	1942	11,280	1956	3,000
1915	3,538	1929	17,467	1943	3,892	1957	1,500
1916	4,345	1930	11,582	1944	5,508	1958	2,200
1917	4,639	1931	15,358	1945	5,967	1959	2,207
1918	9,133	1932	17,536	1946	6,629	1960	1,993
1919	18,617	1933	11,372	1947	4,815	1961	1,701
1920	13,590	1934	14,278	1948	11,121	1962	1,319
1921	6,786	1935	19,279	1949	8,801	1963	968
1922	10,656	1936	11,012	1950	5,689	1964	1,441
1923	10,276	1937	8,453	1951	7,977	1965	945
						1966	1,032

NOTE 1: These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

NOTE 2: Since 1960, fur records have been kept on an October 1 - September 30 trapping year basis.

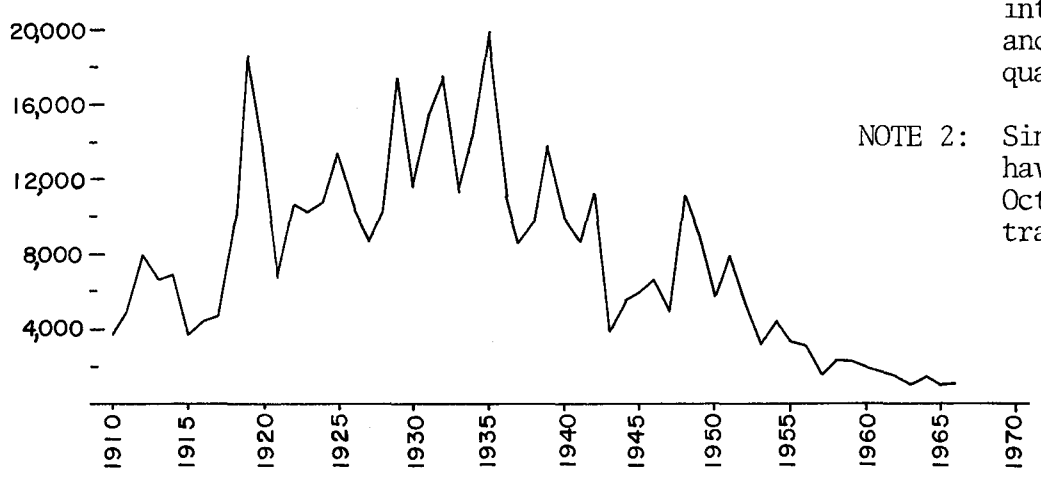
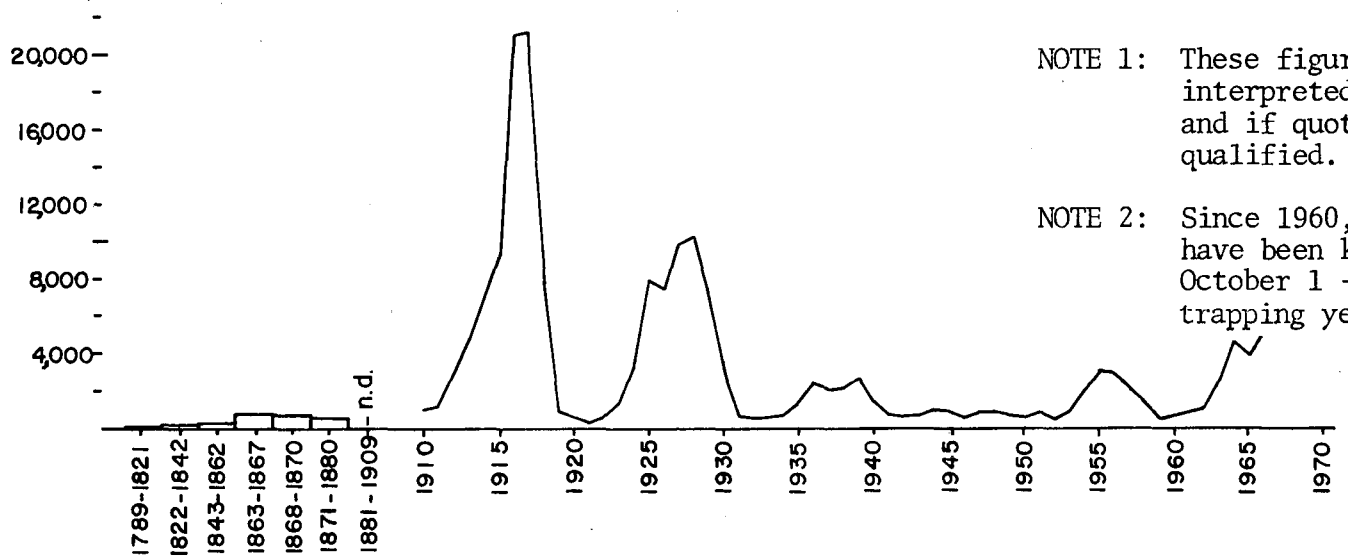


TABLE 29. SUMMARY OF RECORDED LYNX PELT SHIPMENTS FROM ALASKA THROUGH 1966

YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1798-1821	76 *	1919	1,085	1935	1,338	1951	843
1822-1842	203 *	1920	649	1936	2,421	1952	600
1843-1862	346 *	1921	318	1937	2,089	1953	900
1863-1867	802 *	1922	628	1938	2,130	1954	2,000
1868-1870	804 *	1923	1,385	1939	2,705	1955	3,100
1871-1880	631 *	1924	3,323	1940	1,698	1956	2,900
1881-1909	n.d.	1925	7,920	1941	781	1957	2,200
1910	1,049	1926	7,495	1942	639	1958	1,500
1911	1,208	1927	9,809	1943	713	1959	605
1912	2,720	1928	10,173	1944	990	1960	782
1913	4,772	1929	7,575	1945	922	1961	864
1914	6,930	1930	2,980	1946	601	1962	1,107
1915	9,374	1931	623	1947	883	1963	2,312
1916	21,008	1932	502	1948	862	1964	4,700
1917	21,210	1933	591	1949	777	1965	3,957
1918	7,692	1934	723	1950	608	1966	5,134



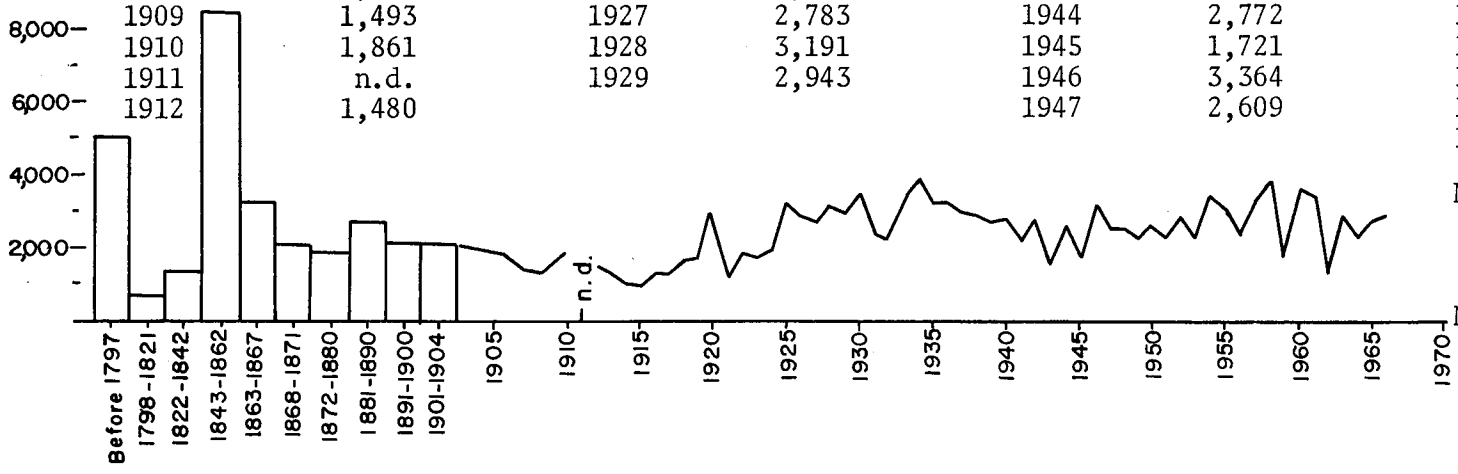
NOTE 1: These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

NOTE 2: Since 1960, fur records have been kept on an October 1 - September 30 trapping year basis.

* Annual mean.

TABLE 30. SUMMARY OF RECORDED LAND OTTER PELT SHIPMENTS FROM ALASKA THROUGH 1966

YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1745-1797	97 *	1913	1,300	1930	3,491	1948	2,596
1798-1821	740 *(1)	1914	1,008	1931	2,432	1949	2,287
1822-1842 (2)	1,402 *	1915	980	1932	2,284	1950	2,678
1843-1862	8,523 *	1916	1,330	1933	3,211	1951	2,352
1863-1867	4,363 *	1917	1,308	1934	3,897	1952	2,950
1868-1871	2,123 *(3)	1918	1,647	1935	3,224	1953	2,340
1872-1880	1,896 *(4)	1919	1,709	1936	3,235	1954	3,480
1881-1890	2,773 *	1920	3,017	1937	3,007	1955	3,100
1891-1900	2,100 *	1921	1,174	1938	2,892	1956	2,300
1901-1904	2,134 *	1922	1,899	1939	2,792	1957	3,300
1905	1,889	1923	1,781	1940	2,804	1958	3,890
1906	1,709	1924	1,950	1941	2,188	1959	1,657
1907	1,393	1925	3,265	1942	2,821	1960	3,681
1908	1,333	1926	2,932	1943	1,547	1961	2,220
1909	1,493	1927	2,783	1944	2,772	1962	1,140
1910	1,861	1928	3,191	1945	1,721	1963	2,944
1911	n.d.	1929	2,943	1946	3,364	1964	2,282
1912	1,480			1947	2,609	1965	2,781
						1966	3,286



NOTE 1: These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

NOTE 2: Since 1960, fur records have been kept on an October 1 - September 30 trapping year basis.

(1) Dall (1870) lists 17,768 as the number exported, which gives the listed mean of 740, and an additional 2,145 as "sold in the colonies."

(2) The original reference for this material listed figures for 1798-1821, 1821-1842, 1842-1862, etc., without indicating whether the overlap years connoted listings on a fiscal year basis. To provide a logical basis for computing means, the periods covered have been changed to the dates given in the above table, for this and all other tables listing these periods.

(3) Cobb (1906) gives 27,730 for this period which would give a mean of 2,773; this is identical with the mean for the following decade also, and is thus judged to be a typographical error, since another figure is available for this same period from another source.

* Annual mean.

TABLE 31. SUMMARY OF RECORDED MUSKRAT PELT SHIPMENTS FROM ALASKA THROUGH 1966

YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1868-1870	5,969 *	1917	72,264	1933	154,573	1949	142,843
1871-1880	5,032 *	1918	86,624	1934	133,312	1950	206,787
1881-1890	9,000 *	1919	113,652	1935	127,901	1951	260,833
1891-1900	3,000 *	1920	138,443	1936	153,772	1952	163,000
1901-1904	12,599 *	1921	218,737	1937	231,842	1953	138,000
1905	12,599 (1)	1922	313,145	1938	291,140	1954	172,200
1906	3,611	1923	319,611	1939	417,442	1955	110,000
1907	6,481	1924	194,053	1940	453,300	1956	45,000
1908	31,712	1925	395,142	1941	511,805	1957	84,000
1909	n.d.	1926	183,320	1942	267,356	1958	100,000
1910	121,568	1927	155,041	1943	212,352	1959	43,289
1911	223,893	1928	197,957	1944	142,530	1960	132,530
1912	123,925	1929	190,377	1945	152,542	1961	58,634
1913	163,616	1930	411,934	1946	137,656	1962	27,206
1914	101,202	1931	455,897	1947	182,969	1963	81,414
1915	32,933	1932	500,640	1948	139,456	1964	48,822
1916	101,827					1965	33,005
						1966	22,467

(1) Probably an estimate based on mean of previous period.

* Annual mean.

Note 1: These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

Note 2: Since 1960, fur records have been kept on an October 1 - September 30 trapping year basis.

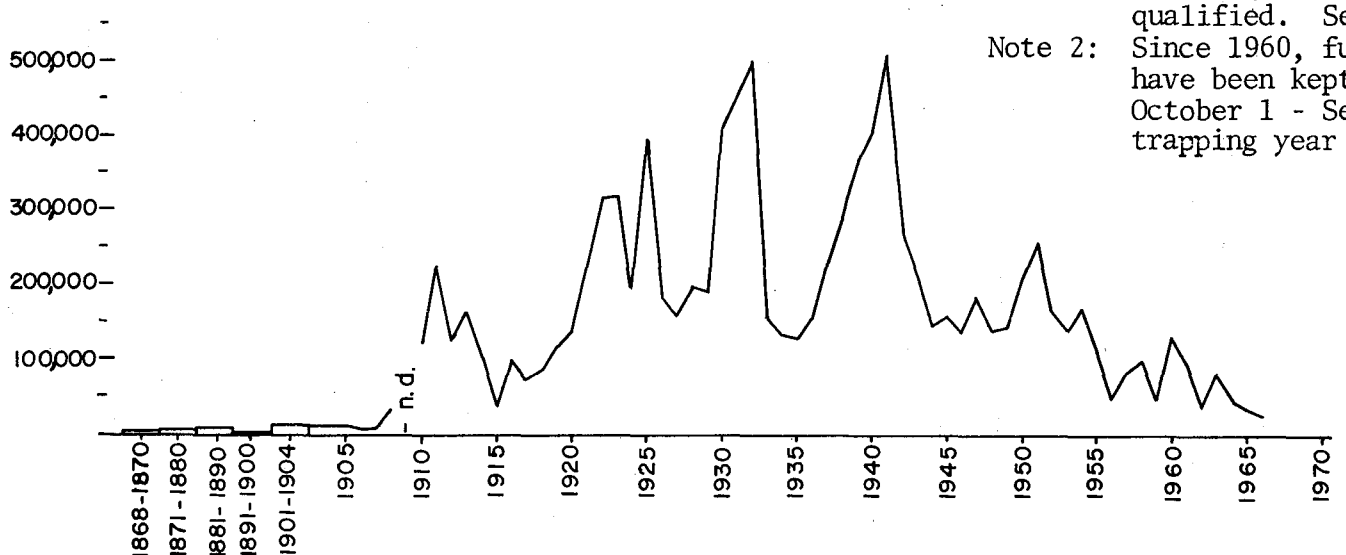
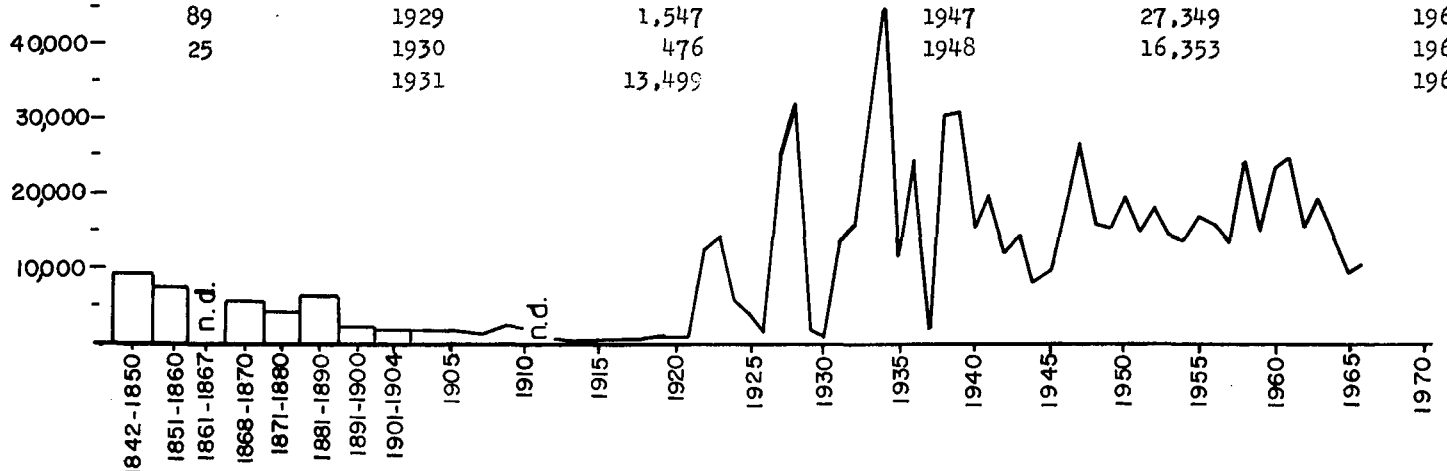


TABLE 32. SUMMARY OF RECORDED BEAVER PELT SHIPMENTS
FROM ALASKA THROUGH 1966

YEAR OR PERIOD	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1842-1850	9,359 *	1914	10	1932	15,609	1949	15,635
1851-1860	7,649 *	1915	70	1933	30,159	1950	20,321
1861-1867	n.d.	1916	37	1934	44,823	1951	15,124
1868-1870	5,880 *	1917	118	1935	11,138	1952	18,617
1871-1880	4,122 *	1918	109	1936	25,046	1953	15,163
1881-1890	6,094 *	1919	796	1937	1,882	1954	13,892
1891-1900	2,181 *	1920	317	1938	30,889	1955	17,455
1901-1904	1,935 *	1921	236	1939	31,397	1956	16,140
1905	1,935	1922	12,216	1940	14,630	1957	14,344
1906	1,536	1923	14,341	1941	20,606	1958	24,484
1907	1,159	1924	5,713	1942	12,071	1959	25,115
1908	1,280	1925	3,949	1943	15,146	1960	26,504
1909	2,323	1926	1,047(2)	1944	8,516	1961	23,859
1910 (1)	2,002	1927	24,602	1945	9,553	1962	15,187
1911	n.d.	1928	32,712	1946	18,929	1963	19,619
1912	89	1929	1,547	1947	27,349	1964	14,046
1913	25	1930	476	1948	16,353	1965	8,556
		1931	13,499			1966	11,326



These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.

(1) The "Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries" report for 1910 gives exports by region as well as totals for the Territory.

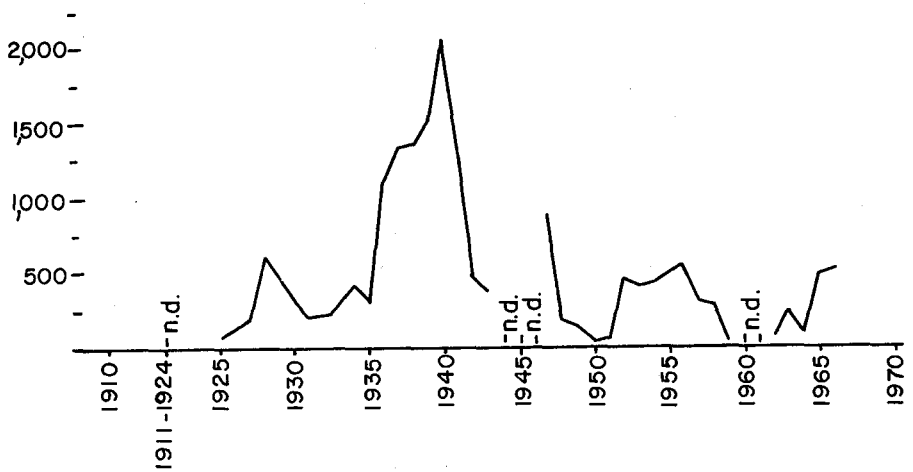
(2) Since November 1, 1926, all beaver pelts have been required, by regulation, to be sealed within 30 days or before being exported from Alaska. The subsequent figures, therefore, should closely approximate the actual annual harvest. On at least one occasion, the export report figure was higher than the number sealed; for ease of comparison, only the sealing records are given here.

* Annual mean. . . ., only the sealing records are given here, insofar as available figures can be so identified.

TABLE 33. SUMMARY OF RECORDED COYOTE HARVESTS IN ALASKA THROUGH JUNE, 1966, AS DETERMINED FROM PELT SHIPMENT AND BOUNTY RECORDS
(Fiscal Years)

YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER
1910	11	1934	439	1945	n.d.	1956	550
1911-1924	n.d.	1935	297	1946	n.d.	1957	300
1925	61	1936	1,098	1947	900	1958	280
1926	113	1937	1,330	1948	173	1959	24
1927	191	1938	1,355	1949	131	1960	n.d.
1928	621	1939	1,507	1950	22	1961	n.d.
1929	480	1940	2,080	1951	56	1962	50
1930	306	1941	1,208	1952	459	1963	250
1931	206	1942	460	1953	410	1964	69
1932	216	1943	376	1954	420	1965	495
1933	299	1944	n.d.	1955	480	1966	516

These figures should be interpreted cautiously, and if quoted should be qualified. See text.



APPENDIX

Forms currently in use or recently used by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to obtain information on game harvests.

Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901

FIRST CLASS
Permit No. 13
JUNEAU, ALASKA

BUSINESS REPLY CARD
NO POSTAGE STAMP NECESSARY IF MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES

Postage will be Paid by

Alaska Department of Fish & Game
1829 TONGASS
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901

MOOSE HARVEST TICKET 1966 No. A 16212
NON-TRANSFERABLE

Name_____
Mailing
Address_____

City_____ State_____

Date Issued_____, 1966 License No._____

VENDOR:

WRITE NUMBER OF THIS TICKET ON BACK OF APPLICANT'S LICENSE.

DETACH AND MAIL TO ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME, 1829 TONGASS, KETCHIKAN.

PLEASE DO NOT FOLD OR STAPLE

TAG NO.

0 0 0 0 0 0
75 76 77 78 79 80
1 1 1
2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6 6
7 7 7 7 7 7
8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9 9 9
75 76 77 78 79 80

IBM 122951

Fig. A1 MOOSE HARVEST TICKET

MOOSE HARVEST TICKET 1966 No. A 16212
NON-TRANSFERABLE

Name_____
Mailing
Address_____

City_____ State_____

Date Issued_____, 1966 License No._____

Punch month and date and attach this ticket immediately upon taking to a recognizable and retained portion of the moose.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

AUG. ○ SEPT. ○ OCT. ○
NOV. ○ DEC. ○

1966 No. A 16212
MOOSE HUNTING REPORT
NON-TRANSFERABLE

I,_____
Hunter's Name (print)

A. HUNTED MOOSE ☐ YES ☐ NO

B. MOOSE KILLED ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Male ☐ Female

C. KILLED IN GAME MGMT. UNIT ☐

D. SPECIFY LOCALITY_____

E. DATE MOOSE KILLED __/__/66
MO. DAY

THIS REPORT MUST BE FILLED OUT AND MAILED WITHIN 15 DAYS IF YOU KILL A MOOSE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER CLOSE OF SEASON IF YOU DID NOT HUNT, OR HUNTED BUT WERE UNSUCCESSFUL.

Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901

FIRST CLASS
Permit No. 13
JUNEAU, ALASKA

BUSINESS REPLY CARD
NO POSTAGE STAMP NECESSARY IF MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES

Postage will be Paid by

Alaska Department of Fish & Game
1829 TONGASS
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901

SHEEP HARVEST TICKET 1966 No. A00271
NON-TRANSFERABLE

Name_____
Mailing
Address_____

City_____ State_____

Date Issued_____, 1966 License No._____

VENDOR:

WRITE NUMBER OF THIS TICKET ON BACK OF APPLICANT'S LICENSE.

DETACH AND MAIL TO ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME, 1829 TONGASS, KETCHIKAN.

PLEASE DO NOT FOLD OR STAPLE

TAG NO.

0 000
75 76 77 78 79 80
1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6 6 6
7 7 7 7 7
8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9 9 9
75 76 77 76 79 80

IBM 823952

SHEEP HARVEST TICKET 1966 No. A 0272
NON-TRANSFERABLE

Name_____
Mailing
Address_____

City_____ State_____

Date Issued_____, 1966 License No._____

Punch month and date and attach this ticket immediately upon taking to a recognizable and retained portion of the sheep.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

AUG. ○ SEPT. ○

1966 No. A 0271
SHEEP HUNTING REPORT
NON-TRANSFERABLE

I,_____
Hunter's Name (print)

A. HUNTED SHEEP ☐ YES ☐ NO

B. SHEEP KILLED ☐ YES ☐ NO

C. KILLED IN GAME MGMT. UNIT ☐

D. SPECIFY LOCALITY_____

E. DATE SHEEP KILLED __/__/66
MO. DAY

THIS REPORT MUST BE FILLED OUT AND MAILED WITHIN 15 DAYS IF YOU KILL A SHEEP, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER CLOSE OF SEASON IF YOU DID NOT HUNT, OR HUNTED BUT WERE UNSUCCESSFUL.

Fig. A2 SHEEP HARVEST TICKET

Fig. A3
BEAVER CERTIFICATE

03006

FG-8a

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Beaver Certificate

Trapper's License Number_____

Number of Beaver Skins_____

Drainage Taken_____

Game Management Unit Number_____

Trapper's Name_____

Trapper's Address_____

Total Beaver Taken to Date_____

String Tagging Officer's Signature_____

String Tagging Officer's Address_____

Sealing Officer_____

Seal Numbers_____ to _____

Trapper's Signature_____

Date_____

	0-52	53-59	60-64	65+
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				

Instructions: Write actual measurement (total of length plus width) for each skin in proper column. Begin with number 1 in each size-column.

Fig. A4
BEAR SEALING CERTIFICATE

FG-78A

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
BEAR SEALING CERTIFICATE

(for department use only) No. 14502

(Seal number) _____ (Place of sealing) _____ MONTH ___ DAY ___ 19 ___ (Date of sealing)

SPECIES		SEX		SKULL	
BROWN	(1)	MALE	(1)	LENGTH	in.
GRIZZLY	(2)	FEMALE	(2)	WIDTH	in.
POLAR	(3)	UNKNOWN	(3)	TOTAL	in.

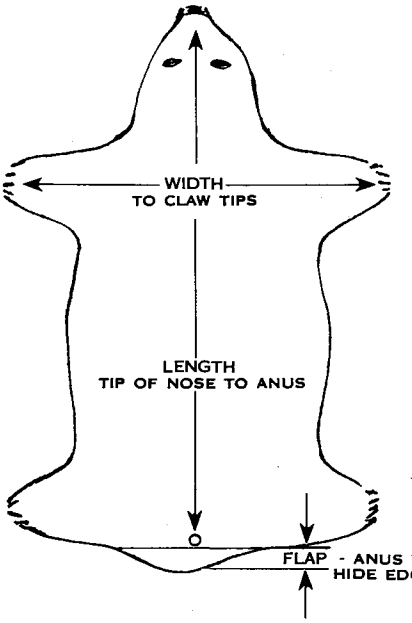
LICENSE NUMBER		TAG NUMBER	GUIDE'S NAME
RESIDENT	(1)		
NON-RES.	(2)		

HIDE PREPARATION		HIDE CONDITION		HIDE MEASUREMENTS	FEET	INCHES
FLESHED	(1)	RUBBED	(1)			
UNFLESHED	(2)	UNRUBBED	(2)	LENGTH		
UNKNOWN	(3)	UNKNOWN	(3)	WIDTH		
SALTED	(1)	(Sketch rubbed areas on hide outline below)		FLAP		
UNSALTED	(2)			TOTAL		
UNKNOWN	(3)					

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF KILL: _____ UNIT ____

I certify that the above-described bear was legally taken by _____ (Hunter's name) **on** ___ (Month) ___ (Day) 196

_____ (Hunter's address) _____ (City) _____ (State or Country)



_____ (Signature of hunter or his agent)

_____ (Sealed by)

Sex Identifiers:

Penis Sheath (1) _____
Vaginal Orifice (2) _____
Teats (3) _____

Remarks _____

Ⓟ M

TO:

Detach and Mail Postcard

FUR EXPORT REPORT No. 10364

AFG-6a

Instructions: This report must be mailed at the time furs are shipped. The permit must be detached from this report and attached to fur shipment.

Shipped to

Name

Address

City and State

List Other Species

8. Marten

7. Lynx

6. White Fox

5. Other Fox

4. Otter

3. Muskrat

2. Mink

1. Beaver

Species

Number

Address

Name

Print Name of Shipper

Date

FIRST CLASS
Permit No. 13
Juneau, Alaska

FUR EXPORT PERMIT

No. 10364

STATE OF ALASKA
Department of Fish and Game
RAW FURS MAY NOT BE EXPORTED FROM ALASKA WITHOUT THIS PERMIT ATTACHED

I, _____ The skins herein having been legally taken, of

Print Name

Print Address

certify that I have completed and mailed a Fur Export Report Listing all furs contained in this shipment

at _____ Post Office or Carrier Name

on _____ Date

Signature

AFG-6a

Detach and Mail

Attach to fur shipment

BUSINESS REPLY CARD

No postage stamp necessary if mailed in the United States

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Subport Building
Juneau, Alaska

Fig. A6
FUR DEALER REPORT FORM

REPORT OF ACQUISITION OF FURS OR HIDES FG-76

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

SUBPORT BUILDING — JUNEAU, ALASKA

1033- 4 DATE_____, 19____

PURCHASER'S NAME_____

PURCHASED FROM (NAME)_____

ADDRESS_____

LICENSE NUMBER_____

SPECIES	NUMBER	SPECIES	NUMBER
1. Beaver		11. Wolverine	
2. Mink		12. Wolf	
3. Muskrat		13. Coyote	
4. Marten		14. Hair Seal	
5. Otter, land		15. Black Bear	
6. White (or blue) Fox		16. Polar Bear	
7. Other Fox		17. Other (SPECIFY)	
8. Weasel		18.	
9. Lynx		19.	
10. Squirrel		20.	

_____
(SIGNATURE OF PURCHASER)

MAIL THIS COPY TO ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME, SUBPORT BUILDING, JUNEAU, ALASKA, WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER END OF MONTH SHOWN IN DATE, ABOVE.

Fig. A7

DEER HUNTER INTERVIEW FORM

DEER HUNTER HARVEST SURVEY - 196

Town ______________________ Date ______________________

Sample Number	Deer											No. Black Bear Killed	No. Mt. Goat Killed	No. Wolves Seen	Remarks
	No. Days Hunted	No. Deer Killed		Date of Kills				Location of Kills							
		M	F												

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Juneau, Alaska

Bounty Information Form
Wolf, Wolverine, Coyote

Claimant's Name _____ Date _____
Month Day Year

Address _____

Certifier _____ Station _____

Type Hunter

__(1) Professional
__(2) Incidental
__(3) Recreational
__(4) Unknown

Species

__(1) Wolf
__(2) Wolverine
__(3) Coyote

Method Taken

__(1) Ground Shooting
__(2) Trapping
__(3) Snaring
__(4) Digging Out
__(5) Aerial Shooting
__(6) Unknown

Age	Color	Sex	Date Taken Mo. Day Yr.	Drainage	Unit	Pack Size	Number of Pack Killed

Remarks (Kills observed, etc.) _____

Instructions: For color of wolves, refer only to Black (Bl), Brown (Br), Gray (Gr), or White (W). Send original to Regional Game Management Biologist, 946 Cowles Street, Fairbanks or Box 6-283 Annex, Anchorage, or Ketchikan, Alaska. A copy MUST accompany the bounty affadavit when it is forwarded to Juneau.

Fig. A9

Nº 2523

Claimant's License No. .....

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME
AFFIDAVIT & CERTIFICATE TO OBTAIN BOUNTY ON WOLVERINES, WOLVES AND COYOTES.

INSTRUCTIONS

White Copy: Mail to Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Juneau
Green Copy: Give to person claiming bounty
Pink Copy: Retained by Certifying Official

Affiant and certifying official should read carefully before signing and executing. AS 16.35.050 places a bounty of $15. on each Wolverine; $50. on each Wolf and $30 on each Coyote. AS 16.35.120 imposes severe penalties on any person who knowingly makes a false statement in an attempt to obtain a bounty on Wolverine, Wolf or Coyote or for the purpose of aiding a person to obtain a bounty.

STATE OF ALASKA
..... Judicial District } ss

I, ..., of ....., Alaska hereby do solemnly swear that on the ..... day of ....., 19....., or between the dates of ....., 19....., and ....., 19....., I took the ..... (State number and type of pelts), upon which claim for payment of bounties is herein made, in the vicinity of ....., in the State of Alaska; that no poison or other illegal means or methods was used in securing the said pelt or pelts; that bounty has not been paid and I am justly entitled to the payment of bounty in the amount of ..... Dollars pursuant to the Laws of Alaska.

_____
(Claimant's Signature)

I, the undersigned, an adult resident of ....., Alaska, do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with ....., the person who executed the above affidavit and claim and I believe the statements therein set forth are true.

_____
(Signature of Witness)

The above named ..... (Claimant) and ..... (Witness) personally appeared before me, ... (Title of Officer acknowledging oath) and subscribed and swore to the above affidavits, at ....., Alaska, on this..... day of ....., 19.....

_____
Signature

(SEAL)

_____
Title

I hereby certify that I have personally examined the above described ..... (No. & type of pelts), I believe them to have been legally taken in the State of Alaska; and I have personally removed the ulna and radius bones of the left forearm and foreleg from all of the above pelts and have punched holes in the left ears of said pelts, on this ..... day of ....., 19..... at ....., Alaska.

_____ (Signature of Officer)

_____ (Title of Officer)

Fig. A10

Nº 4984

Claimant's License No. .....

INSTRUCTIONS

White Copy: Mail to Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Juneau

Green Copy: Give to person claiming bounty

Pink Copy: Retained by Certifying Official

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME
AFFIDAVIT & CERTIFICATE TO OBTAIN HAIR SEAL BOUNTY.

Affiant and Certifying Official should read carefully before signing and executing. AS 16.35.140 places a bounty of $3.00 on each hair seal inhabiting the inland and coastal waters of Alaska. AS 16.35.170 imposes severe penalties on any person who knowingly makes a false statement in an attempt to obtain the payment of a bounty on hair seal.

I, ... of .....

hereby do certify that from the ..... day of ..... 19..... to the ..... day of ..... 19....., I killed ..... hair seals and have exhibited their complete scalps to the undersigned, that said hair seals were killed in the vicinity of ....., Alaska, that no poison or other means was employed that might cause the wanton destruction of other wildlife, that I am justly entitled to the bounty of $3.00 for each complete hair seal scalp exhibited. Total number ..... Total amount due $.....

(Signed) .....

Mailing Address .....

WITNESSES

Name	Address
Name	Address

CERTIFICATE OF AGENT

I hereby certify that I have examined and destroyed, in the presence of the above two witnesses who have stated to me that they are bonafide residents of the State of Alaska, in accordance with the provisions of AS 16.35.160, the above described complete hair seal scalps and believe them to have been taken legally in the State of Alaska.

(Signature of Agent) (Title of Agent)

(Month) (Day) (Year)

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