

RC16

Proposal 94 asks for an August 20th – Sept. 20th non resident open season for moose in GMU 16B mainland.

conservative

As of November 2010, there were 800+ surplus bulls in mainland 16B, and in addition to that, 250 to 300 new bulls get added into the population each year. A reasonable total harvest for the next year or two, would be between 250 and 300. Regulation allows a non resident harvest when the surplus is over 240. We are currently way over that!

November 2010 16B Mainland population estimate = 5860 moose
from department's presentation on proposal 93. Also the second page of proposal 103A (RC35) shows a range of 4788 – 6932

Current estimated number of cows in the population = 3611 (includes 10 % yearlings.

Current estimated number of bulls = 1750

Current bull/cow ratio = 48 bulls/100 cows. (range of 39 – 60 from RC 35)

November 2010 estimated number of stock piled bulls in 16B population = 850
[36 (# of units of 100 cows) X 25 (# of bulls required per 100 cows) = 900, Subtract 900 from 1750 = 850]

Current recruitment (*sustainable surplus*) estimates = 250 to 300 per year.

Peak total harvest during the 90's of "314" occurred in 1997/1998 when we had a 42 day season from August 20th to Sept. 30th. See yellow highlight below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Harvest</u>	<u>General Season</u>	<u>Subsistence</u>	<u>Last 5 days</u> (9/26 – 9/30)	<u>Non Residents</u>
93/94	155	132	23	--	--
94/95	230	126	104	--	--
95/96	187	161	26	40	38
96/97	293	196	97	51	39
97/98	314	229	85	56	48
98/99	288	196	92	59	37
99/00	266	164	102	51	40
00/01	264	174	90	40	32

Section(B) (iii) on page 3 of proposal 103A (RC35) shows:

- 388 average general season harvest from 1983 – 1989
- 168 average general season harvest from 1990 – 1999

A non resident season could provide additional bear harvest by guided hunters and probably wouldn't amount to more than 30 – 40 bulls.

Submitted by Wayne Kubat

BEST CHOICE FOR GMU 18, 19 & 21 BOUNDARIES

Starting from the down river boundary of *Paimiut* on the north bank of the *Yukon River* go across to the south bank of the river to the northern terminus of the ***Paimiut Portage***, proceed south through the **Portage** to the mouth of *Hooking Creek* on the northeast corner of ***Arhymot Lake***, follow the northern and western bank of the lake to the head of ***Crooked Creek***, follow the north bank of the creek downstream to the northern terminus of the Crooked Creek to ***Mud Creek Tramway***, follow the tramway south to ***Mud Creek***, follow its west bank downstream to ***First Slough***, follow the west bank of the slough downstream to its confluence to the ***Kuskokwim River***, follow its north bank downstream to the down river boundary of ***Sam Savage's fish camp*** and terminating on the south bank of the river at the down river boundary of ***Dick Nash's fish camp***.

The area draining into the Yukon River ***downstream*** from Paimiut and the area draining into the Kuskokwim River ***downstream*** from Sam Savage and Dick Nash's fish camps would be ***Game Management Unit 18***.

The area draining into the Kuskokwim River ***upstream*** from Dick Nash and Sam Savage's fish camps would be ***Game Management Unit 19***.

The area draining into the Yukon River ***upstream*** from the down river boundary of Paimiut and the northern terminus of the Paimiut Portage would be ***Game Management Unit 21***.

The area west of the boundary would all be ***GMU 18***.

The area east of the boundary and south of the High Portage Ridge would be part of ***GMU 19***, *since this area drains into the Kuskokwim River*.

The area east of the boundary and north of the High Portage Ridge would be part of ***GMU 21***, *since this area drains into the Yukon River*.

The Paimiut Portage is a well established historical trail that connects the central Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers. It is repaired, remarked and maintained annually, after freeze up, by hunters and fishers from Kalskag and Lower Kalskag. The Portage is used daily during the Fall, Winter and Spring seasons by all hunters, fishers, trappers and visitors from the lower and central Kuskokwim River and from the central Yukon River villages.

Many residents of Lower Kalskag and Kalskag were involved in the modification of Proposal 205. They endorse and support this proposal and ask the Board of Game to pass it as the Best Choice for redefining the presently unclear and confusing boundaries of GMUs 18, 19 and 21.