CHAPTER 18: MOOSE MANAGEMENT REPORT

From: 1 July 2011 To: 30 June 2013¹

LOCATION

GAME MANAGEMENT UNIT: 16B (10,405 mi²)

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION: West Side of Cook Inlet and Kalgin Island

BACKGROUND

Moose populations fluctuate greatly in Unit 16B due to heavy snow years that seem to occur once or twice every decade. Moose in this unit likely numbered in excess of 10,000 during the early 1980s (Griese 1996). Before the severe winter of 1989–1990, there likely were 8,500–9,500 moose (Harkness 1993). Following a 15–20% decline after winter 1989–1990, moose numbers in the unit continued to decline in response to deep snow winters and growing predation (Griese 2000).

Prior to 1989, moose hunting in Unit 16B was by permits with long season dates and had either any-moose or antlerless-moose bag limits. Tier II permits were issued beginning in regulatory year (RY) 1990 to ensure local residents have an opportunity to meet subsistence needs. A regulatory year begins 1 July and ends 30 June, e.g., RY90 = 1 July 1990–30 June 1991. Beginning in RY93 the bull harvest (during the general season) was restricted to moose with antlers having a spike or fork on at least one side, or a minimum of 3 brow tines on at least one side, or a minimum total width of 50 inches. This selective harvest strategy is referred to as "spike fork 50" (Schwartz et al. 1992). The general season was closed in both RY01 and RY02 and then again during RY06–RY08 due to the decreased population size and poor recruitment. The permit levels for the existing Tier II hunts were increased to provide for subsistence. These Tier II hunts were divided into 3 areas: TM565, TM567, and TM569 (Del Frate 2004).

For most of the post-statehood history of the unit, predation was not considered a significant factor limiting the moose population. Predation by wolves was not thought to influence the moose population until around 1992, when an increase in the wolf population was first noticed. The minimum population estimate in 1993 was 39–42 wolves. A subsequent survey in fall 1998 estimated a population of 120–140 wolves (Masteller 2000), and Del Frate (2003) reported an estimate of 160–245 wolves for all of Unit 16 in winter 2001. As a result of increased wolf numbers and a decrease in the moose population, the influence of wolf predation on the moose population is believed to have increased over time. A control program to reduce wolf predation on moose began in 2004. At that time, the population was estimated at 175–180 wolves (Peltier

¹ At the discretion of the reporting biologist, this unit report may contain data collected outside the report period.

2006). Additionally, studies in Unit 16B suggest that bear predation also has a strong influence on calf recruitment (Faro 1989, Peltier 2012). Bear surveys were conducted in spring 2007 and indicated high densities of black bears (182 bears/1,000 km²) and brown bears (63 bears/1,000 km²) in the unit (Peltier 2008). Brown bear seasons and bag limits were liberalized and a black bear control program began in fall 2007 (Peltier 2008, 2010).

The establishment of the Kalgin Island moose population is the result of a translocation of calves during 1957–1959. Numbers grew to a density of 6 moose/mi² during 1981 (Taylor 1983), but were reduced to approximately 1 moose/mi² by 1985. High moose densities severely degraded habitat and the department adopted restrictive population objectives to maintain moose densities at 1–2 moose/mi² while vegetation recovered (Faro 1989). In 1999 the Board of Game adopted an any-moose registration hunt to reduce the population to the management objectives.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

MANAGEMENT GOAL

• Maintain and enhance the moose population to provide for high levels of human consumptive use.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Mainland Unit 16B (excluding Kalgin Island)

- Maintain a moose population of 6,500–7,500 moose and 20–25 bulls:100 cows.
- Achieve a harvest of 310–600 moose.

Kalgin Island

• Maintain a posthunt population of 20–40 moose with at least 15 bulls:100 cows.

METHODS

Because of its size, Unit 16B is divided into 3 zones (North, Middle, and South) for survey purposes. The North area is described as Unit 16B north of the Skwentna River. The Middle area is defined as Unit 16B north of the Beluga River and Beluga Lake and south of Skwentna River. The South area is described as all of Unit 16B, south of Beluga River and Beluga Lake except Kalgin Island. We have conducted various types of surveys (Gasaway et al. 1986, Becker and Reed 1990, Ver Hoef 2001) in each of these units as funding and priorities allow (Table 1).

A geospatial population estimator (GSPE; Kellie and DeLong 2006) survey was conducted in Unit 16B Middle. Minimum count surveys were conducted on Kalgin Island in 2011 and 2012. Poor weather conditions precluded other surveys of the area during the reporting period.

We collected harvest and hunter effort data from registration (Kalgin), general harvest, and Tier II permit reports.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

Population Size

The population of Unit 16B Middle was estimated at $3,458 \pm 539$ (Table 1). This estimate includes a sightability correction factor derived from intensive sampling. The previous estimate was $2,446 \pm 322$ moose which indicates a growing moose population. Based on this survey, as well as the 2010 survey of Unit 16B South of $2,372 \pm 778$ and Unit 16B North at $1,042 \pm 235$, the estimated population for mainland Unit 16B (excluding Kalgin Island) is $6,782 \pm 1,562$. The moose population on Kalgin Island was estimated to be 60–70 moose in November 2011 and 110–120 in 2012. Given that the population could not possibly double in one year, the most likely explanation for the increase was poor sightability in the 2011 survey.

Population Composition

Based on the GSPE survey of Unit 16B Middle in 2011, the bull:100 cow ratio was 45.7 and the calf:100 cow ratio was 23.7 (Table 1). In Unit 16B South the 2010 GSPE survey indicated a bull:100 cow ratio of 52 and a calf:100 cow ratio of 18 indicating a potential lag in recruitment in Unit 16B South. However, these numbers should be considered with caution. Results of a multi-year calf recruitment study in the area indicate that calf:100 cow ratios can vary greatly (ADF&G, unpublished data, Palmer, Alaska); survey results may reflect this.

MORTALITY

Harvest

<u>Seasons and Bag Limits</u>. The general resident hunting season for RY11 and RY12 was 20 August–25 September (Table 2). The general nonresident hunting season was 25 August–15 September. Tier II (TM565, TM567, and TM569) hunting was open for any bull 15 November–28 February for RY11 and shifted to 15 December–31 March for RY12. There were 260 Tier II permits issued for RY11 and 261 permits issued for RY12 (Table 3). Kalgin Island was open to registration hunting (RM572) 20 August–20 September in RY11 (any moose) and from 20 August to 10 September in RY12.

<u>Alaska Board of Game Actions and Emergency Orders</u>. During the Board of Game meeting in spring 2011, the board passed a nonresident hunting season for the unit which was implemented in fall 2011. The board also reauthorized the predation control intensive management plan and approved a brown bear control program in a 960 mi² subsection of Unit 16B between the McArthur and Beluga rivers to aid the recovery of the moose population. They also changed the winter Tier II dates to 15 December–31 March. This regulation was to be implemented in RY12.

Due to a low population estimate in winter 2011, the RM572 Kalgin Island moose hunt was closed by emergency order, ending the RY12 hunting season 10 days early.

<u>Harvest by Hunters</u>. Harvest decreased slightly during RY11–RY12 over the previous reporting period (208 vs. 217 for RY09–RY10; Table 2). This is due mostly to the reduced harvest and participation in RY12. RY12 was a particularly wet and cool fall and hunter effort was reduced throughout Southcentral Alaska. The Tier II harvest which occurs midwinter was not noticeably

different than the previous reporting period (Table 3). The harvest on Kalgin Island was reduced during the reporting period, due to the fact that RM572 was closed by emergency order.

<u>Hunter Residency and Success</u>. The general season was opened to nonresidents during the RY11 hunting season for the first time since RY03 (Table 4). The general resident season was 10 days longer during this reporting period. The majority of resident hunters were nonlocal residents.

<u>Harvest Chronology</u>. In areas such as Unit 16B where competition among hunters is low, harvest of bulls is concentrated in the last 2 weeks of the season (Table 5). This is due to the fact that bulls become more vulnerable to hunters as they approach the rut.

<u>Transport Methods</u>. The lack of road accessibility to the unit is reflected by the dominance of aircraft and boat transportation modes used by successful hunters (Table 6). ATV access in the unit is from hunters starting at privately-owned, seasonally-occupied cabins.

Other Mortality

The severe winter of 1999–2000 had a negative impact on the moose population in Unit 16B, which has struggled to recover (Peltier 2010). Predation has been thought to be a limiting factor in the recovery. As a result, a wolf control program was implemented in 2004, a black bear control program began in 2007, and an experimental brown bear control program began on a portion of Unit 16B in 2011. At this time the effects of these programs are not clear (Peltier 2012). Calf recruitment is still relatively low compared with other moose populations; however, recruitment appears to be improving slightly. Overall survey numbers appear to be increasing, and anecdotal information from the field is that hunters are seeing more calves and more moose in general.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At this time it appears that with a population estimate of $6,782 \pm 1,562$, we are within the population objective of 6,500-7,500 moose for mainland Unit 16B (excluding Kalgin Island). The unit is still below the harvest objective of 310-600; however, with the recent return of nonresident hunting, along with some other changes in the regulations that will take place in the future, it is likely that we will be achieving our harvest objectives relatively soon.

As long as Unit 16B remains under intensive management additional information is needed to better understand the predator-prey dynamics of the unit. Current research plans include looking at calf recruitment in the lower Tyonek area, as well as an ongoing project looking at calf recruitment around Skwentna. Future efforts should be directed at gaining accurate and precise estimates of wolf and bear populations. There are currently plans to do a wolf population survey in RY14 if snow cover and weather conditions allow. Additional measures to determine the size of the black bear and brown bear populations should be taken to help determine their impact on the moose population and recovery potential. Spatial analysis of predators and moose in the unit could be used to develop geographic information system layers that could assist managers in deciding where to expect faster moose population recovery and where to concentrate predator control efforts.

REFERENCES CITED

- Becker, E. F., and D. J. Reed. 1990. A modification of a moose population estimator. Alces 26:73–79.
- Del Frate, G. G. 2003. Unit 16 wolf. Pages 109–117 [*In*] C. Healy, editor. Wolf management report of survey and inventory activities 1 July 1999–30 June 2002. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Project 14.0, Juneau.
- Del Frate, G. G. 2004. Unit 16B moose. Pages 233–245 [*In*] C. Brown, editor. Moose management report of survey and inventory activities 1 July 2001–30 June 2003. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Project 1.0, Juneau.
- Faro, J. B. 1989. Unit 16 moose. Pages 156–166 [*In*] S. O. Morgan, editor. Annual report of survey-inventory activities 1 July 1987–30 June 1988. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Study 1.0, Juneau.
- Gasaway, W. C., S. D. DuBois, D. J. Reed, and S. J. Harbo. 1986. Estimating moose population parameters from aerial surveys. Institute of Arctic Biology, Biological Papers of the University of Alaska, No. 22, Fairbanks.
- Griese, H. J. 1996. Unit 16B moose. Pages 208–221 [*In*] M. V. Hicks, editor. Moose management report of survey-inventory activities 1 July 1993–30 June 1995. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Study 1.0, Juneau.
- Griese, H. J. 2000. Unit 16B moose. Pages 222–236 [In] M. V. Hicks, editor. Moose management report of survey-inventory activities 1 July 1997–30 June 1999. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Study 1.0, Juneau.
- Harkness, D. B. 1993. Unit 16B moose. Pages 182–190 [In] S. M. Abbott, editor. Moose management report of survey-inventory activities 1 July 1989–30 June 1991. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Study 1.0, Juneau.
- Kellie, K. A., and R. A. DeLong. 2006. Geospatial survey operations manual. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Fairbanks.
- Masteller, M. 2000. Unit 16 wolf. Pages 113–122 [*In*] M. V. Hicks, editor. Wolf management report of survey-inventory activities 1 July 1996–30 June 1999. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Project 14.0, Juneau.

- Peltier, T. C. 2006. Unit 16B moose. Pages 225–238 [*In*] P. Harper, editor. Moose management report of survey-inventory activities 1 July 2003–30 June 2005. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Project 1.0, Juneau.
- Peltier, T. C. 2008. Unit 16 black bear. Pages 187–198 [*In*] P. Harper, editor. Black bear management report of survey-inventory activities 1 July 2004–30 June 2007. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Project 17.0, Juneau.
- Peltier, T. C. 2010. Unit 16B moose. Pages 235–247 [*In*] P. Harper, editor. Moose management report of survey-inventory activities 1 July 2007–30 June 2009. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Project 1.0, Juneau.
- Peltier, T. C. 2012. Unit 16B moose. Pages 232–244 [*In*] P. Harper, editor. Moose management report of survey-inventory activities 1 July 2009–30 June 2011. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Project 1.0, Juneau.
- Schwartz, C. C., K. J. Hundertmark, and T. H. Spraker. 1992. An evaluation of selective the bull moose harvest on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. Alces 28:1–14.
- Taylor, W. P. 1983. Unit 16B moose. Pages 70–72 [*In*] J. A. Barnett, editor. Moose annual report of survey-inventory activities 1 July 1981–30 June 1982. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Game, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Job 1.0, Juneau.
- Ver Hoef, J. M. 2001. Predicting finite populations from spatially correlated data. Pages 93–98
 [*In*] Proceedings of the Section on Statistics and the Environment of the American Statistical Association, 13–17 August 2000, Indianapolis, Indiana.

PREPARED BY:

<u>Tim C. Peltier</u> Wildlife Biologist II

Todd A. Rinaldi Wildlife Biologist III

SUBMITTED BY:

Gino Del Frate Regional Supervisor Please cite any information taken from this section, and reference as:

Peltier, T. C., and T. A. Rinaldi. 2014. Unit 16B moose. Chapter 18, Pages 18-1 through 18-14 [*In*] P. Harper and L. A. McCarthy, editors. Moose management report of survey-inventory activities 1 July 2011–30 June 2013. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Species Management Report ADF&G/DWC/SMR-2014-6, Juneau.

The State of Alaska is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Contact the Division of Wildlife Conservation at (907) 465-4190 for alternative formats of this publication.

Regulatory year	Area	Date(s)	Bulls: 100 cows	Yearling bulls:100 cows	Calves: 100 cows	Percent calves	Adults	Total moose observed	Moose observed/ mi ²	Population estimate ^b
2001	Northern ^c	5–7 Nov	40	7	14	9	393	438	0.8	$1,187 \pm 182$
	Middle ^c	8–11 Nov	32	4	10	7	494	537	0.7	$1,836 \pm 267$
	South ^d	30 Oct-4 Nov	31	3	13	9	539	594		700-850
	Kalgin Island ^e	22 Oct				33	64	96	4.2	110-140
2002^{f}	C									
2003	North ^g	24 Nov–6 Dec	35	7	17	9	292	326		898 ± 163
	South ^d	1 Dec	46	17	23	14	133	154		700-850
	Kalgin Island ^e	25 Nov	38	25	89	39	76	125		179
2004	South ^d	5–9 Dec	23	10	23	16	509	604		960
2005	Middle ^h	26 Nov-1 Dec	29	4	14	13	582	628	0.8	$1,714 \pm 343$
	Kalgin Island ^e	17 Jan 2006	17	3	47	29	69	97	4.2	100-120
2006	Kalgin Island ^e	9 Feb 2007				30	26	37	1.6	50-70
2007	Kalgin Island ^e	19 Nov 2007	26	13	67	37	77	118	5.2	120-140
2008	North ^h	29-30 Oct	58	16	12	7	318	340	1.9	$1,042 \pm 245^{i}$
	Middle ^h	15–17 Nov	54	11	21	12	600	678	0.9	$2,446 \pm 322^{i}$
	South ^d	2 Dec 2008	78	13	18	9	224	247		
2009	Middle ^d	15–17 Nov	39		19	12	315	359		
2010	South ^h	13–18 Nov	52	15	18	11	628	703	1.1	$2,372 \pm 778^{i}$
	Kalgin Island ^e	7 Dec				43	40	70	3.1	80–90
2011	Middle ^h	20–26 Nov	46	9	24	15	698	825	1.1	$3,458 \pm 539$
	Kalgin Island ^e	13 Dec				28	38	53	3.1	60–70
2012	Kalgin Island ^e	17 Dec				38	65	104	4.6	110-120

Table 1. Unit 16B fall aerial moose composition counts and estimated subpopulation sizes, Alaska, regulatory years^a 2001–2012.

^a Regulatory year begins 1 July and ends 30 June, e.g., regulatory year 2001 = 1 July 2001–30 June 2002.
^b Includes 80% confidence intervals where appropriate.
^c Becker survey (Becker and Reed 1990).
^d Trend area composition survey (2–4 min/mi²).
^e Trend area composition survey (6–8 min./mi²).

^f No surveys completed.

^g J. Ver Hoef's regression sampling method (Ver Hoef 2001) for one-third of area (612 ± 151 [80% CI]), plus 350–550 estimated for remainder of area. ^h Geospatial population estimator (Kellie and DeLong 2006). ⁱ Includes a sightability correction factor.

$\begin{array}{ccc} 2005^{d} & 14\\ 2006^{e} & 11\\ 2007^{e} & 11 \end{array}$	Л	Repo	orted		Est	imated		<u>،</u> ،	1 . 1 1	.1	a 1
$\begin{array}{c cccc} 2003^{\rm d} & 20\\ 2004^{\rm d} & 18\\ 2005^{\rm d} & 14\\ 2006^{\rm e} & 11\\ 2007^{\rm e} & 11\end{array}$	Л	Б			Lot	imated		Acc1	dental de	eaths	Grand
$\begin{array}{ccc} 2004^{\rm d} & 18\\ 2005^{\rm d} & 14\\ 2006^{\rm e} & 11\\ 2007^{\rm e} & 11 \end{array}$		Г	Unk	Total ^b	Unreported ^c	Illegal	Total	Road	Other	Total	total
$\begin{array}{ccc} 2005^{d} & 14\\ 2006^{e} & 11\\ 2007^{e} & 11 \end{array}$)6	25	1	232	15	25	40	0	0	0	272
2006 ^e 11 2007 ^e 11	84	34	0	218	15	25	40	0	0	0	258
2007 ^e 11	49	10	0	159	15	25	40	0	0	0	199
	17	11	0	128	15	25	40	0	0	0	168
	16	10	0	126	15	25	40	0	0	0	166
2008 ^e 13	37	15	0	152	15	25	40	0	0	0	192
2009 ^f 19	96	8	4	208	15	25	40	0	0	0	248
2010 ^f 21	17	10	0	227	15	25	40	0	0	0	267
2011 20)6	13	0	219	15	25	40	0	0	0	259
2012 17	76	9	0	185	15	25	40	0	0	0	225

Table 2. Unit 16B moose harvest and accidental deaths, Alaska, regulatory years^a 2003–2012.

^a Regulatory year begins 1 July and ends 30 June, e.g., regulatory year 2003 = 1 July 2003–30 June 2004.

^b Includes all reported harvest including federal subsistence. ^c Includes moose taken in defense of life or property.

^d Season is Resident Harvest, 1 September–20 September (spike fork 50), Tier II 15 November–28 February (any bull); Kalgin Island 20 August–20 September. ^e Season is Tier II only, 1 September–20 September (spike fork 50) and 15 November–28 February (any bull); Kalgin Island 20 August–20 September.

^f Season is Resident Harvest, 20 August–20 September (spike fork 50), Tier II 15 November–28 February (any bull); Kalgin Island 20 August–20 September.

I I and	D1-+-	Dennelt	Percent	Percent	Percent		TT		
Hunt	Regulatory	Permits	did not	unsuccessful	successful	D 11	Harv		m 1
number ^b	year	issued	hunt	hunters	hunters	Bulls	Cows	Unk	Total
TM565	2003	141	27	57	43	43	1	0	44
	2004	100	11	42	58	43	1	0	44
	2005	141	28	51	49	48	0	0	48
	2006	120	14	53	47	46	0	0	46
	2007	100	21	48	52	40	1	0	41
	2008	110	20	49	51	44	0	0	44
	2009	102	25	48	52	39	0	1	40
	2010	99	21	42	58	44	0	0	44
	2011	100	37	41	59	36	0	1	37
	2012	101	29	47	53	38	0	0	38
TM567	2003	60	22	49	51	23	0	0	23
	2004	60	8	32	68	26	0	0	26
	2005	60	25	55	45	20	0	0	20
	2006	140	21	59	41	42	0	0	42
	2007	80	20	48	52	33	0	0	33
	2008	120	18	48	52	50	0	0	50
	2009	80	20	48	52	32	0	1	33
	2010	80	24	37	63	37	0	0	37
	2011	80	28	42	58	32	1	0	33
	2012	80	26	41	59	35	0	0	35
TM569	2003	60	28	68	32	13	0	0	13
	2004	60	13	64	36	9	0	0	9
	2005	59	36	74	26	9	0	0	9
	2006	85	34	69	31	17	0	0	17
	2007	100	19	63	37	29	0	0	29
	2008	101	30	58	42	23	0	0	23
	2009	80	36	76	24	12	0	0	12
	2010	81	40	55	45	22	0	0	22

Table 3. Unit 16B moose harvest data by permit hunt, Alaska, regulatory years^a 2003–2012.

Hunt	Regulatory	Permits	Percent did not	Percent unsuccessful	Percent successful		Harv	vest	
number ^b	year	issued	hunt	hunters	hunters	Bulls	Cows	Unk	Total
	2011	80	41	57	43	19	0	1	20
	2012	80	40	60	40	19	0	0	19
DM571/	2003	202	29	61	39	30	24	0	54
RM572	2004	255	28	70	30	22	32	0	54
	2005	194	34	83	17	10	10	0	20
	2006	143	41	76	24	9	11	0	20
	2007	131	44	68	32	14	9	0	23
	2008	134	10	70	30	13	0	0	13
	2009	131	32	74	26	14	8	0	22
	2010	131	26	70	30	18	10	0	28
	2011	138	36	72	28	10	12	0	22
	2012 ^c	111	30	84	16	4	8	0	12

^a Regulatory year begins 1 July and ends 30 June, e.g., regulatory year 2003 = 1 July 2003–30 June 2004. ^b TM = Tier II permit, RM = registration permit, DM = drawing permit. ^c Closed by emergency order 10 September.

			Successful					Un	successful			
Regulatory	Local	Nonlocal					Local	Nonlocal				Total
year	resident ^c	resident	Nonresident	Unk	Total	(%)	resident ^c	resident	Nonresident	Unk	Total	hunters
2003	9	88	1	1	99	(24)	20	281	3	5	309	408
2004 ^d	7	75	0	3	85	(20)	29	300	6	5	340	425
2005 ^d	3	59	0	0	62	(16)	17	293	2	3	315	377
2006 ^e												
2007 ^e												
2008 ^e												
2009 ^d	7	91	0	2	100	(23)	22	305	0	6	333	433
2010^{d}	8	89	0	0	97	(25)	23	270	2	3	298	395
2011	3	93	9	4	109	(22)	16	355	7	5	383	492
2012	4	64	17	0	85	(20)	26	284	35	0	345	430
Does not inclu	de individua	ls participati	ng in permit hunt	s.		. ,						
Regulatory ye	ar begins 1 J	uly and ends	30 June, e.g., reg	ulatory	year 200	3 = 1 Jul	y 2003–30 June	e 2004.				
Unit 16 reside	nts.											
No general no		en season.										
No general op	en season.											

Table 4. Unit 16B moose hunter^a residency and success, Alaska, regulatory years^b 2003–2012.

Regulatory	Aug	gust			September	r			
year	20-26	27-31	1–7	8-14	15-20	21–25	26–30	Unknown	Total
2003 ^c			15	28	47	1	2	6	99
2004^{c}			12	22	47	1	1	2	85
2005°			7	21	32	1		1	62
2006^{d}									
2007 ^d									
2008^{d}									
2009 ^e	2	4	11	24	58			1	100
$2010^{\rm e}$	4	2	8	39	43			1	97
2011^{f}	2	5	8	24	37	29		3	108
2012 ^f	5	1	5	30	16	23		5	85

Table 5. Unit 16B moose harvest chronology^a by month, Alaska, regulatory years^b 2003–2012.

20125155010255aDoes not include harvest from permit hunts.bRegulatory year begins 1 July and ends 30 June, e.g., regulatory year 2003 = 1 July 2003–30 June 2004.cOpen season = 1 September–20 September (spike fork 50).dNo general open season.eOpen season = 20 August–20 September (spike fork 50).fOpen season = Residents: 20 August–25 September (spike fork 50); Nonresidents: 25 August–15 September (spike fork 50).

Regulatory				3- or 4-	ansport method (9	0)	Highway			-
vear	Airplane	Horse	Boat	wheeler	Snowmachine	ORV	vehicle	Airboat	Unk	п
2003	56	1	16	14	1	1	5	1	5	99
2004	63	0	15	12	0	1	5	0	4	85
2005	63		19	13			1	1	1	62
2006 ^c										
2007 ^c										
2008^{c}										
2009	59	3	19	12	0	2	4	0	1	100
2010	56	1	27	7	1	3	3	0	2	97
2011	62	6	19	4	0	3	5	0	1	109
2012	64	5	19	7	0	1	1	2	1	85
Does not inclu Regulatory ye No general op	ide harvest from ar begins 1 Jul en season.	n permit hu y and ends 3	nts. 80 June, e.g	g., regulatory y	ear 2003 = 1 July 200)3–30 June	2004.			

Table 6. Unit 16B percent transport methods of successful moose hunters^a, Alaska, regulatory years^b 2003–2012.