THE STATE of ALASKA
GOVERNOR BILL WALKER

Department of Fish and Game

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August 5, 2015

Ted Spraker, Chair
Alaska Board of Game
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Alaska, 99811

Re: Division of Subsistence Analysis of August 2015 Agenda Change Requests

Due to the short turnaround allowed for review of the Agenda Change Requests (ACRs) before the board at the August 7, 2015 meeting, the Division of Subsistence analysis was not included in the versions that were sent. Following please find comments for the board's consideration.

ACR 8 (snowy owls) and ACR 9 (cormorants): A customary and traditional (C&T) use determination has not been made for either snowy owls or cormorants in Alaska to cover the fall season regulated by the Alaska Board of Game. An attachment to this letter is the 1993 customary and traditional use worksheet for migratory birds. The figures and tables are difficult to read and there is abundant new information available to ADF&G through the Division of Subsistence migratory bird harvest monitoring program. Should the board agree to take up this ACR, the division recommends addressing the lack of C&T findings. In addition, the board may wish to add GMUs 6 and 8 to the list of open areas for cormorants.

ACR 10 (Mulchatna caribou). There's a positive C&T finding in GMUs 9A, 9B, 17, 19A south of the Kuskokwim River, and 19B, and an amount reasonably necessary for subsistence of 2,100–2,400. However, management reports indicate that a good portion of the harvest of Mulchatna caribou now takes place in GMU 18, which is not listed in regulation. This availability is good news for subsistence users in GMU 18 and elsewhere; however, during division research on Lower Kuskokwim big game, local residents did express conservation concerns. Should the board agree to take up this ACR, the board may wish to also address the lack of C&T finding in GMU 18.

ACR 11 (GMU 22 brown bears). There's a positive C&T finding for brown bears in GMUs 21 and 22 combined, with an amount reasonably necessary for subsistence (ANS) of 20–25 combined for both units. Residents of Nome and White Mountain have expressed concerns over brown bears breaking into cabins and raiding fish racks.

ACR 12 (GMU 16B moose). In most years, there are more Tier II permit applications than Tier II permits awarded each year in the three Tier II hunts the board has authorized for 16B moose (TM 565,

567, and 569). Therefore, should the board agree to take up this ACR, another option to increase harvest during the winter hunt would be to increase the number of Tier II permits awarded. Additionally, another option would be to extend the Tier II season. The ANS and 2014 Tier II results are as follows:

1. 16B, Redoubt Bay drainages: ANS = 10. Most closely aligns with TM569. Applications received = 104. Permits available: 80 (88% awarded).
2. 16B south of the Beluga River and north of Redoubt Bay: ANS = 29–37. Most closely aligns with TM567. Applications received = 226. Permits available = 80 (35% awarded).
3. 16B north of the Beluga River: ANS = 160–180. Most closely aligns with TM565. Applications received = 284. Permits available = 100 (35% awarded).

Please note that although Winfonet data overall may show more harvest in February, in the communities of Susitna/Alexander in 2012, out of 7 bulls harvested, 6 were harvested in December. In Skwentna, out of 8 bulls harvested in 2012, 2 were in January, 4 in February, one in September, and one in December. The division has more information in *The harvest and use of wild resources in Cantwell, Chase, Talkeetna, Trapper Creek, Alexander/Susitna, and Skwentna, Alaska, 2012* (Technical Paper No. 385), available on line at http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/techpap/TP%20385.pdf.

In Tyonek in 2006 there were 9 moose harvested in September, 4 in November, 3 in December, 2 in January, and 1 in February. A more recent harvest assessment (2013), however, shows a majority harvested in September. Survey respondents report that this is mainly due to snow conditions. Winter hunting opportunity is highly varied from year to year based on snow conditions for travel. A more liberal season may mean fewer adjustments inseason or having to extend the season by emergency order.

ACR 13 (GMU 20A moose). There is a positive C&T for moose in 20A outside the Fairbanks Nonsubsistence Area, and an ANS of 50–75.

Thank you for your consideration,

Hazel Nelson,
Director

CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL USE WORKSHEET

MIGRATORY BIRDS - STATEWIDE

Prepared by the Division of Subsistence
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

January 1993

Criterion 1. A long-term consistent pattern of use and reliance on the fish stock or game population that has been established over a reasonable period of time, excluding interruption by circumstances beyond the user's control, such as unavailability of the fish or game caused by migratory patterns.

Residents of Alaska have used migratory birds as part of their annual cycle of hunting and fishing activities for hundreds of years. This use continues to the present (Wolfe et al. 1990). The total estimated annual harvest of migratory birds by Alaska residents during the mid-to-late 1980s was about 363,364 birds: 84,608 geese (23.3 percent), 259,741 ducks (71.5 percent), 5,955 cranes (1.6 percent), 6,894 swans (1.9 percent), and 6,166 "other", primarily shore and sea birds (1.7 percent) (see Fig. 3, Tables 4-8). The estimated annual harvest of migratory bird eggs was 83,603 eggs, of which the majority were gull eggs (68.8 percent) or "other sea bird" eggs (15.8 percent) (Table 8). Bird harvests by hunters from rural areas comprised 84.6 percent of the total Alaska harvest, while hunters from urban areas comprised 15.4 percent of the take (see Fig. 3). However, bird harvests, especially at the species level, are variable from year-to-year, particularly due to natural environmental factors such as cycles in species abundance and weather-influenced migration patterns.

At least 32 types of birds have been documented as used by rural resident hunters (Table 15); however the precise species composition has not been precisely determined by current harvest survey methods. During the mid-to-late 1980s, the five most commonly harvested types of birds as determined by their mean rank order for reporting rural areas were mallard, scoter, "other Canada", pintail, and teal (Fig. 28). Other harvested geese species included cackling Canada geese, snow geese, white-fronted geese, black brant, and emperor geese. Other duck species included the eider, wigeon, oldsquaw, scaup, merganser, shoveler, gadwall, bufflehead; and harlequin. Other birds reported taken include tundra swan, sandhill crane, puffin, murre, loon, gull, and tern. The geographic range of species is highly correlated with the types of birds taken by residents of particular regions and areas of the state. Harvests by community are shown in Appendix Table 1..

Criterion 2. A use pattern recurring in specific seasons of each year.

There appear to be four distinct seasonal patterns of bird hunting in Alaska (Fig. 25). A September through December hunting period characterizes urbanized areas (Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and the Kenai Peninsula), the southeast region, Cordova, Copper Basin, Kodiak City, the Parks Highway, and perhaps the Upper Tanana area. A September through May hunting period characterizes the Pacific-Aleutian rural areas, including Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Port Graham, English Bay, Kodiak Island villages, south Alaska Peninsula, St. Paul, St. George, and the Aleutian Islands. A split hunting period, from April through early June and mid-August through October characterizes the subarctic coast and interior rural areas, including north Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay-Illamna, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, south Norton Sound, Tyonek-Skwentna, upper Kuskokwim, Yukon-Koyukuk area, lower Tanana, and perhaps the upper Tanana. An April through October hunting period characterizes the arctic rural areas, including the Seward Peninsula-Bering Strait, northwest Arctic, and arctic slope. Some hunting takes place outside these seasonal periods, but by and large, the seasons depicted above appear to the be most usual hunting periods for communities of the areas.

The number of birds taken by seasonal period has not been adequately documented. Based on a sample of reporting areas during the mid-to-late 1980s, it is estimated that 51.4 percent of the rural bird harvest (157,800 birds) was taken during the "spring-early summer" period, 4.4 percent (13,400 birds) during the "mid-summer" period, and 44.3 percent (136,000 birds) during the "late-summer-fall-winter" period (Wolfe et al 1990). Almost all of the urban bird harvest was taken during the "fall-winter" period.

Criterion 3. A use pattern consisting of methods and means of harvest which are characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost.

At historic contact, migratory birds were taken by darting spear, bow and arrow, nets, bolas, and drives of flightless birds, depending upon the area. Hunters have used guns to harvest migratory birds in Alaska for over a hundred years. During the mid-to-late 1980s, for hunters in rural areas, most hunting occurred in areas immediately surrounding the community. Some resident hunters, especially from urbanized areas, travelled longer distances for bird hunting. Residents of rural areas used snowmachines, boats, and other ground transportation, depending upon the season, but generally did not use aircraft. Residents of urban areas used boats, cars, trucks, and aircraft for accessing hunting areas.

Criterion 4. The area in which the noncommercial long-term and consistent pattern of taking, use, and reliance upon the fish stock or game population has been established.

Most rural residents harvested birds in areas close to their home communities. Most urban residents also hunted in close proximities to their communities, however some urban hunters also traveled longer distances to hunt. The approximately 307,000 birds harvested annually by rural residents were distributed among the following areas: Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta (91,200 birds), the Yukon-Koyukuk-Lower Tanana area (60,900 birds), Seward Peninsula-Norton Sound area (41,200 birds), the rural Southeast (26,000 birds), the Arctic Slope (16,600 birds), the Alaska Peninsula (16,500 birds), Northwest Arctic (13,200 birds), Kodiak Island (12,300 birds), Britol Bay-Iliamna (11,000 birds), Upper Kuskokwim (6,500 birds), Upper Tanana (4,700 birds), rural Prince William Sound (3,000 birds), and other rural areas (4,200 birds) (Table 7). The harvest of urban residents (56,122 birds) was distributed as follows: Anchorage Borough (30,872 birds), Upper Kenai Peninsula (8,019 birds), Matanuska-Susitna Borough (6,484 birds), Fairbanks North Star Borough (5,572 birds), Juneau Borough (3,453 birds), Ketchikan Gateway Borough (707 birds), and Valdez-Whittier (54 birds) (Table 6).

Criterion 5. The means of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or game which has been traditionally used by past generations, but not excluding recent technological advances where appropriate.

In many rural areas, the bodies, heads, and feet of migratory birds commonly are cooked in soups. In other areas, only the meat and certain internal organs are eaten. Depending upon the area, birds may be used fresh, frozen, salted, or stored in seal oil. In many rural areas, the feathers and down of birds are used in crafted items. A more limited number of households use webbed feet and beaks in hand-crafted items. The lower portion of wings are used as whisk brooms in some regions. The eggs of birds historically were gathered and eaten in many areas of the state, a pattern which continues to the present in some places (Table 8).

Criterion 6. A use pattern which includes the handing down of knowledge of fishing or hunting skills, values, and lore from generation to generation.

Bird hunting has been practiced in Alaska since before historic contact to the present. Hunting for migratory birds is generally done by men alone or in small groups; some women also hunt migratory birds.

In Alaska, hunters commonly learn to hunt as young boys by observing relatives on trips. To practice hunting, a young boy may be given a few shells by a father or uncle. The first kills of a boy are ritually celebrated in some regions (such as the southwest, western, and arctic), and are commonly given away so as to ensure future luck. Other people learn to hunt as adults, generally accompanying hunting groups. In some areas, some people learn to shoot and hunt birds as part of hunting clubs.

There are many stories about migratory birds in the oral traditions and mythology of indigenous Alaska cultural groups. In the western region, bird images figure prominently in dances and masks.

Criterion 7. A pattern of taking, use, and reliance where the harvest effort or products of that harvest are distributed or shared, including customary trade, barter, and gift-giving.

Birds are commonly shared between households, as indicated by the Figs. 22-24 illustrating the percent of households using, harvesting, giving, and receiving migratory birds by region. For instance, in the median community in the Bristol Bay area, 78.6 percent of households used migratory birds while 47.4 percent harvested migratory birds. In most regions, the percent of households using migratory birds is significantly larger than households harvesting migratory, indicating that many non-hunting households receive birds from others.. In general, most sharing occurs between households linked by kinship relationships, such as along parent-child and sibling-sibling lines.

Criterion 8. A pattern that includes taking, use, and reliance for subsistence purposes upon a wide variety of the fish and game resources and that provides substantial economic, cultural, social, and nutritional elements of the subsistence way of life.

Migratory birds are highly valued foods in Alaska. One indication of their high value is the fact that families in many areas continue to harvest migratory birds during seasons closed by International Treaty (see Criteria 2), risking arrest by following historic hunting patterns. Historically as today, the arrival of birds in spring in many areas of the state is a sign of hope, and brings joy and optimism for residents.

In Alaska, harvesting migratory birds is one type of activity for producing wild foods that occurs during a annual cycle. Migratory birds are part of a larger mix of resources taken seasonally, which differs across rural areas. In the mid-to-late 1980s, the annual harvest provided about 762,000 lbs of food to rural areas annually (including about 13,000 lbs of eggs), or about 7 lbs of food per rural resident (2.8 birds per rural resident) (Wolfe et al 1990). Generally, migratory birds comprised about 1 to 4 percent of a rural community's annual wild food harvest by weight (Fig. 30).

References cited:

Wolfe, Robert J. Amy W. Paige, and Cheryl Scott
1990 The Subsistence Harvest of Migratory Birds in Alaska. Technical Paper No. 197, Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

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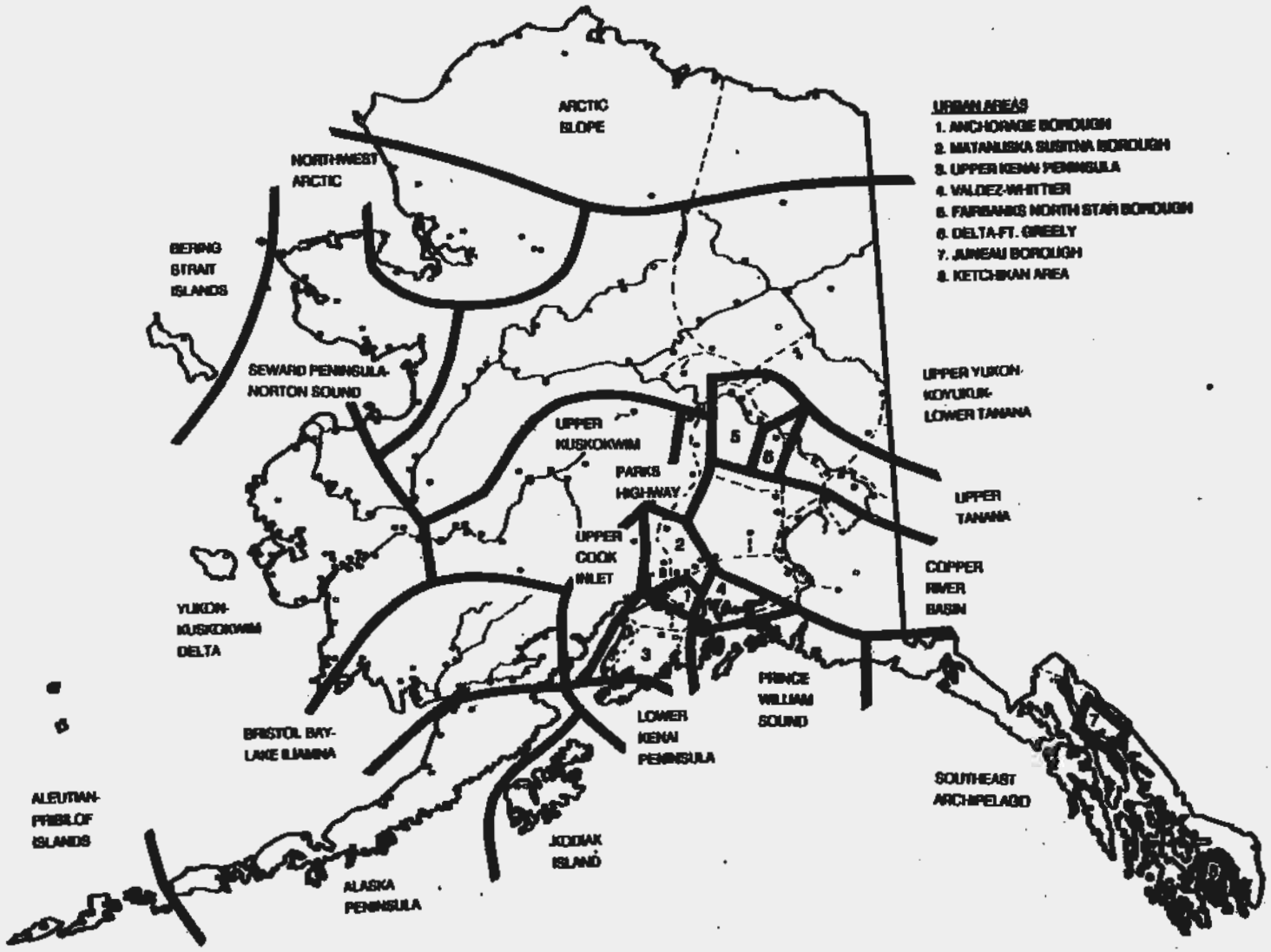


Fig. 1. Map of Rural and Urban Areas Used in the Report

FIGURE 3. TOTAL ANNUAL MIGRATORY BIRD HARVEST BY ALASKA RURAL AND URBAN AREAS, MID-TO-LATE 1980s
(NUMBER AND PERCENT OF BIRDS)

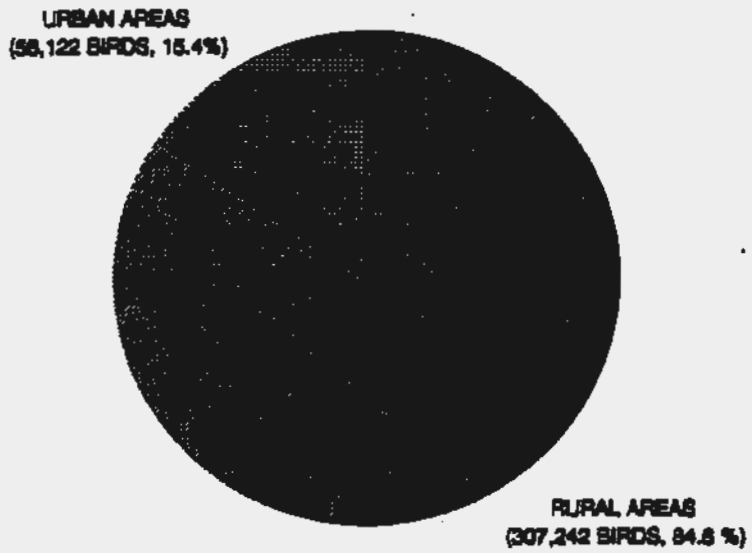


FIGURE 4. ANNUAL MIGRATORY BIRD HARVESTS BY ALASKA RURAL AND URBAN AREAS, MID-TO-LATE 1980s
(NUMBER OF BIRDS)

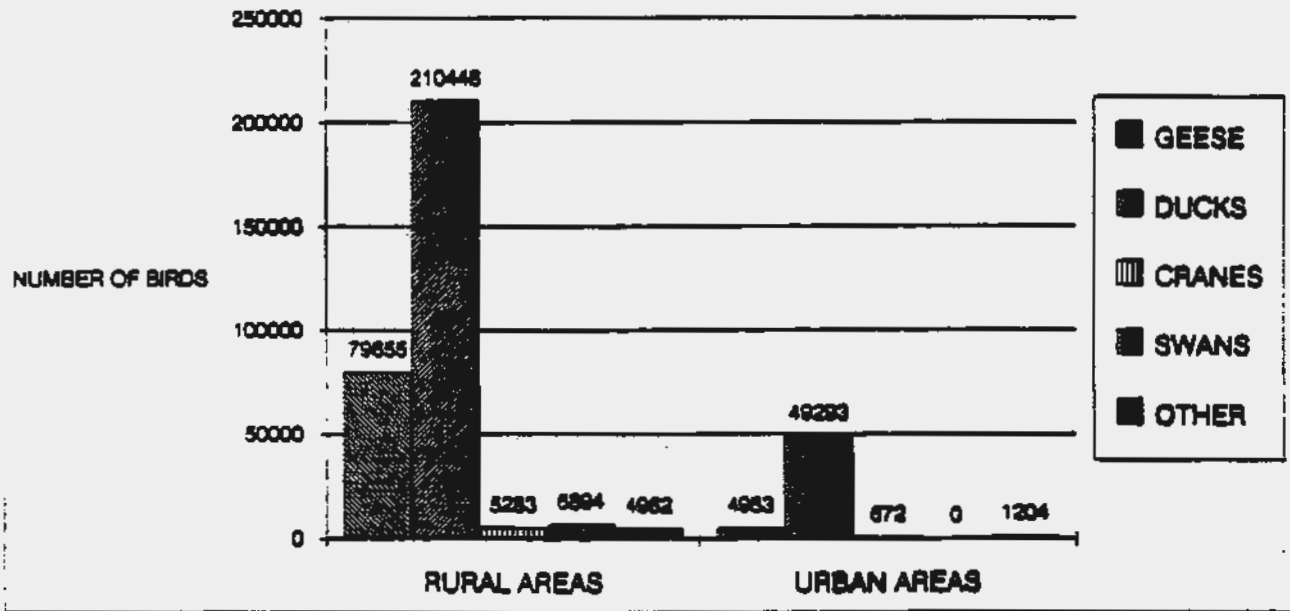


TABLE 4. TOTAL ANNUAL HARVEST OF MIGRATORY BIRDS (NUMBER OF BIRDS) BY RURAL AND URBAN ALASKA AREAS, CIRCA 1980s

AREA	Geese	Ducks	Cranes	Swans	Other	Total
Rural Areas	79655	210448	5283	6894	4962	307242
Urban Areas	4953	49293	672	0	1204	56122
Total	84608	259741	5955	6894	6166	363364

TABLE 5. TOTAL ANNUAL HARVEST OF MIGRATORY BIRDS (NUMBER OF BIRDS) BY URBAN ALASKA AREAS, 1988-89

AREA	Geese	Ducks	Cranes	Swans	Other	Total
Valdez-Whittier	6	48	0	0	0	54
Delta Junction-Ft. Greely	76	704	171	0	10	961
Ketchikan Borough	98	369	22	0	218	707
Juneau Borough	248	3064	35	0	106	3453
Fairbanks North Star Borough	424	5054	94	0	0	5572
Matanuska-Sugitna Borough	629	5685	21	0	149	6484
Upper Kenai Peninsula	294	7688	28	0	9	8019
Anchorage Borough	3178	26681	301	0	712	30872
Total	4953	49293	672	0	1204	56122
Percent	8.8	87.8	1.2	0.0	2.1	100.0

TABLE 8. TOTAL ANNUAL HARVEST OF MIGRATORY BIRDS (NUMBER OF BIRDS) BY URBAN ALASKA AREAS, BY BIRD CATEGORY, 1988-89

AREA	Ducks	Sea Ducks and Mergansers	Canada Geese	Snow Geese	White-fronted Geese	Brant	Emperor Geese	Other Geese	Crane	Snipe	Total
Valdez-Whittier	48	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
Delta Junction-Ft. Greely	694	10	76	0	0	0	0	0	171	10	961
Ketchikan Borough	315	54	76	22	0	0	0	0	22	218	707
Juneau Borough	2874	390	246	0	0	0	0	0	35	108	3453
Fairbanks North Star Boroug	4960	94	245	0	151	19	0	9	94	0	5572
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	5685	0	565	0	21	43	0	0	21	149	6484
Upper Kenai Peninsula	6573	1115	257	9	18	0	0	0	28	9	8019
Anchorage Borough	25298	1383	2630	82	260	178	14	14	301	712	30872
TOTAL	46247	3046	4113	113	450	240	14	23	672	1204	56122

TABLE 7. TOTAL HARVESTS OF MIGRATORY BIRDS BY RURAL AREA, 1985
(NUMBER OF BIRDS)

RURAL AREAS	Geese	Ducks	Cranes	Swans	Other	Total
Upper Cook Inlet	28	394	0	0	0	422
Parks Highway	39	815	4	0	0	854
Lower Kenai Peninsula	9	1178	0	0	210	1398
Copper River Basin	121	1481	96	2	0	1699
Prince William Sound	257	2754	13	0	0	3024
Upper Tanana	191	4462	17	0	0	4670
Upper Kuskokwim	1204	5179	121	0	0	6504
Bristol Bay-Iliamna Lake	1920	8842	170	98	0	11030
Kodiak Island	829	11427	0	0	0	12256
Northwest Arctic	3584	9471	33	0	89	13178
Alaska Peninsula	2920	12852	221	70	472	16535
Arctic Slope	9005	7590	0	0	4	16599
Southeast Archipelago	3717	20393	0	0	1846	25956
Seward Peninsula-Norton Sound	17913	20675	2253	381	3	41225
Upper Yukon-Koyukuk-Lower Tanana	18381	42162	292	58	0	60873
Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta	19561	60972	2064	6285	2338	91220
Total Harvest	79655	210448	5283	6894	4962	307242
Percent	25.9	68.5	1.7	2.2	1.6	100.0

TABLE 8. TOTAL EGG HARVESTS BY RURAL AREA, 1985
(NUMBER OF EGGS)

RURAL AREA	Geese	Ducks	Gull	Other	Total
Upper Yukon-Koyukuk-Lower Tanana	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Cook Inlet	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Kuskokwim	0	0	0	0	0
Copper River Basin	0	0	0	0	0
Parks Highway	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Tanana	0	0	0	53	53
Lower Kenai Peninsula	0	0	333	41	374
Prince William Sound	*	*	*	*	1877
Southeast Archipelago	0	0	0	2819	2819
Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta	541	1349	506	1427	3823
Kodiak Island	*	*	*	*	5665
Bristol Bay-Iliamna Lake	279	864	7867	323	9333
Northwest Arctic	*	*	*	*	13428
Seward Peninsula-Norton Sound	137	3733	8209	1885	13984
Arctic Slope	*	*	*	*	14227
Alaska Peninsula	8	641	16269	1122	18040
Total Harvest					83603
Percent	2.0	13.6	68.8	15.8	100.0

*Egg type not reported

TABLE 15. SUBSISTENCE MIGRATORY BIRD HARVESTS BY SPECIES RANK ORDERED BY AREA

	SUBARCTIC AND ARCTIC COASTAL AREAS						SUBARCTIC INTERIOR AREAS			PACIFIC COASTAL AREAS			
(COMMUNITIES)	Alaska Peninsula (11)	Bristol Bay (5)	Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta [19]	Seward Peninsula Norton Sound (3)	North West Arctic [1]	Arctic Slope (5)	Upper Yukon Koyukuk [3]	Upper Tanana (6)	Copper River Basin (22)	Lower Kenai (2)	Prince William Sound (1)	Areas Using	Mean Rank Areas Using
GEESE													
Other Canada	6	5		3	2	5	4	6	8			8	4.9
Lesser Canada		7	7									7	7.0
Cackling Canada		4	11									2	7.5
Other Goose	16	10				4		8			4	5	8.4
Snow	19	11	6	5	4	8	6					7	8.4
Whitefront	14	8	10	8		2	5	12	10			8	8.6
Brant	8	13	20	1	3	3	18					7	9.4
Emperor	4	9	19	12								4	11.0
Swan and Crane													
Swan	18	14	4	13			14		13			6	12.7
Crane	10	12	17	7	10		12	11	7			8	10.8
Ducks													
Mallard	3	2	3	4	8	10	2	2	1	2	3	11	3.6
Scoter	11		2	11			1			1	1	6	4.5
Pintail	5	3	1	2	7	9	3	4	6	10		10	5.0
Other Duck	1	1		14	5	7	9	1	3			8	5.1
Teal	2		8	6			11	5	5	11		7	6.9
Elder	17	6	9	10	1	1				7		7	7.3
Wigeon	13		12				7	3	2	13		6	8.3
Oldsquaw			13		9	6	8					4	9.0
Goldeneye	7		16				15	10	12	3	5	7	9.7
Scaup	15		5	9			10	13	4	12		7	9.7
Merganser			21				16			5	2	4	11.0
Shoveler			15				13	7	11			4	11.5
Gadwall	12		14									2	13.0
Bufflehead			25				18	9	9	14	6	6	13.5
Harlequin			26				17			8		3	17.0

TABLE 15. SUBSISTENCE MIGRATORY BIRD HARVESTS BY SPECIES RANK ORDERED BY AREA

	SUBARCTIC AND ARCTIC COASTAL AREAS						SUBARCTIC INTERIOR AREAS			PACIFIC COASTAL AREAS			
(COMMUNITIES)	Alaska Peninsula (11)	Bristol Bay (5)	Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta [19]	Seward Peninsula Norton Sound (3)	North West Arctic [1]	Arctic Slope (5)	Upper Yukon Koyukuk [3]	Upper Tanana (6)	Copper River Basin (22)	Lower Kenai (2)	Prince William Sound (1)	Areas Using	Mean Rank Areas Using
Other Birds													
Puffin										4		1	4.0
Other Shorebird										9		1	9.0
Murre			23		6							2	14.5
Gull			24							6		2	15.0
Loon			18	15						13		3	15.3
Other Seabird	9		22									2	15.5
Tern			27									1	27.0
Geese Species	6	8	6	5	3	5	4	3	2	0	1		
Other Species	13	6	21	10	7	5	15	10	9	14	5		
Total Species	19	14	27	15	10	10	19	13	13	14	6		

FIGURE 28. SUBSISTENCE MIGRATORY BIRD HARVESTS RANK ORDERED BY SPECIES (MEAN RANK FOR RURAL AREAS REPORTING USING SPECIES, LOW NUMBER IS HIGHER RANK)

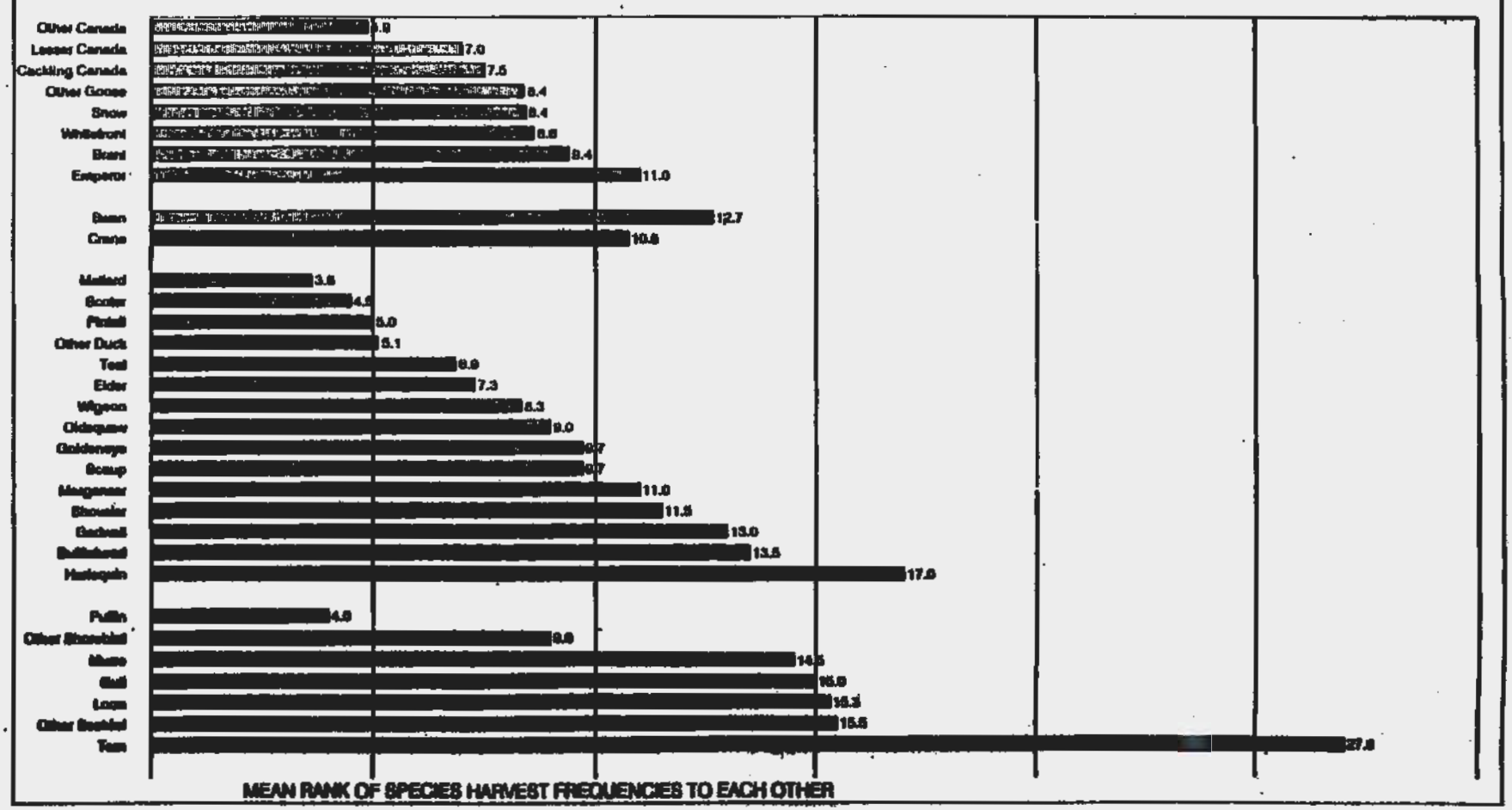


FIGURE 22. COMMUNITY GIVING OF MIGRATORY BIRDS: RANGE AND MEDIAN COMMUNITIES BY AREA

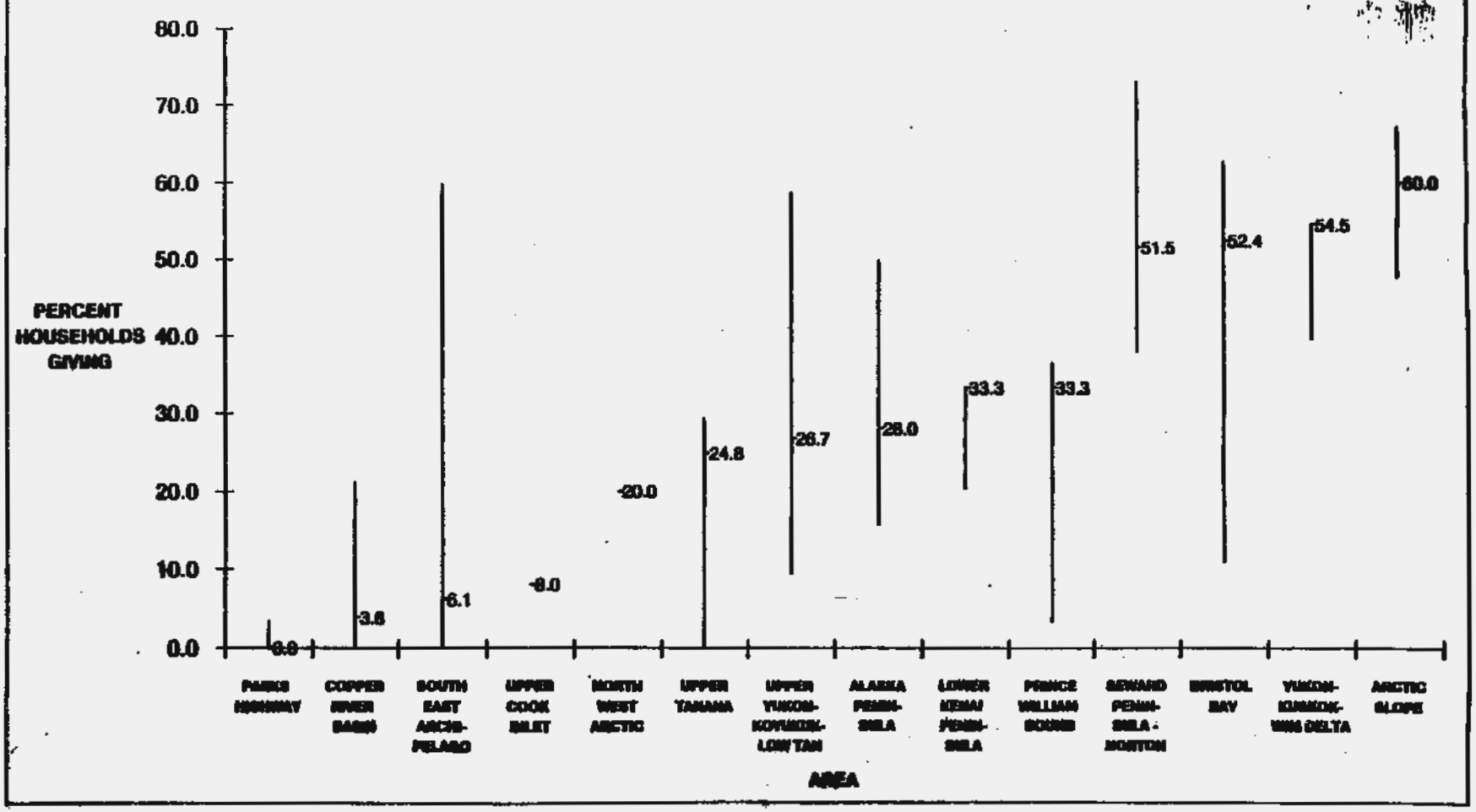


FIGURE 23. COMMUNITY RECEIVING OF MIGRATORY BIRDS: RANGE AND MEDIAN COMMUNITIES BY AREA

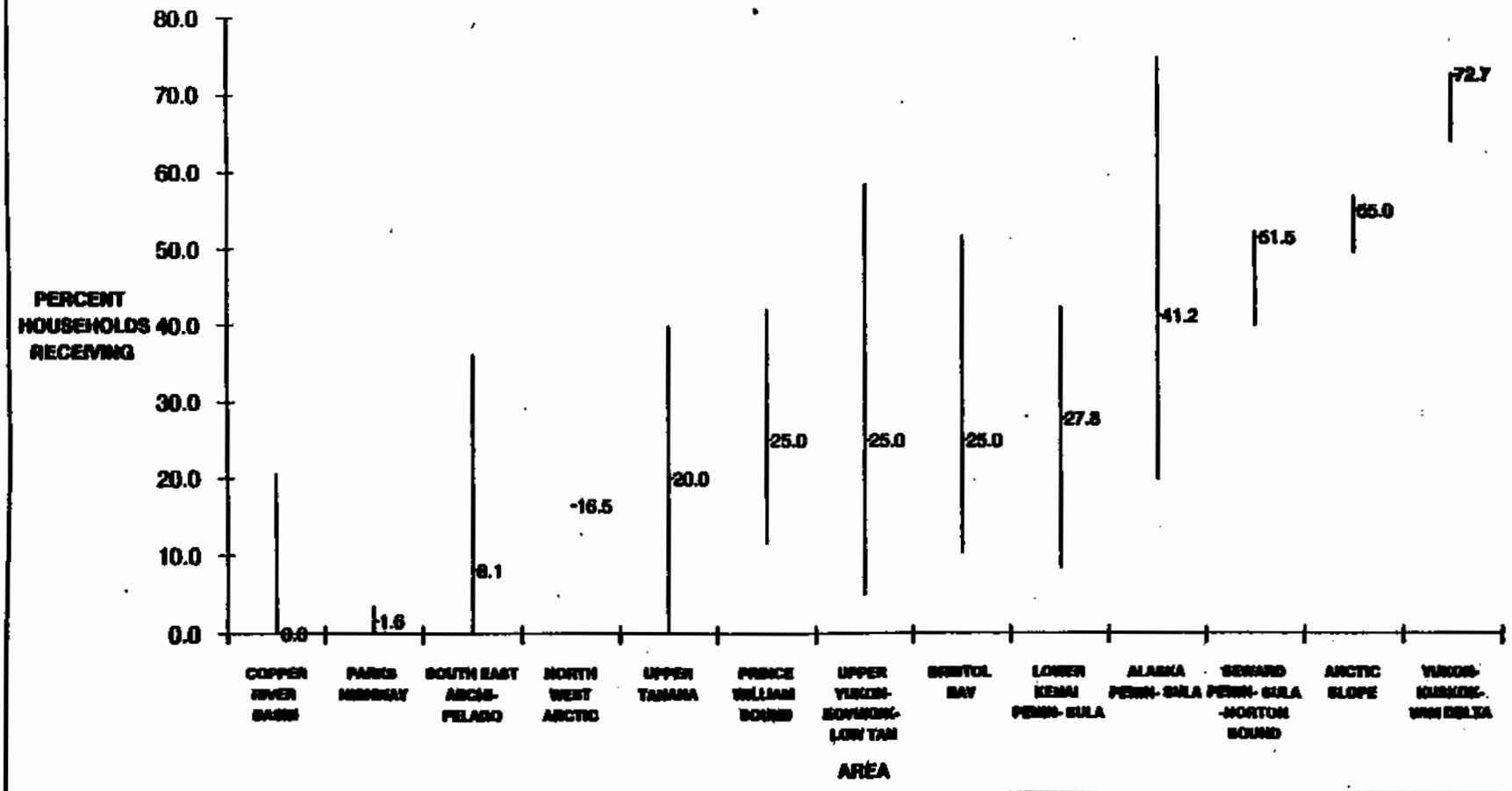


FIGURE 24. PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS USING, HARVESTING, GIVING, AND RECEIVING MIGRATORY BIRDS BY RURAL AREA, MID-TO-LATE 1980s (MEDIAN COMMUNITY VALUE PER AREA)

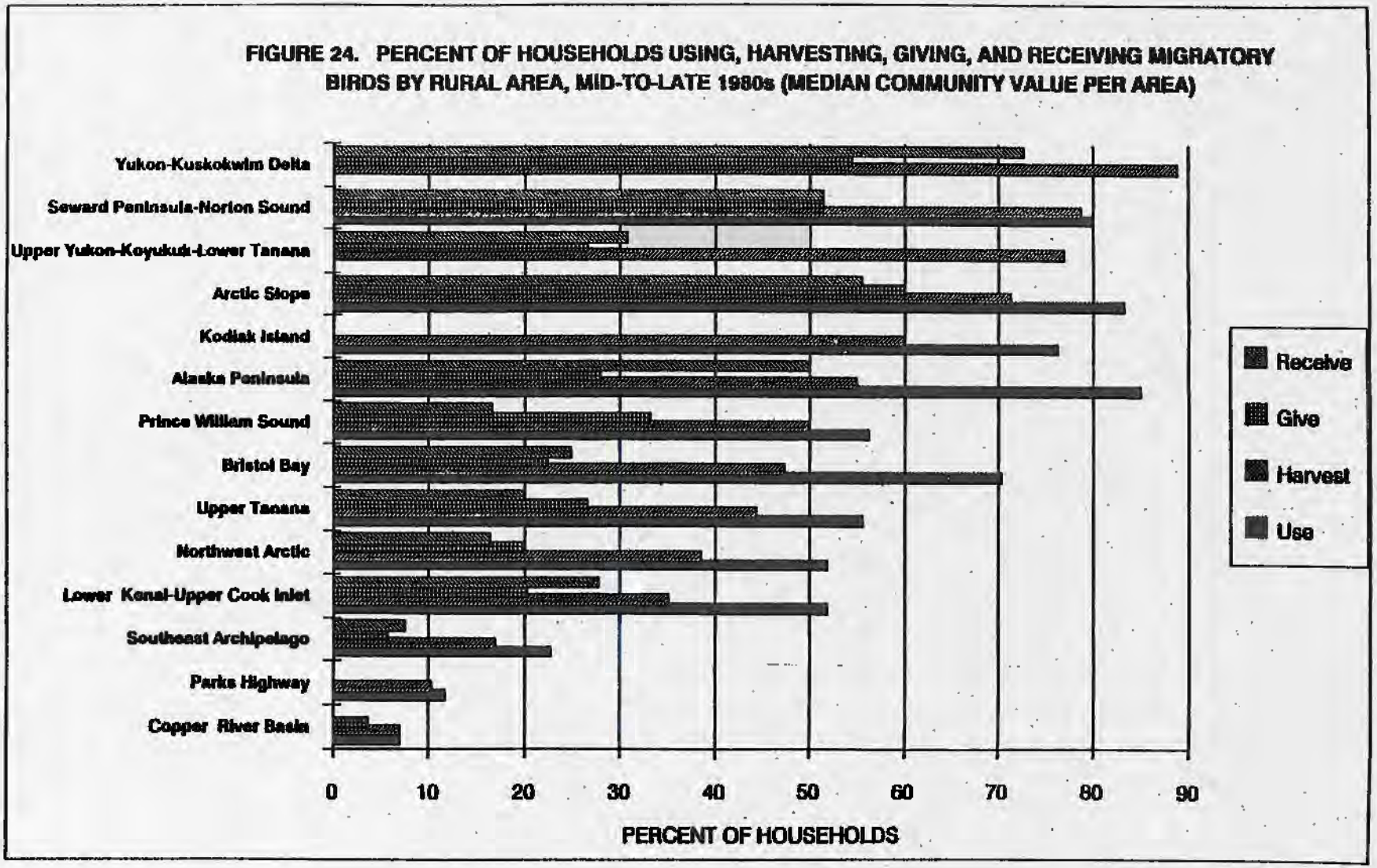
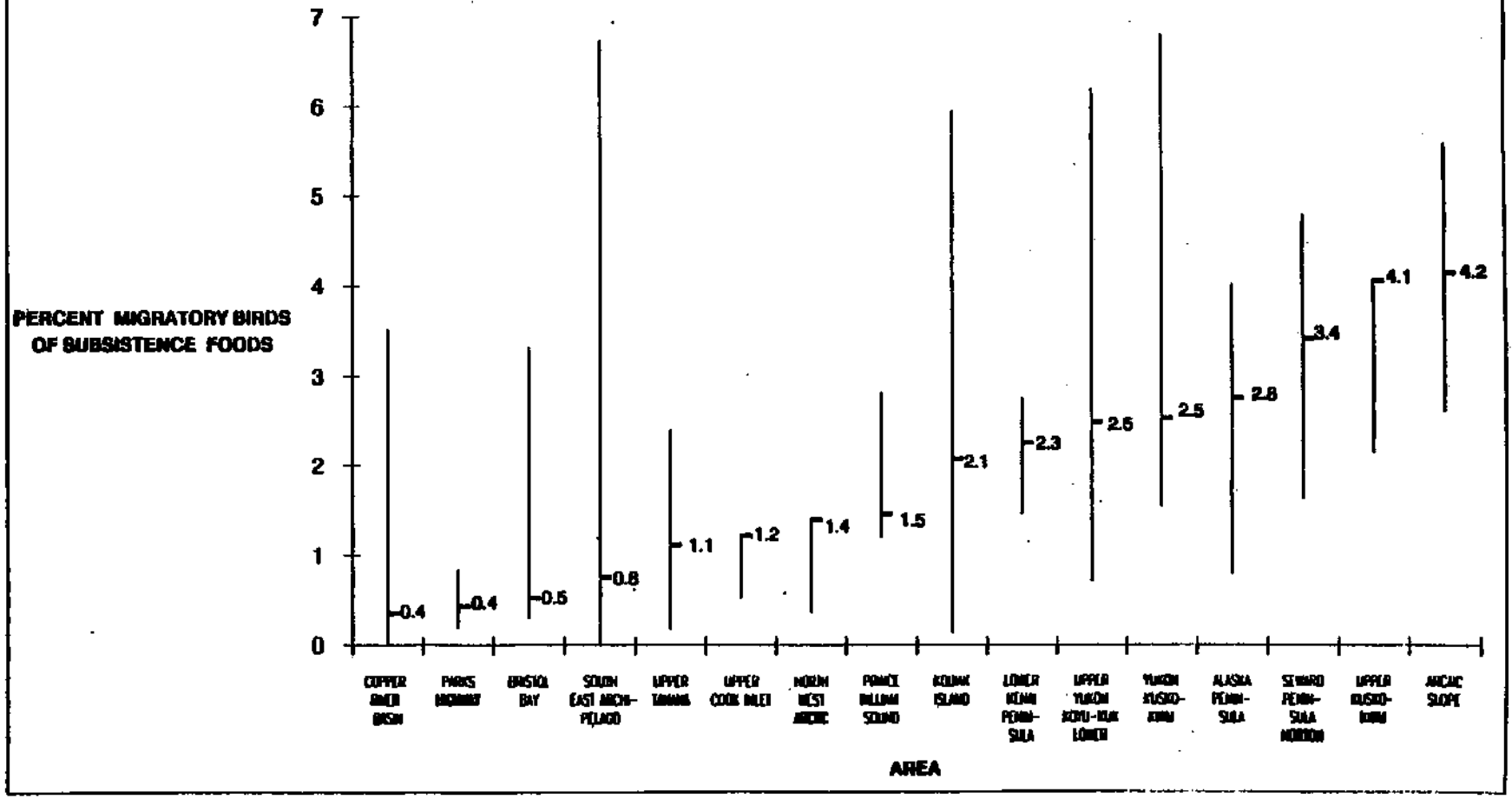


FIGURE 25. SEASONALITY OF MIGRATORY BIRD HARVESTS BY REGION AND AREA, 1980s

REGION	MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING												
SOUTHEAST ARCHIPELAGO	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	SAMPLE
SOUTHEAST	oooo	oo		oooo	oooo	oooo	oooo	OOxx	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	9 of 32 communities
PACIFIC-ALEUTIAN													
PRINCE WILLIAM SD	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx					OOxx	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	xxxx	3 of 4 communities
LOWER KENAI PENIN	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX			XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	2 of 3 communities
KODIAK ISLAND	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	xxxx	xxxx			oo	xxxx	xXXX	XXXX	XXXX	6 of 9 communities
S ALASKA PENINSULA	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXoo	X	XX			XXXX	XXXX	XXXX		5 of 9 communities
ALEUTIAN-PRIBILOF	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	xxOO	OO				OOOO	OOOO	OXXX	XXxx	5 of 9 communities
SUBARCTIC COAST-INTERIOR													
N ALASKA PENINSULA				xxxx	xxxx	x		xxxx	XXXX	XXX			7 of 7 communities
BRISTOL BAY-ILIAMNA				oXXX	XXXX	OO		ooOO	OXXX	XXOO			11 of 18 communities
YUKON-KUSK DELTA			oooo	ooxx	XXXX	XXOO	OOOO	xxXX	XXXX	XXxx	oooo		17 of 38 communities
S NORTON SOUND				xxxx	XXxx	oooo		Ox	XXXx	ooo			3 of 3 communities
UPPER COOK INLET				XX	XXXX	xxxx		x	XXXX	XXXX			2 of 2 communities
UPPER KUSKOKWIM				ooXX	XXXX	XXxx	OOOO	xxxx	XXxx	Oo			9 of 13 of communities
U YUKON-KOYUKUK				oOXX	XXXX	XXxx	xxxx	XXXX	XXXX	OO			15 of 32 communities
ARCTIC													
SEWARD PEN-BERING	OOOO	OOOO	OOOO	xxXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	xOOO	OOOO	9 of 17 communities
NORTHWEST ARCTIC				O	OXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXx	xx		7 of 11 communities
ARCTIC SLOPE			o	OOOx	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX				7 of 11 communities
ROAD NETWORK													
UPPER TANANA			o	oooo	OOOO	oooo	OOOO	OOOO	XXXX	XxOO			5 of 7 communities

Percent of communities hunting: o = 1-24%; O = 25-49%; x = 50-74%; X = 75-100%

FIGURE 30. NUTRITIONAL CONTRIBUTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS TO SUBSISTENCE DIET, RANGE AND MEDIAN COMMUNITIES BY AREA



APPENDIX TABLE 1

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MIGRATORY BIRDS AND EGGS HARVESTED
BY RURAL ALASKA COMMUNITIES, EXPANDED TO 1986 COMMUNITY POPULATIONS

	NUMBER OF BIRDS						NUMBER OF EGGS				
	GEESE	DUCKS	CRANES	SWANS	OTHER	TOTAL BIRDS	GOOSE	DUCK	GULL	OTHER	TOTAL EGGS
SOUTHEAST ARCHIPELAGO											
Angoon	46	242	0	0	0	288				0	0
Bal.of Petersburg Census SA*	41	216	0	0	14	271				27	27
Bal.of Wrangell Census SA *	29	152	0	0	10	191				19	19
Beecher Pass	85	833	0	0	0	918				0	0
Cape Pole	281	1000	0	0	625	1906				0	0
Coffman Cove	12	228	0	0	0	240				0	0
Craig	57	455	0	0	172	686				0	0
Edna Bay	15	152	0	0	54	221				24	24
Elfin Cove	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
Gustavus	21	256	0	0	10	287				0	0
Haines	0	654	0	0	74	727				0	0
Hollis	3	23	0	0	11	37				0	0
Hoonah	83	774	0	0	7	863				296	296
Hydaburg	29	151	0	0	0	181				643	643
Hyder	68	106	0	0	43	216				0	0
Kake	8	252	0	0	0	260				0	0
Kasaan	0	25	0	0	0	25				0	0
Klawock	73	186	0	0	0	258				571	571
Klukwan	14	36	0	0	0	49				0	0
Metlakatla	241	1024	0	0	14	1278				0	0
Meyers Chuck	53	212	0	0	88	353				0	0
North Whale Pass	8	42	0	0	0	50				0	0
Pelican	33	191	0	0	23	248				57	57
Petersburg	1851	5498	0	0	126	7274				0	0
Point Baker	17	49	0	0	0	66				0	0
Port Protection	8	89	0	0	9	106				0	0
Port Alexander	9	103	0	0	0	111				0	0
Saxman	2	79	0	0	39	120				0	0
Sitka	197	3950	0	0	246	4394				0	0
Skagway	7	89	0	0	0	96				0	0
Tenakee Springs	37	166	0	0	15	218				0	0
Thorne Bay	22	377	0	0	13	412				0	0
Wrangell	422	1775	0	0	197	2394				0	0
Yakutat	145	1010	0	0	57	1211				1183	1183
TOTAL FOR REGION	3717	20393	0	0	1846	25955				2819	2819
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND											
Chenega Bay	8	151	0	0	0	157					32
Cordova (includes Eyak)	232	2226	13	0	0	2471					1356
San Juan Bay	0	66	0	0	0	66					0
Tatitlek	19	311	0	0	0	330	0	89	257	142	487
TOTAL FOR REGION	257	2754	13	0	0	3024					1877
LOWER KENAI PENINSULA											
English Bay	0	498	0	0	179	678	0	0	203	28	231
Port Graham	0	554	0	0	30	584	0	0	130	13	141
Seldovia	9	127	0	0	0	136	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FOR REGION	9	1179	0	0	210	1397	0	0	333	41	372

APPENDIX TABLE 1
(CONTINUED)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MIGRATORY BIRDS AND EGGS HARVESTED
BY RURAL ALASKA COMMUNITIES, EXPANDED TO 1985 COMMUNITY POPULATIONS

	NUMBER OF BIRDS						NUMBER OF EGGS				
	GEESE	DUCKS	CRANES	SWANS	OTHER	TOTAL BIRDS	GOOSE	DUCK	GULL	OTHER	TOTAL EGGS
KODIAK ISLAND											
Akhiok	268	909	0	0	0	1177					348
Bal. of Kodiak Island Census SA*	33	851	0	0	0	884					350
Chiniak	5	100	0	0	0	105					165
Karluk	3	1337	0	0	0	1340					25
Kodiak City	59	1528	0	0	0	1587					1007
Kodiak Coast Guard Station	36	150	0	0	0	186					0
Larsen Bay	4	1108	0	0	0	1111					504
Old Harbor	187	1888	0	0	0	2076					1189
Ouzinkie	229	2610	0	0	0	2839					1645
Port Lions	3	930	0	0	0	933					144
TOTAL FOR REGION	829	11427	0	0	0	12256					5685
ALASKA PENINSULA											
Chignik Bay	47	103	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Lagoon	26	139	0	0	0	165	0	0	0	0	0
Chignik Lake	22	331	0	0	21	374	0	0	468	0	468
Cold Bay *	129	571	9	3	20	733	1	43	1071	77	1192
Egegik	2	662	0	0	39	703	3	39	919	0	962
False Pass	182	574	0	0	0	755	0	0	894	0	894
Ivanof Bay	86	166	0	0	0	252	0	0	79	0	79
King Cove *	449	1991	33	11	71	2554	2	148	3732	270	4152
King Salmon*	531	2359	39	13	84	3026	0	0	0	0	0
Naknek*	313	1390	23	8	50	1784	0	0	0	0	0
Nelson Lagoon	39	294	0	0	0	333	0	3	136	46	184
Perryville	1	179	0	0	0	180	0	0	1016	0	1016
Pilot Point	160	412	50	17	53	693	0	78	1123	2	1203
Port Heiden	200	416	6	0	16	639	0	48	2118	396	2563
Sand Point *	550	2442	40	13	87	3134	2	182	4578	331	5093
South Naknek*	160	710	12	4	25	911	0	0	0	0	0
Ugashik	21	112	9	1	5	148	0	100	134	0	234
TOTAL FOR REGION	2920	12852	221	70	472	16535	8	641	16269	1122	18040
BRISTOL BAY											
Aleknagik *	71	326	8	4	0	408	9	29	279	14	331
Bal.of Bristol Bay Census Area *	13	62	1	1	0	77	2	5	53	3	62
Bal. of Dillingham Census Area *	46	214	4	2	0	266	6	19	183	9	217
Clark's Point *	31	143	3	2	0	178	4	13	122	6	145
Dillingham	374	2810	15	0	0	3199	0	0	301	19	321
Ekwok	31	206	0	1	0	238	0	0	0	0	0
Igiugig	18	119	0	0	0	137	0	24	72	72	167
Iliamna	24	42	0	0	0	67	0	75	286	16	376
Kokhanok	13	114	1	0	0	129	0	0	164	0	164
Koliganek	212	859	1	16	0	1088	10	31	148	0	187
Levelock	163	458	12	5	0	638	178	486	970	15	1648
Manokotak	357	772	99	42	0	1270	40	0	2480	0	2520

APPENDIX TABLE 1
(CONTINUED)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MIGRATORY BIRDS AND EGGS HARVESTED
BY RURAL ALASKA COMMUNITIES, EXPANDED TO 1985 COMMUNITY POPULATIONS

	NUMBER OF BIRDS						NUMBER OF EGGS				
	GEESE	DUCKS	CRANES	SWANS	OTHER	TOTAL BIRDS	GOOSE	DUCK	GULL	OTHER	TOTAL EGGS
New Stuyahok	198	691	6	2	0	897	0	0	277	0	277
Newhalen	16	147	0	7	0	169	0	37	908	32	977
Nondalton	78	511	0	4	0	593	0	26	181	71	277
Pedro Bay	6	131	0	0	0	137	0	19	464	18	501
Port Alsworth	21	88	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	0
Portage Creek *	14	63	1	1	0	79	2	6	54	3	64
Togiak *	218	1006	19	11	0	1254	28	89	861	43	1021
Twin Hills*	17	80	1	1	0	99	2	7	68	3	81
TOTAL FOR REGION	1920	6842	170	98	0	11030	279	884	7867	323	9333
YUKON-KUSKOKWIM DELTA SOUTH COAST											
Eek *	313	1121	83	160	130	1808	8	22	11	100	139
Kipnuk *	497	1780	132	256	207	2870	9	35	18	158	220
Kongiganak *	354	1270	94	182	147	2047	6	26	13	113	157
Kwigillingok *	297	1065	79	152	124	1716	5	21	11	95	132
Tuntutuliak	357	1278	95	183	148	2061	6	25	13	114	158
Total for Subregion	1817	6514	483	932	756	10503	33	128	65	579	805
ADDITIONAL SOUTH COAST											
Goodnews Bay *	585	558	5	9	0	1158	5	21	11	93	130
Platinum *	156	150	1	2	0	312	1	5	3	25	35
Quinhagak	1100	1048	8	17	0	2174	10	39	20	176	244
Total for Subregion	1843	1756	14	28	0	3642	17	65	33	294	409
MID COAST											
Chefornak *	550	1078	56	150	85	1917	25	33	34	33	125
Chevak	1056	2066	107	288	164	3681	48	63	65	64	240
Hooper Bay	1362	2665	138	371	212	4747	62	81	84	83	310
Mekoryuk *	302	590	31	82	47	1052	14	18	19	18	69
Newtok*	411	804	42	112	64	1432	19	24	25	25	94
Nightmute *	304	594	31	83	47	1059	14	18	19	18	69
Scammon Bay	603	1181	61	164	94	2104	27	36	37	37	137
Toksook Bay *	719	1406	73	196	112	2506	33	43	44	44	164
Tununak	631	1235	64	172	98	2200	29	38	39	38	144
Total for Subregion	5937	11618	603	1617	922	20697	270	354	367	360	1352
NORTH COAST											
Alakanuk *	1238	1351	108	214	4	2914	64	29	0	6	98
Emmonak	1365	1489	119	236	5	3213	70	32	0	6	108
Kotlik	911	993	79	157	3	2144	47	21	0	4	72
Sheldon Point *	276	301	24	48	1	650	14	7	0	1	22
Totals for Subregion	3789	4134	330	655	13	8922	196	89	0	17	301
LOWER KUSKOKWIM RIVER											
Akiachak *	398	3078	48	199	48	3767	3	69	0	7	79
Akiak *	250	1938	29	125	29	2372	2	43	0	4	50
Aniak	417	3226	48	208	48	3947	3	72	0	7	83
Atmautluak *	203	1569	23	101	23	1920	2	35	0	4	40
Kasigluk*	351	2716	40	175	41	3323	3	61	0	6	70

APPENDIX TABLE 1
(CONTINUED)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MIGRATORY BIRDS AND EGGS HARVESTED
BY RURAL ALASKA COMMUNITIES, EXPANDED TO 1986 COMMUNITY POPULATIONS

	NUMBER OF BIRDS						NUMBER OF EGGS				
	GEESE	DUCKS	CRANES	SWANS	OTHER	TOTAL BIRDS	GOOSE	DUCK	GULL	OTHER	TOTAL EGGS
Kwethluk	473	3662	55	236	58	4480	4	82	0	8	94
Lower Kalskag*	243	1884	28	122	28	2306	2	42	0	4	48
Napaskiak *	259	2005	30	129	30	2454	2	45	0	5	52
Napaskiak*	253	2032	30	131	30	2486	2	45	0	5	52
Nunapitchuk	308	2387	36	154	36	2921	2	53	0	6	61
Oscarville	55	422	6	27	6	517	0	9	0	1	11
Tuluksak	278	2153	32	139	32	2634	2	48	0	5	55
Upper Kalskag*	133	1033	15	67	15	1264	1	23	0	2	27
Totals for Subregion	3632	28106	419	1815	420	34391	28	629	0	65	722
YUKON RIVER											
Marshall (Fortuna Ledge)	231	536	22	141	25	956	0	11	5	10	26
Mountain Village	560	1305	54	342	60	2321	0	26	13	24	63
Pilot Station *	349	813	34	213	36	1446	0	16	8	15	39
Pitka's Point	97	203	8	53	9	361	0	4	2	4	10
Russian Mission	190	442	18	116	20	786	0	9	4	8	21
Saint Marys (Andreafsky)	376	876	37	229	41	1559	0	17	9	16	42
Totals for Subregion	1792	4176	174	1093	193	7429	0	83	41	78	202
Bethel	751	4668	41	148	33	5639	0	0	0	32	32
TOTAL FOR REGION	19561	80972	2084	6285	2338	91221	541	1349	506	1427	3822
UPPER COOK INLET											
Western Susitna	19	161	0	0	0	200					
Tyonek	9	213	0	0	0	222					
TOTAL FOR REGION	28	394	0	0	0	422					
UPPER KUSKOKWIM											
Bal. of Aniak Census Subarea*	50	216	5	0	0	271					0
Bal.of McGrath-Holy Cross CSA*	80	344	8	0	0	433					0
Chuathbaluk*	98	418	10	0	0	526					0
Crooked Creek*	99	425	10	0	0	534					0
Lake Minchumina*	28	118	3	0	0	148					0
Lime Village*	38	162	4	0	0	204					0
McGrath	343	1372	34	0	0	1750					0
Nikolai	166	827	17	0	0	1009					0
Red Devil*	33	142	3	0	0	178					0
Sleetmute*	102	439	10	0	0	551					0
Sparrevohn Air Force Base*	12	51	1	0	0	64					0
Stony River*	72	310	7	0	0	390					0
Takotna*	43	182	4	0	0	229					0
Tatalina Station CDP*	10	44	1	0	0	55					0
Telida*	30	128	3	0	0	161					0
TOTAL FOR REGION	1204	5179	121	0	0	6503					0

APPENDIX TABLE 1
(CONTINUED)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MIGRATORY BIRDS AND EGGS HARVESTED
BY RURAL ALASKA COMMUNITIES, EXPANDED TO 1986 COMMUNITY POPULATIONS

	NUMBER OF BIRDS						NUMBER OF EGGS				
	GEESE	DUCKS	CRANES	SWANS	OTHER	TOTAL BIRDS	GOOSE	DUCK	GULL	OTHER	TOTAL EGGS
UPPER YUKON-KOYUKUK-LOWER TANANA											
Allakaket	547	1590	16	12	0	2155					0
Anvik*	211	484	3	1	0	700					0
Arctic Village*	336	770	5	1	0	1113					0
Bal.of Koyukuk-Mid Yukon CSA*	2196	5043	34	7	0	7283					0
Bal. of Yukon Flats Census SA*	104	239	2	0	0	346					0
Beaver	518	666	7	0	0	1190					0
Bettles	13	67	0	0	0	80					0
Birch Creek*	74	169	1	0	0	244					0
Campion Station*	31	70	0	0	0	101					0
Central*	107	245	2	0	0	354					0
Chalkytsik*	239	549	4	1	0	792					0
Chicken*	122	280	2	0	0	405					0
Circle*	239	549	4	1	0	792					0
Eagle*	494	1132	8	2	0	1635					0
Eagle Village*	201	461	3	1	0	666					0
Fort Yukon	3190	7702	29	10	0	10930					0
Galena	537	1886	19	0	0	2442					0
Grayling*	572	1313	9	2	0	1896					0
Holy Cross*	605	1389	9	2	0	2006					0
Hughes	258	573	0	0	0	831					0
Huslia	800	1488	26	0	0	2313					0
Indian Mountain C DP*	33	76	1	0	0	110					0
Kaltag*	707	1623	11	2	0	2343					0
Koyukuk*	384	835	6	1	0	1206					0
Manley Hot Springs*	224	514	3	1	0	742					0
Minto	592	1563	0	0	0	2155					0
Nenana*	1384	3175	22	4	0	4585					0
Nulato*	936	2146	15	3	0	3102					0
Rampart*	150	344	2	0	0	497					0
Ruby*	613	1407	10	2	0	2031					0
Shageluk*	368	841	6	1	0	1214					0
Stevens Village	170	476	10	0	0	656					0
Tanana	759	975	15	0	0	1749					0
Venetie*	603	1383	9	2	0	1998					0
Wiseman*	64	146	1	0	0	211					0
TOTAL FOR REGION	18362	42162	292	58	0	60874					
SEWARD-NORTON SOUND											
Bal. of Nome Census Area*	444	509	55	10	0	1019	4	117	259	60	441
Brevig Mission	815	218	6	3	0	1042	13	283	242	269	807
Elim*	863	990	106	20	0	1980	8	228	584	116	856
Golovin	503	498	90	17	1	1109	21	53	390	160	624
Koyuk*	736	843	92	17	0	1688	7	194	429	99	730
Nome*	5301	6087	655	87	0	12130	5	112	248	57	421
Port Clarence*	142	163	16	3	0	326	1	36	83	19	141
Saint Michael*	1046	1198	130	24	0	2398	10	276	610	140	1037
Shaktoolik*	594	681	74	14	0	1362	6	157	347	80	589
Shishmaref	890	1092	16	0	0	1999	0	652	1515	63	2230

APPENDIX TABLE 1
(CONTINUED)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MIGRATORY BIRDS AND EGGS HARVESTED
BY RURAL ALASKA COMMUNITIES, EXPANDED TO 1995 COMMUNITY POPULATIONS

	NUMBER OF BIRDS						NUMBER OF EGGS				
	GEESE	DUCKS	CRANES	SWANS	OTHER	TOTAL BIRDS	GOOSE	DUCK	GULL	OTHER	TOTAL EGGS
Stebbins	1798	2913	413	77	0	5198	13	359	791	182	1344
Teller*	900	1031	112	21	0	2064	9	238	525	121	892
Unalakleet*	2765	3169	344	63	0	6342	27	731	1614	371	2792
Wales*	521	597	65	12	0	1196	5	138	304	70	517
White Mountain*	597	685	74	14	0	1370	6	158	349	80	592
TOTAL FOR REGION	17913	20675	2253	381	3	41224	137	3733	8209	1885	13962
BERING STRAITS											
Diomede											
Gambell	3953	7713	0	0	37382	49048					
Savoonga											
TOTAL FOR REGION											
NORTHWEST ARCTIC											
Ambler*	158	418	1	0	4	581					593
Bal.of Northwest Arctic Bor.CA*	53	139	0	0	1	194					198
Buckland*	153	406	1	0	4	565					576
Deering*	95	251	1	0	2	349					356
Kiana*	242	642	2	0	8	893					911
Kivalina	221	222	1	0	46	490	0	0	21	274	296
Kobuk*	40	107	0	0	1	148					151
Kotzebue	1587	4543	16	0	0	6146					6459
Noatak*	204	541	2	0	5	752					767
Noorvik*	327	867	3	0	8	1205					1229
Selawik*	364	965	3	0	9	1342					1369
Shungnak*	140	370	1	0	3	515					525
TOTAL FOR REGION	3584	9471	33	0	89	13178					13428
ARCTIC SLOPE											
Anaktuvuk Pass*	399	344	0	0	0	744					633
Atqasuk*	319	275	0	0	0	594					505
Bal.of Barrow-Point Hope CSA*	32	27	0	0	0	59					51
Bal.of Prudhoe Bay-Kaktovik CSA	170	146	0	0	0	316					269
Barrow	3047	4122	0	0	0	7169					8176
Cape Lisburne*	18	16	0	0	0	34					29
Deadhorse*	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Kaktovik	719	352	0	0	0	1072					558
Nuiqsut	1134	327	0	0	0	1461					221
Point Hope*	1002	864	0	0	1	1866					1587
Point Lay	669	668	0	0	3	1341					851
Prudhoe Bay*	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Wainwright	1495	448	0	0	0	1943					1351
TOTAL FOR REGION	9005	7590	0	0	4	16598					14227
COPPER RIVER BASIN											
Chistochina	10	46	10	0	0	66					0
Chitina	2	24	0	0	0	26					0
Copper Center	45	183	15	0	0	243					0
East Glenn Highway	13	146	33	0	0	191					0
Gakona	0	140	0	0	0	140					0

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MIGRATORY BIRDS AND EGGS HARVESTED BY RURAL ALASKA COMMUNITIES, EXPANDED TO 1985 COMMUNITY POPULATIONS

	NUMBER OF BIRDS						NUMBER OF EGGS				
	GEESE	DUCKS	CRANES	SWANS	OTHER	TOTAL BIRDS	GOOSE	DUCK	GULL	OTHER	TOTAL EGGS
Glennallen	0	40	0	0	0	40					0
Gulkana	22	36	0	0	0	58					0
Kenny Lake	0	90	0	0	0	90					0
Lake Louise	0	12	0	0	0	12					0
McCarthy	0	46	0	0	0	46					0
Mentasta	0	54	0	0	0	54					0
Mentasta Pass	0	53	0	2	0	55					0
Nabesna Road	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
North Slana Homestead	0	13	0	0	0	13					0
Paxson	6	395	21	0	0	422					0
Slana	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Sourdough	0	22	0	0	0	22					0
South Slana Homestead	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
South Wrangell Mountains	8	16	0	0	0	24					0
Tazlina	13	65	16	0	0	94					0
Tonsina	2	102	0	0	0	104					0
West Glenn Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
TOTAL FOR REGION	121	1461	95	2	0	1699					0
PARKS HIGHWAY											
Anderson	3	416	2	0	0	421					0
Cantwell	0	20	0	0	0	20					0
Chase	2	21	0	0	0	23					0
Gold Creek	0	12	0	0	0	12					0
Healy	20	112	1	0	0	133					0
Hurricane-Broad Pass	0	9	0	0	0	9					0
McKinley Park Village	10	25	1	0	0	36					0
Totals for Sample	47	552	5	0	0	607					0
TOTAL FOR REGION	35	815	4	0	0	853					0
UPPER TANANA											
Chisana	0	3	0	0	0	3					0
Dot Lake	0	60	0	0	0	60					0
Healy Lake*	5	128	0	0	0	133					1
Northway	128	1956	1	0	0	2086					0
Tanacross	38	332	0	0	0	370					19
Tetlin	1	621	0	0	0	622					9
Tok	19	1362	15	0	0	1396					23
Totals for Sample	170	4351	19	0	0	4539					45
TOTAL FOR REGION	191	4462	17	0	0	4670					53

* Unsurveyed communities for which harvests were extrapolated from surveyed communities.

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MIGRATORY BIRDS AND EGGS HARVESTED BY RURAL ALASKA COMMUNITIES, EXPANDED TO 1988 COMMUNITY POPULATIONS

	NUMBER OF BIRDS						NUMBER OF EGGS				
	GEESE	DUCKS	CRANES	SWANS	OTHER	TOTAL BIRDS	GOOSE	DUCK	GULL	OTHER	TOTAL EGGS
Glennallen	0	40	0	0	0	40					0
Gulkana	22	36	0	0	0	58					0
Kenny Lake	0	90	0	0	0	90					0
Lake Louise	0	12	0	0	0	12					0
McCarthy	0	46	0	0	0	46					0
Mentasta	0	54	0	0	0	54					0
Mentasta Pass	0	53	0	2	0	55					0
Nabesna Road	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
North Slana Homestead	0	13	0	0	0	13					0
Paxson	6	395	21	0	0	422					0
Slana	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Sourdough	0	22	0	0	0	22					0
South Slana Homestead	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
South Wrangell Mountains	8	16	0	0	0	24					0
Tazlina	13	65	16	0	0	94					0
Tonsina	2	102	0	0	0	104					0
West Glenn Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
TOTAL FOR REGION	121	1481	95	2	0	1699					0
PARKS HIGHWAY											
Anderson	3	416	2	0	0	421					0
Cantwell	0	20	0	0	0	20					0
Chase	2	21	0	0	0	23					0
Gold Creek	0	12	0	0	0	12					0
Healy	20	112	1	0	0	133					0
Hurricane-Broad Pass	0	9	0	0	0	9					0
McKinley Park Village	10	25	1	0	0	36					0
Totals for Sample	47	552	5	0	0	607					0
TOTAL FOR REGION	35	615	4	0	0	653					0
UPPER TANANA											
Chisana	0	3	0	0	0	3					0
Dot Lake	0	60	0	0	0	60					0
Healy Lake*	5	128	0	0	0	133					1
Northway	128	1958	1	0	0	2086					0
Tanacross	38	332	0	0	0	370					19
Tedlin	1	621	0	0	0	622					9
Tok	19	1362	15	0	0	1396					23
Totals for Sample	170	4361	19	0	0	4539					45
TOTAL FOR REGION	191	4462	17	0	0	4670					53

* Unsurveyed communities for which harvests were extrapolated from surveyed communities.