

Used to reconfirm  
Positive finding

RC III

**CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL USE WORKSHEET**  
**MOOSE -- GMU 16B NORTH OF THE BELUGA RIVER**

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

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Note: In 1983, the Alaska Board of Game determined that there are customary and traditional uses of moose in GMU 16B. This finding was reaffirmed by the Board in 1986.

**Criterion 1. A long-term (1 generation or more) consistent pattern of taking, 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.**

Moose have been harvested and used for food by people living in GMU 16B north of the Beluga River since before historic contact up until the present time. At historic contact, moose hunting was conducted by Upper Inlet Dena'ina Athabaskans who lived at numerous camps and settlements in the area according to archaeological and ethnohistoric surveys (Bacon 1982; Fall 1981; Kari and Fall 1987). Each year, hunters traveled to high country areas in the Skwentna River, Hayes River, and Happy River drainages to hunt. Moose meat was floated down river in moose hide boats and canoes. After the American purchase of Alaska in 1867, moose hunting was also conducted by resident Euro-American trappers, miners, and homesteaders who settled in GMU 16B north of the Beluga River and developed trail systems (see Fig. 1). A fur trading post was established at Susitna Station. Before the 1900s, the numbers of area residents were small: at precontact, the area's Dena'ina probably numbered no more than about 200 people; the federal census counted 90 people in 1880 at Susitna and 142 people in 1890, which are partial counts for GMU 16B north of the Beluga River.

In 1928, the District Superintendent for the Alaska Road System listed at least 15 resident households in the area who hunted and trapped for a living, and 1 household that also prospected (see Fig. 2). He wrote, "About six of these people go to Talkeetna, over the trail, with their furs during winter, the remainder come down the river either taking the Nancy-Susitna trail over the snow, or going by boat to Anchorage and the railroad." By this time, some of the area's Dena'ina had homes at Kroto Creek (until 1934), Susitna Station (until the 1960s), and Alexander Creek (until the 1980s), though most who hunted locally had moved to Tyonek. During the early 20th century, the local Dena'ina continued to follow their seasonal moose hunting pattern of traveling upriver to the hill country in the fall and winter, and bringing meat back down river. During this time, some Euro-American trappers purchased traplines from Dena'ina who moved closer to Cook Inlet.

Fig. 3 shows the trapping areas in GMU 16B during the period 1925-62, based on reports of trappers interviewed in the early 1980s. The settlers during this period supplemented their wild game harvests with staple food items (flour, sugar, teas,

and coffee) from stores at Knik and Anchorage. Settlers developed a pattern of hunting and trapping during winter along traplines, and moving down river to Cook Inlet in spring to trade fur and to earn money in the commercial fisheries. The federal census counted 52 people living at Susitna in 1930 and 42 in 1960, which are partial counts for GMU 16B north of the Susitna (no counts were made for the Skwentna area population until the 1990 census, and no complete federal census for GMU 16B was made between 1930 and 1960).

Moose hunting by residents of 16B north of the Beluga River has continued from 1960s to the present. During this period, state land disposal programs led to additional people moving into the area. Trapping areas by 32 resident trappers documented in the area during 1984 are shown in Fig. 4. The area's population was about 165 by 1984, as estimated by ADF&G surveys, and 125 people in 47 households in Skwentna and Alexander Creek Census Designated Areas, as estimated by the 1990 federal census. While seasonal work at Cook Inlet continued for some, other worked seasonally at sport fishing and hunting lodges established in the area, a school at Skwentna, and various small businesses such as a store, lumber mill, and freight transport service.

In 1983, 22 of 26 Skwentna area households were surveyed for use of wild resources by the Department. The survey year, 22 households harvested 16 moose. The per capita moose harvest (104 lbs per person) comprised 46 percent by weight of the households' total wild food harvest (225 lbs). Incomes for the area were relatively low: average incomes per income tax returns were \$12,101 (1982), \$10,449 (1983), and \$14,108 (1984), compared with Anchorage resident incomes, which were \$23,590 (1982), \$24,393 (1983), and \$25,406 (1984). More details of this pattern of use of moose are presented below.

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

According to household survey information collected in 1983 and 1984, the usual period of moose hunting effort by Skwentna area residents was from September through December, while an occasional period of moose hunting effort was from January through March (Fig. 5). Hunting moose during cold weather in fall was preferred because preservation by freezing outdoors was possible (see Criteria 5 and 7 below). Hauling of the meat was easier over local trails covered with snow and ice; during warm periods, meat was moved over the river system or swampy trails. During colder weather, the lack of foliage made selecting the desired size of moose easier. Depending upon the year, moose may not move into the area from higher elevations until December or January. For families without meat from the earlier season, hunting occasionally occurred from January through March.

Based on a review of game regulations, the legal season in GMU 16B from 1959-1972 was split: August 20 through September 20 or 30; and November 1 through November 30. Between 1976 and 1983, the legal season was September 1 through 30. From 1983 to the present, another split season was implemented. Seasons ran from September 1 through 30 (until 1990, when the September season was 10 days long), and the second season was a two-week opening during the period December 1 to February 28. In 1991, the first season was from September 1 to 20, with the second season the same.

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

Based on surveys in 1983 and 1984, several hunting methods were used by area residents to take moose, matched to hunting conditions. In the early fall when rivers were free of ice, boats were used to search river banks and to access certain areas which were hunted on foot. During cold weather periods, hunters hunted moose along trail systems using snowmachines or dogteams. In some cases, moose wandered close enough to a person's house, so hunters took moose a short distance away. A survey of 33 trappers indicated that all trappers reported hunting while checking traplines. The pattern of use by active trappers in both September and December are illustrated in the case example in Fig. 6.

**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.**

As stated above, during the early 20th century, moose hunters commonly traveled to higher country in GMU 16B in search of moose. Trappers settling in GMU 16B north of the Beluga River commonly hunted in the vicinity of their cabins, which were relatively dispersed. Moose hunting was commonly along waterways. Based on a survey in 1983, the areas used for moose hunting by Skwentna area residents are shown in Fig. 7, including intensively-used areas around the Yentna-Skwentna confluence and the Yentna-Lake Creek confluence, and other more dispersed areas in the drainages of the Yentna, Kichatna, Skwentna, Hayes, and Lake Creek.

**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.**

According to surveys in 1983 and 1984 with Skwentna area residents, preserving moose meat taken during warm weather posed certain problems because of limited freezer space and no continuous source of electricity in GMU 16B north of the Beluga River. Small quantities of moose taken during warm weather were frozen in freezers by some households who owned small portable electrical generators. Other portions were preserved by canning, drying, pickling, or making sausage. Moose taken during cold weather were commonly preserved by freezing outdoors, which was said to be the preferred method. In 1982, the largest percent of meat (by weight) was preserved by freezing outdoors (48.0 percent), followed by freezing using electric freezers (25.9 percent), canning/jarring (20.6 percent), smoking/drying (1.2 percent), sausage (.6 percent), and corning/pickling (.2 percent) (see Fig. 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.**

As stated above (Criterion 1), people have continuously lived in GMU 16B north of the Beluga River from before historic contact to the present. During this period, knowledge about moose hunting and moose hunting areas was passed between relatives, hunting partners, and neighbors. Dena'ina hunters and Euro-American settlers co-mingled during the late 19th century and early 20th century and hunted

as neighbors. As in many other areas of Alaska, hunting methods and knowledge was shared between people. In GMU 16B north of the Beluga River, the Dena'ina adopted certain introduced hunting methods, such as use of guns and wooden skiffs from the Euro-Americans, and Euro-American settlers acquired certain things from the Dena'ina, such as names for major rivers in the area (such as Kahiltna, Skwentna, Yentna) and trapping lines. Inter-marriage between settlers and Dena'ina occurred. Some families spanned generations in the area while other people and families moved in and out over time; however, the Department does not have systematic information on family histories. Based on interviews in 1983 and 1984, settlers in the area since state land disposal programs have continued the local pattern of hunting and using moose, and moose continues to be a valued food resource for many resident households.

**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.**

According to surveys in 1983 and 1984, the meat of moose taken during warm weather commonly was distributed by successful hunters to other households in order to prevent spoilage. This is illustrated in the case example in Fig. 6. At the time of the surveys, no surveyed households had freezers large enough to freeze all the meat from one moose, and there were no continuous sources of electricity to run freezers throughout the warm weather during summer and fall. By distributing meat among several households, the smaller portions could be consumed before they spoiled or processed more efficiently.

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

Based on surveys conducted in 1983 and 1984, residents of the Skwentna area harvested a variety of wild resources during the year. Of surveyed households, 20 percent or more successfully harvested moose, black bear, ducks, ptarmigan, grouse, beaver, marten, mink, weasel, pike, burbot, grayling, trout, berries, chinook, sockeye, coho, and pink (Fig. 9). Other resources used included Dolly Varden, whitefish, hooligan, shellfish, geese, caribou, sheep, porcupine, lynx, muskrat, red fox, coyote, otter, and wolverine. The total wild food harvest was about 225 lbs per person in 1982, which contains more than 100 percent of the protein requirements of residents. This level of harvest is almost the same as the 1983 harvest by residents of Tyonek (260 lbs) in 16B south of the Beluga River. Incomes for the Skwentna area were relatively low: average incomes per income tax returns were \$12,101 (1982), \$10,449 (1983), and \$14,108 (1984), compared with incomes of Anchorage residents which were \$23,590 (1982), \$24,393 (1983), and \$25,406 (1984). For many resident households, hunting was part of a yearly cycle of activities, including seasonal employment and trapping, which together provided a livelihood but individually could not, as described in Fall, Foster, and Stanek (1983) and Stanek (1987). A case example of a trapper household is presented in Fig. 6.

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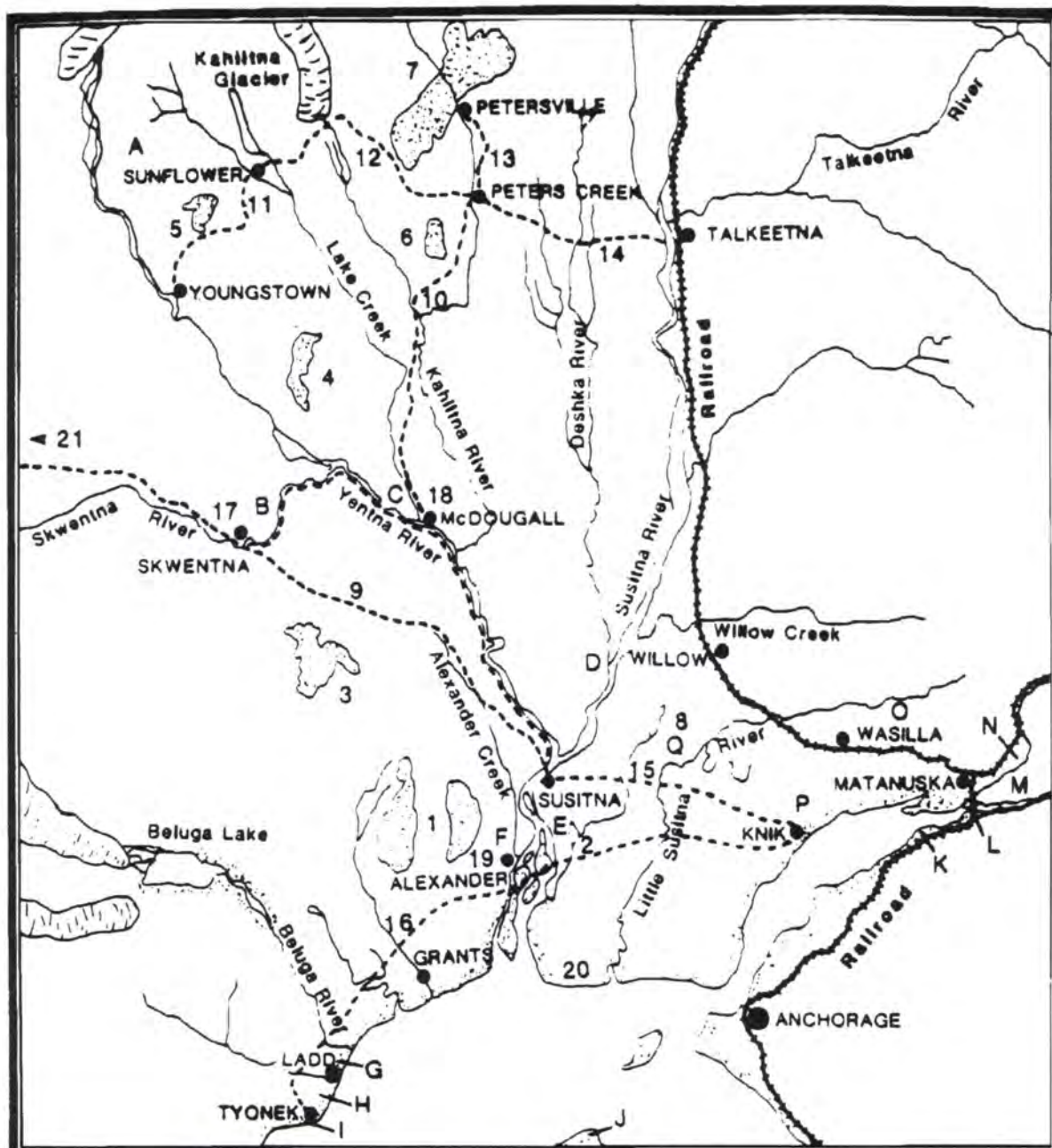
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Source: Stanek (1987)



HISTORICAL MAP KEY

Geographic Features and Trails

- |                                |                                     |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Mount Susitna                | 11 Youngstown Bend/Sunflower Trail  |
| 2 Flatcorn Lake                | 12 Sunflower/Peters Creek Trail     |
| 3 Beluga Mountain              | 13 Peters Creek/Petersville Trail   |
| 4 Mount Yenlo                  | 14 Talkeetna/Cache Creek Trail      |
| 5 Fairview Mountain            | 15 Susitna/Knik Trail               |
| 6 Little Peters Hills          | 16 Tyonek/Knik Trail                |
| 7 Peters Hills                 | 17 Skwentna Roadhouse               |
| 8 Red Shirt Lake               | 18 Lakeview Roadhouse               |
| 9 Iditarod Trail               | 19 Alexander's Roadhouse            |
| 10 McDougall/Cache Creek Trail | 20 Churchill                        |
|                                | 21 Anderson Roadhouse (at Pass Cr.) |

Historic Dena'ina Villages

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| A Jiggi Baneyat      | I Tubighnenq'   |
| B Tlq'at'l'ena       | J Ch'igheInike  |
| C Bentslit           | K Idlughet      |
| D Dashq'e            | L N'itah        |
| E Teat'ukweht        | M Hicnaynut'l   |
| F Tuqen Kog'         | N Tunnaghlikits |
| G Ch'u'itnu 'Idakag' | O Bentell       |
| H Daggewshilt        | P K'enakatnu    |
|                      | Q Tanitunt      |

Historic Travel Routes, Roadhouses, and Population Centers of the Western Susitna Basin (after USDA 1983).

FIG. 1

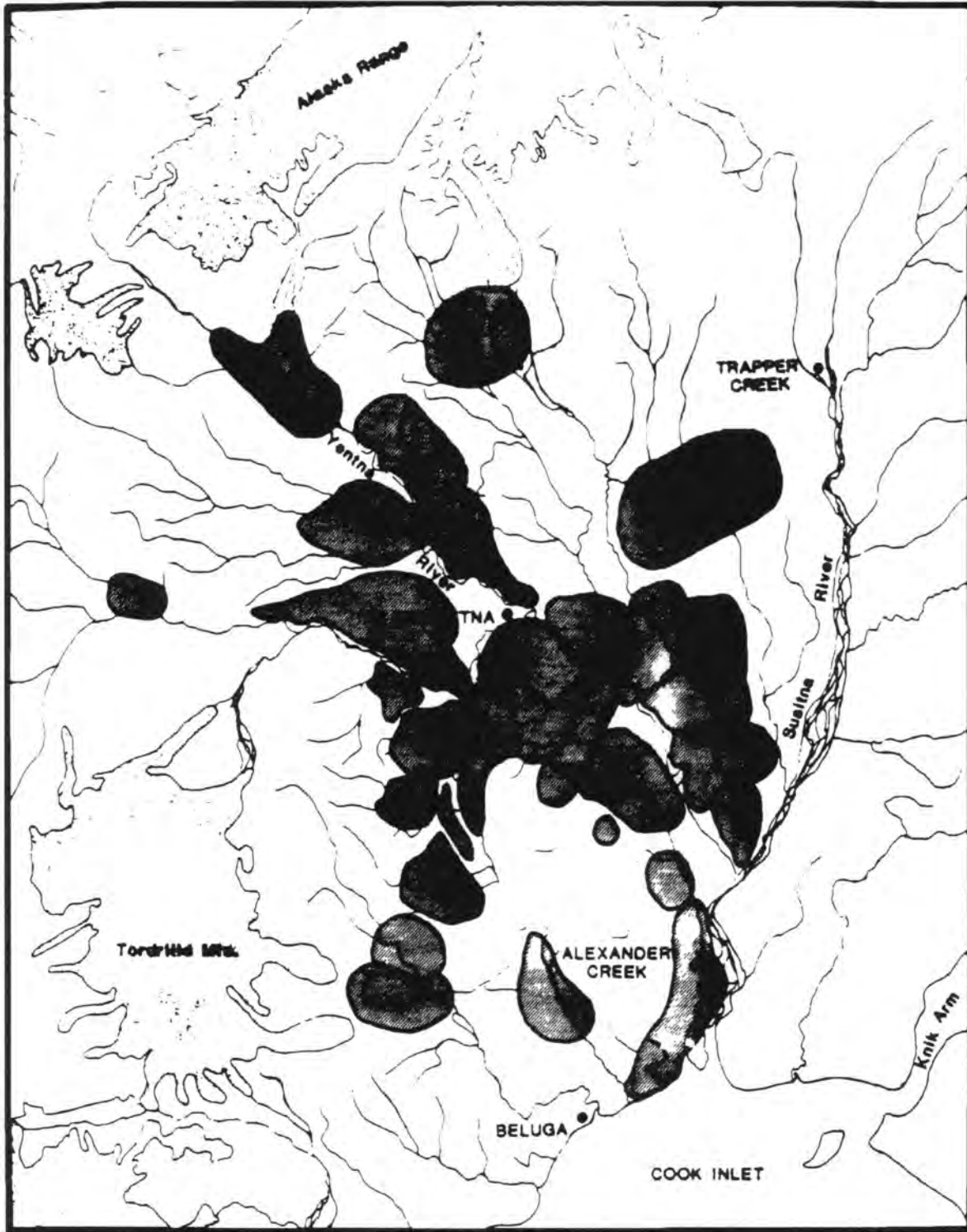
Source: Stanek (1987)

SELECTED TRAPPERS' ESTIMATED EARNINGS DURING THE 1928 SEASON

Name	Number of Men per Household	Location (River)	Estimated Earnings
Gasnon (Ganon) and one man	2	Kichatna	\$5,500
Mike Stripka	1	East Fork Yentna	\$3,000
McLain and Patterson	2	Yentna	\$5,000
Corigan	1	Yentna	\$2,200
Briggs	1	Yentna	\$3,000
Jones and Wife	1	Yentna	\$1,500
Sholbarger (Shellabarger), Wife, and Three Children	1	Skwentna	\$5,000
Reamer (Rimer), McElroy, and One Man (Hefner)	3	Skwentna	\$5,000
Ross (Ernest), Wife, and one Child	1	Skwentna	\$2,000
Link (Bill)	1	Yentna	\$5,000
Nelson	1	Yentna	\$500
Oman (Eric)	1	Yentna	\$800
Zorn (Does no trapping, some prospecting)	1		
Meller	1		\$1,500
Unknown	1		\$1,500
Madison brothers	2		\$2,500

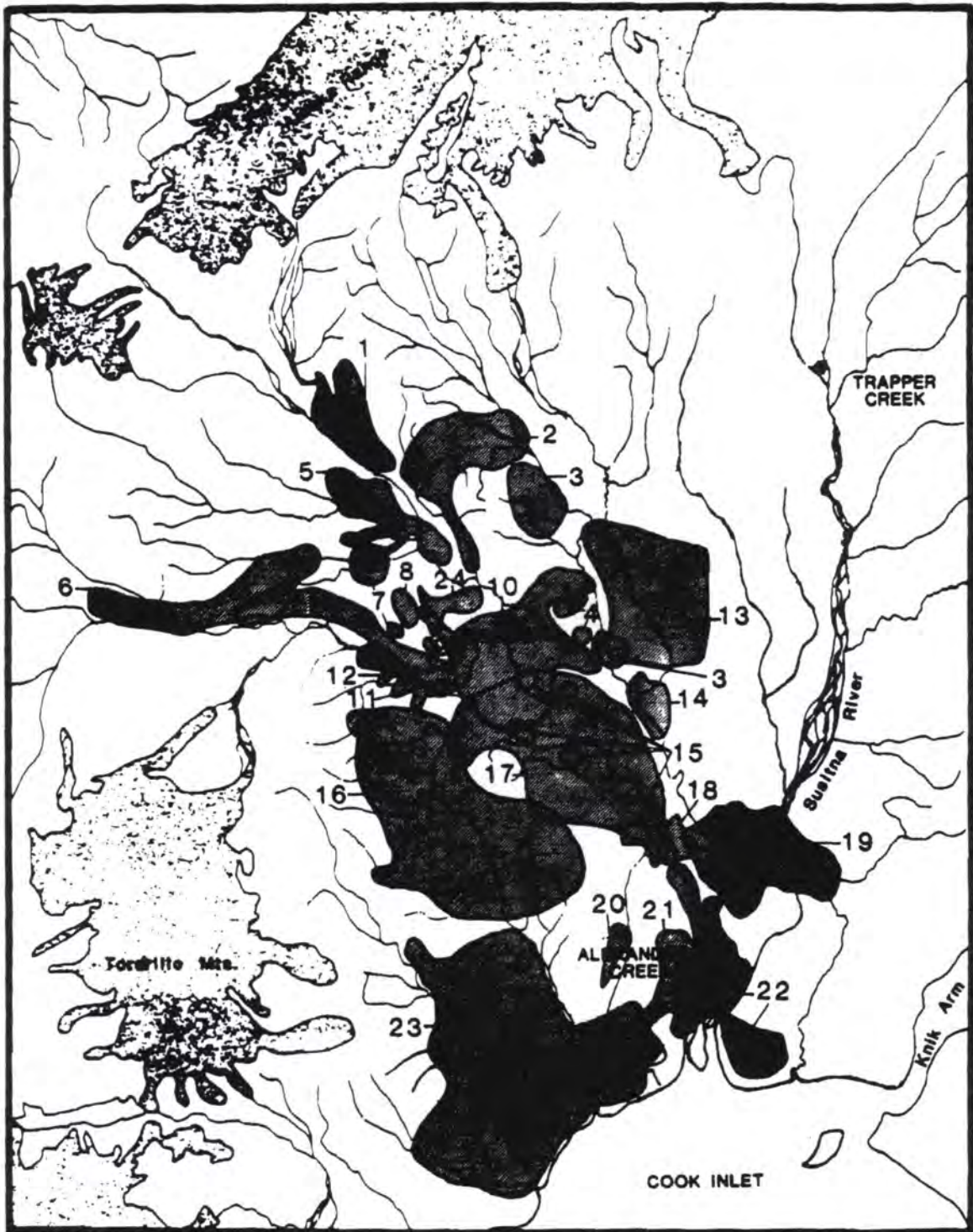
Source: Edmunds, M. C. (1928)

Source: Stanek (1987)



Historic Trapping Areas, 1925-1962.





Contemporary Trapping Areas, Western Susitna Basin, 1984. Note that Small, Often Recreational Trapping Areas Commonly are Incorporated within the Boundaries of about 8 Large (>100 sq. miles) Trapping Areas. (see text for explanation)

FIG. 4

Source: Fall, Foster, and Stanek (1983)

ANNUAL ROUND OF RESOURCES HARVESTED BY UPPER YENTNA RESIDENTS 1982

Species	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	Percent of Households Harvesting	Estimated Quantity Harvested
Brook Trout	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72%	482-520
Grayling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39%	384-435
Whitefish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19%	45-61
Shellfish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19%	1003-1481*
Black Bear	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44%	13
Northern Pike	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47%	252-279
Woolly Aardvark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36%	5480-1929
Suzuki	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6%	200
Brown Bear	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11%	1
Moose	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14%	158
Edible Plants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50%	156-160 qt.
King Salmon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67%	141-151
Red Salmon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78%	413-470
Pink Salmon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44%	523-531
Lake Trout	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17%	42
Burbot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36%	131-144
Perch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11%	7
Silver Salmon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79%	331-351
Chum Salmon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22%	94-127
Dolly Varden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14%	124
Berries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82%	431-446 qt.
Sand and Gravel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3%	18,000 lbs
Carbon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6%	1
Shells	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3%	1
Spruce Grouse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50%	141-171
Hoop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82%	30
Duck	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42%	138-148
Goose	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17%	4
Snowshoe Hare	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22%	68
Red Squirrel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19%	174
Flying Squirrel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14%	20
Raccoon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39%	296
Coyote	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19%	9
Mink	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36%	128
Weasel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33%	82
Lynx	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17%	3
Land Otter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11%	20
Wolverine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14%	1
Red Fox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17%	8
Wolf	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6%	0
Beaver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39%	198
Porcupine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22%	120
Wood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97%	231-268 ** 387-427 ***

Key: \_\_\_\_\_ Usual period of harvest effort; ..... Occasional period of harvest effort.  
 \*Razor, steamer, fresh water clams. \*\* Cords of birch, spruce, and cottonwood used as firewood for heating and cooking. \*\*\* Number trees of spruce and some birch used in construction of homes, outbuildings and furniture.

The annual round of resources harvested, percentage of households harvesting and estimated quantities harvested by Upper Yentna residents in 1982

FIG. 5

## Case Example of a Trapper in the Skwentna Area, 1984

During the first two weeks in April, Al had traps set for beaver at 15 locations. He marked beaver food caches the previous fall. Most of his sets were along the Yentna River. Beaver started appearing during a warm period in the last week of March. Their tracks and cuttings were easily visible on the snow where the river ice had separated from the riverbanks. Al used snares in most of his sets because they quickly killed a beaver. Leghold traps were used in a few of his sets in shallow ponds and streams.

In addition to beaver trapping, Al was building an addition to his 12 by 15 foot log cabin. After he completed the daily run of his trapline, he cut several logs and dragged them to the building site. In order to maximize on the long days and good snow conditions, Al also cut and hauled firewood which he stockpiled for the following winter. By the end of trapping season on April 15, Al gathered enough logs for his building, caught 25 beaver, and hauled 12 cords of mixed spruce and birch firewood.

Several days of warm weather and rain ended the good travel conditions for snowmachines, and created large amounts of overflow on the river. During this time of relative immobility, Al skinned and fleshed the last few beaver he caught and prepared his catch for sale. Each hide was carefully stretched, dried, and the hair combed free of snarls and dirt. The building logs were peeled and cut to proper lengths. Most of the firewood was split and staked in covered ricks to dry. Two quarters of moose meat hanging in the meathouse were canned for use during the summer. Several cold days froze the snow enough for Al's neighbor to fly Al and his beaver hides to Anchorage. The two men spent several days in town, selling the hides and buying supplies to get them through breakup.

By May 10th the rivers were ice-free and boat travel possible. Al made the 20 mile trip to a sportfishing lodge on the Skwentna River and made arrangements for his summer job guiding sport fishermen. During the remaining weeks before his job, Al cleaned around his cabin site, picking up the winter's accumulation of tree branches, dog leavings, and organizing and repairing his trapping equipment. Between May 25th and August 30th Al guided fishermen and, during slack periods, helped construct several guest cabins for the lodge owner. For his work Al received his meals, lodging, and a salary.

September 1st was the opening of moose season, and a local hunting guide asked Al to assist in guiding moose hunters. Al had been an assistant guide for eight years, and knew the country around Youngstown Bend where this year's camp was set up. Al was picked up at Skwentna and flown to the moose camp. He stayed there for the month of September, helping hunters and keeping the camp in order.

On October 1st Al flew into Anchorage with the last hunters of the season. He took his summer's earnings to the bank, and made a list of supplies needed for the winter. Al kept a small pickup truck in town and hauled the supplies to Merrill Field. They were then loaded on an airplane and flown to Skwentna. Using his riverboat, it took Al two days to shuttle his supplies from the Skwentna airstrip to his cabin. By the second week in October a thin skim of ice was forming on lakes and ponds. Al spent the next week locating beaver food caches and lodges and marking them with tall alder poles. In this way they could easily be located next

## Case Example of a Trapper in the Skwentna Area, 1984

March and April. He also spent several days clearing shrubby vegetation which had grown over his trapline route in the low hills behind his home. He put sprung traps at locations where he would make sets.

November 10th was the opening of trapping season. Al hiked along his trapline setting the marten traps he had previously left out. Bait was used in combination with pole sets. At stream crossings water sets were made for mink and otter. Since the rivers were not frozen, most of his trapline stayed in upland areas and along edges of swamps and streams. Marten were the primary species trapped early in the season, and Al spent most time tending his 120 marten sets. He set traps for mink and otter where their trails followed along streams and lake edges.

During the third week of November a light snow covered the area, and river ice was about four inches thick. The trapline had produced 20 marten, 5 mink, and 2 otter. Al was now able to use his snowmachine, and extended his marten line another 50 miles into the wooded foothills of Beluga Mountain. A heavy snowfall at the end of November required Al to spend two days breaking trail on his trapline. The fresh snow also covered many of his traps. The traps had to be reset, and some moved to more sheltered locations. The difficult work of breaking trail, burned up 30 gallons of gasoline. Al also replaced one set of rollers on the snowmachine.

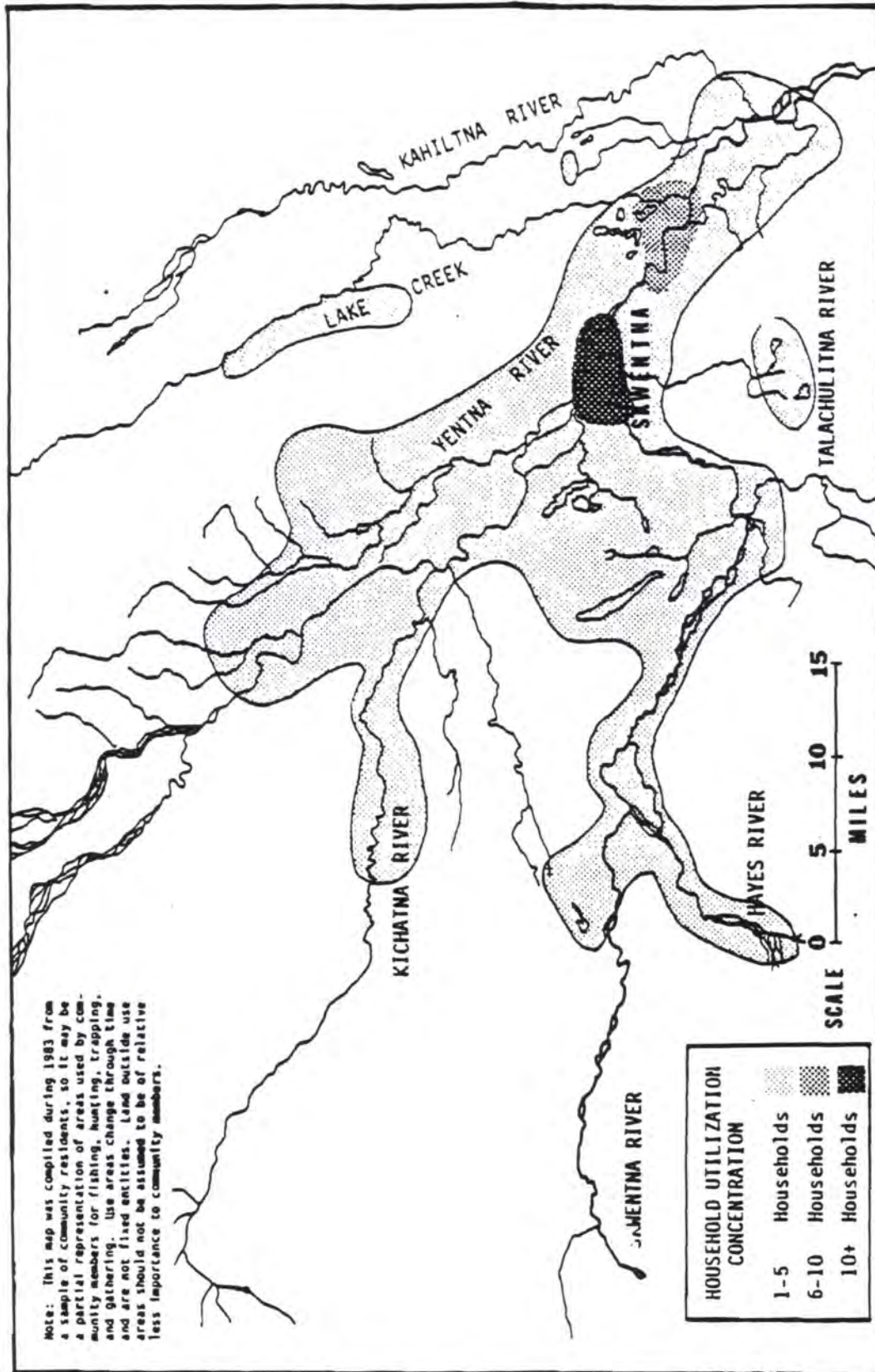
During December Al ran most of his trapline three times per week. Sections with mink and otter sets were checked more frequently, but most of these sets he pulled because of deep snow and ice. A few sets were made for wolf, coyote, and fox. Numbers of these species were low, but Al kept several sets in locations where they might pass through his trapping area. By mid-December Al's supplies had run low. The moose meat he had split with his neighbor in September was nearly gone. A distant neighbor of Al's was making a freight run into Wasilla, so Al ordered a drum of gasoline and building materials. Moose had moved into their winter yarding areas, so during the special late season Al harvested a medium size bull to replenish his meat supply.

By Christmas Al's trapline had been fairly productive. His harvest included 65 marten, 20 mink, 6 otter, 8 fox, and 30 weasel. During the holidays Al was invited into town by some of his friends. While there he sold his furs, ordered parts for his snowmachine, and purchased food supplies.

January began as a snowy month - three more feet fell in two weeks. Near the end of the month there was a warm spell which caused much overflow. The extreme weather conditions made tending the trapline difficult and expensive. Harvest also fell off because traps were inoperative much of the time due to snow cover and freezing.

During the first week in February Al sprung all his marten traps because the fur was beginning to singe. He spent most of the month building on his house, reading, and checking a few traps. As the days grew longer in February and March, beaver began to emerge along riverbanks. Al established a trail along his beaver trapline and made 15 sets. Some warm weather brought beaver out, and Al caught 6 in one night. By the end of a very good season he had caught 31 beaver. Most of the carcasses were sold to dog mushers, while several damaged pelts were sold to local women who made hats and mittens.

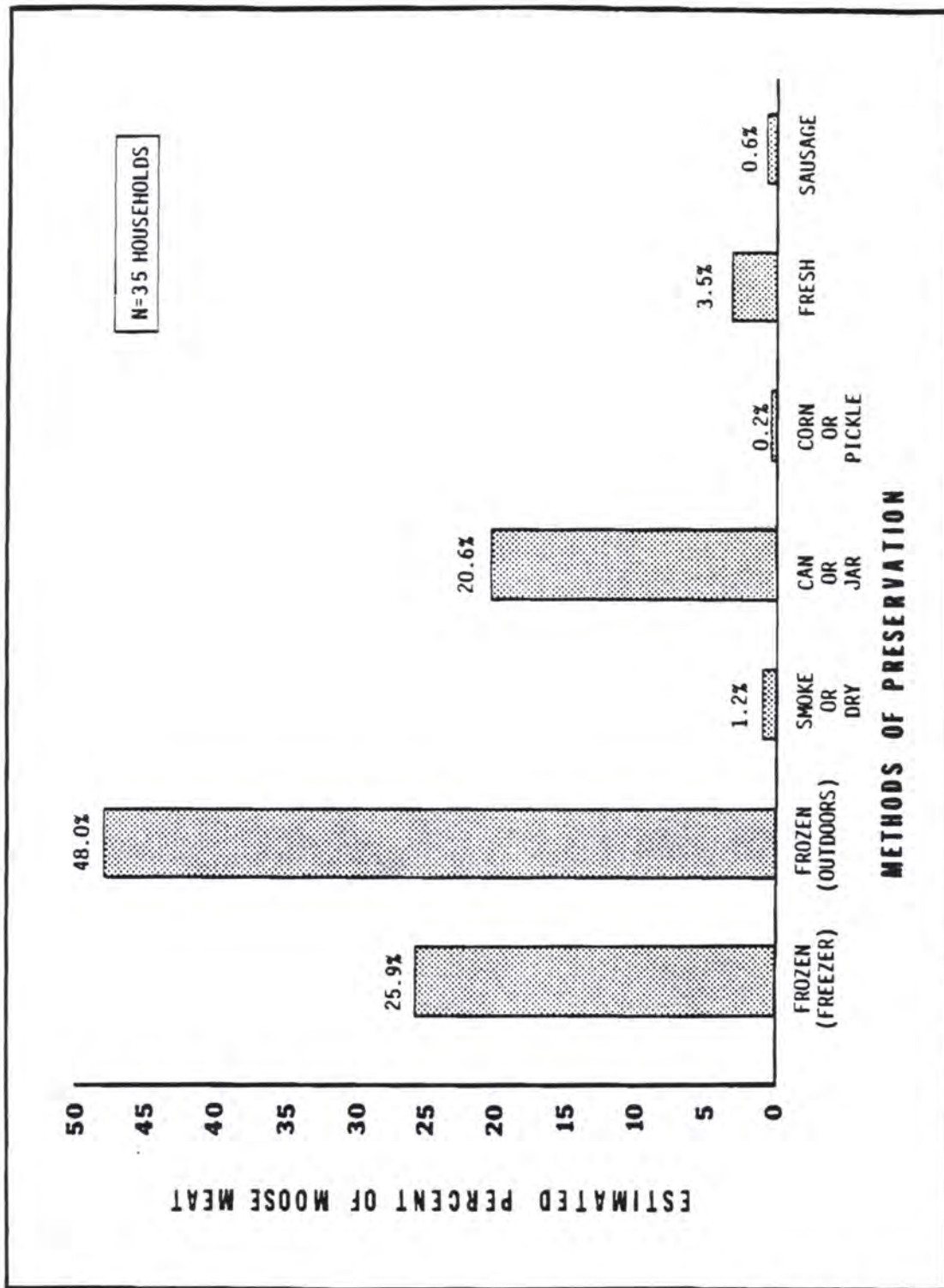
FIG. 6 (CONTINUED)



The geographic area currently used by Upper Yentna residents for moose hunting (N 30)

Source: Fall, Foster, and Stanek (1983)

FIG. 7



Source: Fall, Foster, and Stanek (1983)

FIG. 8

FISH AND GAME HARVESTS BY WESTERN SUSITNA BASIN HOUSEHOLDS  
IN 1982 AND 1984

Resource Category	Percent of Households Attempting Harvest		Percent of Households Successful Harvest		Quantity Harvested		Mean Pound Harvested Per Household	
	1982	1984	1982	1984	1982	1984	1982	1984
	N=53	N=44	N=53	N=44			N=53	N=44
Chinook Salmon	68	77	57	73	292	170	99.2	69.5
Sockeye Salmon	60	46	57	36	602	244	45.4	22.2
Coho Salmon	81	71	76	66	613	377	69.4	51.4
Pink Salmon	40	32	38	25	265	100	10.0	4.5
Chum Salmon	17	21	13	18	127	35	14.4	4.8
Rainbow Trout	75	61	68	36	759	33	21.5	1.1
Dolly Varden	15	7	9	7	235	6	4.4	0.3
Grayling	45	46	38	43	496	265	7.5	4.8
Lake Trout	NA	7	NA	7	NA	28	NA	1.0
Burbot	40	30	38	27	280	212	13.2	12.0
Northern Pike	38	36	32	30	263	81	11.4	4.2
Whitefish	30	9	28	7	224	63	4.2	1.4
Hooligan	43	21	40	18	5664	1360	26.7	7.7
Shellfish	21	5	21	2	1513	NA	7.1	--
Other Fish	NA	5	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0
Spruce Grouse	47	36	45	36	280	215	2.6	2.4
Ptarmigan	30	27	26	25	289	216	2.7	2.5
Ducks	43	32	41	25	248	181	7.0	6.2
Geese	23	18	15	14	24	19	1.4	1.3
Harbor Seal	4	2	2	0	3	0	2.5	0.0
Moose	79	73	58	45	42	28	396.0	318.2
Caribou	9	9	6	7	5	7	12.3	20.7
Sheep	4	5	4	2	2	1	2.5	1.5
Black Bear	40	32	24	25	24	15	26.3	19.8
Brown Bear	9	2	2	0	1	0	2.7	0.0
Snowshoe Hare	21	16	19	16	97	51	2.7	1.7
Porcupine	13	11	13	11	12	8	1.0	0.8
Lynx	17	5	4	2	3	1	0.2	0.1
Muskrat	15	14	13	14	179	190	1.7	2.2
Beaver	34	30	32	29	322	176	53.2	35.0
Berries*	85	61	85	61	1197	635	22.6	14.4
Wood **	96	84	96	84	417	337	NA	NA
Squirrel	NA	2	NA	2	NA	6	NA	NA
Marten	43	43	36	34	411	225	NA	NA
Red Fox	24	27	15	21	21	19	NA	NA
Coyote	21	27	17	20	18	20	NA	NA
Wolf	4	7	0	2	0	1	NA	NA
Mink	38	25	32	23	144	80	NA	NA
Weasel	28	30	23	27	108	152	NA	NA
Land Otter	17	25	13	18	27	23	NA	NA
Wolverine	17	14	4	4	2	3	NA	NA

\*Quarts of Berries

\*\* Cords of wood

-- Less than 0.1 Pounds

Source: Stanek (1987)

FIG. 9