Species Management Report and Plan ADF&G/DWC/SMR&P–2024–16

Furbearer Management Report and Plan, Game Management Unit 14C:

Report Period 1 July 2017–30 June 2022, and

Plan Period 1 July 2022–30 June 2027

Timothy J. Spivey

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Wildlife Conservation

Furbearer Management Report and Plan, Game Management Unit 14C:

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Species management reports and plans provide information about species that are hunted or trapped and management actions, goals, recommendations for those species, and plans for data collection. Detailed information is prepared for each species every 5 years by the area management biologist for game management units in their areas, who also develops a plan for data collection and species management for the next 5 years. This type of report is not produced for species that are not managed for hunting or trapping or for areas where there is no current or anticipated activity. Unit reports are reviewed and approved for publication by regional management coordinators and are available to the public via the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's public website.

This species management report and plan was reviewed and approved for publication by Jeff Selinger, Management Coordinator for Region II for the Division of Wildlife Conservation.

Species management reports and plans are available via the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's public website (www.adfg.alaska.gov) or by contacting Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Division of Wildlife Conservation, PO Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526; phone: (907) 465-4190; email: dfg.dwc.publications@alaska.gov. The report may also be accessed through most libraries, via interlibrary loan from the Alaska State Library or the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (www.arlis.org). To subscribe to email announcements regarding new technical publications from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation please use the following link: http://list.state.ak.us/mailman/listinfo/adfgwildlifereport.

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Cover Photo: An adult lynx shortly after an ADF&G biologist captured and GPS-collared it on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER), which is part of Unit 14C. ©2022 ADF&G. Photo by Tim Spivey.

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Purpose of this Report

This report provides a record of survey and inventory management activities for furbearers in Game Management Unit 14C for the 5 regulatory years 2017–2021 and plans for survey and inventory management activities in the next 5 regulatory years, 2022–2026. A regulatory year (RY) begins 1 July and ends 30 June (e.g., RY15 = 1 July 2015–30 June 2016). This report is produced primarily to provide agency staff with data and analysis to help guide and record agency efforts but is also provided to the public to inform it of wildlife management activities. In 2016 the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADF&G, the department) Division of Wildlife Conservation (DWC) launched this 5-year report to report more efficiently on trends and to describe potential changes in data collection activities over the next 5 years. It replaces the furbearer management report of survey and inventory activities that was previously produced every 3 years.

I. RY17–RY21 Management Report

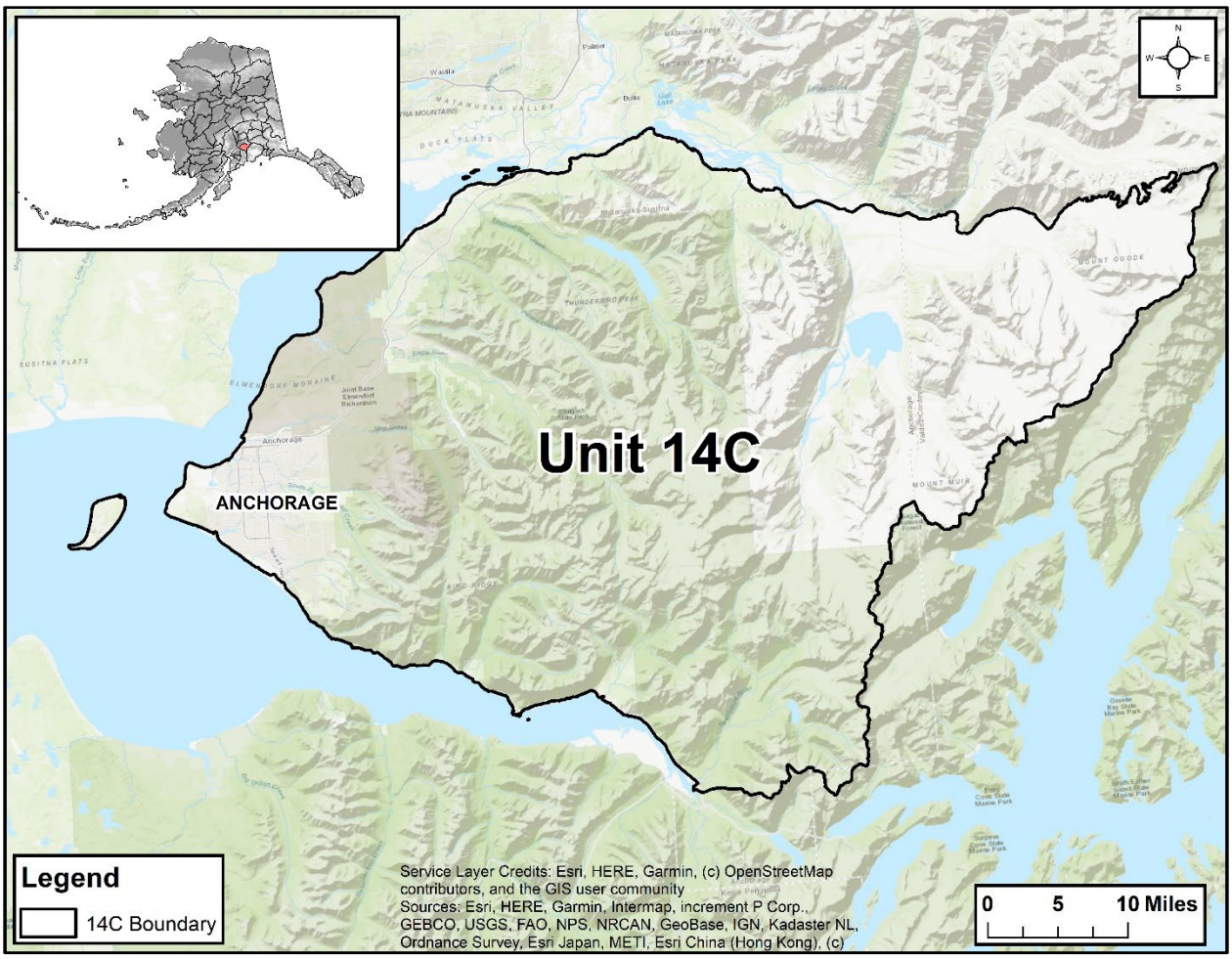
Management Area

Unit 14C is located in Southcentral Alaska and encompasses approximately 1,961 mi^2. The boundaries of Unit 14C closely approximate those of the Municipality of Anchorage, which is a mosaic of wildlife habitat and human development. Most of the Municipality of Anchorage is characterized by large tracts of natural lands, including Chugach State Park, Chugach National Forest, the Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge, and Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER), the last of which is a 131 mi^2 military base. Even the highly developed portions of the Municipality of Anchorage support wildlife in vegetated greenbelts, stream corridors, and large municipal parks. Despite the amount of suitable habitat, furbearer populations within Unit 14C are likely affected by habitat fragmentation, urbanization, and other associated human activities. Additionally, a growing number of people who have outdoor enclosures for livestock, poultry, and domestic animals has led to an increase in the number of conflicts between humans and certain furbearer species.

However, most human-wildlife conflicts are caused by encountering furbearer species along roads, trails, or within greenbelts at close distances and are specifically prevalent along the periphery of the Anchorage Bowl. Therefore, management of furbearer populations within Unit 14C involves a combination of population management through regulated hunting and trapping, participation in land management decisions affecting wildlife habitat, and responses to human-wildlife conflicts involving furbearer species.

Summary of Status, Trend, Management Activities, and History of Furbearers in Unit 14C

Unit 14C supports a wide array of furbearer species, including beaver (*Castor canadensis*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), marten (*Martes americana*), mink (*Neovison vison*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), river otter (*Lontra canadensis*), weasel or ermine (*Mustela* spp.), and wolverine (*Gulo gulo*). The density of



Produced by ADF&G using ArcGIS™ software (Esri, Redlands, California).

Figure 1. Game Management Unit 14C boundaries, Southcentral Alaska.

individual species is variable, depending on a variety of ecological factors and levels of harvest. Historical information on population status and trends is mostly anecdotal. Harvest information for beavers, lynx, marten, river otters, and wolverines is monitored through the sealing process. Additional information on trapping conditions, trapper effort, and trends in furbearer abundance and distribution are collected using a yearly statewide trapper questionnaire. Reports on the results of the trapper questionnaire, published as the ADF&G Alaska Trapper Report, were written for all regulatory years during RY17–RY21; however, the statewide report does not specifically address just Unit 14C. Habitat for these furbearer species can be found throughout urban municipal parks, Chugach State Park, Chugach National Forest, and other state and military lands (Saalfeld and Battle 2013). Access to hunting and trapping areas is primarily via foot, as many public lands restrict motorized travel, which impacts hunter and trapper participation and effort (Saalfeld and Battle 2013). In addition, trapping and hunting are prohibited or severely limited in the Anchorage Management Area (approximately 157 mi^2), which includes the metropolitan area of Anchorage, the largest area of human development (Saalfeld and Battle 2013) in Unit 14C.

Beavers can be found throughout Unit 14C in most major river and creek drainages, including the Knik River on the northern border and within the Twentymile River drainage on the southern border. Harvest fluctuates on a yearly basis due to fur prices, trapper interest, and nuisance reports.

Coyote densities are unknown in Unit 14C but reports of encounters and sightings from the public indicate they are found throughout the unit, including within the Anchorage Bowl. While trapper effort is relatively unknown, only limited reported harvest occurred during RY17–RY21, as reported in the trapper questionnaire-based Alaska Trapper Report (Spivey 2019, Spivey 2020, Bogle 2021a, Bogle 2021b, Bogle 2022).

Ermine can be found throughout most of Unit 14C; however, actual population densities have not been recorded or studied. Ermine are most commonly seen and reported around outbuildings, such as sheds and wood piles.

Lynx abundance likely increased from RY17–RY19 and then began to decrease during RY20 based on reports of sightings from the public and the cyclical population decline of local snowshoe hare populations. In 1987, the Alaska Board of Game adopted the lynx tracking harvest strategy (Golden 1999) to manage lynx trapping seasons in several units in Interior and Southcentral Alaska that are connected by the road system. Under this system, the board delegated authority to ADF&G to close, shorten, or lengthen lynx hunting and trapping seasons within a set framework based on current population trends, without going through the board process. This strategy led to closed seasons during RY17–RY19. During RY19, ADF&G furbearer research staff initiated a collaborative project to assess lynx survival, movement, and habitat selection on JBER and along the Anchorage hillside by deploying GPS collars on captured lynx. This is an ongoing project, but as of spring of RY22, 36 unique lynx had been captured; 34 of those lynx received a collar. Preliminary survival data suggests lynx living on JBER have higher survival rates than lynx living within and along the confines of the Anchorage Bowl. Of particular concern, 32% (n = 11/34) of all nonhunting mortality has come from both defense of life or property (DLP) and illegal take situations, many involving improperly secured poultry and domestic animals.

Marten population densities in Unit 14C are unknown but are believed to be stable. Over the course of the RY17–RY21 period, the average harvest of marten was 14 per regulatory year, which is below the 10-year average of 16 marten per regulatory year but represents an increase from the prior reporting period (10 per regulatory year; RY12–RY16). The increasing harvest levels could be the result of many factors, including fur prices, trapper participation, and weather conditions. In general, Unit 14C is considered marginal marten habitat due to the high level of human settlement disturbing continuous coniferous forests (Saalfeld and Battle 2013).

Little is known about mink populations in Unit 14C, with low-level (4 total) harvest reported during 2 years of RY17–RY21 (Spivey 2019, Bogle 2021). However, given the ample waterways throughout the unit, suitable habitat exists for this species.

Muskrats continue to be found throughout the lowland portions of Unit 14C, primarily along the northern and western boundaries away from the Chugach Mountains. Reported harvest indicate one muskrat was taken in 2018, and 35 were taken in 2019, as reported in the Alaska Trapper

Reports covering RY17–RY21 (Spivey 2019, Spivey 2020, Bogle 2021, Bogle 2021, Bogle 2022).

Red foxes can be found throughout Unit 14C, but population abundance and densities are unknown. Anecdotal reports are provided from members of the public and received by biologists and staff at the Region II ADF&G office in Anchorage. Only 12 red foxes were reportedly harvested during RY17, as indicated in the Alaska Trapper Reports for RY17–RY21 (Spivey 2019, Spivey 2020, Bogle 2021, Bogle 2021, Bogle 2021, Bogle 2022).

The North American river otter population in Unit 14C is unknown, but given the many lakes, streams, and rivers throughout the unit there appears to be suitable habitat. However, within the greater Anchorage Bowl, conflicts between river otters and unleashed dogs around lakes and inland waterways appear to be increasing. The annual harvest of otters remains low, with an average of only 1 river otter harvested a year during RY17–RY21, consistent with long-term harvest data for the unit.

Wolverines may be found throughout Unit 14C and especially on the periphery of the major population centers. No harvest occurred during RY17–RY21, similar to prior reported harvest of 1 wolverine per regulatory year (Saalfeld and Battle 2013, Smith 2022). The last complete wolverine Sample-Unit Probability Estimator (SUPE)-based survey for Unit 14C was conducted in 2008. It generated an overall Unit 14C population estimate of 18 wolverines, which yielded a density estimate of 5 wolverines/1,000 km^2 (4.9 wolverines/386 $miles^2$; Earl Becker, Research Coordinator, and Howard Golden, Furbearer Research Biologist, ADF&G, Anchorage, Results of recent wolverine survey of GMU 14C memorandum, 16 April 2008). During RY12–RY16, a collaborative project to research wolverine abundance in relation to helicopter-skiing permit areas was completed. As part of the study, a 2009 partial SUPE in the upper part of Turnagain Arm in Unit 14C revealed a density estimate of 5.0 wolverines/1,000 km^2.[1] During RY21, ADF&G furbearer research staff initiated a collaborative project to assess wolverine survival, movement, and habitat selection on JBER and along the Anchorage hillside by deploying GPS collars on captured wolverines. This is an ongoing project, but preliminary results suggest collared wolverines (n = 7) in Unit 14C have sex-delineated home ranges distributed mostly along the remote portions of JBER and the periphery of the Anchorage Bowl.

[1] Golden, H. N., M. W. Harrington, and D. T. Saalfeld. 2017. Wolverine abundance in upper Turnagain Arm and the Kenai Mountains with emphasis on helicopter-skiing permit areas [Interagency resource document]. Interagency Collaborative Project Final Report, AG-0120-P-0013. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Chugach National Forest, Anchorage.

Management Direction

Existing Wildlife Management Plans

- Direction for the management of Unit 14C furbearers was outlined in the Southcentral Wildlife Management Plan, specifically in the Cook Inlet Furbearer Management Plan (ADF&G 1976). Over the years, however, the Board of Game has modified this plan through regulatory action.

- Living with Wildlife in Anchorage: A Cooperative Planning Effort (ADF&G 2000).

Goals

The management goals for Unit 14C are to maintain stable populations of furbearer species and provide for both consumptive and nonconsumptive uses such as trapping, hunting, viewing, and photographing.

Codified Objectives

Amounts Reasonably Necessary for Subsistence Uses

All furbearers named in 5 AAC 99.025(13) have a positive customary and traditional use finding. The amounts necessary for subsistence (ANS) for furbearers was set to 90% of the harvestable portion.

Intensive Management

Not applicable.

Management Objectives

- Reduce lynx defense of life or property (DLP) killings by educating the public about securing poultry and domestic pets.

- Provide for both consumptive and nonconsumptive uses of furbearer species in Unit 14C.

Management Activities

1. Population Status and Trend

ACTIVITY 1.1. Record observations of furbearers seen incidentally during research and/or surveys for other species and anecdotal reports from the public.

Data Needs

Incidental observations are insufficient for estimating the population or detecting changes that would trigger management action but may be considered as an index to current population trends. Statistical estimates of furbearer populations derived from a sample-based estimator including a measure of the precision would be needed to detect change in the population. Anecdotal reports are tracked to assess any needs for mitigation of conflict animals.

Methods

GPS locations and characteristics were recorded for furbearer sign observed during aerial survey flights. Most observations occurred during moose surveys or Dall sheep research, when sightability increased due to favorable snow conditions. Anecdotal reports were recorded to the maximum level of detail available.

Results and Discussion

A new online wildlife reporting system is now available that allows the public to report sightings of furbearers along with their location to ADF&G staff. This allows us to better track furbearer reports throughout the year. These reports include contact information that allows ADF&G staff to follow-up with the person who reported the sighting.

Recommendations for Activity 1.1

Continue to actively seek population information from trappers, photographers, and others who observe furbearers.

2. Mortality-Harvest Monitoring and Regulations

ACTIVITY 2.1. Monitor harvest through sealing records.

Data Needs

Monitoring harvest data provides management biologists with a rough index of population status.

Methods

Authorized ADF&G staff members or state-appointed sealers collected harvest data, including by sealing hides as required by species. Lynx, river otter, wolf, and wolverine were sealed after being harvested by trapping or hunting anywhere in Alaska. Beaver, fisher, and marten trapped in select units of the state were also sealed. For species that were trapped, sealing was required to occur within 30 days of the close of trapping season. The location, date of harvest, method of take, transportation mode, and sex were recorded. In addition, lynx, otter, and beaver hides were measured. All the data were entered into ADF&G's Wildlife Information Network (WinfoNet) database and were summarized by regulatory year.

Results and Discussion

Harvest by Hunters-Trappers

BEAVER

Harvest during this reporting period (RY17–RY21) was highly variable, ranging from 5 to 25 beavers per regulatory year (Table 1). The average take of 15 beavers per regulatory year for

Hunting Seasons and Bag Limits

Species	Regulatory years	Season	Bag limit
Coyote	2017–2021	No closed season	No limit
Red fox	2017–2021	1 Sep–15 Feb	2 per season
Lynx	2017–2019	No open season	–
Lynx	2020–2021	10 Nov–31 Jan	2 per season
Wolverine	2017–2021	1 Sep–31 Jan	1 per season

Trapping Seasons and Bag Limits

Species	Regulatory year(s)	Season	Bag limit
Beaver (in listed open areas)	2017–2018	1 Dec–15 Apr	20 per season
Beaver (in listed open areas)	2019–2021	10 Nov–30 Apr	20 per season
Coyote	2017–2018, 2020–2021	10 Nov–28 Feb	No limit
Coyote	2019	10 Nov–29 Feb	No limit
Red fox (within Chugach State Park)	2017–2021	10 Nov–28 Feb[a]	1 per season
Red fox (except Chugach State Park)	2017–2021	10 Nov–28 Feb[a]	No limit
Lynx	2017–2019	No open season	–
Lynx	2020–2021	1 Jan–15 Feb	No limit
Marten	2017–2021	10 Nov–31 Dec	No limit
Mink/weasels	2017–2021	10 Nov–31 Jan	No limit
Muskrat	2017–2021	10 Nov–15 May	No limit
River otter	2017–2018, 2020–2021	10 Nov–28 Feb	No limit
River otter	2019	10 Nov–29 Feb	No limit
Wolverine	2017–2021	10 Nov–31 Jan	2 per season

[a] In RY19, the season closed 29 February 2020 due to leap year.

Table 1. Beaver harvest from fur sealing records, Unit 14C, regulatory years 2017–2021, Southcentral Alaska.

	Reported harvest			Method of take				
Regulatory year	Male	Female	Unk	Trap/ snare	Shot[a]	Unk	Total mortality	Successful trappers and hunters[b]
2017	0	0	15	10	5	0	15	3
2018	0	0	5	3	2	0	5	0
2019	5	3	8	14	2	0	16	3
2020	2	1	10	10	3	0	13	2
2021	6	8	11	21	4	0	25	4
Average 2017–2021	3	2	10	12	3	0	15	2

Note: Averages are rounded to the nearest whole number.
[a] Taken under conditions of a nuisance permit issued by ADF&G.
[b] Number of successful trappers and hunters; total does not include take under nuisance permits.

RY17–RY21 is below the average of 22 beavers during RY12–RY16. Traps were the most common method of take. Beavers reported as shot were killed under nuisance permits for JBER or the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-Wildlife Services, or they were killed by ADF&G staff.

LYNX

Harvest remained low in Unit 14C during RY17–RY21, with only 14 lynx taken through trapping or hunting (Table 2), however DLPs and roadkills made up the majority of the total human-caused mortality during the reporting period. The population is believed to have reached its cyclic peak around RY18–RY19 and then began its decline due to limited abundance of prey species, primarily snowshoe hare. The total mortality average was 8 lynx per year during RY17–RY21.

MARTEN

Harvest during RY17–RY21 ranged from a low of 0 marten in RY19 to a high of 45 marten during RY17 (Table 3). Harvest averaged 14 marten per regulatory year, which was higher than the average of 10 marten per regulatory year during RY12–RY16. Marten prices continued to decline after RY12–RY16, possibly leading to lower trapping effort during the end of the RY17–RY21 period.

RIVER OTTER

Average harvest was 1 otter per regulatory year (range 0–4 otters; Table 4) during RY17–RY21, compared to the average of 3 otters per regulatory year during RY12–RY16.

WOLVERINE

Harvest during RY17–RY21 ranged from 0–4 wolverines per regulatory year (Table 5). The average harvest of 2 wolverines per regulatory year remained the same as RY12–RY16.

Table 2. Lynx harvest from fur sealing records, Unit 14C, regulatory years 2017–2021, Southcentral Alaska.

	Age composition				Method of take						
Regulatory year	Juv No.[a]	Juv %	Adult	Unk	Trap/ snare	Shot	DLP[b]	Road-kill	Unk/ other	Total mortality	Successful trappers/ hunters
2017[c]	0	0	0	1	–	–	0	1	0	1	–
2018[c]	0	0	1	4	–	–	4	0	1	5	–
2019[c]	1	100	0	3	–	–	1	3	0	4	–
2020	5	46	6	17	7	5	2	0	1	15	6
2021	1	33	2	10	2	0	3	3	5	13	2
Average 2017–2021	1	36	2	4	5	3	2	1	1	8	4

Note: Averages are rounded to the nearest whole number.
[a] Lynx measuring ≤ 34 inches in length.
[b] DLP stands for defense of life or property.
[c] Season closed.

Table 3. Marten harvest from fur sealing records, Unit 14C, regulatory years 2017–2021, Southcentral Alaska.

	Reported harvest				Method of take			Total successful	
Regulatory year	M	F No.	F %	Unk	Trap/ snare	Shot	Unk	Harvest	Trappers and hunters
2017	19	10	22	16	42	0	3	45	6
2018	4	2	33	0	6	0	0	6	2
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	9	7	44	16	16	0	0	16	2
2021	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Average 2017–2021	7	4	29	6	13	0	1	14	2

Note: Averages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 4. North American river otter harvest from fur sealing records, Unit 14C, regulatory years 2017–2021, Southcentral Alaska.

	Reported harvest			Method of take			Total successful	
Regulatory year	Male	Female	Unk	Trap/ snare	Shot	Unk	Harvest	Trappers and hunters
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	1	2	1	3	0	1	4	2
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
2021	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	2
Average 2017–2021	1	1	<1	1	0	<1	1	1

Note: Averages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 5. Wolverine harvest from fur sealing records, Unit 14C, regulatory years 2017–2021, Southcentral Alaska.

	Reported harvest				Method of take				
Regulatory year	M	F No.	F %	Unk	Trap/ snare	Shot	Unk	Total harvest	Successful trappers and hunters
2017	0	3	100	0	3	0	0	3	2
2018	3	1	25	0	2	2	0	4	4
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
2021	2	1	33	0	2	0	1	3	1
Average 2017–2021	1	1	50	0	2	<1	<1	2	2

Note: Averages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

OTHER SPECIES

Limited incomplete harvest data can be found in the Alaska Trapper Report series by regulatory year for coyote, red fox, mink, muskrat, and weasels due to the absence of sealing requirements, and minimal harvest and effort by hunters and trappers (Spivey 2019, Spivey 2020, Bogle 2021a, Bogle 2021b, Bogle 2022).

Other Mortality

ADF&G staff receive occasional reports of furbearers struck by vehicles.

Alaska Board of Game Actions and Emergency Orders

- RY19–RY20 beaver trapping season extended to 10 November–30 April.
- Lynx seasons for RY17–RY19 were closed for both hunting and trapping (EO 02-01-17, EO 02-01-18, EO 02-01-19).

Recommendations for Activity 2.1

Continue to passively monitor furbearer populations by taking thorough reports from trappers, making note of track observations during aerial surveys, and monitoring sealing reports.

3. Habitat Assessment-Enhancement

No activities for furbearer assessment or enhancement were conducted Unit 14C during RY17–RY21.

NONREGULATORY MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS OR NEEDS

Data Recording and Archiving

- Original data sheets are stored in file cabinets located in the Unit 14C area management biologist's office in the Region II ADF&G office in Anchorage. Scanned copies are stored electronically on the Anchorage ADF&G server (O:/DWC/common/Anch_Wildlife_Management).

- Furbearer sealing certificates for Unit 14C furbearer harvest are stored in the WinfoNet database.

Agreements

Currently there are no agreements with other agencies pertaining to furbearer management.

Permitting

None.

Conclusions and Management Recommendations

The lack of data on population abundance, density, composition, and productivity of furbearers makes it difficult to identify sustainable harvest levels in Unit 14C. However, harvests of most furbearer species are low compared to other units and should not negatively impact the resource. These low levels of harvest appear to be within the sustainable limits and no changes to seasons or bag limits are recommended.

II. Project Review and RY22–RY26 Plan

Review of Management Direction

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

Management biologists in Unit 14C continue to manage for conservation, while enhancing Alaska's wildlife and habitats to provide for a wide range of public uses and benefits. This includes maintaining and enhancing opportunities to hunt, trap, and view furbearers while also providing opportunities for people to gain knowledge of and appreciation for wildlife, its management, and ways to safely and ethically interact with it. The current management directions and goals continue to appropriately direct management of furbearers in Unit 14C.

GOALS

The management goals for Unit 14C are to maintain stable populations of furbearer species, and to provide for both consumptive and nonconsumptive uses such as trapping, hunting, viewing, and photographing.

CODIFIED OBJECTIVES

Amounts Reasonably Necessary for Subsistence Uses

All furbearers named in 5 AAC 99.025(13) have a positive customary and traditional use finding and the ANS for those furbearers is 90% of the harvestable portion.

Intensive Management

Not applicable.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- Reduce lynx defense of life or property (DLP) killings by educating the public about securing poultry and domestic pets.

- Provide for both consumptive and nonconsumptive uses of furbearer species in Unit 14C.

REVIEW OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Population Status and Trend

ACTIVITY 1.1. Record observations of furbearers seen incidentally during research and/or surveys for other species and anecdotal reports from the public.

Data Needs

Incidental sightings during surveys for other species may be used as index data to monitor changes in furbearer populations and harvest pressure. Anecdotal reports from the public will be used to monitor the need for any potential mitigation of conflict animals.

Methods

GPS locations and characteristics may be recorded for furbearer sign observed during aerial survey flights. Most incidental observations occur during surveys or research work for other species and happen throughout the year. Anecdotal reports are recorded to the maximum level of detail available.

2. Mortality-Harvest Monitoring

ACTIVITY 2.1. Monitor harvest through sealing records in Unit 14C annually.

Data Needs

Harvest must be assessed to understand the potential impact on furbearer populations and densities.

Methods

Collect harvest data, including by sealing hides as required by species. Lynx, river otter, wolf, and wolverine must be sealed after being harvested by trapping or hunting anywhere in Alaska. Beaver, fisher, and marten trapped in select units of the state must also be sealed. Sealing must occur by either an authorized ADF&G staff member or a state-appointed sealer. For species that are trapped, the required sealing must occur within 30 days of the close of trapping season. Continue to record location and date of harvest, method of take, transportation mode, and sex. In addition, measure lynx, otter, and beaver hides. All the data will be entered into WinfoNet and summarized by regulatory year.

3. Habitat Assessment-Enhancement

No activities for furbearer habitat assessment or enhancement are expected for Unit 14C furbearer management.

NONREGULATORY MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS OR NEEDS

Data Recording and Archiving

- Original data sheets are stored in file cabinets located in the Unit 14C area management biologist's office in the Region II ADF&G office in Anchorage. Scanned copies are stored electronically on the Anchorage ADF&G server (O:/DWC/common/Anch_Wildlife_Management).

- Furbearer sealing certificates for Unit 14C furbearer harvest are stored in the WinfoNet database.

Agreements

Currently there are no agreements with other agencies pertaining to furbearer management.

Permitting

None.

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