Species Management Report and Plan ADF&G/DWC/SMR&P–2026–18

Furbearer Management Report and Plan, Game Management Unit 1C:

Report Period 1 July 2017–30 June 2022, and

Plan Period 1 July 2022–30 June 2027

Roy T. Churchwell

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Wildlife Conservation

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PREPARED BY:
Roy T. Churchwell
Management Coordinator (former)

APPROVED BY:
Tom Schumacher
Regional Supervisor (former)

PUBLISHED BY:
Ben Henning
Technical Reports Editor

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Wildlife Conservation
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

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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 Tom Schumacher, Regional Supervisor for Region I for the Division of Wildlife Conservation.

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Please contact the authors or the Division of Wildlife Conservation at (907) 465-4190 if you have questions about the content of this report.

Cover Photo: Two otters eating fish creekside. ©ADF&G. Photo by Sara Germain.

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Purpose of this Report

This report provides a record of survey and inventory management activities for furbearers in Game Management Unit 1C 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., RY17 = 1 July 2017–30 June 2018). 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 them of wildlife management activities. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADF&G, the department) Division of Wildlife Conservation (DWC, the division) publishes these reports on a 5-year cycle to document trends and describe potential changes in data collection activities for furbearers.

I. RY17–RY21 Management Report

Management Area

Unit 1C includes the mainland of Southeast Alaska from Cape Fanshaw north to the latitude of Eldred Rock on the east and west sides of the Lynn Canal and out to the Pacific Ocean at Cape Fairweather (Fig. 1). Several islands are included in Unit 1C, the largest being Douglas, Shelter, Lincoln, and Sullivan. Pleasant Island was also recently added to the unit. Other landmarks include Port Houghton, Hobart Bay, Endicott Arm, Tracy Arm, Snettisham, Taku River, Berners Bay, most of the Chilkat Range, and most of Glacier Bay National Park.

The largest community in Unit 1C is Juneau, with a population of 32,000 people (United States Census Bureau 2020). Other communities include Douglas, Auke Bay, and Gustavus, with populations of a few hundred each. Unit 1C covers over 13,000 mi^2 and extends about 200 mi from north to south. The economy of the region is based on tourism, fishing, mining, and government. Most of the residents in this unit are not subsistence qualified, as Juneau is in a nonsubsistence area (5 AAC 99.015(a)(2)). Most land within the unit is managed by the Tongass National Forest including the Endicott River Wilderness (98,700 acres) and Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness (653,200 acres), which were designated under ANILCA in 1980 (U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service n.d.). Unit 1C also contains most of Glacier Bay National Park's 3.3 million acres, which was established in 1925 (U.S. Department of the Interior 2020).

Much of the Unit 1C mainland is comprised of glaciers, but between the icefields and the coast are upland alpine areas, slopes covered in alder (*Alnus* spp.), and coniferous rainforest. Furbearer habitat in Unit 1C consists primarily of productive uneven-aged old growth forest. Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) are the dominant overstory species. Average daily high temperatures for the region are 30°F in January and 57°F in August (NOAA 2018a). Rainfall ranges from 28″ to 85″ (NOAA 2018b). Snowfall averages 95″ and falls mostly from November through March (NOAA 2018b).

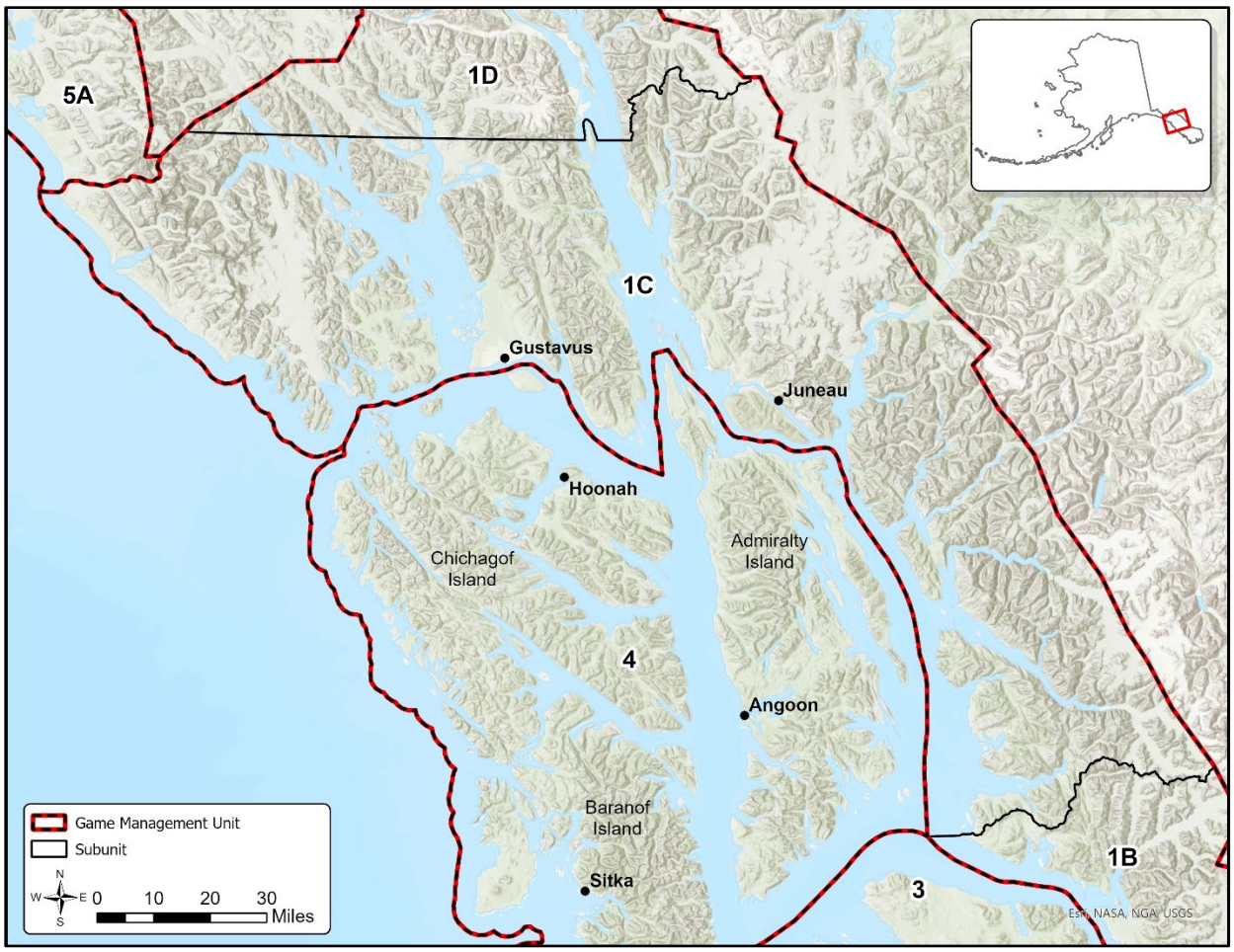

Figure 1. Map of Unit 1C, Southeast Alaska, during regulatory years 2017–2021.

Summary of Status, Trend, Management Activities, and History of Furbearers in Unit 1C

Marten (*Martes americana*), river otter (*Lontra canadensis*), and beaver (*Castor canadensis*) make up the majority of Unit 1C furbearer harvest; wolverine (*Gulo gulo*), fisher (*Martes pennanti*), and lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) are trapped to a lesser degree. All of these species have sealing requirements. Other species which are harvested but do not require sealing include mink (*Mustela vison*), weasel or ermine (*Mustela erminea*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), all of which are trapped regularly; fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), which are rare; and red squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*), which are typically only trapped incidentally while trying to capture other species like marten. Historically, muskrats were present in Unit 1C on the Taku River (MacDonald and Cook 2009), but there have only been 2 reported observations in the last few years, neither of which are confirmed. Wolves (*Canis lupus*) are classified both as big game and furbearers and may be harvested under hunting or trapping regulations. Wolf harvest and management are discussed in a separate management report.

Marten are common throughout Unit 1C mainland drainages but are not found on most islands, with the exception of occasional sightings (but no reported harvest) on Douglas Island.

River otters are common along the mainland coast and most large islands in the unit. Although the department does not survey river otter populations, they are thought to be most abundant in the sheltered waters of bays and inlets (Scott 2013).

Beaver populations exist in moderate numbers in most drainages along the coastal mainland where habitat is suitable, as well as on some of the larger islands. Most harvest is reported on Berners Bay, Taku River, Herbert River-Eagle River system, Cowee Creek, St. James Bay, Shelter Island, and Lincoln Island. Few beavers have been documented on Douglas Island, but there is a small colony on the north side. Although the beaver harvest varies annually, anecdotal observations suggest this variation is related more to trapper effort than to beaver abundance.

Wolverines occur at low density throughout the mainland of Unit 1C. Sealing information provides some insight into population status and distribution. Although wolverines are one of the least common species in the unit, the high pelt price encourages trappers to target them. Most wolverines are captured in Berners Bay or on the west side of Lynn Canal; however, wolverines can also be found in drainages crossed by the Juneau road system. Wolverines were studied in the Berners Bay area from 2006 through 2011 in preparation for the Juneau Access Improvements Project (Lewis et al. 2012). Researchers captured 15 wolverines and collared 12 (6 males and 6 females). Males had a median home range of 201 mi^2 and females a median home range of 27 mi^2. Habitat use included shrub and open areas on valley sides with moderate slopes throughout Berners Bay. Wolverine diets were made up of deer (*Odocoileus hemionus sitkensis*), mountain goats (*Oreamnos americanus*), moose (*Alces alces*), grouse (*Dendragapus fuliginosus*), ptarmigan (*Lagopus* spp.), marmots (*Marmota caligata*), beavers (*Castor canadensis*), and porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*). There was no evidence of wolverines using marine food resources like salmon.

The first fisher ever documented in the Juneau area was captured in 1996. A small population is now establishing in the area. The 2012 Board of Game meeting adopted a proposal which allowed for the harvest of fisher; since then, a few have been trapped each year. Additionally, a graduate student conducted research on fisher in Unit 1C using the Juneau road system and reported several observations of the species north of town using trail cameras.

Coyotes, although once scarce to nonexistent in this unit, are now common near Gustavus and in the foothills of the Chilkat Mountains. Residents of Gustavus routinely hear coyotes, and trappers have begun to catch them in areas where there were few to none just a decade ago. Sightings increased for a time along the Juneau road system, most notably near the Mendenhall Glacier Visitor Center, the Lena Point area, and on Thane Road, but none have been reported in recent years.

Little information exists about mink because trappers are not required to seal them. However, often when sealing other furs, trappers also report success trapping mink, which suggests mink are abundant in most areas. According to reports, trappers do not target mink because of the effort required to handle the pelts and the relatively low price they bring.

Lynx are rare in Unit 1C. They may occur when snowshoe hare populations are crashing in Canada, causing lynx to disperse from the Interior and toward Southeast Alaska. This occurred in

2017; hare populations in Canada peaked and then crashed, leading to such an influx to Southeast (Department of Environment 2022).

Management Direction

Existing Wildlife Management Plans

The original furbearer management plan was the "Greater Alaska Furbearer Management Plan" in the 1976 *Alaska wildlife management plans: A public proposal for the management of Alaska's wildlife: Southeastern Alaska* (ADF&G 1976).

Goals

To provide:

1. An optimum harvest of furbearers.

2. The greatest opportunity to participate in hunting and trapping furbearers.

Codified Objectives

Amounts Reasonably Necessary for Subsistence Uses

The Board of Game has made a positive subsistence finding for furbearers in all units with a harvestable surplus to be 90% of the harvestable portion (5 AAC 99.025(13)).

Intensive Management

Not applicable.

Management Objectives

1. Regulate seasons and bag limits to maintain viewable and harvestable populations of furbearers.

2. Seal harvested beaver, marten, otter, lynx, and wolverine pelts as they are presented.

3. Contact reliable observers for general information about the status and trends of furbearer populations, including the use of the Alaska Trapper Questionnaire and the Alaska Trapper Report series.[1]

[1] More information on the Alaska Trapper Report series can be found here: https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=trapping.reports

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Population Status and Trend

ACTIVITY 1.1. Record observations of furbearers seen incidentally during other survey work and anecdotal reports from the public.

Data Needs

Incidental observations during aerial surveys, in anecdotal reports, and from game camera photos provide important information about the distribution of furbearers.

Methods

GPS coordinate locations and animal characteristics are recorded for any furbearers observed during field work for other species. Most observations occur during spring deer camera surveys, mortality surveys, and body condition surveys. Anecdotal reports are also recorded to the maximum level of detail available.

Results and Discussion

Anecdotal reports and photos provided by the public indicate that fisher numbers may be increasing in the Juneau area. Department game cameras on Douglas Island observed 1 river otter, 1 beaver, and 1 wolf in RY21.

Recommendations for Activity 1.1

Continue to actively seek information from biologists, trappers, and others who observe furbearers. This provides valuable information about distribution of animals and does not increase cost for the department.

2. Mortality-Harvest Monitoring and Regulations

ACTIVITY 2.1. Monitor harvest through sealing records.

Data Needs

Harvest must be assessed to understand the potential impact of harvest on furbearer populations.

Methods

The department collects harvest data by sealing hides of beaver, marten, otter, lynx, and wolverine taken by trappers. For all species, we record location and month of harvest, method of take, transportation mode, and sex; for otters and beavers, we also measure hides. Sealing must be performed by a department- or state-appointed sealer within 30 days of the close of the season. These data are entered into WinfoNet (ADF&G's Wildlife Information Network) and summarized by regulatory year.

Season and Bag Limit

Below are season and bag limits for Unit 1C furbearers during RY17–RY21.

Species	Season	Bag limit
Beaver[a]	10 Nov–15 May	No limit
Coyote[b]	10 Nov–30 Apr	No limit
Fisher[c]	1 Dec–15 Feb	No limit
Red fox	1 Dec–15 Feb	1 red fox
Lynx	1 Dec–15 Feb	No limit
Marten	1 Dec–15 Feb	No limit
Mink	1 Dec–15 Feb	No limit
Weasel	1 Dec–15 Feb	No limit
River otter	1 Dec–15 Feb	No limit
Squirrel	No closed season	No limit
Wolverine[d]	10 Nov–28 Feb	No limit

[a] Season extended from 10 November to 30 June by the Alaska Board of Game in 2019.
[b] Season extended from 1 December to 15 February by the Alaska Board of Game in 2012.
[c] Season initiated by the Alaska Board of Game in 2012.
[d] Season extended from 10 November to 15 February by the Alaska Board of Game in 2015.

Results and Discussion

Harvest by Trappers

Several reports from the department's annual Alaska Trapper Report series (Spivey 2019, 2020; Bogle 2021a, 2021b, 2022) summarized crude measures of abundance and trend based on trapper observations between 2017 and 2021 across Region I. Mink were abundant most years but became common and then scarce in the last years of the survey. Common species included marten, red squirrel, river otter, and wolf during most years, but red squirrels and river otters were abundant during one of the years, and wolves were scarce during the last year. Scarce species during most years included beaver, coyote, ermine, fisher, lynx, red fox, and wolverine. Scarce food included grouse, hare, and ptarmigan, while mice and voles were common or abundant. Unit 1C trapper participation in the survey has declined during RY17–RY21, with 12 trappers participating in 2017 and a steady decline to 0 trappers participating in 2021. These reports also indicate some catch of nonsealed species from 2017 through 2020, including 0–1 coyotes, 6–17 weasels, 7–49 mink, 0 red foxes, and 0–8 squirrels annually. Fur prices during 2017–2021 for the 4 most important species are summarized in Table 1.

AMERICAN MARTEN

The number of martens harvested ranged from 61 to 213 (Table 2) with the highest harvest in RY18 and the lowest harvest in RY21. The average harvest was 149 animals during RY17–RY21, which was down from the previous 5-year average during RY12–RY16 of 192 animals. The lowest harvest coincides with a year when there seemed to be low trapper participation, but the reason for this low participation is unknown.

Table 1. Average prices in U.S. dollars for beaver, marten, otter, and wolverine fur, Southeast Alaska, regulatory years 2017–2021.

Year	Beaver	Marten	Otter	Wolverine
2017	10.83	69.47	28.68	255.75
2018	12.91	44.09	22.15	291.95
2019	13.52	–	–	195.66
2020	13.21	20.69	15.85	239.05
2021	10.17	30.54	–	346.56

Note: En dashes indicate no data.
Source: Bogle 2022.

Table 2. Harvest and method of take for marten sealed in Unit 1C, Southeast Alaska, regulatory years 2017–2021.

				Method of take (%)			
Regulatory year	Total harvest	Successful participants	% Males	Shot	Trapped	Snared	Unknown
2017	177	17	60	0	97	0	3
2018	213	18	71	0	100	0	0
2019	161	17	61	0	100	0	0
2020	133	18	65	0	100	0	0
2021	61	9	67	0	100	0	0

OTTER

The number of otters harvested ranged from 14 to 33 (Table 3) with an annual average of 23 animals. The average during RY12–RY16 was 28 animals. Once again, harvest seemed to drop toward the end of the reporting period when trapper participation declined.

Table 3. Harvest and method of take for river otter sealed in Unit 1C, Southeast Alaska, regulatory years 2017–2021.

					Method of take (%)			
Regulatory year	Total harvest	Successful participants	% Males	% Juvenile[a]	Shot	Trapped	Snared	Unknown
2017	20	9	70	0	10	75	15	0
2018	25	10	44	0	4	92	4	0
2019	25	8	57	0	0	100	0	0
2020	33	10	73	0	3	97	0	0
2021	14	5	62	0	0	100	0	0

[a] Juvenile otters measure <42″ in length.

BEAVER

The number of beavers harvested ranged from 16 to 50 (Table 4) with an annual average of 29 animals. The average during RY12–RY16 was 36 animals. During the reporting period, the number of animals captured seemed to vary from year to year without any trends. Similar to the other species, the lowest harvest was once again found at the end of the period.

Table 4. Harvest and method of take for beaver sealed in Unit 1C, Southeast Alaska, regulatory years 2017–2021.

Regulatory year	Total harvest	Successful participants	% Juvenile[a]	Method of take (%)			
				Shot	Trapped	Snared	Unknown
2017	21	7	24	0	95	5	0
2018	50	8	15	0	96	4	0
2019	31	7	24	0	100	0	0
2020	26	9	39	0	96	0	4
2021	16	6	0	0	94	6	0

[a] Juvenile beavers measure ≤52″ in length and width.

WOLVERINE

The number of wolverines harvested ranged from 1–16 (Table 5) with an annual average of 7. The average during RY12–RY16 was 6 animals. The number of animals captured during this reporting period did not change significantly from year to year except there were a large number captured in 2018 compared to other years. Due to the high value of fur, trappers try to catch as many wolverines as possible. The low harvest in 2020 may have been caused by poor snow conditions for trapping that year.

Table 5. Harvest and method of take for wolverine sealed in Unit 1C, Southeast Alaska, regulatory year 2017–2021.

Regulatory year	Total harvest	Successful participants	% Male	Method of take (%)			
				Shot	Trapped	Snared	Unknown
2017	5	3	20	0	100	0	0
2018	16	6	75	6	94	0	0
2019	8	6	63	13	87	0	0
2020	1	1	100	0	100	0	0
2021	6	2	67	0	83	17	0

FISHER

Fisher harvest was first allowed after the 2012 Board of Game meeting during RY13. The number of fishers harvested during RY17–RY21 ranged from 2 to 5 (Table 6) with an annual average of 4 animals, and the 5-year average during RY12–RY16 was 3 animals. The number of animals captured seemed to vary from year to year without any discernable pattern; however, this species is still relatively rare in the unit.

LYNX

The number of lynx harvested ranged from 0 to 3 (Table 7) with an annual average of 2. No lynx were harvested during RY12–RY16. The number of animals captured seemed to vary from year to year without any trends but is likely tied to snowshoe hare population changes in interior Canada.

Table 6. Harvest and method of take for fisher sealed in Unit 1C, Southeast Alaska, regulatory years 2017–2021.

Regulatory year	Total harvest	Successful participants	% Male	Method of take (%)			
				Shot	Trapped	Snared	Unknown
2017	5	5	40	0	100	0	0
2018	5	5	40	0	100	0	0
2019	4	4	50	0	100	0	0
2020	3	3	33	0	100	0	0
2021	2	2	50	0	100	0	0

Table 7. Harvest and method of take for lynx sealed in Unit 1C, Southeast Alaska, regulatory years 2017–2021.

Regulatory year	Total harvest	Successful participants	% Male	Method of take (%)			
				Shot	Trapped	Snared	Unknown
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	3	3	0	0	77	33	0
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	3	3	33	0	100	0	0
2021	2	2	0	0	100	0	0

Harvest Chronology

The bulk of furbearer harvest during RY17–RY21 occurred from December to February (Table 8), with December having the highest harvest of marten and river otter. Wolverine and fisher harvest was distributed across the trapping season between December and February. Beaver harvest was distributed over a larger period than the other species, occurring December through April. Lynx harvest was low such that it was difficult to determine whether there was a time of the year with more harvest.

Transport Methods

The largest percentage of trappers in Unit 1C used boats as their transport method (Table 9) for all furbearer species. The next most important method of transport was highway vehicle. Marten and beaver were also trapped on foot.

Other Mortality

There were 3–4 nuisance beaver taken each year during RY17–RY21 except RY21, when none were taken. Two beavers were found dead and collected, 1 of unknown causes and the other was hit by a vehicle. During the analysis period, 4 otters were hit by vehicles and 2 were caught incidentally during beaver trapping.

Table 8. Unit 1C Alaska marten, river otter, beaver, wolverine, fisher, and lynx harvest percent chronology, Southeast Alaska, regulatory years 2017–2021.

Species	Regulatory year	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	*n*
Marten	2017	0	0	0	59	27	14	0	0	0	177
	2018	0	0	0	49	47	4	0	0	0	213
	2019	0	0	0	39	43	18	0	0	0	161
	2020	0	0	0	51	32	17	0	0	0	133
	2021	0	0	0	45	34	21	0	0	0	61
River otter	2017	0	0	0	50	25	25	0	0	0	20
	2018	0	0	4	20	44	32	0	0	0	25
	2019	0	0	0	16	52	32	0	0	0	25
	2020	0	0	12	19	42	27	0	0	0	33
	2021	0	0	7	28	29	36	0	0	0	14
Beaver	2017	0	0	10	47	5	0	28	10	0	21
	2018	0	0	18	34	6	0	0	42	0	50
	2019	0	0	0	62	0	0	13	0	25	31
	2020	0	0	12	0	15	4	23	4	42	26
	2021	0	0	31	0	0	6	0	63	0	16
Wolverine	2017	0	0	0	20	0	80	0	0	0	5
	2018	0	6	0	19	44	31	0	0	0	16
	2019	14	0	0	0	50	36	0	0	0	8
	2020	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2021	0	0	17	0	17	66	0	0	0	6
Fisher	2017	0	0	0	0	80	20	0	0	0	5
	2018	0	0	0	20	20	60	0	0	0	5
	2019	0	0	0	75	25	0	0	0	0	4
	2020	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	3
	2021	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	0	0	2
Lynx	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	33	33	34	0	0	0	3
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	3
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	2

Alaska Board of Game Actions and Emergency Orders

There were 2 Board of Game actions during the January 2019 meeting. The beaver season was extended from 10 November–30 April to 10 November–15 May. Additionally, submerged traps were approved for use in the Juneau closed area.

Table 9. Unit 1C marten, river otter, beaver, wolverine, fisher, and lynx percent harvest by transport method, Southeast Alaska, regulatory years 2017–2021.

		Percent of harvest							
Species	Regulatory year	Airplane	Foot	Boat	3- or 4-wheeler	Snow-machine	Highway vehicle	Unk	*n*
Marten	2017	0	12	44	0	0	41	3	177
	2018	0	14	57	0	0	29	0	213
	2019	0	13	45	0	7	35	0	161
	2020	0	35	29	0	3	33	0	133
	2021	0	15	11	15	15	44	0	61
River otter	2017	0	5	80	0	0	15	0	20
	2018	0	12	64	0	0	24	0	25
	2019	0	16	52	0	4	28	0	25
	2020	0	0	79	0	0	21	0	33
	2021	0	29	64	0	0	7	0	14
Beaver	2017	24	38	14	0	0	24	0	21
	2018	0	4	48	0	0	48	0	50
	2019	0	9	23	0	0	68	0	31
	2020	0	0	35	0	0	65	0	26
	2021	0	25	62	0	0	13	0	16
Wolverine	2017	0	0	80	0	0	20	0	5
	2018	0	0	94	0	6	0	0	16
	2019	0	0	63	13	0	24	0	8
	2020	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	1
	2021	0	0	83	0	17	0	0	6
Fisher	2017	0	0	80	0	20	0	0	5
	2018	0	20	40	0	20	20	0	5
	2019	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	4
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	3
	2021	0	0	50	0	50	0	0	2
Lynx	2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	34	0	0	66	0	3
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	34	66	0	0	0	0	3
	2021	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	2

Recommendations for Activity 2.1

The department recommends continuing harvest monitoring for furbearers.

3. Habitat Assessment-Enhancement

The department did not engage in habitat assessment or enhancement activities for furbearers during RY17–RY21.

NONREGULATORY MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS OR NEEDS

Data Recording and Archiving

Sealing data, such as original data sheets dating back to 1994 for most species, are archived on WinfoNet. Hard copies of files from earlier dates are in the Douglas office.

Agreements

None.

Permitting

None.

Conclusions and Management Recommendations

It is impractical to set harvest and population objectives for furbearers without data on abundance. Quantifiable management objectives could be established for beaver, river otter, and marten. Harvest information is available for all these species from sealing records, and application of existing and emerging methods may provide opportunities to monitor population trends. However, given diminished interest in fur trapping, this is a low priority for the department.

The department met management objectives during RY17–RY21 by sealing all legally harvested furbearers as they were presented and by contacting trappers annually via the Alaska Trapper Questionnaire and through discussions during the sealing process. The general approach for furbearer management is to expect population levels to self-regulate trapper effort and harvest. This approach has been successful and although populations are cyclical at times, harvests of furbearers appear to be within sustainable limits. No changes in seasons or bag limits are recommended.

II. Project Review and RY22–RY26 Plan

Review of Management Direction

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

The existing management direction and goals appropriately direct management of furbearers in Unit 1C.

GOALS

Management goals will remain as providing:

1. An optimum harvest of furbearers.

2. The greatest opportunity to participate in hunting and trapping furbearers.

CODIFIED OBJECTIVES

Amounts Reasonably Necessary for Subsistence Uses

No change from RY17–RY22.

Intensive Management

Not applicable.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Management objectives will remain as follows:

1. Regulate seasons and bag limits to maintain viewable and harvestable populations of furbearers.

2. Seal harvested beaver, marten, otter, lynx, and wolverine pelts as they are presented.

3. Contact reliable observers for general information about the status and trends of furbearer populations, including the use of information from the Alaska Trapper Questionnaire and the Alaska Trapper Report series.

REVIEW OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Population Status and Trend

ACTIVITY 1.1. Record observations of furbearers seen incidentally during other survey work and anecdotal reports from the public.

Data Needs

No change from RY17–RY22.

Methods

No change from RY17–RY22.

2. Mortality-Harvest Monitoring

ACTIVITY 2.1. Monitor harvest through sealing records.

Data Needs

No change from RY17–RY22.

Methods

No change from RY17–RY22.

3. Habitat Assessment-Enhancement

The department has no plans to engage in habitat assessment or enhancement for Unit 1C furbearers during RY22–RY26.

NONREGULATORY MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS OR NEEDS

No nonregulatory management problems are expected for furbearers in Unit 1C during RY22–RY26.

Data Recording and Archiving

No change from RY17–RY22.

Agreements

None.

Permitting

None.

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