

Summary of Wildlife Management in GMU 23



Charlotte Westing, Area Wildlife Biologist

People

≫7,700 people reside in Unit 23

- Kotzebue-region hub
- 11 outlying villages located on Chukchi Sea coast or along major rivers
- Villages are organized into 5 Advisory Committees



User Conflicts



Many people come from within and outside the state for backpacking, floating, wildlife viewing, and hunting.

Discretionary Permit Authority

≫92.052 (1) Permit issuance

- Require permits to be acquired within Unit 23
 - Sheep RS388 and RS389 (also available in 26A)
 - Brown Bear RB700 ₪
 - ⊠Muskoxen RX106
 - Moose RM880-Also requires permits to be issued in advance of the season (June 1-July 15)

Discretionary Permit Authority

≫92.052 (5) Trophy Nullification in Subsistence Hunts

- Muskoxen (TX107, RX106)
- Brown Bear (RB700)

Moose

*∾***Population Surveys**

- Population Estimates
- Composition Data

»IM Objectives

- 3,500-9,200 (population)
- 210-920 (harvest)

* Subsistence

- Positive C&T finding
- 325-400 (ANS)



Moose Densities in Unit 23



Moose Spring Calf Recruitment



Moose

- Current Regulations
 - General Moose Hunt
 - ☑ RM880



There are three moose proposals

Unit 23: Moose Hunter Participation and Harvest Information



*Harvest ticket data only

Moose Hunter Effort by Residency



Regulatory Year

*Harvest ticket data only

Unit 23: Slide 11

Moose Harvest by Drainage



*Harvest ticket data only

Muskoxen



- Population
 Estimate
- Composition Data

*≫***Harvest**

- TX107
- Proposal 23 regarding trophy nullification could apply to this area







Subunit	Mean	CV	2.5%	97.5%
Northern Area				
Traditional area	208	9%	176	248
Unit 23 survey area	290	10%	244	355
Unit 26A survey area	226	10%	187	279
Northern Total	515	8%	447	612



Muskoxen

Seward Peninsula Population

• Addressed in Unit 22 overview

≫ Harvest

- RX106
- DX106 (no permits)

Proposal 23 regarding trophy nullification would apply to this area



Sheep

~ Population

 Population Estimates

∼ **Harvest**

- De Long Mountains ~
- Baird Mountains
- Schwatka Mountains -

There are no sheep proposals



Brown Bear

→ Population Estimate → Harvest →

- Current Regulations
 - General Season

 - ⊠ DB761-767
 - ☑ DB771-777
- Annual harvest

There are two proposals addressing brown bear management in Unit 23

Brown Bear Population Population Information

• 1987 study with Sightability Correction Factor (SCF)

⊠ Densities of 1 bear/25.7 mi²

 2008 study with NPS- final results pending, no SCF
 Preliminary minimum count 1.9-2.2

bears/25.7 mi²

• Anecdotal reports, Traditional Ecological Knowledge and incidental observations suggest an increasing trend.

Brown Bear Population



Brown Bear Annual Harvest



*Harvest ticket data only

Brown Bear Harvest by Residency



*Harvest ticket data only

Unit 23: Slide 24

Wolves

➢ Population ➢ Harvest





There are two wolf proposals

*Sealing data only

Furbearer

- ➢ Wolverine *

- » Squirrels
- Marmots
- Mink
- 🌫 Marten

- River Otter *



There are two furbearer proposals

Reported Furbearer Harvest



*Sealing data only

Other Species in Unit 23

- Black Bear
 - No harvest ticket or reporting requirement
 - No sealing requirement
 - 3 bears per year
 - No closed season, open to residents or nonresidents



Questions?



Unit 23 User Conflict Planning Process

Background: Conflicts among nonlocal hunters, commercial operators and local residents have been a management problem in Unit 23 for over 25 years

• I will provide a timeline of these conflicts and then summarize an on-going planning process the department initiated in 2008 to try to reduce them

Timeline:

1984 Noatak village requested F&G to restrict use of airplanes for hunting in the Noatak drainage -1st documentation of user conflicts in Unit 23

• The village submitted proposals to achieve this to the BOG annually until, in **1988**, the original Noatak CUA was established: this was the 1st regulatory action taken to reduce conflicts in Unit 23

• The original Noatak CUA was small and largely ineffective

Unit 23 User Conflict Overview – Slide 1

1993 First working group formed to address user conflicts

- Participants:
 - Kotzebue Sound AC
 - Noatak-Kivalina AC
 - Staff from ADF&G, NPS, FWS

• This group submitted a proposal to modify the size of the Noatak CUA

• An amended version of the proposal was passed: Noatak CUA was roughly doubled in size while the effective period was reduced by 50%



Unit 23 User Conflict Overview – Slide 3

1998 Although this CUA quickly reduced conflicts in the Noatak drainage, conflicts continued to occur elsewhere in Unit 23

• Three groups of visiting hunters in the upper Kobuk drainage were held at gunpoint by 5 residents of Shungnak & Kobuk

1998-2000 Legislature funded a planning process that included guides, transporters, FAI & ANC Advisory Committee reps as well as agency staff and local users -1^{st} formal planning process to address user conflicts in Unit 23

• This group identified the Squirrel River drainage and the upper Kobuk River drainage as the highest priority areas to address user conflicts

• Although 2 proposals to establish new CUAs were submitted to the BOG, no regulatory changes resulted from this planning effort

2005 BOG met in Kotzebue

• 2-hr evening work session devoted to user conflicts – a product of this meeting was development of online and printed orientation materials for visiting hunters

2007 Region V borrowed a planner (C. Jacobson) from Region II to conduct an 'issue assessment' to decide how to address conflicts

- She interviewed ~80 individuals across the spectrum of users and organizations
- Jacobson assembled an ad hoc group in Kotzebue that decided to begin a 3rd planning effort to reduce conflicts in 2008
- R. Somerville & R. Joule secured legislative CIP funding that was matched by BLM and FWS (NPS funded transportation costs)
- The remainder of my presentation will summarize this planning process

2008 ADF&G contracted a facilitator (J. Caulfield) to oversee this planning process: we needed professional help and we wanted to be clear that this was a multi-agency/user-based process

21 Working Group Members:

Representative from each of 5 Unit 23 Advisory Committees Transporter Guide Regional Advisory Council Board of Game (2 representatives) Big Game Commercial Services Board Federal Subsistence Board Agencies: ADF&G, DNR, BLM, FWS, NPS NANA Corp. Kotzebue IRA Maniilaq Association Northwest Arctic Borough

Participation by Alaska Prof. Hunters Assoc., DPS, DCCED, and the public (meetings carried on local public radio station with web streaming to listeners outside of region)

Unit 23 User Conflict Overview – Slide 6

• Working Group is advisory only: its recommendations must be implemented by agencies or regulatory boards.

Objective:

• Original objective was to try to cooperatively reduce conflicts on a Unit-wide basis to avoid individual agencies pushing problems around the region.

2008-2011 Actions:

- Full working group met in Kotzebue six times
- Additional meetings in Kiana, Noatak and Shungnak
- Various subcommittees have met by teleconference several times
Accomplishments:

Submitted 2 proposals to the BOG (2009):

- Expand dates of Noatak CUA from three to six weeks: passed
- Establish mandatory pilot orientation for Unit 23: passed

• Requested BGCSB to require commercial operators to provide latitude/longitude of their activities: letter from Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED) requesting voluntary cooperation

• Requested legislation giving BGCSB authority to regulate transporters: legislation was introduced and supported by BGCSB but not enacted by Legislature

• Helped secure funding to put a DCCED investigator in Unit 23 during fall 2010 and 2011 hunting seasons

Accomplishments (cont.):

• Requested DCCED to merge commercial operator contract reports with ADF&G harvest data: in progress

• Established annual fall pre-hunting season coordination meetings during 2009-2011, hosted by NWAB, among state and federal management agencies, NANA Trespass program, and local communities to enhance coverage and sharing of resources and information

• Federal agencies developed and applied more consistent permit requirements for guides and transporters

• Agencies (primarily enforcement staff) have collected information on camp locations to try to assess whether airplane activity and drop camps deflect caribou movements

Accomplishments (cont.):

• Substantially reduced waste of meat in the field and in Kotzebue primarily through public education efforts

Future:

• The WG reached consensus on actions involving education, data collection and management, enhanced enforcement & coordination, legislative needs and Controlled Use Areas

• However, the group has not been able to reach consensus on other topics, including specific ways to regulate transporters, whether there is a need to control numbers or distribution of visiting hunters, or concerns that activities during the hunting season may affect the timing and route of caribou movements

• Each of the 3 federal agencies are now conducting their own individual planning efforts to reduce conflicts in Unit 23 – coordination of these planning efforts is needed

Future (cont.):

• When the WG met last May it decided to continue to meet annually as funding and need allow.

Current objectives:

• Serve as a forum to share information among agencies and users regarding the status of user conflicts & relevant information (e.g., DNR's overhaul of guide area allocations).

• Provide opportunities for public comment and discussion with WG members (in person and via teleconference) regarding user conflicts.

• Provide a forum for federal agencies to coordinate their planning and permitting efforts with regard to user conflicts, and to update the rest of the group about what they are doing.

• Address new topics and recommendations raised by WG members.

Future (cont.)

- Maintaining this WG is probably good for several reasons:
 - It takes 1-2 years (and substantial funding) to establish such a group before they can even begin to address the issues
 - It takes additional time for the participants to learn to work together before they can become effective
 - When the national economy recovers and there is money to spend, numbers of visiting hunters in Unit 23 will probably increase could happen rapidly

Future (cont.)

• When caribou are scarce during the fall hunting season (as occurred in 2009 & 2010):

- Commercial operators push harder to put their clients where there are animals
- Subsistence hunters range farther from home to get meat
- Sensitivities to competition rise among all users
- The WAH has been declining since 2003 and it looks like that trend will continue
- Moose densities throughout Unit 23 are 0.03-0.60 moose/mi² moose harvests will not be able to completely compensate for a large decline in caribou
- Considering only resource availability, conditions that tend to create user conflicts are likely going to become worse in the foreseeable future

Future (cont.)

• Additionally, the State is considering establishing a road from the Dalton Hwy to the Ambler Mining District

• This road would eventually extend to the Nome road system (GMU 22) and Red Dog Road (GMU 23)

• It is well documented that roads affect the distribution & movements of wildlife

• Roads also affect people: ~25 yrs ago Department staff published a comparative study suggesting that roads were associated with lower subsistence harvests in Alaska for a variety of reasons

• Extending the public road system into traditional subsistence use areas will likely intensify user conflicts

Next meeting:

• The Unit 23 User Conflict WG will meet again in 2012 – probably during April or May in Kotzebue

End

Unit 23 User Conflict Overview – Slide 15



GMU 23 Proposals

Charlotte Westing Area Wildlife Biologist



• Seeks to:

Reauthorize the antlerless moose season in Unit 23

 Supported by: Kotzebue Sound AC, Noatak-Kivalina AC, and Northern Seward Peninsula AC

Unit 23: Moose **Proposal 28 Recommendation:** Adopt

• Rationale-



Unit 23: Moose »Proposal 28 »Recommendation: Adopt

- Rationale-

 - Opportunities to harvest late season moose provides a valuable subsistence opportunity
 - Provides an additional resource in years when caribou are scarce or inaccessible

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• Seeks to:

- Eliminate early restrictions on issuing moose registration permits in Units 18, 19 and 23
- This presentation covers Unit 23 permits
 Instead of permits being available only from June 1-July 15, they would be available throughout the hunting season

 Opposed by: Kotzebue Sound AC, Noatak-Kivalina AC, and Northern Seward Peninsula AC
 Unit 23
 Proposal 6 :Slide 7

- Rationale-
 - RM880 was put in place to address the following:
 - ✗ Increasing hunting pressure on moose in Unit 23
 - ✗ Increasing and persistent user conflict issues
 - ✗ Moose populations at low density (0.03-0.6 moose/mi²) and possibly declining
 - RM880 was part of a suite of changes including:
 - \varkappa Reduction in the resident season length
 - \varkappa Reduction in the antlerless moose season
 - **☆** Drawing permits for nonresidents

→Proposal 6

- Rationale (cont'd)
 - Early season and in-unit registration uses discretionary permit authority. The department uses this authority with the direction of the Board.
 - RM880 has been successful at:
 - ✗ Slowing the increase in hunters targeting moose
 - ℜ Retaining maximum opportunity for users (long seasons and any bull/any moose bag limits)
 - ✗ Improving harvest data
 - ✗ Distributing the burden of harvest reductions among users

Unit 23: Moose **Population Information**

- Moose populations peaked in the mid-1980s then declined due to:
 - Severe winters
 - Extensive spring flooding
 - Starvation, predation, and loss of numerous calf cohorts
- Current population trends?
 - According to survey data- stability at low density
 - TEK suggests the population may still be declining

Moose - Densities in Unit 23



Moose - Spring Calf Recruitment

Lower Noatak-Wulik-CKNM 15 Calves/100 Adults

Upper Noatak 12 Calves/100 Adults

Lower Kobuk 15 Calves/100 Adults

> Upper Kobuk 15 Calves/100 Adults

Selawik 11 Calves/100 Adults

Northern Seward Peninsula 8 Calves/100 Adults

Proposal 6 :Slide 12

→ Hunting Opportunities

- General Moose Hunt
- RM880
- DM871-877



• Prior to RM880



Regulatory Year

Unit 23: Moose Munter Participation Information

• After RM880 and DM871-877



Regulatory Year

Unit 23: Moose Hunter Participation and Harvest Numbers



Unit 23: Moose Hunter Participation and Harvest Success



Unit 23: Moose Improved resident harvest data and permit compliance



Proposal 6 - Summary

- Rationale-
 - Image: Book State St
 - ✗ There is substantial interest in moose hunting in Unit 23 and user conflict issues persist
 - ✗ Moose populations remain at low densities
 - - ✗ Distributing the burden of reductions among users
 - \varkappa Slowing the increase of hunters targeting moose
 - ℜ Retaining maximum opportunity for users (long seasons and any bull/any moose bag limits)
 - ✗ Improving harvest data

- End -

• Seeks to:

Allocate 50% of all nonresident drawing moose permits in DM875 to applicants who have completed guide/client agreements

- No action by: Kotzebue Sound AC, and Noatak-Kivalina AC
- Opposed by: Northern Seward Peninsula AC

Unit 23: Moose »Proposal 29 »Recommendation: None

- Rationale-
 - This proposal determines permit allocation between guided and unguided users
 - Requirement would likely be similar to guide/client agreements in Units 21(B), 21(D), and 24



Unit 23





- End -

Unit 23: Brown Bear **≫Proposal 30**

- Seeks to:
 - Set an annual harvest quota for bears, within the Noatak National Preserve
 - ✗ Based on a 3-year average harvest rate of less than 8 percent of the adult brown bear population.
 - ✗ Quota-based management would invoke emergency order closures of hunting by the Department when quotas have been reached.

• Opposed by: Kotzebue Sound AC, Noatak-Kivalina AC, and Northern Seward Peninsula AC

Brown Bear Population Population Information

- 1987 Red Dog study with Sightability Correction Factor (SCF)

 Bensities of 1 bear/25.7 mi²
- 2008 study with NPS- final results pending, no SCF

Preliminary minimum count 1.9-2.2 bears/25.7 mi²

 Anecdotal reports, Traditional Ecological Knowledge and incidental observations – also suggest an increasing trend.
Brown Bear Population



Brown Bear Population



Brown Bear Seasons

≫Resident Season- Aug 1-May 31

• Bag limits

⊠General season hunt: 1 bear/yr

or

Nonresident Season- Sep 1-Oct 31 or Apr 15-May 31

• Bag limits

⊠Drawing hunt: 1 bear/yr

Brown Bear Population



Proposal 30: Slide 32

Reported Total Brown Bear Harvest



Brown Bear - Harvest by Drainage



Brown Bear - Skull Size

	Males		Females		
	Mean skull size	n	Mean skull size	n	
1991	21.8	25	18.9	8	
1992	21.3	39	19.7	16	
1993	21.3	31	18.9	8	
1994	21.1	24	18.0	8	2
1995	21.2	29	19.7	9	2
1996	21.3	23	19.5	9	2
1997	21.8	23	19.8	7	2 Size
1998	21.3	44	18.7	7	nys ur 2
1999	21.5	38	20.2	14	Ŭ Š
2000	22.2	47	19.2	26	1
2001	22.1	31	19.3	16	1
2002	21.5	20	19.9	20	
2003	21.8	30	20.2	11	
2004	22.6	55	19.3	18	
2005	22.5	36	20.6	16	
2006	21.3	32	19.9	16	
2007	22.1	23	18.5	5	
2008	21.3	28	19.5	21	
2009	21.4	39	18.7	12	
2010	21.1	37	20.1	13	Unit 23



*Sealing data only

Brown Bear - Mean Age

	Males		Females		
	Mean Age	n	Mean Age	n	
1991	9.1	22	4.1	7	
1992	7.8	29	8.2	11	
1993	7.0	26	3.4	7	
1994	5.6	21	5.4	7	1
1995	5.6	26	7.4	9	
1996	7.7	19	7.6	7	- u
1997	9.6	17	8.2	6	th Ag
1998	5.7	33	5.0	7	n Too
1999	6.8	36	7.8	13	Mea
2000	7.7	39	7.9	20	
2001	7.0	28	6.4	16	
2002	7.1	19	8.8	16	
2003	7.9	28	10.2	11	
2004	9.5	51	6.8	17	
2005	9.6	36	8.1	13	
2006	7.6	25	7.7	15	
2007	7.9	18	6.4	5	
2008	7.3	22	6.9	17	
2009	7.4	30	6.5	11	
2010	6.7	19	9.2	6	Unit 23



*Sealing data only

Proposal 30 - Summary Recommendation: Do Not Adopt

- Rationale-
 - Brown bear populations are not declining
 - No biological reason to restrict harvest
 - Harvest quotas rely on precise area specific data that does not exist
 - Many hunters use brown bears for food and would be impacted by this change
 - Requires creation of a new hunt area that overlaps federal boundaries, further complicating regulations

Unit 23: Wolves

• Seeks to:

Develop a Unit specific Amount Necessary for Subsistence (ANS) finding for wolves in Units 18, 22, 23 and 26A

This presentation is for Unit 23

- Opposed by: Northern Seward Peninsula AC
- No action by: Kotzebue Sound AC, and Noatak-Kivalina AC

Unit 23: Wolves »Proposal 13 »Recommendation: None

- Rationale-

 - ☑ Wolf numbers appear to be high in Unit 23

Subsistence Division will summarize the harvest data

Unit 23: Wolves **Proposal 13**

- Seasons and Bag limits
 - Residents and Nonresidents
 Hunting- Aug 1-Apr 30, Bag limit: 20 wolves
 Trapping- Nov1-Apr 15, Bag limit: No limit

☞Virtually no nonresidents use the trapping season due to the expense of the license

- End -

Unit 23: Furbearers Proposal 14

• Seeks to:

Close nonresident trapping seasons for furbearer species in Unit 23 because ANS findings have not been established n Units 18, 22, 23, and 26A.

This presentation is for Unit 23

- Opposed by: Northern Seward Peninsula AC
- No action by: Kotzebue Sound AC, and Noatak-Kivalina AC

Unit 23: Furbearers Proposal 14

≫Recommendation: <u>None</u>

- Rationale-
 - $\ensuremath{\boxtimes}$ Allocation to be determined by Board
 - Furbearer numbers seem to exhibit natural population variation independent of significant harvest
 - Subsistence Division will summarize the harvest data

Unit 23: Furbearers

- No closed season, Bag limit: No limit

 Beaver, squirrels, and marmot
- Nov 1- Apr 15, Bag limit: No limit
 - Coyote, arctic fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasels, river otter, wolverine, red fox, and wolves
- Virtually no nonresidents use the trapping seasons due to the expense of the license

Unit 23: Furbearers

→Proposal 19

• Seeks to:

Close nonresident hunting seasons for furbearer species in Unit 23 because ANS findings have not been established in Units 18, 22, 23, and 26A.

This presentation is for Unit 23

- Opposed by: Northern Seward Peninsula AC
- No action by: Kotzebue Sound AC, and Noatak-Kivalina AC

Unit 23: Furbearers **Proposal 19**

≫Recommendation: <u>None</u>

- Rationale-
 - $\ensuremath{\boxtimes}$ Allocation to be determined by the Board
 - Furbearer numbers seem to exhibit natural population variation independent of significant harvest
 - Subsistence Division will summarize the harvest data

Unit 23: Furbearers

→Hunting Seasons and Bag limits:

- Wolverine- Sep 1-Mar 31, one wolverine
- Coyote and arctic fox- Sep 1-Apr 30, two each
- Beaver and squirrels- no closed season, no limit
- Red fox- Sep 1-Mar15, ten foxes
- Lynx-Nov 1-Apr 15, two lynx