

# **Unit 26A Overview**

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**Alaska Department of Fish & Game**

**Barrow, Alaska**

# GMU 26A

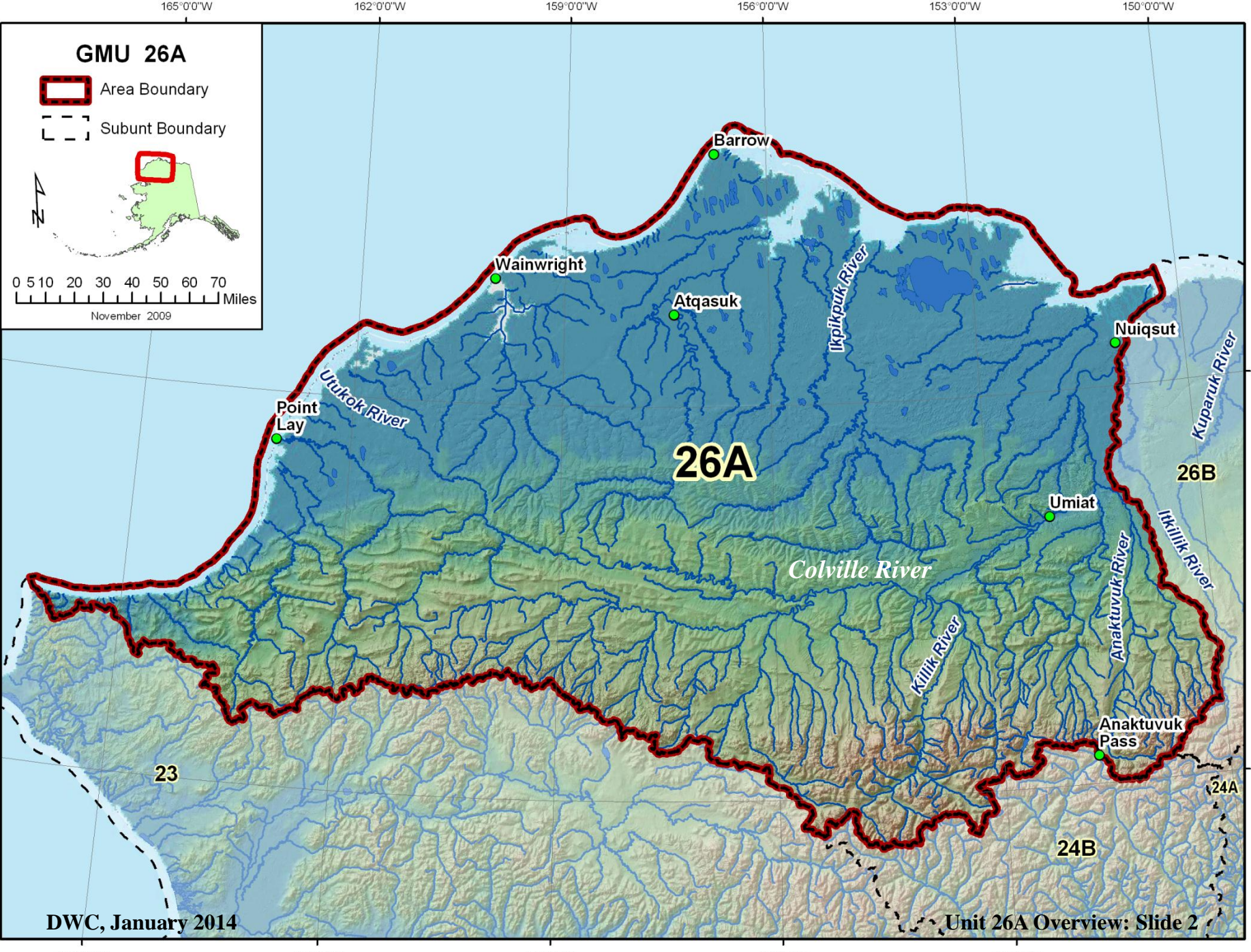
 Area Boundary

 Subunit Boundary



0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Miles

November 2009



# 26A

23

26B

24B

24A



0 10 20 40 Kilometers

0 5 10 20 Miles

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Annual Survey Area

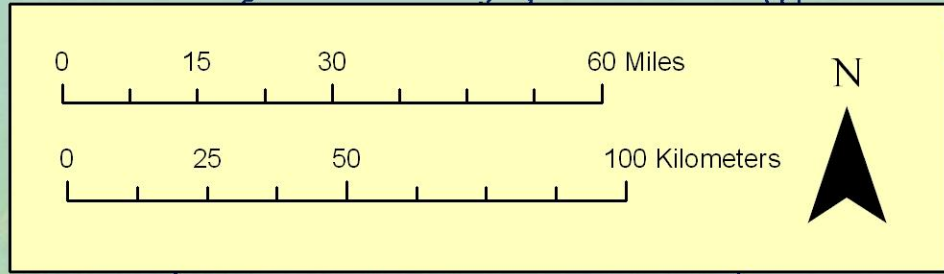
Umiat

Colville River

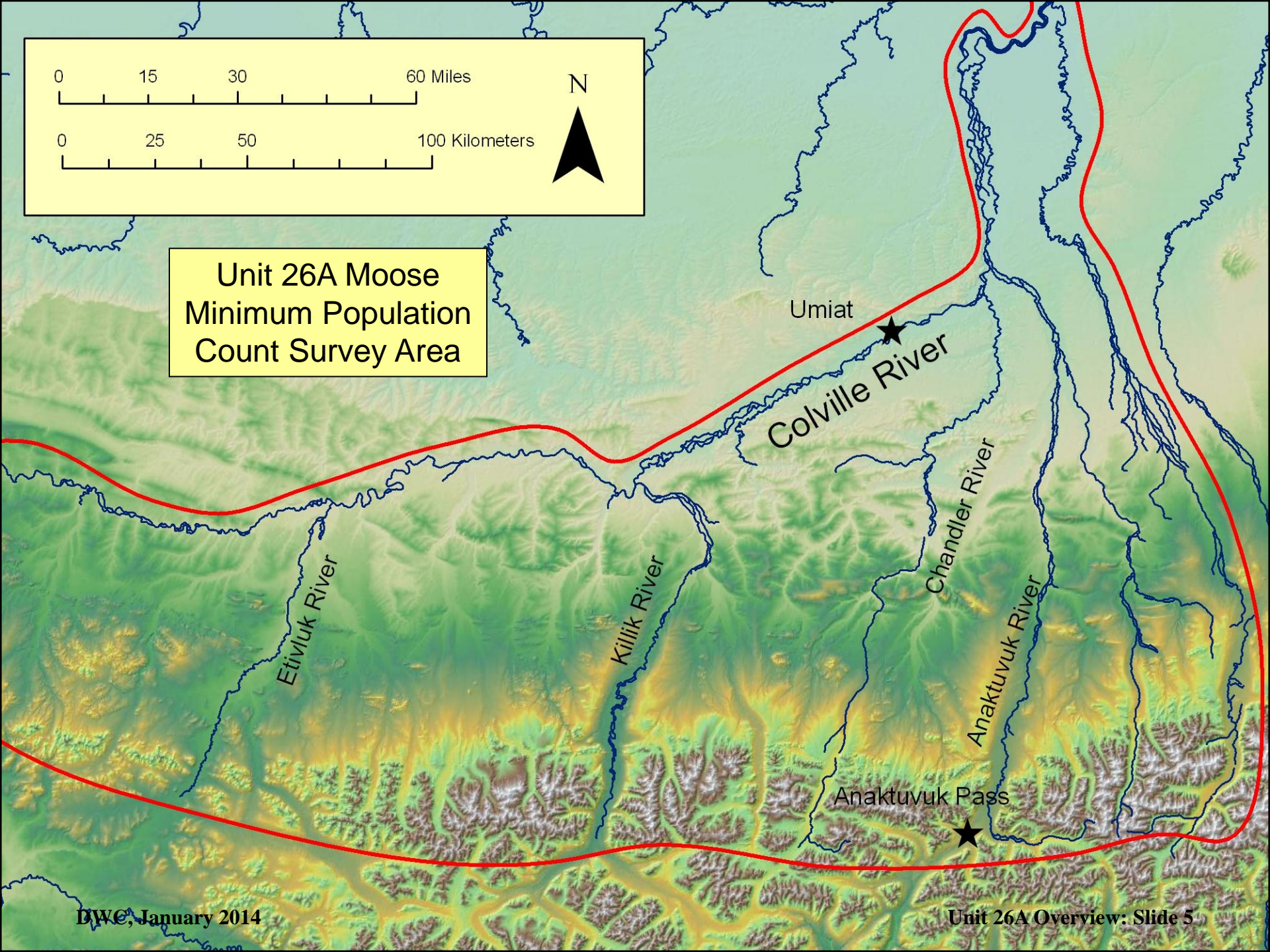
Chandler River

Anaktuvuk River

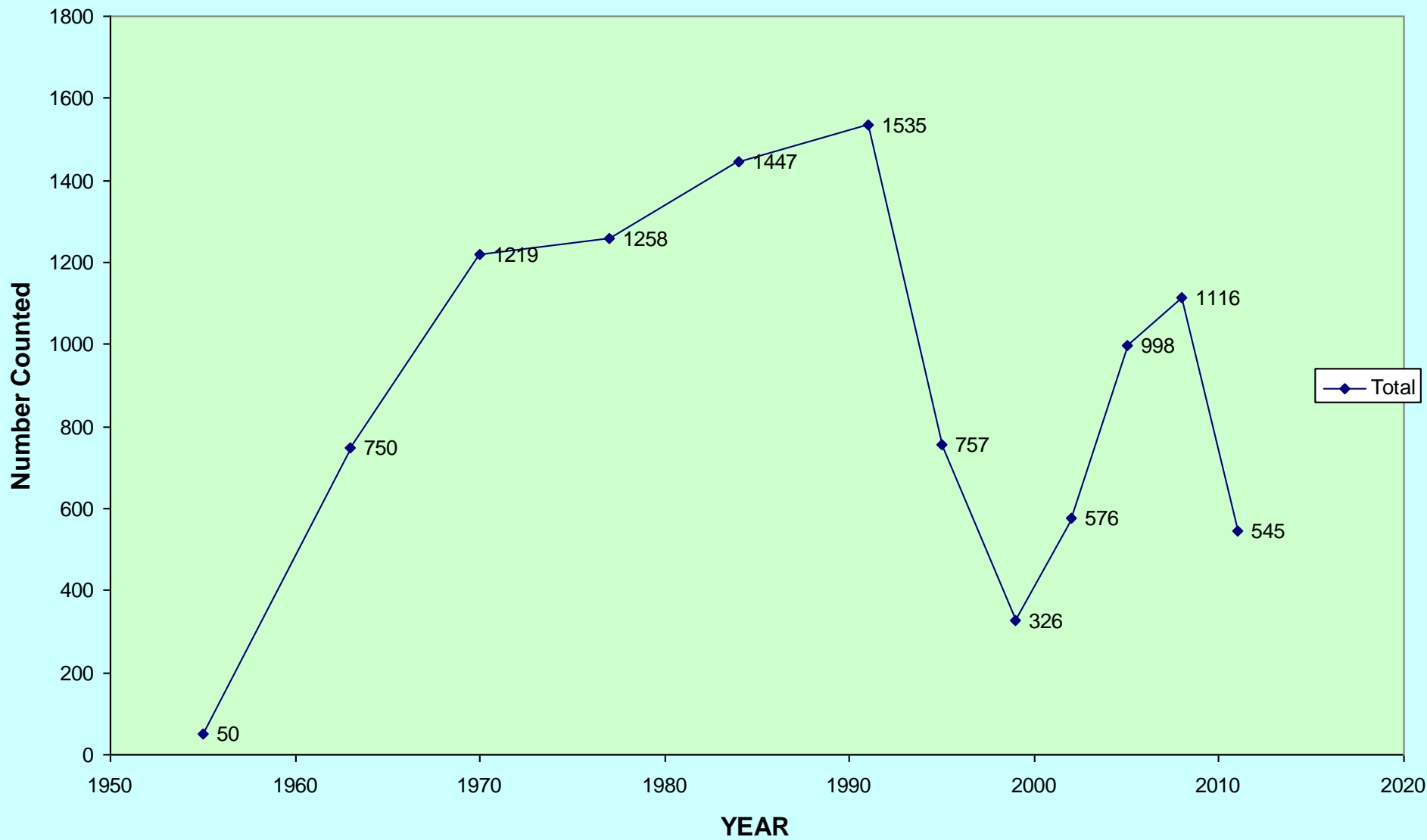
Kilik River



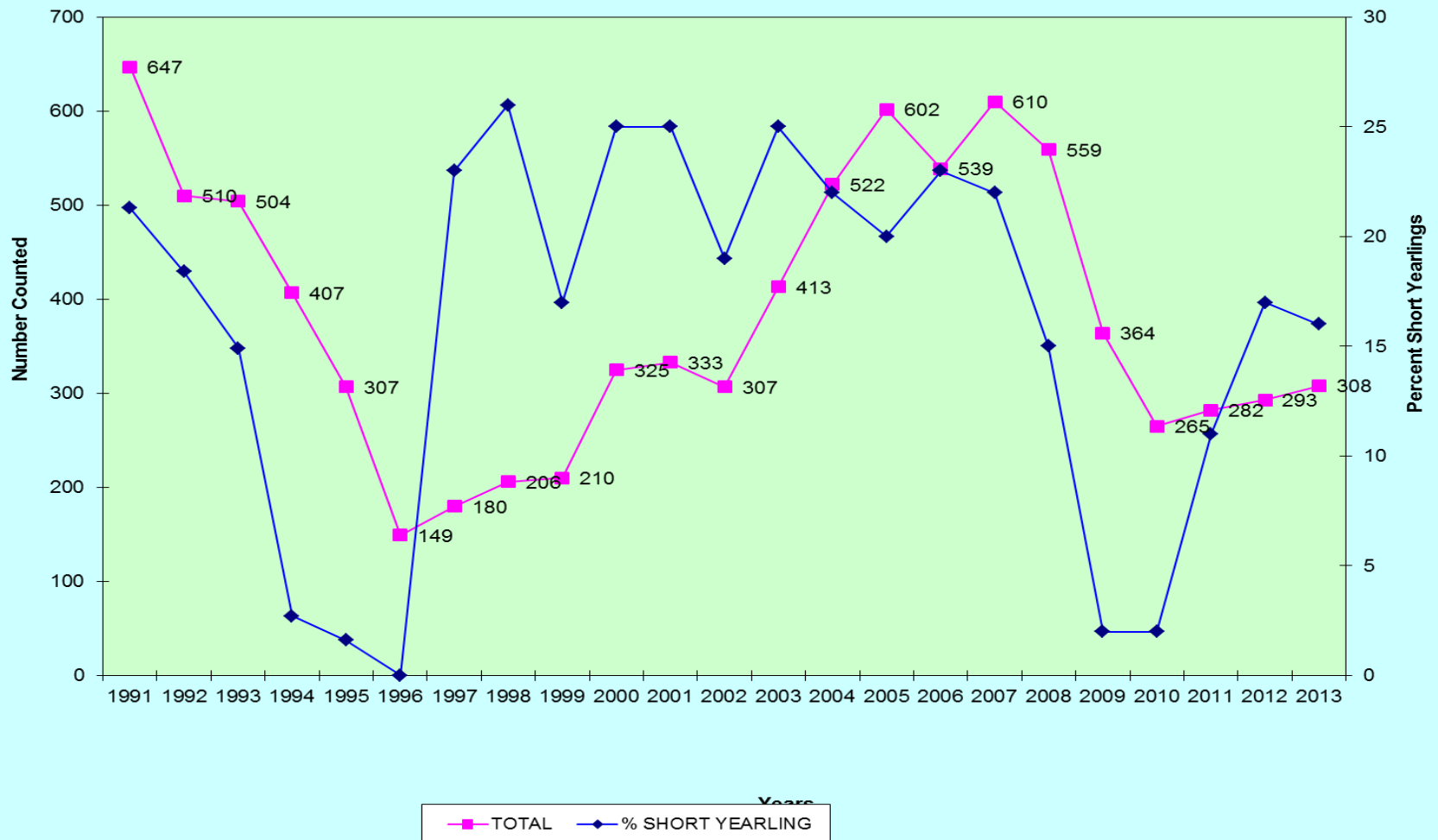
Unit 26A Moose  
Minimum Population  
Count Survey Area



# Unit 26A Moose Minimum Population Estimate 1955 - 2011



# Colville River Moose Trend Area Counts 1991 - 2013



# Results from Investigations

- The population had nutritional problems.
  - Spring weight of 10 month old calves was extremely low.
  - Several samples of bone marrow indicated starvation.
- Browse surveys did not indicate over-browsing.
  - Browse quality is being tested.
  - Browse competition is possible.
  - The number of snowshoe hares is high
  - Browsing by both species may be causing reaction in plants.
- No known disease.
  - None of the captured moose tested positive for brucellosis.
  - No detection of diseases present during the 1996 die-off.
- Copper deficiency.
- Marginal habitat: moose are living on the northern edge of possible habitat with a very short growing season.
- Predation was a major factor.
  - Weakened moose are pre-disposed to wolf predation.



# Fall Moose Composition Counts

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bulls:100</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves:100</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u> <u>(%)</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>moose</u>
2004	60	37	19	255	313
2005	66	37	18	188	230
2006	59	40	20	252	316
2007	63	37	18	239	293
2008	69	12	7	231	247
2009	71	13	7	204	219
2010	67	25	11	136	153
2011	67	38	18	107	131
2012	69	34	17	140	168
2013	61	0	0	53	53

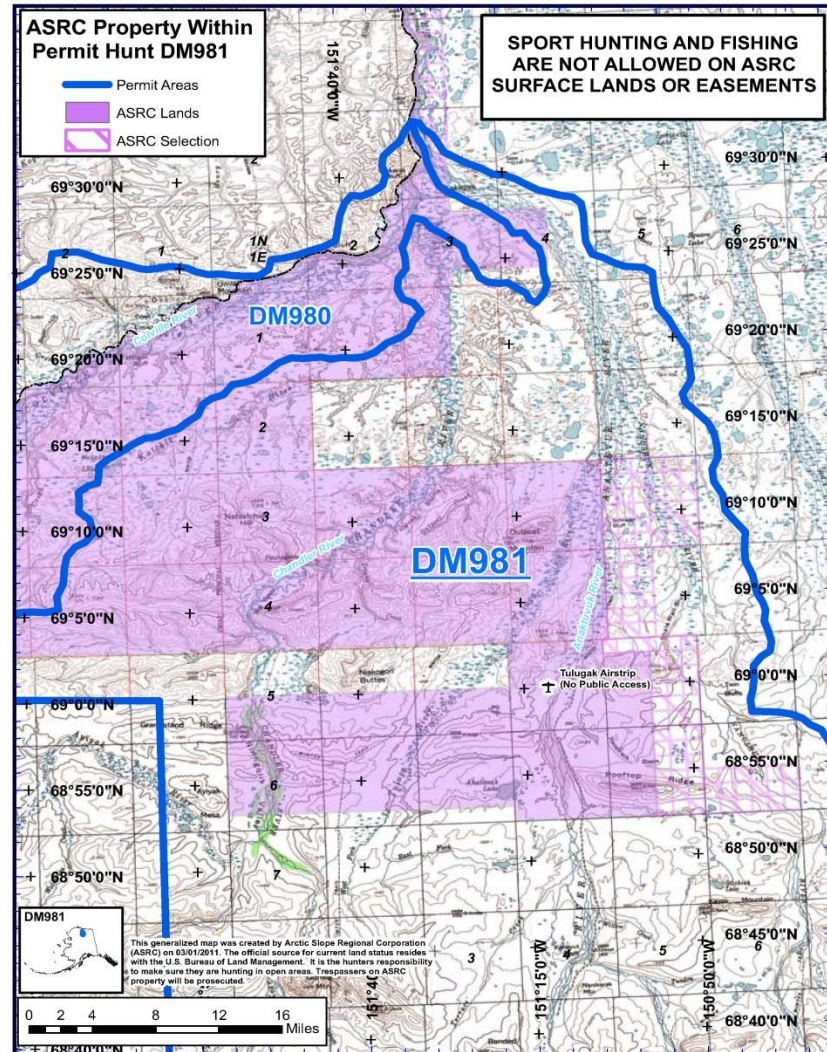
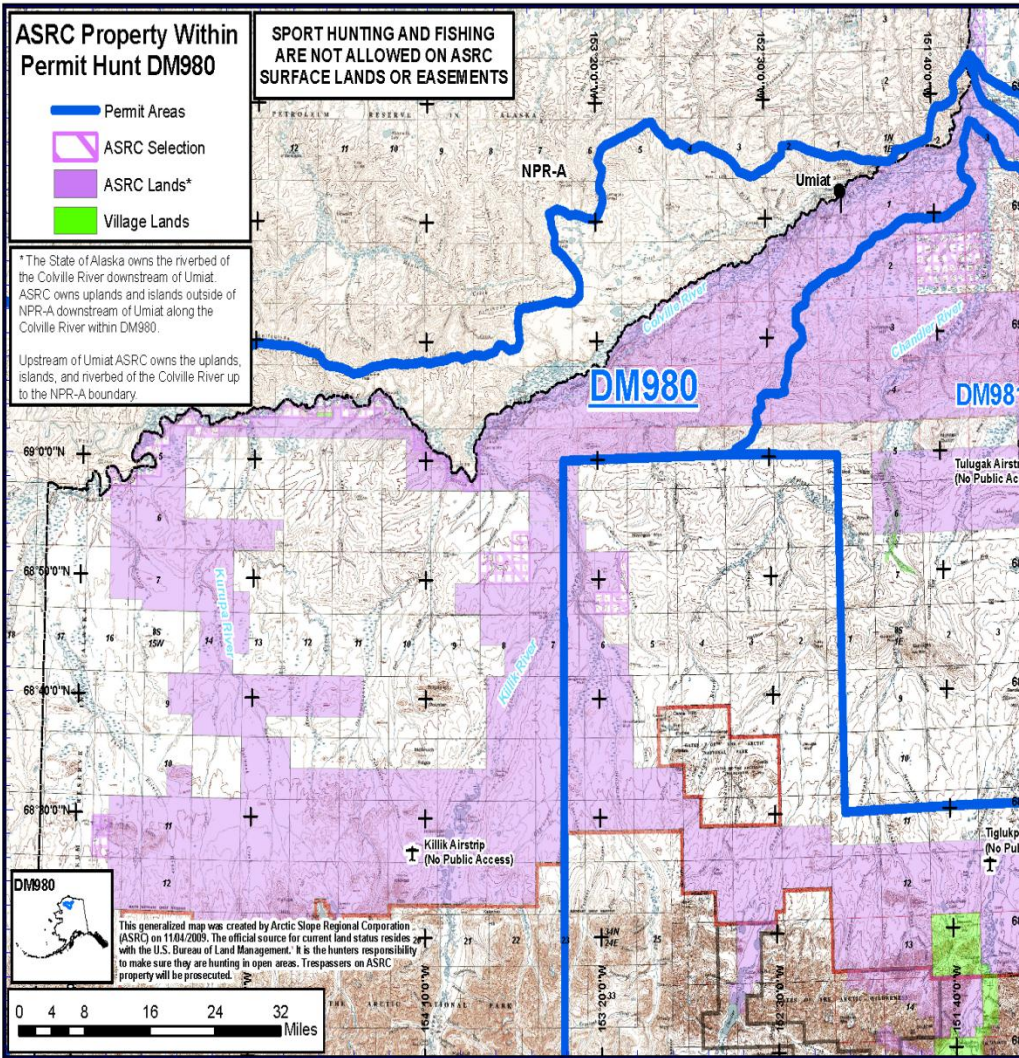
# Reported Moose Harvest

<b>Regulatory <u>year</u></b>	<b><u>Male</u></b>	<b><u>Female</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
RY2003	5	0	5
RY2004	4	1	5
RY2005	9	2	11
RY2006	8	3	11
RY2007	11	1	12
RY2008	11	0	11
RY2009	9	1	10
RY2010	13	0	13
RY2011	5	0	5
RY2012	7	2	9

# Factors Limiting Moose Harvest

- Unit 26A CUA prevents the use of aircraft to hunt moose except for drawing permit hunts.
- When the population declined by 49% during RY2007 to RY2010, the department reduced the number of drawing permits from 25 to 10.
- Because of land ownership issues, much of the area is private and off limits to many hunters.

# Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC) Property within Colville River drainage



# Unit 26A Moose Regulations

- General resident season for 1 bull. Colville and Ikpikpuk River drainages from Aug. 1 – Sept. 14 (harvest ticket hunt)
- Resident summer hunt for 1 moose (either sex). West of 156° 00' W. Longitude from July 1 – Sept. 14 (harvest ticket hunt)
- Resident winter hunt for 1 moose (either sex). Colville River drainage upstream from and including the Anaktuvuk River Drainage from Feb. 15 – Apr. 15 (harvest ticket hunt)
- Drawing permits for residents and nonresidents for 1 bull. Colville River drainage upstream from and including the Anaktuvuk River Drainage from Sept. 1 – Sept. 14. The drawing permit allows the use of aircraft, but permits exclude the Anaktuvuk Pass CUA. Up to 40 permits may be issued and up to 20% may be issued to nonresidents.
- Drawing permits are divided into 2 hunt areas (DM980 and DM981) and, since RY2011, a total of 10 permits are issued annually with up to 2 of the total going to nonresidents (20%).

# Unit 26A Moose Proposals

- Proposal 20 would extend the bull moose season for the general hunt.
- Proposal 21 would allow drawing permit moose hunting and aircraft access in the Anaktuvuk Pass Controlled Use Area, change the bag limit to bulls with 50-inch antlers or 3 brow tines, and change the current allocation of nonresident drawing permits in Unit 26A.
- Proposal 22 would reauthorize the antlerless moose season in Unit 26A.

# Unit 26A Moose Population Summary

## Current Population

- Population estimate = 615 (minimum count)
  - Harvestable surplus = 37
  - Annual harvest estimate\* = 10 – 18
- \* includes estimated unreported harvest

## Subsistence

- Amount necessary (ANS) = 15 – 30 moose

## Intensive Management

- Negative finding
- No IM objectives

# COLVILLE WOLF SURVEYS

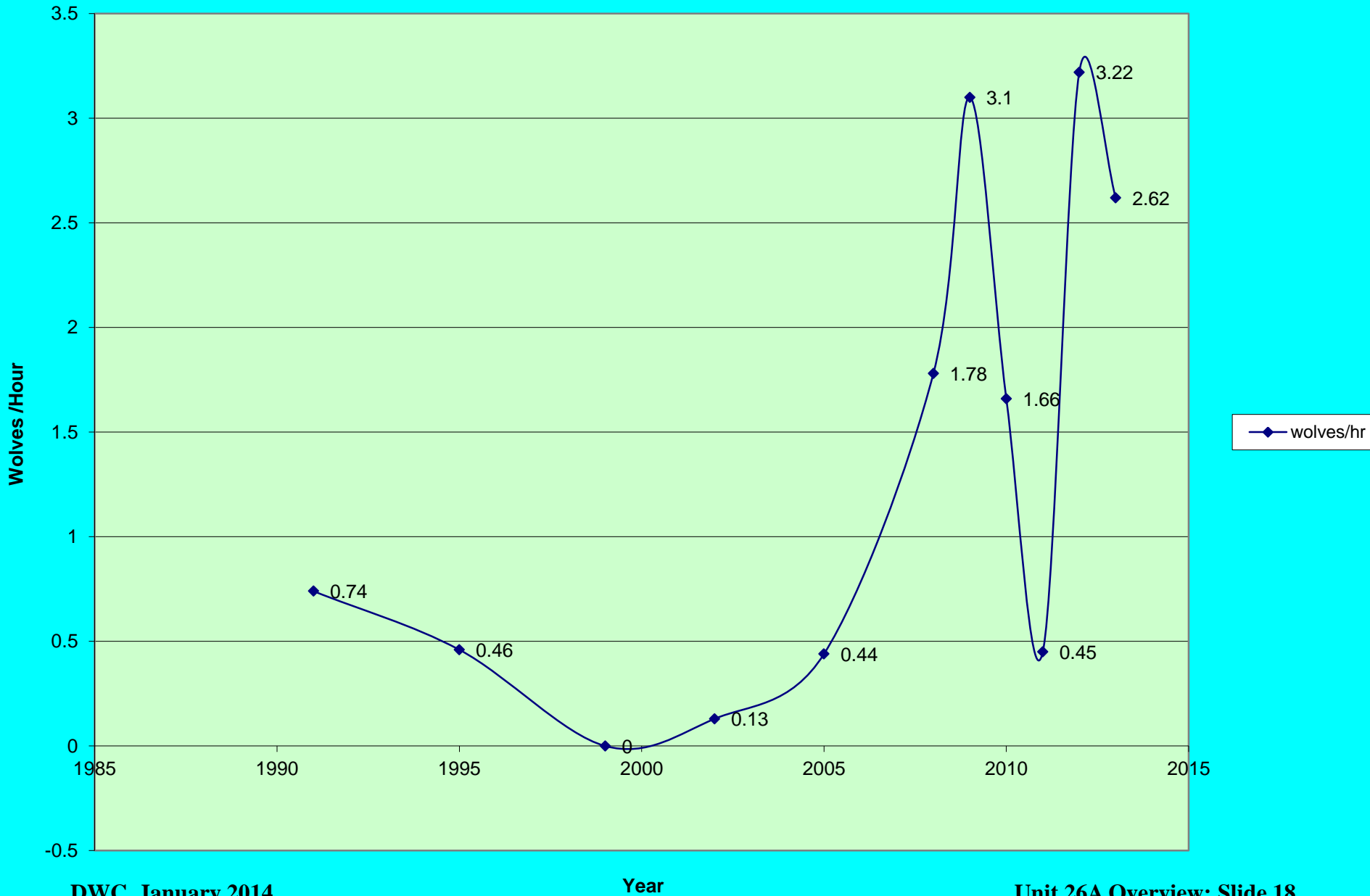




# Colville River Study Area Wolf Count Surveys

<u>Year</u>	<u>Wolves/1000 km<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Number of packs</u>	<u>Total wolves</u>
1998 (SUPE survey)	1.0 – 2.2	2 – 4	5 – 11
2008	3.3 – 4.4	12 – 17	59 – 78
2013	2.4 – 3.0	9 – 13	42 – 54

# Wolves/hr Seen During Moose Surveys



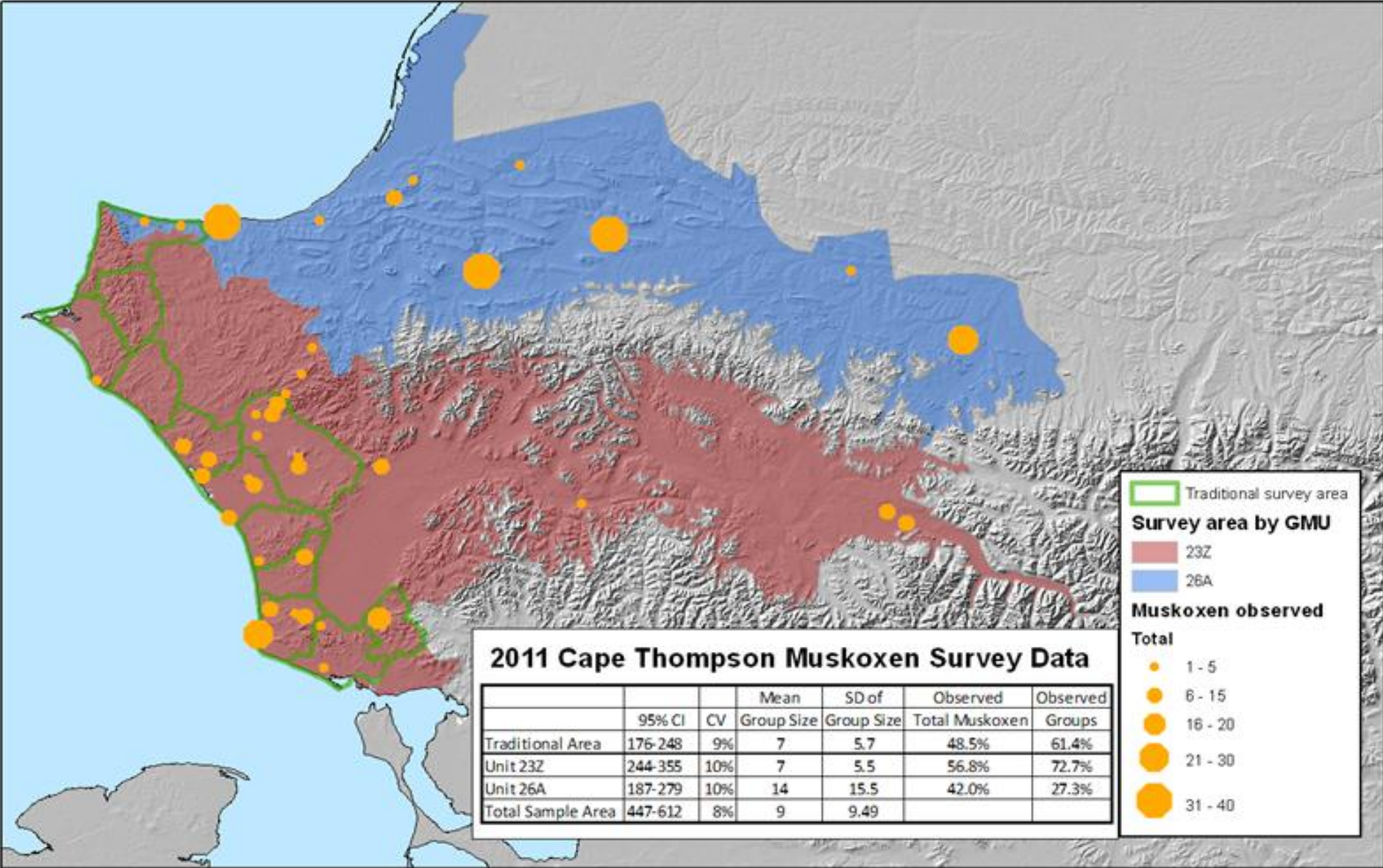


# Reported Bear Harvest - Unit 26A

<u>Unit</u>	<u>26A West</u>	<u>26A East</u>	<u>Total</u>
Estimated Pop Size	400	500 – 720	900 – 1120
5% Harvest Rate	20	25 – 36	45 – 56
RY2003	4	12	16
RY2004	0	15	15
RY2006	3	10	13
RY2007	3	6	9
RY2008	3	17	20
RY2009	3	16	19
RY2010	2	9	11
RY2011	0	22	22
RY2012	4	22	26





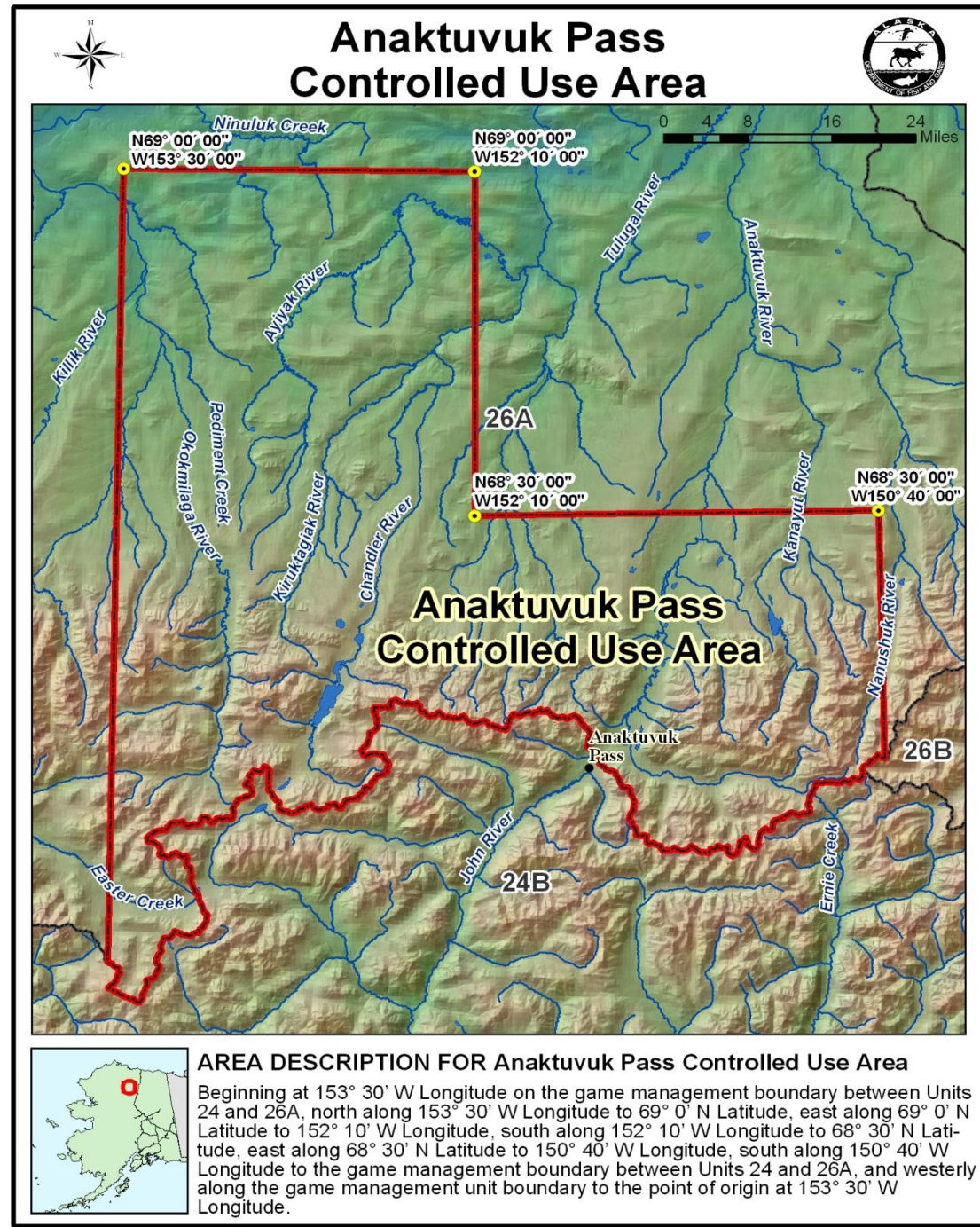







From Aug. 15 – Oct. 15,  
the CUA is closed to the  
use of aircraft for caribou  
hunting.

Proposals 20/21 are  
related to moose hunting,  
potentially including  
hunts with aircraft access  
in this area.



# GMU 26A

 Area Boundary

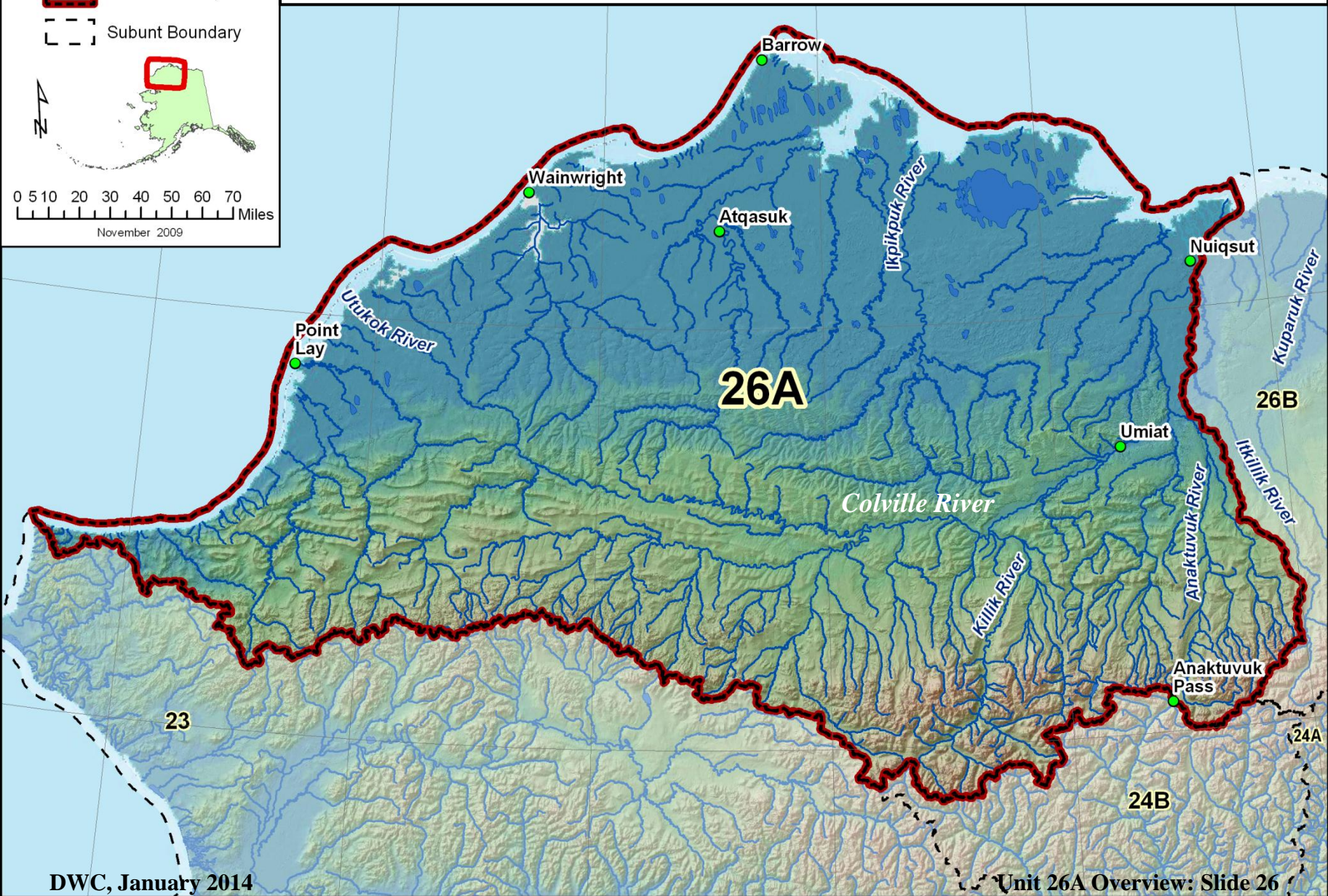
 Subunit Boundary



0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Miles

November 2009

Unit 26A CUA: July 1 - Sept. 14 and Jan. 1 – Mar. 31  
Closed to aircraft for moose hunting, except under terms of a drawing permit.



# End



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## **GAME MANAGEMENT UNIT 26A**

*That portion of Unit 26 lying west of the Itkillik River drainage, and west of the east bank of the Colville River between the mouth of the Itkillik River and the Arctic Ocean*

Area Biologist: Geoff Carroll  
Caribou Management/Research Biologist: Lincoln Parrett

**Arctic and Western Region, Board of Game Meeting, Kotzebue, Jan. 2014**

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### ***DESCRIPTION***

**[Figure 2: Map showing Unit 26A)**

- 1) Unit 26A covers 56,000 mi<sup>2</sup>, from the crest of the Brooks Range to the Beaufort Sea and from the Chukchi Sea to the Colville and Itkillik Rivers.
- 2) The land consists of mountains, foothills, and a very large coastal plain. The major river drainage is the Colville River.
- 3) 70% of the unit is federal land and is within the National Petroleum Reserve and the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. Sizable portions in the SE and SW parts of the Unit are state land. There are sections of private land around North Slope villages and other places such as the Colville River drainage.
- 4) There are no roads in the unit except in the vicinity of villages.

### ***HUMAN POPULATION***

- 1) There are 8,500 residents in 6 villages. The population is predominantly Inupiat. Barrow is the hub community and contains about 4,500 people.
- 2) The principle government body is the North Slope Borough.
- 3) The principle economies of the area are related to oil development, North Slope Borough government, tourism, and subsistence hunting.
- 4) Subsistence harvests of marine mammals, terrestrial mammals, birds, and fish are very important nutritionally and culturally to people on the North Slope. Subsistence harvest makes up over half the food consumed in most communities. Because of its remoteness, there are relatively few nonlocal hunters in Unit 26A, so there are fewer user conflicts than in some other areas.

### ***WILDLIFE POPULATIONS***

#### ***Moose***

**[Figure 3: Picture of Moose]**

In Unit 26A we have the farthest north moose population in America and it is primarily centered on the riparian habitat of the Colville River and its tributaries.

**Management Activities:** [Figure 4: Map of Trend Count Area] In April of each year we do a trend area count in the core moose range on the Colville, Anaktuvuk, and Chandler Rivers to determine trends in population numbers and recruitment. [Figure 5: Map of Census Area] In addition, we conduct a unit-wide spring minimum population count every 3-4 years. In June we fly calving surveys. During late October or November we fly composition surveys.

**[Figure 6: Graph of Moose Minimum Population Counts]**

1) Moose became established in Unit 26A by the early 1950s. The population steadily increased until 1991 when we counted 1535 moose. Between 1992 and 1996 the population had a period of high mortality and low calf survival. The population declined by 75% due to a combination of many factors, including disease (we found a high incidence of the diseases brucellosis and leptospirosis – unusual in a moose population), starvation, mineral deficiency, weather factors, competition with snowshoe hares, and predation. The moose population steadily increased from 1997 to 2008 when we counted 1116 moose, but had declined by 49% in 2011 when we counted 545 moose.

**[Figure 7: Graph of Moose Trend Area Counts]**

- 2) Trend area counts also indicated that the population in the core area increased steadily from 1996 – 2007, but began to decline in 2008 and had declined 57% by April of 2010. The number of short yearlings in the population dropped from 23% in 2007 to 15% in 2008 to only 2% in 2009 and 2010. Surveys in 2011, 2012, and 2013 indicated that the short yearling percentage had increased to 11%, 17%, and 16% and the population has slowly increased. The recruitment has not been as high as it was after 1997 and the population increase is slower.
- 3) We launched an investigation in 2008 to determine the cause of the most recent decline. We initiated browse quantity and quality studies, conducted predator surveys, examined dead moose, and looked at weather records. We also captured, collected samples from, and collared 20 ten month old calves in 2008 and 20 adult cows in 2009 and 2010.

**[Figure 8: Conclusions made from of Investigations]**

4) Results of these investigations indicate that, at least initially, there were nutrition problems. Spring weights of the 10 month old calves were the lowest seen anywhere in the state and bone marrow samples from several dead moose indicated starvation. However, browse studies indicated that the area was not over-browsed. We worked with Bill Collins from the Palmer office to collect samples for a browse quality study and are waiting for results. The number of snow shoe hares in the area is high and

browsing from both species could be causing a reaction in the willows. Other results indicated that moose did not test positive for diseases that were present during the previous die-off. Moose are chronically copper deficient. Moose live on the northern edge of possible moose habitat and there is a very short summer growing season . They barely get by during the best of years and a late spring or early winter can have a serious effect. Wolf predation has been a major factor. As the number of wolves increased calf survival plummeted (to 2% in 2009 and 2010) and moose numbers decreased. When local hunters have been successful, and the number of wolves been reduced, the moose population has increased. Bear predation was also an important factor but it is hard to gauge the extent.

**[Figure 9: Fall Surveys]**

Moose gradually move into the river bottoms during the fall and winter and by late October or early November there are generally enough moose to efficiently sample a large portion of the population during composition surveys. The bull to cow ratio has ranged from 60 to 71 bulls:100 cows during the last decade. The fall calf ratio is usually a pretty good indicator of what the recruitment will be the following spring. Apparently, a fair amount of the calf mortality takes place during the summer. During the years when we had 2% recruitment, we were already down to 7% calves by November.

When we did Fall moose surveys from 8–12 November 2013 we found that relatively few moose had moved to the river bottoms. Apparently the onset of winter was so delayed that snow and temperature conditions had not pushed the moose to the river bottoms as it had in the past. As a result we didn't really have enough of a sample to do composition counts.

What we did see gave us cause for concern. None of the 32 cows that we observed had calves. It is possible that many of the cows, that had not moved to the river bottoms yet, had calves, so this was not conclusive.

However, we also radiotracked and found 14 of the total 19 collared cow moose. Of those, 7 were dead and none of the other 7 cows had surviving calves. Earlier in mid-June, all of these radiocollared cows were alive and many had calves. We generally have low mortality of collared cows during summer months (1, 2, and 0 during the last 3 years) and have observed 43, 36, and 53 calves per 100 cows. We had a very small sample size in 2013, we were only able to take a snapshot of the status of the population, but that snapshot was not encouraging.

### **[Figure 10, Harvest]**

With the growing population and liberalized seasons, the harvest level gradually increased, but has remained low due to the inaccessibility of the area. During the last 3 years the reported harvest has been 13, 5, and 9 moose. No cows were harvested in RY2010 or RY2011, and 2 cows were harvested in in RY2012.

### **[Figure 11, Factors Limiting Moose Harvest]**

Even though we have fairly liberal regulations, which I will discuss later, the moose harvest has been low during recent years. Some factors that limit moose harvest are: 1) the Unit 26(A) CUA, which includes all of Unit 26A, is closed to the use of aircraft for moose hunting except under terms of a drawing permit hunt; 2) due to the 49% moose population decline, the department has reduced the number of available drawing permits from 25 to 10 in recent years, and 3) the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation owns most of the land where moose are hunted on the Colville River system and they only allow residents of North Slope villages to hunt on their lands.

### **[Figure 12 ASRC Land Selection]**

The Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC) has selected and had conveyed most of the lands along the Anaktuvuk, Chandler, Killik, and Colville rivers as part of the state lands selection process. These lands are shown on the maps in purple. The current policy of the ASRC is not to allow hunting on their lands by anyone other than residents of North Slope villages.

This policy puts most of the prime moose hunting areas in Unit 26A off limits to anyone but North Slope residents. The area open to non-local hunters is limited in our moose drawing permit hunts. Most North Slope hunters hunt by boat, and can't travel to much of the area that is open to them.

### **[Figure 13, Moose Regulations]**

The current moose regulations for Unit 26A are:

- 1) General resident season for 1 bull. Colville and Ikpikpuk River drainages from Aug. 1 – Sept. 14.
- 2) Resident summer hunt for 1 moose (either sex). West of 156° 00' W. Longitude from July 1 – Sept. 14.
- 3) Resident winter hunt for 1 moose (either sex). Colville River drainage upstream from and including the Anaktuvuk River Drainage from Feb. 15 – Apr. 15.
- 4) Drawing permit bull hunt that allows the use of aircraft with up to 40 permits and up to 20% of those permits can go to nonresidents. Colville River drainage upstream from and including the Anaktuvuk River Drainage from Sept. 1 – Sept. 14.

The Department has divided the Drawing Permit hunt area into 2 hunts (DM980 and DM981). In response to the 49% decline in the moose population, the department reduced the number of drawing permits from a total of 25 permits in RY2010 to a total of 10 permits in RY2011, RY2012, and RY2013. Because land ownership issues significantly limit the area where nonlocal hunters can legally hunt, it could lead to local overharvest in those areas if more permits were issued.

**[Figure 14, Proposals]**

***Proposals***

There are 3 moose proposals for Unit 26A this year. Proposal 20 would extend the bull moose season for the general hunt. Proposal 21 would allow drawing permits and the use of aircraft for moose hunting in the Anaktuvuk Pass Controlled Use Area, change the bag limit to bulls with 50 inch antlers or 3 brow tines, and change the current allocation of nonresident permits given out for the Unit 26A drawing permit hunt. Proposal 22 would reauthorize the antlerless moose season in Unit 26A.

**[Figure 15, Population Slide]**

The Unit 26A minimum moose count was 545 in 2011. Trend counts indicate that it has increased by as much as 13% since then. However, the fall radiotracking surveys in 2013, a few months ago, showed very low recruitment and a population count is scheduled for 2014. Based on previous trends and status, the population is estimated at 615 moose yielding a harvestable surplus of 37 moose using a 6% harvest rate. The Amount Necessary for Subsistence has a finding of 15 – 30 moose. The reported yearly harvest is 5 – 13 moose per year. Village Harvest surveys indicate that there are approximately 5 unreported moose per year so the estimated total harvest would be 10 – 18 moose per year. Unit 26A has a negative Intensive Management designation so there are no IM objectives.

***Wolves***

**[Figure 16: Picture of Wolf]**

**Management Activities:** We survey wolves in the 17,800 mi<sup>2</sup> Colville River study area both because wolves in that area are an important resource for hunters and trappers from Barrow, Nuiqsut, and Anaktuvuk Pass and because wolf predation is a major factor for the Colville River moose population. Because wolf surveys are so dependent on weather and snow conditions, we attempt an area wide survey every year. We arrive with 2 of the best wolf survey pilots in the state and, if conditions are good enough, we conduct a Traditional Track Count Survey. In addition, we record wolf and wolverine sightings that we make while conducting surveys for other species, so we have some information on relative wolf abundance every year. Previous to 2008 we attempted to fly SUPE (Sample Unit Probability Estimator) surveys. Harvest levels are determined by examining sealing certificates and using the results of village-based harvest surveys.



**[Figure 17: Wolf Survey Table]**

In the Traditional Track Count Surveys, all river drainages and all other areas that might contain wolves are flown. When wolf tracks were detected we recorded the location and we followed them until the wolf pack was found or we lost the tracks. If we saw the wolves, we recorded the location, number, and color of individuals for each pack. If we did not find the wolves the pilots estimated how many wolves were in the pack by observing the tracks. The lower number in each of the categories is the number of wolves that we actually saw and the larger number is the number we saw plus the number of wolves the pilots estimated made the sets of tracks where we did not see the wolves. During the last 2 surveys the wolf density was 3.0 and 4.4 wolves/1000 km<sup>2</sup>, which is a high wolf to moose ratio compared to other areas.

In 2013 we flew a Traditional Track Count Survey 2 – 4 April. We found 9 packs that ranged from 2 – 9 wolves and saw 2 individuals for a total of 42 wolves and a density of 2.4 wolves/1000 km<sup>2</sup>. We also found the tracks of 4 more packs but did not see the wolves. These packs ranged from 2 – 5 wolves and totaled 9 – 12 wolves. The total number of wolves seen plus the ones tracked but not seen was 51 – 54 wolves, resulting in a density of 3.0 wolves/1000 km<sup>2</sup>.

**[Figure 18: Graph of wolves/hour seen during Moose surveys]**

In addition to wolf surveys, we also record wolf sightings that we make during moose surveys. Whenever we cut a fresh set of tracks we follow them until we can determine the number of wolves. This provides a fairly good index. As you can see the number of wolves seen per hour increased from 0.13 wolves/hr in 2003 to 3.10 wolves/hr in 2009, declined to 0.45/hr in 2011, and increased again to 3.22 and 2.62 wolves/hr in 2012 and 2013.

Reported wolf harvest on the North Slope has ranged from approximately 8 to 60 with an average of 21 wolves per year. Village harvest surveys indicate that the number is greater than this and may be up to 127 per year. The number of wolves within any particular area can vary widely. This is partly dependent on the presence of caribou. Last winter hunters reported greater than normal numbers of wolves in areas of the coastal plain where caribou were overwintering. Wolf numbers are also affected by the level of harvest. For instance, in 2010 and 2011 hunters from Barrow, Nuiqsut, and Anaktuvuk Pass all had successful harvests in the Colville River area and the number of wolves was reduced. In 2012 extremely cold temperatures and an injury to a key harvester significantly reduced hunting/trapping effort and few wolves were harvested. As a result, the number of wolves quickly increased.

## ***Proposals***

There are no wolf proposals this year.

## ***Brown Bears***

### **[Figure 19 Picture of bears]**

**Management Activities:** Management activities involve monitoring harvests through sealing certificates and subsistence permit hunt reports. Brown bear information is gathered from surveys of other game species, village-based harvest surveys, conversations with knowledgeable residents, and analysis of harvest data. We also respond to public complaints about bears and have been working with people to use bear fences to help protect their cabins.

- 1) The brown bear population in Unit 26A was estimated at 900-1120 animals in 1989. Hunters and pilots indicate that the bear population has increased in size.
- 2) In RY1996 the Board of Game eliminated drawing permit requirements and lengthened the season to Aug. 20 – May 31. In RY1999 the bag limit was liberalized from 1 bear per 4 years to 1 bear per year. In RY2005, the brown bear general hunt season was extended to Aug. 1 – May 31 and the subsistence registration hunt was extended to July 1 – May 31. In RY2009, the season for both the general hunt and the subsistence registration hunt was increased to 12 months per year ('no closed season'). In RY2011, the Board added Unit 26A to the list of areas where a resident brown bear tag is not required for general season hunts.

### **[Figure 20 Table of Bear Harvest]**

- 3) Bear harvest in Unit 26A ranged from 9 to 20 from 2003 to 2010. There has been a slight increase in the last 2 years to 22 and 26 bears, which is the combined result of increased guiding effort, liberalization of the season, and removal of the resident tag fee. The harvest is still well below the 45 – 56 bears that could be harvested under a 5% harvest rate.
- 4) Unit 26A continues to manage a subsistence registration permit to allow the subsistence harvest of brown bears for food. It has also been useful for allowing people to legally harvest problem bears and be able to utilize the animals. There have been no bears harvested under the subsistence tag in RY2013, probably because there is less incentive to use it since the tag requirement for the general hunt has been removed.

## ***Proposals***

There is a proposal to reauthorize the current brown bear resident tag fee exemption at this meeting.

## ***Muskoxen***

### **[Figure 21: Picture of Young bulls]**

Muskoxen were reintroduced to the Arctic Wildlife Refuge in Unit 26C and Cape Thompson in Unit 23. Both populations expanded into Unit 26A.

### **Management Activities.**

#### **Arctic Wildlife Refuge Population**

- 1) We have conducted periodic minimum population counts and annual composition counts since 1990. Muskoxen in Units 26B, 26C and eastern 26A have declined from 650 animals in 1995 to around 200 currently.
- 2) In eastern Unit 26A we counted 81 muskoxen in 1997 but they had declined to low numbers by 2006. One surviving group established itself northeast of Teshekpuk Lake. Occasionally they moved to an area near the Alpine development area and back. Twenty one adults and 6 calves were counted during the fall of 2012.

### **[Figure 22: Picture of Dead Muskoxen]**

Unfortunately, nearly the entire group was found dead last spring. It appears that they drowned when they broke through lake ice. It had been a late freeze-up during the fall of 2012 and the group probably walked out onto a lake covered with thin ice and broke through. The carcasses were examined by staff from the Fairbanks office and you will probably get a report at the Region 3 Board meeting.

#### **Cape Thompson Population**

### **[Figure 23: Map of 2011 Cape Thompson Muskox survey]**

- 3) The muskoxen on the west side of Unit 26A are doing much better. These are muskoxen from the Cape Thompson population which have expanded into Unit 26A. The Department conducted a survey of the Cape Thompson population in March of 2011 and estimated that there are 187-279 muskoxen in southwestern Unit 26A. Most of the muskoxen were found in 4 fairly large groups of between 27 and 38 muskoxen.

We intend to conduct another survey in 2015 or 2016 to reevaluate the status of the population.

### **[Figure 24: Meat Mountain Muskoxen]**

Even though past bear studies by Harry Reynolds and current observations indicate that grizzly bears are plentiful in the area, muskoxen in western Unit 26A don't seem to be as susceptible to bear predation as the muskoxen from the eastern arctic population. The fact that many of the muskoxen in the west live in large groups and that each group has mature bulls present may contribute to a reduction in predation. Another contributing

factor may be that muskoxen have moved into the area fairly recently and the bears may have not yet learned to prey on them effectively.

There are no muskox proposals at this meeting.

### ***Management Issues***

Two proposals involve potential changes to the CUA's in Unit 26A, so I have provided the following descriptions:

#### **[Figure 25: Map of Anaktuvuk Pass Controlled Use Area]**

##### ***Anaktuvuk Pass Controlled Use Area***

In 2005 the Board passed a proposal submitted by the residents of Anaktuvuk Pass who were concerned that aircraft used to fly hunters into the area could deflect migrating caribou away from the pass and the village. The regulation banned the use of aircraft for flying hunters into the area north of the village for caribou hunting from August 15 to Oct 15, but it also had a 2 year sunset clause. In 2007 Anaktuvuk Pass residents proposed extending the ban indefinitely and enlarging the area. After much discussion the Board removed the sunset clause and settled on the 3200 mi<sup>2</sup> area that is shown on the map. The Board also closed the area to the use of aircraft for moose hunting, linked by wording contained in the Unit 26(A) CUA.

Proposal 21 would allow the use of drawing permits and the use of aircraft for moose hunting in the Anaktuvuk Pass Controlled Use Area.

#### **[Figure 26 Unit 26A]**

##### ***Unit 26A Controlled Use Area***

The Unit 26A Controlled Use Area includes the entire area of Unit 26A. It closes the area to the use of aircraft for hunting moose from July 1 – Sept. 14 and from Jan. 1 – Mar. 31, including transportation of moose hunters, their hunting gear, and or parts of a moose. This does not include transportation between publicly owned airports. Use of aircraft may be allowed under terms of a drawing permit.

The Unit 26A Controlled Use Area regulation also contains wording and an area description that prohibits the use of aircraft for moose hunting in the Anaktuvuk Pass Controlled Use Area in the Unit 26A Drawing Permit hunt.

Proposal 21 would allow the use of drawing permits and aircraft for moose hunting in the Anaktuvuk Pass Controlled Use Area.

Proposal 20 may require that the time limits of the Unit 26A Controlled Use Area be changed if the season for the moose hunt is extended to the end of September.

**[Figure 27: End Questions?]**

**That is the end of my presentation. Are there any questions?**

**Attachments**

Figure 2: Map showing Unit 26A

Figure 6: Graph of Moose Census Counts

Figure 7: Graph of Moose Trend Area counts

Figure 9: Table of Moose Fall Moose Composition Surveys

Figure 10: Moose Harvest Table

Figure 12: Map of ASRC Lands and Permit Hunts DM980 and DM981

Figure 18: Graph of Wolves per hour seen during Moose surveys

Figure 20: Chart of Annual Grizzly Bear Harvest

Figure 23: Map of Cape Thompson Muskox Herd Survey

Figure 25: Map of AKP Controlled Use Area