Teshekpuk Herd: Proposal 202

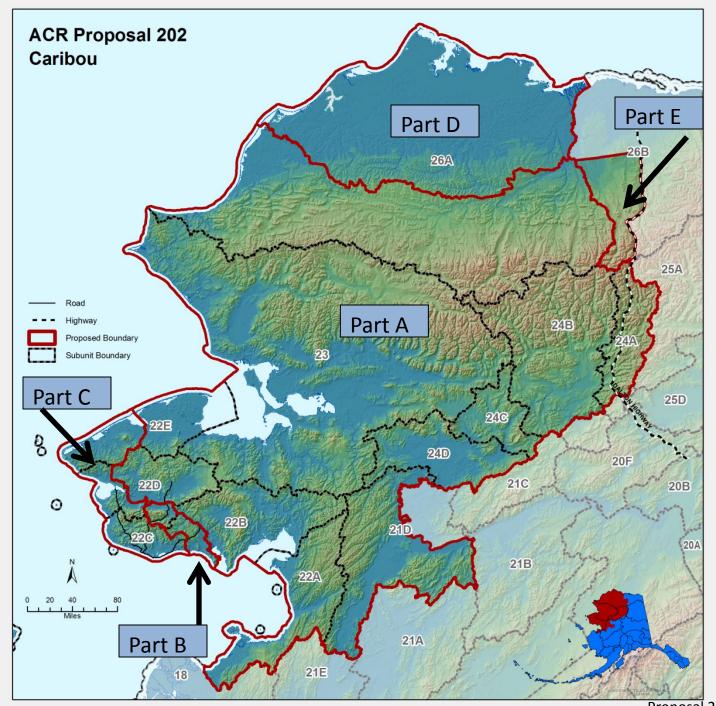
WHAT WOULD THE PROPOSAL DO?

For the TCH range (Part D):

- 1. Change the nonresident bag limit to 1 bull/year throughout the summer/autumn range of the TCH.
- 2. Reduce the non-resident caribou season in the summer-autumn range to 15 Aug.- 30 Sep.
- 3. Reduce resident bag limits for cows
- 4. Reduce resident seasons to only highest periods of use: ~30% reduction in harvest.
- 5. Prohibit the harvest of calves by all hunters.

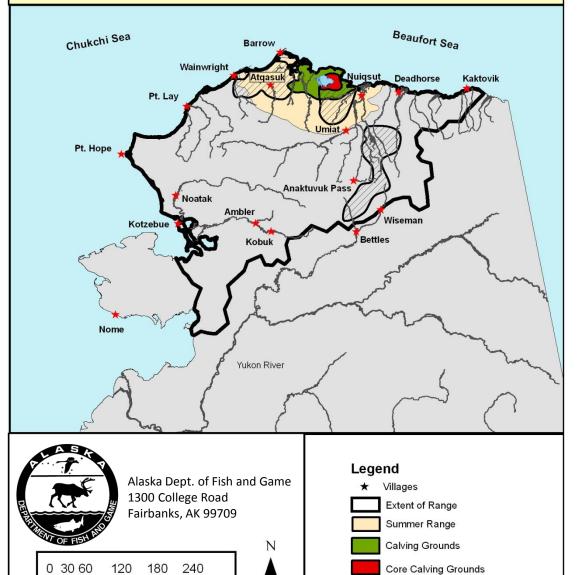
For combined TCH/CAH range (Part E):

6. Close seasons when CAH are typically not present (Oct 11- May 15)



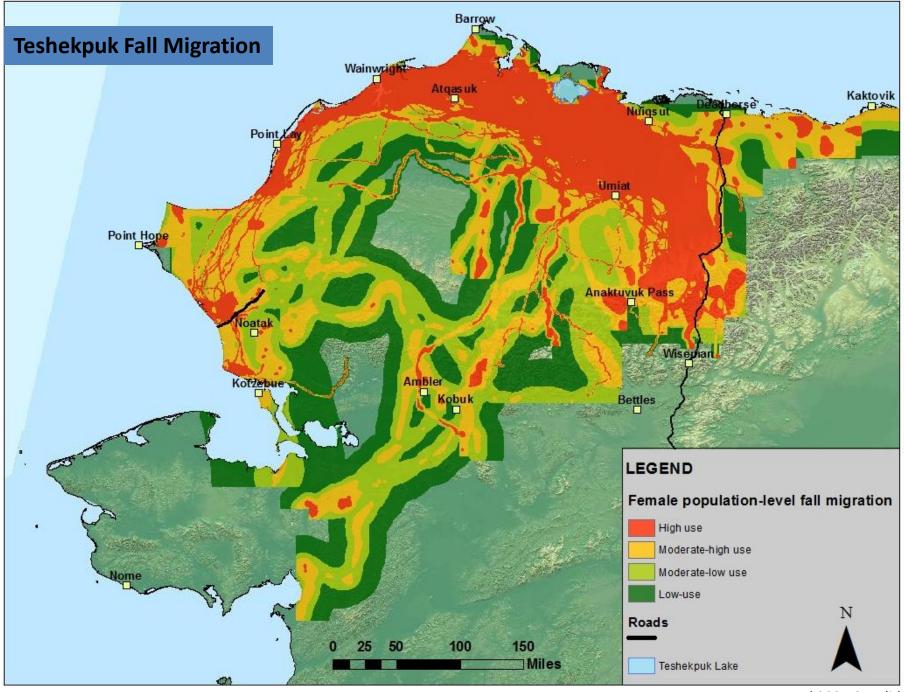
Teshekpuk Caribou Herd Seasonal Ranges

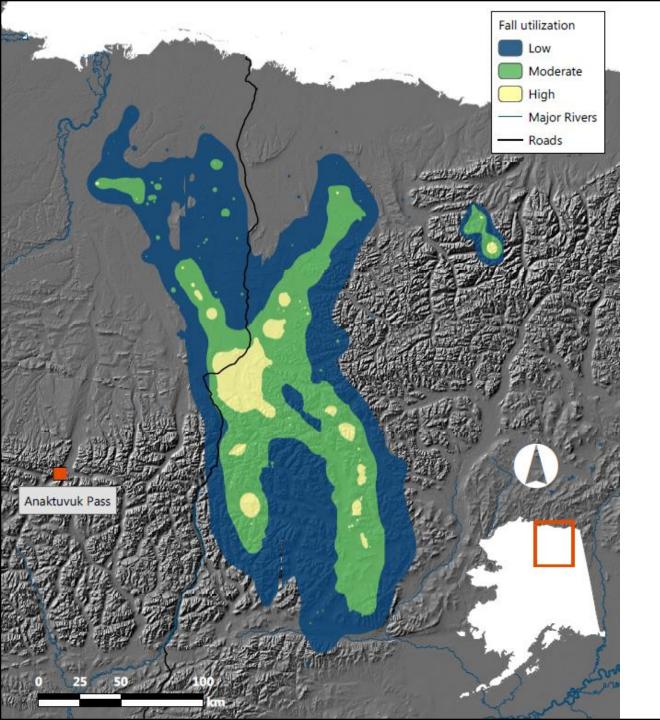
Revised September 2010



Miles

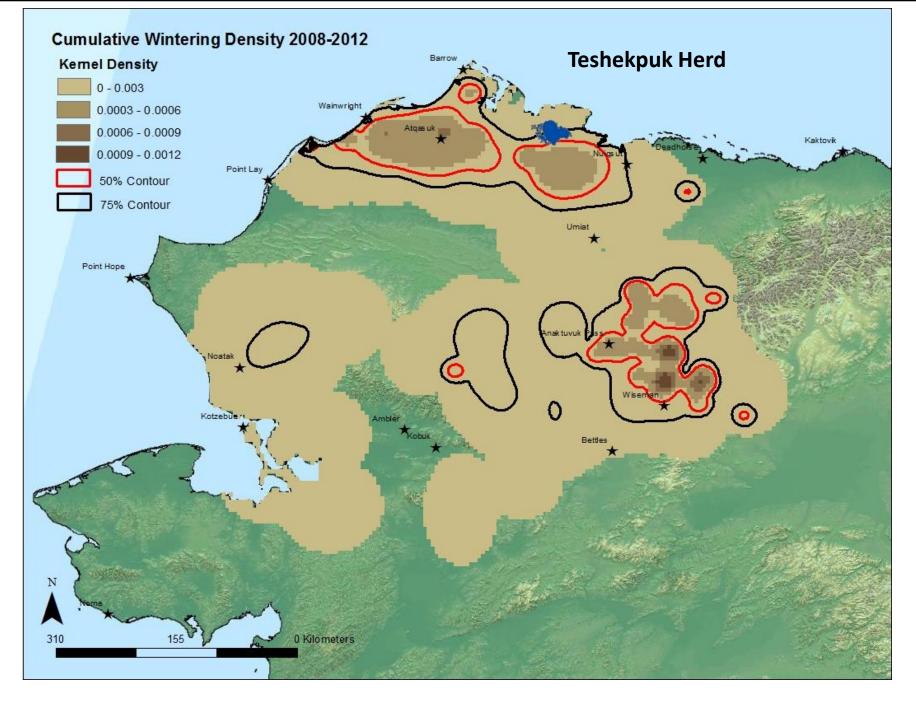
Frequently Used Winter Range

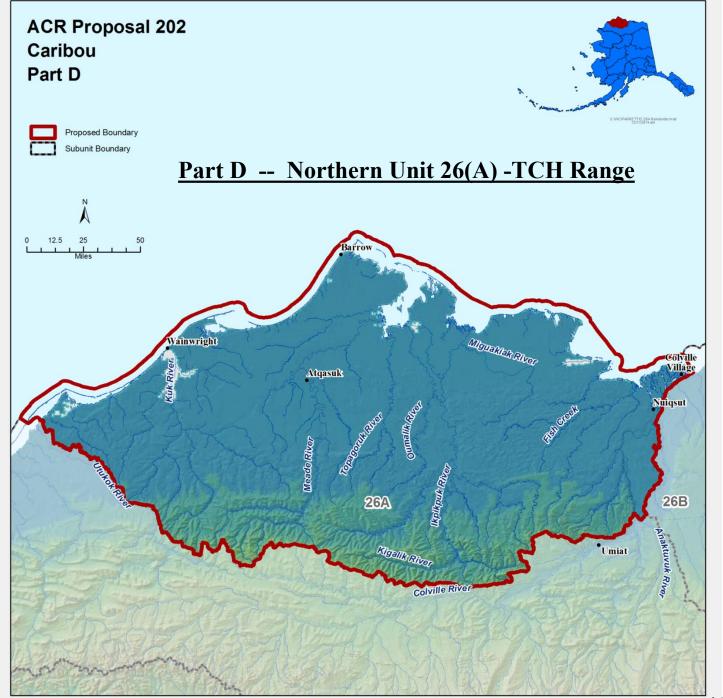




Central Arctic Herd

Fall Migration





Change TCH seasons – Northern Unit 26(A)

MAP D: Remainder of Unit 26(A); TCH Range -----Amendments from RC XX

Units and Bag Limits

Resident
Open Season
(Subsistence and Nonresident
General Hunts) Open Season

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

5 bulls per day; however, calves may not be taken

3 cows per day; however, calves may not be taken

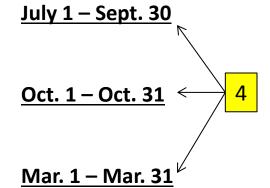
5 caribou per day;

3

however, no more than

3 cows per day may be taken;

calves may not be taken



NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull; however, calves may not be taken

Aug. 15 - Sept. 30

ADVISORY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS:

North Slope AC......Support with Amendments

Amended Language:

Remainder of Unit 26(A)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

5 bulls per day; however,

<u>calves may not be taken</u>
<u>July 1– July 15</u>

5 caribou per day, no more than 3 of which

may be cows; however, neither calves or

<u>cows with calves may be taken</u>
<u>July 16 – Oct.15</u>

3 cows per day; however,

<u>calves may not be taken</u> <u>Oct. 16 – Dec. 31</u>

5 caribou per day; however, no more than

3 cows per day may be taken;

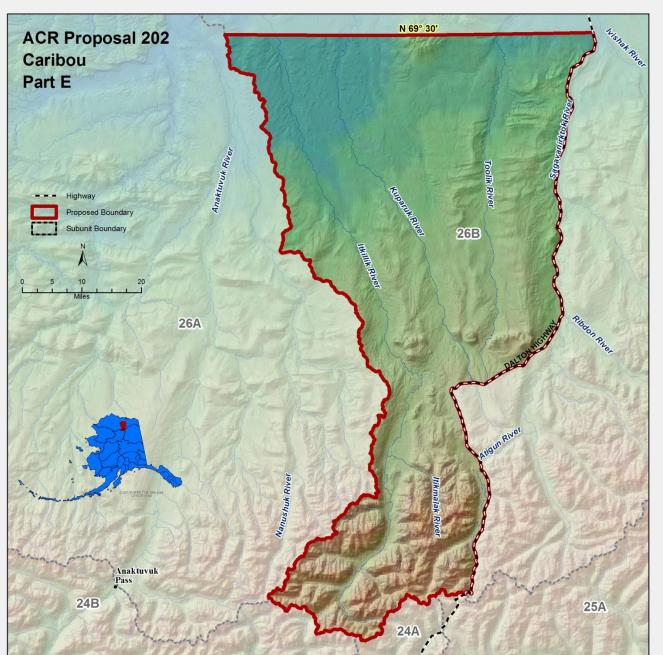
<u>calves may not be taken</u>
<u>Jan. 1 – Mar. 15</u>

5 bulls per day; however,

<u>calves may not be taken</u>

<u>Mar. 16 – June 30</u>

Part E -- Southwestern Unit 26(B) TCH overlap with CAH



Change TCH seasons –Southwestern Unit 26(B) overlap with CAH

MAP E: Unit 26(B) west of the Dalton Highway and south of 69° 30′ N Latitude; TCH overlap with CAH

Resident

Open Season

(Subsistence and

Nonresident

Units and Bag Limits

General Hunts)

Open Season

Unit 26(B), that portion south of 69° 30' N. lat. and west of the Dalton Highway

5 caribou; however, cow caribou may be taken only from July 1 – Oct. 10 $\frac{\text{July 1 - Oct. 10}}{\text{May 16 - June 30}} \leftarrow \boxed{6} \xrightarrow{\text{May 16 - June 30}} \frac{\text{July 1 - Oct. 10}}{\text{May 16 - June 30}}$

Unit 26(B), that portion south of 69° 30' N. lat. <u>and east of the</u>

Dalton Highway

5 caribou; however, cow caribou may be taken only from July 1 - May 15 **July 1 – July 30**

July 1 – June 30

Remainder of Unit 26(B)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

5 caribou; July 1 – Apr. 30

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

5 caribou July 1 – Apr. 30

TCH Population and Harvest Objectives

Population Size

Current Annual Harvest

2350 Resident Harvest

<5...... Nonresident Harvest

Available Harvest (based on 1% female, 15% male)

1,575 from 32,000

Amount Necessary for Subsistence (ANS)

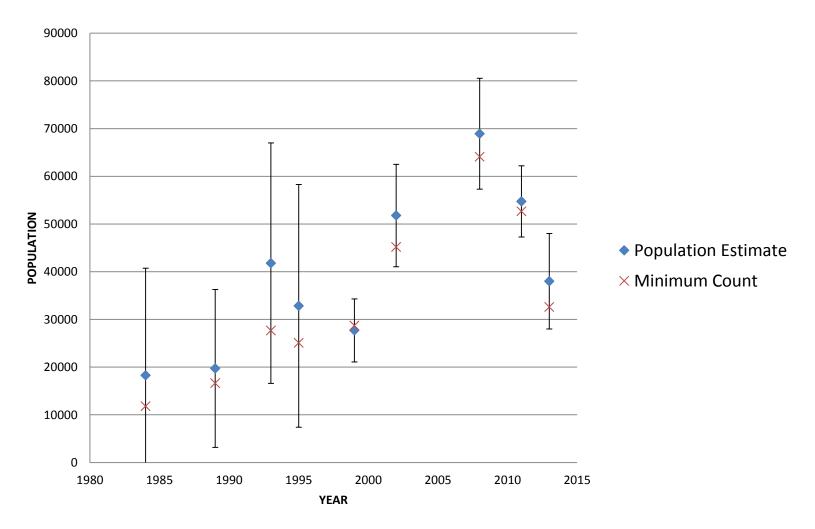
TCH +WAH positive C&T(8,000 – 12,000)

Intensive Management

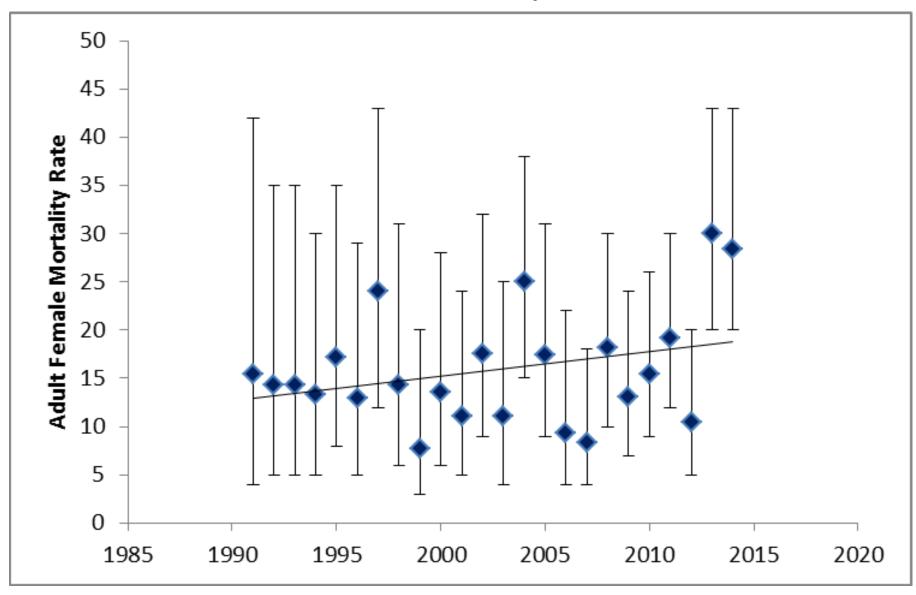
Population Objective: 15,000 – 28,000

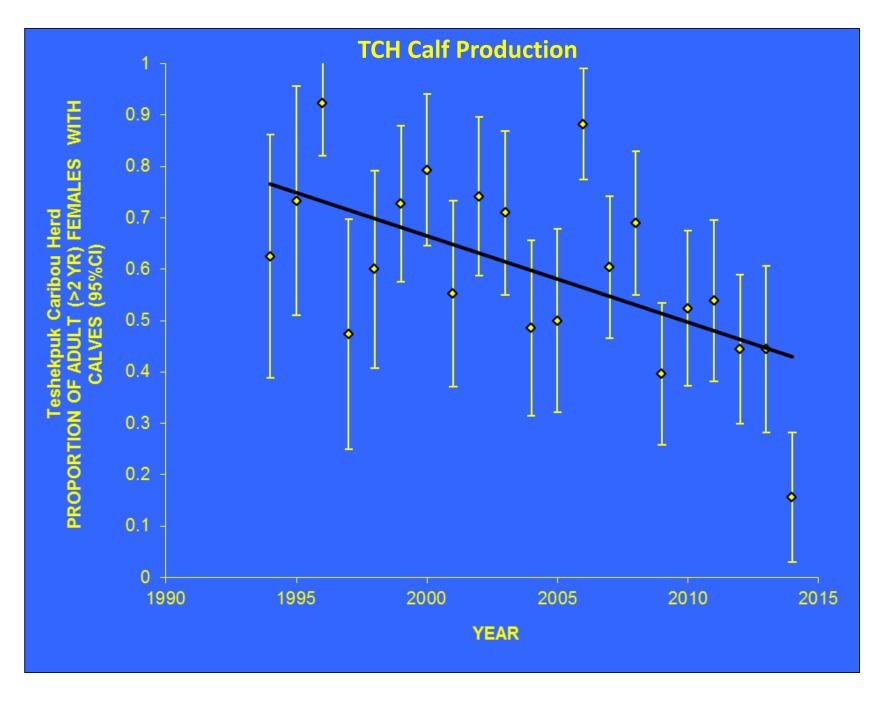
Harvest Objective: 900 – 2,800

TCH Abundance Estimates



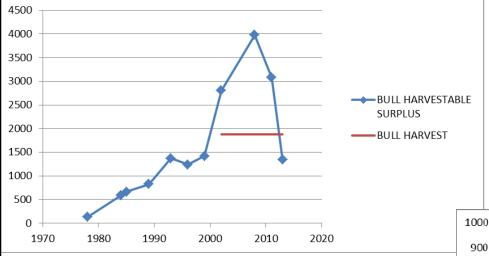
TCH Adult Female Mortality Rate 1991-2014





Estimated Harvest Compared to Harvestable Surplus

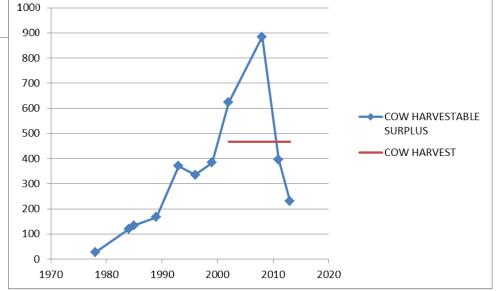
Harvest estimates are based on per-capita averages from community harvest surveys, and average sex ratios in the harvest (80:20)



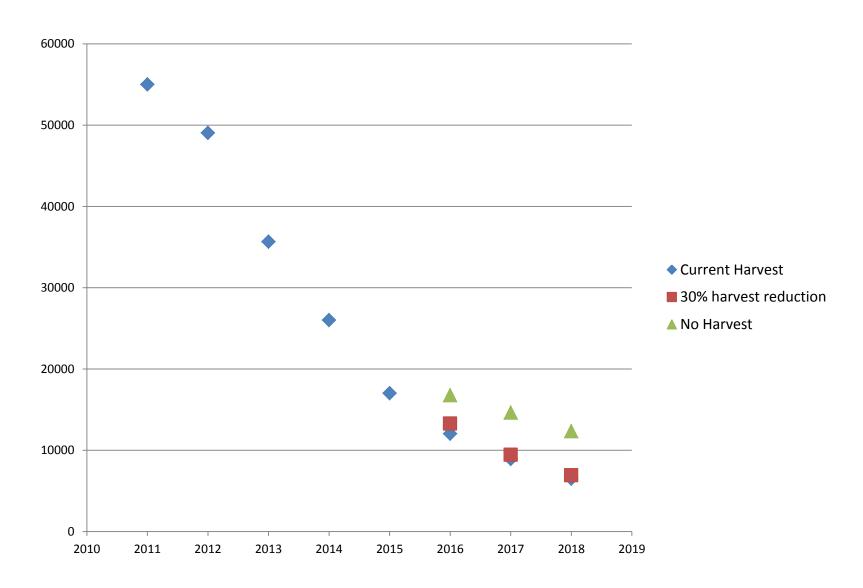
- 15% allowable harvest rate on bulls
- currently overharvesting by ~40%



currently overharvesting by ~100%



Recent Population Estimates and Population Projections



PROPOSAL 202 - TCH CONCLUSIONS

- Decline is a due to a combination of:
 - Low and declining calf production
 - Poor calf survival (<30%)
 - High adult mortality rates (especially recently)
 - Disease incidence appears very low
- Underlying mechanisms are not totally clear, but are likely related to:
 - Poor summer and winter nutrition
 - High levels of predation on calves in winter
 - Nutritionally mediated risk of predation
 - Unstable age structure
- Harvest will play an increasing role in herd dynamics if the decline continues
 - The need for harvest data will necessitate a different approach to hunt reporting requirements
- Currently preparing an Intensive Management Feasibility Assessment
 - Poor productivity, high survival on calving grounds and land ownership patterns
 may limit our potential responses

 Proposal 202 TCH: slide 18

