

ALASKA STATE HUNTING REGULATIONS

Effective Dates—July 1, 1991—June 30, 1992

No. 32 Governing recreational, subsistence and commercial uses of Alaska's wildlife

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

- 1) First read the statewide general information on pages 3 through 12.
- 2) Determine which Game Management Unit (Unit) you wish to hunt. Maps are provided inside.
- 3) Find the species you wish to hunt by referring to the Table of Contents on page 2. Please read any statement to the right of the species heading printed in bold and designated with a "•".
- 4) Next, move down the left-hand column until you come to the desired Unit (printed in bold). The bag limit appears just below. You will find the dates for open season to the right.
- 5) When seasons or bag limits differ for various 'types' of hunter, read under either **Resident Hunter** or **Nonresident Hunter**, depending on which category is right for you. Season and bag limits for big game species sometimes differ for categories of hunter, but seasons and bag limits for fur animals, small game and most unclassified game are the same for all hunters.
- 6) Please notice the colored **CODE KEY** column in the big game section. The letters there will direct you to other material to read before you hunt. The Code Key is explained on page 24.
- 7) Finally, look up the unit you wish to hunt in the Section **Restricted Areas by Game Management Unit**, pages 13 to 21. Here you will find areas in your chosen unit where hunting is closed or restricted, or methods of access are controlled. Remember that these restrictions are in addition to any restrictions imposed by landowners.

Alaska Board of Game
Alaska Department of Fish and Game



NOTICE

THIS SUMMARY OF REGULATIONS IS NOT COMPLETE OR QUOTED VERBATIM FROM STATE LAW. IT IS SIMPLIFIED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE.

For further details, consult your local Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, (ADF&G) representative in:

Anchorage	Douglas	Juneau	Nome
Barrow	Fairbanks	Ketchikan	Palmer
Bethel	Fort Yukon	King Salmon	Petersburg
Cordova	Galena	Kodiak	Sitka
Delta Junction	Glennallen	Kotzebue	Soldotna
Dillingham	Homer	McGrath	Tok

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This book of regulations includes only the parts of Title 5, Alaska Administrative Code as set by the Board of Game, that pertain to subsistence and general hunting, other recreational uses and commercial uses of Alaska's wildlife.

Other sections of 5 AAC that control or affect other uses of game (such as marine mammal management, control of predation by wolves, raptor regulations, permit procedures for McNeil River State Game Sanctuary, disposal of musk oxen, importation of exotic game, etc.) are included in a separate booklet entitled **Miscellaneous Game Regulations**, available at all department offices.

Refer to the **Alaska Game Management Unit** maps section of this book to identify the boundaries of the units and subunits and to locate areas having special restrictions.

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

It is with great pleasure that I write this letter to the hunters of Alaska. Hunting is an activity as old as the human race itself, and all hunters share a bond. Whether the quarry is ruffed grouse or grizzly bear, mountain goat or moose, the act of hunting is special. It evokes feelings and sharpens senses dulled by day-to-day life in the twentieth century. I am proud to be a hunter myself.

Our division has made great strides in the field of wildlife management during the past three decades since Statehood. The job hasn't been easy. The sheer size of Alaska, 375,000,000 acres, along with the rugged terrain and diversity of ecosystems have both frustrated and challenged Alaskan wildlife managers and researchers at the same time. But our goal has always been to do the best job possible managing Alaska's wildlife.

The progress we made wouldn't have been possible without the support of hunters. Hunters have contributed the bulk of the funding to carry on the necessary work by buying hunting licenses and tags, and indirectly through the excise tax on firearms and ammunition authorized by Congress in the Pittman-Robertson Act of 1937. The statement that hunters pay for conservation is true.

Another invaluable contribution to wildlife management is when hunters obey the regulations of their own free will. Future hunting opportunities depend on wildlife resources, and I believe that hunters have a deep commitment to the future of wildlife.

I realize that the Alaska Hunting Regulations book, formerly dubbed the 'Handy Dandy,' is no longer as handy as it once was. The regulations have become more complex because the demand for hunting opportunities and for more refined management of wildlife has increased. I fully support efforts to simplify the regulations, but not at the expense of hunting opportunity.

During the next four years, our mission is to increase wildlife use opportunities statewide by conducting more active management programs. My hope is that wildlife abundance will be restored in many areas, and that will allow us to simplify hunting regulations and reduce conflict between various user groups. The success or failure of our efforts will largely depend on your continued support. Together we can build a brighter future for all who enjoy Alaska's wildlife.

I wish you all a successful, safe year afield.

Sincerely,



Dave Kelleyhouse

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The Alaska Department of Fish & Game operates all of its public programs and activities free from discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, or handicap. Because the department receives federal funding, any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against should write to: O.E.O., U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Statewide Information

Responsibility for Violations. Hunters who violate a game law are responsible for their actions even if they didn't intend to break the law.

If a peace officer of the state (Alaska State Trooper, Fish and Wildlife Protection Officer, or deputized Department of Fish and Game employee) asks to see your licenses, tags, harvest tickets, permits, game, or any equipment used to take game, you must show him.

If a species is not listed in the "Seasons and Bag Limits" on pages 23-46 of this book, you may not hunt that species. You may hunt black bear, brown/grizzly bear, bison, caribou, Dall sheep, deer, elk, moose, mountain goat, musk oxen, wolf, wolverine, coyote, arctic fox, red fox, lynx, red squirrel, flying squirrel, ground squirrel, all species of grouse, snowshoe and arctic hares, all species of ptarmigan, waterfowl, cranes, snipe, bats, shrews, rats, mice, porcupines, cormorants, crows, raccoons, snowy owls, and starlings.

You may not hunt for beaver, mink, marten, weasel, muskrat, marmot, or land otter with a hunting license. You must buy a trapping license and follow trapping regulations to take these species.

Emergency Orders or Regulations. Regulations are approved by the Board of Game from three to nine months before they go into effect. A great deal of care goes into the drafting of these regulations to make sure that the public knows what is required and the laws are reasonable and can be enforced.

Sometimes wildlife population numbers or availability to hunters can substantially influence the expected outcome of a hunt, and seasons need to be changed on short notice. If this happens the department can issue Emergency Orders or Emergency Regulations to protect a wildlife resource.

Emergency Orders are commonly issued by Department staff to close seasons already authorized by the Board of Game, when a biological emergency is found to exist. Emergency Regulations are issued when bag limits or methods and means must be changed before the board meets.

Emergency Orders and Emergency Regulations have the same force and effect as regulations set by the Board of Game and of statutes set by the legislature; they also carry the same penalties.

Types of Hunting Seasons. Resident and nonresident seasons are listed in this book. Resident seasons may be for either subsistence or general hunts depending on whether there is customary and traditional subsistence use of a species in an area. All residents of Alaska 12 years of age or older presently qualify as subsistence hunters under state law.

If a game population cannot sustain hunting by all users, seasons and bag limits may be restricted or eliminated for nonresidents. If in addition, there is customary and traditional use of that game population, seasons and bag limits may also be restricted or eliminated for residents with less customary and traditional use of the population.

Nonresident seasons are created when there is sufficient game to allow all hunters, no matter where they live, to participate.

Marine mammal hunting is controlled by the federal government. Please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (907-786-3311) for information on hunting walrus, polar bear and sea otter. Contact the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service, (907-586-7414) for information on hunting seals, sea lions, and belukha whales.

Land Status

It is your responsibility to check with the landowner before you hunt. Contact the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, or the Alaska Department of Natural Resources to find out who owns the land.

Hunting on Military Lands. Civilians are allowed to hunt on some military lands in Alaska, but such areas usually require a permit from military authorities. Because of unexploded ammunition or military shooting practices, hunters must check in with the appropriate military authorities before going on these lands.

Hunting in the National Park System.

National Preserves are open to sport hunting. Parks or Park Service Monuments are closed to all hunting except by federally qualified subsistence users. Monuments administered by the U.S. Forest Service (e.g. Admiralty I.) are open to hunting. Hunting seasons and bag limits are set by state and federal regulations. For more information contact the National Park Service in Anchorage: (907-257-2690).

Hunting in State Parks. Parts of the State Park System are open to hunting but the laws about shooting firearms vary from park to park. Many state parks, recreation areas and other areas closed to shooting firearms are open to hunting by other means, such as bow and arrow. For more information, call the director's office (907-762-2617) Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Department of Natural Resources.

Local Restrictions. Local or municipal governments, or private landowners may prohibit discharge of firearms or access to an area.

Some Common Violations

Highway Littering. It is not legal to leave any part of a game animal on a highway or highway right-of-way. Please leave guts, hides, etc., in the field out of sight of roads or trails. Take all other litter home.

Shooting on, from or across a Highway. It is not legal to shoot on, from or across the driveable surface of any constructed road.

Failure to Validate a Harvest Ticket or Permit. Immediately after a big game animal is killed, your harvest ticket (stubs) or permit must be validated by cutting out the day and month in which the game was taken. **Immediately** means before moving the game from the kill site.

Feeding of Game. It is not legal to intentionally feed a bear, wolf, fox, or wolverine, or intentionally leave human food or garbage to attract these animals. It is legal to use bait to hunt black bears with a special permit (see Baiting Requirements on page 25).

A motorized vehicle may not be used to cross a stream in which salmon, trout, sheefish or whitefish spawn unless you have a state permit. Contact the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Habitat Division, at Anchorage (907-267-2285), Fairbanks (907-451-6192), or Juneau (907-465-4290) for more information.

Waste of Game Meat. You are legally required to take all of the edible meat from most game animals (except bears, wolves and wolverine) (see **Salvage of Game Meat, Fur and Hide** on page 10). If you don't want to use all of the meat yourself, you should contact the village council of the nearest town or village and offer to give the meat to them. Wild game is important to many Alaskans. If you give game meat to someone else, be sure to get a written receipt from the person. Likewise, you should give the person to whom you gave the meat a statement indicating that you gave him the meat, when and where it was taken and what parts were transferred. (see **Transfer of Possession** on page 9).

General License and Tag Information

Hunters have different license, big game tag, Alaska Waterfowl Conservation tag (duck stamp) and guide/outfitter requirements depending on where they live, their age and whether they qualify for a low income license. Please read this section to determine what you need before you go hunting.

Availability of Licenses, Big Game Tags, Alaska Waterfowl Conservation Tags (duck stamps), and Harvest Tickets/Reports

Licenses, big game metal locking tags, and state duck stamps are available from any license vendor (including most sporting goods stores and Fish and Game offices) or by mail from ADF&G Licensing Section, P.O. Box 2-5525, Juneau, Alaska 99802-5525. (907-465-2376). Federal duck stamps are also available at U.S. Post Offices.

False Statements, Alterations and Transfers

Legally required documents must be filled out truthfully. If you give false information when applying for a license, the license is void, and you have broken the law. It is not legal to alter, change, loan, or transfer any license, tag or harvest ticket issued to you. Also, you may not use anyone else's license, tag or harvest ticket. There is an exception provided for blind persons (AS 16.05.420(a)).

License Period

Hunting licenses and big game metal locking tags are valid from the date of purchase through December 31 of that year (AS 16.05.530) but harvest tickets are valid for the regulatory year (July 1-June 30).

Residency

Alaska Statute 16.05.940(25) defines "resident," as it applies to the Fish and Game laws. A resident means a person (including an alien) who has lived and has continually maintained a permanent home and a voting residence in Alaska for the preceding 12 consecutive months. Members of the military service and their dependants who have been stationed in the state for the preceding 12 consecutive months are residents.

Resident License and Tag Requirements

All Alaskan residents between the ages of 16 and 60 must possess a hunting license to hunt in Alaska (5 AAC 92.012). You must carry your license with you while hunting.

Resident hunters 60 years or older may obtain a free, permanent identification card issued by the department. The I.D. card replaces your sport fishing, hunting and trapping license.

Disabled veterans qualify for a free resident hunting and sport fishing license if they:

- have been honorably discharged from military service; and
- are eligible for a loan under AS 18.56.101; and
- are certified by the United States Veterans' Administration as having incurred a 50 percent or greater disability during military service. This license is available only from the Department of Fish & Game, Licensing Section, P.O. Box 2-5525, Juneau, Alaska 99802-5525.

Resident License Fees

Resident License Fees (AS 16.05.340)	
Trapping license	\$ 10.00
Hunting license	12.00
Hunting and trapping license	22.00
Hunting and sport fishing license	22.00
Hunting, trapping and sport fishing license	32.00
*Fur dealer license (biennial)	100.00
*Taxidermy license (biennial)	150.00
*Fish or game mammal or reptile farming (biennial)	200.00
*Game bird farming license (biennial)	20.00

*Available from: ADF&G Licensing Section, P.O. Box 2-5525, Juneau, Alaska 99802-5525.

You can buy a low income license for \$5.00 if you are the head of a family or a dependent member, or are self supporting, and your family earned less than \$8,200 (before taxes) for the preceding year or you obtained assistance during the preceding six months under any state or federal welfare program. You must show proof of your income or welfare support when you buy the license. The \$5.00 license is a regular hunting, trapping and sport fishing license and entitles you to all of the privileges granted to any other person who buys a license. This is not a subsistence license and you still must obtain any required tags.

Resident Big Game Tags and Fees

Resident hunters must possess a big game tag before hunting brown/grizzly bear or musk ox. The tag must be locked on the animal immediately after the kill and must remain there until the animal is prepared for storage, consumed or exported (5AAC 92.012(c)). In some units you may need a special permit in addition to the tag.

Resident Hunter Tag Fees

Brown/grizzly bear	each \$ 25.00
Musk ox	
Nunivak Island	
Bull	500.00
Cow	25.00
Nelson Island, Unit 26(B) and 26(C)	
Bull	25.00
Cow	25.00

Resident Alaska Waterfowl Conservation Tag (duck stamp) and Fee

If you wish to hunt for waterfowl in Alaska you must possess an Alaska State Waterfowl Conservation Tag (stamp) and validate it by signing it across the face. You must carry the tag with your license while hunting. No stamp is needed if you:

- qualify for a \$5.00 license; or
- are an Alaska resident under the age of 16; or
- are an Alaska resident 60 years or older; or
- are a disabled veteran eligible for a free license under AS 16.05.341.

Alaska Waterfowl Conservation Tag (stamp)	\$5.00
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Note: All resident hunters 16 years of age or older must also have a current, validated, federal migratory bird hunting stamp (duck stamp) in possession to hunt waterfowl (AS 16.05.340).

Nonresident License and Tag Requirements

All nonresidents, regardless of age, must

possess a hunting license and big game tag(s) for the species to be hunted, and must carry the license and tags in the field when hunting (5 AAC 92.012).

Residents of other countries who enter the U.S. illegally may not hunt in Alaska.

Nonresident and Alien License Fees

Hunting license	\$ 85.00
Hunting and sport fishing license	135.00
Hunting and trapping license	250.00
Small game hunting license	20.00
Alien hunting license	300.00

Nonresident and Alien Big Game Tags and Fees

Nonresident and nonresident alien hunters must buy the appropriate big game tag before hunting any big game animal. The tag must be locked on the animal immediately after the kill and must remain there until the animal is prepared for storage, consumed, or exported. Bear tags should be locked on the hide.

A big game tag may be used for another species of equal or lower value, but a tag may only be used once.

Nonresident tag fees

Bear, black	each \$ 225.00
Bear, brown/grizzly	each 500.00
Bison	each 450.00
Caribou	each 325.00
Dall Sheep	each 425.00
Deer	each 150.00
Elk	each 300.00
Moose	each 400.00
Mountain Goat	each 300.00
Musk ox	each 1,100.00
Wolf	each 175.00
Wolverine	each 175.00

Nonresident Alien Big Game Tag fees

Bear, black	each \$ 300.00
Bear, brown/grizzly	each 650.00
Bison	each 650.00
Caribou	each 425.00
Dall Sheep	each 550.00
Deer	each 200.00
Elk	each 400.00
Moose	each 500.00
Mountain Goat	each 400.00
Musk ox	each 1,500.00
Wolf	each 250.00
Wolverine	each 250.00

Nonresident Alaska Waterfowl Conservation Tag (duck stamp) and Fee

To hunt waterfowl in Alaska, all nonresident hunters regardless of age, must possess an Alaska Waterfowl Conservation Tag (stamp) and validated by signing it across the face. You must carry the stamp with your license while hunting.

Alaska Waterfowl Conservation Tag (stamp)	\$5.00
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Note: All nonresident hunters 16 years of age or older must also have a current, validated, federal migratory bird hunting stamp (duck stamp) in possession to hunt waterfowl.

Guide/Outfitter Information

Nonresidents (U.S. citizens) who hunt brown/grizzly bear, Dall sheep or mountain goats must be accompanied by a professional guide/outfitter or an Alaskan resident over 19 years of age who is within second degree of kindred (5 AAC 92.990(45)) and (AS 16.05.407). This means the resident person guiding you must be one of the following: your mother, father, brother, sister, son, daughter, spouse, grandparent, grandchild, brother-or sister-in-law, son-or daughter-in-law, or father- or mother-in-law.

Nonresident alien hunters (from foreign countries) must hire a licensed professional guide/outfitter to hunt any big game animal (AS 16.05.408).

A current list of guides/outfitters and general information on guiding/outfitting are available for \$5.00 from:

Dept. of Commerce & Economic Development
Division of Occupational Licensing
Big Game Commercial Services Board
Box D-LIC
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0800
907-465-2534

Military License and Tag Requirements

Members of the military service who have lived in Alaska at least the preceding 12 months qualify as resident Alaskans.

Please read **Resident License and Tag Requirements** on page 4 to determine what you need.

Members of the Military service who have lived in Alaska less than 365 days are nonresidents. Please read **Nonresident License and Tag Requirements** on page 5 and the provisions listed below to determine what you need.

Provisions for Nonresident Military Personnel

Members of the military service on active duty who are permanently stationed in the state, and their dependents, who are not yet Alaska residents (under AS 16.05.940(24)), may buy special nonresident military small game and sport fishing licenses.

Military small game hunting license . 12.00
Military small game hunting and sport fishing license22.00

Nonresident military hunters who wish to hunt big game must buy a regular nonresident hunting license at full cost and the appropriate big game tag at one-half of the nonresident cost.

Note: Active duty military personnel (not including military dependents) may hunt big game without a hunting license or tags on military property which is open to hunting in Alaska. You must obey the Alaska hunting regulations. A harvest ticket is required to hunt big game on military lands.

Bag Limit

A bag limit applies to a regulatory year (July 1-June 30) unless otherwise specified.

You may hunt for a species if the bag limit in a particular area at the time you are hunting there is greater than the number of animals of that species you

have already taken. If the limit is greater than the number of animals of that species you have taken, you may take up to the number of animals needed to reach the limit. For example, if you took one black bear from Unit 6 (which has a bag limit of one black bear), and then go hunting in Unit 7 (which has a bag limit of three black bears), you may take up to two more black bears in Unit 7. But, if you hunt in Unit 7 first (limit of three black bears) and kill one black bear, you may not hunt black bear in Unit 6 (limit of one black bear) within the same regulatory year. Another example is if you kill one caribou anywhere in Alaska prior to September 1, and you want to hunt caribou in Units 9(A), 9(B), 9(C), 9(E), 17(B) and portions of 17(C) you may not take another caribou until December 1 when the bag limit increases to 4 caribou. Then you may take up to 3 more caribou in these areas.

The bag limits for subsistence and resident seasons are not separate and distinct. This means that if you take the bag limit of a species in a resident season, you can't take more animals under the bag limit for a subsistence season.

Note: The bag limit listed for a state subsistence season for a species and the bag limit set for a federal subsistence season for the same species are not separate and distinct. This means that a person or designated group who has taken the bag limit for a particular species under a state subsistence season may not later take any additional animals of that species under a bag limit specified for a federal subsistence season. (See Subpart D, .23(c)(2) of the Federal Regulation.)

However, the bag limit specified for a trapping season for a species and the bag limit set for a hunting season for the same species (e.g. wolves) are separate and distinct. This means that if you have a trapping license and have taken a bag limit for a particular species under a trapping season, you may also purchase a hunting license and take additional animals of the same species under the bag limit listed for a hunting season.

Harvest Tickets/Reports

To protect, conserve, and enhance the wildlife populations in Alaska, the Department must learn how many animals are taken by hunters. Reporting your harvest is mandatory for most big game species. There are several methods of reporting including harvest tickets/reports, drawing and registration permits/reports and sealing of some species.

Harvest Tickets

Harvest ticket/reports are available at no charge from license vendors and Fish and Game offices, and are valid from the date issued through the following June 30. The number of each harvest ticket must be written on the back of the hunter's license. The numbers of harvest tickets issued the previous calendar year which are still valid must be transferred to the back of a new hunting license (5 AAC 92.010).

A harvest ticket/report is required to hunt most big game species. Unless you are hunting in a permit hunt, you must have a current harvest ticket/report to hunt the following species: deer, moose, sheep, caribou (People who live and hunt caribou north of the Yukon River do not need harvest tickets/reports but must register to hunt caribou in the Arctic.) In a permit hunt, the permit takes the place of a harvest ticket/report. (5AAC 92.010) You must carry the **harvest ticket** with you when hunting. Immediately after killing an animal (before leaving the kill site) you must validate the harvest ticket by cutting out the date. You must keep the validated harvest ticket until the animal has been processed for consumption (5 AAC 92.010).

Reporting Your Harvest

The **harvest report** is a mandatory mail-in postcard attached to certain types of harvest tickets. You do not need to carry the report card when hunting, but you must fill it out and mail it within 15 days after you take the bag limit or within 15 days after the season closes (5 AAC 92.010).

Tier II Subsistence Permits Drawing Permits and Registration Permits

When hunter demand is higher than a game population can supply, harvest can be restricted by creating a permit hunt. Three kinds of permit hunts are used: drawing permit hunts, registration permit hunts and Tier II subsistence permits. In all cases, the permit/report takes the place of a harvest ticket/report.

Hunters who receive any of these permits must agree to the permit hunt conditions and reporting requirements specific for each hunt.

The following conditions and procedures apply to all permit hunts:

- A permit may not be transferred to another hunter.
- You must carry the permit while hunting.
- You may apply as an Alaskan resident if you will be a resident when you plan to go hunting.
- If you get a permit you must buy an appropriate hunting license, and big game tag if required, before you hunt.
- Immediately after killing an animal (before leaving the kill site) you must validate the permit by cutting out the date. Do not remove or destroy any other date on the permit. (You must keep the validated permit until the animal has been processed for consumption.)

Tier II Subsistence Permits

Tier II subsistence hunting permits may be issued when: game populations are insufficient to satisfy all subsistence use. Issuance of these permits are based on dependence on the game for one's livelihood, on local residency, and on alternative resources.

Details about Tier II permit hunts and applications are included in the Tier II permit supplement which is usually available in early May where you get your hunting license. The application deadline is usually in late May for these hunts.

Conditions and Procedures

- You must complete the application form. If you give false information when applying for a permit, the permit is void.
- You may apply for more than one hunt but must complete a separate Tier II application for each hunt.
- An applicant for a Tier II permit must be a resident at least 12 years old. No more than one Tier II moose permit may be issued per household and no individual may have more than one permit for a species.
- After hunting or after the end of the season, you must answer the questions on the Tier II permit report and return it to the department within the time period required. If you fail to return the report you have broken the law and may be issued a citation (5 AAC 92.050).

Drawing Permits

Drawing permit hunts limit harvest of a population by limiting the number of hunters. Hunters apply for a permit before the hunting season (usually in May) and pay a nonrefundable application fee. Permits are issued to a limited number of the applicants by random lottery.

Details about drawing permit hunts and applications are included in the drawing permit hunt supplement which is usually available in early May where you get your hunting license. The application deadline is usually in late May for these hunts.

Drawing permit application fee for muskox and bisoneach \$10.00
Drawing permit application fees for other species.....each \$5.00

Conditions and Procedures:

- You must complete the application form. (A friend may do this for you.) If you give false information when applying for a permit, the permit is void.

- You may apply for no more than three different drawing permit hunts for the same species each regulatory year (July 1-June 30). If you apply for more than three hunts for one species or for the same hunt more than once, your applications will be voided. You may hold only one permit per regulatory year for each species.
- If not enough hunters apply for a drawing permit hunt to issue all of the permits, any extra permits are usually void and will not be issued. See drawing hunt newspaper for any exceptions.
- After hunting or after the season ends, you must answer the questions on the drawing permit report and return it to the department within the time period required. If you fail to return the report, your name will be placed on a blacklist which means you will not be eligible for any drawing permit hunts during the following regulatory year. You may also be issued a citation. If you miss the deadline through unavoidable circumstances and wish to avoid the blacklist, you must write to the commissioner within 180 days of the end of the hunt and ask for a hearing to appeal your blacklisting. If the commissioner agrees that the circumstances were unavoidable, you won't be blacklisted. (5 AAC 92.050)

Registration Permits

Registration permits are issued to hunters on a first-come, first-served basis. Hunters agree to report to the department within a specified time of taking an animal. Some registration permit hunts limit the number of hunters, others allow an unlimited number of permits. If an unlimited number of permits are issued, the season is closed by emergency order when the harvest limit is met.

Details concerning registration permit hunts and applications are included in the registration permit hunt supplement which is usually available in May where you get your hunting license.

Conditions and procedures:

- You must go to where the permits are being issued and sign the permit form. If you give false information when applying for a permit, the permit is void. Provisions allow for mail applications in some hunts. All registration permits for southeast Alaska (i.e. mountain goat, brown bear, and moose) may be obtained through the mail by writing to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, P.O. Box 20, Douglas, AK 99824.
- After hunting, or after the season ends, you must answer the questions on the permit report and return it to the Department within the time period stated on the permit. If you fail to return the report you have broken the law and may be issued a citation (5 AAC 92.050).

Sealing

Sealing means having an authorized ADF&G representative place an official marker or locking tag (seal) on an animal hide and/or skull. The sealing officer asks questions about when, where and how the animal was taken, may measure the skull and take some biological samples, and locks a metal or plastic tag (or seal) on the hide and/or skull (5 AAC 92.990). The seal must remain on the hide until it has been transported from the state, or in the case of brown bear, wolf, and lynx, the seal must remain affixed until the hide has been tanned.

Game Species Requiring Sealing

Sealing is required for all brown bears, lynx, wolf, and wolverine taken in Alaska. Sealing is required for black bears taken in Units 1—7, 11—16, and 20.

Latest Date for Sealing

Hides must be sealed according to the following schedule:

- Brown and black bears —see **Information for Bear Hunters** on page 25.
- Wolf taken in Unit 15(A)—within five days of the kill.
- Wolf in units other than 15(A), and wolverine and lynx in all units—within 30 days of the kill.

The sealing periods listed for wolf, wolverine, and lynx may be shortened by an employee of the Department.

Marked or Tagged Game

Some animals have been marked, tagged, or collared for scientific studies. In general, marked animals are more valuable to wildlife management alive than dead, but they are legal game. If you shoot a marked animal, you must notify the Alaska Department of Fish and Game of the place and date. Any ear tag, collar, radio, tattoo, or other identification must remain with the hide until it is sealed, if sealing is required. All identification equipment must be returned to the department (5 AAC 92.160).

Hunting Methods and Means for Taking Any Game

Game means any species of bird, reptile and mammal including a feral domestic animal found or introduced in the state, except domestic birds and mammals (AS 16.05.940).

Game may be taken by any method unless it is prohibited in "Illegal Methods of Take" or noted in restrictions which apply to the type of animal you are hunting (e.g. big game).

Illegal Methods of Take

YOU MAY

- **NOT** shoot on, from or across the driveable surface of any constructed road or highway.
- **NOT** use poison to kill any game species without written permission from the Board of Game. **Poison** means any substance which is toxic or poisonous upon contact or ingestion. (5 AAC 92.990(27))
- **NOT** use a helicopter for hunting or for transporting hunters, hunting gear, game meat or trophies or any equipment used to pursue or retrieve game. (Helicopters may be used to rescue

hunters, gear, or game in a life-threatening situation.)

- **NOT** take game from a motorized vehicle on land, except that a snowmachine may be used to take caribou in Unit 23.
- **NOT** take game from a motor-driven boat if the motor is running or if the boat is still moving because of the motor. (A motor-driven boat may be used to take caribou in Unit 23.)
NOTE: Big game may not be taken from a boat in Units 1—5 unless you have a permit for a physical disability (see p. 24)
- **NOT** drive, herd, or molest game with any motorized vehicle such as: aircraft, snowmachine, motorboat, etc.
- **NOT** use a machine gun, set gun, or a shotgun larger than 10 gauge to take game.
- **NOT** use a pit, fire, light other than sunlight or moonlight, radio communication, artificial salt lick, explosive, barbed arrow, bomb, smoke, or chemical to take game. However, coyotes may be taken in Units 6(B) and 6(C) with the aid of artificial lights.
- **NOT** use a snare to take big game, fur animals, waterfowl, cranes, or snipe. However, you **may** take grouse, hare, ptarmigan, or unclassified game with a snare (5 AAC 92.080).
- **NOT** use a longbow, recurve bow, or compound bow in any hunt in Units 7, 14, 15, and 20(B) that restricts the taking of game to archery only, unless the hunter has successfully completed the Bowhunter Education Course of the Alaska Chapter of the International Bowhunters Education Program (IBEP). **Bow** means longbow, recurve bow, or compound bow, but not crossbow (5 AAC 92.990).

NOTE: For Hunting Methods and Means specific to Big Game, Fur Animals and Small Game, please see appropriate sections of Seasons and Bag Limits.

Possession, Transportation and Exportation of Trophies or Parts of Game

Transfer of Possession

Meat and other parts of game animals may be given to others. If you want to give unprocessed meat or other parts of game animals to someone or have them transport unprocessed meat or other game parts for you, they must be able to furnish a signed statement if asked to do so by a peace officer. Both of your names and addresses, when and where the game was taken, and what specific game animal parts changed hands must be included in the statement. In addition, when you receive game or parts of game from someone else, it becomes your responsibility to salvage the edible meat for human consumption (5 AAC 92.135).

Illegal Possession or Transportation

You may not possess, transport, give away, receive or barter any illegally taken game or game parts. It is your responsibility to be sure that game is legally taken before you accept or transport it (5 AAC 92.140).

Evidence of Sex and Identity During Transport

If you kill an animal in a "bulls only" season (not including sheep hunts), you must keep a sufficient portion of the male sex parts, (penis, scrotum and/or testicles) attached to a rear quarter (or parts of one if it is boned out) to prove it is a male. The antlers of moose, caribou, and deer are not adequate proof of sex because it is impractical to keep them attached to the meat. The organs can be removed when the meat is butchered or prepared for storage. This regulation applies to any hunt limited to one sex. For example, some muskox, bison, or moose hunts are specific just for cows and evidence of sex (to show that the animal is a cow) must be retained (5 AAC 92.150).

In all sheep hunts you must keep the horns of the animal with the meat until the meat is butchered or processed for storage.

In hunt areas with antler restrictions, you must keep the antlers attached to the skull (i.e. an unbroken or uncut skull plate that keeps the antlers together) in addition to keeping a sufficient portion of the scrotum, testicles, or penis sheath on the carcass. You must keep the antlers and meat together until you get them out of the field.

In areas where you are not required to keep the horns or antlers, the edible meat salvaged for human consumption must be transported from the field before or at the same time the horns or antlers are moved unless possession of the meat has been transferred to someone else.

The hides of all brown bears taken in GMU 4 must have either the penis sheath or vaginal orifice naturally attached during transport.

Permits for Exporting Raw Skins

If you plan to ship a raw skin of a wild fur animal out of Alaska, you must get a Raw Fur Export Permit/Report. The blue permit (shipping tag) with attached export report (postcard) is available from ADF&G, post offices, or commercial cargo carriers.

The export permit must be filled out and attached to any package containing raw fur. The post office or carrier cannot accept raw skins of a wild fur animal unless an export permit is attached.

The pre-addressed report card portion must be filled out and mailed (5 AAC 92.025).

Permits for Exporting Big Game Trophies

If you ship or transport a big game trophy (the raw, unprocessed or unmounted horns, antlers, or cape of any big game animal, or the hide of a black, brown/grizzly bear (5 AAC 92.027)) out of Alaska, you must fill out a red Big Game Trophy Export Permit (shipping tag) and attach it to the container the trophy is in, or to the antlers or horns if they're not in a container. This red tag must remain at-

tached until the trophy is received for processing or display. The person who sends or receives the trophy must let state or federal officers look at the trophy if asked.

Big game trophy export permits are available from Fish and Game Department or Fish and Wildlife Protection offices, and from many commercial cargo carriers.

If you plan to take wildlife (meat or trophies) out of Alaska through Canada, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service requires that you fill out form #3177 - Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish and Wildlife. These forms are available at U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Law Enforcement offices or may be picked up at the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge Information Center in Tetlin, AK, or at U.S. Customs on the Canada/Alaska border.

Federal CITES Permit

A federal wildlife export permit (CITES—Council on International Trade of Endangered Species) is required **before** the hides or skulls of brown/grizzly bears, wolves, lynx, or river otters may be shipped out of the United States or transported through Canada. For further information, contact the Office of Management Authority, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 432, Arlington, VA 22203 phone (703) 358-2104, or a local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (907-786-3311).

Use of Game

Purchase and Sale of Game

YOU MAY NOT

- buy, sell, or barter big game or small game meat (see exceptions below).
- buy, sell, or barter any part of a black or brown/grizzly bear.
- buy, sell, or barter an untanned, unsealed marten from Units 1-5, 7 and 15, or any unsealed beaver, river otter, lynx, wolf, or wolverine from any Unit.

- buy, sell or barter big game animal skulls, horns or antlers including any prepared big game trophies unless the antlers or horns are naturally shed or have been permanently removed from any part of the skull; for caribou taken in GMU 23, the antler must either be naturally shed or substantially changed by being made into an article of handicraft.

Exceptions: A skin or trophy may be sold by a licensed taxidermist, estate executor, or bankruptcy referee by a special permit from the commissioner (5 AAC 92.031). The state may sell a skin or trophy as excess property. If you buy a skin or trophy in one of these circumstances, you may not resell it.

Hares and rabbits may be bought, sold or bartered.

Caribou meat may be bartered in Units 22-26 but bartered meat cannot be taken out of these units.

Note: Barter of subsistence taken game is regulated in AS 16.05.930(e) of the Alaska Statutes. This material is available at legislative information offices or at ADF&G offices. Read them for further information.

Game as Animal Food or Bait

You may not use most kinds of game meat as dog food or bait. You may, however, use the hide, skin, guts, head, or bones of big game animals as dog food or bait. Bear or fur animal meat small game meat and legally taken unclassified game and red squirrel meat may also be used as dog food or bait. However, the breast meat of small game birds may not be used for animal food or bait.

Salvage of Game Meat, Fur & Hide

Laws and regulations about wanton waste and salvage of game meat, furs and hides include statutes passed by the state legislature and regulations passed by the Board of Game. The following information is summarized from **State Statute:**

You must salvage all of the edible meat of big game or wild fowl for human con-

sumption. **Edible meat of big game animals** means the meat of the ribs, neck, brisket, front quarters to the knee joint, the hindquarters to the hock, and the meat between the front and hind-quarters. **Edible meat of wild fowl** means the meat of the breast. **Edible meat does not include:** meat of the head; meat that has been damaged and made inedible by the bullet or arrow, guts, bones, sinew and meat left on the bones after a close trimming.

Regarding wanton waste State Statute defines **big game animals** as moose, caribou, Dall sheep, mountain goat, feral reindeer, deer, elk, bison, walrus, or muskox; and **wildfowl** means species of wild fowl for which seasons or bag limits exist. **NOTE:** this definition of big game under statute as it pertains to wanton waste is different from the definition of big game under regulation.

You must salvage and keep the edible meat of a big game animal unless it has been stolen or has been taken or destroyed by a wild animal, or lost to unanticipated weather conditions or other acts of God (AS 16.30.010-0.30).

The following information on salvage of game meat, furs, and hides is summarized from **State Regulation:**

You must salvage the hide of a wolf, wolverine, coyote, fox, or lynx.

You must salvage the entire hide and skull of a brown/grizzly bear.

You must salvage the hide and skull of a black bear taken in a game management unit that requires sealing. If you took a black bear in a unit that doesn't require sealing, you must salvage either the hide or the meat (5 AAC 92.220).

Note: See **Evidence of Sex and Identity During Transport** on page 9 for additional requirements and definition of **salvage** p. 12.

Road Kills

A big game animal killed or injured by a vehicle belongs to the state. If your vehicle hits and injures or kills a big game animal you must notify the State Troopers, Division of Wildlife Protection, as soon as possible. (5 AAC 92.220)

Emergency Taking of Game

For Food

If you are in a remote area and have run out of food, you may kill and eat game in a dire emergency. **Dire emergency** means:

- You're in a remote area.
- You're unintentionally out of food.
- You will seriously risk death or permanent health problems if you do not take and eat game.
- You cannot expect to get food from any other source in time to save you.

If this happens, you must salvage all the edible meat and surrender what is left to the state after your rescue. You will be asked to fill out a statement about the circumstances.

For Defense of Life or Property

You may kill game animals in defense of your life or property if you didn't provoke an attack by the animal or cause a problem by leaving food or garbage lying around, and if you have done everything else you can to protect your life and property before you kill the animal.

Game animals taken in defense of life or property belong to the state. If you kill a black bear, wolf, wolverine, or coyote, you must salvage the hide (and skull of black bears in certain areas). You must salvage the hides and skulls of brown/grizzly bears. All bear hides surrendered (brown/grizzly or black) must include the claws. If you kill other big game animal(s) in defense of life or property you must salvage the meat. You must also notify the Department of Fish and Game as soon as possible and within 15 days you must turn in what you salvaged along with a written report of the circumstances.

Property means your dwelling, means of travel, pets or livestock, or other valuable property necessary for your livelihood or survival (5 AAC 92.410). In this context property does not include game that you have legally taken but is still in the field. For example, it is illegal to shoot a bear to defend your moose meat.

Definitions

In addition to the definitions in the Alaska statutes (AS 16.05.940), the following definitions are found in the Alaska Administrative Code (5 AAC 92.990). Some of these definitions appear throughout this booklet where they are most likely needed for reference. The form shown in other parts of the book may be slightly different, if the editors felt a word change would help the reader better understand the intent of the language.

airport means an airport listed in the Federal Aviation Agency Alaska Airman's Guide and chart supplement.

animal means those species with a vertebral column (backbone).

bag limit means the maximum number of animals of any one game species a person may take in the unit or portion of a unit in which the taking occurs.

bait means any material including scent lures that is placed to attract an animal by its sense of smell or taste; however, those parts of legally taken animals that are not required to be salvaged and which are left at the kill site are not considered bait.

big game means black bear, brown and grizzly bear, bison, caribou, Sitka black-tail deer, elk, mountain goat, moose, musk oxen, Dall sheep, wolf and wolverine.

bow means long bow, recurve bow, or compound bow, but not crossbow.

broadhead means an arrowhead with two or more steel cutting edges having a minimum cutting diameter of not less than seven-eighths inch.

brow tine means a tine on the front portion of a moose antler, typically projecting forward from the base of the antler toward the nose.

bull moose means any male moose.

brown bear means *Ursus arctos*, including grizzly bears; the term brown bear and grizzly bear are synonymous.

closed season means the time when game may not be taken.

cub bear means a brown or grizzly in its first or second year of life, or a black bear (including the cinnamon and blue phases) in its first year of life.

dire emergency means a situation in which a person

(A) is in a remote area;

(B) is involuntarily experiencing an absence of food required for sustenance;

(C) if wild game food is not immediately taken and consumed, will be unable to perform the functions necessary for survival, leading to a high risk of death or serious and permanent health problems;

(D) cannot expect to obtain alternative food sources in time to avoid the consequences described in (C) of this paragraph.

domicile means the location of a person's primary residence; evidence of domicile may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(A) statements made to obtain a license to drive, hunt, fish, or engage in an activity regulated by a government entity;

(B) affidavit of the person, or of other persons who may know of that person's domicile;

(C) place of voter registration;

(D) location of residences owned, rented, or leased;

(E) location of storage of household goods;

(F) location of business owned or operated;

(G) residence of spouse and minor children or dependents;

(H) governments to which taxes are paid; and

(I) whether the person has claimed residence in another location for the purpose of obtaining benefits provided by the governments in that location.

drainage means the area of land drained by a creek, stream, or river unless further defined in regulation.

drawing permit means a permit issued in a limited number to people who are selected by means of a lottery held for all people submitting valid applications for such permits and who agree to abide by the conditions specified for each hunt.

edible meat means, in the case of big game animals, the meat of the ribs, neck, brisket, front quarters as far as the distal end of the radius-ulna (knee), hind-quarters as far as the distal end of the tibia-fibula (hock) and that portion of the animal between the front and hind-quarters; in the case of wild fowl, the meat of the breast; however, **edible meat** of big game or wild fowl does not include: meat of the head; meat that has been damaged and made inedible by the method of taking; bones, sinew, and incidental meat reasonably lost as a result of boning or a close trimming of the bones; or viscera.

falconry means the sport of taking game by means of trained raptors.

full curl horn of a male (ram) Dall sheep means

(A) that the tip of at least one horn has grown through 360 degrees of a circle described by the outer surface of the horn as viewed from the side or (see illustration on page 41.)

(B) that both horns are broken, or

(C) that the sheep is at least eight (8) years of age as determined by horn growth annuli.

fur animal means a coyote, arctic fox, red fox, lynx, or red squirrel, that has not been domestically raised; **fur animals** is a classification of animals subject to taking with a hunting license.

furbearer means a beaver, coyote, arctic fox, red fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel, muskrat, land otter, red squirrel, flying squirrel, ground squirrel, marmot, wolf or wolverine; **furbearer** is a classification of animals subject to taking with a trapping license.

hide see "skin".

highway means the driveable surface of any constructed road.

household means that group of people domiciled in the same residence.

hunting area for a species means that portion of a game management unit where a season and a bag limit for that species are set out in 5 AAC 78—5 AAC 88.

jet aircraft means an aircraft powered by an engine or engines that have no external propellers.

moose antler description:

(A) **spike-fork** moose antler means the antlers of a bull moose with only one or two tines on either antler; male calves are not spike-fork bulls;

(B) **36 inch moose antler** means the antlers of a bull moose having a spread of **36 inches or more**, measured perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the skull, **or with at least three or more brow tines on either side.**

(C) **50 inch moose antler** means the antlers of a bull moose with a spread of **50 inches or more, or with three or more brow tines on either side.**

motorized vehicle means a motor-driven land, water or air conveyance.

naturally shed antler means any portion of an antler which has the base (burr) intact and has not been physically removed by cutting, sawing or breaking from the skull.

open season means the time when game may be taken; each period prescribed as an open season includes the first and last days of the period prescribed.

peace officer means a police officer of the state or a person authorized by the Commissioner of Fish and Game.

pelt see "skin".

permit hunt means a hunt for which permits are issued on a drawing, or registration, hunt basis.

person, means a natural person and does not include a corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, organization, business trust or society.

poison means any substance which is toxic or poisonous upon contact or ingestion.

registration permit means a hunting permit issued to a person who agrees to the conditions specified for each hunt; permits are issued in the order applications are received and are issued:

(A) beginning on a date announced by the department and continuing throughout the open season, or until the season is closed by emergency order when a harvest quota is reached; or

(B) beginning on a date announced by the department and continuing until a predetermined number of permits have been issued.

regulatory year means July 1 through June 30.

salvage means to transport and prepare or preserve the edible meat of a big game animal or wild fowl so as to save or prevent the edible meat from waste.

sealing means the placement of an official marker or locking tag (seal) by an authorized representative of the ADF&G on an animal hide and/or skull, and may include:

(A) collecting and recording biological information concerning the conditions under which the animal was taken;

(B) measuring the specimen submitted for sealing; and

(C) retaining specific portions of the animal for biological information, such as a pre-molar tooth from a bear.

second degree of kindred means a mother, father, brother, sister, son, daughter, spouse, grandparent, grandchild, brother- or sister-in-law, son- or daughter-in-law, and father- or mother-in-law.

seven-eighths curl horn of a male (ram) Dall sheep means the tip of which has grown through seven-eighths of a circle (315°), described by the outer surface of the horn, as viewed from the side, or with both horns broken.

skin, hide and pelt are all the same thing and mean any tanned or untanned external covering of any animal's body: skin, hide, or pelt of a bear means the entire external covering with claws attached.

small game means all species of grouse, hares, rabbits, ptarmigan and waterfowl, cranes and snipe.

take means taking pursuing, hunting, fishing, trapping, or in any manner disturbing, capturing, or killing or attempting to take pursue, hunt, fish, trap, or in any manner capture or kill fish or game.

tine or point means an antler projection which is at least one inch long, and which is longer than it is wide measured one inch or more from the tip.

transport means shipping, carrying, importing, exporting, or receiving or delivering for shipment, carriage or export.

trophy means a mount of a big game animal, including the skin of the head ("cape") or the entire skin, in a lifelike representation of the animal; **trophy** also includes a "European mount" in which the horns or antlers and the skull or a portion of the skull is mounted for display.

unclassified game means all species of game not otherwise classified in these definitions.

unit means one of the 26 geographical areas listed under game management units in the codified hunting, and trapping regulations and the Game Unit Maps of Alaska.

year means calendar year unless another year is specified.

RESTRICTED AREAS, UNITS 1—26

This section describes Controlled Use Areas, Management Areas, Areas Closed to Hunting and State Game Refuges and Sanctuaries found in each of the Game Management Units.

Game Management Unit 1

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING. The following areas are closed to hunting, as specified:

(1) Unit 1(A)

(A) in the Ketchikan area, a strip one-fourth mile wide on each side of the Tongass Highway system, including the Ward, Connel and Harriet Hunt Lake Roads, is closed to the taking of big game;

(B) in the Hyder area, the Salmon River drainage downstream from the Riverside Mine, excluding the Thumb Creek drainage, is closed to the taking of bears;

(2) Unit 1(B), the Anan Creek drainage is closed to the taking of black bear;

(3) Unit 1(C)

(A) Unit 1(C) is closed to the taking of snow geese;

(B) in the Juneau area, that area between the coast and a line one-fourth mile inland of the following road systems is closed to the taking of big game: Glacier Highway from Mile 0 to Mile 24 at Peterson Creek, Douglas Highway from the Douglas city limits to Milepost 7 on the North Douglas Highway, Mendenhall Loop Road, and Thane Road;

(C) the area within one-fourth mile of Mendenhall Lake, the U.S. Forest Service Mendenhall Glacier Visitor's Center, and the Center's parking area, is closed to hunting;

(D) the area of Mt. Bullard bounded by the Mendenhall Glacier, Nugget Creek from its mouth to its confluence with Goat Creek, and a line from the mouth of Goat Creek north to the Mendenhall Glacier, is closed to the taking of mountain goat;

(E) Auke Lake is closed to the taking of waterfowl;

(F) Mt. Juneau drainage bounded by the Glacier Highway, Salmon Creek and its reservoir, a line from the head of the Salmon Creek drainage to the head of Granite Creek, and down Granite Creek and Gold Creek to the Glacier Highway, is closed to the taking of mountain goat;

(4) Unit 1(D),

(A) a strip one-fourth mile wide on each side of the Lutak Road between Mile 7 and Chilkoot Lake, and from the Chilkoot River bridge to the end of the Lutak Road spur at the head of Lutak Inlet, is closed to the taking of big game;

CLOSURES AND RESTRICTIONS IN STATE GAME REFUGES

(1) The Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge as described in AS 16.20.034, is closed to hunting, except for waterfowl (including snipe

and crane) during established seasons. No person may use any off-road or all-terrain vehicle, motorcycle, or other motorized vehicle (except a boat) within the refuge. Hunters 15 years old or younger must be accompanied by an adult, or demonstrate, upon request, completion of a certified hunter safety and waterfowl identification course before hunting in the refuge.

Game Management Unit 2 None

Game Management Unit 3

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING. The following areas are closed to hunting, as specified:

(A) a strip one-fourth mile wide on each side of the Stikine (Zimovia) Highway from the Wrangell city limits to Milepost 9 is closed to the taking of big game;

(B) in the Petersburg vicinity, a strip one-fourth mile wide on each side of the Mitkof Highway from Milepost 0 to the Crystal Lake Campground is closed to the taking of big game, except wolves;

(C) the Petersburg Creek drainage on Kupreanof Island is closed to the taking of black bears;

(D) Blind Slough draining into Wrangell Narrows, and a strip one-fourth mile wide on each side of Blind Slough, from the hunting closure markers at the southernmost portion of Blind Island to the hunting closure markers one mile south of the Blind Slough bridge are closed to hunting; the remainder of Blind Slough and its drainage is closed to the taking of snow geese only;

Game Management Unit 4

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING. The following areas are closed to hunting, as specified:

(A) in the Sitka area, a strip one-fourth mile wide on each side of all state highways is closed to the taking of big game;

(B) Seymour Canal Closed Area (Admiralty Island) including all drainages into northwestern Seymour Canal between Staunich Point and the southernmost tip of the unnamed peninsula separating Swan Cove and King Salmon Bay, and including Swan and Windfall islands, is closed to the taking of bears;

(C) Salt Lake Bay Closed Area (Admiralty Island) including all lands within one-fourth mile of Salt Lake above Klutchman Rock at the head of Mitchell Bay, is closed to the taking of bears;

(D) Port Althorp (Chichagof Island) including that area within the Port Althorp watershed south of a line from Point Lucan to Salt Chuck Point (Trap Rock) is closed to the taking of brown bears;

CONTROLLED USE AREAS. In the following areas, access for hunting is controlled, as specified:

(1) the **Northeast Chichagof Controlled Use Area**

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 4 on Chichagof Island north of Tenakee Inlet and east of Port Frederick;

(B) the area is closed to the use of any motorized land vehicle for brown bear hunting;

Game Management Unit 5 None

Game Management Unit 6

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING. The following areas are closed to hunting, as specified:

(A) the **Goat Mountain Goat Observation Area**, which consists of that portion of Unit 6 bounded on the north by Miles Lake and Miles Glacier, on the south and east by Pleasant Valley River and Pleasant Glacier, and on the west by the Copper River, is closed to the taking of mountain goat;

(B) the **Heney Range Goat Observation Area**, which consists of that portion of Unit 6(C) south of the Copper River Highway and west of the Eyak River, is closed to the taking of mountain goat.

Game Management Unit 7

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING. The following areas are closed to hunting, as specified:

(A) the **Portage Glacier Closed Area** in Unit 7, which consists of Portage Creek drainages between the Anchorage-Seward Railroad and Placer Creek in Bear Valley, Portage Lake, the mouth of Byron Creek, Glacier Creek and Byron Glacier, is closed to hunting; however, migratory birds and small game may be hunted with shotguns after September 1;

(B) the **Exit Glacier Closed Area** in Unit 7, which consists of the south side drainages of the Resurrection River downstream from the mouth of Redman Creek, and Resurrection Bay drainages between the mouth of the Resurrection River and the mouth of Lowell Creek, is closed to the taking of big game;

(C) the **Cooper Landing Closed Area**, which consists of that portion of Unit 7 bounded by a line from the junction of the Sterling Highway and the Chugach National Forest boundary, then along the national forest boundary to Thurman Creek, then southeasterly along Thurman Creek and the northeast side of Trout Lake, then to the confluence of Juneau Creek and Falls Creek, then easterly along Falls Creek and the North Fork of Falls Creek and over the connecting saddle to Devils Creek, then southeasterly along Devils Creek to its confluence with Quartz Creek, then southwesterly along Quartz Creek to the Sterling Highway and then to the point of beginning, is closed to the taking of Dall sheep and mountain goat;

(D) the **Resurrection Creek Closed Area**, which consists of the drainage of Resurrection Creek downstream from and including the

drainage of Rimrock and Highlands Creeks, (and including Palmer Creek), is closed to the taking of moose;

Game Management Unit 8

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING. Note: This unit is closed to the taking of Canada Geese.

Game Management Unit 9

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING. The following areas are closed to hunting, as specified:

(A) in Unit 9 in the **McNeil River State Game Sanctuary**, the McNeil River drainage, Mikfik Creek drainage, and all drainages into McNeil Cove from Akjemguiga Cove to McNeil Head, are closed to hunting and the remainder of the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary and contiguous tidelands are closed to brown bear hunting; access to the sanctuary is by permit only under 5 AAC 92.065.

(B) Unit 9(E) is closed to the taking of Canada Geese;

(C) that portion of Unit 9 extending south and east of McNeil River State Game Sanctuary to the boundary of Katmai National Park and Preserve, and including any state land within the boundaries of Katmai National Park and Preserve, is closed to brown bear hunting;

CONTROLLED USE AREAS. The following areas, access for hunting is controlled, as specified:

(1) the **Naknek Controlled Use Area:**

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 9(c) within the Naknek River drainage upstream from and including King Salmon Creek;

(B) the area is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle except an aircraft, boat or snowmachine for hunting, including the transportation of a hunter or game parts, from August 1 through November 30; however, this does not apply to a motorized vehicle on the Naknek-King Salmon, Lake, Camp, and Rapids Camp roads and on the Pike Ridge and King Salmon Creek Trails;

Game Management Unit 10

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING. The following areas are closed to hunting, as specified:

(A) Unit 10, except Unimak Island, is closed to the taking of Canada Geese; and

(B) Otter Island in the Pribilof Islands is closed to hunting;

Game Management Unit 11 None

Game Management Unit 12

MANAGEMENT AREAS. The following management areas are subject to special hunting restrictions.

(9) the Tok Management Area:

(A) in Unit 12, plus a small portion of 13(C), and 20(D), bounded by a line along the Alaska Highway east from the east side of the Johnson River bridge to Tok Junction, then south along the Tok-Slana cutoff (Glenn Highway) to the Slana River, then west along the north bank of the Slana River to its confluence with Lost Creek, then up the north side of Lost Creek to the divide between Lost Creek and Jack Creek, then north to the Unit 12 boundary then west along the Unit 12 boundary to Mount Kimball (63° 17' N. lat., 144° 40' W. long.), then west in a straight line to Mount Gakona (63° 17' N. lat., 145° 12' W. long.), then northerly along the east bank of the Johnson Glacier and Johnson River to the Johnson River bridge;

(B) the area is open to Dall sheep hunting by permit only.

Game Management Unit 13

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING. The following areas are closed to hunting, as specified:

(A) the **Paxson Closed Area** in Unit 13(B), which consists of the eastern drainage of the Gulkana River lying west of the Richardson Highway and the western drainage of the Gulkana River between the Denali Highway and the north end of Paxson Lake where the Gulkana River enters Paxson Lake, is closed to the taking of big game;

(B) the **Sheep Mountain Closed Area** which lies along the Glenn Highway in Unit 13(A) and is bounded by a line from Caribou Creek, Milepost 107 Glenn Highway, then easterly along the Glenn Highway to Milepost 123, then north to Squaw Creek, then downstream to Caribou Creek, then down Caribou Creek to the point of beginning, is closed to the taking of mountain goat and Dall sheep.

CONTROLLED USE AREAS. The following areas, access for hunting is controlled, as specified:

(2) the Sourdough Controlled Use Area:

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 13(B) bounded by a line beginning at the confluence of Sourdough Creek and the Gulkana River, then northerly along Sourdough Creek to the Richardson Highway at approximately Mile 148 then northerly along the Richardson Highway to the Meiers Creek Trail at approximately Mile 170, then westerly along the trail to the Gulkana River, then southerly along the east bank of the Gulkana River to its confluence with Sourdough Creek, the point of beginning;

(B) the area is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle for hunting; however, this does not prohibit motorized access or transportation of game on the Richardson Highway, Sourdough and Haggard Creeks, Meiers Lake trails, or other trails designated by the department;

(3) the Clearwater Creek Controlled Use Area:

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 13(B) north of the Denali

Highway, west of and including the MacLaren River drainage, and east of and including eastern bank drainages of the Middle Fork of the Susitna River downstream from and including the Susitna Glacier, and the eastern bank drainages of the Susitna River downstream from its confluence with the Middle Fork;

(B) the area is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle for hunting; however, this does not prohibit motorized access, or transportation of game, on the Denali Highway.

(4) the Tonsina Controlled Use Area:

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 13(D) bounded on the west by the Richardson Highway from the Tielke River to the Tonsina River at Tonsina, on the north along the south bank of the Tonsina River to where the Edgerton Highway crosses the Tonsina River, then along the Edgerton Highway to Chitina, on the east by the Copper River from Chitina to the Tielke River, and on the south by the north bank of the Tielke River.

(B) the area is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle or pack animal for hunting, from August 5 to September 30.

NOTE: for the Delta Controlled Use Area see GMU 20.

MANAGEMENT AREAS. The following management areas are subject to special hunting restrictions:

(9) the Tok Management Area: (see GMU 12).

Game Management Unit 14

MANAGEMENT AREAS. The following management areas are subject to special hunting restrictions:

(1) the Fort Richardson Management Area:

(A) the area consists of the Richardson Military Reservation;

(B) the area is open to taking big game by permit only; the department will set conditions under 5 AAC 92.050;

(2) the Eagle River Management Area:

(A) the area consists of the Eagle River drainage upstream from the Glenn Highway in Unit 14(C);

(B) the area is closed to hunting except sheep hunting by permit;

(3) the Anchorage Management Area:

(A) the area consists of all Cook Inlet drainages south of the Elmerdorf and Fort Richardson military reservations and north of and including Rainbow Creek, but excluding the **Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge**;

(B) the **Anchorage Management Area** is closed to hunting, except that

(i) moose hunting is allowed by permit only;

(ii) small game and waterfowl may be taken by falconry, except that waterfowl may not be taken in the Ship Creek drainage west of Post Road;

Game Management Unit 14

(Continued)

(4) the Eklutna Lake Management Area:

(A) the area consists of the drainages of Eklutna River and Lake in Unit 14(C) upstream from the Glenn Highway, excluding those drainages flowing into the East Fork of Eklutna River upstream from the bridge above the Lake and Thunderbird Creek;

(B) the area is closed to hunting, except that

(i) small game may be taken by bow and arrow only, from the day after Labor day through April 30;

(ii) moose hunting is allowed by permit with bow and arrow only;

(iii) black bear may be taken by bow and arrow only, from the day after Labor day to May 20 for one bear only;

(iv) sheep may be taken by permit, and by bow and arrow only, from the day after Labor Day through September 30;

(5) the Chugach State Park Management Area:

(A) the area consists of that portion of Chugach State Park outside of the Eagle River, Anchorage, and Eklutna Management Areas;

(B) the area is open to hunting under regulations governing Unit 14(C), except as follows:

(i) black bear hunting is open from the day after Labor Day through May 20 for one bear only;

(ii) no hunting is allowed for brown bear, mountain goat, squirrel, wolf, wolverine, coyote and unclassified game;

(iii) small game hunting is prohibited in the Tokle Creek drainage (Arctic Valley Ski Area).

(13) the Peters Creek Management Area:

(A) the area consists of all lands bounded on the south and west by Eagle River and the Fort Richardson Military Reservation, on the east by the Old Glenn Highway, and on the north by Peters Creek;

(B) the area is closed to hunting except that

(i) small game may be taken by shotgun or bow and arrow only, north and west of the Alaska Railroad;

(ii) moose hunting is allowed by drawing permit by bow and arrow only;

CLOSURES AND RESTRICTIONS IN STATE GAME REFUGES.

(1) The **Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge** (formerly the Potter Point State Game Refuge) in Unit 14(C), described in AS 16.20.031 and consisting of all land and water south and west of and adjacent to the toe of the bluff which extends from Point Woronzof southeasterly to Potter Creek;

(A) is open to small game hunting with shotguns only except that portion between the Alaska Railroad and the Old Seward Highway and that portion landward of the elevated fill covering the municipal sewer line between the Klatt Road peat disposal site and Campbell Creek;

(B) is closed to use of motorized vehicles;

(C) is closed to the discharge of all firearms except that shotguns may be used in those areas open to hunting from September 1 through March 31;

(D) in addition to the prohibitions set out above in A-C of this paragraph, no person may intentionally distribute bread scraps, cereal grains, corn, or other waterfowl foods; or otherwise feed waterfowl, in the Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge.

(2) The **Susitna Flats State Game Refuge** in Units 14 and 16, has special restrictions regarding the off road use of motorized vehicles and use of boats and aircraft. (5 AAC 95.515)

(A) The off road use of a wheeled, tracked or other ground affect motorized vehicle less than 1000 lbs GVW is allowed:

(i) from November 9 through March 31 on all lands;

(ii) from April 1 through November 8 on existing gravelled road surfaces and within 1/8 mile of mean high tide.

(B) Use of motorboats is not allowed from May 15 to August 31 on the Theodore River upstream from private parcel USS #3956.

(C) Aircraft landing or take off is prohibited in the designated waterfowl habitat zone along the coast from April 1 through May 15. (see ADF&G Refuge Map)

(D) The department may issue a permit allowing motorized vehicle or boat use not otherwise allowed in this section for access by people with physical impairments, for moving equipment or supplies, or the enhance or facilitate refuge administration and management.

(3) The **Palmer Hay Flats State Game Refuge** has special restrictions regarding the off road use of motorized vehicles and use of boats and aircraft. (5 AAC 95.505)

(A) The off road use of wheeled, tracked or other ground effect motorized vehicles less than 1000 lbs GVW is allowed:

(i) from November 10 through March 31 on all refuge land except within 1/2 mile of either side of the Glenn Highway;

(ii) from August 15 through November 15 only in a posted 100 yard wide corridor extending from Cottonwood Creek on the western edge of the refuge along the north bank of Palmer Slough and Knik Arm to Wasilla Creek.

(B) The use of motorboats is allowed:

(i) year round on Knik River, Matanuska River and Knik Arm;

(ii) on Rabbit Slough except that Rabbit Slough is closed to motor boat use on weekends from July 15 through August 15 and;

(iii) on all other refuge water not listed in (i) or (ii), use of a motorboat is prohibited, except that from August 16 through March 31 a motorboat with an outboard motor of 20 h.p. or less may be used.

(C) Aircraft landing or take off is prohibited in Palmer Hay Flats State Game Refuge from April 1 through November 9.

(D) The department may issue a permit allowing motorized vehicle or boat use not otherwise allowed in this section for access by people with physical impairments, for moving equipment or supplies, or to enhance or facilitate refuge administration and management.

(4) The **Goose Bay State Game Refuge** in Unit 14(A) has special restrictions regarding the off road use of motorized vehicles. (5 AAC 95.420, 5 AAC 95.770 (Optional- and Special Area Permit FG91-II-0272))

(A) The off road use of wheeled, tracked, or other ground effect motorized vehicle less than 1000 pounds GVW is allowed:

(i) from August 31 through November 8 on established trails located within the electrical transmission line right-of-way;

(ii) from November 9 through March 31 on all refuge lands.

Game Management Unit 15

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING. The following areas are closed to hunting as specified:

(A) the **Moose River Closed Area** near Sterling in Unit 15(A) which consists of that area on and within one-quarter mile of the Moose River between the Kenai National Range boundary and the Sterling Highway, is closed to the taking of waterfowl.

MANAGEMENT AREAS. The following management areas are subject to special hunting restriction:

(6) the **Skilak Loop Wildlife Management Area:**

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 15(A) bounded by a line beginning at the easternmost junction of the Sterling Highway and the Skilak Loop Road (milepost 58.1), then due south to the south bank of the Kenai River, then southerly along the south bank of the Kenai River to its confluence with Skilak Lake, then westerly along the north shore of Skilak Lake to Lower Skilak Lake Campground, then northerly along the Lower Skilak Lake Campground Road and the Skilak Loop Road to its westernmost junction with the Sterling Highway (mile post 75.1), then easterly along the Sterling Highway to the point of beginning;

(B) the area is closed to hunting and trapping, except that small game may be taken only from October 1 through March 1 by use of bow and arrow only, and antlerless moose may be taken by permit only.

CONTROLLED USE AREAS. In the following areas access for hunting is controlled as specified:

(1) the **Kenai Controlled Use Area:**

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 15(A) north of the Sterling Highway;

(B) the area is closed during moose-hunting season to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of a moose hunter or moose part; however, this does not apply after 12:01 a.m. September 11, and does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or moose part by aircraft to or from a publicly owned airport in the controlled use area;

(2) the **Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area:**

(A) the area consists of Unit 15(C);

(B) the area is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle (except an aircraft or boat) for hunting moose from September 11 through September 20, including transportation of a moose hunter or moose part; however, this does not apply to a motorized vehicle on a state or borough-maintained highway;

Game Management Unit 16

CLOSURES AND RESTRICTIONS IN STATE GAME REFUGES. Note: for Susitna Flats State Game Refuge see GMU 14.

Game Management Unit 17

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING. The following areas are closed to hunting as specified:

(A) all islands and adjacent waters within one-half mile of each island in the **Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary**, as described in AS 16.20.110, except for those islands known as the Twins and their adjacent waters, are closed to hunting.

CONTROLLED USE AREAS. The following areas, access is controlled, as specified:

(1) the **Upper Mulchatna Controlled Use Area**

(A) the area consists of Unit 17(B);

(B) the area is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle, except aircraft and boats and in legally permitted hunting camps, for hunting big game from August 1 to November 1, including transportation of big game hunters and parts of big game.

Game Management Unit 18

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING. Note: This unit is closed to the taking of Canada geese.

CONTROLLED USE AREAS. The following areas, access for hunting is controlled, as specified:

(1) the **Kalskag Controlled Use Area**

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 18 bounded by a line from Lower Kalskag on the Kuskokwim River, northwesterly to Russian Mission on the Yukon River, then east along the north bank of the Yukon River to the old site of Paimiut, then back to Lower Kalskag;

(B) this area is closed to the use of aircraft for hunting big game, including transportation of any big game hunter and big game part; however, this does not apply to transportation of a big game hunter or big game part by aircraft to or from a publicly owned airport in the controlled use area.

Game Management Unit 19

CONTROLLED USE AREAS. The following areas, access for hunting is controlled, as specified:

(1) the Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 19(D) upstream from the mouth of Big River including the drainages of the Big River, Middle Fork, South Fork, East Fork, and Tonzona River, bounded by Denali National Preserve boundary on the east, north and west along that boundary to its intersection with the Minchumina-Telida winter trail, then west to the crest of Telida Mountain, then north along the crest of Munsatli Ridge to elevation 1610, then northwest to Dyckman Mountain and following the crest of the divide between the Kuskokwim River and the Nowitna drainage, and the divide between the Kuskokwim River and the Nixon Fork River to Loaf bench mark on Halfway Mountain, then south to the west side of Big River drainage, the point of beginning;

(B) the area is closed during moose hunting seasons to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or moose part; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or moose part by aircraft to or from a publicly owned airport in the controlled use area.

MANAGEMENT AREAS. The following management areas are subject to special hunting restriction:

(14) the Lime Village Management Area:

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 19(A) drained by the Stoney River from the mouth of the Stink River, including the Stink River drainage, upstream to but not including the Can Creek drainage;

(B) the area is open to caribou hunting from July 1 through June 30.

Game Management Unit 20

DALTON HIGHWAY RESTRICTIONS. Hunters should be aware of restrictions on the use of off-road vehicles off the Dalton Highway in Units 20, 24, 25, and 26(B). State statutes (AS 19.40.210) reads as follows: "AS 19.40.210. Prohibition of off-road vehicles. Off road vehicles are prohibited on land within five miles of the right-of-way of the highway. However, this prohibition does not apply to off-road vehicles necessary for oil and gas exploration, development, production, or transportation or to a person who holds a mining claim in the vicinity of the highway, and who must use land within five miles of the right-of-way of the highway to gain access to his mining claim." Also see "Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area," (this section, GMU 20, Management Areas (7)), for restrictions on access and weapons for hunting.

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING. The following areas are closed to hunting, as specified:

(A) **Birch Lake** and the area within one-half mile of Birch Lake (Mile 56 Richardson Highway) is closed to the taking of big game;

(B) **Harding Lake** and the area within one-half mile of Harding Lake (Mile 44 Richardson Highway) is closed to the taking of big game;

(C) **Lost Lake** and the area within one-half mile of Lost Lake (Mile 56 Richardson Highway) is closed to the taking of big game with firearms and crossbows;

(E) the **Delta Junction Closed Area** (Unit 20(D) near Delta Junction), which consists of that portion of Unit 20(D) bounded by a line beginning at the confluence of Donnelly Creek and the Delta River, then up Donnelly Creek to the Richardson Highway (Mile 238), then north along the east side of the highway to the "12 mile crossing trail" (Mile 252.4) then east along the south side of the "12 mile crossing trail" and across Jarvis Creek to the 33-mile loop road, then northeast along the 33-mile Loop Road to the intersection with the Alaska Highway (Mile 1414), then southeast along the north side of the Alaska Highway to the bridge at Sawmill Creek (Mile 1403.9), then down the west bank of Sawmill Creek to its confluence with Clearwater Creek and down the south bank of Clearwater Creek to its confluence with the Tanana River, then down the Tanana River to its confluence with the Delta River, and upstream along the east bank of the Delta River to the point of beginning at Donnelly Creek, is closed to the taking of moose;

CONTROLLED USE AREAS. The following areas, access for hunting is controlled, as specified:

(1) the Delta Controlled Use Area:

(A) the area consists of the drainages of the Tanana River south of the Alaska Highway, from the west bank of the Johnson River to and including drainages of the Delta River north of the north bank of Miller Creek and the Canwell Glacier in Unit 20(D) and a small portion of 13(B) and 20(A);

(B) the area is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle or pack animal for hunting, from August 5 through August 25; however, this does not prohibit motorized access to the area for hunting, or transportation of game on the Richardson Highway;

(5) the Glacier Mountain Controlled Use Area:

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 20(E) bounded by a line beginning at mile 140 of the Taylor Highway, then north along the highway to Eagle, then west along the cat trail from Eagle to Crooked Creek, then from Crooked Creek southwest along the west bank of Mogul Creek to its headwaters on North Peak, then west across North Peak to the headwaters of Independence Creek, then southwest along the west bank of Independence Creek to its confluence with the North Fork of the Fortymile River, then easterly along the south bank of the North Fork of the Fortymile River to its confluence with Champion Creek, then across the North Fork of the Fortymile River to the south bank of Champion Creek and easterly along the south bank of Champion Creek to its confluence with Little Champion Creek, then northeast along the east bank of Little Champion Creek to its headwaters, then northeasterly in a direct line to Mile 140 on the Taylor Highway;

(B) the area is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle for hunting, from August 5 to September 20; however, this does not prohibit motorized access via, or transportation of game on, the Taylor Highway or airport;

(6) the Wood River Controlled Use Area:

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 20(A) bounded on the north by the south side of the Rex Trail beginning at its intersection with the Totatlanika River then easterly along the Rex Trail to Gold King airstrip, then from Gold King airstrip along the trail's extension along the north side of Japan Hills to the Wood River; on the east by the Wood River, including the Wood River drainage upstream from and including the Snow Mountain Gulch Creek drainage; on the south by the divide separating the Yanert River drainage from the drainages of the Healy Creek, Moody Creek and Montana Creek, and the Wood River; and on the west by the east bank of the Nenana River from the divide separating the drainage of the Yanert River and Montana Creek north to Healy Creek, then easterly along the south bank of Healy Creek to the north fork of Healy Creek, then along the north fork of Healy Creek to its headwaters, then along a straight line to the headwaters of Dexter Creek, the along Dexter Creek to the Totatlanika River, and then down the east bank of the Totatlanika River to the Rex Trail;

(B) the area is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle, except aircraft, for big game hunting and transportation of any big game part, from August 1 through September 30;

(7) the Macomb Plateau Controlled Use Area:

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 20(D) south of the Alaska Highway, draining into the south side of the Tanana River between the east bank of the Johnson River upstream to Prospect Creek, and the east bank of Bear Creek (Mile 1357.3);

(B) the area is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle, except a floatplane on Fish Lake, for hunting or transportation of any game part, from August 10 through September 30;

(8) the Yanert Controlled Use Area:

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 20(A) drained by the Nenana River upstream from and including the Yanert Fork drainage;

(B) the area is closed to the use of any motorized vehicle, except aircraft, for big game hunting and transportation of any big game part; however, this does not prohibit motorized access via, and transportation of game on, the Parks Highway;

MANAGEMENT AREAS. The following management areas are subject to special hunting restrictions:

(7) the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area:

(A) the area consists of those portions of Units 20, 24, 25, and 26 extending five miles from each side of the Dalton Highway from the Yukon River to the Prudhoe Bay Closed Area;

(B) the area is closed to hunting; however, big game and small game may be taken in the area by bow and arrow only; no motorized vehicle, except aircraft, boats and licensed highway vehicles, may be used to transport game or hunters within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.

(8) the Minto Flats Management Area:

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 20 bounded by the Elliot Highway beginning at Mile 118, then northeasterly to Mile 96, then east to the Tolovana Hot Springs Dome, then east to the Winter Cat Trail, then

along the Cat Trail south to the Old Telegraph Trail at Dunbar, then westerly along the trail to a point where it joins the Tanana River three miles above Old Minto, then along the north bank of the Tanana River (including all channels and sloughs except Swan Neck Slough), to the confluence of the Tanana and Tolovana Rivers and then northerly to the point of beginning;

(B) the area is open to moose hunting by permit only;

(9) the Tok Management Area: (see GMU 12, 13, & 20)

(10) the Fairbanks Management Area:

(A) the area consists of the Goldstream subdivision (SE¼ SE¼ Section 28 and Section 33, Township 2 North, Range West, and Fairbanks Meridian) and that portion of Unit 20(B) bounded by a line from the confluence of Rosie Creek and the Tanana River, northerly along Rosie Creek to the divide between Rosie Creek and Cripple Creek, then down Cripple Creek to its confluence with Ester Creek, then up Ester Creek to its confluence with Ready Bullion Creek, then up Ready Bullion Creek to the summit of Ester Dome, then down Sheep Creek to its confluence with Goldstream Creek, then easterly along Goldstream Creek to its confluence with First Chance Creek, then up First Chance Creek to Tungsten Hill, then southerly along Steele Creek to its intersection with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, then southerly along the pipeline right-of-way to the Chena River, then along the north bank of the Chena River to the Moose Creek dike, then southerly along Moose Creek dike to its intersection with the Tanana River, and then westerly along the north bank of the Tanana River to the point of beginning;

(B) the area is open to moose hunting by bow and arrow only;

(11) the Ferry Trail Management Area:

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 20(A) bounded on the north by the Rex Trail; on the west by the east bank of the Nenana River from its intersection with the Rex Trail south to the divide forming the north boundary of the Lignite Creek drainage; on the south by that divide easterly and southerly to the headwaters of Sanderson Creek at Peak 5282 (1 mile west of Usibelli Peak), then along a southwesterly line to the confluence of Healy Creek and Coal Creek, then upstream easterly along the south bank of Healy Creek to the north fork of Healy Creek, then along the north fork of Healy Creek to its headwaters; on the east by a straight line from the headwaters of Healy Creek to the headwaters of Dexter Creek, then along Dexter Creek to the Totatlanika River, and then down the east bank of the Totatlanika River to the Rex Trail;

(B) the area is open to caribou hunting by permit only;

(12) the Healy-Lignite Management Area:

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 20(A) that includes the entire Lignite Creek drainage, and that portion of the Nenana River drainage south of the Lignite Creek drainage and north of a boundary beginning at the confluence of the Nenana River and Healy Creek, then easterly along the south bank of Healy Creek to its confluence with Coal Creek, then northeasterly to the headwaters of Sanderson Creek at Peak 5282 (1 mile west of Usibelli Peak);

(B) the area is open to hunting by bow and arrow only.

CLOSURES AND RESTRICTIONS ON STATE GAME REFUGES.

(1) In the Creamer's Field Migratory Waterfowl Refuge near Fairbanks in Unit 20, moose may be taken only by bow and arrow. That portion of the refuge within the Fairbanks city limits is closed by city ordinance to the discharge of firearms.

Game Management Unit 21

CONTROLLED USE AREAS. The following areas, access for hunting is controlled specified:

(1) the **Koyukuk Controlled Use Area:**

(A) the area consists of those portions of Units 21 and 24 bounded by a line from the north bank of the Yukon River at Koyukuk, then northerly to the confluences of the Honhosa and Kateel Rivers, then northeasterly to the confluence of Billy Hawk Creek and the Huslia River (65° 57' N.lat., 156° 41' W.long.), then easterly to the south end of Solismunket Lake, then east to Hughes, then south to Little Indian River, then southwesterly to the crest of Hochandochila Mountain, then southwest to the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, then southwest to Bishop Rock (Yistletaw), then westerly along the north bank of the Yukon River (including Koyukuk Island) to the point of beginning;

(B) the area is closed during moose hunting seasons to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or moose part; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or moose part by aircraft to or from a publicly owned airport in the controlled use area; all hunters on the Koyukuk River passing the Department of Fish and Game operated check station at Ella's cabin (15 miles upstream from the Yukon on the Koyukuk River) are required to stop and report to department personnel at the check station.

(3) the **Paradise Controlled Use Area:**

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 21 bounded by a line beginning at the old village of Paimiut, then north along the west bank of the Yukon River to Paradise, then northwest to the mouth of Stanstrom Creek on the Bonasila River, then northeast to the mouth of the Anvik River, then along the west bank of the Yukon River to the lower end of Eagle Island (approximately 45 miles north of Grayling), then to the mouth of the Iditarod River, then down the east bank of the Innoko River to its confluence with Paimiut Slough, then south along the east bank of Paimiut Slough to its mouth and then to the old village of Paimiut;

(B) the area is closed during moose hunting seasons to the use of aircraft in any manner for hunting moose, including transportation of moose hunters or parts of moose; however, this does not apply to the transportation of moose hunters or parts of moose by regularly scheduled flights to and between villages by carriers that normally provide scheduled air service to this area.

Game Management Unit 22 None.

Game Management Unit 23

CONTROLLED USE AREAS. The following areas, access for hunting is controlled specified:

(1) the **Noatak Controlled Use Area:**

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 23 in a corridor extending five miles on either side of the Noatak River beginning at the mouth of the Kuguruk River, and extending easterly along the Noatak River to the mouth of Sapun Creek;

(B) the area is closed for the period August 20 to September 20 to the use of aircraft in any manner for big game hunting, including transportation of big game hunters or parts of big game.

Game Management Unit 24

CONTROLLED USE AREAS. The following areas, access for hunting is controlled, as specified:

(2) the **Kanuti Controlled Use Area:**

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 24 bounded by a line from the Bettles Field VOR to the east side of Fish Creek Lake, to Old Dummy Lake, to the south end of Lake Todatonten (including all waters of these lakes), to the northernmost headwaters of Siruk Creek, to the highest peak of Double Point Mountain, then back to the Bettles Field VOR;

(B) the area is closed during moose hunting seasons to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or moose part; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or moose part by aircraft to or from a publicly owned airport in the controlled use area;

MANAGEMENT AREAS. The following management areas are subject to special hunting restrictions:

(7) the **Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area:** (see GMU 20).

Game Management Unit 25

MANAGEMENT AREAS. The following management areas are subject to special hunting restrictions:

(7) the **Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area:** (see GMU 20).

Game Management Unit 26

CONTROLLED USE AREAS. The following areas, access for hunting is controlled as specified:

(1) the **GMU 26(A) Controlled Use Area:**

(A) the area consists of Unit 26(A):

(B) from August 1 through August 31 the area is closed to the use of aircraft in any manner for moose hunting, including transportation of moose hunters or parts of moose. No hunter may take or transport a moose, or part of a moose in GMU 26(A) after having transported by aircraft into the unit. However, this does not apply to transportation of moose hunters or moose parts by regularly scheduled flights to and between villages by carriers that normally provide scheduled service to this area, nor does it apply to transportation by aircraft to or between publicly owned airports.

AREAS CLOSED TO HUNTING. The following areas are closed to hunting, as specified:

(A) the **Prudhoe Bay Closed Area** which consists of the area bounded by a line beginning at 70°22' N. lat., 148° W. long., then south approximately 14 miles to a point at 70°10' N. lat., 148° W. long., then west approximately fifteen miles to a point at 70°10' N. lat., 148°40' W. long., then north approximately two miles to a point at 70°12' N. lat., 148°40' W. long., then west approximately eight miles to a point at 70°12' N. lat., 148°56' W. long., then north approximately 2 miles to a point at 70°15' N. lat., 148°56' W. long., then west approximately 12 miles to a point at 70°15' N. lat., 149°28' W. long., then north approximately 12 miles to a point at 70°26' N. lat., 149°28' W. long., then east approximately 14 miles to a point at 70°26' N. lat., 148°52' W. long., then south approximately 2 miles to a point at 70°24' N. lat., 148°52' W. long., then east approximately 16 miles to the point at 70°24' N. lat., 148°11' W. long., then south approximately 2 miles to a point at 70°24' N. lat., 148°11' N. long., then east approximately 6 miles to the point of beginning, is closed to the taking of big game.

MANAGEMENT AREAS: The following management areas are subject to special restrictions:

(7) the **Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area:** (see GMU 20).

ATTENTION

Hunters traveling out of state to hunt should review hunting requirements of the state or province they intend to visit well in advance of the travel date. Many states and provinces require hunter education certification before a license can be purchased. Hunter education certification is voluntary in Alaska, so arrangements to take a class must be made with a volunteer instructor. Last minute requests are often difficult to accommodate. Don't wait until the week before you leave!! Plan now to take a course if the locale you're heading for requires it. For the location of the nearest instructor call any ADF&G office or in Anchorage call (907) 267-2236

HOW ALASKA'S HUNTING REGULATIONS ARE MADE

Alaska has a very public process of setting hunting regulations. The Board of Game determines the hunting regulations and usually meets twice each year. The board doesn't have time to consider every topic in the regulations at every meeting, so it deals with topics on a rotating basis. After the agenda for the next meeting is set, the board issues a "Call for Proposals" which is sent to various agencies, groups, and individuals and is published in Alaska newspapers.

Any individual or group in the state can propose a change in a hunting regulation.

If you wish to propose a change in a regulation, please do the following:

- 1) Whenever possible, use the printed form available at local ADF&G offices.
- 2) Use clear, concise wording.
- 3) If possible, state the Alaska Administrative Code number (for example, 5 AAC 92.990) for the regulation you want to change, or else provide the general heading and page number (for example, "DEFINITIONS," page 11) in the present regulation book.
- 4) State the problem you are trying to correct and give the reasons why you want the regulation changed.
- 5) Submit your proposal before the deadline and be sure to allow sufficient time for mailing.

After all proposals have been reviewed, they are typed, printed, and sent out for public comment. Any individual or group in the state may submit thoughts and ideas about the proposals in writing and send them to the board. At its meeting, the board also accepts public testimony. Any individual or group in the state can attend the meeting to express thoughts and ideas about the proposals to the board. The board must consider written comments, public testimony, biological information such as wildlife population health and environmental changes, social factors including historic use patterns, and any pertinent court rulings before it vote on each proposal.

After the meeting adjourns, department staff drafts the legal format regulations which are entered into the Alaska Administrative Code and also writes this "public" version, the "Alaska State Hunting Regulations."



SALVAGE OF MEAT FROM BIG GAME ANIMALS AND WILD FOWL

Alaska Statutes AS 16.30.010-.030 provide for the salvage of meat from big game and wild fowl, and prescribe penalties for failure to do so. Information presented below is extracted from these statutes. For full text of the law, refer to Title 16, Alaska Statutes.

It is unlawful for a person who kills a big game animal or species of wild fowl to fail to salvage for human consumption the edible meat of the animal or fowl.

Failure to salvage from a big game animal at least the hindquarters as far as the distal joint of the tibia-fibula (stifle joint) will result in the imposition of additional fines and penalties.

It is unlawful for a person to possess the horns or antlers of a big game animal that was killed after the opening of the current or most recent lawful hunting season for that animal unless the person also possesses the edible meat of the animal. However, this does not apply to the acquisition of the horns or antlers as a gift after the edible meat of the big game animal was salvaged, or the edible meat is no longer present due to personal consumption.

Failure to salvage or possess the edible meat may not be a violation if due to circumstances beyond the control of a person, including theft of the animal or fowl, unanticipated weather conditions or other acts of God, or unavoidable loss in the field to another wild animal.

In this statute, (a) **big game animal** means moose, caribou, Dall sheep, mountain goat, feral reindeer, deer, elk, bison, walrus or musk ox; and **wild fowl** means species of wild fowl for which seasons or bag limits have been established by state or federal law.

(b) **edible meat** means, in the case of big game animals, the meat of the ribs, neck, brisket, front quarters as far as the juncture of the humerus and radius-ulna (knee), hindquarters as far as the distal joint of the tibia-fibula (stifle joint) and that portion of the animal between the front and hindquarters; in the case of wild fowl, the meat of the breast; however, **edible meat** of big game or wild fowl does not include: meat of the head; meat that has been damaged and made inedible by the method of taking; bones, sinew and incidental meat reasonably lost as a result of boning or a close trimming of the bones; or viscera.



ALASKA FISH & WILDLIFE SAFEGUARD

Alaska's Fish and Wildlife Safeguard pays cash for information on poachers.

HOW CAN I HELP?

If you see or hear of a fish or wildlife violation, report it. Call the operator and ask for (800) 478-3377, a toll-free number. Also, you can contribute to the reward fund which makes the program possible. *Contributions are tax deductible.* Checks should be made payable to:
Alaska Fish & Wildlife Safeguard
5700 Tudor Rd
Anchorage, AK 99507



This logo is starting to be exhibited on the boxes of handguns, sporting rifles, shotguns, ammunition and archery equipment used in hunting. It signifies that a 10 or 11 percent manufacturers' excise tax was collected under the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program or the Pittman-Robertson Act (P-R) as it is commonly called. These funds are collected by the Federal Government and apportioned back to the states through a formula based on each state's geographic area and the number of paid hunting license holders in the state. Alaska receives 5 percent of the revenues collected each year—the maximum allowed any state.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game uses these funds to help restore, conserve, manage and enhance our wild birds and mammals for the public benefit. In addition, we use these funds to educate hunters to develop the skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to be responsible hunters.

SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS BY SPECIES AND UNIT

UNCLASSIFIED GAME 5 AAC 85.070

Units by Species and Bag Limits	Resident Open Season	Nonresident Open Season
BAT, SHREW, RAT, MOUSE, PORCUPINE, 'RACCOON, STARLING		
Units 1-26* No limit.	No closed season	No closed season

CORMORANT • Federal regulations allow cormorants or their eggs to be taken for food and their skins for clothing. Contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for further information.

Units 10, 17, 18, 22 and 23 RESIDENT HUNTERS: No limit; however a bird may only be taken if used for food or clothing, and no bird may be sold or offered for sale. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:	No closed season	No open season
Remainder of Alaska	No open season	No open season

CROW

Units 1-9 and 15 Forty per day.	Mar. 1—April 15 Sept. 1—Nov. 17	Mar. 1-April 15 Sept. 1—Nov. 17
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MAGPIE • Nothing in these regulations prohibits a person from taking magpies when they are causing depredations on agricultural crops or livestock. Contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for further information.

Units 1-26	No open season	No open season
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*See special restrictions in Chugach State Park, page 16.

RAVEN • Ravens can only be taken under a federal permit when causing depredation upon agricultural crops or livestock. Contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for further information.

Units 1-26	No open season	No open season
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SNOWY OWL • Federal regulations allow snowy owls or their eggs to be taken for food, or their skins for clothing. Contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for further information.

Units 17, 18, 22, 23 and 26 RESIDENT HUNTERS: No limit; however a bird may only be taken if used for food or clothing, and no bird may be sold or offered for sale. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:	No closed season	No open season
Remainder of Alaska	No open season	No open season

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ALASKA GAME MANAGEMENT UNITS

Indicating Approximate Boundaries
of Areas Listed in Alaska Hunting
and Trapping Regulations

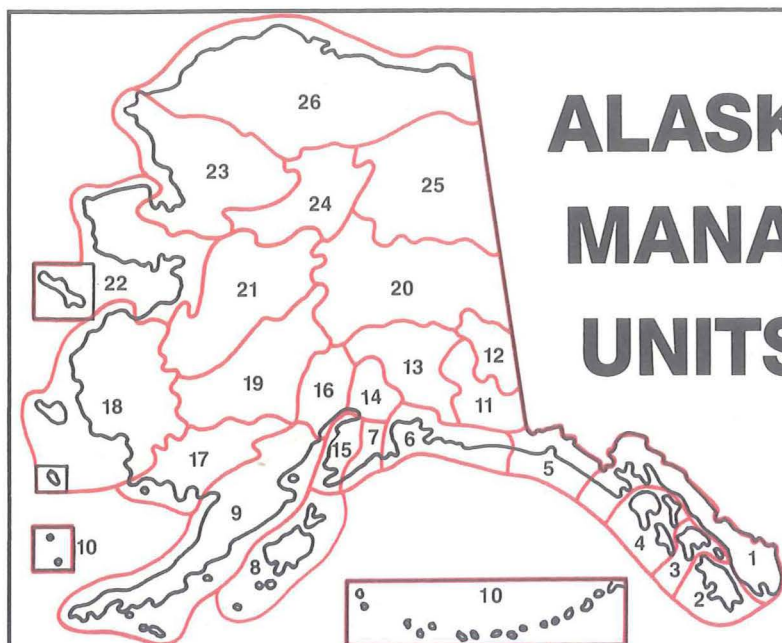


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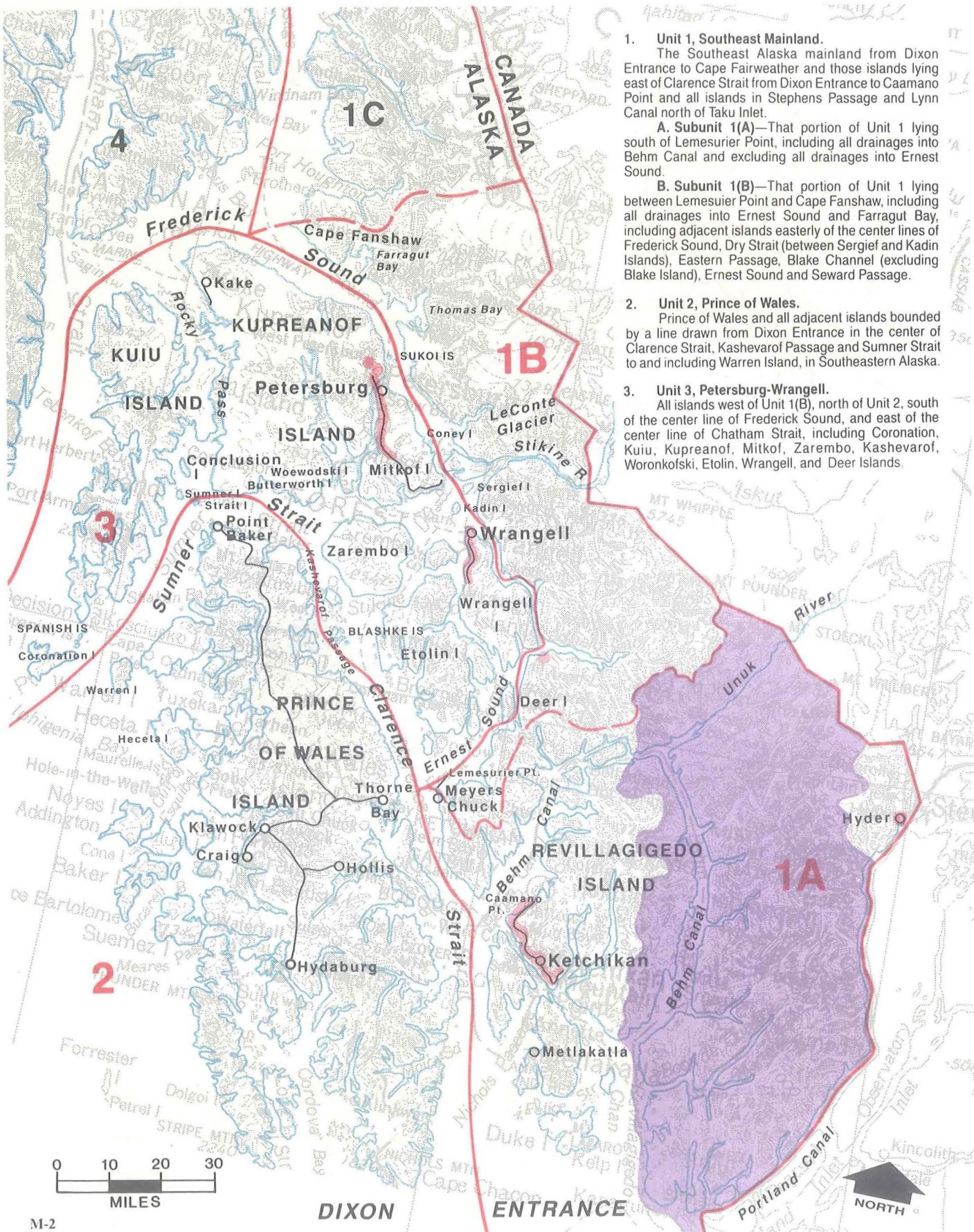
Subunits 1(A), 1(B); Units 2; 3	M-2
Subunits 1(C), 1(D); Unit 4	M-3
Units 5; 6	M-4
Units 7; 15	M-5
Subunits 14(A), 14(C)	M-6
Subunits 14(B); 16(A)	M-7
Subunit 16(B)	M-8
Subunits 9(A), 9(B), 9(C); Unit 17	M-9
Subunits 9(C), 9(D), 9(E); Unit 10	M-10
Unit 8	M-11
Units 11; 12; Subunit 13(C)	M-12
Subunits 13(A), 13(B), 13(D), 13(E)	M-13
Unit 18	M-14
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Unit 21	M-18
Unit 22	M-19
Unit 23	M-20
Unit 24	M-21
Unit 25	M-22
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Subunits 26(B), 26(C)	M-24

GAME MANAGEMENT UNIT BOUNDARIES	
SUBUNIT BOUNDARIES	
AREAS HAVING SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS IN STATE REGULATION	
STATE PARKS	
NATIONAL PARKS / MONUMENTS	
NATIONAL PRESERVES	
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	

Note: Individual map scales vary between pages.

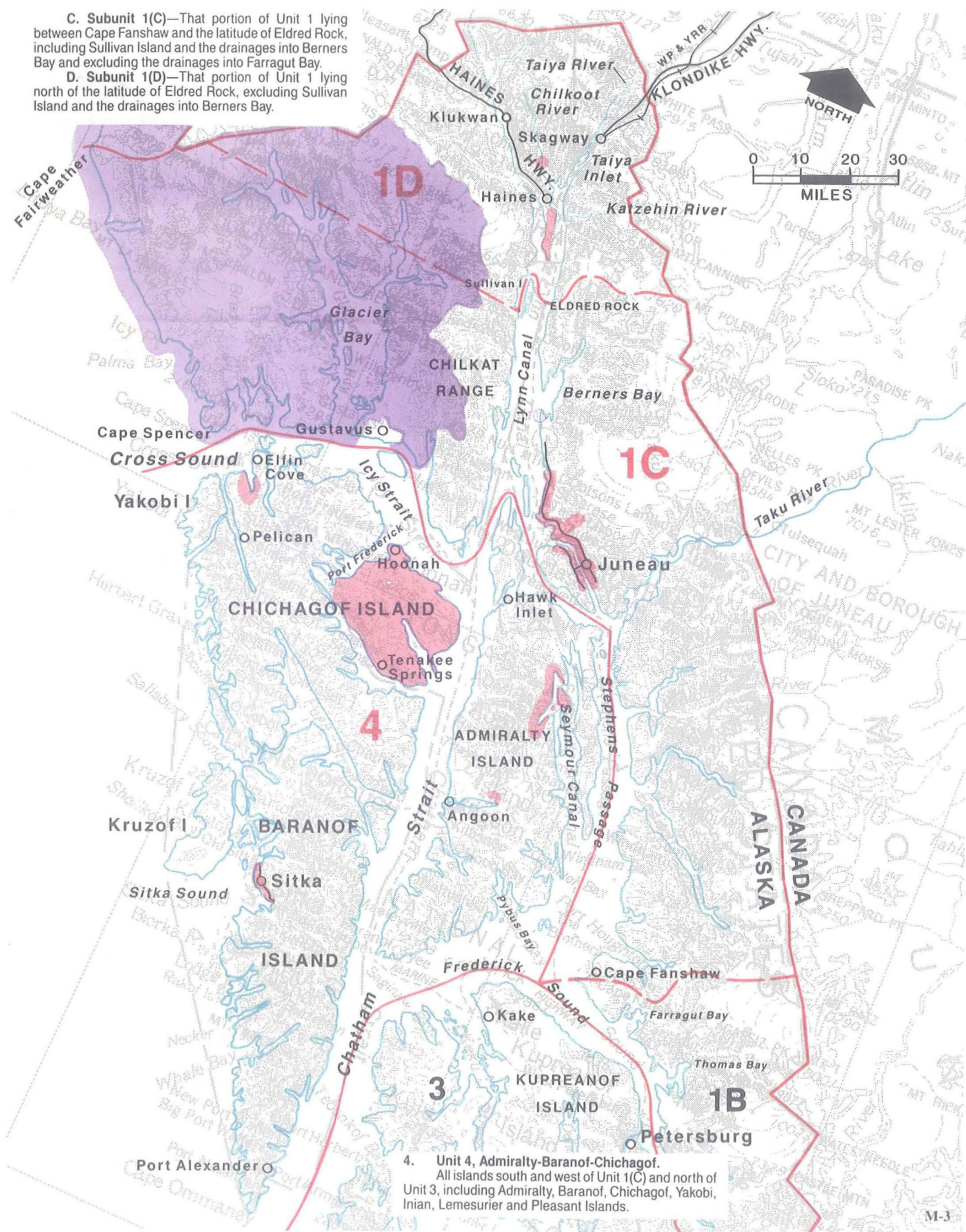
In some cases these maps are not large enough to reflect exact unit/subunit boundaries. If there is doubt, unit boundaries should be determined using the written descriptions of game management units and large-scale topographic maps of the area. Because of their extremely small size, some areas having special state restrictions are not drawn on these maps. Please refer to the Hunting Regulations and the Trapping Regulations for this information.

These maps and State Hunting and Trapping Regulations reflect Board of Game regulations. Persons are advised that additional restrictions may be imposed by the land manager.

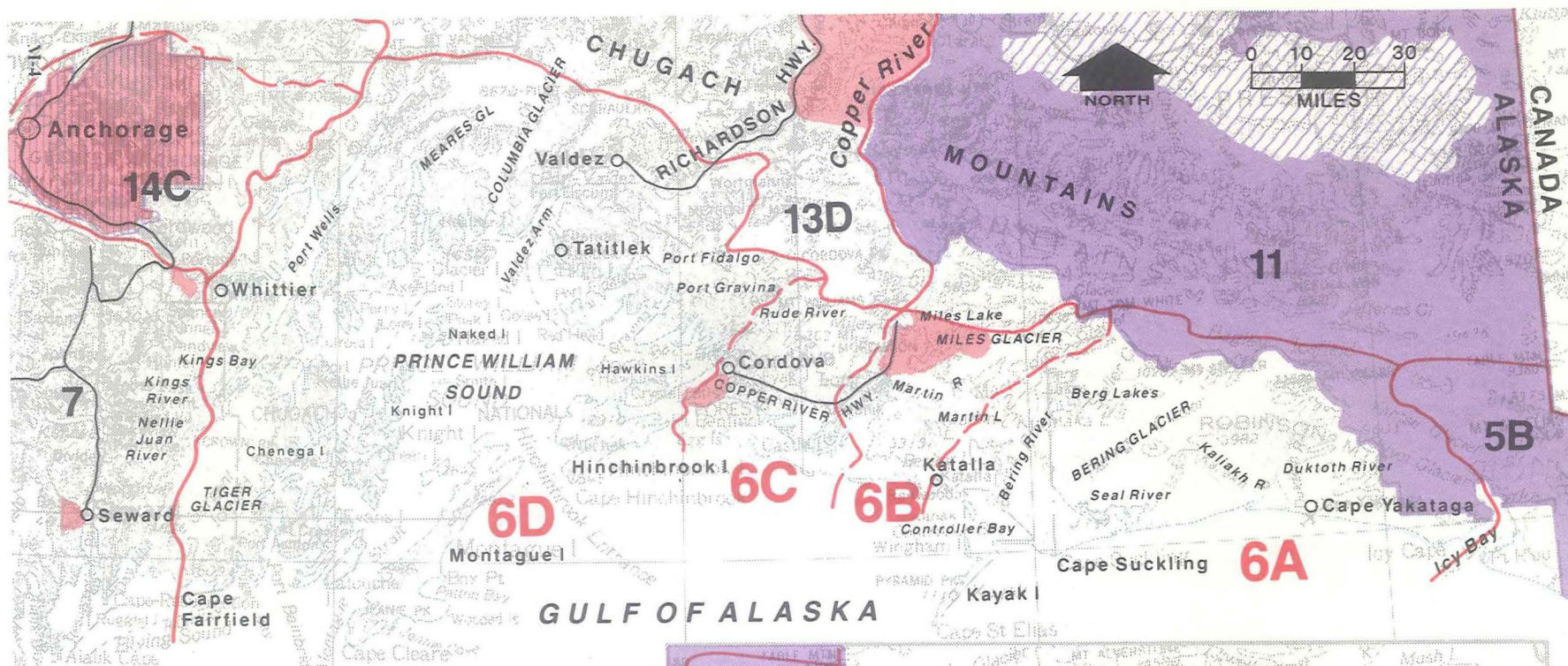


C. Subunit 1(C)—That portion of Unit 1 lying between Cape Fanshaw and the latitude of Eldred Rock, including Sullivan Island and the drainages into Berners Bay and excluding the drainages into Farragut Bay.

D. Subunit 1(D)—That portion of Unit 1 lying north of the latitude of Eldred Rock, excluding Sullivan Island and the drainages into Berners Bay.



4. Unit 4, Admiralty-Baranof-Chichagof.
All islands south and west of Unit 1(C) and north of Unit 3, including Admiralty, Baranof, Chichagof, Yakobi, Inian, Lemesurier and Pleasant Islands.



6. Unit 6, Cordova-Valdez.

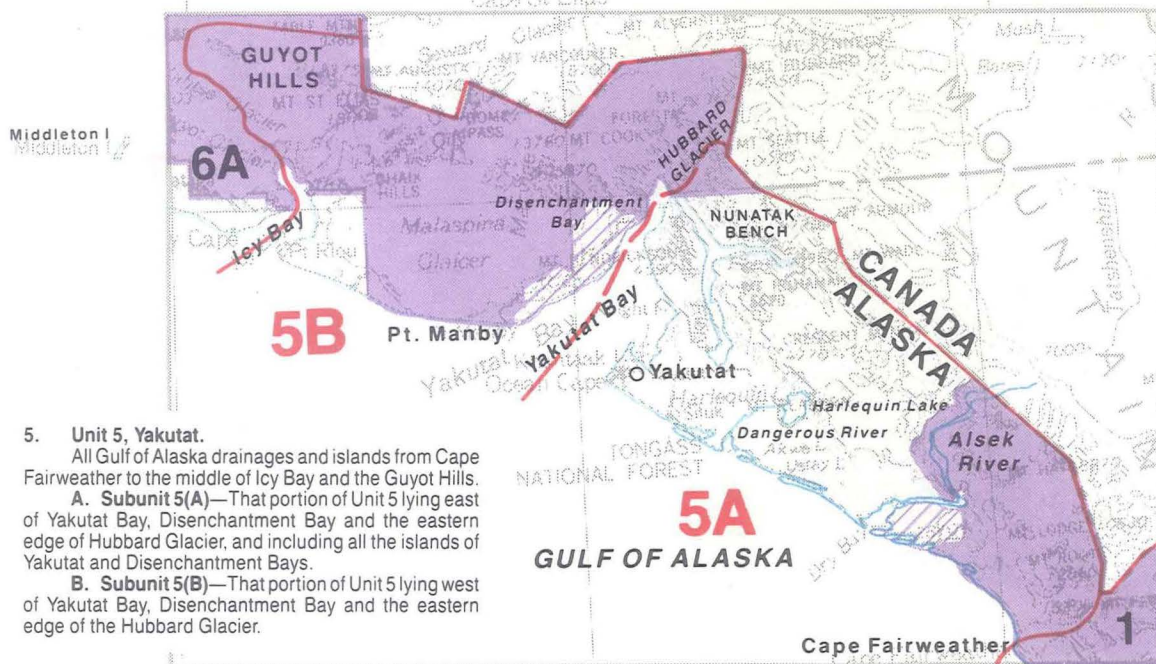
That area draining into the Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound from the middle of Icy Bay and the west side of the Guyot Hills to Cape Fairfield, including Kayak, Hinchinbrook, Montague and adjacent islands, and Middleton Island, but excluding the Copper River drainage upstream from Miles Glacier and excluding the Nellie Juan and Kings River drainages.

A. Subunit 6(A)—That portion of Unit 6 with drainages into the Gulf of Alaska east of Palm Point (near Katalla) including Kanak, Wingham and Kayak Islands.

B. Subunit 6(B)—That portion of Unit 6 lying east of the west bank of the Copper River and a line between Flag Point and Cottonwood Point; and the drainages into the Copper River or Gulf of Alaska west of Palm Point (near Katalla).

C. Subunit 6(C)—That portion of Unit 6 lying east of the east bank of Hude River and along the eastern shore of Nelson Bay and Orca Inlet and west of the west bank of the Copper River including that area west of a line between Flag Point and Cottonwood Point.

D. Subunit 6(D)—The remainder of Unit 6.



5. Unit 5, Yakutat.

All Gulf of Alaska drainages and islands from Cape Fairweather to the middle of Icy Bay and the Guyot Hills.

A. Subunit 5(A)—That portion of Unit 5 lying east of Yakutat Bay, Disenchantment Bay and the eastern edge of Hubbard Glacier, and including all the islands of Yakutat and Disenchantment Bays.

B. Subunit 5(B)—That portion of Unit 5 lying west of Yakutat Bay, Disenchantment Bay and the eastern edge of the Hubbard Glacier.

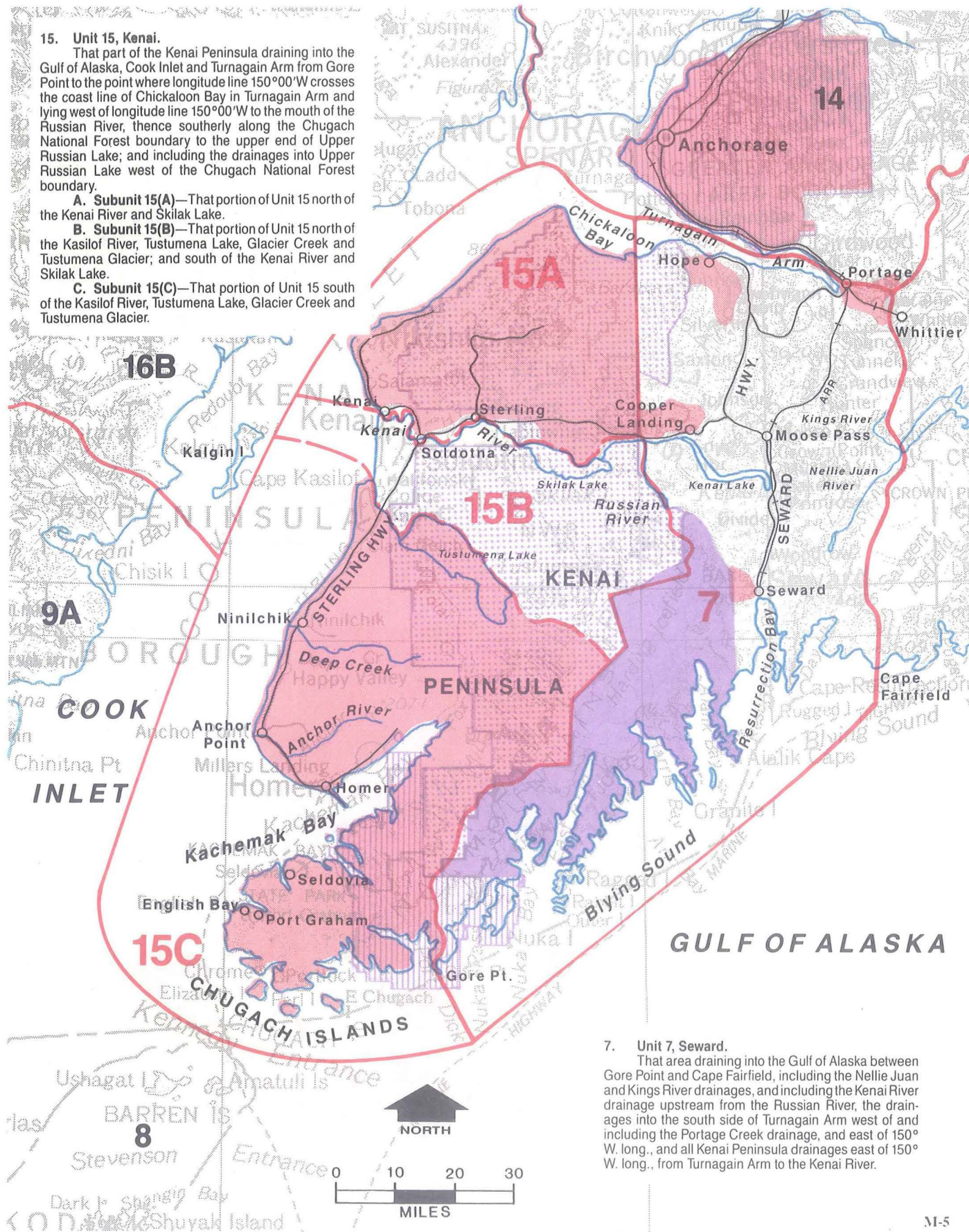
15. Unit 15, Kenai.

That part of the Kenai Peninsula draining into the Gulf of Alaska, Cook Inlet and Turnagain Arm from Gore Point to the point where longitude line 150°00'W crosses the coast line of Chickaloon Bay in Turnagain Arm and lying west of longitude line 150°00'W to the mouth of the Russian River, thence southerly along the Chugach National Forest boundary to the upper end of Upper Russian Lake; and including the drainages into Upper Russian Lake west of the Chugach National Forest boundary.

A. Subunit 15(A)—That portion of Unit 15 north of the Kenai River and Skilak Lake.

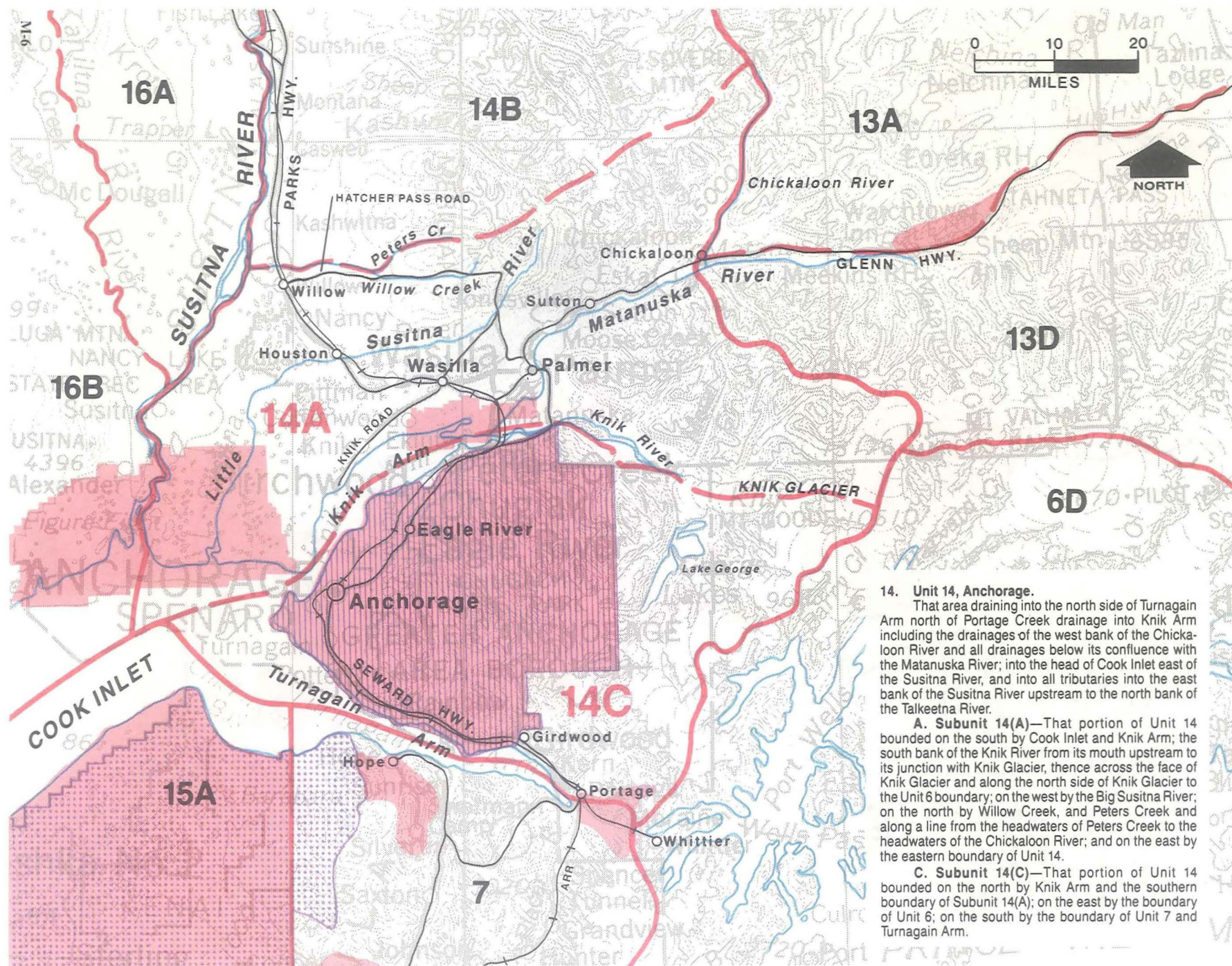
B. Subunit 15(B)—That portion of Unit 15 north of the Kaslof River, Tustumena Lake, Glacier Creek and Tustumena Glacier; and south of the Kenai River and Skilak Lake.

C. Subunit 15(C)—That portion of Unit 15 south of the Kaslof River, Tustumena Lake, Glacier Creek and Tustumena Glacier.



7. Unit 7, Seward.

That area draining into the Gulf of Alaska between Gore Point and Cape Fairfield, including the Nellie Juan and Kings River drainages, and including the Kenai River drainage upstream from the Russian River, the drainages into the south side of Turnagain Arm west of and including the Portage Creek drainage, and east of 150° W. long., and all Kenai Peninsula drainages east of 150° W. long., from Turnagain Arm to the Kenai River.

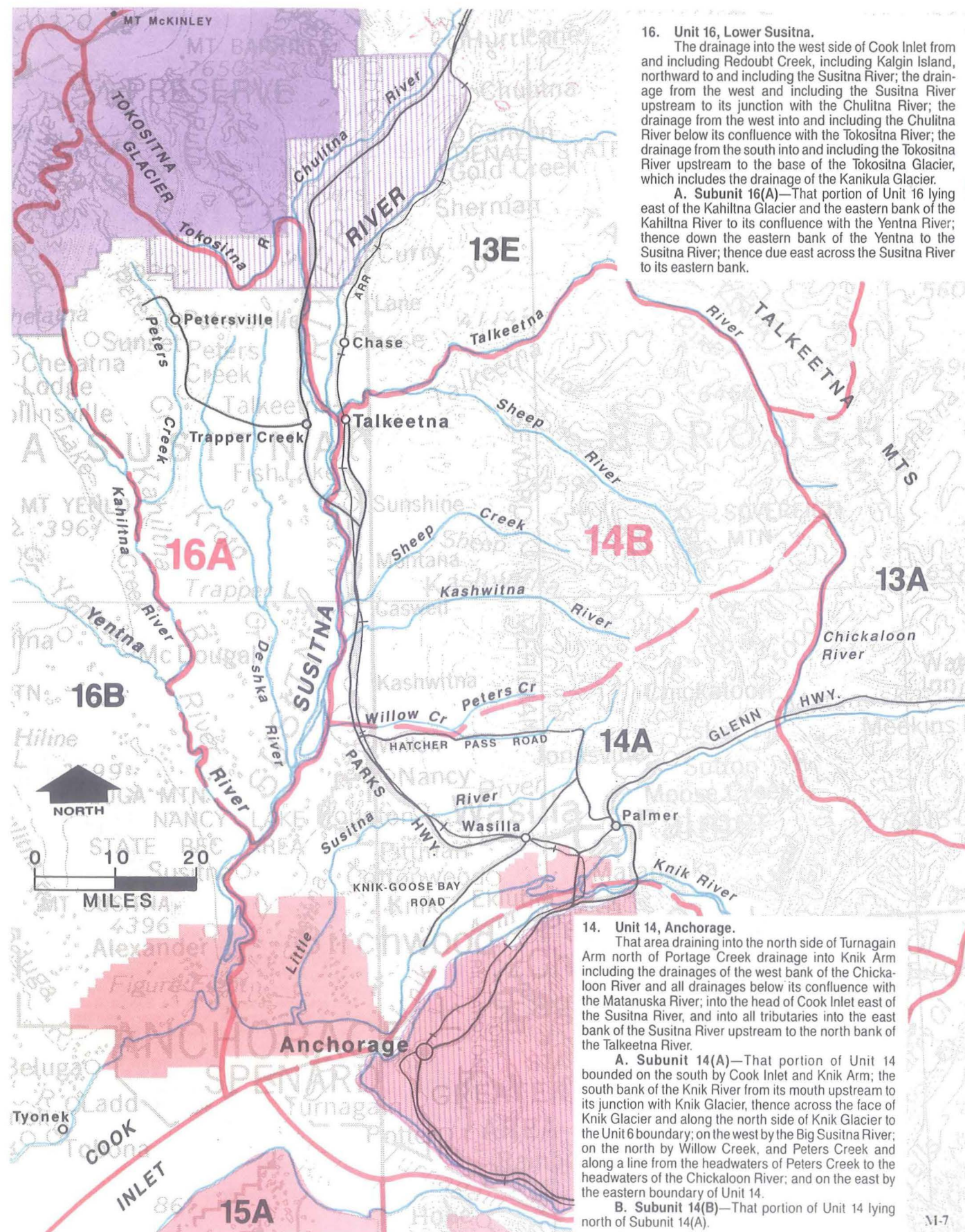


14. Unit 14, Anchorage.

That area draining into the north side of Turnagain Arm north of Portage Creek drainage into Knik Arm including the drainages of the west bank of the Chickaloon River and all drainages below its confluence with the Matanuska River; into the head of Cook Inlet east of the Susitna River, and into all tributaries into the east bank of the Susitna River upstream to the north bank of the Talkeetna River.

A. Subunit 14(A)—That portion of Unit 14 bounded on the south by Cook Inlet and Knik Arm; the south bank of the Knik River from its mouth upstream to its junction with Knik Glacier, thence across the face of Knik Glacier and along the north side of Knik Glacier to the Unit 6 boundary; on the west by the Big Susitna River; on the north by Willow Creek, and Peters Creek and along a line from the headwaters of Peters Creek to the headwaters of the Chickaloon River; and on the east by the eastern boundary of Unit 14.

C. Subunit 14(C)—That portion of Unit 14 bounded on the north by Knik Arm and the southern boundary of Subunit 14(A); on the east by the boundary of Unit 6; on the south by the boundary of Unit 7 and Turnagain Arm.



16. Unit 16, Lower Susitna.

The drainage into the west side of Cook Inlet from and including Redoubt Creek, including Kalgin Island, northward to and including the Susitna River; the drainage from the west and including the Susitna River upstream to its junction with the Chulitna River; the drainage from the west into and including the Chulitna River below its confluence with the Tokositna River; the drainage from the south into and including the Tokositna River upstream to the base of the Tokositna Glacier, which includes the drainage of the Kanikula Glacier.

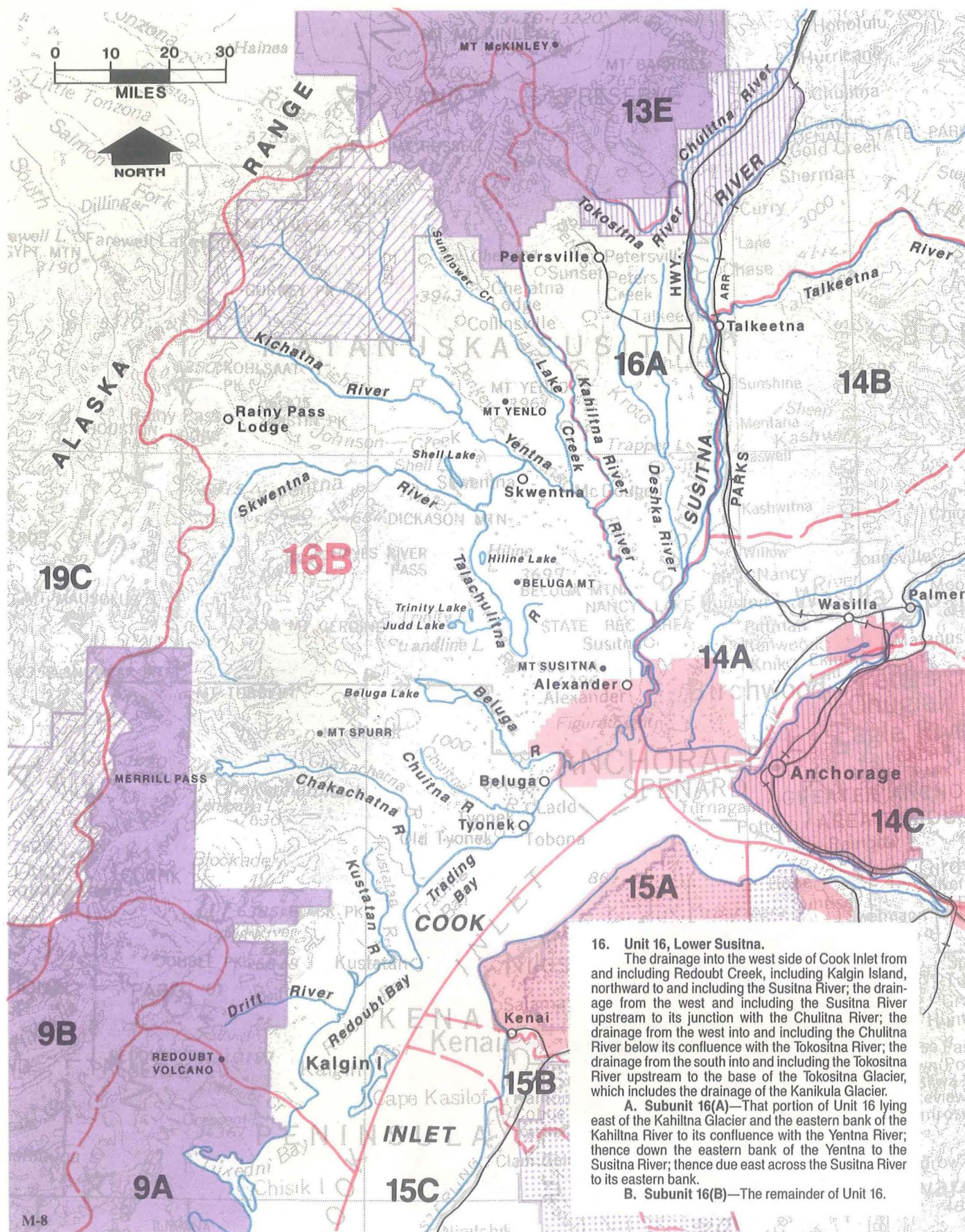
A. Subunit 16(A)—That portion of Unit 16 lying east of the Kahiltna Glacier and the eastern bank of the Kahiltna River to its confluence with the Yentna River; thence down the eastern bank of the Yentna to the Susitna River; thence due east across the Susitna River to its eastern bank.

14. Unit 14, Anchorage.

That area draining into the north side of Turnagain Arm north of Portage Creek drainage into Knik Arm including the drainages of the west bank of the Chickaloon River and all drainages below its confluence with the Matanuska River; into the head of Cook Inlet east of the Susitna River, and into all tributaries into the east bank of the Susitna River upstream to the north bank of the Talkeetna River.

A. Subunit 14(A)—That portion of Unit 14 bounded on the south by Cook Inlet and Knik Arm; the south bank of the Knik River from its mouth upstream to its junction with Knik Glacier, thence across the face of Knik Glacier and along the north side of Knik Glacier to the Unit 6 boundary; on the west by the Big Susitna River; on the north by Willow Creek, and Peters Creek and along a line from the headwaters of Peters Creek to the headwaters of the Chickaloon River; and on the east by the eastern boundary of Unit 14.

B. Subunit 14(B)—That portion of Unit 14 lying north of Subunit 14(A).



16. Unit 16, Lower Susitna.

The drainage into the west side of Cook Inlet from and including Redoubt Creek, including Kalgin Island, northward to and including the Susitna River; the drainage from the west and including the Susitna River upstream to its junction with the Chulitna River; the drainage from the west into and including the Chulitna River below its confluence with the Tokositna River; the drainage from the south into and including the Tokositna River upstream to the base of the Kanikula Glacier, which includes the drainage of the Kanikula Glacier.

A. Subunit 16(A)—That portion of Unit 16 lying east of the Kahiltna Glacier and the eastern bank of the Kahiltna River to its confluence with the Yentna River; thence down the eastern bank of the Yentna to the Susitna River; thence due east across the Susitna River to its eastern bank.

B. Subunit 16(B)—The remainder of Unit 16.

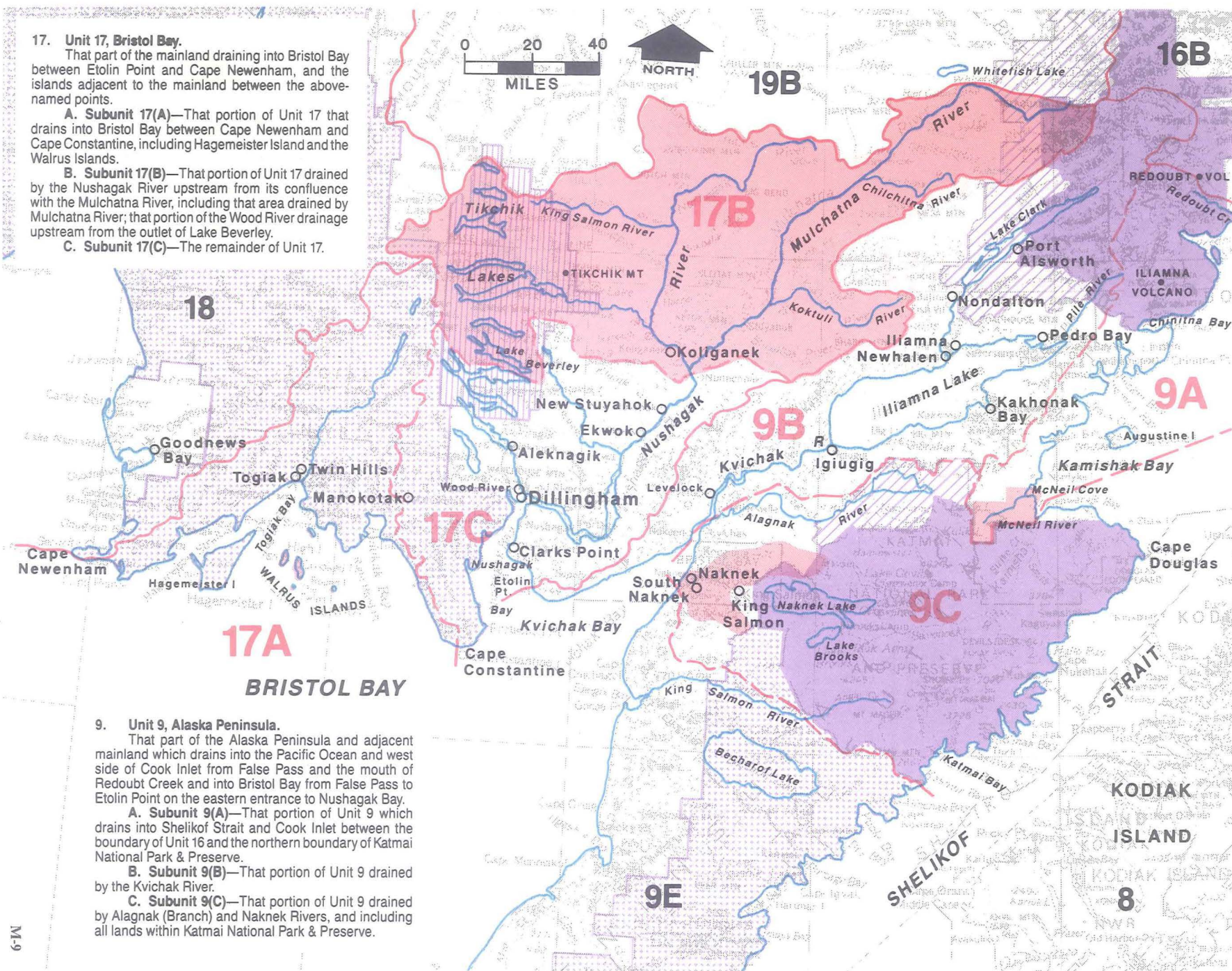
17. Unit 17, Bristol Bay.

That part of the mainland draining into Bristol Bay between Etolin Point and Cape Newenham, and the islands adjacent to the mainland between the above-named points.

A. Subunit 17(A)—That portion of Unit 17 that drains into Bristol Bay between Cape Newenham and Cape Constantine, including Hagemeister Island and the Walrus Islands.

B. Subunit 17(B)—That portion of Unit 17 drained by the Nushagak River upstream from its confluence with the Mulchatna River, including that area drained by Mulchatna River; that portion of the Wood River drainage upstream from the outlet of Lake Beverley.

C. Subunit 17(C)—The remainder of Unit 17.



9. Unit 9, Alaska Peninsula.

That part of the Alaska Peninsula and adjacent mainland which drains into the Pacific Ocean and west side of Cook Inlet from False Pass and the mouth of Redoubt Creek and into Bristol Bay from False Pass to Etolin Point on the eastern entrance to Nushagak Bay.

A. Subunit 9(A)—That portion of Unit 9 which drains into Shelikof Strait and Cook Inlet between the boundary of Unit 16 and the northern boundary of Katmai National Park & Preserve.

B. Subunit 9(B)—That portion of Unit 9 drained by the Kvichak River.

C. Subunit 9(C)—That portion of Unit 9 drained by Alagnak (Branch) and Naknek Rivers, and including all lands within Katmai National Park & Preserve.

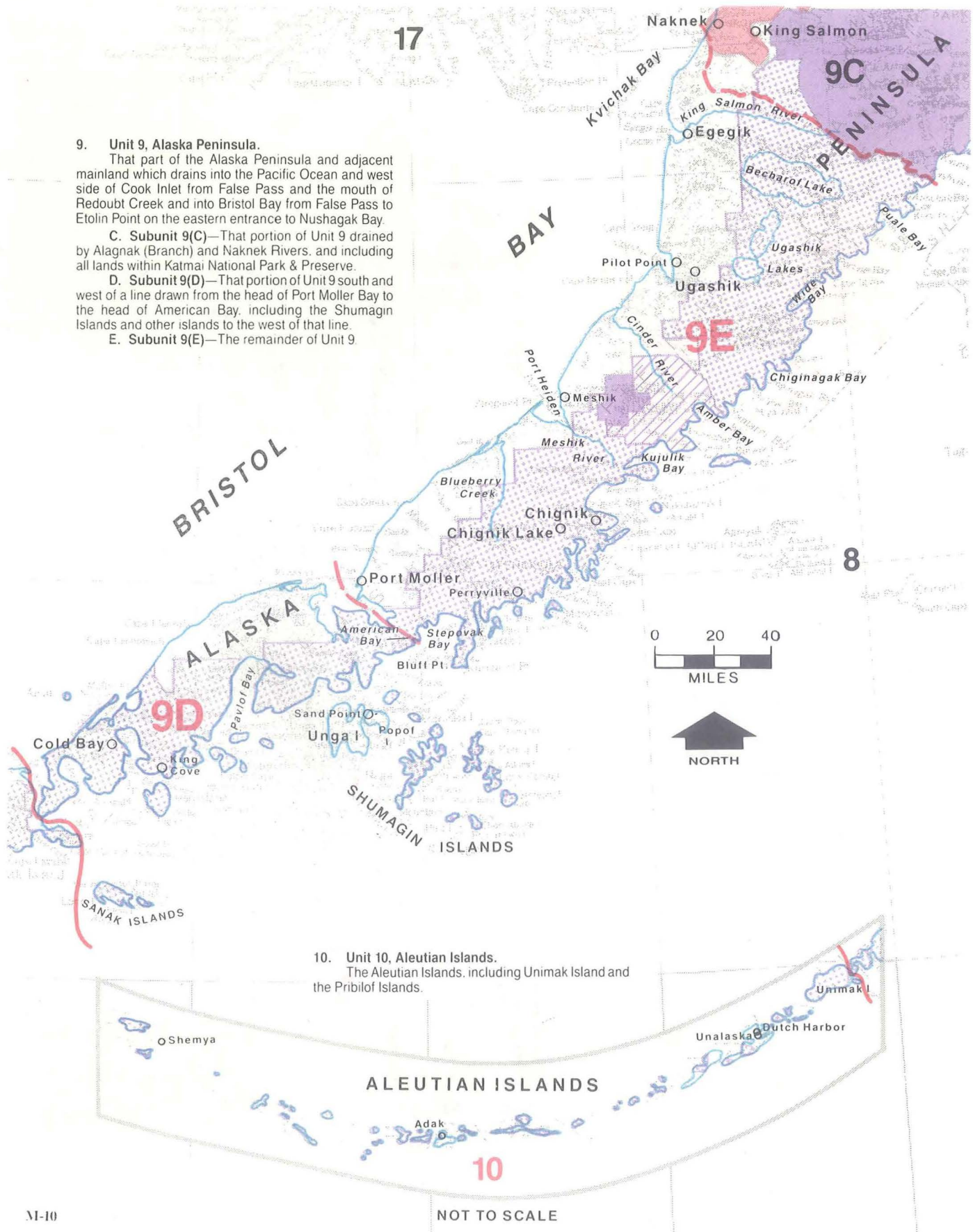
9. Unit 9, Alaska Peninsula.

That part of the Alaska Peninsula and adjacent mainland which drains into the Pacific Ocean and west side of Cook Inlet from False Pass and the mouth of Redoubt Creek and into Bristol Bay from False Pass to Etolin Point on the eastern entrance to Nushagak Bay.

C. Subunit 9(C)—That portion of Unit 9 drained by Alagnak (Branch) and Naknek Rivers, and including all lands within Katmai National Park & Preserve.

D. Subunit 9(D)—That portion of Unit 9 south and west of a line drawn from the head of Port Moller Bay to the head of American Bay, including the Shumagin Islands and other islands to the west of that line.

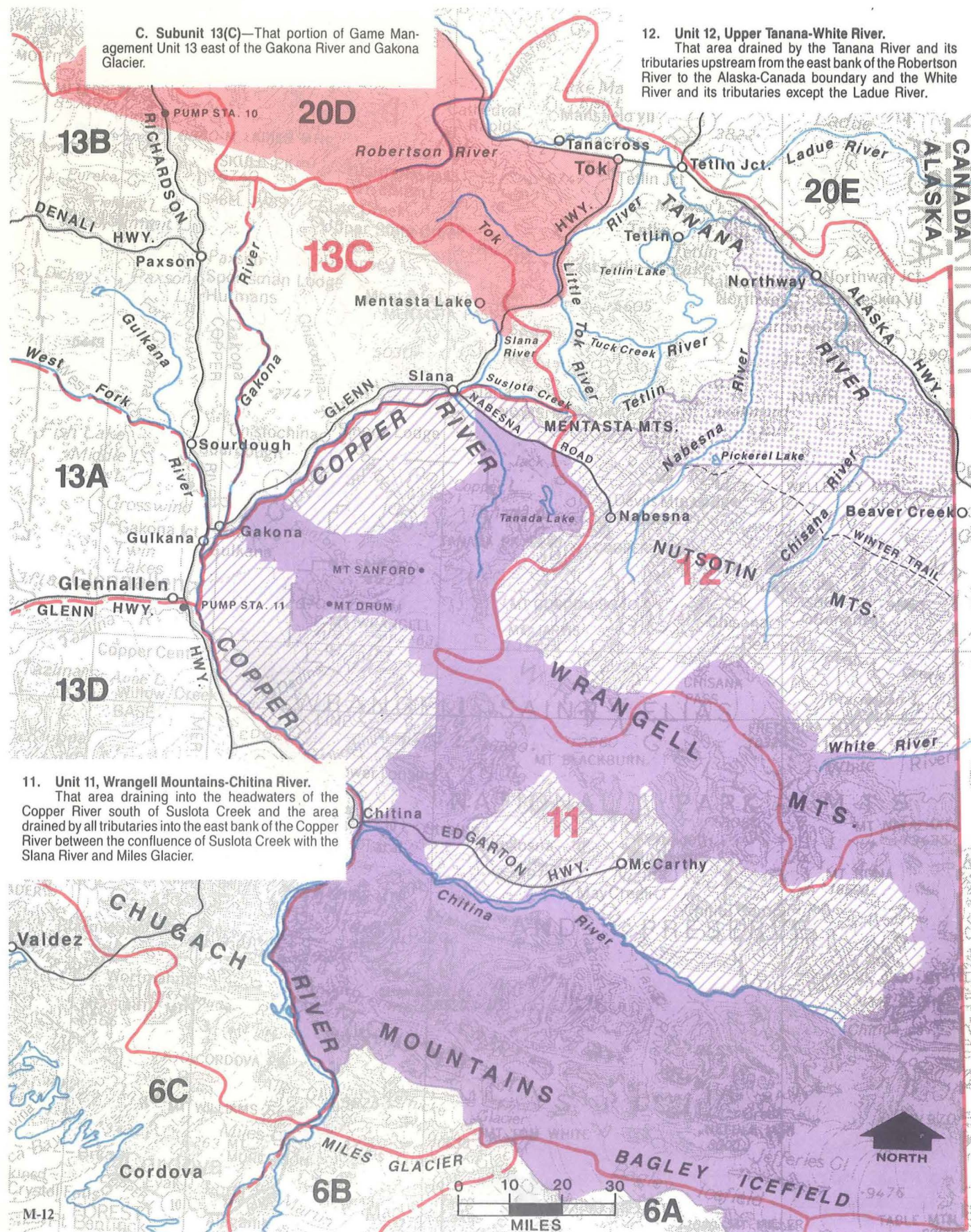
E. Subunit 9(E)—The remainder of Unit 9.

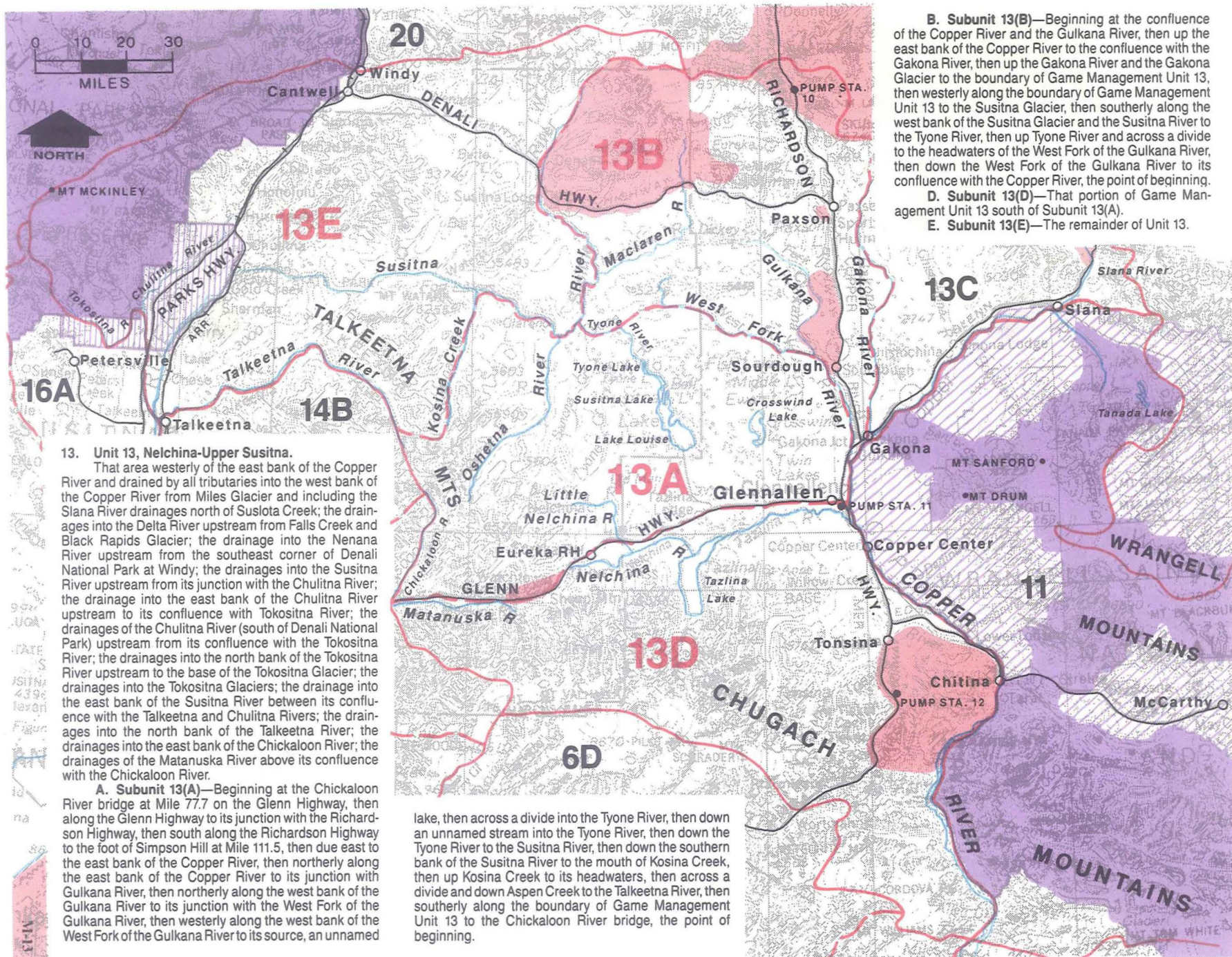


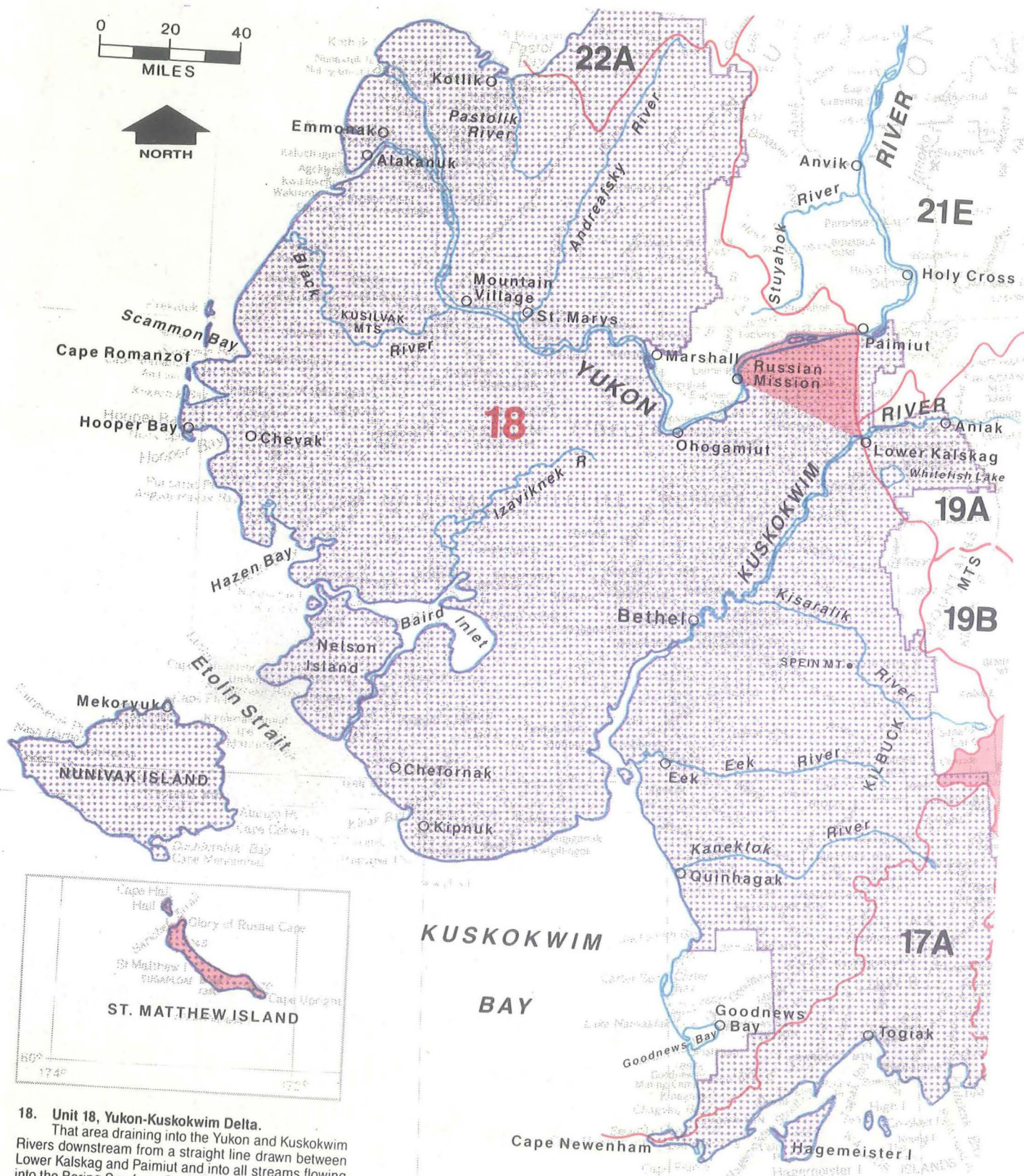
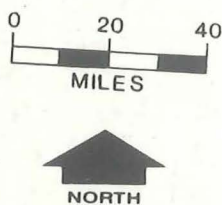
C. Subunit 13(C)—That portion of Game Management Unit 13 east of the Gakona River and Gakona Glacier.

12. Unit 12, Upper Tanana-White River.

That area drained by the Tanana River and its tributaries upstream from the east bank of the Robertson River to the Alaska-Canada boundary and the White River and its tributaries except the Ladue River.







18. Unit 18, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta.
 That area draining into the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers downstream from a straight line drawn between Lower Kalskag and Paimiut and into all streams flowing into the Bering Sea from Cape Newenham on the south to and including the Pastolik River drainage on the north; Nunivak, St. Matthew and adjacent islands.

19. Unit 19, McGrath.

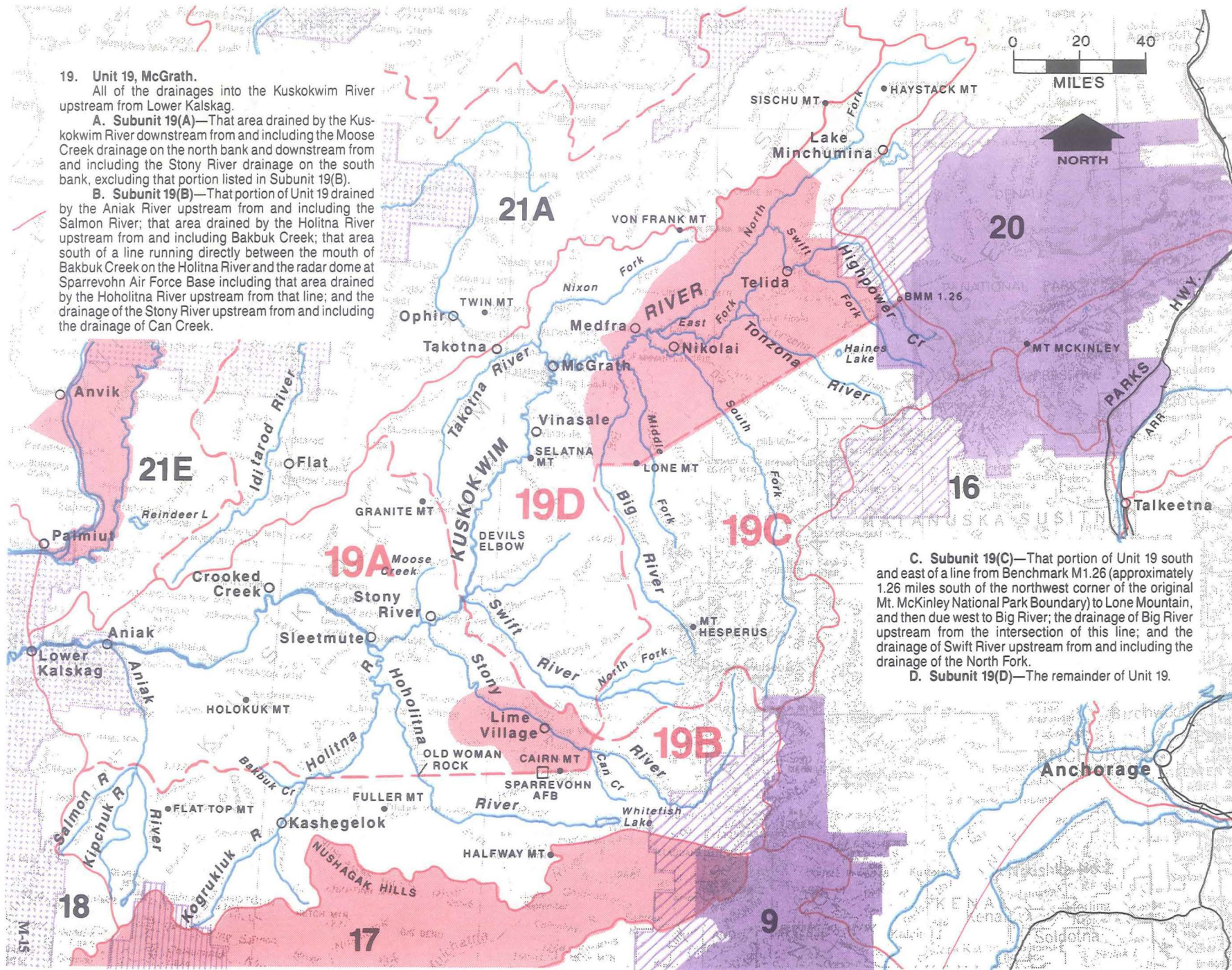
All of the drainages into the Kuskokwim River upstream from Lower Kalskag.

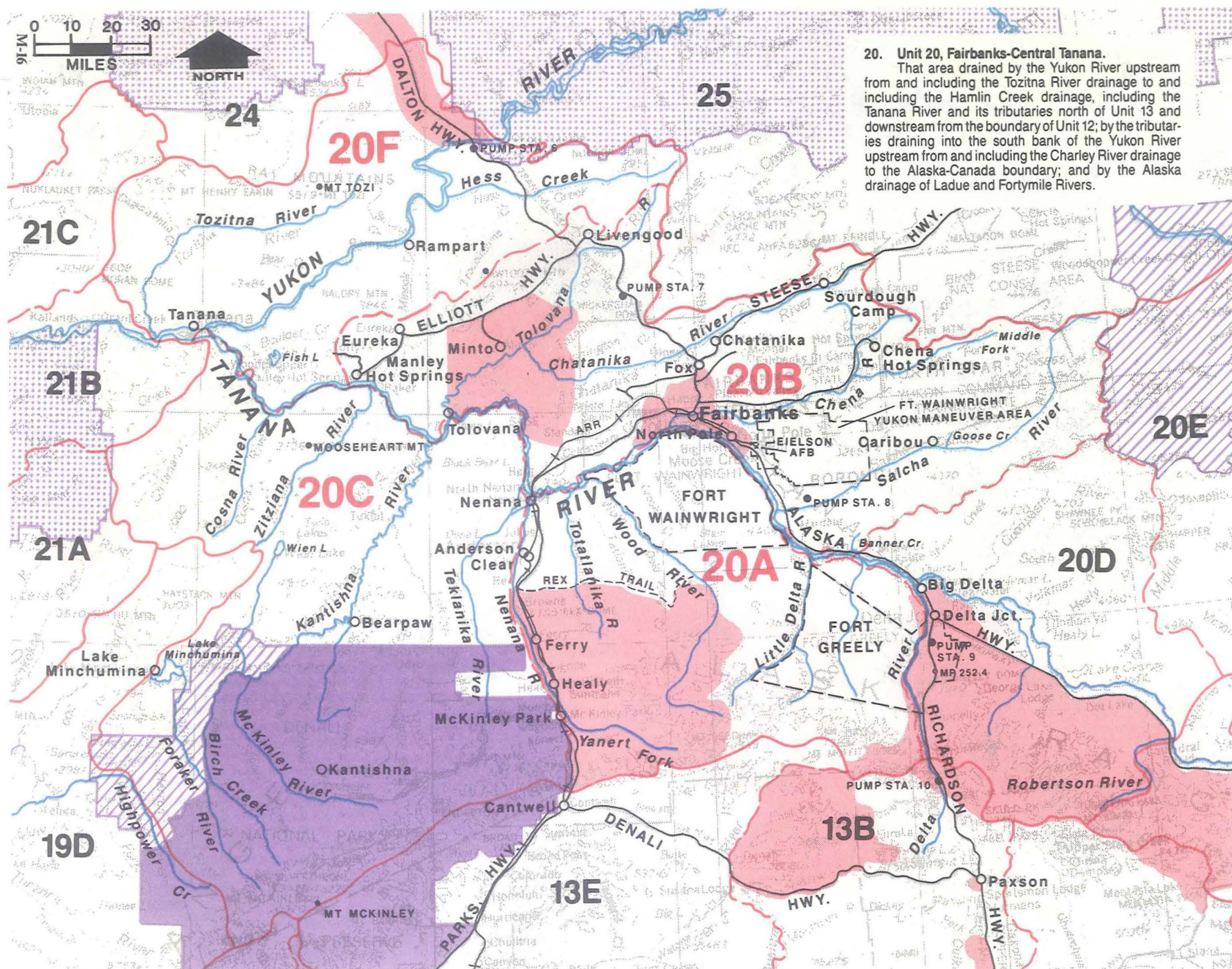
A. Subunit 19(A)—That area drained by the Kuskokwim River downstream from and including the Moose Creek drainage on the north bank and downstream from and including the Stony River drainage on the south bank, excluding that portion listed in Subunit 19(B).

B. Subunit 19(B)—That portion of Unit 19 drained by the Aniak River upstream from and including the Salmon River; that area drained by the Holitna River upstream from and including Bakbuk Creek; that area south of a line running directly between the mouth of Bakbuk Creek on the Holitna River and the radar dome at Sparrevohn Air Force Base including that area drained by the Hoholintna River upstream from that line; and the drainage of the Stony River upstream from and including the drainage of Can Creek.

C. Subunit 19(C)—That portion of Unit 19 south and east of a line from Benchmark M1.26 (approximately 1.26 miles south of the northwest corner of the original Mt. McKinley National Park Boundary) to Lone Mountain, and then due west to Big River; the drainage of Big River upstream from the intersection of this line; and the drainage of Swift River upstream from and including the drainage of the North Fork.

D. Subunit 19(D)—The remainder of Unit 19.



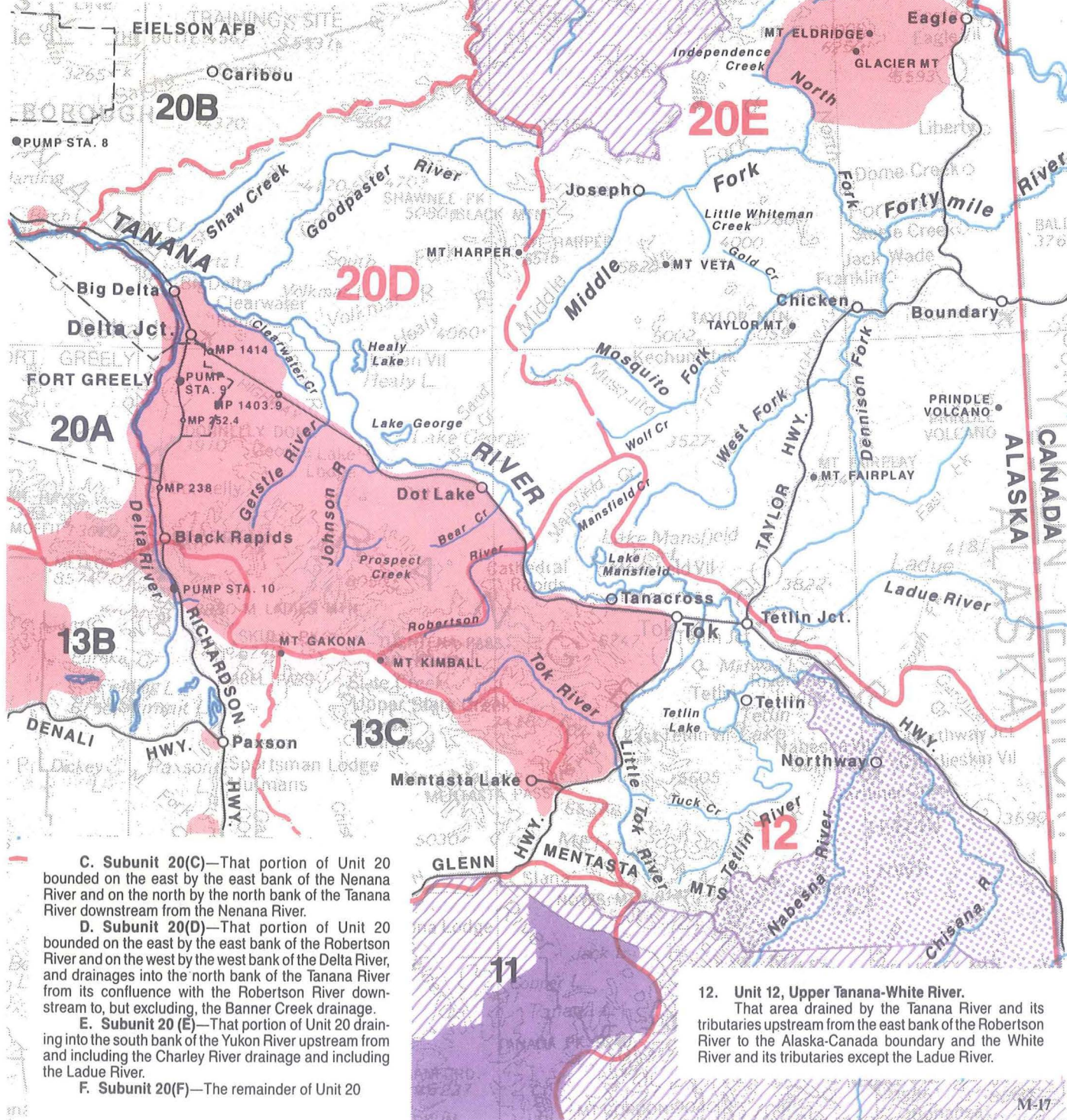


20. Unit 20, Fairbanks-Central Tanana.

That area drained by the Yukon River upstream from and including the Tozitna River drainage to and including the Hamlin Creek drainage, including the Tanana River and its tributaries north of Unit 13 and downstream from the boundary of Unit 12; by the tributaries draining into the south bank of the Yukon River upstream from and including the Charley River drainage to the Alaska-Canada boundary; and by the Alaska drainage of Ladue and Fortymile Rivers.

A. Subunit 20(A)—That portion of Unit 20 bounded on the east by the west bank of the Delta River from the boundary of Unit 13 to the Tanana River; bounded on the north by the north bank of the Tanana River from the confluence of the Delta River downstream to the confluence of the Nenana River; bounded on the west by the east bank of the Nenana River from its confluence with the Tanana River upstream to the boundary of Unit 13.

B. Subunit 20(B)—That portion of Unit 20 draining into the north bank of the Tanana River upstream from and including Hot Springs Slough to and including the Banner Creek drainage.



C. Subunit 20(C)—That portion of Unit 20 bounded on the east by the east bank of the Nenana River and on the north by the north bank of the Tanana River downstream from the Nenana River.

D. Subunit 20(D)—That portion of Unit 20 bounded on the east by the east bank of the Robertson River and on the west by the west bank of the Delta River, and drainages into the north bank of the Tanana River from its confluence with the Robertson River downstream to, but excluding, the Banner Creek drainage.

E. Subunit 20(E)—That portion of Unit 20 draining into the south bank of the Yukon River upstream from and including the Charley River drainage and including the Ladue River.

F. Subunit 20(F)—The remainder of Unit 20

12. Unit 12, Upper Tanana-White River.

That area drained by the Tanana River and its tributaries upstream from the east bank of the Robertson River to the Alaska-Canada boundary and the White River and its tributaries except the Ladue River.

That area draining into the Yukon River from a straight line drawn between Lower Kalskag and Paimiut upstream to but not including the Tozitna River drainage on the north side of the Yukon River and up to but not including the Tanana River drainage on the south side of the Yukon River; and the Koyukuk River upstream to and including the Dulbi River drainage.

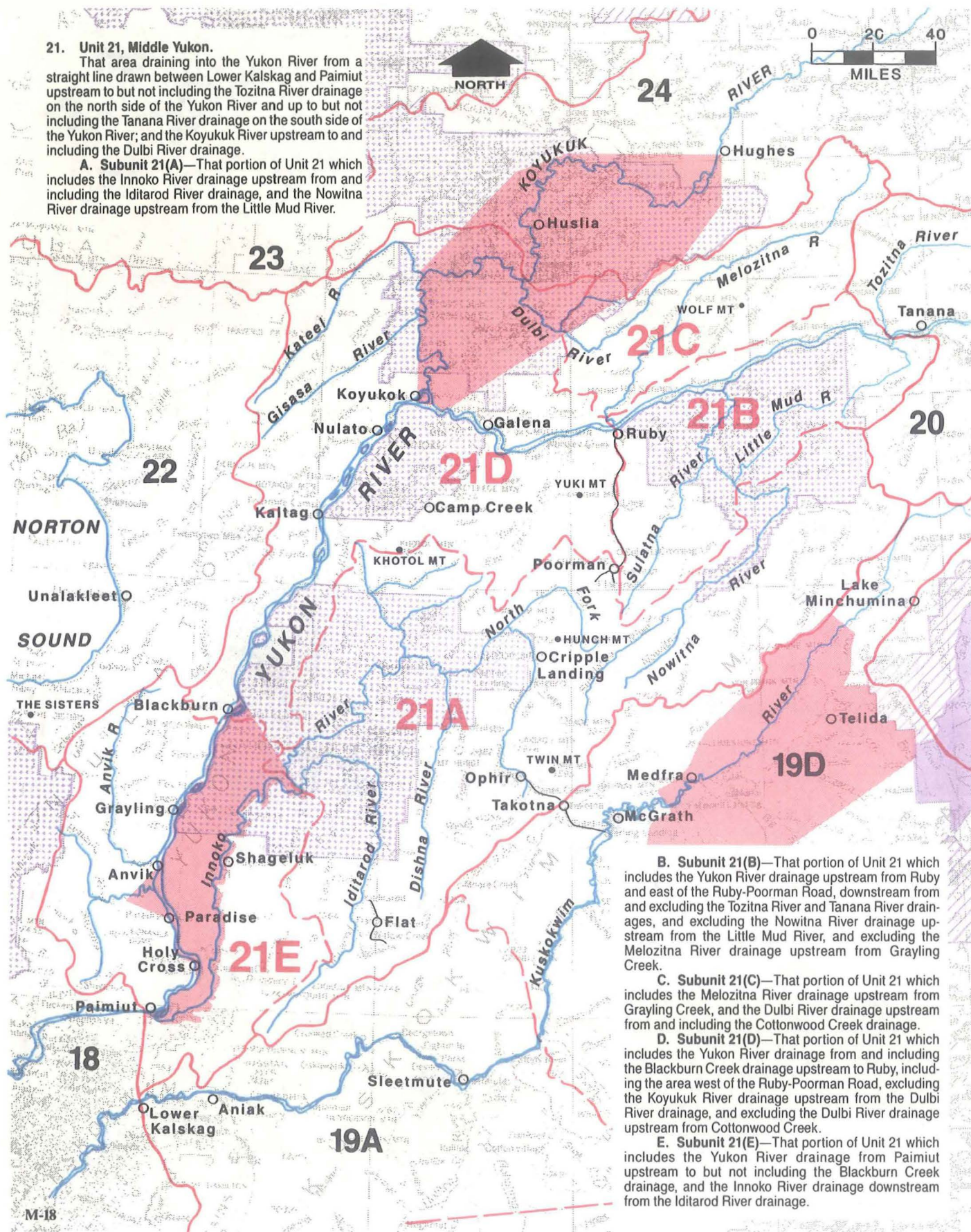
A. Subunit 21(A)—That portion of Unit 21 which includes the Innok River drainage upstream from and including the Iditarod River drainage, and the Nowitna River drainage upstream from the Little Mud River.

B. Subunit 21(B)—That portion of Unit 21 which includes the Yukon River drainage upstream from Ruby and east of the Ruby-Poorman Road, downstream from and excluding the Tozitna River and Tanana River drainages, and excluding the Nowitna River drainage upstream from the Little Mud River, and excluding the Melozitna River drainage upstream from Grayling Creek.

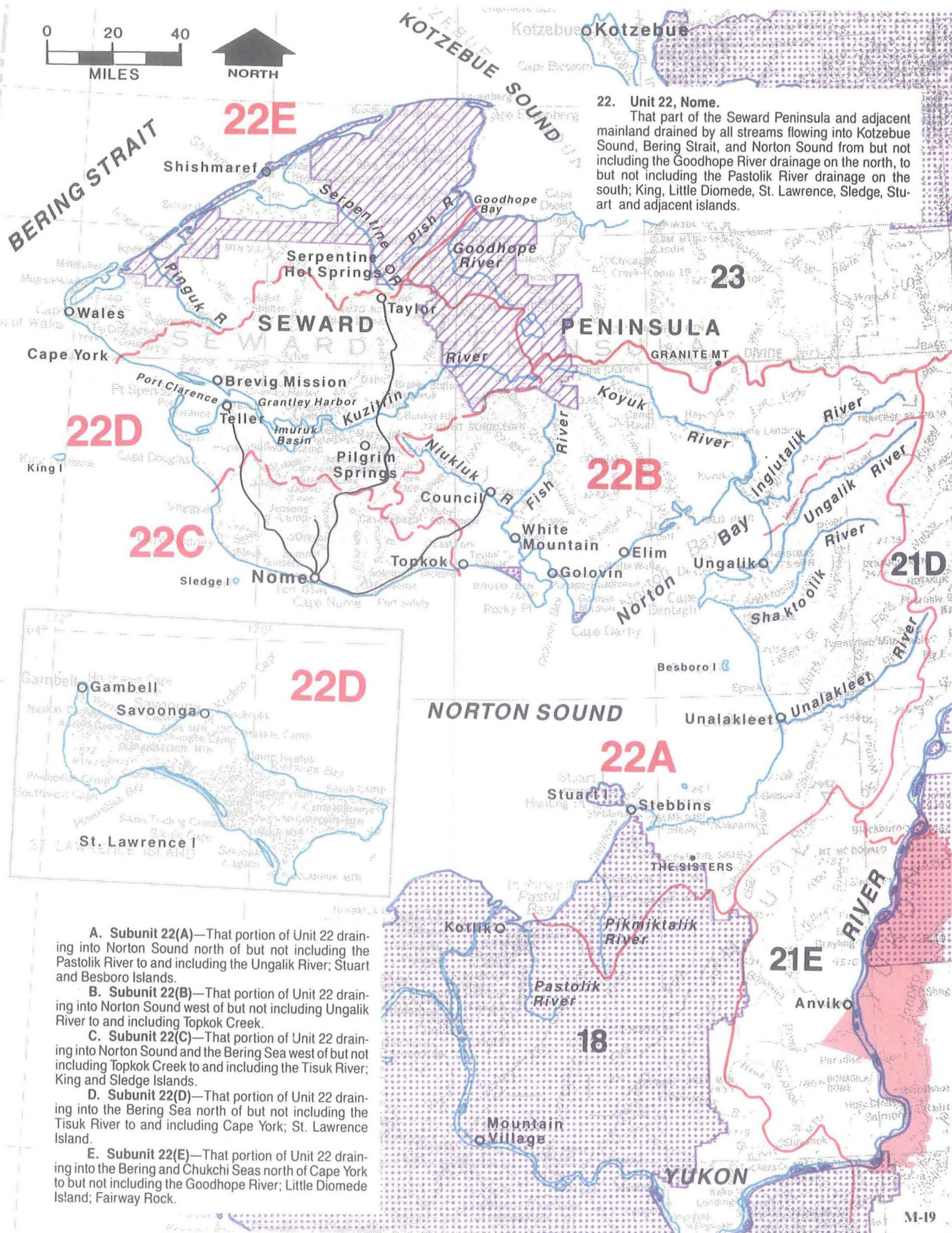
C. Subunit 21(C)—That portion of Unit 21 which includes the Melozitna River drainage upstream from Grayling Creek, and the Dulbi River drainage upstream from and including the Cottonwood Creek drainage.

D. Subunit 21(D)—That portion of Unit 21 which includes the Yukon River drainage from and including the Blackburn Creek drainage upstream to Ruby, including the area west of the Ruby-Poorman Road, excluding the Koyukuk River drainage upstream from the Dulbi River drainage, and excluding the Dulbi River drainage upstream from Cottonwood Creek.

E. Subunit 21(E)—That portion of Unit 21 which includes the Yukon River drainage from Paimiut upstream to but not including the Blackburn Creek drainage, and the Innoko River drainage downstream from the Iditarod River drainage.



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22. Unit 22, Nome.

That part of the Seward Peninsula and adjacent mainland drained by all streams flowing into Kotzebue Sound, Bering Strait, and Norton Sound from but not including the Goodhope River drainage on the north, to but not including the Pastolik River drainage on the south; King, Little Diomed, St. Lawrence, Sledge, Stuart and adjacent islands.

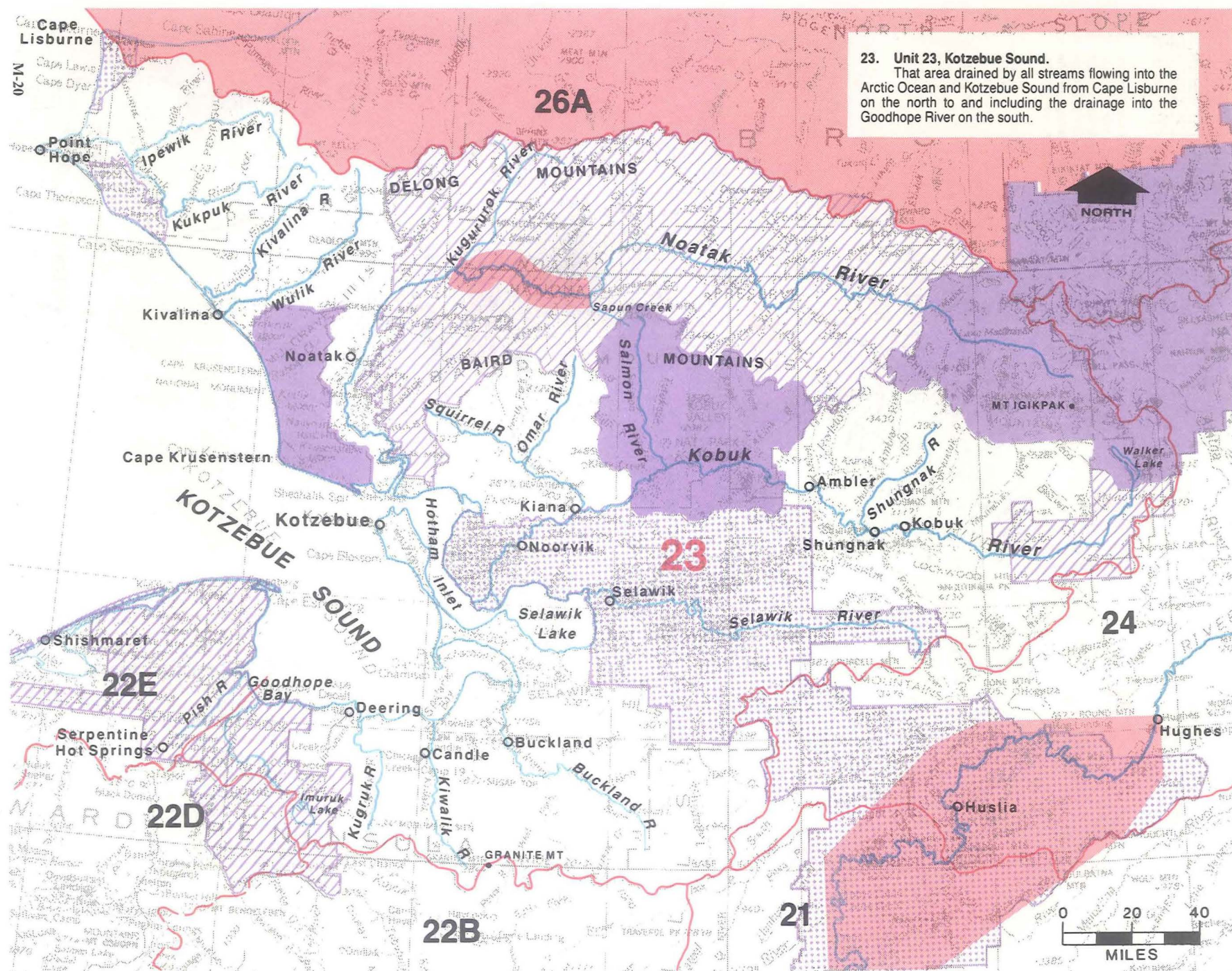
A. Subunit 22(A)—That portion of Unit 22 draining into Norton Sound north of but not including the Pastolik River to and including the Ungalik River; Stuart and Besboro Islands.

B. Subunit 22(B)—That portion of Unit 22 draining into Norton Sound west of but not including Ungalik River to and including Topkok Creek.

C. Subunit 22(C)—That portion of Unit 22 draining into Norton Sound and the Bering Sea west of but not including Topkok Creek to and including the Tisuk River; King and Sledge Islands.

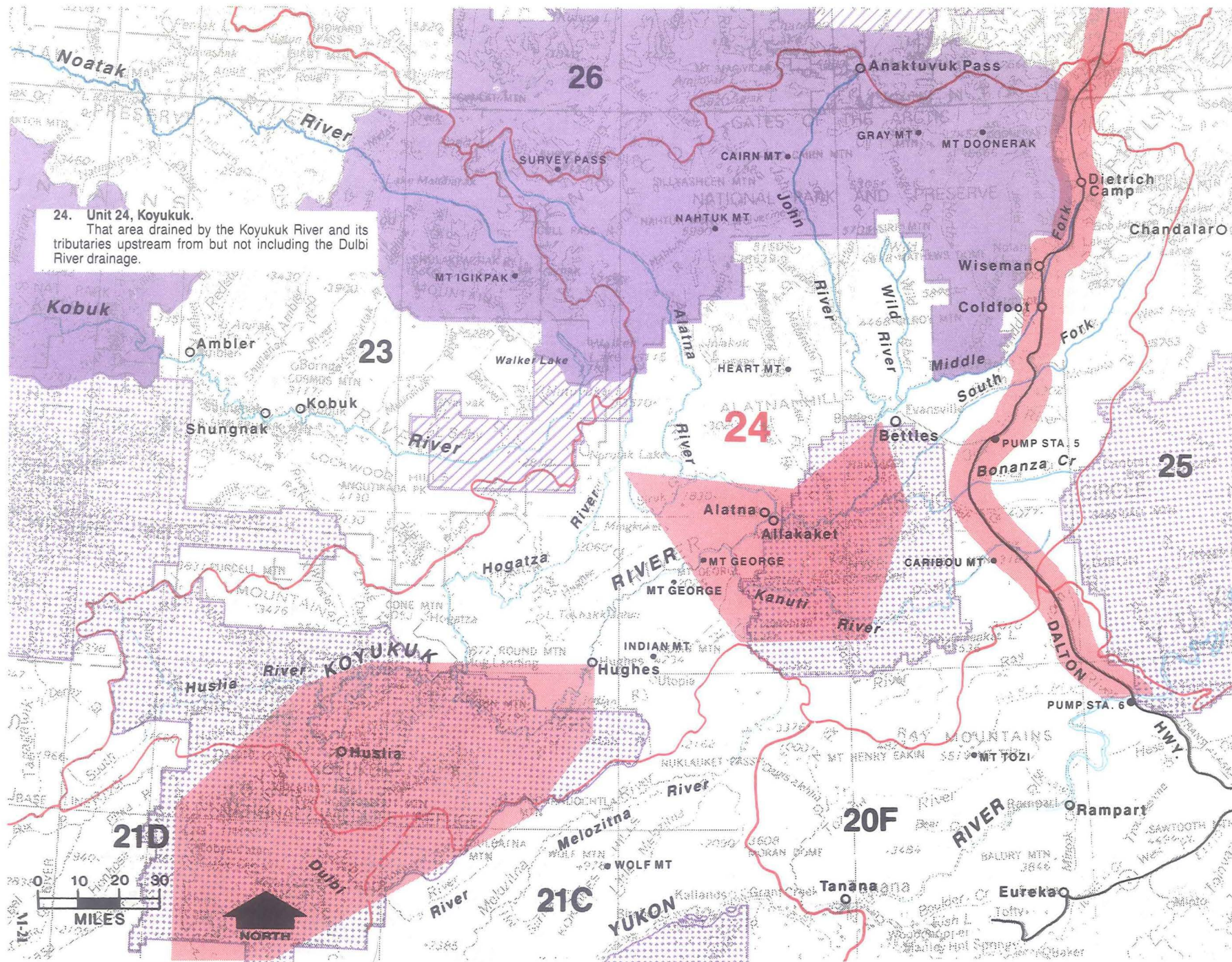
D. Subunit 22(D)—That portion of Unit 22 draining into the Bering Sea north of but not including the Tisuk River to and including Cape York; St. Lawrence Island.

E. Subunit 22(E)—That portion of Unit 22 draining into the Bering and Chukchi Seas north of Cape York to but not including the Goodhope River; Little Diomed Island; Fairway Rock.



24. Unit 24, Koyukuk.

That area drained by the Koyukuk River and its tributaries upstream from but not including the Dulbi River drainage.



25. Unit 25, Fort Yukon.

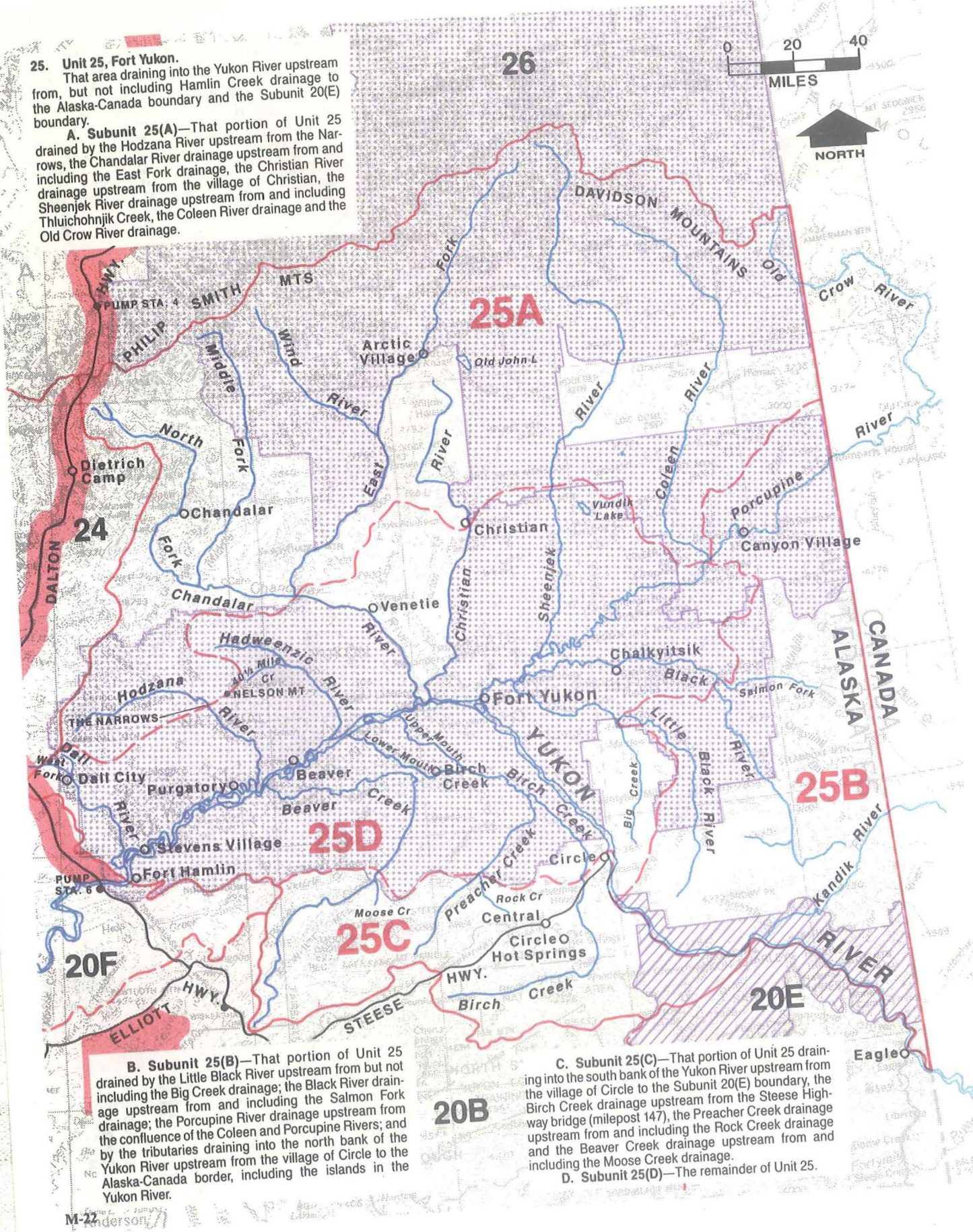
That area draining into the Yukon River upstream from, but not including Hamlin Creek drainage to the Alaska-Canada boundary and the Subunit 20(E) boundary.

A. Subunit 25(A)—That portion of Unit 25 drained by the Hodzana River upstream from the Narrows, the Chandalar River drainage upstream from and including the East Fork drainage, the Christian River drainage upstream from the village of Christian, the Sheenjek River drainage upstream from and including Thluichohnjik Creek, the Coleen River drainage and the Old Crow River drainage.

B. Subunit 25(B)—That portion of Unit 25 drained by the Little Black River upstream from but not including the Big Creek drainage; the Black River drainage upstream from and including the Salmon Fork drainage; the Porcupine River drainage upstream from the confluence of the Coleen and Porcupine Rivers; and by the tributaries draining into the north bank of the Yukon River upstream from the village of Circle to the Alaska-Canada border, including the islands in the Yukon River.

C. Subunit 25(C)—That portion of Unit 25 draining into the south bank of the Yukon River upstream from the village of Circle to the Subunit 20(E) boundary, the Birch Creek drainage upstream from the Steese Highway bridge (milepost 147), the Preacher Creek drainage upstream from and including the Rock Creek drainage and the Beaver Creek drainage upstream from and including the Moose Creek drainage.

D. Subunit 25(D)—The remainder of Unit 25.



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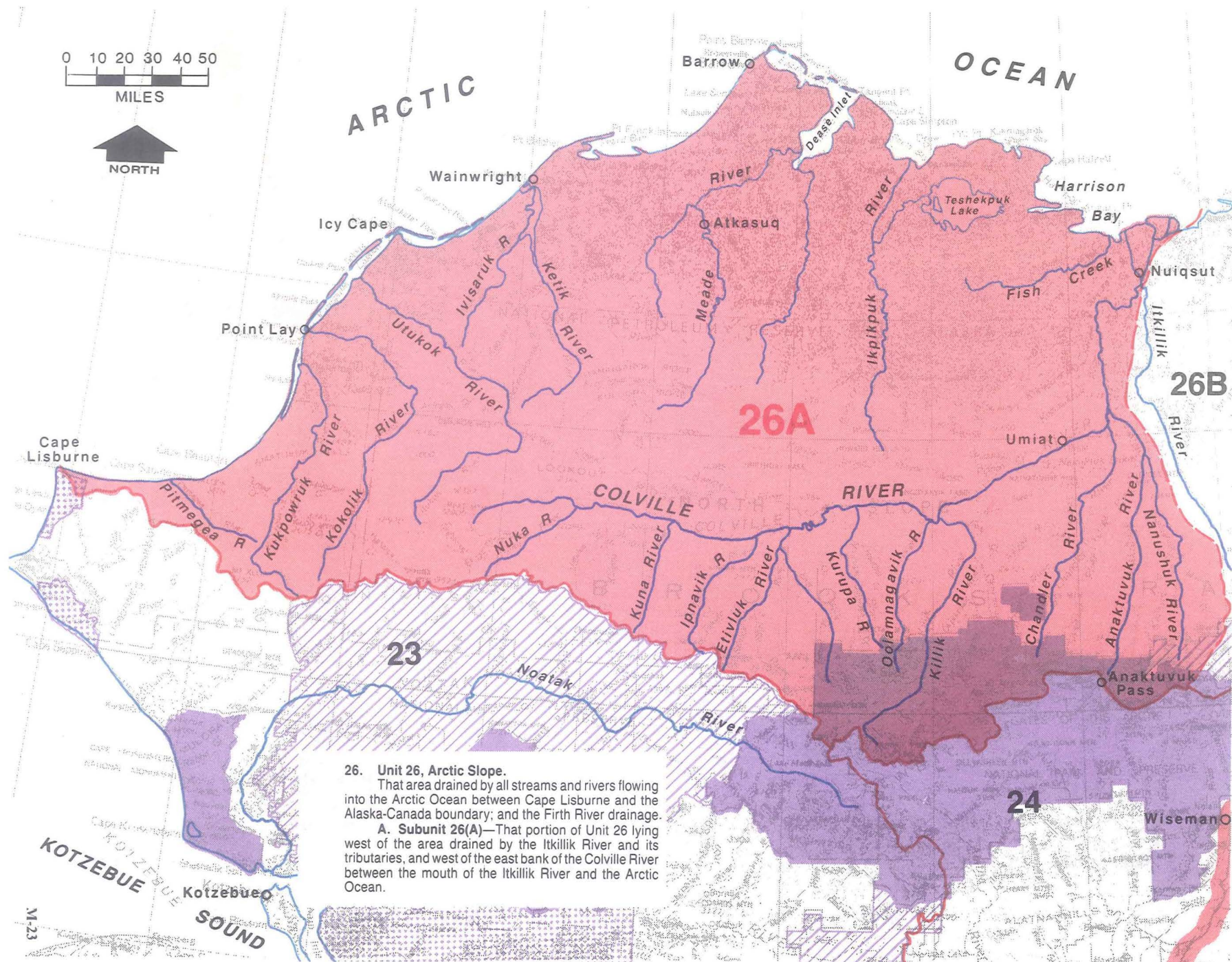
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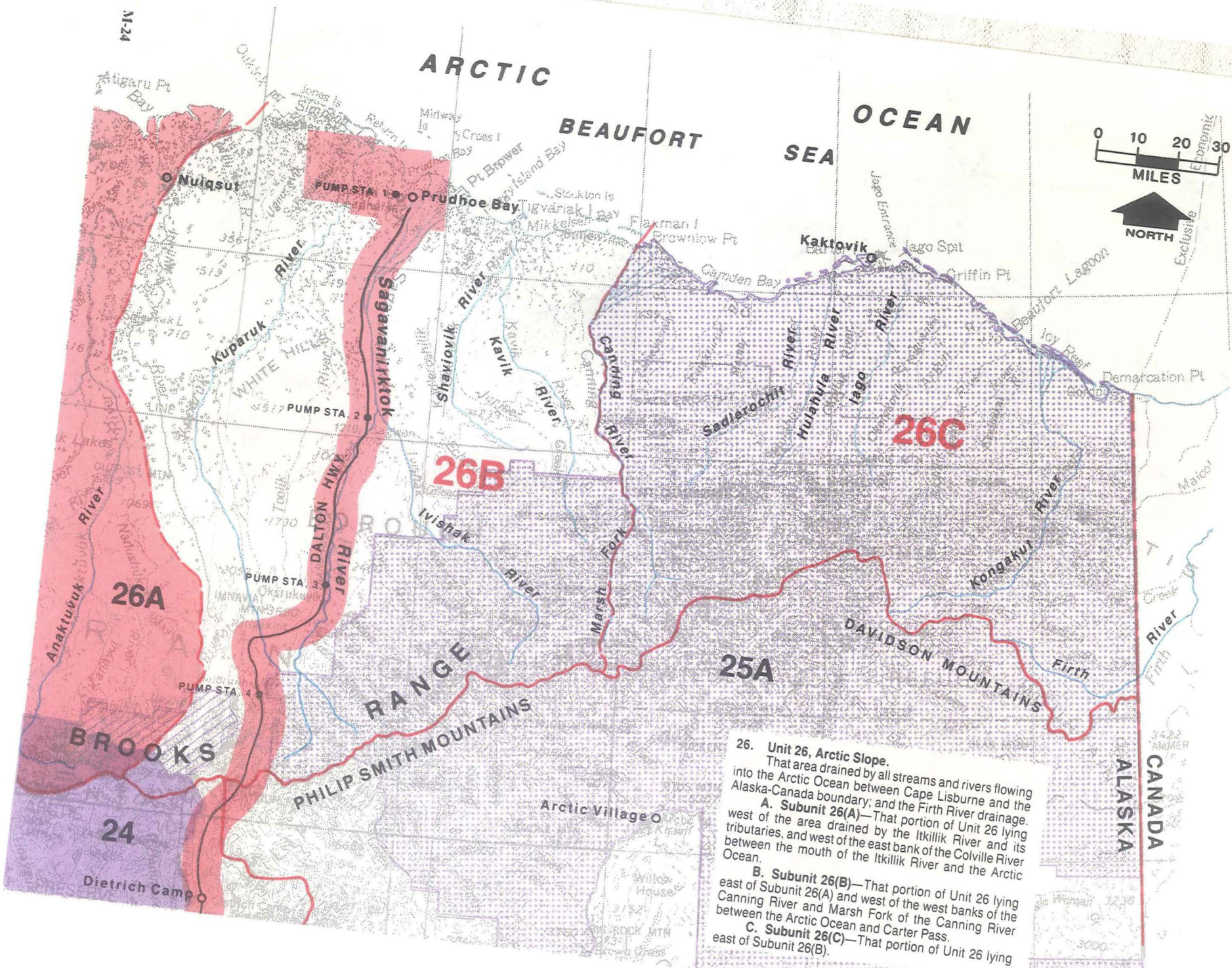
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26B

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KOTZEBUE SOUND

M-23



BIG GAME ANIMALS

Big Game Hunting. Hunting in some areas is subject to specific restrictions. Before you go afield please, see **Restricted Areas**, pages 13 to 21, for the unit in which you wish to hunt. Alaska statutes require the salvage of meat from all big game except bears, wolves, and wolverines. See **Salvage of Game Meat, Fur and Hides**, page 10. For any hunt that is controlled by registration or drawing permits, see appropriate Permit Hunt Supplement for additional restrictions, provisions, and application procedures.

Big Game Hunting Restrictions

Big Game means black bear, brown or grizzly bear, bison, caribou, Sitka black-tail deer, elk, mountain goat, moose, musk oxen, Dall sheep, wolf and wolverine (5 AAC 92.990(4)).

YOU MAY

- **NOT** hunt big game with a rimfire gun. (A .22 caliber gun using rimfire cartridges may be used to hunt swimming caribou from a boat in Unit 23.)
- **NOT** hunt brown/grizzly bear, black bear, moose, bison, elk, muskox and mountain goat with a muzzle-loading rifle unless it is 54 caliber or larger, or at least 45 caliber and a 250 grain or larger elongated slug is used.
- **NOT** hunt with a muzzle-loading rifle equipped with a scope during any special season hunt for muzzle-loading rifles only.
- **NOT** hunt big game with a long-bow, recurve bow, or compound bow unless it can cast a broadhead-tipped arrow at least 175 yards horizontally. Arrows must be tipped with broadheads of at least 7/8" width. See definition of broadhead page 11. An arrow and broadhead together must weigh at least one ounce (437.5 grains). Broadheads may not be barbed (5 AAC 92.075).

- **NOT** hunt with the following archery equipment while hunting in archery only areas:

—electronic devices including any type of light attached to the bow or arrow with the exception of unlighted video or SLR cameras.

—scopes or other devices attached to the bow and designed for optical magnification or enhancement;

—any mechanical device which anchors a notched arrow at full or partial draw unaided by the bowhunter;

- **NOT** hunt big game with a cross-bow in areas restricted to hunting by bow and arrow only.

Note: See bowhunter education requirements page 8.

YOU MAY

- **NOT** hunt big game with the aid or use of a dog, except that dogs may be used to hunt black bear by permit issued at the discretion of the Department.
- **NOT** hunt a cub bear or a sow accompanied by cub(s).
- **NOT** hunt big game with the use of bait except for black bears under specific conditions (see **Information for Bear Hunters** page 25 and the definition of bait page 11).
- **NOT** hunt big game with traps or snares.
- **NOT** hunt big game animals while they are swimming (except caribou in Unit 23).
- **NOT** hunt big game from a boat in Units 1-5; however, those persons with physical disabilities as defined in AS 16.05.940(24), may hunt from a boat under authority of a permit issued by the department (5 AAC 92.085).

- **NOT** hunt big game or help someone else take big game the same day airborne until after 3:00 a.m. the next day. However, this section does not apply if you have flown on an airplane that is a regularly scheduled jet airplane (an aircraft powered by one or more engines that have no external propellers (5 AAC 92.990(46))). However, **You May Hunt** deer during any open season on the same day you were airborne. You may also hunt wolves the same day you were airborne but the following restrictions apply:

—you **MAY** take wolves same day airborne during Aug. 10—March 31 in Units 9, 11, 12, 13 (excluding that portion of Unit 13(E) west of the Parks Highway), 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25(B), 25(C) and 25(D) if they are not in a National Preserve in these units;

—you **MUST** obtain, from a Division of Wildlife Conservation office, a numbered registration permit and numbered, nontransferable locking tags;

—you **MAY** only register to take wolves in up to three (3) units at one time;

—you **MAY NOT** use a shotgun to take wolves; and

—when you take a wolf same day airborne, you **must** immediately affix one of the tags to the skin of the wolf until the skin is sealed (5 AAC 92.170).

Code Key—Colored Code Bar

A - Harvest ticket required.

D - Evidence of sex required.

E - See special restrictions in Chugach State Park, and other management areas in Unit 14(C), page 16.

F - Only those individuals who qualify under federal regulations are allowed to hunt within National Park or monument boundaries (Hard Park).

INFORMATION FOR BEAR HUNTERS

Tag Requirements

Resident hunters do not need a tag to take black bears but these hunters do need to purchase a \$25 brown bear tag if they want to take a brown bear. The brown bear tag must be locked on the bear hide immediately after the kill and must remain there until the hide is processed or exported (SAAC 92.012 (C)).

Bear tags may not be transferred to another hunter but a tag issued and not used for a bear may be used to satisfy the tagging requirement for an animal of any other species for which the tag fee is of equal or less value.

Sealing Requirements

Black bears taken in units 1-7, 11-16 and 20 and brown/grizzly bears taken in any unit must be sealed within 30 days of the kill. (The time limit can be shortened by the Department of Fish and Game). You may not possess, transport or export from Alaska an untanned bear skin or skull until it has been sealed. If you intend to export a grizzly bear skin or skull from the U.S. you must get a CITES permit. CITES tags must remain on a grizzly bear hide and skull until these items have reached their destination country, if taken by a nonresident alien, or if a U.S. citizen wants to transport the skin or skull through Canada to the lower 48 states.

Sealing means taking the hide and the skull of the bear you killed to an officially designated "sealing officer." The skull must be skinned and unfrozen. The sealing officer asks questions about when, where, and how the bear was taken. You must answer the questions truthfully. The sealing officer will measure the skull and may pull a small tooth or take some other biological samples. Then the officer locks metal or plastic tags (or seals) on the hide and skull (SAAC 92.990). The seals must remain on the skin until the tanning has commenced and on the skull until it is cleaned for display.

If you kill a brown bear in unit 8, 12 or 20(E) you may not take the bear out of those units until it has been sealed. However, you may take bears killed in unit 20(E) to Tok for sealing.

If you killed a bear that needs to be sealed you should take the hide and the skull to the sealing officer and have it sealed you

must sign the sealing certificate. If you can't get your bear to a sealing officer in person, you must complete and sign a temporary sealing form available from the Department and make sure that someone takes the bear and the temporary form to a sealing officer within 30 days of the kill.

If you kill a bear while on a guided hunt or while hunting with a resident relative, acting as a guide, both you and your guide or resident relative must sign the sealing certificate or temporary sealing form.

If you kill a brown bear in Unit 4, evidence of sex (penis sheath of vaginal orifice) must be retained on the hide until it is sealed. For all bears taken in other units, it is not mandatory that you retain evidence of sex on the hide, but ADF&G strongly recommends that you do so if the bear has to be sealed. Accurate sex ratio information in the harvest is very important in assessing the general welfare of bear populations. The department appreciates your help in collecting this information.

Baiting Requirements

You cannot hunt brown bears over bait but you may establish bait stations for black bears. Black bears may be taken with the use of bait only as follows: in Units 14(A) and (B) between April 15 and May 31; and in Units 1(A) (B) (D), 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 (except Resurrection Creek and its tributaries), 11, 13 (except Denali State Park) 15, 16 and 17 between April 15 and June 15; and in Units 12, 19-21, 24 and 25 between April 15 and June 30. Baiting of black bear is subject to the following restrictions:

- Before you can set up a bait station, you must go to an office of Fish and Game and register. You will get a sign to post at your station. If you choose not to use this one, you must place another that clearly identifies the site as a "black bear bait station." The sign must also display the hunter's hunting license number, and a number assigned by the Department.
- You may have no more than two bait stations at the same time. All bait must be biodegradable. The only parts of fish and game which can legally be used as bait are heads, bones, guts, or skin.
- You may not set up a bait station within one-quarter mile of a publicly maintained road or trail.
- You may not set up a bait station within

one mile of a house or other permanent dwelling or within one mile of a developed recreational facility.

- You may not take money, bartered goods or services from someone who uses your bait station. This does not apply to professional guide/outfitters or their assistants who accompany the clients at the bait station site (5 AAC 92.075)

Other Requirements or Restrictions

You may not hunt or kill brown/grizzly bears within one-half mile of garbage dumps or landfills. The department may authorize killing a problem bear at a garbage dump if necessary to protect the public (AS 16.05. 782).

You cannot sell any part of any bear in Alaska. (See "Purchase and Sale of Game" on page 9).

You are not required to keep the meat of any bear you take, but many hunters do save and eat the meat. You can also use skinned bear carcass's as food for a dog or furbearer or as bait. Please read the section on "Game as Animal Food or Bait," and "Salvage of Game Meat, Fur and Hide," under "Use of Game" page 8-9.

You may not take black or brown/grizzly bear cubs or sows accompanied by cubs.

If you want to hunt black bears with dogs, you must first obtain a permit from the local fish and game office.

If you have taken a brown/grizzly bear since July 1, 1988 (unless you took it in Units 12 or 20 (E), you cannot take another brown bear this year except in Unit 20(E). Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide/outfitter or a resident relative within second degree of kindred (See Guide/Outfitter Information section and the Definition for Second Degree of Kindred page 5).

Bears may be killed in defense of life or property. If you do, the hide and skull must be turned over to the state as they are state property, not the property of the person who killed it. See the section on "Emergency Taking of Game" page 10. Note: game taken by hunters is not "property in the sense of this regulation. For example, it is not legal to shoot a bear to defend your moose or caribou carcass.

SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS BY SPECIES AND UNIT

Units and Bag Limits by Species	Code	Resident* Open Seasons	Nonresident Open Seasons
BEAR, BLACK (5 AAC 85.015)			
Units 1, 2, 3, and 5. RESIDENT HUNTERS: Two bears, not more than one of which may be a blue or glacier bear. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear.		Sept. 1—June 30	
Unit 6 One bear.		Sept. 1—June 30	Sept. 1—June 30
Units 7, 9, 11—13 and 15—26 Three bears.	F	No closed season	No closed season
Unit 14 One bear.	E	No closed season	No closed season

BEAR, BROWN/GRIZZLY (5 AAC 85.020)

Unit 1 One bear every four regulatory years by registration permit only.		Sept. 15—Dec. 31 Mar. 15—May 31	Sept. 15—Dec. 31 Mar. 15—May 31
Units 2 and 3		No open season	No open season
Unit 4, Chichagof Island south and west of a line which follows the crest of the island from Rock Point (58° N. lat., 136° 21' W. long.), to Rodgers Point (57° 35' N. lat., 135° 33' W. long.), including Yakobi and other adjacent islands; Baranof Island south and west of a line which follows the crest of the island from Nismeni Point (57° 34' N. lat., 135° 25' W. long.), to the entrance of Gut Bay (56° 44' N. lat., 134° 38' W. long.), including the drainages into Gut Bay and including Kruzof and other adjacent islands. One bear every four regulatory years by registration permit only.	D	Sept. 15—Dec. 31 Mar. 15—May 31	Sept. 15—Dec. 31 Mar. 15—May 31
Unit 4, that portion in the Northeast Chichagof Controlled Use Area. One bear every four regulatory years by registration permit only.	D	Mar. 15—May 20	Mar. 15—May 20
Remainder of Unit 4 One bear every four regulatory years by registration permit only.	D	Sept. 15—Dec. 31 Mar. 15—May 20	Sept. 15—Dec. 31 Mar. 15—May 20
Unit 5 One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 1—May 31	Sept. 1—May 31
Unit 6, Montague Island One bear every four regulatory years.		Apr. 1—May 15	Apr. 1—May 15
Remainder of Unit 6 One bear every four regulatory years		Sept. 1—May 31	Sept. 1—May 31
Units 7 and 15 One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 15—Oct. 15 May 10—May 25	Sept. 15—Oct. 15 May 10—May 25
Unit 8, that portion of Kodiak Island east of a line from the mouth of Saltery Creek to Crag Point, and Spruce Island. One bear every four regulatory years by registration permit only.		Oct. 25—Nov. 30 Apr. 1—May 15	Oct. 25—Nov. 30 Apr. 1—May 15
Remainder of Unit 8, One bear every four regulatory years, by permit only. Residents, and nonresidents accompanied by residents within the second degree of kindred, may take bear by drawing permit only; nonresidents guided by a registered, master, or Class A assistant guide may take bear by registration permit only.		Oct. 25—Nov. 30 Apr. 1—May 15	Oct. 25—Nov. 30 Apr. 1—May 15
Unit 9(A) and 9(B)** One bear every four regulatory years.		Oct. 1—Oct. 21 May 10—May 25	Oct. 1—Oct. 21 May 10—May 25
Unit 9(C), Naknek River drainage. One bear every four regulatory years by registration permit only.		Sept. 1—Oct. 31 May 1—June 30	Sept. 1—Oct. 31 May 1—June 30

*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.

BEAR BROWN/GRIZZLY (continued)

Units and Bag Limits by Species	Code	Resident* Open Seasons	Nonresident Open Seasons
Unit 9(D) , south and west of a line from Moffett Point to the eastern side of the eastern entrance of Kinzarof Lagoon, and north of a line from the base of Cape Glazenap to Frosty Peak to the mouth of Old Man's Lagoon.** One bear every four years by registration permit only. The season will be closed by emergency order when allowable harvest is reached.		Oct. 1—Oct. 21 May 10—May 25	Oct. 1—Oct. 21 May 10—May 25
Remainder of Unit 9(C), remainder of Unit 9(D) and 9(E)** One bear every four regulatory years. **NOTE: These areas are only open in the fall of odd-numbered years and the spring of even-numbered years.		Oct. 7—Oct. 21 May 10—May 25	Oct. 7—Oct. 21 May 10—May 25
Unit 10 (Unimak Island) One bear every four regulatory years by drawing permit only. Up to 15 permits may be issued.		Oct. 1—Oct. 21 May 10—May 25	Oct. 1—Oct. 21 May 10—May 25
Unit 11 One bear every four regulatory years.	F	Sept. 1—Oct. 31 Apr. 25—May 31	Sept. 1—Oct. 31 Apr. 25—May 31
Unit 12 One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 1—May 31	Sept. 1—May 31
Units 13(A), 13(B), 13(C), and 13(E) One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 10—May 31	Sept. 10—May 31
Unit 13(D) One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 1—May 31	Sept. 1—May 31
Units 14(A) and 14(C) One bear every four regulatory years.	E	Sept. 1—Oct. 10	Sept. 1—Oct. 10
Unit 14(B) One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 1—Oct. 31 May 10—May 25	Sept. 1—Oct. 31 May 10—May 25
Unit 16 One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 1—May 25	Sept. 1—May 25
Units 17(A) and 17(C) One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 10—Oct. 10 May 10—May 25	Sept. 10—Oct. 10 May 10—May 25
Unit 17(B) One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 20—Oct. 10 May 10—May 25	Sept. 20—Oct. 10 May 10—May 25
Unit 18 One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 10—Oct. 10 April 10—May 25	Sept. 10—Oct. 10 May 10—May 25
Units 19(A), 19(D), Unit 20 (except 20(E)), 21, and 24 One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 1—May 31	Sept. 1—May 31
Unit 19(B) and 19(C) One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 10—May 25	Sept. 10—May 25
Unit 20(E) One bear. A bear taken in this unit does not count against the one bear every 4 years bag limits in other units; however, no person may take more than 1 bear, statewide, per regulatory year.		Aug. 10—June 30	Aug. 10—June 30
Unit 22(A) One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 1—Oct. 31 Apr. 15—May 25	Sept. 1—Oct. 31 Apr. 15—May 25
Unit 22(C) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear every four regulatory years. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear every four regulatory years by drawing permit only. Up to 20 permits may be issued for this hunt in combination with the remainder of Unit 22.		Sept. 1—Oct. 31 May 10—May 25	Sept. 1—Oct. 31 May 10—May 25
Remainder of Unit 22 RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear every four regulatory years. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear every four regulatory year by drawing permit only. 20 permits may be issued for this hunt in combination with the hunt in Unit 22(C).		Sept. 1—Oct. 31 Apr. 15—May 25	Sept. 1—Oct. 31 Apr. 15—May 25

*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.

Units and Bag Limits by Species	Code	Resident* Open Seasons	Nonresident Open Seasons
Unit 23 RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 1—Oct. 10 Apr. 15—May 25	
NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear every four regulatory years by drawing permit only. 25 permits may be issued.			Sept. 1—Oct. 10 Apr. 15—May 25
Unit 25(A) within the Hodzana River drainage, One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 1—May 20	Sept. 1—May 20
Remainder of Unit 25(A), RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 1—May 20	
NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear every four regulatory years by drawing permit only. Up to 27 permits may be issued.			Sept. 1—May 20
Units 25(B), 25(C), and 25(D) One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 1—May 31	Sept. 1—May 31
Unit 26 (A) east of 159° W. long. RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 1—May 31	
NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear every four regulatory years by drawing permit only; up to 12 permits may be issued.			Sept. 1—May 20
Unit 26(A), west of 159° W. long. RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 1—May 31	
NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear every four regulatory years by drawing permit only up to 22 permits may be issued.			Sept. 1—May 20
Unit 26(B) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 1—May 31	
NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear every four regulatory years by drawing permit only up to 10 permits may be issued.			Sept. 1—May 20
Unit 26(C) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear every four regulatory years.		Sept. 1—May 31	
NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bear every four regulatory years by drawing permit only up to 10 permits may be issued.			Sept. 1—May 20

BISON • Hunting by permit only.

(5 AAC 85.010)

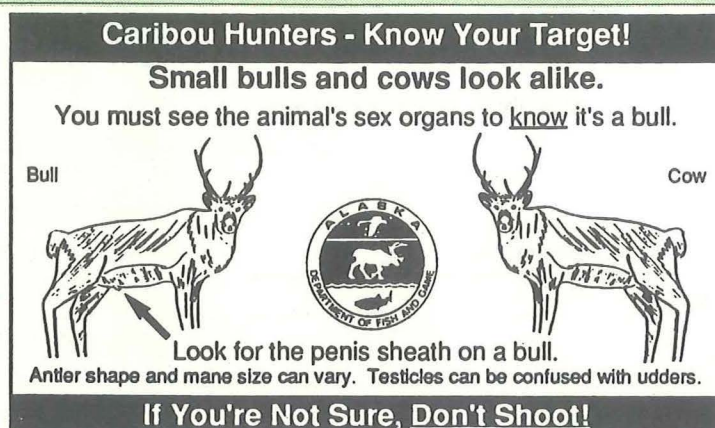
Unit 11, drainages of the Chitina River east of the Chakina River and south and east of the Nizina River	F	No open season	No open season
Unit 11, east of the Copper River, south of the Nadina River, Nadina Glacier, and Sanford Glacier, and west of a line from Mount Sanford to Mount Wrangell to Long Glacier, and west of the Kotsina River.	F	No open season	No open season
Unit 19, One bison every 5 reg. years by drawing permit only. Up to 100 permits may be issued.		Aug. 22—Sept. 30 Mar. 1—Mar. 31	Aug. 22—Sept. 30 Mar. 1—Mar. 31
Unit 20(D) One bison every 5 reg. years by drawing permit only. Up to 100 permits may be issued.		Oct. 7—Mar. 31	Oct. 7—Mar. 31

CARIBOU • Hunters residing south of the Yukon River must obtain either harvest tickets or a permit. • Hunters residing north of the Yukon River must obtain harvest tickets or a permit to hunt south of Yukon River or must register to hunt north of the Yukon River.

(5 AAC 85.025) • In bag limit, “caribou” means an animal of either sex; “bull” means a male caribou.

Unit 7 north of the Sterling Highway and west of the Seward Highway One caribou by drawing permit only. Up to 100 permits may be issued.		Aug. 10—Sept. 30	Aug. 10—Sept. 30
Remainder of Unit 7		No open season	No open season
Unit 8 No limit.	A	No closed season	No closed season
Units 9(A), 9(B), 9(C), 9(E), 17(B), and that portion of 17(C) east of the Nushagak River RESIDENT HUNTERS: Four caribou; however, no more than two caribou may be taken Aug. 10—Aug. 31 and no more than one caribou may be taken Sept. 1—Nov. 30.	A	Aug. 10—Mar. 31	
NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One caribou.			Aug 10—Mar. 31

*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.



Units and Bag Limits by Species	Code	Resident* Open Seasons	Nonresident Open Seasons
Unit 9(D) and Unit 10, Unimak Island only. One bull	A,D	Aug. 10—Sept. 30 Dec. 1—Mar. 31	Sept. 1—Sept. 30
Unit 10, Adak Island only. Two caribou by registration permit only.		Sept. 1—Mar. 31	Sept. 1—Mar. 31
Unit 10, Umnak Island only.		No open season	No open season
Remainder of Unit 10 No limit.		No closed season	No closed season
Unit 11 and that portion of Unit 12 west of the Nabesna River within the drainages of Jack Creek, Platinum Creek, and Totschunda Creek	F	No open season	No open season
Remainder of Unit 12 RESIDENT HUNTERS: one bull; however, one caribou may be taken by registration permit only during a winter season to be announced by emergency order; hunt boundaries and harvest quota will be announced when the season is opened. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull.	A,D,F	Sept. 1—Sept. 20 Winter season to be announced	Sept. 1—Sept. 20
Units 13 and 14(B) One caribou by Tier II permit only; up to 2,300 caribou may be taken and up to 2,000 of this quota may be taken in the fall. Caribou may not be taken within one-half mile of the Alaska Pipeline. During the winter permit hunt only antlered caribou may be taken and only in Unit 13 except for that portion of Unit 13 within one-half mile of the Alaska Pipeline, and that portion of Unit 13(C) south of the Glenn (Tok Cutoff) Hwy.		Aug. 10—Sept. 20 Jan 5—Mar. 31	No open season.
Unit 15(A), that portion within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. One bull by drawing permit only. Up to three permits may be issued.	D	Sept. 1—Sept. 20	Sept. 1—Sept. 20
Units 14(A), 14(C) and Remainder of Unit 15		No open season	No open season
Unit 16 One caribou.	A	Aug. 10—Oct. 31	Aug. 10—Oct. 31
Unit 17(A) and that portion of Unit 17(C) west of the Nushagak River.		No open season	No open season
Unit 18 south of the Yukon River.		No open season	No open season
Remainder of Unit 18 One caribou.	A	Feb. 1—Mar. 31	Feb. 1—Mar. 31
Unit 19(A), that portion within the Lime Village Management Area RESIDENT HUNTERS: Four caribou however, cows and calves may not be taken from April 1—Aug. 9 NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One caribou	A	July 1—June 30	Aug. 10—Mar. 31
Unit 19(A) north of the Kuskokwim River RESIDENT HUNTERS: One caribou NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One caribou	A	Aug. 10—Sept. 30 Nov. 1—Feb. 28	Aug. 10—Sept. 30

*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.

Units and Bag Limits by Species	Code	Resident* Open Seasons	Nonresident Open Seasons
Remainder of Unit 19(A) and Unit 19(B). RESIDENT HUNTERS: Four caribou; however, no more than 2 caribou may be taken Aug. 10—Aug. 31 and no more than 1 caribou may be taken Sept. 1—Nov. 30 NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One caribou.	A	Aug. 10—Mar. 31	Aug. 10—Mar. 31
Unit 19(C) One caribou.	A	Aug. 10—Oct. 10	Aug. 10—Oct. 10
Unit 19(D) south and east of the Kuskokwim River and North Fork of the Kuskokwim River. RESIDENT HUNTERS: One caribou NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One Caribou	A	Aug. 10—Sept. 30 Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Aug. 10—Sept. 30
Remainder of Unit 19(D) One caribou.	A	Aug. 10—Sept. 30	Aug. 10—Sept. 30
Unit 20(A) within the Ferry Trail Management Area. One caribou by drawing permit only between Aug. 10 and Sept. 10; up to 200 permits will be issued; or one caribou by registration permit only between Feb. 1—Feb. 15; up to 75 permits will be issued in Nenana.		Aug. 10—Sept. 10 Feb. 1—Feb. 15	Aug. 10—Sept. 10 Feb. 1—Feb. 15
Unit 20(A) within the Yanert Controlled Use Area. One caribou; however, only bull caribou may be taken during Sept. 1—10.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 10 Jan. 1—Jan. 15	Sept. 1—Sept. 10 Jan. 1—Jan. 15
Remainder of Unit 20(A) One caribou, however only bull caribou may be taken Sept. 1—Sept. 10, and only antlered caribou may be taken by registration permit from Feb. 16—Mar. 1; up to 175 registration permits will be issued in Nenana.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 10 Feb. 16—Mar. 1	Sept. 1—Sept. 10 Feb. 16—Mar. 1
Units 20(B), 20(F), and 25(C) , those portions north and west of the Steese Highway, north and east of the Elliott and Dalton Highways and south of the Yukon River One caribou, however only bull caribou may be taken during Aug. 10—Sept. 20 and caribou may be taken by drawing permit only between Feb. 15—Mar. 15; up to 150 permits will be issued.	A,D	Aug. 10—Sept. 20 Feb. 15—Mar. 15	Aug. 10—Sept. 20 Feb. 15—Mar. 15
Unit 20(C)		No open season	No open season
Unit 20(D) north of the south bank of the Tanana River and the remainder of Units 20(B) and 25(C) One bull.		Aug. 10—Sept. 20	Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Unit 20(D) south of the Tanana River. One bull by registration permit only; up to 50 may be taken.	A,D	Aug. 10—Sept. 30	No open season
Unit 20(E) that portion accessible by the Taylor Highway and associated trails, as described in the permit hunt supplement. One caribou by registration permit only; however, only bulls may be taken prior to Dec. 1; the season will be closed when 500 caribou have been taken.	A,D	Aug. 10—Sept. 30 Dec. 1—Feb. 28	No open season.
Unit 20(E) , that portion drained by the Yukon River downstream from and including the Seventy-mile and Charley Rivers, the North Fork of Forty-mile River upstream from and including Independence Creek, the Middle Fork Forty-mile River upstream from Fish Creek, and the Mosquito Fork Forty-mile River upstream from and including Ketchumstuck Creek. RESIDENT HUNTERS: One caribou NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull	A	Aug. 10—Sept. 30 Dec. 1—Feb. 28	Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Unit 20(F) , south of the Yukon River and west of the Dalton Highway. One bull.	A,D	Aug. 10—Sept. 20	Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Unit 20(F) , Tozitna River drainage RESIDENT HUNTERS: One caribou; however only bull caribou may be taken during the Aug. 10—Sept. 30 season; NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull.	A,D	Aug. 10—Sept. 30 Dec. 1—Dec. 10 Mar. 1—Mar. 15	Aug. 10—Sept. 30
Remainder of Unit 20(F) One bull.		Aug. 10—Sept. 30	Aug. 10—Sept. 30
Unit 21(A) One caribou.	A	Aug 10—Sept. 30 Dec. 10—Dec. 20	Aug 10—Sept. 30 Dec. 10—Dec. 20
Units 21(B), 21(C), and that portion of 21(D) north of the Yukon River and east of the Koyukuk River and Unit 21(E) One caribou; however 2 additional caribou may be taken during a winter season to be announced.		Aug. 10—Sept. 30 Winter season to be announced	Aug. 10—Sept. 30

*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.

CARIBOU (continued)

Units and Bag Limits by Species	Code	Resident* Open Seasons	Nonresident Open Seasons
Remainder of Unit 21(D), Units 22(A), 22(B), 23 and 26(A) RESIDENT HUNTERS: Five caribou per day; however cow caribou may not be taken May 16—June 30. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: Five caribou; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16—June 30.	A,F	July 1—June 30	July 1—June 30
Units 22(C), 22(D), and 22(E)		No open season	No open season
Unit 24 , the Kanuti River drainage upstream from Kanuti, Chalatna Creek, and the Fish Creek drainage, including Bonanza Creek, and that portion of Unit 25(D) drained by the west fork of the Dall River, west of 150° W. long. One bull.	A,D	Aug. 10—Sept. 30	Aug. 10—Sept. 30
Remainder of Unit 24 RESIDENT HUNTERS: Five caribou per day; however cow caribou may not be taken May 16—June 30. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: Five caribou; cow caribou may not be taken May 16—June 30.	A	July 1—June 30	July 1—June 30
Units 25(A), 25(B), and remainder of 25(D) RESIDENT HUNTERS: 10 caribou; however no more than 5 caribou may be transported from these units per regulatory year. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: Five caribou.	A	July 1—Apr. 30	July 1—Apr. 30
Unit 26(B) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull may be taken from July 1—Sept. 30; or up to 2 caribou may be taken from Oct. 1—Apr. 30. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull	A,F	July 1—Apr. 30	July 1—Apr. 30
Unit 26(C) RESIDENT HUNTERS: 10 caribou; however not more than 5 caribou may be transported from Unit 26(C) per regulatory year and only bull caribou may be taken June 23—June 30. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: Five caribou.	A	July 1—Apr. 30 June 23—June 30	July 1—Apr. 30

DEER

- Same-day-airborne hunting of deer allowed.

(5 AAC 85.030)

Units 1(A) and (2) Four antlered deer.	A,D	Aug. 1—Dec. 31	Aug. 1—Dec. 31
Unit 1(B) Two antlered deer.	A,D	Aug. 1—Dec. 31	Aug. 1—Dec. 31
Unit 1(C) , that portion including Douglas, Lincoln, Shelter and Sullivan Islands Four deer; however antlerless deer may be taken only from Sept. 15—Dec. 31.	A,D	Aug. 1—Dec. 31	Aug. 1—Dec. 31
Reminder of Unit 1(C) Two antlered deer.		Aug. 1—Dec. 31	Aug. 1—Dec. 31
Unit 1(D)		No open season	No open season
Unit 3 , that portion of Mitkof Island south of the Petersburg city limits, Woewodski Island and Butterworth Island One antlered deer by registration permit only.	A,D	Oct. 15—Oct. 31	Oct. 15—Oct. 31
Unit 3 , that portion south of Sumner Strait and Decision Passage, including the Vank Island group but not including Level, Conclusion, and Channel Islands. Two antlered deer.	A,D	Aug. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 1—Nov. 30
Remainder of Unit 3		No open season	No open season
Unit 4 , that portion of Chichagof Island east of Port Frederick and north of Tenakee Inlet including all drainages into Tenakee Inlet Three deer, however antlerless deer may be taken only from Sept. 15—Jan. 31.	A,D	Aug. 1—Jan. 31	Aug. 1—Jan. 31
Remainder of Unit 4 Six deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Sept. 15—Jan. 31.		Aug. 1—Jan. 31	Aug. 1—Jan. 31
Unit 5(A) One antlered deer		Nov. 1—Nov. 30	Nov. 1—Nov. 30
Unit 5(B)		No open season	No open season

*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.

Units and Bag Limits by Species

	Code	Resident* Open Seasons	Nonresident Open Seasons
Unit 6 Four deer; however antlerless deer may be taken only from Nov. 1—Dec. 31.	A,D	Aug. 1—Dec. 31	Aug. 1—Dec. 31
Unit 8 , that portion of Kodiak Island north of a line from the head of Settlers Cove to Crescent Lake (57° 52' N., 152° 58' W.), and east of a line from the outlet of Crescent Lake to Mount Ellison Peak and from Mount Ellison Peak to Pokati Point at Whale Passage, and that portion of Kodiak Island east of a line from the mouth of Sallery Creek to Crag Point, and adjacent small islands in Chiniak Bay. One deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Oct. 25—Oct. 31.	A,D	Aug. 1—Oct. 31	Aug. 1—Oct. 31
Unit 8 , that portion of Kodiak Island and adjacent islands south and west of a line from the head of Terror Bay to the head of the southwestern most arm of Ugak Bay Four deer; however antlerless deer may be taken only from Oct. 1—Dec. 31.	A,D	Aug. 1—Dec. 31	Aug. 1—Dec. 31
Remainder of Unit 8 Four deer; however antlerless deer may be taken only from Oct. 1—Dec. 31; no more than 1 antlerless deer may be taken from Oct. 1—Nov. 30.	A,D	Aug. 1—Dec. 31	Aug. 1—Dec. 31

ELK

• Hunting by permit only.

(5 AAC 85.035)

Units 1—5		No open season	No open season
Unit 8 , Raspberry Island One elk by drawing permit only. Up to 40 permits will be issued.		Oct. 1—Nov. 15	Oct. 1—Nov. 15
Unit 8 , that portion of Afognak Island south and west of a line from the head of Malina Bay to the head of Back Bay One elk by drawing permit only; up to 185 permits will be issued. One elk by registration permit only.		Sept. 1—Oct. 10 Oct. 15—Dec. 15	Sept. 1—Oct. 10 Oct. 15—Dec. 15
Unit 8 , that portion of Afognak Island east of a line from the head of the northwest arm of Kazakof Bay to Delphin Point in Perenosa Bay One elk by registration permit only.		Sept. 1—Nov. 15	Sept. 1—Nov. 15
Remainder of Unit 8 One elk by registration permit only.		Sept. 1—Dec. 15	Sept. 1—Dec. 15

GOAT

(5 AAC 85.040)

- All goat hunting is by drawing or registration permit.
- In areas with either-sex bag limit, selective taking of males is encouraged.
- Information on sex identification available with permits.
- Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide (see guide requirements, page 5).

Unit 1(A) , Revillagigedo Island only		No open season	No open season
Unit 1(B) , that portion north of the Bradfield Canal and the north fork of the Bradfield River One goat, by registration permit only. However, the taking of kids or nannies with kids is prohibited.	D	Aug. 1—Dec. 31	Aug. 1—Dec. 31
Remainder of Units 1(A) and 1(B) Two goats by registration permit only.		Aug. 1—Dec. 31	Aug. 1—Dec. 31
Unit 1(C) , that portion draining into Lynn Canal and Stephens Passage between Antler River and Eagle Glacier and River One goat by registration permit only.		Oct. 1—Nov. 30	Oct. 1—Nov. 30
Unit 1(C) , that portion draining into Stephens Passage and Taku Inlet between Eagle Glacier and River and Taku Glacier, and all drainages of the Chilkat Range south of the Endicott River		No open season	No open season
Remainder of Unit 1(C) One goat by registration permit only.		Aug. 1—Nov. 30	Aug. 1—Nov. 30
Unit 1(D) , that portion between Taiya Inlet and River and White Pass and Yukon Railroad		No open season	No open season
Unit 1(D) , that portion lying north of the Katzeihin River and northeast of the Haines Highway One goat by registration permit only.		Sept. 15—Nov. 30	Sept. 15—Nov. 30
Remainder of Unit 1(D), and Units 4 and 5 One goat by registration permit only.		Aug. 1—Dec. 31	Aug. 1—Dec. 31
Unit 6 One goat by registration permit only.		Aug. 20—Jan. 31	Aug. 20—Jan. 31

*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.

GOAT (continued)

Units and Bag Limits by Species	Code	Resident* Open Seasons	Nonresident Open Seasons
Units 7 and 15(C) , those portions south and west of the Kenai Fjords National Park, the creek draining Southern Glacier and Tutka Bay One goat by Tier II subsistence hunting permit only in Aug. 1—Sept. 30 season; one goat by registration permit only during the Oct. 15—Nov. 30 season.		Aug. 1—Sept. 30 Oct. 15—Nov. 30	No open season.
Remainder of Units 7 and 15 One goat by drawing permit only in the Aug. 10—Sept. 30 season, (up to 320 permits will be issued) or one goat by registration permit only in the Oct. 15—Nov. 30 season.		Aug. 10—Sept. 30 Oct. 15—Nov. 30	Aug. 10—Sept. 30 Oct. 15—Nov. 30
Unit 8 One goat by drawing permit only; up to 125 permits will be issued.		Sept. 1—Oct. 31	Sept. 1—Oct. 31
Unit 11 One goat by registration permit only.	F	Sept. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 1—Nov. 30
Unit 13(D) One goat by drawing permit only; up to 35 permits will be issued; the taking of kids with a horn length of 3" or less or nannies accompanied by kids is prohibited.	D	Aug. 10—Sept. 20	Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Units 12, remainder of Unit 13 and 14(A) north of the Matanuska River.		No open season	No open season
Remainder of Unit 14 One goat by registration permit only; however, from Oct. 16—Oct. 31 goats may be taken by bow and arrow only in Unit 14(C) only.	E	Sept. 1—Oct. 31	Sept. 1—Oct. 31

MOOSE

(5 AAC 85.045)

- Spike-fork, 36 inch, and 50 inch antlers defined on page 12.
- In bag limit, "moose" means an animal of either sex; "bull" means a male moose.

Unit 1(A) and Unit 1(B) south of LeConte Glacier (Stikine) One bull.	A,D	Sept. 15—Oct. 15	Sept. 15—Oct. 15
Unit 1(B) , north of LeConte Glacier (Thomas Bay) One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers by registration permit only.	D,G	Oct. 1—Oct. 15	Oct. 1—Oct. 15
Unit 1(C) , Berners Bay drainages only One moose by drawing permit only. Up to 10 permits will be issued.	D	Sept. 15—Oct. 15	Sept. 15—Oct. 15
Remainder of Unit 1(C) One bull by registration permit only.	D	Sept. 15—Oct. 15	Sept. 15—Oct. 15
Unit 1(D) One bull by Tier II subsistence hunting permit only; up to 20 permits may be issued.	D	Oct. 1—Oct. 15	No open season
Unit 3 , Mitkof and Wrangell Islands One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers	A,D	Oct. 1—Oct. 15	Oct. 1—Oct. 15
Unit 2, remainder of Unit 3 and Unit 4		No open season	No open season
Unit 5(A) , except Nunatak Bench One bull by registration permit only. Up to 60 bulls may be taken; the season will be closed in that portion west of the Dangerous River when 30 bulls have been taken in that area.	D	Oct. 15—Nov. 15	Oct. 15—Nov. 15
Unit 5(A) , Nunatak Bench		No open season	No open season
Unit 5(B) One bull by registration permit only; up to 25 bulls may be taken.	F,D	Sept. 1—Nov. 15	Sept. 1—Nov. 15
Unit 6(A) One moose.	A,F,D	Aug. 20—Dec. 31	Aug. 20—Dec. 31
Unit 6(B) One moose by permit only. Up to 30 antlered moose may be taken by registration permit only. Up to 30 drawing permits will be issued for antlerless moose.	D	Sept. 1—Sept. 30	No open season.
Unit 6(C) One moose by drawing permit only. Up to 20 permits for antlered moose and up to 20 permits for antlerless moose will be issued.	D	Sept. 1—Sept. 30	No open season.
Unit 6(D) One bull.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 30	Sept. 1—Sept. 30
Unit 7 , that portion known as the Resurrection Creek Closed Area		No open season	No open season

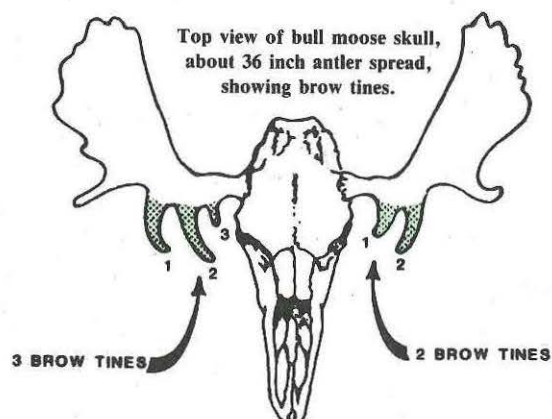
*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.

Units and Bag Limits by Species	Code	Resident* Open Seasons	Nonresident Open Seasons
Unit 7 , the Placer River drainages, and that portion of Placer Creek drainage (Bear Valley) outside the Portage Glacier Closed Area and that portion of Unit 14(C) within the 20-mile River drainage. One moose by drawing permit only. Up to 60 permits for antlered moose and up to 70 permits for antlerless moose will be issued; the antlered moose season will close Sept. 30.	D	Aug. 20—Oct. 10	No open season.
Remainder of Unit 7 One bull with spike-fork or 50 inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 20	Sept. 1—Sept. 20
Unit 8		No open season	No open season
Unit 9(A) One bull.	A,D,F	Sept. 1—Sept. 15	Sept. 5—Sept. 15
Unit 9(B) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers	A,D,F	Sept. 1—Sept. 15 Dec. 1—Dec. 31	Sept. 5—Sept. 15
Unit 9(C) , that portion draining into the Naknek River RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull during the Sept. 1—Sept. 15 season; one moose by registration permit only during Dec. 1—Dec. 31; up to 15 antlerless moose may be taken. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D,F	Sept. 1—Sept. 15 Dec. 1—Dec. 31	Sept. 5—Sept. 15
Remainder of Unit 9(C) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One moose; however antlerless moose may be taken only from Dec. 1—Dec. 31. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D,F	Sept. 1—Sept. 15 Dec. 1—Dec. 31	Sept. 5—Sept. 15
Unit 9(D)		No open season	No open season
Unit 9(E) One bull; however moose taken from Sept. 10—Sept. 20 must have 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 10—Sept. 20 Dec. 1—Dec. 31	Sept. 10—Sept. 20
Unit 11 One bull.	A,D,F	Sept. 1—Sept. 15	Sept. 1—Sept. 15
Unit 12 , that portion lying east of the Nabesna River and south of the winter trail running southeast from Pickerel Lake to the Canadian border. One bull with 50 inch antlers.	A,D,F	Sept. 1—Sept. 30	Sept. 1—Sept. 30
Remainder of Unit 12 RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 15	Sept. 5—Sept. 15
Unit 13(A) , that portion northwest of the Black River One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 5—Sept. 11	No open season
Unit 13(A) , that portion west of the Lake Louise road, Lake Louise, Lake Susitna, Tyone River, and southeast of Black River. One bull with spike-fork antlers.	A,D	Sept. 5—Sept. 11	No open season.
Remainder of Unit 13 One bull with 36-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 5—Sept. 11	No open season.
Unit 14(A) One bull; however antlerless moose may be taken by drawing permit only; up to 100 permits will be issued.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 20	Sept. 1—Sept. 20
Unit 14(B) , that portion east of and including the Anchorage-Fairbanks powerline intertie right-of-way. One bull.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 10	Sept. 1—Sept. 10
Remainder of Unit 14(B)		No open season	No open season
Unit 14(C) , that portion of the Fort Richardson Management Area south of Eagle River One moose by drawing permit, by bow and arrow only. Up to 125 permits will be issued.	D,E	Sept. 3—Nov. 15 Dec. 15—Jan. 15	Sept. 3—Nov. 15 Dec. 15—Jan. 15
Unit 14(C) , that portion of the Fort Richardson Management Area north of Eagle River. One moose by drawing permit, by muzzle loading rifle; up to 25 permits will be issued.	D,E	Sept. 3—Oct. 31	Sept. 3—Oct. 31
Unit 14(C) , Elmendorf Air Force Base One moose by drawing permit, by bow and arrow only; up to 15 permits will be issued.	D,E	Sept. 3—Sept. 30	Sept. 3—Sept. 30
Unit 14(C) , that portion known as the Peters Creek Management Area One moose by drawing permit only, by bow and arrow only; up to 25 permits will be issued.	D,E	Sept. 3—Sept. 30	Sept. 3—Sept. 30

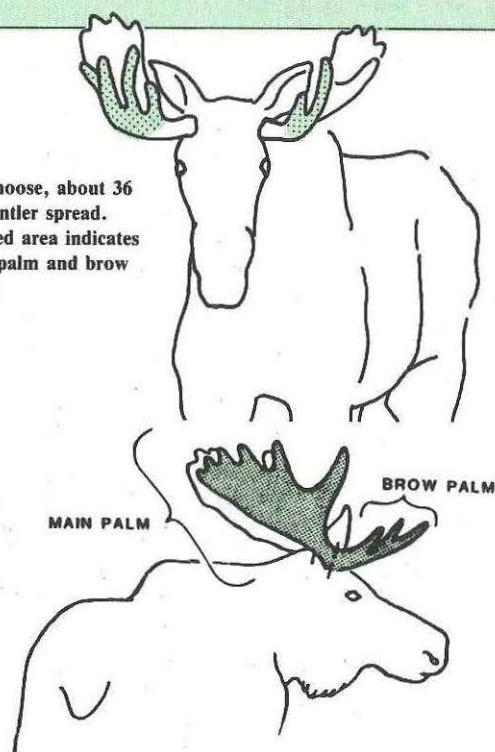
*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.

MOOSE (continued)

MOOSE ANTLER CONFORMATION



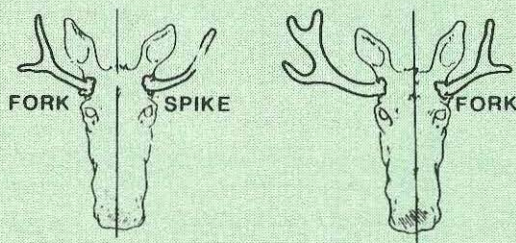
Bull moose, about 36 inch antler spread. (Shaded area indicates brow palm and brow tines.)



Side view, showing antler conformation on young bull, about 36 inch antler spread.

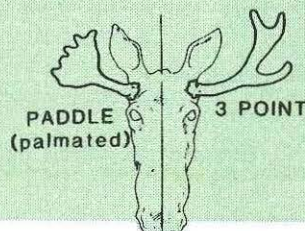
LEGAL—ILLEGAL BULL MOOSE IN AREAS WITH SPIKE-FORK RESTRICTION

Legal



IF A MOOSE HAS ONE ANTLER ON EITHER SIDE THAT IS A FORK OR SPIKE IT IS LEGAL

Illegal



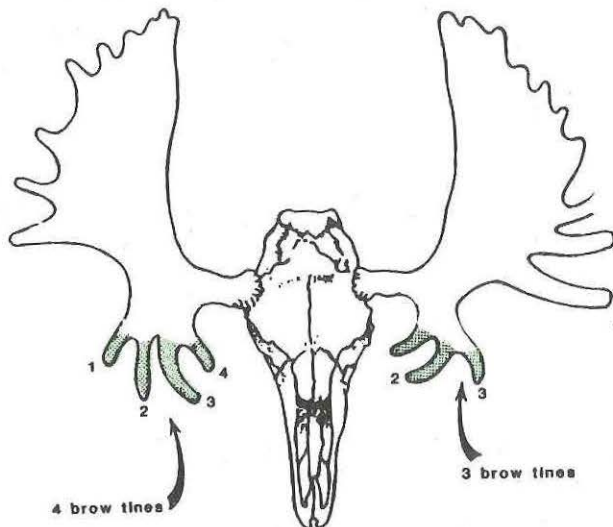
ALSO ILLEGAL:
any bull with larger antlers

Units and Bag Limits by Species

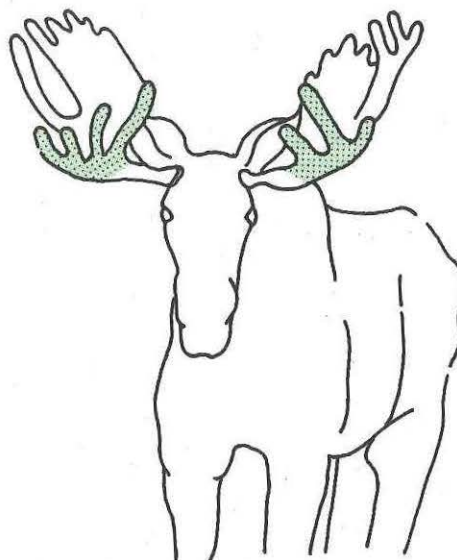
	Code	Resident* Open Seasons	Nonresident Open Seasons
Unit 14(C), that portion known as Anchorage Management Area.		No open season	No open season
Unit 14(C), the Eklutna Lake Management Area One moose by bow and arrow only, by registration permit; up to 10 bulls and 5 antlerless moose may be taken.	D,E	Sept. 3—Sept. 30	Sept. 3—Sept. 30
Unit 14(C), the 20 Mile River drainage—See Unit 7			
Remainder of Unit 14(C) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken by drawing permit only. Up to 30 permits will be issued. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull.	A,D,E	Sept. 3—Sept. 20	Sept. 3—Sept. 20
Unit 15(A), the Skilak Loop Wildlife Management Area. One antlerless moose by drawing permit only; up to 20 permits may be issued. The taking of calves and females accompanied by calves is prohibited.	D	Sept. 21—Sept. 30	Sept. 21—Sept. 30
Remainder of Unit 15(A) One bull with spike-fork or 50 inch antlers; during the Aug 25—Aug. 29 season, bulls may be taken by bow and arrow only.	A,D	Aug. 25—Aug. 29 Sept. 1—Sept. 20	Aug. 25—Aug. 29 Sept. 1—Sept. 20

*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.

MOOSE ANTLER CONFORMATION



Top view of bull moose skull, about 50 inch antler spread, showing brow tines.



Mature bull moose, about 50 inch antler spread. (shaded area indicates brow palm and brow tines)

NOTICE TO MOOSE HUNTERS

In many units regulations restrict legal harvest of bull moose to a specific antler size or conformation. See pages 11 and 12 for definitions of brow tines and antler type or size. The accompanying illustrations provide general assistance to hunters in field identification of moose in these categories. It must be emphasized, however, that moose antlers vary considerably in conformation, and each hunter is responsible for judgements as to legality of animals taken.

Units and Bag Limits by Species	Code	Resident* Open Seasons	Nonresident Open Seasons
Unit 15(B) , that portion bounded by a line running from the mouth of Shantatalik Creek on Tustumena Lake, northward to the west fork of Funny River; then downstream along the west fork of Funny River to the Kenai National Moose Range boundary; then east along the refuge boundary to its junction with the Kenai River; then eastward along the south side of the Kenai River and Skilak Lake; then south along the western side of Skilak River, Skilak Glacier, and Harding Icefield; then west along the Subunit 15(B) boundary to the mouth of Shantatalik Creek One bull with 50 inch antlers by drawing permit only; up to 100 permits may be issued.	D	Sept. 1—Sept. 20 Sept. 26—Oct. 15	Sept. 1—Sept. 20 Sept. 26—Oct. 15
Unit 15(C) , that portion southwest of a line from Point Pogibshi to the point of land between Rocky Bay and Windy Bay. One bull by Tier II subsistence hunting permit only.	D	Sept. 1—Sept. 30	No open season.
Remainder of Units 15(B) and 15(C) One bull with spike-fork or 50 inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 20	Sept. 1—Sept. 20
Unit 16(A) One bull.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 15	Sept. 1—Sept. 15
Unit 16(B), Kalgin Island One bull.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 20	Sept. 1—Sept. 20
Unit 16(B), Redoubt Bay drainages south and west of and including the Kustatan River drainage. One bull.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 10	Sept. 1—Sept. 10
Remainder of Unit 16(B) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull; during the period Dec. 1—Feb. 28, up to 75 bulls may be taken by Tier II subsistence hunting permit only in a two-week season to be announced by Emergency Order. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull.		Sept. 1—Sept. 20 Dec. 1—Feb. 28	Sept. 1—Sept. 20

*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.

MOOSE (continued)

Units and Bag Limits by Species	Code	Resident* Open Seasons	Nonresident Open Seasons
Unit 17(A)		No open season	No open season
Unit 17(B) , that portion which includes all drainages of the Mulchatna River upstream from and including the Chilchitna River drainage RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 20	Sept. 1—Sept. 20
Remainder of Unit 17(B) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull; however, during the period Aug. 20—Aug. 31 bull moose may be taken by registration permit only. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers	A,D	Aug. 20—Sept. 20 Dec. 1—Dec. 31	Sept. 5—Sept. 15
Unit 17(C) , that portion including the Iowithla drainage, Sunshine Valley, and all lands west of Wood River and south of Aleknagik Lake One bull; however during the period Aug. 20—Aug. 31 bull moose may be taken by registration permit only.	A,D	Aug. 20—Sept. 15	No open season.
Remainder of Unit 17(C) One bull; however, during the period Aug. 20—Aug. 31, bull moose may be taken by registration permit only.	A,D	Aug. 20—Sept. 15 Dec. 1—Dec. 31	No open season.
Unit 18 , that portion north and west of a line from Cape Romanzof to Kuzilvak Mountain, and then to Mountain Village, and west of (but not including) the drainage of the Andreafsky River.		No open season	No open season
Remainder of Unit 18 One bull.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 30 Dec. 20—Dec. 30	Sept. 1—Sept. 30
Unit 19(A) , that portion within the Lime Village Management Area. no bag limit; up to 25 moose may be taken by Tier II subsistence hunting permit only	A,D	Aug. 10—Sept. 25 Nov. 20—Mar. 31	No open season.
Remainder of Unit 19(A) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One moose; however antlerless moose may be taken only from Nov. 20—Nov. 30 and Feb. 1—Feb. 10. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 20 Nov. 20—Nov. 30 Feb. 1—Feb. 10	Sept. 1—Sept. 20
Unit 19(B) and 19(C) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 25	Sept. 1—Sept. 25
Unit 19(D) , that portion of the Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area within the drainage of the North Fork upstream from the confluence of the South Fork to the mouth of the Swift Fork RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 30	Sept. 1—Sept. 30
Unit 19(D) , remainder of the Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 30 Dec. 1—Feb. 28	Sept. 1—Sept. 30
Remainder of Unit 19(D) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 30 Dec. 1—Dec. 15	Sept. 1—Sept. 30
Unit 20(A) , the Ferry Trail Management Area and the Yanert Controlled Use Area. One bull with a spike-fork or 50 inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 20	Sept. 1—Sept. 20
Remainder of Unit 20(A) One bull.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 20	Sept. 1—Sept. 20
Unit 20(B) , that portion within the Fairbanks Management Area One bull by bow and arrow only by registration permit.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 30 Nov. 21—Nov. 27	Sept. 1—Sept. 30 Nov. 21—Nov. 27
Unit 20(B) , that portion within the Minto Flats Management Area One bull by Tier II subsistence hunting permit only; up to 150 permits will be issued.	D	Sept. 1—Sept. 20 Jan. 10—Feb. 28	No open season.
Unit 20(B) , the drainage of the Middle Fork of the Chena River and that portion of the Salcha River drainage upstream from and including Goose Creek. One bull.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 20	Sept. 1—Sept. 20
Remainder of Unit 20(B) One bull	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 15	Sept. 5—Sept. 15

*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.

Units and Bag Limits by Species	Code	Resident* Open Seasons	Nonresident Open Seasons
Unit 20(C) One bull; however, white-phased or partial albino (more than 50 percent white) moose may not be taken.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 20	Sept. 5—Sept. 15
Unit 20(D) , that portion lying west of the east bank of the Johnson River and south of the north bank of the Tanana River, except the Delta Junction Closed Area. RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 15	Sept. 5—Sept. 15
Unit 20(D) , that portion lying south of the north bank of the Tanana River and east of the east bank of the Johnson River One bull. During the winter season; one bull by Tier II subsistence hunting permit only; up to five bulls may be taken.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 15 Jan. 1—Feb. 15	No open season
Unit 20(D) that portion north of the Tanana River and west of the Trans Alaska Pipeline One bull.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 15	Sept. 5—Sept. 15
Unit 20(D) , that portion known as the Delta Junction Closed Area		No open season	No open season
Remainder of Unit 20(D) One bull.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 10	Sept. 1—Sept. 10
Unit 20(E) , that portion drained by the Ladue, Sixty-mile, and Forty-mile Rivers (all forks) from 9½ to 145 mile Taylor Highway, including the Boundary Cutoff road. RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 15	Sept. 5—Sept. 15
Remainder of Unit 20(E) , that portion draining into the Yukon River upstream from and including the Charlie River drainages to and including the Boundary Creek drainages and the Taylor Highway from mile 145 to Eagle. RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 5—Sept. 25	Sept. 5—Sept. 25
Unit 20(F) , that portion drained by the Yukon River downstream from the mouth of Hess Creek. One bull.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 15 Dec. 1—Dec. 10	No open season
Remainder of Unit 20(F) One bull		Sept. 1—Sept. 15	No open season.
Unit 21(A) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 5—Sept. 25 Nov. 1—Nov. 30	Sept. 5—Sept. 25
Unit 21(B) One bull.	A,D	Sept. 5—Sept. 25	Sept. 5—Sept. 20
Unit 21(C) One bull.		Sept. 5—Sept. 25	Sept. 5—Sept. 25
Unit 21(D) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One moose; antlerless moose may be taken only from Sept. 21—Sept. 25 and Feb. 1—Feb. 5. Moose may not be taken within ½ mile of the Yukon River during the February season. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 5—Sept. 25 Feb. 1—Feb. 5	Sept. 5—Sept. 25
Unit 21(E) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One moose, however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Feb. 1—Feb. 10; moose may not be taken within ½ mile of the Yukon River during the February season. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 5—Sept. 25 Feb. 1—Feb. 10	Sept. 5—Sept. 25
Unit 22(A) One bull.	A,D	Aug. 1—Sept. 30 Dec. 1—Jan. 31	Aug. 1—Sept. 30
Unit 22(B) One moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Dec. 1—Dec. 31. No person may take a cow accompanied by a calf; only antlered moose may be taken Jan. 1—Jan. 31.	A,D	Aug. 1—Jan. 31	Aug. 1—Jan. 31
Unit 22(C) One bull.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 14	Sept. 1—Sept. 14

*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.

MOOSE (continued)

Units and Bag Limits by Species	Code	Resident* Open Seasons	Nonresident Open Seasons
Unit 22(D) One moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Aug. 1—Dec. 31. No person may take a cow accompanied by a calf; only antlered moose may be taken Jan. 1—Jan. 31.	A,D	Aug. 1—Jan. 31	Aug. 1—Jan. 31
Unit 22(E) One moose. No person may take a cow accompanied by a calf.	A,D	Aug. 1—Mar. 31	Aug. 1—Mar. 31
Unit 23 RESIDENT HUNTERS: One moose; however antlerless moose may be taken only from Sept. 1—Mar. 31; no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One antlerless moose; however, antlered moose with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers may be taken only from Sept. 1—Sept. 20; no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf.	A,D	Aug. 1—Mar. 31	Sept. 1—Mar. 31
Unit 24 , that portion within the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area RESIDENT HUNTERS: One moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Sept. 21—Sept. 25, Dec. 1—Dec. 10, and Mar. 1—Mar. 10. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 5—Sept. 25 Dec. 1—Dec. 10 Mar. 1—Mar. 10	Sept. 5—Sept. 25
Unit 24 , that portion including the John River drainage upstream from but excluding the Hunt Fork drainage One moose.	A,F	Aug. 1—Dec. 31	No open season.
Unit 24 , the Alatna River drainage upstream from and including Helpmejack Creek drainage, the John River drainage upstream from and including the Malemute Fork drainage and downstream from and including the Hunt Fork drainage, the Wild River drainage upstream from and including the Michigan Creek drainage, and the North Fork Koyukuk River drainage north of the Bettles/Coldfoot winter trail. RESIDENT HUNTERS: One moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Sept. 21—Sept. 25 and Mar. 1—Mar. 10 NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D,F	Aug. 25—Sept. 25 Mar. 1—Mar. 10	Sept. 5—Sept. 25
Remainder of Unit 24 RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Aug. 25—Sept. 25	Aug. 25—Sept. 25
Unit 25(A) One bull.	A,D	Sept. 5—Sept. 25	Sept. 5—Sept. 25
Unit 25(B) , that portion within the Porcupine River drainage upstream from but excluding the Coleen River drainage One bull.	A,D	Sept. 20—Sept. 30	Sept. 20—Sept. 30
Remainder of Unit 25(B) One bull.	A,D	Sept. 5—Sept. 25 Dec. 1—Dec. 15	Sept. 5—Sept. 25
Unit 25(C) One bull.	A,D	Sept. 1—Sept. 15	Sept. 5—Sept. 15
Unit 25(D) , that portion lying west of a line extending from the Unit 25(D) boundary on Preacher Creek, then downstream along Preacher Creek, Birch Creek and Lower Mouth Birch Creek to the Yukon River, then downstream along the north bank of the Yukon River (including islands) to the confluence of the Hadweenzik River, then upstream along the west bank of the Hadweenzik River to the confluence of Forty and One-Half Mile Creek, then upstream along Forty and One-Half Mile Creek to Nelson Mountain on the Unit 25(D) boundary One bull by Tier II subsistence hunting permit only; up to 125 permits will be issued.	D	Aug. 25—Sept. 25 Dec. 1—Dec. 10 Feb. 18—Feb. 28	No open season.
Remainder of Unit 25(D) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D	Sept. 10—Sept. 20 Dec. 1—Dec. 10	Sept. 10—Sept. 20
Unit 26(A) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One moose. No person may take a cow accompanied by a calf. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,F	Aug. 1—Dec. 31	Sept. 1—Dec. 31
Unit 26(B) , that portion within two miles of the Dalton Highway		No open season	No open season

*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.

Units and Bag Limits by Species	Code	Resident* Open Seasons	Nonresident Open Seasons
Remainder of Unit 26(B), and Unit 26(C) RESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull. NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One bull with 50-inch antlers.	A,D,F	Sept. 5—Sept. 15 Nov. 1—Dec. 31	Sept. 5—Sept. 15

MUSK OX

(5 AAC 85.050)

- Musk ox tag required of all persons hunting musk ox.
- All hunts are by drawing or registration permit.

Unit 18, Nunivak Island One bull by drawing permit only, with up to 10 permits issued for the fall season and up to 35 permits for the spring season; however one cow may be taken by registration permit only with up to 45 cow permits issued on a first-come, first-served basis, beginning in the fall and continuing in the spring.	D	Sept. 1—Sept. 30 ^{1,2} Feb. 1—Mar. 15 ² Feb. 15—Mar. 15 ¹	Sept. 1—Sept. 30 ^{1,2} Feb. 1—Mar. 15 ² Feb. 15—Mar. 15 ¹
Unit 18, Nelson Island One musk ox by registration permit only; up to 15 bull and up to 15 cow permits may be issued on a first-come, first-served basis.	D	Feb. 1—Mar. 25	Feb. 1—Mar. 25
Remainder of Unit 18		No open season	No open season.
Units 26(B) and 26(C) One bull by Tier II permit only; up to 15 musk oxen may be taken.	D	Oct. 1—Oct. 31 Mar. 1—Mar. 31	No open season
Remainder of Unit 26		No open season	No open season

¹Bulls

²Cows

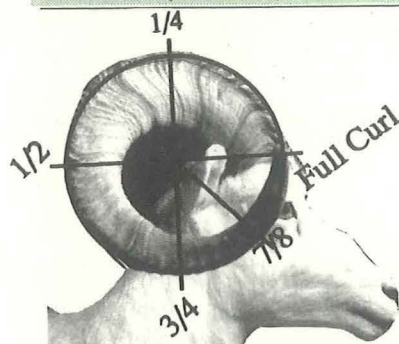
SHEEP

- Nonresident hunters must be accompanied by a guide (see Guide/Outfitter Information page 5)
 - Horns must accompany meat from the field (5 AAC 92.150).
 - See definitions of 7/8 and full curl horn, pages 11 & 12.
- (5 AAC 85.055)

Units 6, 7, 9, 13(D), remainder of Unit 13, 14(A), 14(B), 15-17 and 19 One ram with full curl horn or larger.	A,F	Aug. 10—Sept. 20	Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Unit 11 RESIDENT HUNTERS: One sheep NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One ram with full curl horn or larger.	A,F	Aug. 10—Sept. 20	Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Units 12, 13, and 20, those portions known as the Tok Management Area One ram with full curl horn or larger, every four regulatory years, by drawing permit only. Up to 120 permits may be issued.		Aug. 10—Sept. 20	Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Remainder of Unit 12 One ram with full curl horn or larger.	A,F	Aug. 10—Sept. 20	Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Units 13 and 20, those portions known as the Delta Controlled Use Area One ram with full curl horn or larger, by drawing permit only. Up to 150 permits may be issued.		Aug. 10—Sept. 20	Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Unit 14(C), the Eklutna Managment Area One sheep by drawing permit only, and by bow and arrow only; up to 25 permits will be issued.	E	Sept. 3—Sept. 30	Sept. 3—Sept. 30
Remainder of Unit 14(C) One sheep by drawing permit only; up to 240 permits will be issued. One sheep by drawing permit only; up to 80 permits will be issued for bow and arrow only.	E	Aug. 10—Sept. 30 Oct. 1—Oct. 10	Aug. 10—Sept. 30 Oct. 1—Oct. 10
Unit 20(E), that portion known as Glacier Mountain Controlled Use Area. One ram with full curl horn or larger.	A	Aug. 10—Sept. 20	Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Remainder of Unit 20(E), and that portion of Unit 20(D) north of the Alaska Highway. One ram with full curl horn or larger, by drawing permit only. 12 permits will be issued.		Aug. 10—Sept. 20	Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Remainder of Unit 20 One ram with full curl horn or larger.	A	Aug. 10—Sept. 20	Aug. 10—Sept. 20

*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.

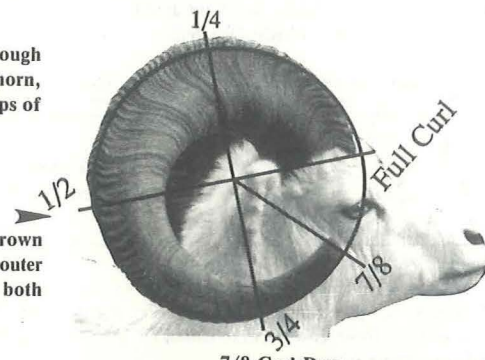
SHEEP (continued)



Full Curl Ram

On a full curl ram, the tip of the horn has grown through 360° of a circle described by the outer surface of the horn, as viewed from the side, OR the ram has broken the tips of both horns, OR the ram is at least 8 years old.

On a seven-eighths curl ram the tip of the horn has grown through seven-eighths of a circle (315°) described by the outer surface of the horn, as viewed from the side, OR has both horns broken.



7/8 Curl Ram



Full Curl Ram



Full Curl Ram (Both Horns Broken)



7/8 Curl Ram

Units and Bag Limits by Species

Unit 23

RESIDENT HUNTERS: One ram with 7/8 curl horn or larger; a registration permit is required in that portion of the unit south and east of the Noatak River (excluding Gates of the Arctic National Park) and a harvest quota will be announced before the permit hunt; however one sheep may be taken Oct. 1—Apr. 30, and the season will be closed in that portion of the unit south and east of the Noatak River (excluding Gates of the Arctic National Park) when 30 sheep have been taken.

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: one ram with 7/8 curl horn or larger; a registration permit is required in that portion of the unit south and east of the Noatak River (excluding Gates of the Arctic National Park); a harvest quota will be announced before the permit hunt.

Units 25(A) and 26(C)

RESIDENT HUNTERS: One ram with 7/8 curl horns or larger Aug. 10—Sept. 20; or three sheep may be taken by registration permit Oct. 1—Apr. 30

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: One ram with 7/8 curl horn or larger

Remainder of Unit 25

One ram with a full curl horn or larger.

Units 24, and 26(A), those portions within the Gates of the Arctic National Park

Three sheep.

Remainder of Units 24, 26(A), and 26(B), including the Gates of the Arctic National Preserve.

One ram with 7/8 curl horn or larger.

Code

Resident* Open Seasons

Nonresident Open Seasons

A,F

Aug. 10—Sept. 20

Oct. 1—Apr. 30

Aug. 10—Sept. 20

A

Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Oct. 1—Apr. 30

Aug. 10—Sept. 20

A

Aug. 10—Sept. 20

Aug. 10—Sept. 20

F

Aug. 1—Apr. 30

No open season

A

Aug. 10—Sept. 20

Aug. 10—Sept. 20



*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.

Units and Bag Limits by Species

Code	Resident* Open Seasons	Nonresident Open Seasons
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WOLF

(5 AAC 85.056)

- This section applies to the taking of wolves as big game under a hunting license.
- See big game hunting methods and means, p. 24.
- No same-day-airborne hunting in any National Preserve.
- No hunting same-day-airborne except in units 9, 11, 12, 13 (excluding that portion of Unit 13(E) west of the Parks Highway) 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25(B), 25(C) and 25(D) during August 10—March 31. See page 24 for special restrictions.
- All wolf hides must be sealed (5 AAC 92.170).

Units 1—5 No limit.		No closed season	No closed season
Units 6, 8 and 10 Two wolves		Aug. 10—Apr. 30	Aug. 10—Apr. 30
Units 7, 14(C) and 15 One wolf	E	Aug. 10—Apr. 30	Aug. 10—Apr. 30
Units 14(A),(B), 16 and 18 Four wolves.		Aug. 10—Apr. 30	Aug. 10—Apr. 30
Units 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, and 25 (except 25(A)) Ten wolves.		Aug. 10—Apr. 30	Aug. 10—Apr. 30
Units 22, 25(A) and 26 No limit.		Aug. 10—Apr. 30	Aug. 10—Apr. 30

WOLVERINE

(5 AAC 85.057)

- This section applies to the taking of wolverines as big game under a hunting license.
- See big game hunting methods and means, p. 24.
- All wolverine hides must be sealed (5 AAC 92.170).
- No hunting same-day-airborne.

Units 1—5 One wolverine.		Nov. 10—Feb. 15	Nov. 10—Feb. 15
Units 6—26 One wolverine.	E	Sept. 1—Mar. 31	Sept. 1—Mar. 31

FUR ANIMALS (5 AAC 85.060)

Fur Animal Hunting Restrictions

Fur animal means a coyote, arctic fox, red fox, lynx, or red squirrel, that has not been domestically raised. Fur animals may be taken with a hunting license (5 AAC 92.990 (20)). **Furbearer** means a beaver, coyote, arctic fox, red fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel, muskrat, land otter, red squirrel, flying squirrel, marmot, wolf, or wolverine (5 AAC 92.990 (21)). **Furbearers** may be taken with a trapping license. Some species are both fur animals and furbearers and may be taken with either license, but the seasons and bag limits are different.

YOU MAY

- NOT hunt fur animals with the aid or use of a dog, trap, snare, net, or fish trap.
- NOT hunt fur animals by disturbing or destroying dens.
- NOT hunt arctic or red fox the same day you were airborne. This means that you cannot hunt these species with a gun until after 3:00 a.m. the next day (5 AAC 92.090).

Units by Species and Bag Limits

Resident
Open Season

Nonresident
Open Season

COYOTE

Units 1—26 Two coyotes.	Sept. 1—April 30	Sept. 1—April 30
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FOX, ARCTIC

- Including white and blue color phases

Unit 9, 17, 18, 22, 23 and 26 Two foxes.	Sept. 1—Apr. 30	Sept. 1—Apr. 30
Units 10 No limit.	No closed season	No closed season

*Resident Open Seasons include subsistence and general hunts.

FOX, RED

• Including cross, black or silver color phases.

Units 1-7, 14 and 15	No open season	No open season
Units 8-11, 13, 16, and 17 Two foxes	Sept. 1—Feb. 15	Sept. 1—Feb. 15
Units 12 and 18-26 Two foxes	Sept. 1—Mar. 15	Sept. 1—Mar. 15

LYNX

• All lynx hides must be sealed (5 AAC 92.170).

Units 1-8, 10 and 15	No open season	No open season
Units 11, 13, 14, and 16 Two lynx.	Dec. 15—Jan. 15	Dec. 15—Jan. 15
Units 9 and 17 Two lynx.	Nov. 10—Feb. 28	Nov. 10—Feb. 28
Unit 12 and 20(E) Two lynx.	Nov. 1—Jan. 31	Nov. 1—Jan. 31
Unit 18 Two lynx.	Nov. 10—Mar. 31	Nov. 10—Mar. 31
Remainder of Unit 20, and Unit 25(C) Two lynx.	Dec. 1—Jan. 31	Dec. 1—Jan. 31
Unit 23 Two lynx.	Dec. 1—Jan. 15	Dec. 1—Jan. 15
Units 19, 21, 24, and remainder of Unit 25 Two lynx.	Nov. 1—Feb. 28	Nov. 1—Feb. 28
Units 22 and 26 Two lynx.	Nov. 1—April 15	Nov. 1—April 15

SQUIRREL

• Including Red Squirrel, Ground Squirrel, and Flying Squirrel

Units 1-26* No limit.	No closed season	No closed season
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RABIES INFORMATION

Dept. of Health & Social Services

Division of Public Health

RABIES is a viral disease of the central nervous system which occurs naturally in wild animal populations and is nearly always fatal. Humans can become infected through the bite of a rabies-infected animal (generally a fox, wolf or dog) or through exposure of an open cut or scratch to saliva of an infected animal. For this reason, plastic or rubber gloves should be worn when skinning foxes or wolves.

Most diseased animals act strangely; being unnaturally withdrawn, overly friendly or 'mad.' The latter action, one in which the animal will bite or attack anything including other animals, people or objects, is most often associated with rabies. 'Dumb' rabies also occurs, however, and should be recognized as being equally dangerous. Paralysis, usually of the lower jaw, is its first recognizable symptom.

If you are bitten by an animal suspected to be rabid, wash the wound thoroughly with copious amounts of soap and water and seek medical aid immediately.

A domestic animal suspected of being rabid should be confined for a minimum of 10 days—if it shows signs of disease, local health officials should be notified. To confirm presence of rabies in a wild animal, send the frozen, undamaged head to a virology laboratory, using the following procedures:

1. wear plastic or rubber gloves when handling animals;
2. wrap head in absorbent materials and place in plastic bag—secure bag;
3. place plastic bag in leak-proof container with some refrigerant material;
4. remove gloves and wash hands—burn gloves;
5. wrap package and freeze immediately if possible. Call one of the below-listed numbers for information on mailing. When mailing, mark package PERISHABLE and ship prepaid via fastest means to laboratory. Call laboratory and notify as to flight and arrival time.

Specimens from animals suspected to be rabid should be sent to:

Mr. Don Ritter
Arctic Health Research Bldg., Room 233
University of Alaska Campus
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775
Telephone: 474-7017

YOU CAN HELP PREVENT THE SPREAD OF RABIES

Transportation of fur animal carcasses (especially foxes) can cause the spread of rabies from areas where the disease commonly occurs (Units 9, 10, 17, 18, 22, 23 and 26) to other areas of the state which are usually free of rabies. We ask you to not transport carcasses across such boundaries. Burning carcasses is the preferred method of disposal.

SMALL GAME* (5 AAC 85.065)

Small Game means all species of grouse, hares, rabbits, ptarmigan, waterfowl, snipe and crane (5 AAC 92.990(38)).

Units by Species	Bag Limits	Resident and Nonresident Open Season
GROUSE • Spruce, blue, ruffed and sharptail		
Units 1—6	Five a day, ten in possession	Aug. 1—May 15
Units 7, 11, 13-16 (except for Unit 14(C))	Fifteen a day, thirty in possession	Aug. 10—Mar. 31
Units 8 and 10	No open season	
Units 9, 17—19, 21—24, and 26	Fifteen a day, thirty in possession	Aug. 10—Apr. 30
Units 12, 20 (except 20(D)) and 25(C)	Fifteen a day, thirty in possession	Aug. 10—Mar. 31
Unit 14(C)	Five a day, ten in possession	Sept. 4—Mar. 31
Unit 20(D), the portion south of the Tanana River and west of the Johnson River**	Fifteen a day, thirty in possession, provided that not more than five a day and ten in possession may be sharp-tailed grouse.	Aug. 25—Mar. 31
Remainder of Unit 20(D)	Fifteen a day, thirty in possession	Aug. 10—Mar. 31
Remainder of Unit 25	Fifteen a day, thirty in possession	Aug. 10—Apr. 30

HARE • Snowshoe and arctic

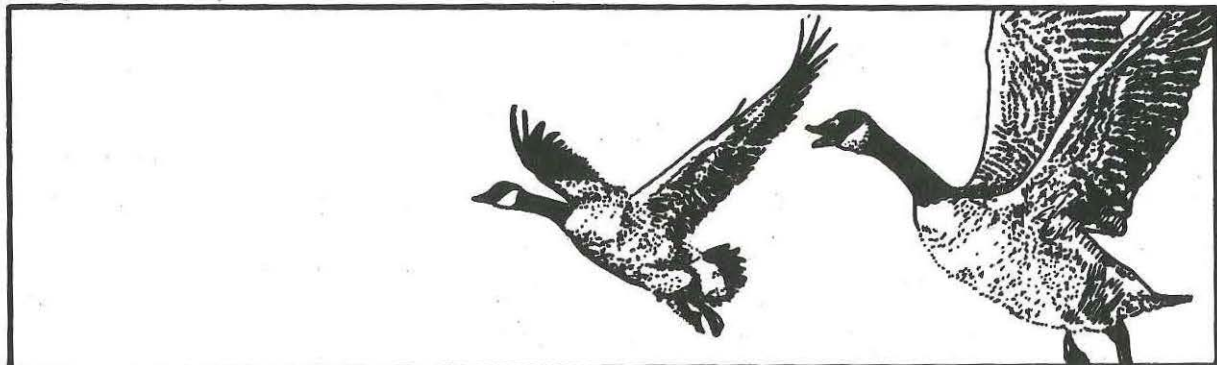
Units 1-5	Five a day	Sept. 1—April 30
Units 6-26 except 14(A) and Unit 14(C)	No limit	No closed season
Unit 14(A)	Five a day	No closed season
Unit 14(C)	Five a day	Sept. 4—April 30

PTARMIGAN • Willow, rock and whitetailed

Units 1-6	Twenty a day, forty in possession	Aug. 1—May 15
Units 7, 11, 13-16 (except for Units 14(A), 14(C), and 15(C))	Twenty a day, forty in possession	Aug. 10—Mar. 31
Units 8—10, 12, 17—19, and 21—26 (except 25(C))	Twenty a day, forty in possession	Aug. 10—Apr. 30
Unit 14(A)	Ten a day, twenty in possession	Aug. 10—Mar. 31
Unit 14(C)	Ten a day, twenty in possession	Sept. 4—Mar. 31
Unit 15(C)	Twenty a day, forty in possession Five a day, ten in possession	Aug. 10—Dec. 31 Jan. 1—Mar. 31
Units 20 and 25(C), those portions within five miles of AK Route 6 (Steese Hwy.), and AK Route 5 (Taylor Hwy. both to Eagle and the Alaska-Canada boundary) and that portion of Alaska Route 4 (Richardson Highway) south of Delta Junction.	Twenty a day, forty in possession	Aug. 10—Mar. 31
Remainder of Units 20 & 25(C)	Twenty a day, forty in possession	Aug. 10—April 30

* See special restrictions in Units 7, 14 and 15 (page 14 thru 17).

** Between Aug. 10—24, grouse maybe taken by use of a falcon under a falconry permit; the daily bag and possession limit is 10 per day but only 2 can be sharptails.



MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS 5 AAC 85.065(4)

Waterfowl, Snipe and Crane Hunting Restrictions YOU MAY

- **NOT** hunt waterfowl, snipe and cranes with a rifle or pistol or a shotgun larger than 10 gauge. Shotguns must be "plugged" to hold 3 shells or less.
- **NOT** hunt waterfowl from a motor-driven boat unless the motor has been completely shut off and the boat's forward progress has ceased. However, you may use a power or sailboat to retrieve a dead or injured bird.

YOU

- **MAY** pluck waterfowl in the field but you must leave one fully feathered wing or the head attached while transporting the waterfowl to allow game enforcement officers to determine the species.
- **MAY** hunt waterfowl only from one-half hour before sunrise until sunset. Exact shooting times change daily and with location. See your local ADF&G office for a timetable and regulation summary. Please check federal regulations for additional migratory bird hunting rules, or contact U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Falconry. The total combined bag limits for migratory game birds taken with the use of a falcon under a falconry permit are 3 per day and 6 in possession and may not exceed a more restrictive limit for any of the species.

Duck Stamps. No person, resident or non-resident, 16 years of age or older may take waterfowl without having a current, signed federal migratory bird hunting stamp (duck stamp) in possession. In addition, possession of a signed state waterfowl conservation tag (stamp) is also required, except for persons exempted by law.

No state stamp is needed if you:

- qualify for a \$5.00 license; or
- are an Alaskan resident under the age of 16; or
- are an Alaskan resident the age of 60 or over; or
- are disabled veteran eligible for a free license under AS 16.05.341.

NON-TOXIC SHOT. For hunting waterfowl, cranes, and snipe, non-toxic steel shot is required. The personal possession of lead shot while hunting waterfowl is prohibited, and shot sizes larger than T (0.20 inch diameter) may not be used (5 AAC 92.100).

Units by Species	Bag Limits	Resident and Nonresident Open Season
BRANT		
Units 1-7, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only) and 11-26	Two a day, four in possession	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Units 8 and 10 (except Unimak Island)	Two a day, four in possession	Oct. 8—Jan. 22

ACKLING CANADA GEESE

Units 1 thru 26	No open season
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CANADA GEESE

- Except Cackling Canada Geese
- No more than four a day or eight in possession may be any combination of Canada or white-fronted geese. The combined bag limit of Canada, white-fronted and snow geese is six a day, twelve in possession.

Unit 1-4, 7, 9 (except 9(E)), 10 (Unimak Island only), 11-17, and 19-26	Four a day, eight in possession	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Units 5 and 6	Four a day, eight in possession	Sept. 21—Dec. 16
Unit 8		No open season
Units 9(E), 10 (except Unimak Island) and 18		No open season

**Resident
and Nonresident
Open Season**

Units by Species

Bag Limits

CRANES

- No state or federal stamp required.

Units 1-7, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only) and 14-17	Two a day, four in possession	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Units 8 and 10 (except Unimak Island)	Two a day, four in possession	Oct. 8—Jan. 22
Units 11, 12, 13, and 18-26	Three per day, six in possession	Sept. 1—Dec. 16

DUCKS

- Except sea ducks
- No more than 2 per day, or 6 in possession, may be pintail ducks.
- No more than 1 per day and 3 in possession, may be canvasbacks.

Units 1-4	Five a day, fifteen in possession	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Units 5-7, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), and 14-16	Six a day, eighteen in possession	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Units 8 and 10 (except Unimak Island)	Five a day, fifteen in possession	Oct. 8—Jan. 22
Units 11-13 and 17-26	Eight a day, twenty-four in possession	Sept. 1—Dec. 16

EMPEROR GEESE

Units 1—26	No open season
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SEA DUCKS

- Eiders, scoters, old squaw, harlequin, and mergansers

Units 1-7, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only) and 11-26	Fifteen a day, thirty in possession	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Units 8 and 10 (except Unimak Island)	Fifteen a day, thirty in possession	Oct. 8—Jan. 22

SNIPE

- No state or federal stamp required.

Units 1-7, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only) and 11-26	Eight a day, sixteen in possession	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Units 8 and 10 (except Unimak Island)	Eight a day, sixteen in possession	Oct. 8—Jan. 22

SNOW GEESE

- The combined bag limit for snow, Canada, and white-fronted geese is six a day, twelve in possession.

Units 1 (except 1(C)), 2-7, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), and 11-26	Six a day, twelve in possession	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Unit 1(C)	No open season	
Units 8 and 10 (except Unimak Island)	Six a day, twelve in possession	Oct. 8—Jan. 22

TUNDRA SWANS

- 300 permits will be issued.

Unit 22	One per season by registration permit only	Sept. 1—Oct. 30
All other Units	No open season	

WHITE-FRONTED GEESE

- No more than four a day or eight in possession may be any combination of Canada or white-fronted geese. The combined bag limit for snow, Canada, and white-fronted geese is six a day, twelve in possession. In Units 1-9, and 14-18 no more than two per day, four in possession may be white-fronted geese.

Units 1-7, 9, and 14-18	Two a day, four in possession	Sept. 1—Dec. 16
Unit 8	Two a day, four in possession	Oct. 8—Jan. 22
Unit 10 (except Unimak Island)	Four a day, eight in possession	Oct. 8—Jan. 22
Units 10 (Unimak Island only), 11-13, and 19-26	Four a day, eight in possession	Sept. 1—Dec. 16

ALASKA FISH & WILDLIFE SAFEGUARD

Grand Prize

1991 Delta BISON PERMIT

Drawing Aug. 3, 4pm
Alaska Fish & Game Dept.
College Road • Fairbanks



First Prize

Limited Edition \$2,900 BRONZE MOOSE

"Autumn Warrior"

Conservation Issue
Serial No. 1 of 5, by
FRED E. CHASE

TICKETS

\$5.00 each or
\$20 for 5

Tickets available at
major sporting goods
stores & many other
selected locations.



BISON PERMIT RAFFLE

*Prizes donated by manufactures & Alaskan businesses
who support Alaska Fish & Wildlife Safeguard.*

- Browning Firearms Model 71 348 Caliber Lever Action Rifle •
- Marlin Firearms 45 / 70 1895 Lever Action Rifle • 7 X 30 Swarovski Binoculars •
- Pentax Binoculars 10 X 42 Waterproof • Oregon Bow 70 lb. Nitro Express Compound Bow •
- Burris 1/2 X 6 Variable Signature Scope • Leupold 3 X 9 Custom Mat Finish Vari-X III Scope •
- Cordura Packer Bag, Super Freighter Backpack/Frame • 2 RT (space avail.) Tickets, Anch. to Kodiak •
- Mossberg Shotgun 500 Combo 12 ga. • Oneida Tom Cat Comp. Bow • Darton Archery 400 MX Excel Comp. Bow •
- Orvis Fly Fishing Outfit • Cold Steel Tanto Knife • P.S.E. Hunter Combo Comp. Bow • Custom Hunting Knife •
- Archery Hunter's Pack • 007 Hornady Loader • 7' X 9' Canvas Wall Tent • Buck Kalinga Knife •
- 1 dz. XX 75 Custom Arrows • Daiwa Mini Cast System MCS 59 • Kershaw Blade Trader Knife •

And other great outdoor product prizes.



Alaska Fish & Wildlife Safeguard is a private organization that offers rewards up to \$1,000 for anonymous clues leading to the arrest of persons violating fish & game laws. Proceeds from this raffle will help support fish & wildlife management & Safeguard.



SAFEGUARD CLUES HOTLINE

1-800-478-3377

Permit No. 91 1050



Graphics by Deanna Brandon Graphics, Fairbanks

The 1991 Alaska Fish & Wildlife Safeguard Bison Raffle will kick-off its' ticket sales campaign at the