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Division of Wildlife Conservation

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1 July 1994 - 30 June 1995

BLACK BEAR

Mary V. Hicks, Editor



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DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
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Project Title: Southeast Black Bear Population Management

Project Location: Subunit 1A (5,000 mi²)
Ketchikan area including the mainland draining into Behm and Portland Canals

Unit 2 (3,900 mi²)
Prince of Wales Island and adjacent islands south of Sumner Strait and west of Kashevarof Passage and Clarence Strait

Project Objectives and Activities:

1. Maintain an average spring and annual male skull size of at least 17.5 inches in Subunit 1A. Maintain an average spring male skull size of 19.3 inches or an annual average of 19.1 inches in Unit 2.
2. Maintain a male to female harvest ratio of at least 3:1.
3. Monitor the harvest and seal all black bears presented for sealing.

Work Accomplished During the Project Segment Period: Hunters reported 44 and 222 black bears harvested from Subunit 1A and Unit 2, respectively. Males composed 84% and 76% of the Subunit 1A and Unit 2 harvests, respectively. We measured skulls, determined sex, and pulled a tooth from most bears presented for sealing. We sent teeth from harvested bears to Matson's Montana lab for aging; we will inform successful hunters of their bears' ages once the data is available.

Progress Meeting Project Objectives: Our Subunit 1A skull size objective was met. Skulls from 36 males averaged 17.8 inches, the highest average in the past 3 seasons. Seven Subunit 1A females averaged 15.5 inches, 0.4 inches lower than the average for 4 females from the previous season.

Although male skull measurements for Unit 2 met our former objectives, they were slightly below our new objectives. At 18.9 inches, the 1994/95 average was 0.2 inches below our new objective; the 19.2 inch average for spring killed males was 0.1 inches below our new objective. Skulls from 49 Unit 2 females averaged 17.0 inches, the same as the previous season. Bear populations in Subunit 1A and Unit 2 remained stable this report period.

Project Location: Subunit 1B (3,000 mi²)
Southeast mainland from Cape Fanshaw to Lemesurier Point

Unit 3 (3,000 mi²)

All islands west of Subunit 1B, north of Unit 2, south of the centerline of Frederick Sound, and east of the centerline of Chatham Strait

Project Objectives:

1. Maintain an average spring and annual male skull size of at least 17.5 inches in Subunit 1B. Maintain an average spring and annual male skull size of at least 18.5 inches for Unit 3.
2. Maintain a male to female ratio of at least 3:1 in the harvest.
3. Monitor the harvest and seal all black bears presented for sealing.

Work Accomplished During the Project Segment Period: A total of 211 bears were sealed from Unit 3; 4 were nonsport kills. Twelve bears were sealed from Subunit 1B. Skulls were measured, sex determined, and a tooth extracted for aging in the sealing procedure. Letters were sent to successful hunters of the previous (1993/94) season informing them of their bear's age. A bear sealing officer was established in Kake.

Progress Meeting Project Objectives: In Subunit 1B, 67% ($n = 12$) of the bears killed were males, not meeting the project objective of 75% or more males. The average male skull size was 18.2 inches and met the objective. In Unit 3, 80% ($n = 199$) of the harvest bears were males and their average skull size was 18.6 inches, meeting both objectives.

Seven of the successful Subunit 1B hunters and 117 of those in Unit 3 were nonresidents. Nineteen hunters in Unit 3 used guides.

The average age for harvested black bears in the 1993/94 season was 4.7 years ($n = 3$) in Subunit 1B and 6.1 years ($n = 229$) in Unit 3.

Project Location: Subunit 1C (7,600 mi²)
Southeast mainland and the islands of Lynn Canal and Stephens Passage between Cape Fanshaw and the latitude of Eldred Rock, including Sullivan Island and the drainages of Berners Bay

Project Objectives and Activities:

1. Maintain average spring and annual male skull sizes of at least 17.5 inches.
2. Maintain a male to female harvest ratio of at least 3:1.

3. Monitor the harvest and seal all black bears presented for sealing.
4. Reduce by 50% the number of bear problems resulting from improper refuse handling and disposal.

Work Accomplished During the Project Segment Period: Harvest data were collected through the mandatory sealing process. All successful hunters were required to present hides and skulls for sealing within 30 days of take. Data on biological characteristics (e.g., skull measurements, sex, etc.) and harvest related aspects of the hunt (e.g., date and location of kill, transportation used, etc.) were collected at the time of sealing. We solicited anecdotal information from hunters and other observers.

Educational and enforcement efforts aimed at reducing garbage availability and subsequent habituation of black bears to human foods were continued. This was a cooperative effort between the Department and the City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ). Response to nuisance bear problems, capture, and disposition was coordinated with the Juneau Police Department and CBJ.

Progress Meeting Project Objectives: Unit 1C black bear management objectives were met. Skull sizes for males averaged 17.8 inches for the spring and 17.9 for the entire season. Males composed 92% of the hunter harvest. A low fall harvest (6 males and 1 female) was followed by a larger spring harvest (40 males and zero females). Nuisance bear activity within urban areas near Juneau was low during summer and fall of 1994, probably because bears remained at high elevations during hot, dry periods. Berry crops were again outstanding, adding to the incentive for bears to be high and minimizing their need for supplemental food. However, nuisance bear calls have been numerous in the spring and early summer of 1995. Much of this activity was attributed to one male captured bear which was moved; it returned to urban areas and was eventually destroyed. We will continue to educate the public about making human food and garbage unavailable to bears.

Project Location: Subunit 1D (2,700 mi²)
Southeast mainland north of the latitude of Eldred Rock, excluding Sullivan Island and the drainages of Berners Bay

Project Objectives and Activities:

1. Maintain average spring and annual male skull sizes of at least 17.0 inches.
2. Maintain a male to female ratio of at least 3:1 in the harvest.
3. Monitor the harvest and seal all black bears presented for sealing.

Work Accomplished During the Project Segment Period: Harvest data were collected through the mandatory sealing process. We required successful hunters to present hides and skulls for sealing within 30 days of take. Bears were sealed in Haines and Juneau. Harvest-

related data including biological characteristics and aspects of the hunt were collected during sealing. Anecdotal information was gathered from hunters and other observers.

Progress Meeting Project Objectives: Black bear harvest in this subunit met management objectives, although the size of the harvest was relatively small. There is no indication the population could not support a larger harvest if hunter effort was expanded. Hunters took 13 bears (11 males and 2 females), compared to 28 in 1992 and 20 in 1993. Males continued to make up most of the harvest (85%), exceeding the harvest sex ratio objective. Spring and annual mean skull size for males was 18.3 inches, surpassing the newly established skull size objectives.

Project Location: Unit 5 (5,800 mi²)
Cape Fairweather to Icy Bay, eastern gulf coast

Project Objectives and Activities:

1. Maintain average spring and annual male skull sizes of at least 17.0 inches.
2. Maintain a male to female ratio of at least 3:1 in the harvest.
3. Monitor the harvest and seal all black bears presented for sealing.

Work Accomplished During the Project Segment Period: We collected harvest data through the mandatory sealing process. All successful hunters were required to present hides and skulls for sealing within 30 days of take. Black bears were sealed in Yakutat, Juneau, and Anchorage. Harvest-related data including biological characteristics (e.g., skull measurements, sex, etc.) and aspects of the hunt (e.g., date and location of kill, transportation used, etc.) were collected at the time of sealing. We solicited anecdotal information from hunters and other observers.

Progress Meeting Project Objectives: The average male skull size for both spring and annual harvests was 18.0 inches, meeting the 17.0 inch management objective. Because all bears taken were males, the 3:1 sex ratio was also met. All bears were taken in the spring 1995 season. Although there is no indication the population cannot support a larger harvest, only 13 bears were killed. Three blue ("glacier") bears were taken.

Segment Period Project Costs:

	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Total</u>
Planned	28.5	4.6	33.1
Actual	37.7	5.6	43.3
Difference	-9.2	-1.0	-10.2

Increased costs reflect transport of black bears from the Ketchikan landfill and locations in Juneau.

Submitted by:

Bruce Dinneford
Management Coordinator

Project Title: Southcentral Black Bear Population Management

Project Location: Unit 6 (10,150 mi²)
Prince William Sound and north Gulf Coast

Project Objectives: Maintain a black bear population that will sustain a 3-year average annual harvest of 200 bears comprised of at least 75% males and a minimum average male skull size of 17 inches.

Work Accomplished During the Project Segment Period: Twenty-six black bears (17 males and 9 females) were harvested fall 1994. Preliminary harvest data indicated 47 (42 males, 5 females) were taken during spring 1995. Final harvest numbers for spring will be available during fall 1995.

Progress Meeting Project Objectives: The preliminary harvest (73) was less than the average harvest for the previous 3 years (204). However, the percentage of males (80%) was greater than the average for the previous 3 years (74%). The population can sustain the current harvest.

Project Location: Units 7 and 15 (8,400 mi²)
Kenai Peninsula

Project Objectives: Maintain a black bear population that will sustain a 3-year average annual harvest of 250 bears comprised of no more than 40% females.

Work Accomplished During the Project Segment Period: Preliminary harvest reports indicated harvest was within management objectives. Final harvest data will be available fall 1995. The 1994 fall harvest was typical; we sealed 88 bears and certificates showed 26% were females. One bear was taken in defense of life and property (DLP). Numbers of bears sealed in Peninsula offices indicated most fall bears continue to be harvested incidental to moose hunting.

The spring bear harvest was also within the typical range. Hunters harvested at least 145 bears (1 DLP) and approximately 25% were females. In Unit 7, hunters killed 12 bears (22%) over bait. In Unit 15, hunters killed less than 5% of the harvest over bait.

Progress Meeting Project Objectives: During the spring 1994 Board of Game meeting, the Board reduced the bag limit to 2 bears. However, not more than 1 bear may be taken from 1 January to 30 June, and 1 bear may be taken between 1 July and 31 December. Logging associated with bark beetle infestations will be the major factor affecting black bear habitat on the Kenai Peninsula. Over 6,000 acres were logged during this reporting period, and more will be cut during the next regulatory year.

Project Location: Unit 11 (12,800 mi²)
Wrangell Mountains

Project Objectives: Maintain a black bear population that is largely unaffected by human harvest and fluctuates as dictated by available habitat, climate conditions and natural mortality factors.

Work Accomplished During the Project Segment Period: We monitored the black bear harvest by sealing the hides and skulls of all bears killed. At the time of sealing, we interviewed hunters to determine hunting methods, means, and effort.

Hunters took 16 black bears in Unit 11 during the 1994-95 season. Six bears were taken during the fall and 10 bears in spring. The hunter harvest was less than the previous year (18) but exceeded the 5-year (1988-92) average of 12 bears. Harvest data for the 1994-95 season are preliminary; sealing certificates for spring 1995 were still being processed. The harvest included 14 (88%) males and 2 (12%) females. Three (30%) of the 10 bears taken during the spring were shot over bait. Local residents took 2 bears, nonlocal Alaska residents killed 12 animals, and nonresidents harvested 2 bears.

Progress Meeting Project Objectives: The black bear harvest in Unit 11 has been low for a number of years. Unit 11 has some good black bear habitat, and frequent sightings indicated bears were abundant. The low harvest reflected a lack of hunting pressure rather than low bear numbers. The proportion of males in the harvest exceeded that of females. A harvest comprised of more males than females has less effect on overall bear numbers. Because guidelines are being met, we propose no changes in season dates and bag limits.

Project Location: Unit 13 (23,400 mi²)
Nelchina Basin

Project Objectives: Maintain a black bear population largely unaffected by human harvest; annual harvest should average less than 125 bears.

Work Accomplished During the Project Segment Period: We monitored the black bear harvest by sealing the hides and skulls of all bears killed. We interviewed hunters at the time of sealing to determine hunting methods, means, success, and effort.

Preliminary harvest data for the 1994-95 hunting season indicated hunters took 84 black bears. Harvest data for the entire 1994-95 season were preliminary as the hunting season is open year-round, and sealing certificates were still being processed. There were 51 bears (65% males) taken during fall of 1994 and 33 (73% males) taken to date in spring 1995. Males composed 68% of the overall harvest. Unit residents took 25 bears (30%), other Alaska residents killed 44 (52%), and nonresidents 15 (18%) bears. During the fall, aircraft and boats were the most popular method of transport while highway vehicles and 3/4 wheelers were used more frequently in the spring.

Skull size and age data were not available for this report. Subunits 13D and 13E remained the most important black bear hunting locations, accounting for 38% and 40% of the unitwide take. Guided hunting declined this year with only 2 bears taken on guided hunts, compared to 8 last year.

Progress Meeting Project Objectives: The preliminary harvest of 84 black bears was 35% above the previous year's take of 62 but only 11% above the 5-year average of 76. The increase this year was attributed to heavier hunting pressure...Although hunting effort was not collected, more calls and hunter contacts suggested increased effort on black bears. Overall, black bear harvest in Unit 13 is within sustainable levels, as black bears are considered relatively abundant in forested areas. Subunits 13D and 13E have the highest black bear numbers because of the extensive areas of forest habitat. Preliminary composition data for the 1994-95 season indicated the proportion of males in the harvest was well above the 60% management guideline for Unit 13. No changes in season dates and bag limits were proposed as current guidelines are being met.

Project Location: Unit 14 (6,600 mi²)
Upper Cook Inlet

Project Objectives: The population objective is to maintain a black bear population of a size largely unaffected by human harvest. The human-use objective is to provide liberal opportunities to hunt black bears with annual average harvests of less than 80 bears.

Work Accomplished During the Project Segment Period: During this reporting period, we sealed 86 black bears for all of Unit 14. Hunters killed 73 bears; 44 in Subunit 14A, 12 in 14B, and 17 in 14C. Sex was identified for 72 bears; 78% were males. Thirteen bears (4 in 14A, 1 in 14B, and 8 in 14C) were killed in defense of life and property (DLP); 9 were males.

A minimum of 76 hunters registered at least 1 black bear bait station for the spring season in Subunit 14A; 20 persons registered bait stations in Subunit 14B. A minimum of 21 bears (including 11 males) were reported killed over bait.

A registration hunt, restricted to hunters using muzzle-loading rifles or archery equipment, was established in the Eagle River Management Area in Subunit 14C. A total of 61 hunters registered, and 54 returned their reports. Of these, 27 hunted, and none took a black bear. Access is difficult in this area.

Progress Meeting Project Objectives: Black bear harvest increased from the unusually low harvest of 46 the previous year to a level similar to prior years. The 3-year average harvest (66 bears) in Unit 14 has reached the objective level (less than 80 bears) and the percentage of females in the harvest has declined to 23%. However, most (75%) of the females taken in Subunits 14A and 14B were taken over bait.

The number of bears killed in DLP increased greatly when compared with recent years. If this continues, the total harvest may climb above the objective level. Most DLP bears are subadults,

indicating the density of black bears in Unit 14 is high, and young animals are seeking unoccupied habitat. We estimate Unit 14 contains 750-1,350 black bears; therefore, the 3-year average harvest was less than 10% of the low estimate (750). With long seasons and spring baiting opportunity, both the population and human-use objectives were being met.

Project Location: Unit 16 (12,300 mi²)
West side of Cook Inlet

Project Objectives: Maintain a black bear population largely unaffected by human harvest. The human-use objective is to provide liberal opportunities to hunt black bears with an average annual harvest of less than 160 bears, including fewer than 12 females from Subunit 16A and fewer than 50 females from Subunit 16B

Work Accomplished During the Project Segment Period: During this period, we sealed 85 black bears for Unit 16. This included 36 bears taken in Subunit 16A and 49 animals in Subunit 16B. Sex was identified for 84 bears; 73% were males. In Subunit 16A, 1 bear was killed in defense of life and property. A minimum of 54 hunters registered at least 1 baiting station in Subunit 16A; 27 baiting stations were registered in Subunit 16B. Fifty-five percent of the harvest and 74% of the female harvest was taken over bait. This included 30 males and 17 females.

Progress Meeting Project Objectives: Status of the bear population in Unit 16 was moderate to high density with an uncertain trend. While unitwide harvest was below sustainable levels, the harvest in Subunit 16A included 12 females, the upper limit of our human-use objective. Trends in female harvest will continue to be monitored carefully. All other human-use objectives were met.

Black bear harvest in Unit 16 was lower than during 1993-94 (114 bears) and well below the harvest of 150 bears during 1991-92. The 3-year average annual harvest was 102 bears. However, there may have been significant unreported harvest, primarily during summer, as many local residents reported problems with black bears at their fish camps. Some people admitted killing bears for meat but claimed they were unable to have them sealed.

Project Location: Unit 17 (18,800 mi²)
Northern Bristol Bay

Project Objectives: Maintain existing populations of black bears with a sex and age structure that will sustain a harvest comprised of at least 60% males.

Work Accomplished During the Project Segment Period: Preliminary data indicate a reported harvest of 13 black bears, including 6 males (46%) and 7 females during 1994-95. Average skull size was 18.1 inches for males and 15.8 inches for females. Nonresident hunters reported killing 11 bears (85%); nonlocal residents killed 2 bears (15%). Most successful hunters

used boats (54%) or aircraft (39%) for access. Successful hunters spent an average of 6.8 days afield. Hunters reported killing no more than 1 bear each.

All 13 black bears were killed in Subunit 17B during the fall 1994 season. Most bears (62%) were harvested in the upper-Nushagak River drainages. Six bears (2 males, 4 females) were killed in August, 5 (2 males, 3 females) in September, and 2 (2 males) in October. At least some meat was salvaged from 3 bears (23%).

Progress Meeting Project Objectives: No objective data were available on the population density of black bears in the Unit. Incidental observations during moose and caribou surveys and anecdotal reports by local residents suggest the black bear population along upper Nushagak River drainages continues to decline. I did not observe any bears during a 0.5 hr aerial survey of the Chichitnok drainage on 30 August 1994. Little is known about black bear populations in other portions of the unit. We have little historic data on harvests because there were not reporting or sealing requirements for black bears harvested in Unit 17 prior to this year.

A Dillingham resident petitioned the Board of Game to further restrict black bear regulations because of concerns about overharvest in the Upper Nushagak River area. The Board deferred action on this request until spring 1996, so the Department could evaluate the effects of reduced seasons and bag limits implemented during the 1994-95 season.

Segment Period Project Costs:

	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Total</u>
Planned	40.9	1.8	42.7
Actual	40.9	1.8	42.7
Difference	0	0	0

Submitted by:

Jeff Hughes
Survey-Inventory Coordinator

Project Title: **Region III Black Bear Population Management**

Project Location: Units 12 and 20

Unit 12

Project Objectives and Activities:

1. Manage for a harvest of black bears that maintains 55% or more males in the combined harvests of the most recent 3 years.
2. Seal bears; analyze harvest data.

Work Accomplished During the Project Segment Period: As of 26 June 1995, the FY95 reported black bear harvest was 30 black bears (26 males, 3 females, and 1 unknown). The average harvest the past 5 years has been 26. Males comprised 90% of the known FY95 harvest. Seventy-seven percent (23) of the bears were harvested during spring, and 43% (13) of these were taken over bait. Meat was salvaged from 67% of the bears. Historically, the meat has been salvaged from most black bears harvested in Unit 12.

Progress Meeting Project Objectives: The project objectives are currently being met. Based on general observations, black bear densities in other portions of the state, and square kilometers of black bear habitat, the estimated number of black bears in Unit 12 is between 700 and 1000. An annual harvest of 30 bears is well below sustainable and will not limit the unit's black bear population. Hunting over bait was more successful in FY95 because more bears are colonizing habitats adjacent to the Tok Burn, and area hunters are accessing new areas.

Units 20A, 20B, 20C, and 20F

Project Objectives and Activities:

1. Unit 20A: Manage for a harvest of black bears that maintains 55% or more males in the combined harvests of the most recent 3 years.
 - a. Seal bear hides and skull, age teeth, analyze data.
2. Unit 20B: Manage for a sustained annual harvest of ≤ 150 black bears, of which at least 55% are males.
 - a. Seal bear hides and skull, age teeth, analyze data.
 - b. Determine the sustainable harvest for Unit 20B based on harvest data and research findings.
 - c. Monitor black bear baiting with registration permits.
 - d. Cooperate with the research project to study the population dynamics of black bears on the Tanana Flats.

3. Units 20C and 20F: Manage for a harvest of black bears that maintains 50% or more males in the combined harvests from both units from the most recent 3 years.
 - a. Seal bear hides and skull, age teeth, analyze data.
4. Minimize human-bear conflicts by providing information and assistance to the public and to agencies.

Work Accomplished During the Project Segment Period: Preliminary counts of sealing certificates indicate that in fall 1994 and spring 1995 we sealed 287 black bears harvested in Units 20A (44), 20B (175), 20C (20), and 20F (48). We sent teeth to Matson's Laboratory for age determination but do not have results for bears taken in spring 1995.

We also issued 574 registration permits to hunt black bears over bait in spring 1994. We issued at least 295 (51%) of the permits to military personnel. We gave registering hunters leaflets 1) encouraging them to hunt males rather than females, 2) summarizing baiting regulations, and 3) listing some commonly asked questions and their answers. They also received a wallet-sized card illustrating the difference between black and grizzly bears.

Our new regulation requiring hunters to leave evidence of sex on bear hides until sealing has worked well to provide us with accurate sex ratios in the harvest. In Unit 20A, 68% (109/160) of the known sex black bears harvested during the last 3 years combined have been males. In Unit 20B, 68% (119/174) of the bears harvested in 1994-95 were males. In Units 20C and 20F combined, 71% (140/198) of the known sex bears harvested during the last 3 years have been males.

We cooperated with researchers on the Tanana Flats black bear project. In late March 1995, we located dens of radiocollared bears. The locations were then used to recollar bears in those dens. We also cooperated by lending our snowmachine to the project. Radiocollared adult females were in excellent body condition with weights greatly exceeding any previous den weights. One female with cubs weighed 220 pounds, the heaviest observed female in a den.

Progress Meeting Project Objectives: In Unit 20A, the 1992-93 through 1994-95 harvest of 160 known sex bears included 68% (109) males. Therefore, we met our objective to maintain at least 55% males in the 3-year harvest.

In Unit 20B, the 1994-95 harvest included 175 bears; 68% (119) were males. This exceeded our objective for an annual harvest ≤ 150 and met our objective of percent males (at least 55%) in the harvest.

The current registration permit system for black bear baiters allows us to monitor the potential number of bait stations that will be set up in an area. However, unlike the previous few years, this year we did not require someone hunting over another hunter's bait station to also register. This means we do not have an accurate count of the potential number of hunters hunting over bait.

In Unit 20C and 20F combined, 71% (141/198) of the known sex bears harvested during the last 3 years have been males which meets our objective to maintain at least 50% males in the 3-year harvest.

We are meeting our objective to provide information and assistance to the public to minimize human-bear conflicts by responding to complaints and working with the public and agencies to properly dispose of garbage.

Funding for the Unit 20A black bear research project has been sporadic and somewhat unpredictable. We have gained valuable information regarding age of first reproduction from this research. These data should be analyzed and used to model sustainable harvest levels for Interior populations. Plans for future research will be discussed after we analyze the data.

Unit 20D

Project Objectives and Activities:

1. Manage for a harvest not to exceed 15 black bears south of the Tanana River and 15 black bears north of the Tanana River. Reevaluate harvest goals when estimates of black bear density are available.
 - a. Seal bears and analyze harvest data.

Work Accomplished During the Project Segment Period: The preliminary reported harvest was 10 black bears during the 1994-95 regulatory year. Seven bears were taken south of the Tanana River and consisted of 5 males and 2 females. Three bears were taken north of the Tanana River and consisted of 2 males and 1 female.

Progress Meeting Project Objectives: Management objectives were met during this reporting period. Harvested bears were sealed and harvest data analyzed.

Unit 20E

Project Objectives And Activities:

1. Manage for a harvest of black bears that maintains 55% or more males in the combined harvests of the most recent 3 years.
2. Seal bears and analyze harvest data.

Work Accomplished During the Project Segment Period: The Unit 20E reported black bear harvest during FY95 was 16 black bears (14 males and 2 females), exceeding the 5-year average harvest of 13 bears. Nine (56%) were taken during the spring, 2 of which were taken over bait (12.5%). Males represented 88% of the harvest. Meat was salvaged from 94% bears taken.

Progress Meeting Project Objectives: Black bear hunting pressure in Unit 20E is normally light. Annual harvests below the project objective are more indicative of hunting pressure than the trend of the unit's black bear population. Based on the number of incidental sightings of black bears in the unit and the average percentage of male in the harvest (79% average last 3 years), the black bear population in Unit 20E is healthy; harvest is not limiting population growth.

Segment Period Project Costs:

	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Total</u>
Planned	45.7	2.0	47.7
Actual	47.4	3.3	50.7
Difference	-1.7	-1.3	-3.0

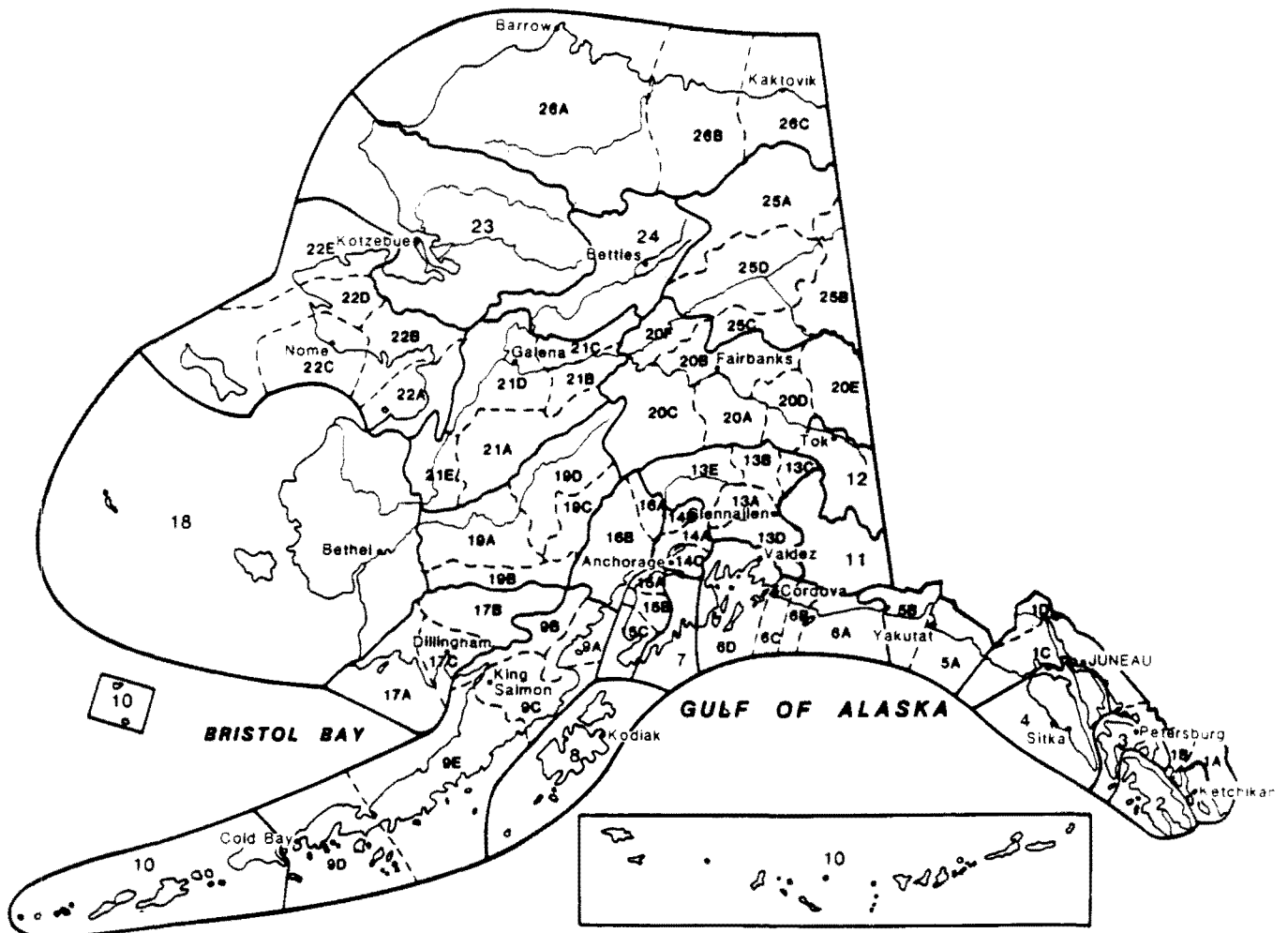
Submitted by:

Kenton P. Taylor
Management Coordinator

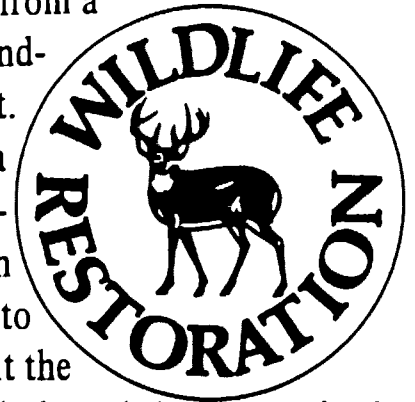
NOTES

NOTES

Alaska's Game Management Units



The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program consists of funds from a 10% to 11% manufacturer's excise tax collected from the sales of handguns, sporting rifles, shotguns, ammunition, and archery equipment. The Federal Aid program allots funds back to states through a formula based on each state's geographic area and number of paid hunting license holders. Alaska receives a maximum 5% of revenues collected each year. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game uses federal aid funds to help restore, conserve, and manage wild birds and mammals to benefit the public. These funds are also used to educate hunters to develop the skills, knowledge, and attitudes for responsible hunting. Seventy-five percent of the funds for this report are from Federal Aid.



PAT COSTELLO