

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ALASKA GAME COMMISSION

REGULATIONS RELATING TO GAME AND
FUR ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND GAME
FISHES IN ALASKA

1949-50

REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENT 26

ALASKA GAME COMMISSION

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Executive Offices: Federal Building, Juneau, Alaska

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| Ketchikan | Yakutat |
| Seattle, Wash. | |

Regulations Effective July 1, 1949

Regulations Contained Herein Should Not Be Relied Upon as Correct
After June 30, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

ALASKA GAME COMMISSION

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Issued June 1949

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CONTENTS

| | Page | | Page |
|---|------|--|------|
| Laws protecting wildlife in Alaska..... | 1 | Regulations, etc.—Continued. | |
| Citizenship and residence requirements..... | 2 | General regulations—Continued. | |
| Eligibility for resident trapping license..... | 2 | Methods, seasons, and limits..... | 11 |
| Unlawful taking of animals, birds, and game fishes..... | 2 | Game animals..... | 12 |
| Alien firearm, or hunting, license..... | 3 | Fur animals..... | 13 |
| False statement in application for, altera- tion, loan, or transfer of license or permit..... | 3 | Game birds..... | 16 |
| Licenses..... | 3 | Nongame birds..... | 16 |
| Penalties..... | 4 | Game fishes..... | 16 |
| Duties of collectors of customs..... | 4 | Closed areas..... | 17 |
| Fur farming..... | 5 | Partially closed areas..... | 18 |
| Regulations respecting game animals, fur ani- mals, game birds, nongame birds, and game fishes in Alaska..... | 6 | Permits..... | 20 |
| General regulations..... | 6 | Regulations of Alaska Game Commission re- lating to guides, licenses, fur management areas, and poisons..... | 21 |
| Definitions..... | 6 | Guides..... | 22 |
| Licenses..... | 9 | Poisons..... | 22 |
| Emergencies..... | 9 | Trapping and hunting licenses..... | 22 |
| Food for animals..... | 9 | Fur management areas..... | 22 |
| Escaped animals..... | 9 | Bird and wildlife refuges in Alaska..... | 24 |
| Inspections and reports..... | 9 | National parks and national monuments in Alaska..... | 26 |
| Transportation and possession..... | 10 | Extracts from Territorial act..... | 27 |
| Sale..... | 11 | Wanton destruction of game..... | 27 |
| | | Dogs running at large..... | 27 |

LAWS PROTECTING WILDLIFE IN ALASKA

The following laws relate to the protection of game animals, fur animals, birds, and game fishes in Alaska:

The Alaska Game Law of July 1, 1943, 57 Stat. 301 (48 U. S. C. 192-211) as amended April 20, 1949, Pub. Law 49; the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755), as amended by act of June 20, 1936, 50 Stat. 1555 (16 U. S. C. 703-11); the Lacey Act of May 25, 1900, 31 Stat. 187 (16 U. S. C. 701), as amended by acts of March 4, 1909, 35 Stat. 1137, and June 15, 1935, 49 Stat. 380, 381 (18 U. S. C. 392, 393, 393a), as amended by act of June 19, 1939, 53 Stat. 840, and the acts of June 25 and 29, 1948 (18 U. S. C. 42, 43, 44, 3054 and 3112); the act of July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 517) relating to the interstate shipment of black bass and other game fish; the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451), as amended

by act of June 15, 1935, 49 Stat. 379 (16 U. S. C. 718, 718a, 718e, 718h); and laws protecting animals, birds and fish on Federal reservations (18 U. S. C. 41), and 45 Stat. 1222 (16 U. S. C. 715i).

Persons interested can obtain copies of the text of the Alaska Game Law and other Federal laws relating to the protection of wildlife in the Territory by writing to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Juneau, Alaska. Following are extracts from the law that are of general interest and importance to hunters, fishermen, and trappers:

CITIZENSHIP AND RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS

Section 3 of the Alaska Game Law defines citizens and specifies residence requirements as follows:

That for the purposes of this act a citizen or a national of the United States who has maintained a bona fide residence in the Territory for a period of twelve months immediately preceding his claim for resident hunting, trapping, fishing, or other privileges under this act, or a foreign-born person not a citizen or national of the United States who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and who has resided in the Territory for a like period, shall be considered a resident; but if such a foreign-born person shall not have been admitted to citizenship within seven years from the date he declared his first intention to become a citizen, he shall thereafter be deemed to be an alien until admitted to citizenship; *Provided, however,* That whenever the Secretary shall determine the fur resources of Alaska are threatened by hunting or trapping, or from other causes, he may, in his discretion and for such periods as he shall determine, extend the required residence period in the Territory from twelve months to not exceed three years as a prerequisite to obtaining a resident trapping license; a citizen or a national of the United States who has not maintained a bona fide residence in the Territory for a continuous period of twelve months, or for the extended period of three years, as the case may be, immediately preceding his claim for resident privileges shall be considered a nonresident; and a person not a citizen or a national of the United States who is not a resident of the Territory, as defined in this section, shall be considered an alien.

ELIGIBILITY FOR RESIDENT TRAPPING LICENSE

A declaration by the Secretary of the Interior on June 8, 1940 (5 F. R. 2297) requires that "citizens of the United States, who are non-residents of the Territory, and foreign born persons and aliens within the meaning of said Alaska Game Law shall have resided in Alaska for a continuous period of 3 years instead of 1 year before being eligible to obtain resident trapping licenses . . ."

UNLAWFUL TAKING OF ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND GAME FISHES

Section 7 of the Alaska Game Law contains the following regarding the taking of wild animals, birds, and game fishes:

That, unless and except as permitted by this act or by regulations made pursuant to this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to take, possess, transport, sell, offer to sell, purchase, or offer to purchase any game animal, fur animal, game fish, game bird, nongame bird, or any part thereof or any nest or egg of any such bird, or to molest, damage, or destroy beaver, or muskrat houses: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the collection or exportation of such animals, game fishes, birds, parts thereof, or nests or eggs of birds, for scientific or educational purposes, or of live animals, game fishes, birds, or eggs of birds, for propagation or exhibition purposes, under a permit issued by the Director,¹ pursuant to regulations hereinafter authorized to be adopted by the Secretary. Fur or game animals and game birds which escape from captivity, unless recaptured by their owners in accordance

with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, and all fur and game animals and game birds which have been or may hereafter be transplanted, introduced, or reintroduced into the Territory, or any part thereof, are declared to be wild fur or game animals or game birds, as the case may be, and shall be subject to the provisions of this act.

ALIEN FIREARM, OR HUNTING, LICENSE

Subdivision E, Section 10, of the Alaska Game Law forbids (1) the taking by an alien of wild animals or birds except under an alien special license, and (2) the ownership or possession of a firearm unless he has such a license, and reads as follows:

No alien shall take any of the animals, birds, or game fishes protected by this act, or own or be possessed of a shotgun, rifle, or other firearm, without first having procured an alien special license, except that an alien may take game fishes protected by this act upon first having procured an alien fishing license as herein provided.

FALSE STATEMENT IN APPLICATION FOR, ALTERATION, LOAN, OR TRANSFER OF LICENSE OR PERMIT

Subdivision J, Section 10, of the Alaska Game Law reads as follows:

Any false statement in an application for a license or permit as to citizenship, place of residence, or other material facts shall render null and void the licenses or permits issued upon it. Any person who shall make any false statements in an application for a license or permit shall be guilty of a violation of this act and upon conviction of any such violation shall be punished as provided in section 15 hereof. No person shall alter, change, loan, or transfer to another any license or permit issued to him in pursuance of this act, nor shall any person other than the one to whom it is issued use such license or permit, and each of such licenses shall expire on the 30th day of June next succeeding its issuance.

Application for a license or permit should be addressed to the Alaska Game Commission, at Juneau.²

LICENSES

Resident.³ Trapping, \$3; hunting, \$2; fishing, \$1 (a trapping license includes the privilege of hunting and fishing; a hunting license includes the privilege of fishing); not required of native-born Indian or Eskimo, nor of resident under 16 years of age. Export and return of trophies, \$1 for each animal or bird. Export permit, if shipper is removing residence, \$1 for each animal, \$1 for each bird; if not removing residence, \$5 for each animal, \$1 for each bird.

Nonresident. General hunting, trapping, and game fishing, \$50; hunting and game fishing, not including big game, \$10; game fishing, \$2.50.

Alien. Special hunting, trapping, and fishing, \$100; game fishing only, \$2.50.

Registered guide. \$10.

Fur farm. \$2.

Fur dealer (for qualifications and requirements, see text of law—sec. 10, H):

- (a) Resident, \$10; or association or copartnership of residents organized under laws of the Territory, \$10 for each individual.

² See Section 46.2, p. 6.

³ See Section 46.16, p. 7, and Citizenship and Residence Requirements, p. 2.

¹ See section 46.211.

- (b) Nonresident but citizen or national of the United States, or corporation, association, or copartnership composed of citizens or nationals of the United States organized under laws of the Territory or of a State of the United States, any member of which is a nonresident, \$100.
 - (c) Alien, or corporation, association, or copartnership not organized under laws of the Territory or of a State of the United States, any stockholder or member of which is an alien, \$500.
 - (d) Resident and agent in charge of a fur-dealer station under (a), (b), or (c), \$10.
 - (e) Nonresident but citizen or national of the United States and an agent in charge of a fur-dealer station under (a), (b), or (c), or nonresident citizen or national itinerant agent of such dealer, \$100.
 - (f) Alien and agent in charge of a fur-dealer station under (a), (b), or (c), or alien itinerant agent of such dealer, \$500.
- No license issued to any agent whose principal has not procured a license under (a), (b), or (c).

To take *migratory waterfowl* in Alaska, a Federal migratory-bird stamp is required in addition to a hunting license. (Such stamp is a general Federal requirement for all waterfowl hunters over 16 years of age, regardless of whether any other form of license is required.)

PENALTIES

Section 15 of the Alaska Game Law makes the following stipulation regarding penalties:

That unless a different or other penalty or punishment is hereby specifically prescribed, a person who violates any provision of this act or of any order or regulation adopted pursuant to this act, or who fails to perform any duty imposed by this act or by any order or regulation adopted pursuant to this act, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and in addition thereto, any person convicted of a violation of any provision of this act who is the holder of any form of license issued hereunder shall thereupon forfeit said license and shall surrender it upon demand of any person authorized by the Commission to receive it, and upon a second conviction he shall not be entitled to, nor shall he be granted a license of such form for a period of one year from date of such forfeiture, and upon a third or successive conviction, for a period of five years from the date of such forfeiture; and any cooperative store operated exclusively by and for native Indians or Eskimos, or any store operated by missions exclusively for native Indians or Eskimos, without a license as provided in this act, upon a second or third conviction for violation of this act, shall not be entitled to engage in the business of dealing in furs for such time as the court before whom such conviction is had may decide: *Provided*, That such prohibition shall not be imposed for the first conviction, nor for a period in excess of one year from date of the second conviction, nor for a period in excess of five years from date of the third or any subsequent conviction; and all moneys from fines shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the executive officer to be disposed of as provided in subdivision K of section 10 of this act.

DUTIES OF COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Section 11 of the Alaska Game Law prescribes the following duties of collectors of customs at ports of entry in the United States as well as

of all collectors in regard to the enforcement of regulations pertaining to shipments of birds, animals, and game fishes:

That it shall be the duty of collectors of customs at ports of entry in the United States to keep accurate accounts of all consignments of game birds, game animals, skins of fur animals, game fishes, or parts thereof, and nests or eggs of game birds, received from or returned to the Territory, except when shipped for scientific, propagation, exhibition, or educational purposes under a permit issued by the Director pursuant to regulations of the Secretary; and it shall be the duty of all collectors of customs to enforce the provisions of regulations adopted pursuant to this act with respect to shipments of game birds, game animals, skins of fur animals, game fishes, or parts thereof, and nests or eggs of game birds.

Section 5 of the act confers police power on collectors or deputy collectors of customs, as well as on other Federal officers, to enforce the act in or out of the Territory and also provides that "It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, upon request of the Secretary of the Interior, to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act."

FUR FARMING

Under the provisions of the act of April 30, 1946 (60 Stat. 127), certain functions relating to the raising of fur animals in captivity, formerly exercised by the Secretary of the Interior, were transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING GAME ANIMALS, FUR ANIMALS, GAME BIRDS, NONGAME BIRDS, AND GAME FISHES IN ALASKA

[As issued by the Secretary of the Interior on May 15, 1944 (9 F. R. 5270), as last amended, 14 F. R. 2524, effective July 1, 1949]

GENERAL REGULATIONS

[Title 50—Wildlife, Chapter I, Subchapter E, Part 46, of the Code of Federal Regulations of the United States of America.]

DEFINITIONS

- § 46.1 **Meaning of terms.** For the purpose of the regulations in this subchapter the following shall be construed, respectively, to mean:
- § 46.2 **Commission.** The Alaska Game Commission.
- § 46.3 **Territory.** Territory of Alaska.
- § 46.4 **Indians.** Natives of one-half or more Indian blood.
- § 46.5 **Eskimos.** Natives of one-half or more Eskimo blood.
- § 46.6 **Take.** Taking, pursuing, disturbing, hunting, capturing, trapping, or killing game animals, fur animals, game or nongame birds, or game fishes; attempting to take, pursue, disturb, hunt, capture, trap, or kill such animals, birds, or game fishes, or setting or using a net, trap, or other device for taking them, or collecting the nests or eggs of such birds, unless the context otherwise requires. Whenever the taking of animals, birds, or nests or eggs of birds, or game fishes is permitted, reference is had to taking by lawful means and in lawful manner.
- § 46.7 **Open season.** The time during which animals, birds, or game fishes may lawfully be taken. Each period of time prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof. Whenever the word year is used in these regulations it shall mean the year from July 1 to June 30 of the following year.
- § 46.8 **Closed season.** The time during which animals, birds, or game fishes may not be taken.
- § 46.9 **Transport.** Shipping, transporting, carrying, importing, exporting, or receiving or delivering for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export, unless the context otherwise requires.
- § 46.10 **Big game animals.** Deer, moose, caribou, elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat, bison, muskox, and the large brown, grizzly, and black bears.
- § 46.11 **Small game animals.** Hare and rabbit.
- § 46.12 **Fur animals.** Beaver, muskrat, marmot, raccoon, pika, squirrel, fisher, fox, lynx, marten or sable, mink, weasel or ermine, sea otter, land otter, wolverine, coyote, wolf, and polar bear, excepting therefrom domestically raised animals. Fur animals which have escaped from captivity and which are not recaptured within a period of 30 days after the discovery of the escape shall be deemed to have reverted to a natural and undomesticated state.
- § 46.13 **Game birds.** Anatidae, commonly known as waterfowl, including ducks, geese, brant, and swans; Haematopodidae, Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, and Phalaropodidae, commonly known as shorebirds, including oyster-catchers, plovers, sandpipers, snipe, curlew, and phalaropes; Gruidae, commonly known as cranes; and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan, and such other birds as have been or may hereafter be transplanted, introduced, or reintroduced into the Territory, or any part thereof, and found and declared by the Secretary to be game birds.

- § 46.14 **Nongame birds.** All wild birds except game birds.
- § 46.15 **Game fishes.** Rainbow, steelhead, cutthroat, Mackinaw or lake trout, eastern brook, and Dolly Varden trout, and grayling, and such other fishes as the Secretary may declare, from time to time, to be game fishes.
- § 46.16 **Resident.** A citizen or national of the United States who has resided in the Territory for a continuous period of twelve months immediately preceding his claim for resident hunting, trapping, fishing, or other privileges under this act, or a person not a citizen or a national of the United States who has in good faith declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, whose declaration of intention is in good standing, and who has resided in the Territory for a like period. (NOTE: Period of residence as prerequisite to obtaining trapping license has been fixed at three years in accordance with provisions of section 3 of the Alaska Game Law.)
- § 46.17 **Nonresident.** A citizen or national of the United States who has not resided in the Territory for a continuous period of twelve months, or for the extended period of three years in the case of resident trapping licenses, immediately preceding his claim for hunting, trapping, or other privileges under the Alaska Game Law. (NOTE: Period of residence as prerequisite to obtaining trapping license has been fixed at three years in accordance with provisions of section 3 of the Alaska Game Law.)
- § 46.18 **Alien.** Any person not a citizen or a national of the United States and who is not a resident or a nonresident of the Territory, as defined herein.
- § 46.19 **Fur districts.** The eight geographical divisions of Alaska (fig. 1) described as follows:
- Fur District 1: All of southeastern Alaska from Dixon Entrance to Cape Fairweather and along longitude 138° to the international boundary.
- Fur District 2: That part of southern Alaska draining to the Gulf of Alaska and Cook Inlet, beginning with the western boundary line of fur district 1 and following longitude 138° from Cape Fairweather to the international boundary and along this boundary to Mount St. Elias; thence following the summit of the Chugach Range to the head of Miles Glacier; thence down the center line of said glacier to the center of the C. R. & N. W. Railway bridge across the Copper River at mile 49; thence up the center line of Childs Glacier to its summit; thence along the divide through Marshall Pass and Thompson Pass; thence along the divide to Tahnetta Pass; thence along the divide separating the waters of the Matanuska River from the Nelchina River and the Talkeetna River from the Oshetna River; thence along the divide separating the waters of the Oshetna River from Kosina Creek to and across the Susitna River at a point 4 miles northwest of the mouth of Goose Creek; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing northwest into the Susitna River from those flowing southerly into the Susitna River; thence following said divide separating the waters flowing north into the Nenana River from those flowing southerly into the Susitna and Chulitna Rivers and across Broad Pass and the Alaska Railroad at mile 308; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing south into the Chulitna River from those flowing north into Cantwell Creek and the Nenana River to the summit of the Alaska Range; thence along said summit through Rainy Pass to Merrill Pass; thence along the summit of the Chigmit Mountains, separating the waters flowing easterly into Cook Inlet from those flowing westerly into the Kuskokwim River and Bristol Bay, to its intersection with the old portage from Kamishak Bay to Kakhonak Bay on Iliamna Lake; thence along said portage to Kamishak Bay.
- Fur District 3: Consisting of the Aleutian Islands, Unimak Island, Amak Island, all the islands lying south of the Alaska Peninsula, the Kodiak-Afognak islands group, the Barren Islands, Augustine Island, and the Alaska Peninsula from False Pass to the mouth of Reindeer Creek, thence following said creek and a line to the center of Aniakhak Crater, and including that part of said peninsula consisting of the drainage to the Pacific Ocean south of a line following the divide from the center of Aniakhak Crater to the old portage from Kamishak Bay to Kakhonak Bay; thence along said portage on the boundary of fur district 2 to Kamishak Bay.
- Fur District 4: All the drainage to Bristol Bay, bounded on the south by the northern boundary of fur district 3, on the east by the western boundary of fur district 2, and on the north by a line beginning at Cape Newenham and

extending along the summit of the divide separating the waters flowing northerly into Kuskokwim Bay and Kuskokwim River from those flowing southerly into Bristol Bay, to its intersection with the western boundary of fur district 2 at a point approximately 22 miles south of Merrill Pass.

Fur District 5: That part of western Alaska draining to Kuskokwim Bay, Bering Sea, Norton Sound, and Kotzebue Sound, bounded on the east by a line beginning at Cape Newenham and extending along the divide separating the waters flowing into Kuskokwim Bay and Kuskokwim River from those flowing into Bristol Bay and the Tikchik Lakes; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into Tulasak River and Whitefish Lake from those flowing into the Aniak River and Swift Creek; thence to a point on the Kuskokwim River opposite the mouth of the first stream on the north bank above Ohagamut; thence across the Kuskokwim River and following the center of said first north-bank stream above Ohagamut to its head; thence along the divide separating the waters of Paimute Portage flowing into Big Lake from those flowing into the Yukon River; thence to a point on the Yukon River 15 miles below Paimut Village; thence following down the south bank of the Yukon River to a point 5 miles below Dogfish Village; thence across the Yukon River to Mount Chiniklik; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into the Stuyahok River from those flowing into the Kuyukutuk River; thence continuing along said divide separating the waters flowing easterly into the Yukon River from those flowing westerly into Norton Sound; thence continuing along said divide separating the waters flowing into the Koyukuk River from those flowing into Kotzebue Sound to the summit of the divide separating those flowing into the Colville River from those flowing into the Noatak River; thence westerly along the divide separating the waters flowing north into the Arctic Ocean from those flowing south into the Noatak and Kukupuk River to the coast of Cape Lisburne.

Fur District 6: All the water-shed of the Tanana River, the upper Copper River, part of the lower Yukon River, and the upper Kuskokwim River, bounded on the east by the international boundary, on the south by the northern boundaries of fur districts 2 and 4, on the west by the eastern boundary of fur district 5, and on the north by a line beginning at International Boundary Monument No. 146 and following the divide separating the waters of the north fork of the Ladue River from those of the Ladue River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing northerly into the Yukon River from those flowing southerly into the Tanana River, through Far Mountain, Twelve Mile Summit, and Wickersham Dome; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing easterly into Beaver Creek from those flowing westerly into Hess Creek; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing southwesterly into Hess Creek from those flowing northerly into the Yukon River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing southerly into Waldron Creek from those flowing northerly into the Yukon River, to the site of old Fort Hamlin; thence across the Yukon River, to the divide separating the waters flowing northerly into the Dall River from those flowing southerly into the Ray River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing northerly into the Kanuti River from those flowing southerly into the Yukon River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing westerly into the Koyukuk River from those flowing southerly into the Melozitna River; thence along the divide separating those waters flowing into the Koyukuk River above the upper end of Treat Island from those entering below said point, to the Koyukuk River; thence across the Koyukuk River at the upper end of Treat Island and northwesterly along the divide separating the waters flowing easterly into the Hogatza River and Koyukuk River from those flowing southerly into the Koyukuk River, to the Cone Mountain; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing easterly into the Hogatza River from those flowing westerly into the Dakli River, to the intersection with the eastern boundary of fur district 5.

Fur District 7: All the drainage to the upper Koyukuk and upper Yukon Rivers bounded on the east by the international boundary, on the north by the summit of the Brooks Range, on the west by the eastern boundary of fur district 5, and on the south by the northern boundary of fur district 6.

Fur District 8: The Arctic coast of Alaska, consisting of all the drainage to the Arctic Ocean north of the northern boundaries of fur districts 5 and 7.

LICENSES

§ 46.21 **General provisions.** No person shall take, possess, or transport game animals, wild fur animals, birds, or game fishes, or purchase or sell wild fur animals or parts thereof, except as provided in §§ 46.81 to 46.87, inclusive, nor act as a guide in the Territory unless he is in possession of a valid license bearing his signature written in ink on the face thereof (if he is required by the Alaska Game Law or regulations of the Commission thereunder to have such a license), and shall have his license on his person when taking such animals, birds, or game fishes, or when acting as a guide and shall produce it for inspection by any wildlife agent or other person requesting to see it.

§ 46.22 **Application.** Each application for a license shall be made on the form prescribed by the Commission and if the application is made by mail it shall be accompanied by a bank draft or an express or postal money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States for the amount of the license fee.

§ 46.23 **Exemption.** No license shall be required of native Indians and Eskimos, or of residents under the age of sixteen.

EMERGENCIES

§ 46.31 **Taking by Indians and others.** An Indian or Eskimo, or an explorer, prospector, or traveler, may take animals, birds (except migratory birds), or game fishes in any part of the Territory at any time for food when in need thereof and other sufficient food is not available, but he shall not transport or sell any animal, bird, game fish, or part thereof so taken; and an Indian or Eskimo also may take, possess, and transport, at any time, auks, auklets, guillemots, murrelets, and puffins and their eggs for food, and their skins for clothing, for his own use and that of his immediate family.

FOOD FOR ANIMALS

§ 46.41 **Using game as food for dogs or fur animals as bait.** No person is permitted to feed any game animal, protected bird, game fish, or part thereof, to a dog or to a fur animal held in captivity, except the waste parts, such as hides, viscera, and bones, or permitted to use any part of any game animal or game bird for bait.

ESCAPED ANIMALS

§ 46.51 **Fur animals; return to wild state.** Operators of licensed fur farms from which fur animals escape from captivity may conduct operations for the recapture of such escaped animals through the use of legal trapping devices within a period of 30 days after the discovery of the escape. If such operations are conducted during the closed season on wild animals of the same species, such operator shall immediately notify the nearest wildlife agent in writing of the numbers and kinds of escaped animals, the kinds of devices being used in recapturing operations, and the locality where such operations are being conducted.

INSPECTIONS AND REPORTS

§ 46.56 **General provisions.** Each fur dealer, including Indians, Eskimos, cooperative stores operated exclusively by and for native Indians and Eskimos, and stores operated by missions exclusively for native Indians or Eskimos, at all reasonable hours shall allow any member of the Commission, any wildlife agent, or any authorized employee of the United States Department of the Interior to enter and inspect the premises where operations are being carried on under the Alaska Game Law and the regulations thereunder, and to inspect the books and records relating thereto.

§ 46.57 **Fur dealers.** Each fur dealer shall keep records showing the number of each kind of furs purchased or procured, the persons from whom purchased and to whom they were sold, date of purchase or sale, name of trapper and his license number, and shall on or before 30 days after the expiration of his license make a written report to the Commission on a form prepared and furnished by it setting forth in full such data. The aforesaid stores shall also keep records of transactions and render reports similar to those required of fur dealers.

§ 46.58 **Hunters and trappers.** Each person taking animals or birds shall keep records to show the kind and number of each species of animals or birds so taken, and on or before July 31 of each year shall make a written report to the Commission on a form provided for the purpose.

TRANSPORTATION AND POSSESSION

§ 46.61 **General provisions.** Animals, birds (but not including migratory birds), and game fishes, parts thereof, and articles manufactured therefrom, and the nests and eggs of such birds taken in accordance with the regulations in this part may be possessed within the Territory at any time, by any person, and in any number and kind not limited by §§ 46.100 to 46.111, inclusive, §§ 46.126 to 46.134, inclusive, §§ 46.140 to 46.142, inclusive, §§ 46.130 and 46.131, and §§ 46.155 and 46.156 and may be transported within and exported out of the Territory by any person at any time, except as provided in §§ 46.62 to 46.72, inclusive.

§ 46.62 **Marking of packages.** No package containing such animals, birds, game fishes, parts thereof, articles manufactured therefrom, eggs, or nests, shall be possessed or transported unless it has clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and an accurate and detailed statement of its contents and, if exported, the number and kind of permit as required by §§ 46.65 and 46.66.

§ 46.63 **By fur dealers.** No person who is a fur dealer shall possess or transport the skin of any wild fur animal, or part thereof, unless at the time of such possession or transportation he is licensed to carry on such business.

§ 46.64 **Tagged beaver skins.** No skins of beavers, whether taken within or without the Territory, shall be exported from Alaska until the same have been sealed with a seal prescribed by the Commission, or possessed or transported by any person until the same have been tagged or sealed with a tag or seal prescribed by the Commission; except that persons taking beaver within the Territory may possess the untagged or unsealed skins thereof, during the open season therefor and for 30 days thereafter, and within the same period may transport the same untagged or unsealed for the purpose of having them tagged or sealed by a Fish and Wildlife Service enforcement agent, or other officer authorized by the Commission.

§ 46.65 **Export by resident.** No resident shall export from the Territory any game animal or game bird, or part thereof, except in accordance with the terms of a resident export, or resident export and return license or permit issued under the direction of the Executive Officer of the Commission. Such permit or license shall be obtained upon payment of the required fee from any Fish and Wildlife Service enforcement agent and from collectors of customs designated by the Commission, and the shipping tags furnished therewith shall be securely attached on the outside of each package in the shipment by the shipper at the point of origin and accompany it to final destination.

§ 46.66 **Export by nonresident.** No nonresident of the Territory, or alien, except one holding a valid hunting or trapping license, shall transport out of the Territory any game animal, or game bird, or part thereof, and a licensed nonresident or alien shall be permitted to export during the respective open seasons lawfully taken game birds and small game animals, and not exceeding one season's bag limit, as applied to nonresidents or aliens, of big game animals or polar bear; *provided*, that before a nonresident or alien may transport any game animals, or game birds, or parts thereof, from the Territory, he shall obtain from any Fish and Wildlife Service enforcement agent or from collectors of customs designated by the Commission, a permit to export same (for which no additional fee will be charged), and the shipping tags furnished therewith shall be securely attached on the outside of each package in the shipment by the shipper at the point of origin, and accompany it to final destination.

§ 46.67 **Bald eagles.** No bald eagle, part, nest, or egg thereof may be exported to the United States or any of its territories except under permit authorized by the act of June 8, 1940.

§ 46.68 **Evidence of sex.** No person shall remove all evidence of sex from the carcass of any deer, moose, or mountain sheep before it has been placed in storage for preservation at the locality where it is to be consumed.

§ 46.69 **Transportation of skins.** Where skins of wild fur animals, black bear, hare or rabbit, or parts thereof are shipped out of the Territory, the shipper shall,

if shipment is by express or freight, first deliver to the common, contract, private carrier, or their transportation agent at the point of shipment, or if by parcel post, to the postmaster at the point of mailing, a statement clearly showing the number and kind of skins in each shipment and declaring that no illegal skin or unsealed beaver skin is contained therein. Such statements shall be promptly forwarded to the Commission by the carrier, transportation agent or postmaster receiving them. Where such skins are transported out of the Territory by means other than express, freight, or parcel post, the person transporting them shall make and forward a like statement to the Commission immediately prior to exporting such skins.

§ 46.70 **Duties of transportation agents.** No common, contract, private carrier, or transportation agent shall transport, or accept for transportation out of the Territory, any game animals or game birds, or parts thereof, to which the tags required by §§ 46.65 and 46.66 have not been attached, or any skins of wild fur animals, black bear, hare or rabbit, unless accompanied by the statement required by § 46.69, which statement shall be promptly forwarded to the Commission. Such carrier or agent shall record any such tag numbers upon the shipping document or other permanent record accompanying the shipment.

§ 46.71 **Game animals.** No person may possess any dead game animal, or part thereof, without a valid hunting or trapping license unless he furnishes upon request of any official authorized to enforce the Alaska Game Law a written statement as to the name, address, and license number of the person from whom such animal or part thereof was obtained; *provided, however*, that the license requirements of § 46.81 shall not apply to the possession, by persons other than fur dealers, of manufactured articles, shed antlers, grizzly bear strips, the meat of hares and rabbits, skins of black bear, hares, and rabbits.

§ 46.72 **Live animals, birds, and game fishes.** No live wild animals, birds, or game fishes shall be taken, possessed, transported, exported, or imported except in accordance with the terms of a permit issued pursuant to § 46.211.

SALE

§ 46.81 **General provisions.** Sales or purchases of the following products of wild animals and game fishes designated in §§ 46.82 to 46.87, inclusive, but none other, may be made by any person (except fur dealers) without a permit or license, and by fur dealers holding valid fur dealer licenses.

§ 46.82 **Tagged beaver, other fur animals and black bear skins, meat and skins of hares and rabbits.** Tagged or sealed skins of beaver, skins of other fur animals and black bears, and meat and skins of hares and rabbits.

§ 46.83 **Manufactured articles.** Articles manufactured from the hides and hoofs of moose, caribou, deer, and mountain goats, and from the skins of black bears.

§ 46.84 **Shed antlers.** Shed antlers of deer, moose, and caribou.

§ 46.85 **Strips of grizzly bear hides.** In fur districts 5 and 8, parka hood trimmings cut from hides of grizzly bears in strips not to exceed 4 inches in width.

§ 46.86 **Dolly Varden trout.** Dolly Varden trout taken in salt water.

§ 46.87 **Steelhead trout taken in salt water incidental to commercial salmon fishing operations.** Steelhead trout taken in salt water incidental to commercial salmon operations.

METHODS, SEASONS,⁴ AND LIMITS

§ 46.100 **General provisions.** The animals, birds, and game fishes listed in §§ 46.100 to 46.111, inclusive, §§ 46.126 and 46.134, inclusive, §§ 46.140 to 46.142, inclusive, §§ 46.150 and 46.151, and §§ 46.153 and 46.156, but none other, may be taken in the open seasons (dates inclusive), by the methods and means, in the areas, and in numbers not exceeding the respective daily bag and seasonal bag limits, or possession limits prescribed in §§ 46.103 to 46.110, inclusive, §§ 46.129 to 46.134, inclusive, §§ 46.142 and 46.143, § 46.151 and § 46.156, but not at any other time, by any other method, aid, or means, nor in any other areas or numbers: *provided*, that no birds or animals may be taken by shooting from, on, or across or within 33 feet of the center line of any highway.

⁴ Dates inclusive.

GAME ANIMALS

§ 46.101 **Methods and means.**—May be taken only with a shotgun (not larger than No. 10 gauge and not capable of holding more than 3 shells), rifle or pistol using center-fire cartridges only, but not with aid or use of a dog, machine or submachine gun, set gun of any description, bow and arrow, or spear, pit, dead-fall, fire, jacklight, searchlight, or other artificial light, two-way radio communication or artificial salt licks, or from or by means of a motor vehicle, aircraft, steam or power launch, or any boat except that propelled by paddle, oars, or pole, nor while such animals are swimming; *provided* that hares and rabbits may be taken by aid of a dog and by rifles or pistols using rim-fire cartridges; and *provided further* that no aircraft shall be used for the purpose of driving, circling, molesting, spotting, or in aiding in the taking of big game except as a means of transportation from a settlement or point of outfitting to a camp site on which a camp must be erected or established prior to hunting.

§ 46.102 **Closed areas.** No game animals may be taken at any time in any national park or monument, or posted national forest area; nor in any of the closed areas described in §§ 46.168 to 46.179, inclusive; nor in the areas described in §§ 46.187, 46.188, and 46.189; nor, except for black bear, hare or rabbit, in the areas described in §§ 46.190, 46.191, and 46.192; nor in any other area specifically closed by §§ 46.103 through 46.108.

§ 46.103 **Deer.** Bucks (with horns not less than 3 inches above top of the skull).

East of longitude 138° W., September 1 to November 7. Limit, by a resident, 2 a season; by a nonresident, 1 a season. West of longitude 138° W., (except on the Kodiak-Afognak Island group as described in § 46.193), September 10 to October 10. Limit, 1 a season.

§ 46.104 **Moose.** Bulls (except yearlings and calves).

East of longitude 138° W., (except the Stikine and Unuk River areas), September 1 to September 30. In the Stikine and Unuk River areas, September 15 to October 14. Kenai Peninsula, (except in Kenai Peninsula area No. 1 as described in § 46.194), September 1 to September 20. Elsewhere west of longitude 141° W., (except in the Turnagain Arm, Alaska Peninsula and Colville River drainage areas as described in §§ 46.193 to 46.197, inclusive), September 1 to September 20 and December 1 to December 10; *provided*, that there shall be no open season after September 20 in that area known as the Palmer area and described as follows:

Beginning at Mile 72 Alaska Railroad, including the entire northern drainage into Turnagain Arm, entire drainage into Knik Arm, Knik River, Matanuska River, Talkeetna River, and the entire eastern drainage into the Big Susitna River from Talkeetna to Cook Inlet. Limit, 1 a year.

§ 46.105 **Caribou.** Caribou (except calves).

South of a line formed by the Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains from the Canadian border on the east to Cape Newenham on the west, August 20 to September 30. Elsewhere in the Territory, but not in the area lying 5 miles on each side of the Steese Highway on Twelve Mile Summit between mileposts 84 and 89, and on Eagle Summit between mileposts 102 and 112, nor within 20 miles of the east side of the Steese Highway between Faith Creek and milepost 112, August 20 to September 30 and December 1 to December 15. Limit, 1 a year.

§ 46.106 **Mountain goat.** Mountain goat (except kids).

In the Territory, but not in the Endicott-Tracy Arm, Cooper Landing, Kenai Peninsula No. 2, Girdwood or Sheep Mountain areas as described in §§ 46.198 to 46.202, inclusive, August 20 to November 15. Limit, by a resident, 2 a season; by a nonresident 1 a season.

§ 46.107 **Mountain sheep.** No open season.

§ 46.108 **Bear.** Large brown and grizzly. Bear (large brown and grizzly).

In the Territory, but not in the Thayer Mountain or Pack Creek areas as described in §§ 46.204 and 46.205, September 1 to June 20. Limit, on the Kodiak-Afognak Island group, 1 a year. Elsewhere in the Territory, 2 a year.

§ 46.109 **Black bear.** Bear (black, including its brown and blue, or glacier bear, color variations).

East of longitude 138° W., September 1 to June 20. Limit, 2 a season. In the rest of the Territory, no closed season. Limit, by a resident, no limit; by a nonresident, 3 a year.

§ 46.110 **Killing bear attacking humans.** Any bear may be killed at any time or any place in the Territory when about to attack or molest persons or their property. Persons so killing such animals shall make a written report to the Commission, setting forth the reason for such killing and the time and place.

§ 46.111 **Hare and rabbit.** Hare and rabbit.

On the Kodiak-Afognak Island group, September 1 to March 31. No closed season in the rest of the Territory. No limit.

(See also §§ 46.61 to 46.72 and §§ 46.81 to 46.87, inclusive, covering transportation, possession, and sale.)

§ 46.112 **Identification of sex.** No person shall have in his possession the carcass of any moose, deer, or mountain sheep from which all evidence sufficient to indicate conclusively the sex of the animal has been removed, unless the carcass has been transported to the place of ultimate consumption. When head is removed from carcass, some other evidence of sex must be visible.

FUR ANIMALS

§ 46.126 **Methods and means.** May be taken by any means, except by means, aid, or use of a set gun, a shotgun, artificial light of any kind, a steel bear trap or other trap with jaws having a spread exceeding 9 inches, poison, a dog (except wolves and coyotes in fur districts 5, 6, 7, and 8), a fish trap or net, or by setting any trap or snare within 25 feet of a beaver home or den or within 100 feet of a fox den, or by use of smoke or chemicals, or by destroying or disturbing homes, houses, dens, dams, or runways of such animals; *provided* that mink may be taken only by means of a steel trap or snare and that beaver may be taken only by means of a steel trap or snare and by persons over the age of eleven years, and wolves and coyotes may be killed at any time by means of a rifle, shotgun, or pistol, by any person permitted to carry firearms; and *provided further*, that no aircraft shall be used in aid of taking fur-bearing animals except as a means of transportation from a settlement or point of outfitting to a single base camp, and except in the taking of wolves and coyotes by authorized predator control agents or under authority of a permit.

§ 46.127 **Closed areas.** No fur animal may be taken in any national park or monument or (except wolves and coyotes) in any posted national forest area or in any of the closed or fur breeding areas described in §§ 46.168 to 46.179, inclusive, nor in any other area specifically closed by §§ 46.129, 46.131, and 46.133.

§ 46.128 **Permits to take wolves and coyotes during closed season for other fur animals.** During the closed season on mink, land otter, weasel, fox, lynx, and marten, in the respective fur districts no person shall set, maintain, or attend traps for wolves and coyotes without first procuring a permit, issuable at the discretion of the Commission, authorizing him to do so. Application for such permit shall be addressed to the nearest Fish and Wildlife field office, and shall contain a statement of the nature and extent and locality of the proposed operations and the species of animals to be taken.

§ 46.129 **Seasons for mink, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox and lynx.**

Fur District 1: December 16 to January 15. No limit.

Fur District 2: (Except in the area bounded by the drainage into Ibek Creek on the east and including the entire drainage into Prince William Sound to Cape Puget on the west, or on Montague, Hinchinbrook and all other islands within the area), November 16 to January 31. No limit.

Fur Districts 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7: November 16 to January 31. No limit. White fox, December 1 to March 15. No limit.

Fur District 8: December 1 to March 15. No limit.

§ 46.130 **Seasons for Muskrat.** Fur Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8: November 16 to May 31. No limit.

§ 46.131 **Seasons for beaver.**

Fur District 1: No open season.

Fur District 2: (Except there shall be no open season on a strip one-half mile wide on each side of the Copper River road from Eyak bridge to Mile 27), February 1 to March 31. Limit, 10 a season.

Fur District 3: February 1 to March 31. Limit, 10 a season.

Fur District 4: (Except in the area draining into the Kvichak River between Iliamna Lake and a line between the north banks of the mouths of the Alagnak River and Bear Creek), February 1 to March 31. Limit, 10 a season.



FIGURE 1.—Map of Alaska showing boundaries of fur districts, wildlife refuges, and headquarters of wildlife agents.

Fur District 5: February 1 to March 31. Limit, 10 a season.
 Fur District 6: (Except in the Clearwater area as described in § 46.206, or in the Chena River and its tributary sloughs from its confluence with the Little Chena River to the Tanana River), February 1 to March 31. Limit, 10 a season.

Fur District 7: February 1 to March 31. Limit, 10 a season.
 § 46.132 **Seasons for wolf, coyote, wolverine, marmot, and squirrel.** Fur Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8: No closed season. No limit.

§ 46.133 **Seasons for marten.**
 Fur District 1: No open season.
 Fur Districts 2 (except on the Kenai Peninsula), 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7: November 16 to January 31. No limit.

§ 46.134 **Season for polar bear.** Fur Districts 5 and 8: No closed season. Limit, 2 a year.
 (See also §§ 46.61 to 46.72 and §§ 46.81 to 46.87, inclusive, covering transportation, possession, and sale.)

GAME BIRDS

§ 46.140 **Methods and means.** Grouse and ptarmigan only may be taken with a shotgun (not larger than No. 10 gage and not capable of holding more than 3 shells), rifle, pistol, bow and arrow, or spear, or with the aid of a dog, but not from or by means of a motor vehicle, aircraft, or any boat propelled by any means other than paddles, oars, or poles. Any other game bird protected also means other than paddles, oars, or poles. Any other game bird protected also under the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended, may be taken only in the manner, by the means, and at the times or places permitted by the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior adopted pursuant to the terms of that act.

§ 46.141 **Closed areas.** No game bird may be taken at any time in any national park, monument, or posted national forest area, nor in any of the closed areas described in §§ 46.168 to 46.179, inclusive, nor in the area described in § 46.187.

§ 46.142 **Grouse and ptarmigan.** In the Territory (except in the areas mentioned above), September 1 to February 28.

Limit, 10 singly or in the aggregate of all kinds of grouse or ptarmigan a day.
 § 46.143 **Migratory game birds.** Seasons and limits in accordance with Migratory Bird Treaty Act regulations.

(See also §§ 46.61 to 46.72 and §§ 46.81 to 46.87, inclusive, covering transportation, possession, and sale.)

NONGAME BIRDS

§ 46.150 **Methods and means.** May be taken by any means, except by the use of poison, provided any nongame bird protected under the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended, may be taken only in the manner, by the means, and at the times or places permitted by the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior adopted pursuant to the terms of that Act.

§ 46.151 **Closed areas.** No nongame bird may be taken at any time in any national park, monument, or posted national forest area, nor in any of the areas described in §§ 46.168 to 46.171, inclusive, and §§ 46.187 to 46.189, inclusive.

Crows, hawks, owls, eagles, ravens, magpies, and cormorants, and their nests and eggs.—No closed seasons except in the areas mentioned above. No limit.
 (See also §§ 46.61 to 46.72 and §§ 46.81 to 46.87, inclusive covering transportation, possession, and sale.)

GAME FISHES

§ 46.155 **Methods and means.** May be taken by angling with a line held in the hand or attached to a rod so held, but each line shall at no time have attached to it more than two flies or hooks, nor more than one plug, spoon, or spinner. Lake trout and Dolly Varden trout may be taken by the use of net, trap, or seine in the glacial waters of Trail, Kenai, Skilak, and Tustumena Lakes on Kenai Peninsula, and in salt water.

§ 46.156 **Seasons and limits.** Rainbow, steelhead, cutthroat, eastern brook, and Dolly Varden trout, Mackinaw or lake trout, and grayling.—

Dewey Lake near Skagway and Salmon Creek Reservoir near Juneau, June 1 to September 30.

The drainages of Cottonwood, Fish, Fire, and Wolverine Creeks in the Matanuska Valley, June 1 to March 15.

Upper Kenai River and all lakes and tributaries thereof, June 5 to September 30, provided that Dolly Varden trout and lake trout may be taken at any time.

Outlet of Skilak Lake and in lower Kenai River to Moose River, July 15 to August 15.

In the rest of the Territory, no closed season.

Limits.—In the Clearwater Creek drainage lying south of the Tanana River between the Richardson Highway and the Big Gerstle River, 10 fishes singly or in the aggregate, but not to exceed 10 pounds and 1 fish daily, 1 daily bag limit in possession.

The Kenai River and all lakes and tributaries thereof, Lake Creek, Willow Creek, and all lakes and tributaries thereof, and in all waters draining into Bristol Bay north and east of Herenden Bay, 10 fishes singly or in the aggregate, but not to exceed 10 pounds and 1 fish daily, 2 daily bag limits in possession.

Rest of Territory.—20 fishes singly or in the aggregate, but not to exceed 15 pounds and 1 fish daily, 2 daily bag limits in possession.

In salt water throughout the Territory, there shall be no limit on Dolly Varden trout.

(See also §§ 46.61 to 46.72 and §§ 46.81 to 46.87, inclusive, covering transportation, possession, and sale.)

CLOSED AREAS

§ 46.165 **National park and monument.** Any national park or national monument area, which is closed to the taking of all species of animals and birds under other laws and regulations.

§ 46.166 **Continuous on all animals and birds, except wolves and coyotes.** Areas in which there is a continuous closed season, except for scientific or propagating purposes, and except as to wolves and coyotes, on all species of animals and birds.

§ 46.167 **Posted national forests.** Ward and Mendenhall Lake areas and Tongass National Forest; as posted and described by the United States Forest Service.

§ 46.168 **Eklutna Lake.** (In Fur District 2.) Beginning at the middle of Eagle River at the line of high tide; thence northeasterly up Knik Arm to Knik River; thence up the middle of the main channel of Knik River to Knik Glacier; thence westerly and southerly along the foot of Knik Glacier to Lake George; thence approximately southwesterly to the head of Eagle River; thence down the middle of Eagle River to Knik Arm, the place of beginning containing approximately 515 square miles. (Closed on birds, all game and fur animals, except wolves and coyotes.)

§ 46.169 **Harding Lake, Birch Lake areas.** No shooting allowed from, on, or within, one-half mile of Harding or Salchaket Lake and Birch Lake.

§ 46.170 **Curry game refuge.** A strip 2 miles wide, beginning at a point on the railroad 6 miles north of the Curry Hotel, thence east 1 mile, thence south 7 miles, thence west 2 miles, thence north 7 miles, thence east 1 mile, to the place of beginning.

§ 46.171 **Eyak Lake.** Embracing the drainage area of Eyak Lake and Power Creek, north and east of Cordova, more particularly described as follows: Beginning on the north boundary line of the town of Cordova at a point where said boundary line is crossed by the divide between Eyak Lake and Power Creek and Orca Inlet and Orca Bay; thence in a general northeasterly direction along said divide to the intersection with parallel 60°40' north; thence east along said parallel to the intersection with the divide between the watershed of Power Creek and Eyak Lake and the watershed of Ibek Creek; thence in a general southwesterly direction along said divide to the headwaters of Allen Creek; thence southwesterly along the course of Allen Creek to its confluence with Eyak Lake; thence southerly along the shore of Eyak Lake to the northerly side line of the C. R. & N. W. Railway right-of-way; thence in a general westerly direction along the northerly side line of said railway right-of-way to the intersection with the east boundary line of the town of Cordova; thence north along said

east boundary line to the northeast corner of said town; thence west along the northern boundary line of said town to the point of beginning (containing approximately 22,000 acres).

§ 46.172 **Charley Creek.** All of the drainage of Charley Creek, also known as the Kandik River, from the Canadian boundary to its confluence with the Yukon River in Fur District 7.

§ 46.173 **Dennison River.** All of the drainage of the headwaters of the Dennison River downstream to and including the drainages of the West Fort in Fur District 7.

§ 46.174 **Aniak River.** All of the drainage of the headwaters of the Aniak River downstream to and including the drainage of the Salmon River in Fur District 6.

§ 46.175 **Charley River.** All of the drainage of the Charley River upstream from and including Copper Creek in Fur District 7.

§ 46.176 **Chestochina River.** All of the drainage of the Chestochina River upstream from and including the Middle Fork in Fur District 8.

§ 46.177 **Talkeetna River.** All of the drainage of the Talkeetna River upstream from and including the drainage of Sheep Creek, except Prairie Creek drainage, in Fur District 2.

§ 46.178 **Sulukna River.** All of the drainage of the Sulukna River from the headquarters to its confluence with the Novitna River in Fur District 6.

§ 46.179 **Hoholtna River.** All of the drainage of the Hoholtna River upstream from and including the drainage of the South Fork in Fur District 6.

PARTIALLY CLOSED AREAS

§ 46.186 **Continuous on certain game and fur animals and birds.** Areas in which there are continuous closed seasons, as specified in §§ 46.100 to 46.151, inclusive, on certain game and fur animals and birds, except for scientific and propagating purposes.

§ 46.187 **Anan Creek and Loring.** (In Fur District 1.) The drainage of Anan Creek on the Cleveland Peninsula and a strip one-half mile wide on either side of the blazed trail leading from the outlet of Roosevelt Lagoon in Naha Bay to the Naha River outlet of Heckman Lake on Revillagigedo Island. (Closed on all birds and animals except fur animals.)

§ 46.188 **Mitkof Island.** (In Fur District 1.) Embracing the drainage area of Wrangell Narrows from Sandy Beach on the north side of Mitkof Island southward to Blind Point, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at Meander Corner between secs. 23 and 26 of T. 60 S., R. 79 E., Copper River Meridian, located on Blind Point in Wrangell Narrows; thence easterly 88.13 chains to the southeast corner of sec. 24 of the same township; thence north along the township line 4 miles to the northeast corner of sec. 1 of the same township; thence northerly along the summit of the ridge bounding the drainage area tributary to Wrangell Narrows and Frederick Sound until the shore of Frederick Sound is reached at the Witness Corner Meander Corner between secs. 35 and 36 of T. 58 S., R. 79 E., Copper River Meridian, on the shore thereof; thence northwesterly along the shore of Frederick Sound to the entrance of Wrangell Narrows; thence southerly along the center of the steamboat channel of Wrangell Narrows to the place of beginning on Blind Point. (Closed on game animals and beavers.)

§ 46.189 **Shoemaker Bay.** Embracing the entire watershed of Pat Creek and that portion of Wrangell Island draining into Zimovia Strait from Pat Creek to Polk Point. (Closed on all game animals and beavers.)

§ 46.190 **Highway.** A strip one-quarter mile wide on each side of all public highways in Alaska, except on the Kenai Peninsula where such strips shall be one-half mile wide on each side of all public highways. (Closed on all game animals except black bears, hare or rabbit.)

§ 46.191 **Alaska Railroad.** (In Fur Districts 2 and 6.) A strip one-half mile wide on each side of the Alaska Railroad. (Closed on all game animals except black bears, hare or rabbit.)

§ 46.192 **Mount Hayes-Blair Lakes Refuge.** (In Fur District 6.) Beginning on the Bonnifield Trail on the south bank of the Tanana River about 4 miles south of Fairbanks, thence southerly along said trail to Wood River, thence southeasterly up Wood River to Snow Gulch, thence southerly to the summit of Mount Deborah, thence easterly along the summit of the Alaska Range to the

summits of Hess Mountain and Mount Hayes and to a point on the Delta River, sometimes known as Big Delta River, due west of Rapids Roadhouse, thence northerly along the west bank of Delta River to a point due west of Beals Cache, thence easterly past Beals Cache to a point 5 miles east of the Richardson Highway, thence northerly paralleling Richardson Highway at a distance of 5 miles to the south bank of the Tanana River, thence northwesterly along the south bank of the Tanana River to point of beginning on Bonnifield Trail, embracing an area of approximately 3,000 square miles. (Closed on all game animals except black bears, hare or rabbit.)

§ 46.193 **Kodiak-Afognak Island group.** (In Fur District 3.) All of the islands in the Kodiak-Afognak Island group. (Closed on deer.)

§ 46.194 **Kenai Peninsula No. 1.** (In Fur District 2.) That part of the Kenai National Moose Range lying north of the Kenai River and west of the Chugach National Forest, Thurman Creek, and Chickaloon River. (Closed on moose.)

§ 46.195 **Turnagain Arm.** (In Fur District 2.) The entire drainage into Turnagain Arm between milepost 52 Alaska Railroad and milepost 72 Alaska Railroad. (Closed on moose.)

§ 46.196 **Alaska Peninsula.** (In Fur Districts 3 and 4.) South and west of Naknek River, Naknek Lake and the Katmai National Monument. (Closed on moose.)

§ 46.197 **Colville River.** (In Fur District 8.) The Colville River drainage including all of its tributaries. (Closed on moose.)

§ 46.198 **Endicott-Tracy Arm.** (In Fur District 1.) All of the watershed into Endicott Arm, Ford's Terror and Tracy Arm in Holkham Bay. (Closed on goats.)

§ 46.199 **Cooper Landing.** (In Fur District 2.) Beginning at the Forest Service trail from Kenai Lake and running to Cooper Lake and following this trail to its confluence with Upper Russian Lake; thence downstream along upper and lower Russian Lakes and Russian River to its confluence with Kenai River; thence north along the National Forest Boundary line to Chickaloon River; thence easterly to Summit Lake on Hope Highway; thence southerly and westerly along the Hope Highway and Quartz Creek Road to Kenai Lake; thence southerly along the west side of Kenai Lake to place of beginning. (Closed on goats and sheep.)

§ 46.200 **Kenai Peninsula No. 2.** (In Fur District 2.) Eastern part of the Kenai Peninsula east of the center line of the Alaska Railroad and north of a line from the Town of Seward due east to the Bainbridge Glacier. (Closed on goats and sheep.)

§ 46.201 **Girdwood.** (In Fur District 2.) Beginning at the center of the bridge of the Crow Creek road over California Creek, at approximately latitude 60°58' north and longitude 149°8' west of Greenwich, as shown on the preliminary topographic map of the Girdwood District, Alaska, 1931, published by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior; thence on a course bearing due east continuing in a straight line to the west bank of Glacier Creek; thence northeasterly following the west and north bank of said creek and its largest northern tributary to its head; thence along the west side of the glacier it drains to the summit of the divide between Glacier Creek and the drainage to the north at approximately latitude 61°2'30" north, longitude 149° west; thence westerly and northerly along said divide around the head of Raven Glacier to a point where said divide intersects the western margin of the most northern glacier in Raven Creek basin; thence following northeasterly and westerly along the western and southern margin of Eagle Glacier to its termination; thence westerly in a straight line to the junction of Camp and Raven Creeks; thence southwesterly along the south bank of Camp Creek to its head, at the divide between Camp Creek and the North Fork Ship Creek; thence northwesterly down the valley of the North Fork Ship Creek to a small lake in this valley; thence westerly along the south shore of said lake and continuing westerly along the south bank of North Fork Ship Creek to the junction of said creek with its first large tributary from the south, entering it about 1 mile east of Bird Creek Pass; thence southerly along the west bank of said tributary and its most westerly branch to the divide between North Fork Ship Creek and Bird Creek; and thence southwesterly in a straight line to the junction of Bird Creek with its first large tributary from the head entering it from the south; thence southeasterly along the northern and eastern side of the stream bed of said tributary to the summit of the divide between the said tributary and the drainage of California Creek; thence southerly along the divide between California Creek and Bird Creek to

a summit marked 4322 on the said preliminary topographic map of Girdwood District, Alaska, said point being in approximately latitude 60°59' north, longitude 149°11'15" west; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the point of beginning (containing approximately 77 square miles, and closed on mountain goats and mountain sheep.)

§ 46.202 **Sheep Mountain.** (In Fur District 2.) Beginning at Caribou Creek Mile 107 Glenn Highway; thence easterly along highway to Mile 123; thence in a line going north to Squaw Creek; thence downstream to Caribou Creek and downstream to point of beginning. (Closed on goats and sheep.)

§ 46.203 **Kenai Peninsula No. 3.** (In Fur District 2.) All of the area south and west of the National Forest Boundary line running from Chickaloon Bay to Resurrection Bay near Seward. (Closed on mountain sheep.)

§ 46.204 **Thayer Mountain.** (On Admiralty Island, Fur District 1.) Beginning at the foot of the waterfall at the mouth of Hasselborg River on Salt Lake, head of Mitchell Bay; thence along the easterly bank of the Hasselborg River to the outlet of Hasselborg Lake; thence along the west shore of said lake to the outlet of the creek flowing into the head of the lake; thence upstream along the east bank of said creek to the trail crossing; thence in a southwesterly direction along the trail to the head of Thayer Lake; thence along the easterly shore of said lake to the extreme southern end of the lake; thence southeasterly approximately 2 miles in a straight line to the west end of Salt Lake at the head of Mitchell Bay; thence along to the line of mean high tide of Salt Lake to the foot of the waterfall on Hasselborg River, the place of beginning (containing approximately 60 square miles, and closed on large brown and grizzly bears.)

§ 46.205 **Pack Creek.** (On Admiralty Island, Fur District 1.) The entire watershed of Pack Creek, which empties into Seymour Canal near the north side of the entrance to Windfall Harbor (containing approximately 21 square miles, and closed on large brown and grizzly bears.)

§ 46.206 **Clearwater.** (In Fur District 6.) The Clearwater Creek drainage, lying south of the Tanana River and between the Richardson Highway and the Big Gerstle River. (Closed on beaver.)

PERMITS

§ 46.211 **To collect for scientific or propagating purposes, or for protection of property.** The Director or the Regional Director, upon recommendation of the Commission, may, for areas other than those administered by the National Park Service, prescribe the terms and conditions of and issue permits authorizing the taking, possession (but, in the case of fur animals, subject to applicable fur farm licensing provisions), purchase, sale, exchange, exportation or importation of such animals, fishes, birds other than migratory birds, and their nests and eggs for scientific, propagating, educational, or exhibition purposes, and for the protection of property as the one issuing the permit may determine from time to time to be consistent with the proper conservation and development of the species.

§ 46.212 **Carrying and exhibition.** Any such permit shall be carried by the permittee when taking, possessing, or transporting said animals, fishes, birds, or their nests or eggs, and shall be exhibited to any Fish and Wildlife Service enforcement agent or other person requesting to see it.

§ 46.213 **Applications.** Applications for all such permits should be addressed to the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C., or to the Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Juneau, Alaska.

§ 46.214 **Reports.** Reports of operations required under the terms of any permit shall be filed on or before the tenth day of January following issuance of the permit with the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C., or with the Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Juneau, Alaska.

REGULATIONS OF THE ALASKA GAME COMMISSION RELATING TO GUIDES, LICENSES, FUR MANAGEMENT AREAS, AND POISONS

[As amended February 24, 1949 (14 F. R. 1501); Title 50—Wildlife, Chapter II, Parts 161–164, Code of Federal Regulations]

PART 161—GUIDES

§ 161.1 **Employment of guides by nonresidents and aliens.**⁵ (a) Nonresidents of the Territory or aliens taking big game animals or polar bears for any purpose, or going afield to photograph large brown or grizzly bears, except non-resident Federal officials engaged in wildlife investigations in Alaska exempted by special permit of the Commission, are required to employ and be accompanied by a guide registered with and licensed by the Commission; but no such guide shall accompany in the field more than one nonresident or alien, except husband and wife and minor child, all of whom are in possession of the required hunting licenses.

(b) No guide may take any big game animal while guiding, except in cases of actual emergency when a bear is attacking or is about to escape after being wounded, it shall be the duty of the guide to take such action as he deems necessary.

§ 161.2 **Qualifications for guide licenses and issuance thereof.** (a) Only resident citizens who are 21 years of age or more and have resided in the Territory for the 5 years immediately preceding application for registration and a guide license, and who are in sound physical condition and have had practical field experience in the handling of firearms, hunting, judging trophies, first aid, field preparation of trophies, and photography, and who are familiar with the terrain and transportation problems involved in the district for which application for such license is made, and who have further successfully passed oral and written examination prepared by the Commission will be registered and licensed to act as guides for nonresidents and aliens taking big game animals or polar bears for any purpose, or going afield to photograph large brown or grizzly bears.

(b) The Alaska Game Commission will establish guide districts and maintain a register of such persons as are duly qualified and licensed to act as guides in such districts.

(c) Applications for such registration and guide license shall be made to a wildlife agent employed in the guide district in which the applicant resides, on a form issued by the Commission and shall state applicant's citizenship and resident status, age, physical characteristics, permanent address, and district or districts in which he desires to operate, together with full information relative to his qualifications to act as guide, and shall be subscribed and sworn to by the applicant before an officer authorized to administer oaths.

(d) Upon receipt of such application by the wildlife agent, he shall conduct such written and oral examinations and make such investigations as the Commission shall require to determine the qualifications of the applicant to act as a guide.

(e) The wildlife agent who conducts such examination shall promptly file his report thereof with the executive officer of the Commission, together with his recommendation thereon, which report and recommendation shall be attached to the application and considered and determined at a regular or special meeting of the Commission.

(f) The executive officer of the Commission may, after investigation and satisfying himself of an applicant's qualifications, issue a guide license to him upon payment of the required fee, authorizing him to act as a guide under the terms of the license, subject to approval of the Commission at its next meeting.

⁵ A list of licensed guides may be obtained upon request addressed to the Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska.

(g) If the Commission determines that the applicant does not possess sufficient field experience to qualify him to act as a principal guide but has all other qualifications, an assistant guide license may be issued to him, which shall authorize him to act as assistant to a principal guide.

(h) A registered guide license must bear the signature of the executive officer of the Commission. Each license shall expire on June 30 next succeeding its issuance, shall be revocable at the discretion of the Commission, and shall not be transferable.

(i) Each licensed guide shall submit to the Commission, immediately upon completion of a hunting or photographing trip, a report containing the name and address of the nonresident or alien for whom he acted as guide, period covered by his services, number and species of animals taken, wounded and not secured, numbers and localities of each species of big game animal observed on the trip, and such other information as the Commission may require.

PART 162—POISONS

§ 162.1 Designation and use of poison. (a) Pursuant to section 8 of the Alaska Game Law, the following substances are by the Commission designated poisons: Strychnine, arsenic, phosphorus, antimony, barium, the cyanides, corrosive sublimate, or any derivative or derivatives, compound or compounds thereof, which, by said section 8, are forbidden

- (1) to be used at any time to kill any game or fur animal or bird, except by Fish and Wildlife Service employees under direction of the Commission,
- (2) to be put out where any game or fur animal or bird may come in contact with it,
- (3) to be sold or given to any hunter or trapper, or
- (4) to be possessed by any hunter or trapper.

(b) Any person selling or otherwise disposing of any of the aforesaid poisons is required by said section 8 of the Alaska Game Law to keep a record in a special book showing the name and address of each person purchasing or otherwise procuring said poison, and the kind and amount thereof, such record to be, at all times, open to inspection by any wildlife agent or other officer authorized to enforce the Alaska Game Law and information thereof to be transmitted monthly to the Alaska Game Commission.

PART 163—TRAPPING AND HUNTING LICENSES

§ 163.1 Resident trapping, hunting, and fishing licenses. No resident of the Territory over 16 years of age, except a native-born Indian or Eskimo, shall take game animals, fur animals, birds, or game fishes in the Territory without first having obtained a resident hunting license for game animals or birds, a trapping license for fur animals, or a fishing license for game fishes, but a person who is the holder of such trapping license shall be entitled to the privilege of hunting game animals or birds or take game fishes, and a person who is the holder of a resident hunting license shall be entitled to the privilege of taking game fishes during the respective open seasons.

PART 164—FUR MANAGEMENT AREAS

§ 164.1 Koyukuk fur management area. (a) There is hereby set aside an area that hereafter, and for the purpose of this section, shall be known as the Koyukuk Fur Management Area, more particularly described as follows: The entire drainage of the Koyukuk River, beginning at the mouth of the Huslia River and extending upstream to and including the entire drainage of the Alatna River; thence crossing the Koyukuk River 10 statute airline miles up river from Alatna; thence crossing the Kanuti River 24 statute airline miles up river from the confluence of the Koyukuk and Kanuti Rivers; thence along the drainage of the Koyukuk River to the place of beginning.

(b) The seasons and limits on fur animals as prescribed in the annual regulations of the Secretary of the Interior under the Alaska Game Law shall be effective on the Koyukuk Fur Management Area. In that part of the area located

within Fur District 6 the seasons and limits as prescribed by the Secretary, and then in effect, for that district shall be applicable. In the remainder of the aforesaid area those seasons and limits as established for Fur District 7 shall prevail.

(c) No fur animals may be taken except by the methods, means, and numbers provided in the general regulations of the Secretary of the Interior:

(1) No person shall take any fur animal within the Koyukuk Fur Management Area without first having resided within the boundaries of this area continuously for not less than one year; and

(2) Except as to native Indians, Eskimos, and residents under 16 years of age, be in possession of a current resident license to take fur animals in the Territory of Alaska at large.

§ 164.2 Arctic slope fur management area. (a) There is hereby set aside an area that hereafter, and for the purpose of this section, shall be known as the Arctic Slope Fur Management Area, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the Village of Sinaru and running due south to the divide between the Colville and Noatak Rivers; thence easterly along the divide separating the waters flowing into the Arctic Ocean from the waters flowing into the Noatak and Yukon River drainages to the International Boundary; thence north along the International Boundary to the Arctic Ocean; thence westerly along the shores of the Arctic Ocean to the Village of Sinaru, or place of beginning.

(b) The seasons and limits on fur animals as prescribed in the annual regulations of the Secretary of the Interior under the Alaska Game Law shall be effective on the Arctic Slope Fur Management Area. The seasons and limits as prescribed by the Secretary, and then in effect, for Fur District 8, shall be applicable.

(c) No fur animals may be taken except by the methods, means, and numbers provided in the general regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.

(1) No person shall take any fur animal within the Arctic Slope Fur Management Area without first having resided within the boundaries of this area continuously for not less than one year; and

(2) Except as to native Indians, Eskimos, and residents under 16 years of age, be in possession of a current resident license to take fur animals in the Territory of Alaska at large.

§ 164.3 Upper Tanana River fur management area. (a) There is hereby set aside an area that hereafter, and for the purpose of this section, shall be known as the Upper Tanana River Fur Management Area, more particularly described as follows: To include the entire headwater drainage of the Tanana River from the Alaska-Canadian border to its confluence with the Robertson River below Tanana Crossing.

(b) The seasons and limits on fur animals as prescribed in the annual regulations of the Secretary of the Interior under the Alaska Game Law shall be effective on the Upper Tanana River Fur Management Area. The seasons and limits as prescribed by the Secretary and then in effect, for Fur District 6, shall be applicable.

No fur animals may be taken except by the methods, means, and numbers provided in the general regulations of the Secretary of the Interior.

(1) No person shall take any fur animal within the Upper Tanana River Fur Management Area without first having resided within the boundaries of this area continuously for not less than one year; and

(2) Except as to native Indians, Eskimos, and residents under 16 years of age, be in possession of a current resident license to take fur animals in the Territory of Alaska at large.

BIRD AND WILDLIFE REFUGES IN ALASKA

On the Alaska bird and other wildlife refuges named below, most of which are administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service through its representatives in Alaska, wild animals and birds are specially protected. In addition, all hunting is prohibited in any national park, monument, or posted national forest area. Certain other areas where birds and animals are protected in the Territory are defined by sections 46.165 to 46.179 and 46.186 to 46.206, inclusive, pages 17-20.

Aleutian Islands (established by Executive order of March 3, 1913).—A chain of islands with vegetation characteristic of the treeless Arctic plains, extending westward 1,200 miles from the Alaska Peninsula, including Unimak Island on the east and Attu Island on the west; maintained for the protection of native birds and game animals, the encouragement of fisheries, and the propagation of reindeer and fur animals. Islands usually rocky and some of them covered with a vigorous growth of grass and lichens. Blue foxes are farmed on many. By Executive order of November 23, 1928, the islands of Akun, Akutan, Sanak, Tigalda, Unmak, and Unalaska, including Sedanka or Biorka, and by Executive order of December 19, 1929, portion of Amaknak Island, were eliminated from this reservation and transferred to the jurisdiction of the General Land Office. By Executive order of April 7, 1930, Amak Island, the Sealion Rocks, and a small unnamed island lying southeast of Amak were added to the reservation.

Bering Sea (established by Executive order of February 27, 1909).—Includes St. Matthew and Hall Islands and Pinnacle Islet in Bering Sea, about 220 miles north of the Pribilofs. St. Matthew, a jagged straggling reach of bluffs and headlands, connected by bars and lowland spits, has an extreme length of 22 miles, and varies in width from 2 to 3 miles. Hall Island, 3 miles to the west, is separated from St. Matthew by Sarichef Strait. Pinnacle Islet is a narrow rock about 1 mile long and 200 yards wide and rises to an altitude of 900 feet so abruptly that there is scarcely a place for a boat to land. Arctic foxes, represented mainly by the normal phase, which turns white in winter, are found in numbers, some coming from the mainland in winter on the pack ice. The rare and beautiful McKay's snowflake is known to breed nowhere except on this refuge, and the Pribilof sandpiper breeds here more extensively than anywhere else.

Bogoslof (established by Executive order of March 2, 1909).—Volcanic islets in Bering Sea, commonly known as the Bogoslof Islands, about 40 miles north of Unmak and Unalaska, of the Aleutian Islands Reservation. Noted for the large colonies of sea lions, and the rocky portion as being the home of millions of murre.

Chamisso Island (established by Executive order of December 7, 1912).—A reservation about a mile and a quarter long and a half a mile wide, consisting of Chamisso Island and Puffin and other nearby rocky islets in Kotzebue Sound, 2 miles south of the extremity of Choris Peninsula. One of the most important breeding rookeries of Arctic birds along the northwest coast of Alaska, including horned puffins, Pallas's murre, Pacific kittiwakes, and Point Barrow gulls.

Curry Bird, Game, and Fish Refuge (established by Executive order of February 21, 1927).—This area comprises 14 square miles surrounding the Government hotel at Curry, Alaska, as a bird, fish, and game refuge.

Forrester Island (established by Executive order of January 11, 1912).—In the Pacific Ocean west of Ketchikan, at the extreme southeastern boundary of Alaska, including Forrester and Lowrie Islands and Wolf and other adjacent rocks. The breeding place of various kinds of sea birds.

Hazen Bay (established by Executive order of December 14, 1937).—Situated in Hazen Bay, north of Nelson Island near the north entrance to Baird Inlet, off the west coast of Alaska, and comprising the islands of Nunivakchak and Krige-gag. Established for migratory birds and other wildlife. Black brant and white-fronted, emperor, and little Canadian, or cackling, geese nest on these islands, as

well as swans, glaucous gulls, greater scaup ducks, old squaws, and large numbers of eider ducks.

Hazy Islands (established by Executive order of January 11, 1912).—A group of islands in southeastern Alaska, west of Coronation Island and 100 miles north of Forrester. Breeding place for numerous sea birds.

Kenai National Moose Range (established by Executive order of December 16, 1941).—An area of 2,000,000 acres on Kenai Peninsula, set aside to protect the natural breeding and feeding range of the giant Kenai moose.

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (established by Executive order of August 19, 1941).—An area of 1,957,000 acres, set aside to protect the natural feeding and breeding ranges of brown bears and other wildlife on Kodiak and Uganik Islands.

Nunivak Island (established by Executive order of April 15, 1929).—Located in Bering Sea, off the west coast of Alaska. Set apart for use in conducting experiments in the crossing and propagation of reindeer and native caribou and also as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds and wild game and fur-bearing animals. A herd of musk oxen, which now numbers about 50 animals, the nucleus of which was reintroduced into Alaska from Greenland in 1930, is now maintained on this refuge. By Executive order of October 22, 1930, Triangle Island and all small unnamed islands and rocks lying adjacent to Nunivak Island were added to this reservation.

The Pribilof Islands (established as a reservation by the act of April 21, 1910).—Located in Bering Sea at latitude 57° N. and longitude 170° W., the Pribilof Islands include St. Paul, St. George, Otter, and Walrus Islands, and Sea Lion Rock. All are of volcanic origin and all are relatively small. The entire land area comprises only about 175 square miles. Villages are located on the two largest islands, St. Paul and St. George, with populations of 329 and 179 natives, respectively. In addition there is a small staff of supervisory white employees at each village. No one is permitted to land on any of the Pribilof Islands, except through stress of weather or like unavoidable cause, or by the authority of the Secretary of the Interior. The primary purpose of the reservation is to facilitate management of the Alaska fur-seal herd, but protection is afforded blue foxes and great bird colonies also.

St. Lazaria (established by Executive order of February 27, 1909).—At the entrance to Sitka Sound, about 30 miles west of Sitka. The breeding place of certain sea birds.

Semidi Islands Wildlife Refuge (established by Executive order of June 17, 1932).—The refuge, which is in the north Pacific Ocean, southeast of the Alaska Peninsula, includes the islands of Agihyuk, Chowiet, Kateekuk, Anowik, Kilik-tagik, Suklik, Aghik, Aliksemit, and South Island, known as the Semidi Island Group. Colonies of puffins, auklets, and petrels inhabit the refuge.

Tuxedni (established by Executive order of February 27, 1909).—Embracing Chisik, Egg, and other small islands in Tuxedni Harbor, Cook Inlet, set aside as a breeding ground for native birds. Within the Southwestern Fisheries Reservation established November 3, 1922.

NATIONAL PARKS AND NATIONAL MONUMENTS IN ALASKA

Mount McKinley National Park (created by act of Congress, February 26, 1917; enlarged January 30, 1922, and March 19, 1932).—Snow-covered Mount McKinley, highest peak in North America, rises to 20,300 feet above sea level, with 17,000 feet above timberline. East and west from its crest lofty, glacier-clad peaks of the Alaska Range extend for many miles, unclimbed and unsurveyed. One hundred and twelve kinds of birds and 35 kinds of mammals inhabit the park. These include grizzly bears, wolverines, red foxes, wolves, beavers, moose, caribou, and mountain sheep. The surfbird and wandering tattler have been found nesting only in Mount McKinley National Park.

Glacier Bay National Monument (established by Presidential Proclamation of February 26, 1925; enlarged April 18, 1939).—An extensive region of branching tidal inlets terminating at the foot of great glaciers that descend from mountains clothed in perpetual snow. The southeastern extremity of the monument is covered by a luxuriant post-glacial forest. The remainder is largely ice and barren rock that rises to spectacular heights, reaching a climax at Mount Fairweather, 15,300 feet above sea level. Alaska brown bears, grizzlies, black bears, and the rare glacier bears are present, as well as martens, mink, red foxes, wolverines, mountain goats, Sitka deer, whales, porpoises, and hair seals. Large numbers of waterfowl of many species inhabit the area, including loons, cormorants, geese, king eiders and other ducks, various gulls and shorebirds, murrelets, guillemots, and puffins.

Katmai National Monument (established by Presidential Proclamation of September 24, 1918; extended by Presidential Proclamations of April 24, 1931, and August 4, 1942).—The eruption of Mount Katmai on June 6, 1912, created a tremendous volcanic landscape in the area on the Alaska Peninsula between the Savonoski River and Shelikof Strait. Notable was the famous Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Although much of the once-violent "steaming" has ceased, a number of fumaroles and several volcanoes are still alive, and the devastated area continues to present an awesome picture. In the northern and western portion of the Monument the snow-covered Aleutian Range with its many glaciers contrasts strikingly with the tundra-lake area, which is the habitat of abundant and diversified wildlife. The Peninsula brown bears, the largest carnivorous mammals on earth, occur here, and moose are numerous. Bands of Grant's caribou occasionally wander through the Monument, and red foxes, wolves, wolverines, otters, martens, mink, and beavers are present. Waterfowl are abundant on the lakes and rivers and in the bays of Shelikof Strait. Ptarmigans and other bird life are found on the tundra or in the forests of stunted spruce. Naknek, Grosvenor, Coville, and other lakes teem with rainbow trout and salmon. The highly colored trout commonly attain lengths greater than two feet. Brooks Lake and its feeder streams within the Monument are the spawning ground of a large percentage of Bristol Bay red salmon, which are of great economic value.

EXTRACTS FROM TERRITORIAL ACT

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF GAME

[Sec. 5093, C. L. A. 1933]

Any person killing a deer or other wild food animal within the Territory of Alaska, with intent to wantonly destroy said animal and without making every effort to have such animal utilized for food, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (\$500) dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

DOGS RUNNING AT LARGE

[Sec. 595, C. L. A. 1947]

Whenever any dog habitually annoys any wild deer, reindeer, sheep, cattle, or horses, or other animals or birds, either domestic or wild, or evinces a disposition which renders it likely that it will without provocation bite such animals or fowls, it shall be lawful for any person to kill such dog, when at large. The owner or keeper of such dog, if known, or upon reasonable inquiry may be known, shall be notified and given reasonable opportunity to restrain such dog before it shall be lawful to kill it. Persons authorized to enforce the Alaska Game Law and Territorial Highway Patrolmen shall be empowered to enforce this section.