REGULATIONS RELATING TO GAME AND FUR ANIMALS BIRDS, AND GAME FISHES IN ALASKA, 1957-58

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LAWS PROTECTING WILDLIFE IN ALASKA

The following laws relate to the protection of game and 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 July 24, 1947, 61 Stat. 415, April 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 56), and July 23, 1953 (67 Stat. 185); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755), as amended June 20, 1936, 50 Stat. 1555 (16 U. S. C. 703-711); the Lacey Act of May 25, 1900, 31 Stat. 187 (18 U. S. C. 701), as amended June 25 and 29, 1948, and May 24, 1949 (18 U. S. C. 42, 43, 44, 3054 and 3112); the act of July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 517), as amended July 16, 1952 (16 U. S. C. 851-856) relating to the interstate shipment of black bass and other fish; the Act of June 25, 1948 (Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451), as last amended July 30, 1956 (16 U. S. C. 718-718h); and laws protecting animals, birds and fish on Federal reservations (18 U. S. C. 41), and 45 Stat. 1222 (16 U. S. C. 715).

Persons concerned 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 of the land of general interest and importance to hunters, fishermen, and trappers.

REGULATIONS

[As issued by the Secretary of the Interior on July 10, 1956 (21 F. R. 5222) and amended June 17, 1957 (22 F. R. 4451)]

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.** When used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, terms shall have the meanings ascribed in this section.

Administrator[1]. Administrator, Alaska Wildlife Resources.

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.

Big-game animals. Deer, moose, caribou, elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat, bison, musk-ox, black bear, brown bear, grizzly, and polar bear.

Camp. An erected structure providing overnight shelter and equipped with bedding and messing facilities for the occupants.

Closed season. The time during which animals, birds, or game fishes may not be taken.

Commission. The Alaska Game Commission.

Eskimos. Natives of one-half or more Eskimo blood.

Fawn deer. Spotted young deer of the year.

Fur animals. Beaver, muskrat, marmot, racoon, 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 thirty days after the discovery of the escape shall be deemed to have reverted to a natural and undomesticated state.

Game birds. Anatidae, commonly known as waterfowl, including ducks, geese, brant, and swans; Haematopodidae, Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, Recurvirostridae, and Phalaropodidae, commonly known as shorebirds, including oyster-catchers, plovers, sandpipers, snipe, curlew, and phalaropes; Gruidae,, commonly know as cranes; and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan.

Game fishes. Salmon, trout, grayling, whitefish, char, cisco, eastern brook, Dolly Varden and Mackinaw or lake trout, grayling, and northern pike.

Highway. Any road supported or maintained by a governmental agency.

Indians. Natives of one-half or more Indian blood.

Nongame birds. All wild birds except game birds.

Nonresident. A citizen or a national of the United States who has not maintained a bona fide residence in the Territory for a 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.

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 this part it shall mean the year from July 1 to June 30 of the following year.

Person. Individual, club, association, partnership or corporation, any one or all, as the context requires.

Resident. 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, three years in the case of trapping, immediately preceding his claim for resident privileges, or who qualifies under other privileges under this part, or a foreign-born person not a citizen or a 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 the period of time required by the laws of the United States, if such a foreign-born person shall not have been admitted to citizenship within seven years from the date he first declared his intention to become a citizen, he shall thereafter be deemed to be an alien until admitted to citizenship. Residence in Alaska while engaged in seasonal activities do not qualify for resident privileges.

Secretary. The Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative.

Small-game animals. Hare and rabbit.

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, trap, or kill such animals, birds, or game fishes; setting traps, gins, or setting or using a net, trap, or other device for taking them, or collecting the nests or eggs of such birds. 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.

Territory. Territory of Alaska.

Three-quarter antler. The horn of a mature mountain sheep, the tip of which has grown through 270 degrees of the circle described by the outer surface of the horn as viewed from the side.

Transportation. Shipping, transporting, carrying, importing, exporting, or receiving or delivering for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export.

Yearly bag limit. The greatest number of a species permitted to be taken during the current calendar year (July 1 to June 30) in any wildlife management unit designated in this part as open to hunting or fishing.

[1] On June 2, 1957, pursuant to a Feb. 12, 1957, administrative reorganization plan of the Secretary of the Interior, the Administrator, Alaska Wildlife Resources, was redesignated as Regional Director, Alaska Region (6), Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Juneau, Alaska, and assumed all functions and responsibilities formerly assigned to the Administrator (refer 46.161, 46.163 and 46.164).

ALASKA GAME LAW

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 first declared his 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 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[1]

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 nonresidents of the Territory, and foreign-born persons and aliens within the meaning of said Alaska Game Lasw 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 provides 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, pursue, 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 the nest of any such bird: 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 hunting firearm by an alien who has no such license.

No alien shall take any of the animals, birds, or game fishes prottected 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 or a resident fishing license.

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 void 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 lend, sell, or 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, Alaska.

LICENSE AND PERMIT FEES

Resident. 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. Resident export and return license or resident export permit, fifty cents (50c) for each animal, bird, or game fish taken.

Nonresident. General hunting, trapping, and game fishing, $50; hunting and game fishing, not including big game, $10; persons carrying on fur farming shall, at all reasonable hours, allow any member or authorized employee of the Commission or any authorized employee of the United States to enter and inspect the premises where operations are being carried on as a fur farm, and to inspect the books and records relating thereto. Each person engaged in fur farming shall submit annually a written report on a form furnished by the Commission stating the numbers and kinds of fur animals farmed, the numbers and kinds of such animals or skins or pelts thereof bought or sold, and the methods of fur farming employed.

PROTECTION OF WALRUSES

The Act for the Protection of Walruses of the Territory of Alaska of August 18, 1941 (48 U. S. C. 248) as amended, provides, in part, that—

Whoever, within the Territory of Alaska, or in or on any of the waters thereof, shall take, attempt to take, barter, purchase, sell, offer to sell, at any time or in any manner, any walrus, alive or dead, or any part thereof, except as hereinafter in this section provided, shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than six months: *Provided,* That walruses may be taken at any time by the Eskimos for food and clothing for themselves and by miners or explorers or any other person when in need of food and other food is not available, * * * *Provided further,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe by regulations the extent to which, the times when, and the means by which, walruses may be taken for purposes other than food and clothing and the extent to which such walruses or the parts thereof may be possessed, sold, bartered, purchased, or exported. Any regulations so prescribed shall prohibit the hunting of walruses with the use of airplanes and helicopters and shall prohibit the taking of any walrus by a nonnative other than one built within one year when such walrus shall be taken only when accompanied by a native guide. The meat of any walrus taken by a nonnative shall be given to natives, and the Secretary of the Interior is directed to prohibit the taking of walruses by nonnatives whenever he determines that such taking may endanger the food supply of the natives. No nonnative shall take any walrus under any regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior without first having procured a walrus hunting license which shall be issued in the manner prescribed by subdivision 10, of the Alaska Game Law, as of January 13, 1925, as amended (43 Stat. 744; 48 U. S. C. 199). The fee for such license shall be $25 for nonresidents of the Territory of Alaska and $50 for nonresidents. For the purposes of this act, residence shall be ascertained by the conditions prescribed in Section 3 of said Alaska game law. After deducting the amount that may be retained as compensation by persons issuing such licenses, the balance of such license fees shall be accounted for and disbursed in the manner prescribed by the said Subdivision K. (See Part 47, Title 50, C. F. R., 22 F. R. 3393).

GOVERNMENT AIRPORT RESERVATIONS—ANCHORAGE AND FAIRBANKS

Civil Aeronautics Administration regulations limit the use of the airport reservations to related aeronautical activities and prohibit the carrying of loaded or concealed weapons on the airport reservations without written permission of the airport manager.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS

Military regulations apply to access to and presence on military reservations. Clearance must be obtained from commanding officer prior to hunting, trapping, or fishing on such reservations

EXCERPTS FROM TERRITORIAL ACTS

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF WILD FOOD ANIMALS

(Sec. 39-8-1 ACLA 1948; as reenacted March 28, 1957)

Any person who kills any wild food animal and thereafter fails to make a reasonable effort to have such animal utilized for food, or who kills such an animal with intent to wantonly destroy such animal, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) or imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

DOGS ANNOYING GAME

(Sec. 33—3-93 ACLA 1949)

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 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 dogs, if known, or upon reasonable inquiry may be known, shall be notified by the officer of the Commission through wildlife agents and other persons authorized by him in writing to sell such licenses.

§ 46.3 **Duties of fur farmers.** Each person carrying on fur farming shall, at all reasonable hours, allow any member or authorized employee of the Commission or any authorized employee of the United States to enter and inspect the premises where operations are being carried on as a fur farm, and to inspect the books and records relating thereto. Each person engaged in fur farming shall submit annually a written report on a form furnished by the Commission stating the numbers and kinds of fur animals farmed, the numbers and kinds of such animals or skins or pelts thereof bought or sold, and the methods of fur farming employed.

The record-keeping requirements contained in the regulations in this part have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

SCHEDULES

§ 46.201 **Seasons and limits on game animals.** Subject to the applicable provisions of the preceding sections of this part, the game animals which may be taken, the wildlife management units open to hunting (but not including any area within the Reserves described in § 46.131 through § 46.141 where the season is continuously closed to the taking of designated species of game animals), the open seasons (dates inclusive), and the bag limits on game animals during the year beginning July 1, 1957, and ending June 30, 1958, are prescribed as follows:

Species and units	Open seasons	Bag limits
Deer (except fawns)		
Units 1 and 5	Aug. 20-Nov. 30.	3 bucks a year
2, 3 and 4	Aug. 20-Nov. 30.	4 deer a year: *Provided,* That does may be taken only during the period Oct. 15-Nov. 30
6	Aug. 20-Nov. 30	2 deer a year: *Provided,* That does may be taken only during the period Oct. 1-Nov. 30.
8	Aug. 20-Nov. 30.	1 buck a year
Moose (bulls with forked antlers or larger)		
Units 1	Sept. 15-Oct. 15	1 bull a year
8, 9 and 17	Aug. 20-Sept. 30 and Dec. 10-Dec. 31	
7 and that portion of Unit 6 west of 148° W. longitude	Aug. 20-Sept. 20	
6—that portion of Unit 6 east of 148° W. longitude	Closed season	Closed season
14 (that portion of Unit 14 north of the Little Susitna River)	Aug. 20-Sept. 20 and Nov. 1-Dec. 10	
14, remainder of Unit 14 (except Rainbow Reserve), 11, 13 (except Denali Reserve) and 16	Aug. 20-Sept. 20 and Nov. 1-Nov. 30	
5, 12, 15 and 20	Aug. 20-Sept. 20 and Nov. 20-Nov. 30	
18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25 and 26	Aug. 20-Sept. 30 and Nov. 20-Nov. 30	
Caribou (either sex)		
Units 8 (except Kodiak Island) and 9	Aug. 20-Aug. 31 and Dec. 10-Dec. 31	1 a year
Units 11, 12, 13 (except Denali Reserve), 14, 16, 17, 19, 20 (except Steese Highway Reserve), 21, 22 and those portions of Units 23, 24 and 25 south of the Arctic Circle	Aug. 20-Dec. 31	3 a year
26 and those portions of Units 23, 24 and 25 north of the Arctic Circle	No closed season	No limit
Elk (forked antlers or larger)		
Unit 8	Sept. 1-Sept. 20	1 bull a year
Mountain Goat (except kids)		
Units 1, 3, 4 (except on Chichagof Island), 5 and 6	Aug. 20-Nov. 30	2 a year
7 (except Cooper Landing Reserve), 11, 13 (except Sheep Mountain, Denali Reserve), 14 (except Eagle River Reserve), and 15	Aug. 20-Oct. 31	1 a year
Mountain Sheep (rams with three-quarter (3/4) horn or larger)		
Units 7 (except Cooper Landing Reserve), and 15	Aug. 20-Aug. 24	1 ram, with three-quarter (¾) horn or larger, a year
11, 12 (except Tok Reserve), 13 (except Sheep Mountain, Denali and Watana-Butte Reserves), 14 (except Eagle River Reserve), 16, 17, 19, 20 and that portion of Unit 25 south of the Yukon River	Aug. 20-Sept. 10	
23, 24, 26 and that portion of Unit 25 north of the Yukon River	Aug. 15-Sept. 10	
Bison	Closed season	Closed season
Muskox	Closed season	Closed season
Brown and Grizzly Bear		
Units 1, 4 (except Thayer Mountain and Pack Creek Reserves), and 5	Sept. 1-June 30	1 of either species a year
8 (except the mainland coast)	Sept. 16-May 31	1 of either species a year, except females accompanied by cubs
9 and the mainland coast of Unit 8	Nov. 1-May 31	1 of either species a year
Units 6, 7, 11, 12, 13 (except Denali Reserve), 14, 15, 16 (except McNeil River Reserve), 17 and 18 through 26	Sept. 1-March 31 and May 6-June 30	1 of either species a year
Black Bear (including its brown, blue or glacial bear color variations)		
Units 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Sept. 1-June 30	2 a year
6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 (except Denali Reserve), 14, 16, 20 and Unit 25 south of the Yukon	Aug. 20-June 30	3 a year
7, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, Unit 25 north of the Yukon, and 26	*No closed season*	*3 a year*
Hare and Rabbit		
Units 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Sept. 1-Apr. 30	5 a day
6, 7, 8, 9 (except Popoff Island), and 10 through 26	No closed season	No limit

§ 46.251 **Seasons and limits on fur animals.** Subject to the applicable provisions of the preceding sections of this part, the fur animals which may be taken, the wildlife management units open to the taking of such animals (but not including any area within the Reserves described in § 46.131 through § 46.141 where the season is continuously closed to the taking of designated species of fur animals), the open seasons (dates inclusive), and the bag limits on fur animals during the year beginning July 1, 1957, and ending June 30, 1958, are described as follows:

Species and units	Open seasons	Bag limits
Polar bear (except females accompanied by cubs)		
Units 18, 22, 23 and 26	No closed season	1 a year
Sea otter, fisher, piko and raccoon		
Units 1 through 26	Closed season	Closed season

§ 46.301 **Seasons and limits on game birds.** Subject to the applicable provisions of the preceding sections of this part, the game birds which may be taken, the wildlife management units open to hunting (but not including any area within the Reserves described in § 46.131 through § 46.141 where the season is continuously closed to the taking of designated species of game birds), the open seasons (dates inclusive), and the big limits on game birds during the year beginning July 1, 1957, and ending June 30, 1958, are prescribed as follows:

Species and units	Open seasons	Bag limits
Grouse		
Units 1 through 17	Aug. 20-Dec. 31	10 a day
18 through 26	Aug. 20-Apr. 15	10 a day
Ptarmigan		
Units 1 through 26	Aug. 20-Apr. 15	20 a day
Migratory Game Birds[1]		
In the Territory	Seasons and limits in accordance with the current Migratory Bird Treaty Act regulations.	

The Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718), provides that no person who has attained the age of 16 years shall take any migratory waterfowl (brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans) unless at the time of such taking he carries on his person an unexpired Federal migratory bird hunting stamp (Duck Stamp) validated by his signature written by himself in ink across the face of the stamp prior to his taking such birds.

§ 46.351 **Seasons and limits on game fishes.** Subject to the applicable provisions of the preceding sections of this part, the open seasons (dates inclusive), daily bag and possession limits, and the wildlife management units in which rainbow, steelhead, cutthroat, eastern brook, Dolly Varden and Mackinaw or lake trout, grayling and northern pike may be taken during the year beginning July 1, 1957, and ending June 30, 1958, are prescribed as follows:

Species and units	Open seasons	Bag limits
Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 (see exceptions below)	No closed season	15 fish daily: *Provided,* That such limit may not contain more than 3 fish over 20" in length. Possession limit: 2 daily bag limits.
9, 10, 12 and 20 (see exceptions below)	No closed season	
7, 14, 15 and 16 (see exceptions below)	July 1-Mar. 31 and May 28-June 30	10 fish daily or in possession: *Provided,* That such limit may not contain more than 2 fish over 20" in length, and that no fish under 12" in length may be taken in the Chatanika River, Big Delta Clearwater Rivers.
11 and 13 (see exceptions below)	July 1-Apr. 30 and June 8-June 30	
Exceptions:		
(a) Naknek River and waters of Naknek Lake within ½ mile of its outlet (in Unit 9)	July 1-Mar. 31 and May 28-June 30	
(b) Tustumena Lake (in Unit 15)	No closed season	
(c) Shaw Creek and the Tanana River for 3 miles below Shaw Creek (in Unit 20)	July 1-Mar. 31 and May 28-June 30	

(d) Dolly Varden and Mackinaw or lake trout may be taken at any time without regard to bag limits during the period December 1 through April 30 by use of gill net, trap or seine in the waters of Illiamna, Ugashik, Becharof Lakes and their outlet rivers, and in the Nushagak River drainage.

(f) Northern pike may be taken at any time without regard to bag limits and by use of a gill net, trap, seine or spear in all of the waters of Alaska except in Unit 20 where such taking shall be by hook, line, or spear and in numbers according to the applicable bag limit.

(g) Subject to the applicable bag limits for Unit 15, Mackinaw or lake trout in Tustumena Lake may be taken by use of a single set line, but no such line shall have attached to it more than three hooks.

into the Bering Sea from Cape Newenham on the south to and including the Pastolik River drainage on the north; Nushagak and adjacent islands.

Unit 19, McGrath. All of the drainage into the Kuskokwim River upstream from the Paimiut-Kalskag portage.

Unit 20, Fairbanks-Central Tanana. That area drained by the Tanana River and tributaries downstream from the east bank of the Robertson River to the east banks of the Toklat and lower Kantishna Rivers on the south, and to and including the Tolovana River drainage on the north but including the headwater portions of the Nenana and Delta Rivers described as part of Unit 13; and the Ladue and Fortymile River drainages within Alaska.

Unit 21, Middle Yukon. That area draining into the Yukon River from the Paimiut-Kalskag portage upstream to but not including the Hess Creek drainage; the Koyukuk River upstream to and including the Dulbi River drainage; and the Tanana River upstream to the Tolovana River drainage on the north and to the east banks of the lower Kantishna and Toklat Rivers on the south.

Unit 22, Nome. That part of the Seward Peninsula and adjacent mainland drained by all streams flowing into Kotzebue Sound, Bering Strait, and Norton Sound from but not including the Godhope River drainage on the north to but not including the Pastolik River drainage on the south; King, Little Diomede, St. Lawrence, Sledge, Stuart, and adjacent islands.

Unit 23, Kotzebue Sound. That area drained by all streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean and Kotzebue Sound from Cape Lisburne on the north to and including the drainage into the Goodhope River on the south.

Unit 24, Koyukuk. That area drained by the Koyukuk River and tributaries upstream from but not including the Dulbi River drainage.

Unit 25, Fort Yukon. The drainage into the Yukon River upstream from and including the Hess Creek drainage to the Alaska-Canada boundary.

Unit 26, Arctic Slope. That area drained by all streams and rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean between Cape Lisburne and the Alaska-Canada boundary; and the Firth River drainage lying within Alaska.

LICENSES

§ 46.6 **General Provisions.** Except as permitted in §§ 46.8 and 46.51, no person shall take, possess or transport game animals, fur animals (other than wolves and coyotes), game birds, or game fishes, or purchase or sell fur animals or parts thereof, unless he is in possession of a valid license of the nature required by the Alaska Game Law and regulations of the Commission thereunder (Part 163 of this chapter), bearing his signature written in ink on the face thereof, and he shall have his license on his person when taking such animals, birds, or fishes and shall produce it for inspection by any game management agent or other authorized person requesting to see it.

§ 46.7 **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 U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the amount of the license fee.

§ 46.8 **Exemptions.** No license shall be required of Indians and Eskimos, or of residents under the age of sixteen.

PERMITTED FOOD AND CLOTHING USES

§ 46.11 **Emergency use.** When in need of food and other sufficient food is not available, an explorer, prospector, travelers, Indian or Eskimo may take animals, birds (except migratory birds), or game fishes in any part of the Territory at any time for food but he shall not transport or sell any animal, bird, game fish, or part thereof so taken except the hides of animals so taken which may be transported and sold within the Territory.

§ 46.12 **Native use.** An Indian or Eskimo may take, possess, and transport, at any time, auks, auklets, guillemots, murres, 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

§ 46.16 **Use of game as bait or as food for dogs or fur animals prohibited.** No person lawfully in possession of any game animal or game bird shall use any part thereof for bait; nor shall any person lawfully in possession of any game animal, game or nongame bird, or game fish feed any part thereof to a dog or to a fur animal held in captivity, except the waste parts consisting of the hides or skins, viscera and bones.

ESCAPED ANIMALS AND BIRDS

§ 46.21 **Pursuit of escaped animals and birds.** Operators of licensed fur farms or game farms from which fur or game animals and game birds escape from captivity may conduct operations for the recapture of such escaped animals or birds through the use of legal trapping devices within a period of thirty days after the discovery of the escape. If such operations are conducted during the closed season on wild animals or birds of the same species, such operators shall immediately notify the nearest game management agent, in writing, of the numbers and kinds of escaped animals or birds, the kinds of devices being used in recapturing operations, and the locality where such operations are being conducted.

INSPECTIONS AND REPORTS

§ 46.31 **Inspections.** Each fur dealer, including Indian or Eskimo cooperative stores operated exclusively by and for native Indians or Eskimos, and stores operated by missions exclusively for native Indians or Eskimos, shall keep records showing the number and kind of each fur animal or part thereof, except in accordance with the terms of an export permit issued under the direction of the Executive Officer of thee Commission. Such permit shall be obtainable from any game management agent or other officer designated by the Commission, upon payment of a fee of fifty cents (50c), for each such animal, or part thereof, or other part thereof, and the Commission tags furnished with such permit shall be securely attached on the outside of each package in the shipment by the shipper at the point of shipment, and accompany it to final destination. Provided, That a licensed nonresident or alien hunter shall be permitted to export 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 by first obtaining from any game management agent or other officer designated by the Commission a permit to export same, for which no additional fee will be charged.

(b) **Marking of packages.** No package containing fur animals, gzame animals, game birds, game fishes, parts thereof, or articles manufactured therefrom, , shall be possessed or transported unless it has clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the names and addresses and 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 paragraph (g) of this section.

(i) **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 (54 Stat. 250; 16 U. S. C. 668).

(j) **Migratory birds.** The possession and transportation of migratory birds are subject to such additional restrictions as may be imposed by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act regulations (50 C. F.R., Part 6).

(k) **Duties of transportation agents.** No common, contract or private carrier or transportation agent shall transport or accept for transportation out of the TTerritory, any game animals or game birds, or parts thereof, to which the Commission tags required by paragraph (g) have not been attached, or any skins of wild fur animals, black bear, bare or rabbit, unless accompanied by the statement required by paragraph (f), which statement shall be promptly forwarded to the Commission. Such carrier or agent shall record the Commission tag numbers upon the shipping documents or other permanent records accompanying shipments of game animals or game birds, or parts thereof.

PURCHASE AND SALE

§ 46.51 **General provisions.** Purchases or sales of the following dlesignated parts or products of game and fur animals, and game fishes may be made by any person, other than a fur dealer, without a permit or license, and by any fur dealer holdinga valid fur dealer license.

(a) **Skins, hides, and meat.** Tagged or sealed skins of beaver; skins of other fur animals; skins of black bear; hides of deer, moose, and caribou; and the meat and skins of bear and rabbit.

(b) **Manufactured articles.** Articles manufactured from the hides and hoofs of moose, caribou, deer, and mountain goat, and from the skins of black bear.

(c) **Shed antlers.** Shed antlers of deer, moose, and caribou.

(d) **Strips of grizzly bear hides.** In Units 18, 22, 23, and 26, parkka hood trimmings cut from hides of grizzly bear in strips not to exceed 4 inches in width.

(e) **Steelhead trout.** Steelhead trout taken in salt water incidental to commercial salmon-fishing operations.

(f) **Dolly Varden trout.** Dolly Varden trout taken in salt water.

(g) **Trout reared in captivity.** Trout reared in captivity for food purposes on commercial fish farms within the Territory under permits issued pursuant to § 46.151 and trout so reared outside of and shipped into the Territory: *Provided,* That such trout must be accompanied by an invoice or bill of sale showing the names and addrresses of the buyer and seller, date of sale, and the total weight and number of each species in each lot of such fish.

LIVE ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND FISHES

§ 46.61 **Restrictions with respect to live animals, birds, and fishes.** No game or fur animals, game or nongame birds, or game fishes shall be taken alive, possessed, or transported except in accordance with the terms of a permit issued pursuant to § 46.161, but this section shall not preclude the importation, possession, or transportation of nongame birds in accordance with 50 CFR, Part 6

METHODS, SEASONS, AND LIMITS

§ 46.71 **General provisions.** Subject to the restrictions and limitations imposed by this section on the taking of game and fur animals and game and nongame birds and subject also to the additional restrictions and limitations severally made applicable to the taking of particular species of game and fur animals, game and nongame birds, and game fishes by the succeeding sections of this part, the game and fur animals, game and nongame birds, and game fishes on which open seasons are prescribed in this part may be taken on or during such open seasons, by the methods and means, in the wildlife management units designated as being open to such taking, and in numbers not exceeding the limits prescribed therefor, but not at any other time, by any other method, aid, or means; nor in any other manner than permitted under the terms of that Act.

(a) No person while on any railroad or highway or within 100 feet of the centerline of any highway shall take any game or nongame birds or game or fur animals except wolves and coyotes; nor shall any person take any animals (except wolves and coyotes) from, on, or across any railroad or from, on, across, or within 100 feet of the centerline of any highway.

(b) When any person shall have taken game or fur animals equal to the yearly bag limit prescribed for the unit in which such taking occurs, he shall not again hunt or trap for the species so taken except in a designated open unit where a greater yearly bag limit on such species is prescribed; and in no event shall the cumulative numbers of the species taken by him exceed the yearly bag limit prescribed for the respective unit in which the additional game or fur animals are taken.

(c) Any bear, fox or wolverine may be killed at any time or place when necessary to prevent injury to persons or damage to livestock, poultry, or other property.

GAME ANIMALS

§ 46.81. **Methods and means.** Game animals may be taken only with a shotgun (not larger than No. 10 gauge and not capable of holding more than three shells), rifle, or pistol (except those using rim-fire cartridges), or bow and arrow; but not with aid or use of a dog, machine gun, automatic rifle, set gun of any description, or with automatic, jacklight, searchlight, or other artificial light, two-way radio communications, or artificial salt licks, or from or by means or aid of an aircraft, motor vehicle, motorboat, or any other boat except that boats propelled by paddle, oars, or poles may be used for hunting: *Provided,* That rabbits may be taken by snares not larger than No. 1, by rifles and pistols using rim-fire cartridges, and with the aid of a dog: *Provided further,* That no aircraft or motor-driven vehicle shall be used for the purpose of driving, herding, or harassing big-game animals: *And provided further,* That no helicopter shall be used in any manner in the taking or transportation of game animals.

§ 46.82 **Seasons, limits, and other provisions.** The open seasons (dates inclusive), bag limits, and other provisions applicable to the taking of game animals shall be as prescribed annually in § 46.201.

FUR ANIMALS

§ 46.91 **Methods and means.** Fur animals may be taken by any means except by aid or use of a set gun, a shotgun, artificial light of any kind, a steel bow trap or other trap with jaws having a spread exceeding 9 inches, poison, a dog, a fish trap or net, by setting any trap or snare within 25 feet of a beaver house or den or within 100 feet of a fox den, by use or aid of smoke or fumes, by destroying or damaging beaver houses, dams, or runways of such animals: *Provided,* That mink and beaver may be taken only by means of a steel trap or snare by persons who have attained the age of 11 years: *Provided further,* That snares larger than No. 1 are prohibited on the Kenai Peninsula, except in the taking of beaver: *Provided further,* That wolves and coyotes may be killed at any time by means of a bow and arrow, rifle, shotgun, or pistol, by any person qualified to purchase firearms: *Provided further,* That no aircraft shall be used in taking fur animals, except as a means of transportation between a settlement or point of outfitting and a single base camp, and for locating, but not for taking, polar bear, and for the taking of wolves and coyotes by authorized predator-control agents or by persons conducting

BIRD AND WILDLIFE REFUGES IN ALASKA

In the wildlife refuges named below, which are administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, birds and mammals are specially protected. Regulations vary according to the needs of the animals: some of the refuges are operated as inviolate sanctuaries; in others the surplus animals are cropped annually by hunters or trappers.

Settlement, entry, or occupancy of refuge lands, except in accordance with the regulations, is prohibited.

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. Protects remnant sea otter herds. By Executive Order of November 23, 1928, the islands of Akun, Akutan, Sanak, Tigalda, Umnak, 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 Seallon Rocks, and a small unnamed island lying southeast of Amak were added to the reservation.

The Aleutian Island Refuge is closed to hunting and trapping with the following exceptions:

1. Umnak, Unalaska, Akun, Akutan, Sanak, and Tigalda Islands are not part of the refuge and accordingly are open to hunting and trapping under applicable sections of the Alaska Game Law regulations pertaining to Fur District 3.
2. Adak and Greater Sitkan Islands are open to waterfowl and ptarmigan hunting in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to the Alaska Game Law and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.
3. Native Aleut residents in the Aleutians may hunt and trap without permit.
4. Unimak Island is open under the Alaska Game Law to trapping for land fur animals.

Additional information or copies of Special Regulations for the Aleutians may be obtained by writing the Refuge Manager, Cold Bay, Alaska.

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. Closed to hunting.

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 Umnak 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 murres. Closed to hunting and trapping.

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 murres, Pacific kittiwakes, and Point Barrow gulls. Closed to hunting and trapping.

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. Closed to hunting and trapping.

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 Nunivakanak and Krigegag. Established for migratory birds and other wildlife. Black brant and white-fronted, emperor, and cackling geese nest on these islands, as well as swans, glaucous gulls, greater scaup ducks, old squaws, and large numbers of eider ducks. Closed to hunting and trapping.

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. Closed to hunting and trapping.

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.

The Kenai Moose Range is open to hunting and trapping in accordance with applicable Alaska Game Law regulations. A managed big-game range, the harvest of game and fur animals is maintained on a crop basis as disclosed by annual surveys. Temporary tent camps for recreational purposes are permitted for periods of 60 days or less. Other uses require a permit, application for which must be made to Refuge Manager, Kenai, Alaska.

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.

Kodiak is open to hunting and trapping in accordance with applicable Alaska Game Law regulations. A managed wildlife range, the harvest of game and fur animals is maintained on a crop basis as disclosed by annual surveys. Temporary tent camps for recreational purposes are permitted for periods of 90 days or less. Other uses require a permit, application for which must be made to Refuge Manager, Kodiak, Alaska.

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 90 animals, the nucleus of which was reintroduced into Alaska from Greenland in 1936, 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.

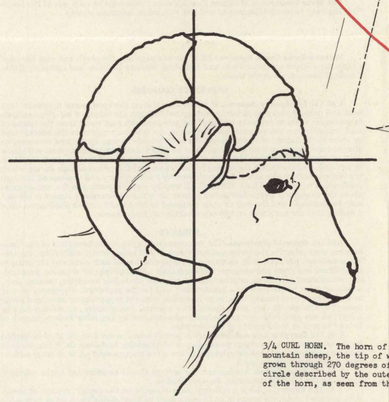
Nunivak Island is open to hunting and trapping under the Alaska Game Law for permanent residents of 5 years duration. Residents of less than 5 years or non-residents may hunt and trap under permit. Application for information or permits should be addressed to the Refuge Manager, Fish and Wildlife Service, Kenai, Alaska.

The Pribilof Islands (established as a reservation by the act of March 3, 1869).—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 302 and 201 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.

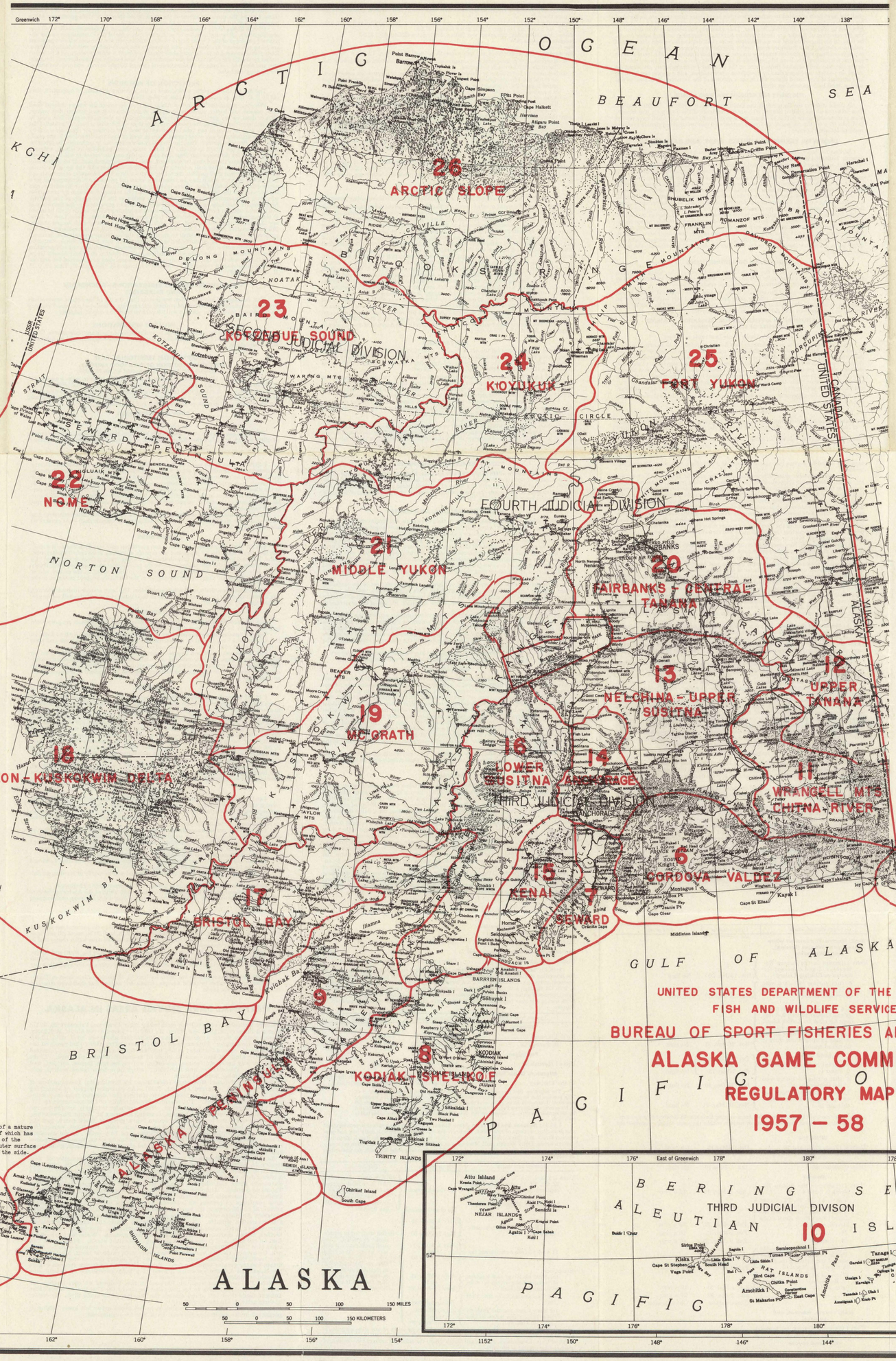
St. Lazaria (established by Executive order of February 27, 1909).—At the entrance to Sitka Sound, about 30 miles west of Sitka. The breeding place of certain sea birds. Closed to hunting and trapping.

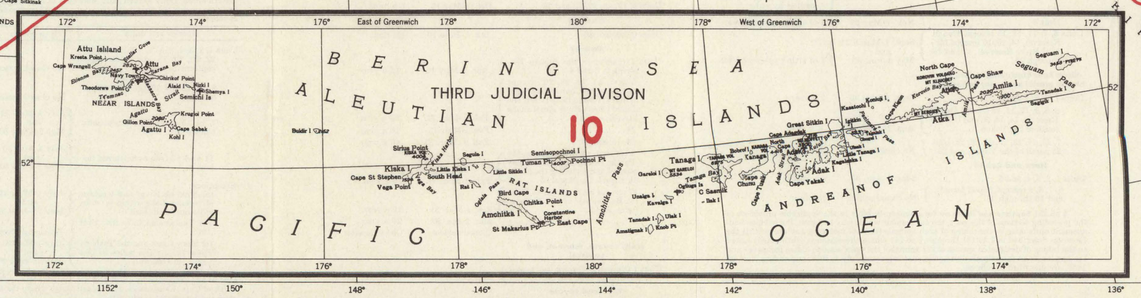
Semidi Islands Wildlife Refuge (established by Executive order of June 17, 1932).—The refuge, which is in the north Pacific Ocean, southeast of the Alaska Peninsula, includes the islands of Aghiyuk, Chowiet, Kateekik, Anowik, Kilikagik, Sukilik, Aghik, Aliksemit, and South Island, known as the Semidi Island Group. Colonies of puffins, auklets, and petrels inhabit the refuge. Closed to hunting and trapping.

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. Closed to hunting and trapping.



3/4 CURL HORN. The horn of a mature mountain sheep, the tip of which has grown through 270 degrees of the circle described by the outer surface of the horn, as seen from the side.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
ALASKA GAME COMMISSION
REGULATORY MAP
1957 – 58

ALASKA GAME COMMISSION

Forbes L. Baker, Chairman, Fairbanks; Fourth Judicial Division.
Andrew A. Simons, Lakeview; Third Judicial Division.
Harry O. Brown, Kobuk; Second Judicial Division.
Ralph Hall, Petersburg; First Judicial Division.
Clarence J. Rhode, Juneau; Executive Officer of the Alaska Game Commission and Administrator, Alaska Wildlife Resources.

Executive Offices: Federal Building, Juneau, Alaska

READQUARTERS OF GAME MANAGEMENT AGENTS' DISTRICTS

Anchorage	McGrath
Dillingham	Seward
Fairbanks	Sitka
Juneau	Tok
Kenai	Wrangell
Ketchikan	Wrangell
Petersburg	Seattle, Wash.

LOCATIONS OF OTHER WILDLIFE OFFICES

Cold Bay	Kodiak

SPORTSMEN

Care with fire and firearms saves lives and game.
Respect every gun as if it were loaded.
Be certain of your target before you shoot.
Never mix alcohol and gunpowder.
Be prepared to care for all game meat taken.

PREVENT TUNDRA AND FOREST FIRES

While hunting or fishing—

1. Be careful when smoking in the woods.
2. Build campfires in gravel or mineral soil only.
3. Leave campfires dead out.

Report fires to—

Bureau of Land Management Forestry Stations.
U. S. Forest Service Stations.
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Stations.
Territorial Police.
CAA Communications Stations.

Forest and range fires destroy wildlife and its habitat.

This could affect *YOUR* hunting, fishing, trapping.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

ALASKA GAME COMMISSION

REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENT 52

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

1957-58

Effective for the period July 1, 1957-June 30, 1958

Should not be relieved on after June 30, 1958

REGULATIONS OF ALASKA GAME COMMISSION RELATING TO POISONS, TRAPPING AND HUNTING LICENSES, AND FUR MANAGEMENT AREAS

[As amended February 26, 1952 (17 F. R. 2818), April 22, 1953 (18 F. R. 2757), February 19, 1954 (19 F. R. 1795), and February 16, 1955 (20 F. R. 2084), and February 19, 1957 (22 F. R. 1116); Title 50—Wildlife, Chapter II, Parts 161-165, Code of Federal Regulations]

PART 162—POISONS

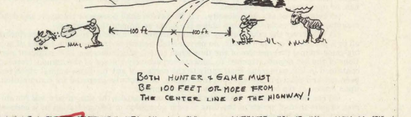
§ 162.1 **Designation and use of poison.** (a) Pursuant to section 8 of the Alaska Game Law, the following substances are by the Commission designated poisons: Strychnine, arsenic, phosphorus, antimony, barium, the cyanides, corrosive sublimate, thallium, sodium fluoroacetate, or any other poisonous or deleterious 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 enforcement 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 taking 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: That portion of the drainage into the Koyukuk River which lies between the mouth of Dalby Slough and a point 10 statute airline miles upstream from Alatna.

(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, and 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 these 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, except polar bear, 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.

(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 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.