

**Interim Report to the Alaska Board of Game on
Intensive Management for Caribou
with Wolf Predation Control
in the Northern Alaska Peninsula, GMUs 9C and 9E,
Northern Alaska Peninsula Caribou Herd.**

**Prepared by the Division of Wildlife Conservation
August 2012**



Interim annual updates are limited to sections that have changed substantially since the prior annual report in February. For complete information, see the prior annual report.

1) **Description of IM Program¹ and Department recommendation for reporting period**

A) This report is an interim review for a predation control program authorized by the Alaska Board of Game (Board) under 5 AAC 92.125.

B) Month this report was submitted by the Department to the Board:

February ___ (annual report) August X (interim annual update²) Year: 2012

C) Program name (geographic description/GMU and species/herd):

Northern Alaska Peninsula Predation Management Area

Subunits 9C and 9E

Northern Alaska Peninsula Caribou Herd.

D) Existing program does not have *Operational Plan*.

E) Game Management Unit(s) fully or partly included in IM program area: GMUs 9C and 9E.

F) IM objectives for caribou: population size 6,000 – 15,000 harvest 600 – 1,500.

G) Month and year the current predation control program was originally authorized by the Board:

March 2010

H) Predation control is currently active in this IM area.

I) If active, month and year the current predation control program began:

January 2012 in Regulatory Year (RY) 2011 (RY 2011 = 1 July, 2011 through 30 June, 2012).

J) Indicate if an habitat management program funded by the Department or from other sources is currently active in this IM area (Y/N): N.

K) Size of IM program area (square miles) and geographic description:

19,461 square miles and includes all the mainland portions of GMUs 9C and 9E.

L) Size and geographic description of area for assessing ungulate abundance:

19,461 square miles including all the mainland portions of GMUs 9C and 9E.

M) Size and geographic description of area for ungulate harvest reporting:

19,461 square miles including all the mainland portions of GMUs 9C and 9E.

N) Size and geographic description of area for assessing predator abundance:

5,384 square miles including portions of GMUs 9C and 9E.

¹ For purpose and context of this report format, see appendix.

² The interim annual update may be limited only to sections that changed substantially since prior annual report

- O) Size and geographic description of predation control area:
12,825 square miles including all Alaska Peninsula drainages south of the south bank of the Naknek River and the southern boundary of Katmai National Park to a line from the southernmost head of Port Moller Bay to the head of American Bay (see Figure below).
- P) Criteria for evaluating progress toward IM objectives:
Monitor trends in fall bull-to-cow ratio, monitor trends in fall calf-to-cow ratio, monitor trends in caribou abundance.
- Q) Criteria for success with this program:
The fall bull-to-cow ratio can be sustained within management objectives (> 25 bulls:100 cows), the population can grow at a sustained rate of 5% annually, and harvest objectives can be met.
- R) Department recommendation for IM program in this reporting period:
The Department recommends continuation of the predation control program during RY 2012 calving season while monitoring the herd progress towards IM objectives.

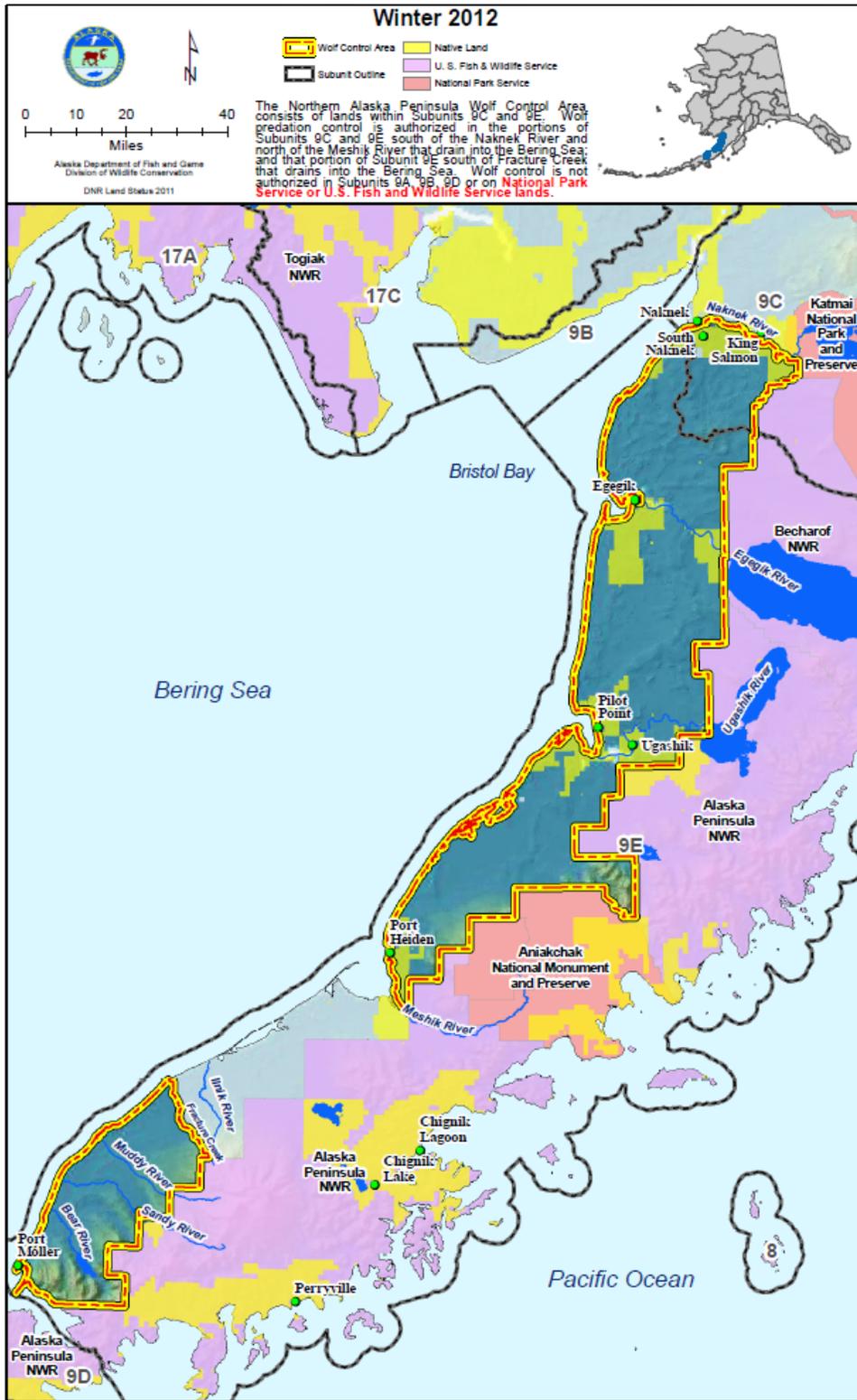


Figure 1. Northern Alaska Peninsula Wolf Control Area (O).

2) Prey data

Date(s) and method of most recent summer abundance assessment for the Northern Alaska Peninsula Caribou Herd (NAP):

October 24, 26, 2011; Population size is extrapolated from the number of caribou observed during the October composition survey.

Compared to IM area, was a similar trend and magnitude of difference in abundance observed in nearby non-treatment area(s) since program inception and in the last year? Describe comparison if necessary:

N/A: This program was implemented in January, 2012 (RY 2011). It is too early to determine trends in abundance that may have resulted from these activities.

Dates of most recent age and sex composition survey (if statistical variation available, describe method here and show result in Table 1):

October 24, 26, 2011.

Compared to IM area, was a similar composition trend and magnitude of difference in composition observed in nearby non-treatment area(s) since program inception N/A (Y/N) and in the last year?

N/A – program was not implemented until January, 2012 (RY 2011), and it is too early to determine trends or make comparisons.

Table 1. Caribou abundance, age and sex composition in assessment area (L) since program implementation in year 1 (not exclusively limited to inception of predation control) to reauthorization review in year 10 (2020) in the Northern Alaska Peninsula Predation Management Area. Regulatory year is 1 July to 30 June (e.g. RY 2010 is 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011).

Period	RY	Abundance	Composition (number per 100 females)		Total <i>n</i>
			Young	Males	
Year 0	2010	-	18.2	25.2	1,795
Year 1	2011	2,400 – 2,600	19.5	25.8	2,395
Year 2					
Year 3					
Year 4					

Describe trend in abundance or composition:

The fall bull:100 cow and calf:100 cow ratios have both increased slightly from the low ratios observed in the mid-2000s. However, active wolf removal was not initiated until January, 2012 (RY 2011), so the increasing trend is not associated with wolf control activities.

Table 2. Caribou harvest in assessment area (M). Methods for estimating unreported harvest are described in Survey and Inventory reports.

Period	RY	Reported		Estimated		Total harvest	Other mortality ^a	Total
		Male	Female	Unreported	Illegal			
Year 1	2009	0	0	0	15	15	0	15
Year 2	2010	0	0	0	15	18	3	18
Year 3	2011	0	0	0	15	18	3	18
Year 4								
Year 5								
Year 6								

^a Mortuary, Ceremonial, and Cultural-Educational Harvest Permits.

Describe trend in harvest:

Caribou hunting has remained closed since RY 2005. A small number of ceremonial and cultural-educational permits harvest permits were issued in 2010-2012 after calf recruitment rates began improving.

Describe any other harvest related trend if appropriate: N/A.

3) Predator data

Date(s) and method of most recent spring abundance assessment for wolves (if statistical variation available, describe method here and list in Table 2):

The wolf population is being evaluated through a cooperative wolf collaring study with USFWS.

Date(s) and method of most recent fall abundance assessment for wolves (if statistical variation available, describe method here and list in Table 2):

The wolf population is being evaluated through a cooperative wolf collaring study with USFWS.

Other research or evidence of trend or abundance status in wolves:

Wolf sightings remain common on the Alaska Peninsula.

Table 3. Wolf abundance objectives and removal in wolf assessment area (N) of the Northern Alaska Peninsula Predation Management Area. Removal objective is to annually remove 100 % of the wolves in the wolf predation control area (O), so estimated or confirmed number remaining in the control area (O) by the May calving season each regulatory year is 0.

Period	RY	Harvest removal		Dept. control removal	Public control removal	Total removal ^a	Spring abundance (variation)
		Trap	Hunt				
Year 1	2009	20	19	0	0	39	-
Year 2	2010	29	3	0	0	32	-
Year 3	2011 ^b	14	80	0	11	105	-
Year 4							
Year 5							
Year 6							

^a Additional removal may be Defense of Life and Property, vehicle kill, etc.

^b Data from harvest report cards, July 31, 2012.

4) Habitat data and nutritional condition of prey species

Where active habitat enhancement is occurring or was recommended in the Operational Plan, describe progress toward objectives:

Objective(s): N/A. There are no demonstrated methods to improve caribou habitat, and no reason to believe that habitat is limiting the caribou population.

Area treated and method: N/A

Observation on treatment response: N/A

Evidence of progress toward objective(s) (choose one: Apparent Statistical): N/A

Similar trend in nearby non-treatment areas ? N/A

Describe any substantial change in habitat not caused by active program (e.g., new wildland fires, flooding, insect mortality of vegetation, etc.): N/A

Table 4. Nutritional indicators for caribou in assessment area (L) of the Northern Alaska Peninsula Predation Management Area.

Period	RY	Pregnancy Rate (Females \geq 2 yrs old)	Male Calf Weights (kg)	Female Calf Weights (kg)
Year 1	2009	84%	-	-
Year 2	2010	88%	-	-
Year 3	2011	77%	8.4	8.1
Year 4	2012	81%	-	-
Year 5				
Year 6				

Where objectives on nutritional condition were listed in the Operational Plan, describe trend in condition indices since inception of (a) habitat enhancement or (b) enhanced harvest: N/A

Evidence of trend (choose one: Apparent Statistical) N/A

Similar trend in nearby non-treatment areas (Y/N)? N/A

5) Costs specific to implementing Intensive Management

Table 5. Cost (\$1000 = 1.0) of agency salary based on estimate of proportional time of field level staff and cost of operations for intensive management activities (e.g., predator control or habitat enhancement beyond normal Survey and Inventory work) performed by personnel in the Department or work by other state agencies (e.g., Division of Forestry) or contractors in [*IM program area*]. Fiscal year (FY) is also 1 July to 30 June but the year is one greater than the comparable RY (e.g, FY 2010 is 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010).

Period	FY	Predation control ^a		Other IM activities		Total IM cost	Research cost ^d
		Time ^b	Cost ^c	Time	Cost		
Year 1	2012	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	22.0	0.0
Year 2							
Year 3							
Year 4							
Year 5							
Year 6							

^aState or private funds only.

^bPerson-months (22 days per month).

^cSalary plus operations.

^dSeparate from implementing IM program but beneficial for understanding of ecological or human response to management treatment (scientific approach that is not unique to IM).