



The Tangle Lakes area is important to Alaskans across the state.

HUNTING, FISHING, & TRAPPING

- Game Management Unit 13
- Nelchina caribou herd
- Birds & small game

TOURISM

- Lodges
- Photography
- Scenic highway
- Camping

SUBSISTENCE

- Hunting
- Foraging/berrypicking

SPORTS

- Canoeing
- Hiking
- Mountaineering
- Birding







Places of Note

There are 4 main categories:

1. State Range Areas

- Provide habitat protection for wildlife, primarily moose & bison
- 2 statewide, 220,051 acres

2. Anadromous Waters Catalog

- Important for Alaska's economy, lifestyle & environment
- Receive special protections to ensure they continue to support abundant runs of fish
- Thousands of miles of rivers, lakes, streams statewide

3. Controlled Use Areas

- Restricts certain methods/means of harvest for some game species
- 26 statewide





Places of Note

- State Refuges, Sanctuaries, & Critical Habitat Areas
 - Protect rich fish & wildlife habitats
 - Possess outstanding fish & wildlife-related recreational opportunities
 - 32 statewide, 3.2 million acres



REFUGES A

- Sizeable concentrations of important species
- Ensure wildlife continues to populate area
- Ensure people have continued access to resources therein

SANCTUARIES

- Land is used in exclusive ways by wildlife (e.g., breeding grounds)
- Recreation controlled via permit

CRITICAL HABITAT AREAS

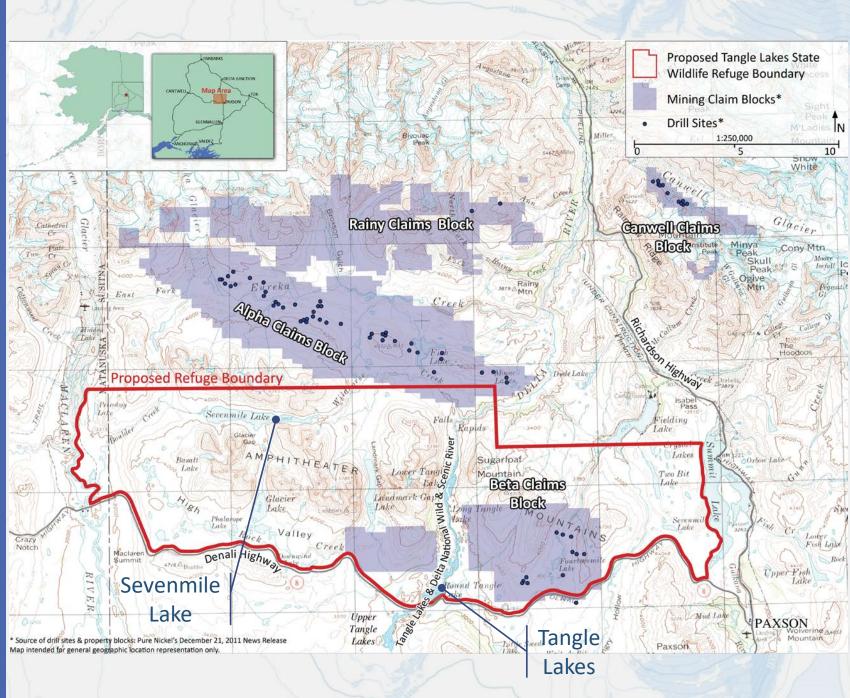


Emphasis on environment/habitat important for essential life functions

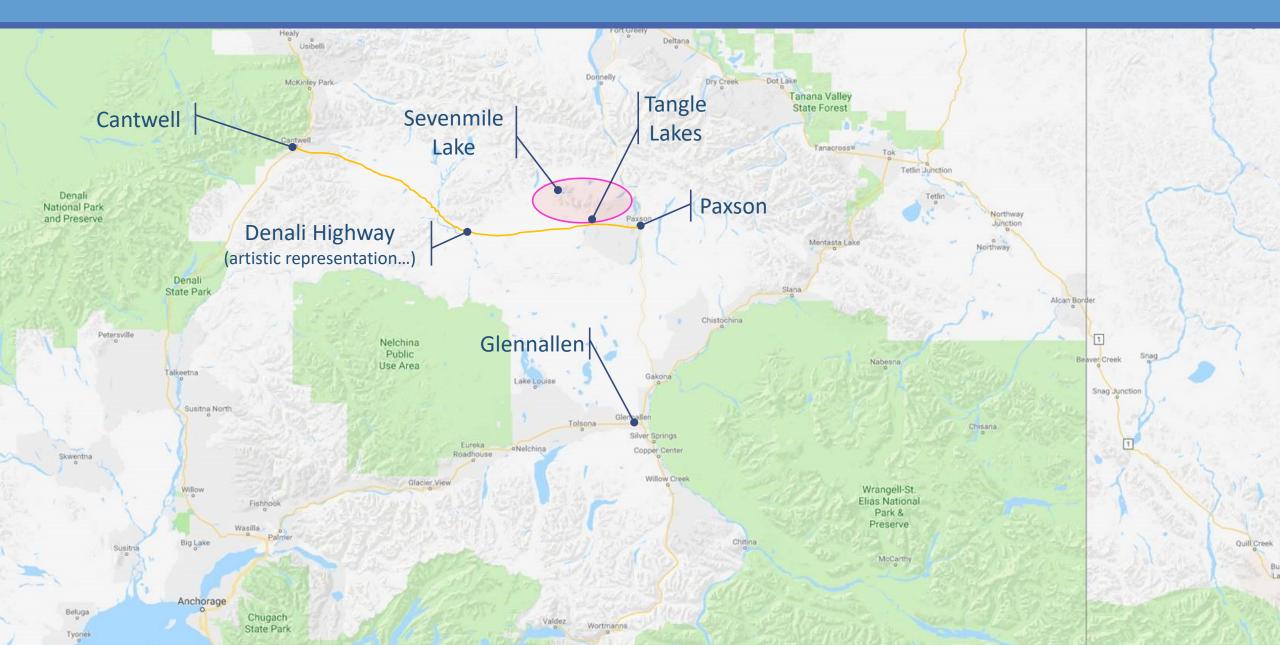


The Area in Question



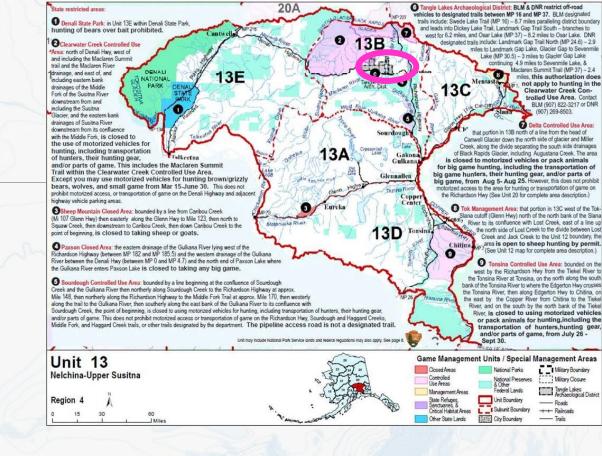


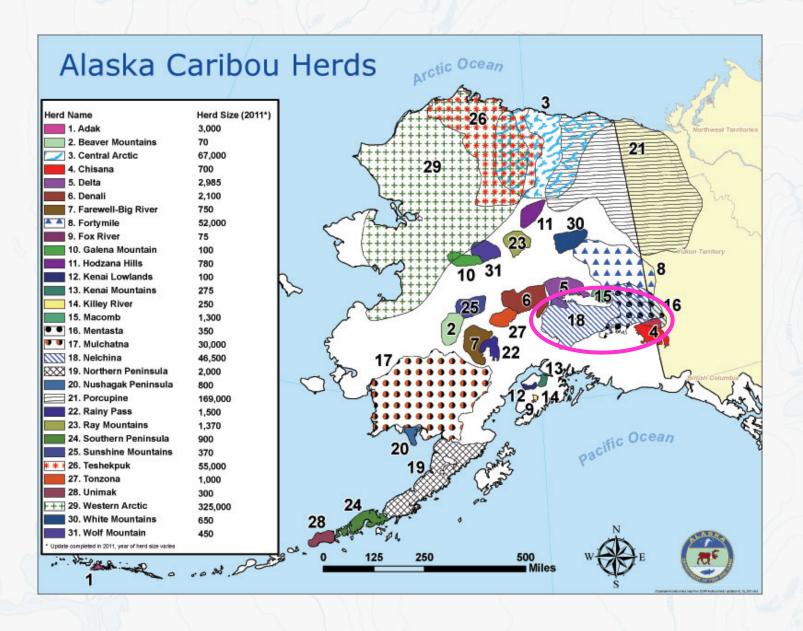
Wait, where?



What Else?

- GMU 13B
- Clearwater Creek Controlled Use Area (ADF&G)
 - Closed to motorized vehicles (1971)
 - Many moose in this portion of the Alaska Range
 - Nelchina caribou in area during summer & early fall
 - Popular for walk-in hunters
- Delta National Wild & Scenic River Corridor (BLM)
 - Habitat for 100+ species of migrating birds/waterfowl & various fish species
- Tangle Lakes Archaeological District (DNR)
 - Resulted from demonstrated valuable cultural resources
 - Land is managed to maintain range of recreational, scenic, educational, archeological & unique natural resource opportunities





Note: GMU 13 subsistence hunt = Nelchina herd

Key	Herd	Size
29	Western Arctic	325,000
21	Porcupine	169,000
3	Central Arctic	67,000
26	Teshekpuk	55,000
8	Fortymile	52,000
18	Nelchina	46,500
17	Mulchatna	30,000
1	Adak	3,000
5	Delta	2,985
6	Denali	2,100
19	N. Peninsula	2,000
22	Rainy Pass	1,500
23	Ray Mtns	1,370
15	Macomb	1,300
27	Tonzona	1,000
24	S. Peninsula	900
20	Nushagak Peninsula	800
11	Hodzana Hills	780
7	Farewell-Big River	750
4	Chisana	700
30	White Mtns	650
31	Wolf Mtn	450
25	Sunshine Mtns	370
16	Mentasta	350
28	Unimak	300
13	Kenai Mtns	275
14	Killey River	250
10	Galena Mtn	100
12	Kenai Lowlands	100
9	Fox River	75
2	Beaver Mtns	70











Section 1 (a)

 7 pages describing refuge boundaries



Section 1 (b)

- Why a game refuge?
 - Provide permanent protection for fish, wildlife & habitats
 - Preserved for:
 - Subsistence uses, hunting & fishing
 - Recreational, scientific, aesthetic& educational purposes
- How?
 - Manage human use & activities in a way compatible with preserving the above



Section 1 (c-f)

- Provides land use restrictions on:
 - Mining
 - Except for existing claims
 - Oil & gas development
 - Unless commissioner deems it compatible with refuge
- Addresses access corridors
 - DNR, ADF&G, private landowners to establish
- Gives DNR & ADF&G authority to enter leases
 - Provided use is compatible with refuge
- Prohibits sale of state land within refuge boundary











Section 3

Provides an effective date of January 1, 2019

