Total Spending on Intensive Management Activities, FY18 ($4.9 million)

Predator Control
4%
($.18M)

Habitat Enhancement
5%
($.23M)

Research &
Management
91%
($4.5M)
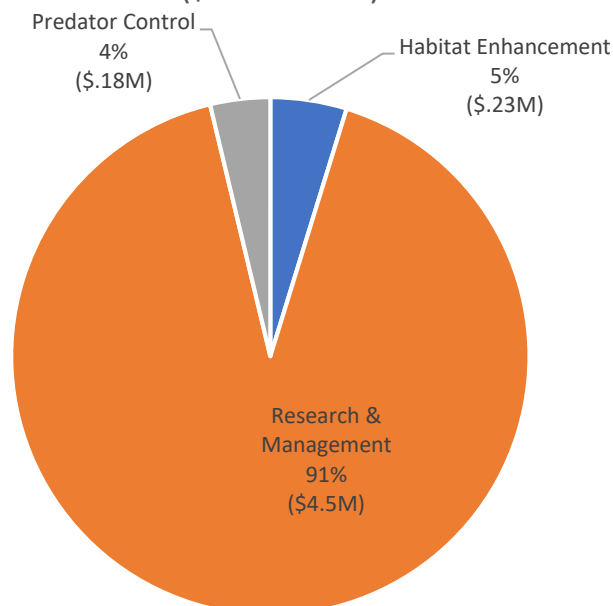
Research and Management includes surveys to determine abundance, assess nutritional condition (calf weights, measure browse use, twinning surveys), and investigate causes of mortality. For FY18, work was conducted on the following species in the Game Management Units (GMUs) listed.

Region 1: Ketchikan & Petersburg Deer, GMUs 1A & 3 Wolf Adaptive Management
Region 2: Kenai Moose GMU15, GMUs 6 & 8 Deer
Region 3: Fortymile Caribou and Central Arctic caribou; lethal wolf control for Fortymile caribou benefit; moose in GMUs 19A/D, 20A/B/D, 21E, and 24B; administration of public aerial predation control in GMUs 19A and 19D; wolves in GMUs 20 and 24B, black bears in GMUs 19A/D; analysis of IM Predator Control Programs 2003-2016 to assess effectiveness of the efforts
Region 4: Mulchatna Caribou, Moose GMUs 9, 7, 13, 16
Region 5: Mulchatna, Teshekpuk, and Western Arctic Caribou, Unit 22D and 23 Moose

For FY18, **Habitat Enhancement** includes projects on the Kenai Peninsula, Delta GMU 20D, Tok, Mat-Su GMU 14B, Alphabet Hills Unit GMU 13B, and moose habitat fuel breaks.

NOTE: Intensive management (IM) programs are authorized under a specific procedure where the Alaska Board of Game first determines that a particular moose, caribou, or deer population is an especially important food source for Alaskans. If the selected moose, caribou, or deer populations drop below what the Board determines is needed to meet people's needs, the Board directs the ADF&G to undertake intensive management of that population. Intensive management is a process that starts with investigating the causes of risk to sustained yield of moose, caribou, or deer numbers, and then involves steps to affect those numbers including harvest adjustments, improving habitat and predation control.

Prepared by the Division of Wildlife Conservation, February 10, 2020