

**ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES**

**1993-1994**

**8672**

**8080**

**HOUSE RESOURCES**

345

## DEPARTMENT POLICY

The department's species management policies allow for the introduction of nonindigenous species if four minimum requirements are met: 1) the proposed transplant site provides sufficient and suitable habitat to support a viable population of the species as determined by comprehensive study; 2) prior study establishes that the introduction of the species will not significantly adversely affect the numbers, health, or utilization of resident species; 3) protection of the proposed transplant population from incompatible land use is assured; and 4) future public use of the resource is guaranteed.

When these four minimum requirements are met, as they were prior to the 1983 and 1991 mountain goat introductions to Revilla Island and the 1989 reintroduction of goats to Mt. Juneau, the department has been willing to endorse and assist in transplant efforts. However, when there are questions about whether any one of these requirements can be met, the department has felt a responsibility to express its concerns. In the case of elk introductions, wildlife managers have repeatedly expressed concerns about the impacts elk can have on native deer populations.

### DIRECT COMPETITION FOR FOOD

With the assistance of the Ketchikan Pulp Company, our Ketchikan area wildlife biologist conducted ten radio-tracking flights between March 12, 1991, and February 9, 1993. Findings indicate that elk regularly inhabit the coastal fringe of forested habitat on Etolin and Zarembo islands. This same fringe, as many know, is where deer tend to concentrate during deep-snow winters. The fact that elk use these areas during relatively mild winters suggests that they are utilizing and impacting plants which are important and necessary for winter deer survival. In fact, through on-the-ground evaluations, department staff have documented extensive elk use of blueberry shrubs, an important winter food for deer. In 1989 staff biologists observed that on Marsh Island (a small island near the Rocky Mountain elk release site) elk severely browsed blueberry shrubs only two years after the release date. Similarly, staff observations near McHenry Anchorage in 1991 indicated severe browsing of blueberry shrubs by elk.

Extensive research has been conducted on the feeding habits of Sitka black-tailed deer in Southeast Alaska. While forbs are considered critical to the survival and reproductive success of deer, shrubs are important in maintaining sufficient energy levels during winter months when forbs are covered by snow and thus unavailable. The well-documented starvation of deer which has periodically occurred as a result of severe winter weather, illustrates that competition among deer for limited food can occur even in the absence of an introduced exotic such as elk. Adding elk, with their superior size, foraging capabilities, and well-understood physiological digestive differences, unquestionably

exacerbates existing competition among deer. The expected result is an even greater loss of deer during severe winters, which would in turn prolong the time necessary for deer populations to recover.

As with deer, elk feeding habits have been extensively studied in areas where they are native. Findings show that elk are extremely diverse in their selection and consumption of plants. Additionally, because elk rumens are 30 percent larger than those of deer and their protein requirements are lower than for deer (5.5 percent for elk versus 7 percent for deer), elk can successfully maintain themselves on diets consisting of low-nutrient plants, whereas deer require diets complete with specific high-nutrient plants in order to survive. The fact that elk can, and will, utilize the high-nutrient plants in addition to low-nutrient plants, results in fewer high-nutrient plants being available to sustain deer. Ultimately, the elk-caused reduction in high-nutrient plants can create a shortage for deer and result in fewer deer surviving through winters when food is most limited.

British Columbia biologists working on Vancouver Island have intensively studied feeding habits of their resident elk populations. Elk on Vancouver Island feed on many of the same plant species that deer likewise feed on in Southeast Alaska. For example, Kim Brunt of the British Columbia Ministry of Forestry has documented extensive elk use of blueberry shrubs as well as important high-nutrient forbs including bunchberry, twinflower, and deer fern. The use of these forbs is especially noteworthy because they are among the same plants which deer in Southeast Alaska require for protein assimilation and fat deposition. Without forbs in the diet, deer are severely handicapped in their ability to survive through winter.

In the book "The Elk of North America," biologist Olaus Murie points out that elk have been known to compete with mountain sheep, antelope, deer, and moose, particularly on winter range. Murie goes on to point out that in planning for deer and elk it is necessary to keep in mind that while elk will utilize practically any type of vegetation present on winter range, deer are confined to browse. Deer are the first to suffer in serious competition, and the range suffers to the detriment of both species by the combined pressure on available forage.

In a 1970 report assessing the advisability of introducing elk to Kruzof Island, wildlife biologists A. Courtright and H. Merriam noted that elk would almost certainly compete with deer and, at least during severe winters, a reduction in the deer population would be a likely result. Because of this concern, which was shared by several biologists, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service withdrew funding for the proposed transplant.

During May 1972, former Washington State Regional Game Director and elk specialist, E. Reade Brown, visited Ketchikan after receiving an invitation to do so from the Alaska Sports and Wildlife Club (now the Ketchikan Sports and Wildlife Club). After spending time

looking at habitat on Revilla Island, Mr. Brown concluded that in his opinion elk could be established in the area, but that the elk would compete quite closely with the existing deer population for the winter food supply. In fact, he went on to conclude that he felt the deer population would probably decline as a result of this competition.

In both Washington and Idaho, biologists have found that elk, which are generally grazers (grass eaters), will utilize browse (shrubs) extensively. Where browse is the major forage type (as it is during winters in Southeast Alaska), Idaho and Washington biologists have concluded that direct competition between deer and elk does exist. In northwestern Montana, Kurt Jenkins and Gerald Wright reported 71-81 percent dietary overlap between elk and white-tailed deer. Similarly, David Leslie found dietary overlap between elk and black-tailed deer in western Washington to be 78-93 percent, with the greatest overlap during the winter. Former Idaho Fish and Game Director Joseph Greenley has concluded that a winter range being used heavily by elk has virtually no carrying capacity for deer.

Similar to findings in Idaho and Washington, the Oregon State Game Commission has pointed out that while elk in western Oregon favor green grasses and annuals in the spring and early summer, during late summer, fall, and winter browse assumes major importance in the diet. Observations provided by internationally-recognized deer and elk expert Jack Ward Thomas have indicated that as elk moved into some deer-occupied parts of Oregon, mule deer numbers and distribution decreased.

Recent articles and editorials have pointed to Afognak Island as proof that elk and deer can coexist in Alaska. It is indeed true that since their introduction in 1929 elk have coexisted with deer on Afognak and Raspberry islands. What hasn't been as clear are the implications associated with this coexistence.

Kodiak area wildlife biologist Roger Smith observed that when elk herds in northwestern Afognak Island were harvested at well below maximum sustained levels in the late 1970s and 1980s despite a five-month general season, the winter range was heavily used, and when recent declines in elk numbers occurred, the declines were steepest in the remote herds with low harvest. Even when deer numbers were exceptionally high on Kodiak Island and parts of Afognak Island, the elk-inhabited northwestern part of Afognak Island provided relatively poor deer hunting. Smith is convinced that competition with elk was the reason. These observations from Afognak have made ADF&G skeptical about introducing elk to Kodiak Island. Notably, there is concern that elk will degrade Kodiak Island's historical ability to support some of the state's highest densities of deer, and thereby reduce public use opportunities.

## PREDATION AND ITS ROLE IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEER AND ELK

In addition to the concerns about direct competition for food, there is the question of the role wolf predation plays in the relationship between deer and elk. On Vancouver Island, where elk, deer, and wolves occur together, observations have shown that deer populations on some parts of the island have declined substantially as a result of high predation rates. Byron Mason, a former predator-control agent with the British Columbia government, has noted that predation pressure on deer is most severe in wolf territories that have concentrations of elk. This has been attributed to the fact that elk provide a source of alternate prey which enables wolves to continue exerting intense pressure on declining deer populations in elk-occupied areas. British Columbia wildlife biologist D. M. Hebert reported in 1981 that as wolves recolonized the northern half of Vancouver Island they nearly exterminated deer before significantly affecting elk numbers.

## DISEASE AND PARASITE CONCERNS

Numerous articles and publications have been written about problems and concerns associated with the spread of diseases and parasites through the translocation of wild animals. Although regulations generally require that transplanted animals be quarantined and tested for diseases prior to being translocated, Wyoming biologists R. Lanka, E. Thorne, and R. Guenzel point out that these regulations do not guarantee that all diseases will be detected. As pointed out in a 1988 publication by M. E. Scott, the ability of most current tests to confirm particular diseases and parasites is largely unknown when used on native and exotic wild ungulates. Interpretation of test results is exceedingly complex, and there are no tests for many diseases found in wildlife. Furthermore, the identification of some diseases and parasites can only be made from carcass necropsies and histological examinations, and according to Canadian parasitologist W. Samuel, there is evidence that quarantine and testing may not be enough to determine whether certain parasites are present in many wild ungulates. In a publication prepared by C. G. Mackintosh and N. S. Beaton, these biologists have further pointed out that animals which show no sign of disease when tested may develop clinical diseases after being stressed.

In dealing with elk, specific diseases and parasites of notable concern include meningeal worms, bovine tuberculosis, and bovine brucellosis. Meningeal worms, which have been found in elk and deer in other parts of North America, are not known to exist in Alaska. These worms, which are most often found on the membranes of the brain, are fatal to deer and elk; however, in a Wildlife Society Bulletin publication, D. Welch, M. Pybus, W. Samuel, and C. Wilke reported that worms or their larvae are detected only 50 percent of the time in live animals. Obviously, translocated elk containing undetected meningeal worms or their larvae could transmit the parasites to native deer or even moose, with ensuing

catastrophic implications for resident species. Unfortunately, free-ranging wildlife cannot be treated once infected with this parasite.

As reported by Alberta Department of Forestry biologist, L. Fjordbotten, Alberta now has a moratorium on the import of wild ungulates because of the possibility of bringing meningeal worm into the province. In May 1991, British Columbia also banned importation of moose, elk, white-tailed deer, and mule deer because of concerns about this parasite.

Bovine tuberculosis (TB) is a serious disease affecting wild animals. Besides being fatal to wild ungulates, TB also poses public health risks. At least one veterinarian and several wildlife technicians in Canada have been exposed and infected with TB after working with diseased elk.

There is no treatment or vaccine for TB in wild animals. The potential for importing TB-infected animals into western North America is high because testing procedures are often unreliable or incorrectly applied. In a report prepared through the University of Georgia, V. Nettles reported that the importation of just two elk with TB from a menagerie in Iowa into South Dakota created significant health and economic problems in the early 1980s.

TB is difficult to control because the bacterium is relatively resistant to environmental conditions, and not all infected animals test positive with current techniques. As noted in a report published through the Smithsonian Institution, J. Silberman noted that animals which test negative for TB may develop the disease later, and animals with advanced TB may not respond to skin tests. M. Essey, Senior Chief of the USDA Veterinarian staff in Washington, D.C., stated that it will be impossible to eradicate this disease if it becomes established in free-ranging cervid populations of North America.

Bovine brucellosis, a transmittable disease which exists in some North American elk and bison populations, causes calf loss and lowered productivity. This disease was introduced into free-ranging wildlife around the turn of the century when ranchers had little or no knowledge of the disease or its ramifications.

In addition to meningeal worm, TB, and brucellosis, there are many other wildlife diseases, some of which have been identified only recently. Among the recently discovered diseases are chronic wasting disease, dermatophilosis, and pox virus in mule deer. R. Lanka, E. Thorne, and R. Guenzel conclude a 1992 discussion of ungulate diseases by stating that there is no excuse in the 1990s and coming century for repeating or exacerbating past mistakes by introducing diseases through wildlife.

We recently learned from Dr. Bill Samuel (professor of Zoology, University of Alberta) and from Mr. Kim Brunt (British Columbia Ministry of Environment) that giant liver flukes have become a

major concern in British Columbia, Alberta, and Manitoba. A recently-planned relocation of elk from the Kootenai to the Caribou Hills of British Columbia has been suspended because of the risk of spreading this parasite to other ungulates. It appears that elk in these areas are the most significant host, and although infested elk may not exhibit symptoms, some elk mortality has been documented. Additionally, moose mortality has been documented in Manitoba.

At present, all Oregon and Washington elk ranges are considered hot spots for the giant liver fluke, including Jewel Meadow (the only place from which Roosevelt elk could be obtained for the 1987 Etolin transplant). This fluke cannot be eliminated by treatment with the drug Ivermectin which was applied to transplanted elk in 1987.

Discussions with Dr. Samuel have made us aware that transmission of the giant liver fluke to other wildlife is favored by wet or boggy environments, with several species of mollusks functioning as intermediate hosts.

Although the older literature suggests that the giant liver fluke does not cause death in cervids (members of the deer family), more recent evidence contradicts that view. Hence, extreme caution should be taken to avoid introduction of this parasite into Southeast Alaska. Because there is at present no effective action available to guarantee that introducing elk will not also introduce the giant liver fluke, it appears inadvisable to introduce additional elk into Alaska at this time.

#### ANTICIPATED COSTS OF INTRODUCTION

Costs associated with the proposed implementation of CSSB43(FIN) were estimated by extrapolation of costs incurred during the 1987 introduction of 50 elk to Etolin Island. The cost of procuring and releasing 350 elk was estimated at \$955,100, excluding any monitoring of movements and mortality. Inclusion of a modest monitoring program (which, no doubt, would be required by the Forest Service NEPA process) increased the total cost to \$1,532,200. Additionally, four new full-time positions would be required during the three-year transplant period, and one position would be required for monitoring for two additional years. Because of concerns over competition and disease transmission, it is highly unlikely that any Pittman-Robertson federal matching funds could be used for elk introductions. Consequently, the primary funding source would be the general fund.

# Alaska State Legislature



Senate Majority Leader  
Chair, Judiciary Committee  
Vice Chair, Community &  
Regional Affairs

Member, State Affairs Committee  
Committee on Committees  
Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force  
Legislative Council

**Senator Robin L. Taylor**

State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
(907) 465-3873  
Fax: (907) 465-3922

352 Front Street  
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901  
(907) 225-8008  
Fax: (907) 225-0713

## MEMORANDUM

**TO: Representative Ramona Barnes  
Speaker of the House**

**FROM: Senator Robin L. Taylor** *R.L.T.*

**DATE: 4/22/93**

**REF: SB 43 and SB 46 - Committee Action**

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**Please consider this my formal request that Rep. Williams be allowed a Resources Committee meeting in order to move out SB 43 and SB 46.**

**Please note that HB 69 moved from Senate Judiciary on the day of its first hearing, without changes.**

**Senator Miller and I appreciate your consideration of this request.**

**cc: Rep. Williams**

District A:

Hyder • Ketchikan • Kupreanof • Meyers Chuck • Petersburg • Saxman • Sitka • Wrangell

# Alaska State Legislature

Senate Majority Leader  
Chair, Judiciary Committee  
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352 Front Street  
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901  
(907) 225-8008  
Fax: (907) 225-0713

**To:** Representative Bill Williams, Chairman  
Houses Resources Committee

**From:** Senator Robin Taylor 

**Date:** March 29, 1993

**Subject:** Senate Bill 43, relating to elk transplants

I would appreciate a hearing on the Senate Bill 43 as soon as possible. The Ketchikan Sports and Wildlife Club asked me to introduce legislation for a transplant program by volunteers performed in conjunction with the Department of Fish and Game. I would like to explain the past successful elk transplanting efforts and what is planned with this legislation. There is strong support for the legislation in Ketchikan. I encourage you to schedule it for a hearing soon.

I originally introduced legislation that would have put together a transplant mechanism for volunteers and the Department of Fish and Game to introduce more elk. Unfortunately, the department has taken an untenable position on my legislation. They have exercised the unwarranted and scientifically unfounded position that deer will be unable to exist in the same habitat as elk.

I would appreciate the opportunity to testify on this legislation so that we can discuss the facts surrounding this issue. Thank you.

District A:

Hyder • Ketchikan • Kupreanof • Meyers Chuck • Petersburg • Saxman • Sitka • Wrangell

# Alaska State Legislature

3111 C STREET  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503  
561-7626 FAX: 562-4376



WHILE IN SESSION:  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182  
465-2435 FAX: 465-2864

Representative David Finkelstein

## M E M O R A N D U M

To: Rep. Bill Williams, Chairman  
House Resources Committee  
From: Rep. David Finkelstein *DF*  
Date: April 27, 1993  
Re: SB 43

At the House Resources Committee hearing on SB 43, the sponsor asserted that the bill was discretionary upon the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. As you can see from the enclosed legal opinion, this does not appear to be the case. Could you please include the legal opinion in the bill packet?

# DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

## LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450  
FAX (907) 465-2029  
Mail Stop 3101

130 Seward Street, Suite 409  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2105

### MEMORANDUM

April 23, 1993

**SUBJECT:** Implementation of CSSB 43(FIN)(efd fld); an Act relating to transplantation of elk

**TO:** Representative David Finkelstein

**FROM:** George Utermohle, *GU*  
Legislative Counsel

You have asked whether the elk transplant projects listed in CSSB 43(FIN)(efd fld) are mandatory or discretionary.

The elk transplant projects listed in CSSB 43(FIN)(efd fld) are mandatory. The bill states that the "Department of Fish and Game shall, . . . , transplant not fewer than 75 nor more than 100 elk" to each of the four locations mentioned in the bill. (Emphasis added.) The use of the term "shall" imposes a duty on the department to conduct the transplants mentioned in the bill.

The provisions of the bill supersede the general duty of the commissioner of fish and game and of the Department of Fish and Game to consider and conduct game transplants<sup>1/</sup> and compel the department to undertake those elk transplants

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<sup>1/</sup> Under AS 16.05.020(2), the commissioner shall manage, protect, maintain, improve, and extend the fish, game, and aquatic plant resources of the state in the interest of the economy and general well-being of the state. (Emphasis added.)

Under AS 16.25.010, the Legislature has adopted the following policy regarding transplantation of game and fur-bearing animals:

There is adopted a program of stocking land in the state with valuable game and fur-bearing animals that do not at present occur on the land. The department is responsible for establishing priorities on the species of animals to be stocked and the area of the stocking. Priorities shall be based on the habitat requirements of the species, the population of native game animals present, and other factors that will effect the successful establishment of the species.

Representative David Finkelstein  
April 23, 1993  
Page 2

mentioned in the bill.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

GU:gc  
93-365.glc

*You may have  
seen this but I'll  
tell you, that elk  
introduction will just  
lead to more violence.*

JUNEAU EMPIRE, SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1993

## Man arrested in elk bone assault

### THE JUNEAU EMPIRE

Carl Bradford Phillips was in satisfactory condition at a Seattle hospital Saturday evening after he was attacked in his downtown Juneau apartment by a man wielding an elk leg bone.

Phillips, 44, suffered multiple skull fractures and scalp cuts in the Friday evening assault.

He was treated overnight at Bartlett Memorial Hospital, then flown by air ambulance to Harborview Medical Center in Seattle on Saturday morning, Juneau police said.

Phillips was able to identify his alleged assailant and police said a 20-year-old man has been arrested. Jason Lee Wright of Juneau has been charged with felony assault

and was being held without bail at Lemon Creek Correctional Center, police said.

Wright, who works for a trucking company, was arrested Friday night at his residence on Lupine Lane, police said.

If convicted, Wright faces up to 20 years in prison and a \$50,000 fine.

The beating occurred at Phillips' residence in the Fosbee Apartments on Distin Avenue about 7:30 p.m. Friday. Police were not called until shortly after 10 p.m., when Phillips arrived in the Bartlett emergency room.

Police officials Saturday released no other details about the attack.



# Alaska State Legislature

## HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
(907) 465-3715

**Assault:** Jason Wright, 21, of Juneau, has been sentenced to two years and six months in prison following his no contest plea to felony assault.

Wright was originally charged with attempted murder for attacking a 44-year-old Juneau man with an elk leg in May. The victim suffered multiple skull fractures and scalp cuts and was flown to a Seattle hospital for treatment following the attack.

Charges against Wright later were amended by the district attorney's office.

Juneau Superior Court Judge Larry Weeks sentenced Wright to 10 years in prison but suspended seven years and six months for five years on the condition Wright successfully complete five years probation. Wright was also ordered to pay \$16,971 restitution. The judge recommended Wright receive alcohol abuse treatment, psychological counseling and vocational training.

Wright is lodged at the Lemc. Creek Correctional Center.

Juneau Empire 1-30-84

Could bringing in more elk  
lead to an increase in  
violent assaults in S.E. Alaska?

**CHAPTER 4**

**SPATIAL DISTRIBUTIONS BETWEEN ELK AND BLACK-TAILED  
DEER IN CLEAR-CUTS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST**

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### Abstract

The assumption that elk are behaviorally dominant over black-tailed deer was tested in this study. Distances between elk and deer were assessed using night observations with a spotlight in clearcut areas on commercial timberland in Washington. Deer were observed close to elk more frequently than farther away, and deer were closer to elk when herd sizes averaged approximately ten elk. I concluded from this study that elk are not dominant over deer. Rather, there seems to be a positive correlation between elk and black-tailed deer.

### Introduction

In areas where Columbian black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) and elk (*Cervus elaphus*) are sympatric in the Pacific Northwest, they occupy similar habitats and have been shown to have a degree of dietary overlap. The magnitude of overlap varies between seasons due to differences in food selection between seasons (Leslie & Starkey 1982). Further, elk and black-tailed deer have been shown to prefer different microhabitats, with elk preferring the more mesic and deer preferring the more xeric patches of vegetation (Hanley 1984a). Several studies have indicated that elk might deplete deer forage resources through direct competition and behavioral dominance (Mackie 1970; Hanley 1980; Leslie & Starkey 1982; Collins & Urness 1983; Wickstrom et al. 1984; Jenkins & Starkey 1984). Management recommendations are often based on these assumptions (Leslie & Starkey 1982; Jenkins & Starkey 1984; Johnson 1991). In other parts of the U.S., it is believed that elk and mule deer have minimum competition despite a dietary overlap and similar habitat selections throughout the year (Mackie 1985).

However, more data are needed to assess the level of elk and deer interactions in different forest habitats. Most discussions of trophic relationships have been inferential, and only indicate potential exploitative competition between the two species, favoring elk (Mackie 1981; Leslie & Starkey 1982; Nelson 1982; Jenkins & Starkey 1984). Additional factors, such as phytochemical changes in mutual forage species due to browsing by the counterpart species or mixed species grouping in predator detection, that could serve to reduce competition have not been adequately studied.

As a result of extensive introductions (Schoen 1977), and subsequent colonization of the habitat of native ungulates by elk from the greater Yellowstone ecosystem, management plans often include provisions to limit the distribution, spread, or abundance of Rocky Mountain elk (*Cervus elaphus canadensis*). For example, in several game management units of western Washington, big game management plans are designed to reduce the elk population. These management plans are based on the perceived competitive advantage of elk over black-tailed deer, and a desire to maintain productive deer populations by reducing this competition (Johnson 1991).

Behavioral interactions between elk and black-tailed deer have not been studied, although they are important components in evaluating possible competition. A good field indicator of possible dominance by elk over deer, is the distance observed between the two species. Strong behavioral dominance by elk should be reflected in greater distance between the two species.

There are three possible outcomes of elk-deer behavior interactions when assessing observed distances between deer and elk (Fig. 4-1): no interaction, negative interaction or positive interaction. If elk are dominant over deer, we would expect to observe few

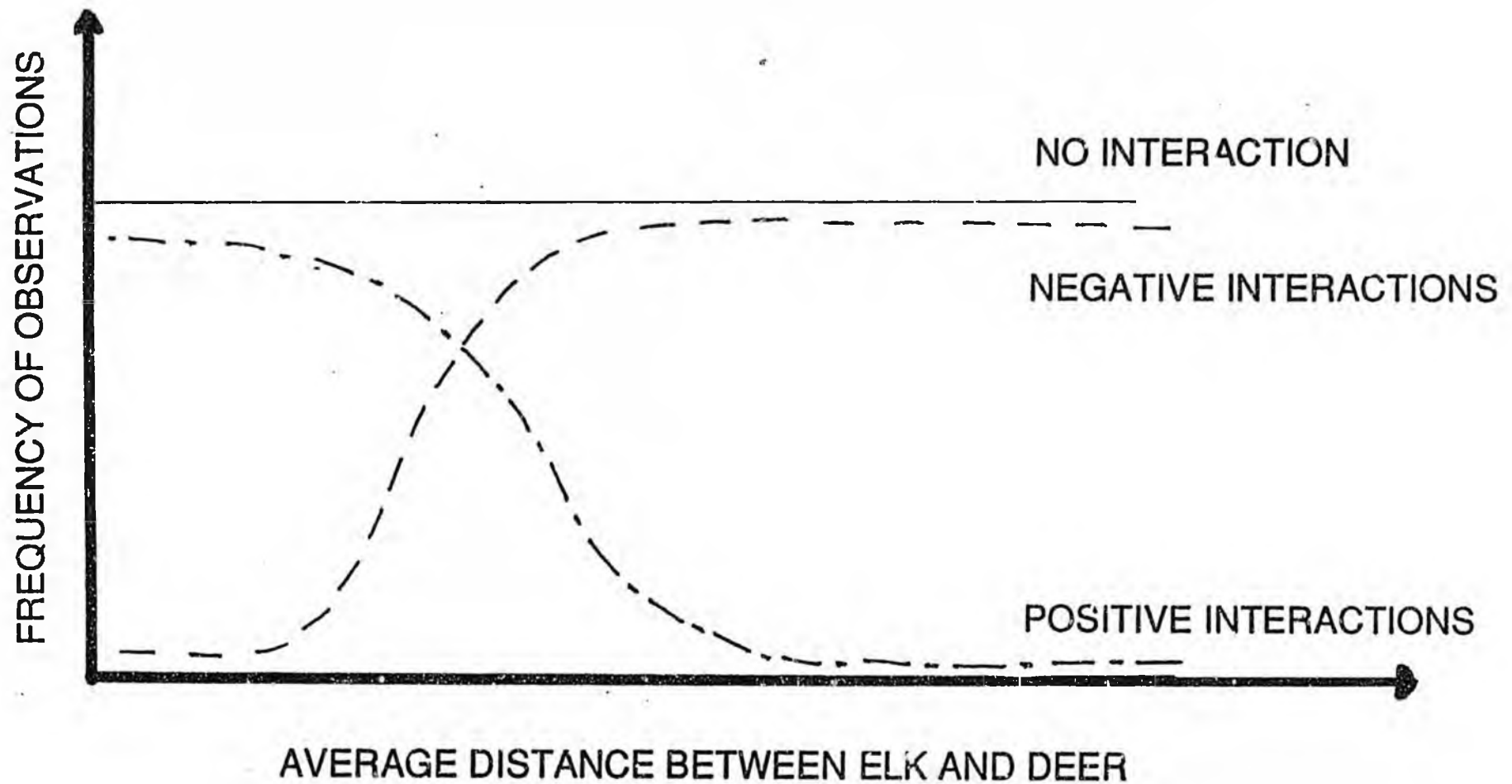


FIG. 4-1. Theoretical outcomes of behavioral relationship between elk and black-tailed deer expressed as frequency distributions of distances between the two.

short distances compared to long ones. If elk or deer do not interact at all, we would expect to see an even distribution of distances between the two species. On the other hand, if a positive interaction exist between elk and deer, we would expect to observe more short distances than long distances. Classically elk are considered to be dominant over black-tailed deer (Jenkins & Starkey 1984). Elk are generally considered better competitors than deer in commercial forests of western Oregon and Washington, because of their larger size and greater reach, mobility, and group size (Hanley 1982; Nelson 1982; Mackie 1985). Further, they are less selective than deer when foraging (Hanley 1982; Hofmann 1988). In contrast, black-tailed deer are mostly single or in small family units of one female with 1-2 fawns (Geist 1981). Exactly how the interference competition operates, if any should take place, is not known. However, if we look at their reproductive behavior, we know that visual displays combined with sounds are the means of communications in both elk (Clutton-Brock et al. 1982; Geist 1982), and black-tailed deer (Geist 1981). The objective of this study was to test the assumption that elk are dominant over black-tailed deer, that is, deer will avoid elk and maintain some minimum distance to elk.

### Methods

Elk and black-tailed deer were visually observed at night on commercial timberland within the Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) - western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) forest zone (Franklin & Dyrness 1984) north and west of Mount Rainier National Park (approximately 47° 05' N, 122° 07' W) (Fig. 1-3). Elevation varied from approximately 150 m to 1000 m. The observations were conducted over a period covering August 1990 to April 1991. A total of 25 nights were monitored.

Night observations were conducted by searching open cut-overs using a hand-held spotlight shone from a slow-moving vehicle travelling along a forest road (Fig. 1-3). When a pair of eyes were encountered, binoculars were used to determine species, sex, and total group size. Finally, the area surrounding the animal was searched intensely from several angles for the counterpart species. If encountered, the distance in meters was determined from maps and geographical features. Observations were limited to the first four hours after dark when elk (Bubenik 1982; Clutton-Brock et al. 1982) and black-tailed deer (Progulske & Durre 1964) are most active. Actively moving deer and elk are more easily detected. The spotlight technique has not been used in this context before. Traditionally, spotlighting has been used to determine the abundance of deer (Dealy 1966; Gunson 1979; Harestad & Jones 1980). Therefore, trial observations were conducted to see if the technique proved satisfactory. An evaluation whether if distances far away from the observation point could be estimated, was especially important. In every clearcut area used in this study distances of 300 m were possible to detect without obstructions. Elk were observed more often with deer than without in the clearcut areas. Therefore, elk-deer distances were believed to be detected with a reasonable detectability, regardless of the distance from the observer. The ratio of deer:elk is probably distance dependant from the observer. However, all observations were done within approximately 1200 m from the observer. The observability were considered to be fairly constant within this range. An observation was defined as a group of animals of one species including the counterpart species within 500 m.

Data were analyzed using the procedures of Wilkinson (1989). The frequency distribution of distances was compared against an even distribution using chi square analysis. The relationship between herd size of elk and counterpart distances, and group

size of deer and distance to elk were evaluated using regression analysis. Finally, group size of black-tailed deer, herd size of elk, and distances were compared graphically.

### Results

Elk and deer were seen together in only 26 of 131 observations. Elk were observed alone in 16 cases, with herd sizes ranging from a minimum of three to a maximum of 54. Deer were observed alone in 51 cases with group sizes ranging from one to seven. In the analysis of these data, one assumption was made. Distances between elk and deer over 300 meters were not included in the regression analysis between group size and distance. This is based on observations of home ranges of black-tailed deer. They are generally very loyal to their home range, which in addition are relatively small (Geist 1981). Harestad (1979) demonstrated that the average core area of home ranges on Vancouver Island during winter were only 7.4 hectares. Consequently, deer would probably not be affected by elk at distances beyond 300m.

The frequency distribution of distances between elk and black-tailed deer shows that more observations were made in the range of short distances (0-100 meters) than distances farther apart (Fig. 4-2C). The observed distribution was significantly different from an even distribution ( $X^2 = 3.11$ , 4 d.f.,  $0.05 < P < 0.10$ ). The small number of observations resulted in the difference being marginally significant (Zar 1984). Distributions A and B in Fig. 4-2 are not testable due to low counts in each category (Zar 1984), but show the same pattern as distribution C. Within the 0 - 100 meter range the frequency distribution is fairly even (Fig. 4-2). The closest black-tailed deer were ever observed to elk was 12 meters.

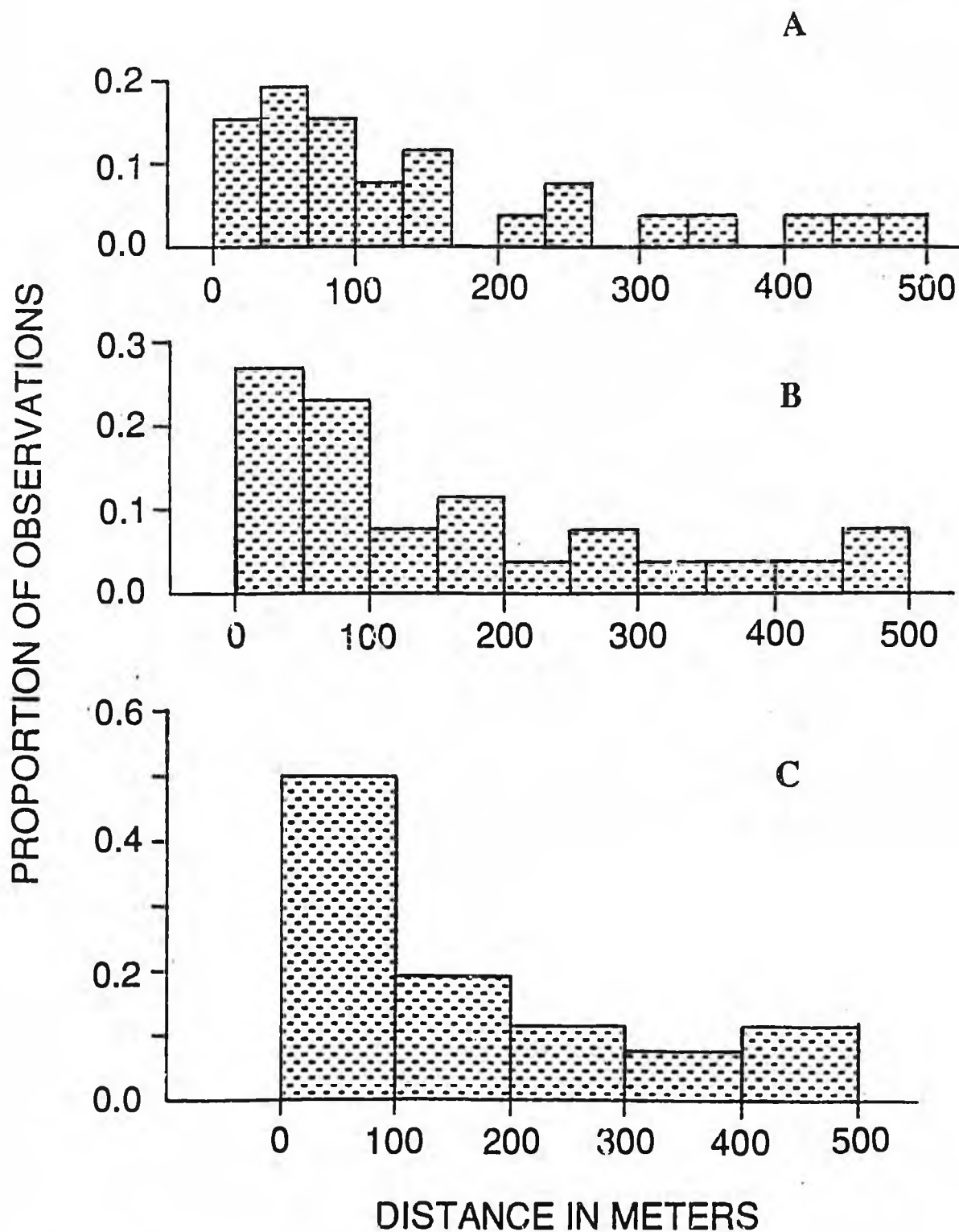


FIG. 4-2. Frequency distributions of distances between elk and black-tailed deer. The three distributions display the same data, but with a different scale of the X-axis. Distribution C is significantly different from an even distribution [ $P(X^2 > 2.706) = 0.10$ ]. Distribution A and B is not testable due to low counts in each category (Zar 1984).

The relationship between herd size of elk and their distance to deer (Fig. 4-3) shows that deer are significantly closer to elk when herd sizes are moderate (approximately 10 elk). Smaller herd sizes result in increased distances in most cases. As herd sizes increase, distances to black-tailed deer also increase. Black-tailed deer were never observed in proximity to very large elk herd sizes of 30 to 50 animals, even in very large cut-overs or in nearby fields. Group size of deer was not significantly correlated with distance to deer (Fig. 4-4).

### Discussion

The frequency distribution of distances does not show the pattern we would expect, if interference competition were present with elk being dominant (Fig. 4-1 & 4-2). There are more deer observed in close proximity to elk than further away. The results are opposite to the general assumption that elk are socially dominant over deer. The results indicate a positive interaction between elk and deer, when compared to the predictions of possible outcomes (Fig. 4-1).

The observed positive association between elk and black-tailed deer in clearcuts may be a result of two possible explanations. Elk and deer could be attracted to food patches which are preferred by both species. They are known to utilize some of the same plant species such as fireweed (*Amsinchia sp.*), blueberry (*Vaccinium sp.*), and salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*). (Hanley 1980; Leslie & Starkey 1982). Secondly, there could be a behavioral positive interaction between the two sympatric ungulates. However, these two possible reasons have an opposite effect on the two species. The former could lead to food competition, which would have a negative effect on both species. The latter would have a positive effect on deer only.

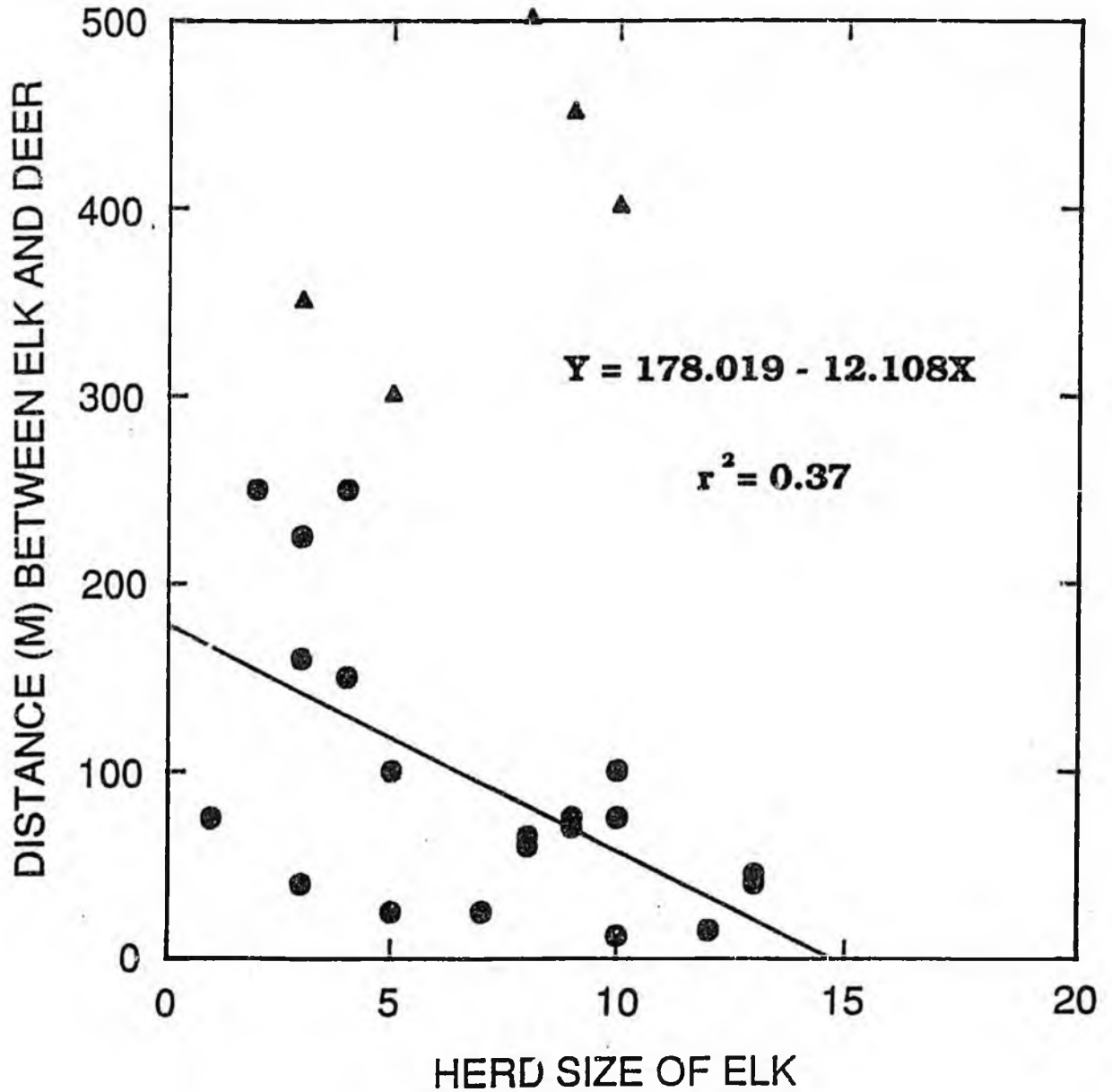


FIG. 4-3. Distances between elk and black-tailed deer in relation to herd size of elk. Significant ( $P=0.004$ ) regression line. ● Included in regression. ▲ Not included in regression.

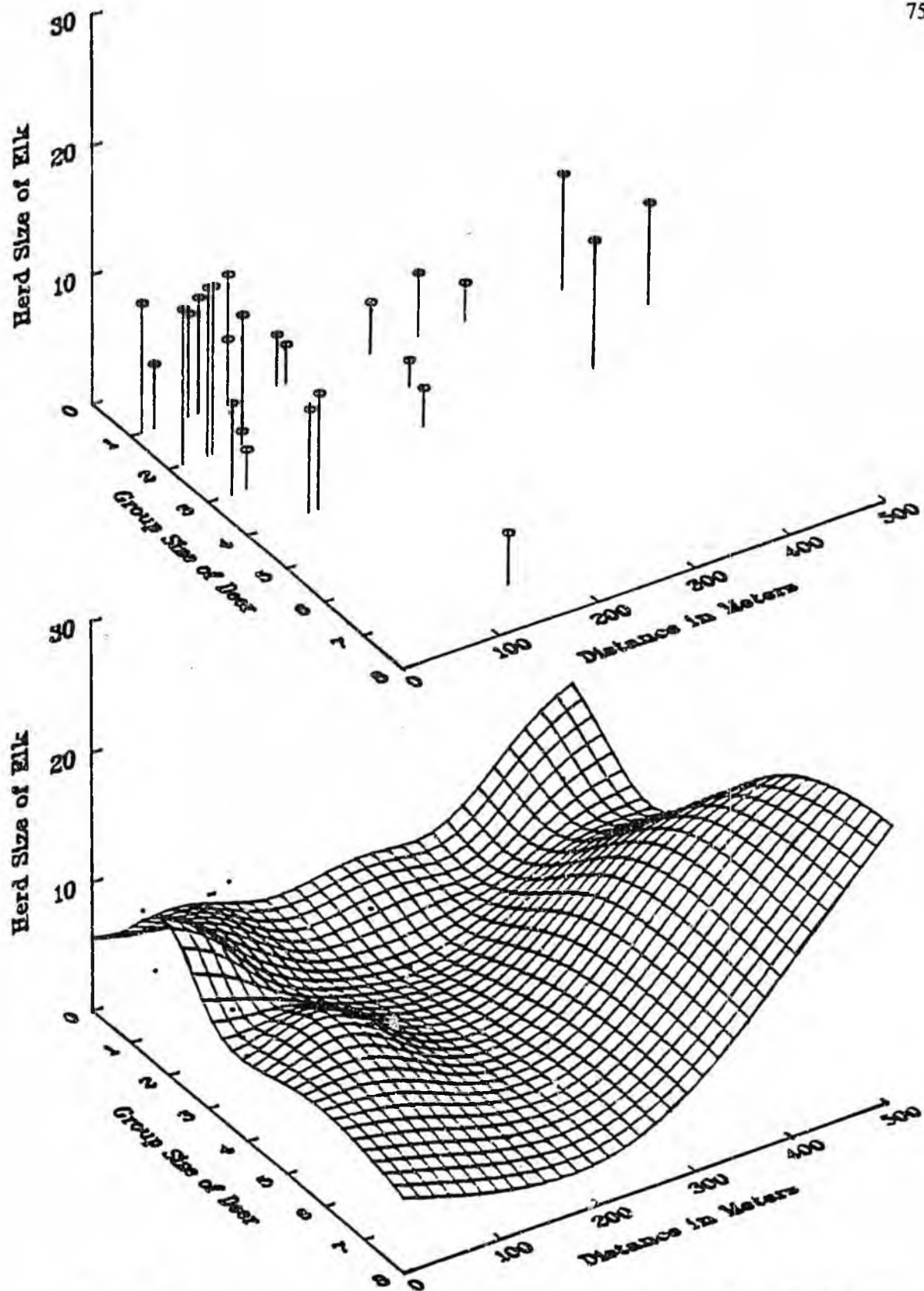


FIG. 4-4. Graph A shows observations of the relationship between herd size of elk, group size of black-tailed deer and the spacial distance between them. Graph B shows a smoothed surface over the observations in A. The surface is only reliable in areas where observations have been made or in their close proximity (Wilkinson 1990).

There seem to be large fluctuations in reported herd sizes of elk, most likely related to seasonal variation in social structure, and to the openness of the habitat. Franklin et al. (1975) showed that the group size of Roosevelt elk was related to the availability of cover near preferred foraging sites. Hirth (1977) showed that group size of white-tailed deer was directly and positively correlated to the openness of the habitat. He further argued that larger groups in open grasslands have a clear advantage over small groups by lowering their vulnerability to predation and increasing their predator detection. The relationship between social organization and cover, in terms of predation, has also been shown to be of importance among other ungulates (Dasmann & Taber 1956; Hamilton 1971) and other mammals (Kummer 1971).

When examining the results comparing herd size and distance to black-tailed deer (Fig. 4-3), a negative correlation is shown between group size and distance to black-tailed deer, up to a moderate size of approximately ten elk. This is lower than the average herd size reported for Rocky Mountain elk (Schoen 1977; Boyce & Hayden-Wing 1980), but close to the average herd size of Roosevelt elk (Franklin et al. 1975; Houston et al. 1987). The observed optimal herd size when black-tailed deer are associated closest with an elk group ranged from three to thirteen (Fig. 4-3). This may be because black-tailed deer in the Pacific Northwest have evolved exclusively with Roosevelt elk, which had a former range encompassing the entire west side of the Cascades (Bryant & Maser 1982) and therefore adapted to their herd sizes, which appear to be somewhat smaller than the herd sizes of Rocky Mountain elk herds (Franklin et al. 1975; Schoen 1977; Boyce & Hayden-Wing 1980). The presence of Rocky Mountain elk in the Cascade Range is a result of several introductions at the beginning of the century (Schoen 1977; Thomas & Toweill 1982). When elk herd size becomes really large, black-tailed deer were never observed with elk. The three dimensional representation of

the observations (Fig. 4-4) shows the trends seen in Fig. 4-2 and Fig. 4-3. The fitted surface shows that elk herd size may influence the distance to deer.

There is a clear advantage of grouping in the defense against predators among ungulates (Hirth 1977; Fitzgibbon 1990). Most work on antipredator benefits in grouping within species has been done on muskoxen (*Ovibos moschatus*) (Klein 1985) white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) (Hirth 1977), and several ungulate species from Africa (Sinclair 1977; Jarman & Sinclair 1979). If we compare the elk/black-tailed deer relationship with other ungulate assemblages from other ecosystems and biomes, it is clear that behavioral dominance only works at relatively short distances. In northern Europe, where both sika deer (*Cervus Nippon*) and fallow deer (*Dama dama*) have been introduced into forest communities with red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), all three species are often observed in close proximity to each other (pers. obs.). In East Africa, mixed species feeding groups are a very common phenomenon (Sinclair 1977; Sinclair & Norton-Griffiths 1979; de Boer & Prins 1990). De Boer and Prins (1990) demonstrated that mixed species groups of zebra and buffalo in Manyara, East Africa associate to increase chances of detecting an approaching predator. Large ungulates often mix with smaller species. In the case of African ungulates, grazing successions play a large part of this close relationship among species (Bell 1970; Lamprey 1963), but not in all the cases (de Boer & Prins 1990). A study on mixed species grouping in Thompson's (*Gazella thomsoni*) and Grant's (*G. granti*) gazelles demonstrated the antipredator benefits to the smaller Thompson's gazelle (Fitzgibbon 1990). The likelihood of a black-tailed deer becoming aware of an approaching predator is much greater if a group of elk is close by. The likelihood that at least one elk is scouting for predators is very high, and the alarm behavior from the elk can be utilized by the deer as well.

This may explain the negative correlation between group size of elk and distance to deer. When the elk herds become very large, the benefits from the elk alert behavior may be lost because too many individuals are present. It is difficult to scan many individuals at all times. Elk frequently move around, feed, change location or interact in other ways when herd sizes become really large (pers. obs.). Elk herds with few individuals may not increase the antipredator advantage for deer as strongly as from moderate herd sizes. It is reflected in the results in a wide range of distances to deer (Fig. 4-3).

If we make inferences from the social behavior between elk and black-tailed deer and their geographic counterparts such as mule deer and red deer, it becomes clear that visual communication between individuals is the most common form of communication (Clutton-Brock et al. 1982; Geist 1981,1982). Sound and odor are primarily used in reproductive behavior and in calf recognition. Visual communication is used between both sexes and all age groups. Antler size, posture, and hair and tail raising are the prevailing behavioral patterns. Alarm behavior in elk (Geist 1982) is very similar to the alert behavior in black-tailed and mule deer (Geist 1981). Therefore, it may be concluded that black-tailed deer, without special interpretation adaptations, can take advantage of the alarm behavior in elk. Black-tailed deer can simply watch a nearby elk herd.

There is a clear advantage for black-tailed deer to pick up warning signs from elk. They historically share several common predators, such as cougar (*Felis concolor*), brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), wolf (*Canis lupus*) and man (*Homo sapiens*). Additionally, there is no obvious negative impact on elk from the deer behavior, unless competition for food or space is critical. No evidence in the literature was found to support the conclusion that elk and black-tailed deer may take advantage of each other. As Mackie

(1981) and Nelson (1982) point out, there have been many studies on elk and black-tailed deer indicate possible competition. However, there is, as yet, no substantial evidence to indicate that competition may regulate deer or elk populations. Furthermore, no studies have been conducted on interference competition.

### Conclusions

The original assumption that elk are socially dominant over black-tailed deer cannot be confirmed by this study. Rather, it appears that elk and deer may have positive behavioral interactions. Based on the present study and other studies on mixed ungulate groups, it seems possible that black-tailed deer benefit from their association with elk by increasing their antipredator avoidance. However, further studies are needed to assess the exact nature of the association of elk and black-tailed deer.

EIK

MEMO---

Enclosed please find all the interaction that the Sitka Fish & Game Advisory Committee had on the Elk Transplant Bill. As Chairman of that Committee I tried to get all the input that was available to us before we voted on a recommendation. I'm hoping you can see by our attendance and our minutes that we tried to be as fair and thorough with this process as possible. We only voted on the proposed Elk Transplant to Kruzoff Island as we didn't feel it was our place to try and represent the wishes and desires of other Advisory Committees areas. Thank you for the opportunity to be a part of the public process of dealing with things that concern us.

Respectfully,

*Sue Sturm*

Sue Sturm, Chair  
Sitka Fish & Game Advisory Committee

MEETING OF SITKA FISH & GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE--FEB. 16,1993

DRAFT AGENDA

1. Call to Order.
2. Roll Call.
3. Reading of prior meeting minutes.
4. Discussion on Rock Fish Proposal -- considering change in accounting year of Demersal Shelf Rockfish.
5. Butch Young -- Presentation on proposed Elk transplant.
6. Mark Jacobs -- Update on Subsistence Issues.
7. Outline agenda for next meeting.
8. Set date for next meeting.
9. Adjourn.

## SITKA FISH &amp; GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE ROLLCALL

DATE 2/16/93

	YES	NO
JOHN VALLIE	(✓)	( )
BILL PADEN	(✓)	( )
PAGE ELSE	(✓)	( )
TIM NORTHRUP	(✓)	( )
DON WELLS	(✓)	( )
BOB YOUNGER	(✓)	( )
MARK JACOBS	(✓)	( )
THERESA WEISER	( )	(X)
LARRY BEBE	(✓)	( )
ANN LOWE	(✓)	( )
BILL FOSTER	( )	(X)
JOE DONOHUE	(✓)	( )
GREG CUSHING	( )	(X)
MIKE SVENSON	( )	(X)
SUE STURM	(✓)	( )
MOLLY AHLGREN (ALTERNATE)	(✓)	( )
HENRY BLAKE (ALTERNATE)	( )	(X)

Fish and Game Advisory Committee

Minutes - February 16, 1993 Meeting

The meeting was called to order at 7:05 p.m.  
Roll was call. Minutes of previous meeting were approved.

Rockfish proposal: To consider changing date. Accounting to conform to federal's date. Dan Falvey spoke for ALFA. He wants the state to change the accounting year to match federal year.  
Rockfish letter.

MOTION: Joe Donohue moved to support Dan Falvey's request in letter form.  
Motion passed unanimously. Joe will monitor deadlines and keep us current.

Requested that the Committee write a letter endorsing this change.

Tory O'Connell spoke for the ADF&G. She supports the change. Don Wells was concerned about carry over lowering quota. Don Wells, Joe Donohue and Sue Sturm will compose a letter.

Butch Young gave a slide presentation on ADF&G elk project. The availability of elk was discussed. Young said that they are not as easy to come by as some might think. Young said that Oregon traded elk to Alaska in exchange for mountain goats and river otters. Fifty elk were released on Etolin Island, of which 33 were radio-collared. There are about 100 elk now. ADF&G has no plans at this time to transplant elk.

Bob LaGuire and Foy Nevers from Sitka Sportman's Association spoke in favor of elk transplant. LaGuire feels that Game division is against transplants. He also said that two weeks ago, on a flight in Ketchikan area, five herds numbering 150 elk were sighted. He will bring a videotape of the Ketchikan area elk to the next meeting.

Anne Lowe felt that the 1970 study to introduce elk to Kruzof by ADF&G was way out of date and that a new study should be done before a transplant.

Page Else asked that if there were a transplant, would the animals be *inspected for disease*. Butch Young said yes.

Both Bob LaGuire and Butch Young said that the elk, if transplanted to Kruzof, would definitely spread to other islands.

Mark Jacobs, Subsistence.

Sue Sturm has talked to Janis Hotch who asked if we would support the subsistence issue being held here in Sitka instead of Anchorage.

Mark Jacobs gave a presentation on current subsistence issues.

MOTION: Page Else moved to have (Fish and Game Board) the subsistence issues heard here. *November 2, 1993.*  
MOTION passed unanimously.

Page Else questioned the 500 lbs. *Herring Roe* figure in the ANB resolution. She wanted to know if that would amount to a lot. (How many people would be involved?)

Joe Donohue asked that we investigate the possibility of writing a letter to the Board of Fish about the winter line in Sitka Sound issue.

Meeting adjourned at 10:10 p.m.

Next meeting - TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1993, 7:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Bill Paden, Secretary

Eben Punderson	Sitka Sentinel	7-3219
Charles Webb	SPCS	7-5811
Dolly Garza	Marine Advisory	7-3988
Linda Blake (Mrs. Hank Blake)		7-4864
Robert B. LaGuire	Sitka Spontaneous Association	747-8771
Foy J. NEVERS	Sitka Sports Assoc.	7-3469
E. L. Young	AD 7+6	

Sitka Fish & Game Advisory Committee held a meeting on Feb. 16, 1993. It was a unanimous decision to support the proposal to change the States accounting date for Rockfish from Oct, 1 to Jan. 1 to match the Federal accounting date.

Butch Young gave an informational discussion and slide presentation on Elk transplants. Sitka Sportsmans Assoc. representatives, Bob Laguire and Foy Nevers spoke in favor of the Elk transplant and presented pictures and information on other Elk transplants in Alaska. Proposed areas were also discussed, one of those being Kruzoff Island. It was a very interesting presentation. Elk transplants will be discussed again at the next F & G Adv. Comm. meeting, a video will also be shown.

Mark Jacobs gave an update on Subsistence issues. A vote was taken to address these issues at the Nov. Board of Fish & Game meeting to be held here in Sitka.

MEETING OF SITKA FISH & GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE-MARCH 23/93

DRAFT AGENDA

1. Call to Order.
2. Roll Call.
3. Reading & Approval of prior meeting minutes.
4. Correspondance.
5. Bill Foster will give update on Salmon Treaty and the Endangered Species Act.
6. David Anderson PHD from ADFG will give presentation on Elk Transplants. A discussion will follow.
7. Bob Dejong will give Herring presentation.
8. Sub Committee report on Dinglebar/Lingcod fishery.
9. Discussion on Rockfish Proposals.
10. Discussion on next meeting.
11. Adjourn.

## SITKA FISH &amp; GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE ROLL CALL

DATE 3-23-93

	YES	NO
JOHN VALLIE	(✓)	( )
BILL PADEN	(✓)	( )
PAGE ELSE	( )	(X) <i>excused - out of town</i>
TIM NORTHRUP	(✓)	( )
DON WELLS	(✓)	( )
BOB YOUNGER	(✓)	( )
MARK JACOBS	(✓)	( )
THERESA WEISER	(✓)	( )
LARRY BEBE	(✓)	( )
ANN LOWE	(✓)	( )
BILL FOSTER	(✓)	( )
JOE DONOHUE	(✓)	( )
GREG CUSHING	( )	(X) <i>excused / Family matters</i>
MIKE SVENSON	(✓)	( )
SUE STURM	(✓)	( )
MOLLY AHLGREN (ALTERNATE)	(✓)	( )
HENRY BLAKE (ALTERNATE)	(✓)	( )

Minutes, Sitka Fish & Game Advisory Committee  
Meeting held on March 23, 1993

The meeting was called to order at 7:03 p.m.  
Roll call.

MOTION: M/S Joe Donohue/Bill Foster: to approve March 2, 1993, minutes as corrected.

*Adjust the records to state David Anderson, Phd, as Butch Young's boss. Paragraph 3: steelhead stamp should be King Salmon stamp.*

1. Read letter from Forest Service on camp in Rakovi Bay. Mark Jacobs worried a trend might start. Letter from Richard Teague who's concerned about this. John Vallie said that it is really a fish camp. Bill Foster and Eric Jordan questioned whether they pay sales tax. Delay and deal with this at the next meeting.
2. No comments on Bison herd letter read by Sue Sturm.
3. Bill Foster talked about Salmon Treaty (ST) and Endangered Species Act (ESA) and brought us up to date. They did not come to an agreement, and did not sign any agreement. Worst case scenario--no agreement on treaty, things would hopefully stay status quo. ESA says can't take one fish. But maybe can get exemption from ESA.

Hydro	)	
Habitat	)	4 player is this
Hatchery	)	
Harvest	)	20 Kings = 1 spawner

Hydro takes 95% of fish. Were being asked, not officially, to take a 25,000 drop in treaty quota. We could shut down all our fishermen and get approximately 14 spawners to Wash.

4. Tim Northrup is going to resign (Processor seat) effective tomorrow. Recommended Charlie Webb, office manager SPC. Sitka Sound Seafood agrees with choice.
5. Dave Anderson, Phd, with ADF&G, made a presentation on Elk transplant. He did research on interaction between elk and deer in Washington. He talked about Sen. Taylor's bill. He talked about bill going from paying for by matching funds to one of total state funding. The department estimated the cost for a three year project at \$1,000,000.00. Discussion on budget priority followed.

Exotic transplants have a fairly blemished record, and some have caused predation, diseases and habitat destruction.

Concern on elk. The top three concerns are: competition with deer,  
the spread of diseases, and damage to habitat.

Competition:

USFS official expert on comparative ecology of deer and elk said that every case elk or deer win out and damage to habitat. There's a concern that in moderate to severe winters elk will compete with deer. Elk are not large deer. Metabolic rate for elk is lower than for deer. No studies have been done on Etolin Island but studies have been done down south in areas of similar vegetation. If elk are transplanted they want elk from areas that do not have diseases. Not aware of the deer having a problem with giant liver flukes.

Sitka Fish & Game Advisory Comm.

Sign in sheet

Mar. 23, 1993

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>interest</u>
Terry Suminski	204 Siginaka way	U.S.F.S
J. F. Smith	Sitka	self
John M. [unclear]	2645 HPR #6	Sportsman
Dou Jiske	2308 HPR	Sportsman
Larry Mear	# 21 SHIFFERS	SPORTSMAN
Jack Johnson	2821 H.P.R.	Sportsman
Tory O'Connell	304 Lake St. Rm 103	ADFG
Dave Anderson	PO Box 20, Douglas	ADFG
Butch Young	304 Lake	ADFG
Robert B. McGuire	Box 792	Sportsman
Charles Webb	Box 2167	sportsman
CHRIS BREVICH	Box 2012	dingo bar Rockfish
Jackie Brewick	Box 2002	dingo bar Rockfish
Tom Stewart	3208 HPR #23	Elk transplant
Hannah D. Murray Ende	1805 HPR	Heering ELK
Kathy O'Hara	Box 3047	ELK / Rockfish
B. [unclear]	104 Chirikof	
W.C. Wheeler	2116 HPR	Sportfish
Wayne Newerz	HPR/2	Sportsman
Art Schmidt	4406 HPR	All
Bob De Jong	1907 Cascade Creek	ADFG
GEORGE ELIASON	102 KUNNIE DR.	Comm. FISH
Bill Davidson	618 SMC	ADFG
Thomas Jordan	124 W. Dr PO Box 441	ADFG
STEVE PIERO	Box 2004 Sitka	SPORT/SUB
WAYNE STOTT	210 OBSERVATORY	SPOT/ELK
William A. Stantz	228 6198 Sitka	ELK / Subsistence

Name	Address	Interest
Eric Maden	103 Tibson Place	Lingcod, Rockfish, Herring, Elk
Linda Bickel	1709 HPR #33	Elk, Herring, Rockfish
DAN FALVEY	Box 6083	Rockfish
Robert H. Berger, CWB	Box 2821 Sitka	Individual (All F/W issues)
Ronald C Richter	PO Box 1582 Sitka	Elk, Herring, Rockfish, Lingcod
Dave Gordon		ADF&G
Linda Behnken	PO Box 1229	Rockfish, Elk
Mark Jacob J.	Box 625 Sitka	Substance - advisory Fed G

465-4265 - Fed G Juneau

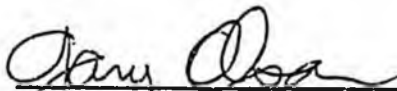
Alaska Native Brotherhood Camp # 1  
Alaska Native Sisterhood Camp #4  
Box 72  
Sitka, AK 99835

To Whom It May Concern;

Sitka's Alaska Native Brotherhood Camp # 1 and Alaska Native Sisterhood Camp #4 are opposed to the transplanting of elk to Kruzoff Island and are further opposed to the expenditure of State funds on elk in general and elk transplanting.

Our membership relies heavily on deer for customary and traditional uses and we therefore do not support the introduction of species who could compete with deer; who could spread disease; or in time who could replace deer.

Respectfully,



Gary Olson, President  
Camp #1



Geraldine Williams, President  
Camp #4

MEETING OF SITKA FISH & GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE--MARCH 2, 1963

DRAFT AGENDA

1. Call to order
2. Roll call
3. Election of alternate secretary.
4. Reading of prior meeting minutes.
5. Video presentation by Sitka Sportsmans Assoc.
6. Discussion on Elk transplant.
7. Bill Foster will give an update on Salmon Treaty.
8. Discussion on next and future meetings.
9. Adjourn.

SITKA FISH & GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE ROLLCALL

DATE 3/2/93

	YES	NO
JOHN VALLIE	(X)	( )
BILL PADEN	(V)	( )
PAGE ELSE	(V)	( )
TIM NORTHRUP	( )	(X)
DON WELLS	( )	(V)
BOB YOUNGER	(V)	( )
MARK JACOBS	(V)	( )
THERESA WEISER	(V)	( )
LARRY BEBE	(V)	( )
ANN LOWE	( )	(X)
BILL FOSTER	(V)	( )
JOE DONOHUE	(V)	( )
GREG CUSHING	(V)	( <del>MS</del> )
MIKE SVENSON	( )	(X)
SUE STURM	(V)	( )
MOLLY AHLGREN (ALTERNATE)	(V)	MS
HENRY BLAKE (ALTERNATE)	( )	(X)

Sign in sheet - Sitka Fish & Game  
Advisory Committee - Mar. 2 193

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>interest</u>
- Mike Schmiot	Box 136	SITKA SPORTSMAN'S
Randy Gluth	3201 Y HPR	
Myra News	2616 HPR	
Jeff C Wheeler	P.O. Box 1356	Pioneer
Linda Blake	1709 HPR #33	All
Eric E. Jordan	153 E. Johnson Ave.	All
Eben P. Anderson	103 Cathedral Wy	Sportsman's (All)
- Jan M. Jensen	2625 HPR #6	Sportsman -
Jill Madden	103 Cathedral Wy	ELK
Dale Kanen	204 Siginaka Way	All
Butch Young	AD7+6	

## FISH AND GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Minutes-March 2, 1993

The meeting was called to order at 7:07 p.m.

Roll was called.

Minutes of Jan. 21, 1993 meeting were read and approved with the correction of one typographical error.

Minutes of Feb. 16, 1993 meeting were read and approved after a few clarifications and corrections.

The Sitka Sportsmen's Association representative showed a video that was taken in March, April, and September of 1991 when the Elk that had been transplanted on Etolin Island were looked at. There were at least 3 different groups that were looked at and at least one more Elk that couldn't be found. At that time several of the radio collars were still transmitting and they were able to use them to find some of the Elk. There was considerable discussion about the idea of Elk being transplanted to Kruzoff Island. There were concerns about the competition for food with the deer, diseases that might be transmitted to the deer or from them, the costs involved and who would give funds or how they might be raised. The public was reminded that the committee has not an opinion either way at this time. Additionally, the Sportsmen's Association has not made a decision on their position. It seemed that most people thought there were so many questions and concerns that more study should be done to determine the answers to those questions. Butch Young gave a lot of information about the answers to people's questions and concerns and about what is not known. Then he said his boss should be here for our meeting on March 23, unless something comes up to alter his plans.

Next a report was given by Bill Foster about the Salmon Treaty. He said that there was good news and bad, that the process was working, however it was working slowly. At the present time there is no agreement, because there is no consensus. There is much concern about the effect of the Endangered Species Act because of the few fish caught in the Fall Chinook season. He gave us some interesting information about all the factors involved. He mentioned the two teleconferences this week. There was some discussion about the Steelhead Stamp and where the funds would be spent.

Then Greg Cushing told us about the results of some discussion by the Commercial divers that dive for Sea Cucumbers. They are suggesting that the season be reduced to 2 days a week from having two 2 day periods a week. He said they would like to have those days be Sunday and Monday. They will be petitioning the Board to consider their proposal. There was some discussion and several questions were asked.

MOTION: To support the request that the petition be considered by the board as requested by the Cucumber Divers.  
Moved by John Vallie and seconded by Bill Paden.  
There was one abstaining vote and the rest of the committee voted in favor of the motion.

The next item of business was a discussion of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Subsistence issues. Dale Kanen led the discussion and told us that a closure date of December 15, is being considered. The Service uses a computer model developed to study the habitat for deer when logging. They are using numbers that are given them by the State Fish and Game Dept. and according to Butch Young were not intended to be used in such a rigid way, without the addition of local knowledge. The closing date will be considered by the Service at two meetings they will be having in the next couple of months. However, due to the demands of the time needed to print up the regulations, a decision would have to be made before the spring surveys are made by the A.D.F. & G. It was suggested that the local hunters might want to write and discuss their experience in the woods deer hunting to give them a better idea of what the situation is here. It was remembered that this committee at the November 19, 1992 meeting requested that no Federal changes be made at this time.

Next Eric Jordan suggested that a sub-committee be organized to consider and make a proposal about regulating the Ling Cod Dingle bar fishing. There was some discussion and several committee members showed an interest in being on the sub-committee they were: Theresa Weiser, Bill Foster, Page Else, Molly Ahlgren, and Greg Cushing. Eric Jordan said he would set up the meeting times and notify everyone when that would be. It was then suggested that 3 years between fin fish meetings is too long.

There was some discussion of the Katie John case, the decline of the cut throat trout and proposals for new bag limit, and the Interagency Viability Committee Report (effects of logging on the species). This report, it was suggested should be in the local library.

The next meeting of the committee will be March 23, 1993 and Rockfish Issues would be discussed. Butch Young and his boss are expected to be in attendance. Bob De Jong will bring a Herring update and education presentation. There was some comment that it might be necessary to have a meeting on the 28th of March if there wasn't time to consider all of the issues on the 23rd.

Meeting adjourned at 10:01 p.m.  
Next meeting on Tuesday March 23, 1993.

MEETING OF SITKA FISH & GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE-APRIL 8, 1993  
DRAFT AGENDA

1. Call to Order.
2. Roll Call.
3. Reading & Approval of Prior Minutes.
4. Election of New Processor Representative.
5. Correspondance.
6. Comment on Whale Bay Wilderness Experience Tent Site.
7. Presentation by Sportsfish Division on Steelhead & Cutthroat.
8. LingCod Proposals & Clarification on Rockfish Proposals.
9. Elk Transplant Final Comment and Recomendations.
10. Discussion on Next Meeting.
11. Adjourn.

Minutes, Sitka Fish & Game Advisory Committee  
Meeting held on April 8, 1993

The meeting was called to order at 7:05 p.m.  
Minutes were read. Correction 20,000 kings = 1 spawner  
Lingcod consensus - past 3 miles no closed season. Comment from William  
Storkes opposed to elk hunting.

MOTION: M/S Jacobs/ to accept the minutes. Motion passed.

Election of new processors.

MOTION: Nominations: Charlie Webb M/S Tim Northrup/Bill  
Motion passed.

MOTION: M/S Wells/Jacobs--to close the nominations.  
Elected 28 for

Correspondence: Letter from Rosier on Swan Lake Creek closure--lengthy  
bureaucratic letter on Rakoi Bay  
no city taxes paid, might be one in Kelp Bay

(Ann Lowe correspondence) on pending budget cut in Fish and Game,  
essentially in Subsistence Division and Boards.

Correspondence Vallie - Senator Taylor's letter.

MOTION: M/S Theresa Weiser/Ann Lowe  
standing with motion coming from Ann Lowe  
USFS said Federal manager thinks Administration has given up hopes of  
coming back to state.

Write a letter supporting adequate funding for the Division of Subsistence  
because Sitka is recognized by the State and Federal Subsistence Board as  
subsistence users. This letter should also address the funding needs for  
the Division of Boards which could be crucial to the public participation  
process. The Habitat Division should also be protected in Petersburg and  
Sitka.

Alaska Outdoor and AFN have may be come together unanimously.

Pat Wood - gave a speech on his knowledge of cuts mainly habitat.

Cushing - thought we would not be happy with any reduction in ADF&G Budget  
and should put that in a letter.

Tent site in Rakoi Bay

Sue - read a letter from USFS on this camp.

Ann - too hard to follow. Basically we fought for commercial effort on  
wilderness lands and got it.

Foster - read a letter from Richard Teague, who has experience in that  
area, has several concerns basically environmental concerns.

Vallie had concerns , it is in fact a fish camp.

Todd Nevers - concerned also about their catch and release. How much  
resource are they taking?

Steelhead:

big declines  
(Steelhead management plan)  
(9 member group)  
informational document and questionnaire.

Elk:

Vallie - gave a presentation on correspondence from Robin Taylor and his Svenson's thesis on the social interaction on elk and deer.

Jordan - read comment from Richard Nelson, questions Svenson's thesis, that he is a graduate student and writing a dissertation. This guy was a deer expert, he opposes it in no uncertain terms.

Don Jeske - Sitka town survey: 2 to 1 in favor of elk transplants  
240 for and 124 against

Todd Nevers - supports the transplant.

Greg Cushing asked Don Jeske deer bag limit on Afognak.

T. Smith - no biological reason for not transplanting.

Larry Edwards - against it.

Ellen Drury - Butch Young - against it. Described testimony on the elk transplant.

Eric Jordan - questioned the poll.

Todd Nevers - questioned whether biologist get away from their books and computers.

Molly - read a letter from Page Else, conservation seat, can't support it for ecological and fiscal reasons.

MOTION: Vallie/Wells - to support SB 43 as to transplanting elk to Kruzof Island.

Jacobs called for roll call vote.

Sue Sturm - asked for opinions of Advisory Committee members.

Joe Donohue - against it--money should be spent on existing programs.

Theresa Weiser - against it.

Bill Foster - not in favor, fiscal - ethically

Greg Cushing - not in favor, jeopardize deer population.

Don Wells - opposition, enough big game.

Ann Lowe - opposition, against it in all Southeast.

Molly Allgran - strongly opposes transplants in all Southeast

Mark Jacobs - strongly opposes.

Sue Sturm - personally not opposed to it, wants it to be biologically safe.  
As long as money isn't taken from elderly, needy, or Fish & Game budget.

April 8, 1992

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Interest</u>
Greg Killinger	P.O. Box 971	Elk transplant
Art Schmidt	4405 HPR	ADFG <sup>steel head</sup>
Doug Jones	9360 Mower Dr. Juv	ADFG
PAT WOOD	PO Box 2391	TROUT
Richard Nelson	Box 2808	Elk transplant
Nelen Drury	1011 HPR	" "
Larry Edwards	Box 6001	" "
Lisa Murnberger	28 Lincoln St.	KCMW
Charles Webb	Box 2167	SPGS
Todd M. MEYERS	2625 H.P.R. #6	Elk-Ling Cod-Sawtooth <sup>elk</sup>
Linda Blake	1709 HPR #33	Elk, Ling Cod, Rockfish
Don Jeske	2308	Like-to See Elk
37 Smith	3407 HPR	Elk Transplant
Erickson	103 Gibson	Jingled Elk Ranch
Tory O'Connell	304 Lakist Rm 103	
Eben Punderson	103 Cathedral Wy	ALL
Burgess Buder	Box 277	

To: Sitka Advisory committee

Re: Elk Transplants

From: Page Else

As the conservation seat representative, I cannot support elk transplants, both for fiscal and biological reasons. There are many better uses for the money; the cost conceivably being over half a million dollars (based on the previous elk transplant expenses). We need to deal with the problems we have, rather than introducing new problems

Biologically, there is too much potential for competition which will adversely affect deer, as well as potential disease introduction. Many transplants of new species worldwide have ended up with disasters so biological caution is well-justified. Evidence from Afoknak Island that competition from elk is adversely affecting deer, plus the knowledge that elk and deer will eat the same food sources, should be heeded.

There seems to be a grave potential that ADF&G will have to make this project #1 in their budget, at great cost to their other operations, since their budget is inadequate anyway.

I recommend that the committee send a letter to House Legislatures, urging them to defeat this bill and to support ADF&G in researching existing problems.

*Page Else*

*(Molly - Please read - Thanks - Sue)*



Would you like to see ELK

TRANSPLANTED to KUYOFF ISLAND?

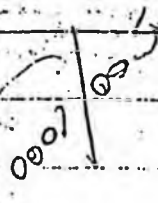
Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
Ted THOMASSEN	702 Etolin	7-8417	52 yrs	yes
John Steere	C-LADY		4	yes
Phyllis White	Finstormy	7-8294	40 yrs	yes
Alvin C. Lund	<sup>Precinct Sitka #1</sup> 231 KATHIAN ST 2-25	—	11 yrs	yes
CLYDE WALLER	3514 REDSTONE RD NORTH POLE, AK 4884551		21 yrs	YES
Del Childress	207 CRABAPPLE		25 yrs	YES
Nick Quinn	704 LAKE ST	7-8628	29 yrs	YES
Larry Smith	102 Kincaft way	7-6425	28 yrs	YES
Shirley K	Box 1722	7-3594	40 yrs	yes
Kate Wilson	Box 455	7-8345	4 yrs	yes
Ned Wilson	Box 455	7-7800	4 yrs	yes
Steve MCBRAW	Box 1974	NONE	46 yrs	yes
Ken Behrmann	Box 2565	5158	2 yrs	Yes
Christine French	2201 #10 21PR	3729	21 yrs	SURE
Mark H. Jizinka	P.O. Box 6166	7-5360	1	yes
David Meunier	P.O. Box 6356	747-3117	18 yrs	yes
Lowell Dennis	P.O. Box 57	747-8909	yes	yes
Don Millikin	231 KATHIAN 1-20	747-3118	6 YEARS YES	YES
HENRY OKSVO	11 P.O. 2845		15 40 YEARS YES	YES
Rick Lewison	408 Pease st. #C	7-8424	22 yrs	yes
GARY ENMAN	234 LAVENVIEW DR	7-3648	31 yrs	YES
Fred Anderson	1908 SMOKE RD	747-8287	33 yrs	yes
LEO TREIBER	1603 DAVIDOFF ST	747-8524	42 yrs	YES

# Would you like to See ELK Transplanted To Krusenoff Island?

Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
Donald Smith	Box 38 Pelican Pt AK	99832	yes ✓	NO
PAT WOOD	2391 SITKA		✓	NO
Kevin Koelling	Thompson Harbor		✓	NO
Loyal Johnson	<sup>4320</sup> Vailhalla Dr	747-3664	✓	NO
Alan Davis	2023 HPRC			NO
Lynn Stephens	Box 3033 Sitka	747 8998	58 yrs	Yes
Leslie Burnett	203 Airport Fl4 Sitka	747-6687	? yes	NO
Theresa Weis	Box 1505 Sitka	7-8883	yes	NO
Chal Hammel	Box 1003 Sitka		yes	NO
Mike Stenberg	GA Lifesaver	Sitka	7-5006	yes
Kirk Wolpin	Box 306 Sitka	7-8710	✓	NO
MIKE MASON	Box 223			NO
Will Donnelly	105 Shuler	Sitka		YES
Mike Svenson	104 Shuler	Sitka		Yes
yle Sniggerud	11	Sitka		NO
Paul Turner		Sitka		NO
ANDREW HERVE	Howe Bay			yes
Arny Jensen	PO Box 323	Sitka		yes

Would you like to see ELK

Transplanted to Kruxoff Island?



Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
Jim Edson	PO Box 2383 SITKA, AK. 99835	747-5615	YES	<del>NO</del> YES
DREWY TORGESSON	4017 H.P.R.	747-9363	YES	<del>NO</del> YES
RIS HOFFMAN	PO BOX 10280	747-10102	YES	<del>NO</del> YES
Carolyn Nichols	305 Skender Dr	SITKA 7-3146	YES	<del>NO</del> YES
JAM LANG	616 Borker		YES	<del>NO</del> YES
S. Rutter	617 Katlin P-19	Study Thru Ours		WE'VE GOT
Brookman	2014 H.P.R.	747-5393	YES	YES!
L. Mattingly	819 Phearson St	747-5581	YES	YES
Lang	2401 SMC	966-2227	YES	YES
Jim REARD	222 EBERST	7-4753	YES	<del>NO</del> YES
<del>XXXXXXXXXX</del>				
Robert D. Thom	313 Cascade St	7-5455	YES	<del>NO</del> YES
John Murray	PO BOX 20438	JULW 586-1978	YES	<del>NO</del> YES
Bruce Benjamin	113 Jeff Davis St	7-5937	YES	YES
John BEECHWOOD	PO BOX 6437	SITKA 7-5799	YES	YES
Brad Moore	BOX 794	SITKA 7-74607	YES	<del>NO</del>

Would you like to see ELK

TRANSPLANTED to KRUZOFF ISLAND?

Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
Ernie Reinhardt	707 SMC	747-3407	37 yrs	NO
Russell Andrews	1619 SMC	747-8517	2 yrs	YES
JM Boyce	Po 3107 SITKA	7-3934	8 yrs	YES
Bruce Parker	Po-Box 6990	7-6006	8 yrs	YES
Tony Verscha	P.O. Box 9103	7-6782	1 1/2 yrs	YES
Bob Peed	Box 855	7-8176	18 yrs.	Yes
Eric Orr	Box 2026	747-5667	2 Y	NO
Troy Bayne	Bx 1541	747-6770	13	YES
Rob Johnson	Bx 2846	747-6573	10	No
Tom Miller	Bx 856	747-4702	24	yes
Ally Aice	Bx 756	747-3854	24	YES
Phil Hall	Box 2214	7-6976	24	YES
Mitch Cowan	605 DeGroot	7-7416	18	YES
Rusty Williams	104 Eagle Way	7-5905	4	Yes
Bob Beck	619 DeGroot	7-6120	37	YES
Patrick DeGroot	Box 472	7-8091	3:	YES
<del>Patricia DeGroot</del>				
Don Evans	611 Etolin St	7-8107	12 yrs	NO
WIM STORTZ	2809 Observer	7-5916	10 yrs	NO
Kristen Mitchell	Box 891	7-5428	9 yrs	No
Sam Stover	104 Remington Way	7-5593	4 yrs	Yes

Would you like to See ELK

TRANSPLANTED to KRUZOFF ISLAND

Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
Paul Addie	3208 HPR #6	6723	Sitka	NO
RICK RAPHUN	P.O. Box 1324	6605	SITKA	Yes
MILTON HUNT	P.O. Box 2355	747-8492	SITKA	Yes
George R. Howard Sr.	P.O. Box 1833	747-1022	SITKA	Yes
Louis R. Howard Sr.	113 New Archangel		SITKA	Yes
Lanny Hanson	PO Box 2108	907-9900	SITKA	NO
Lee Slate	1801A Alcega Wy	747-8594	SITKA	Yes
Jack Livingston	Box 995	747-5434	SITKA, AK	NO
Max Houghton	CV Box 1033	747-1022	SITKA	NO
Clayton L. Hansen Sr.	General Delivery	788-3401	ANACON	NO
William E. Daulton	Gen Del	SITKA 998305		NO
A.G. Du Bois	6229	8821	SITKA	YES
Allen Im Van Horn	HPR - PH	747-12581	SITKA	Yes
Mary Ellen C. Wayne	2716 HPR #40	747-6486	SITKA	Yes
Kenneth E. Ring	2410 HPR	747-6407	SITKA	YES
Ray W. Howard	Ocean Side #18	747-1022	SITKA	Yes
James L. Anderson	P.O. Box 6084		SITKA	Yes

Would you like to see ELK

TRANSPLANTED to KRUZOFF ISLAND

Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
Vita Ledbetter	Box 2822 Sitka	747-3059	154FS	Yes
Bev E. Kibben	Box 6075	747-6143	50yr	yes
Lorraine Bell	410 Hallgeland	747-8336		yes
Dot Van Noy	P.O. 8013 PA	AK 568-2266	✓	yes
Jay Jay	PO 6393		YES	YES
Byron Adams	P.O. 2724	Sitka		No
William E. Sykes	P.O. 6224	SITKA, AK	Yes	Yes
Mark PETRABORG	231 KATHIAN ST. 3-16	SITKA AK	YES	YES
Dick Walker	PO Box 6044	SITKA AK	Yes	yes
William Church	PO Box 1466	SITKA AK	Yes	Yes
Bob King	PO Box 6298	SITKA AK	"Yes"	"Yes"
Cheryl Hudson	PO 101 Northwest Dr. #41#		Yes	Yes
Del Card	Box 6328	Sitka Ak	yes	no
Parves Dozier	1709 HPR #31	73321	✓	✓
Kevin Vance	Box 2516		yes	yes
Donald M. Duncan	Box 373	Sitka 76554	yes	yes
Dwaine K. Duncan	Box 373	SITKA 7-6554	yes	yes
Matthew A. Konoike	Box 1782	Sitka 7-8343	✓	yes
Dan Williams	1782	SITKA 7-6405	yes	no
Tom Aber	231 KATHIAN ST.		yes?	
Mark Reid	Box 1201		6 months	NO
Rich A. Allen	1709 HPR		Yes	Yes
Ken Merrill	131 SHELTROFF		YES	YES

Would you like to see ELK

TRANSPLANTED to KRUZOFF ISLAND?

Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
PETRO, STEVE	Box 2004	747-6209	AK NATIVE	YES
JOE GARRISON	Box 1995	747-5497	Yes	Yes
FRAN HALLGREN	Box 1203	747-5076	yes	yes
LEE HALLGREN	Box 1203	7-5076	yes	yes
HOLGA NEMAN	Box 2831	7-5497	yes	yes

Would you like to see ELK

TRANSPLANTED to KRUZOFF ISLAND?

Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
Carl Stromquist	1601 SMC	7495	YES	NO!
Bob Bergquist	3002 MILKE	7-3748	YES	YES
Ray J. Anderson Jr.	2103 C SMC	966-2969	YES	YES
Walter Anderson	2103 C SMC	966-2969	YES	YES!
Al Olson	700 BIRKST	747-3191	YES	NO
Steve Reidenstahl	218 SMC	747 6480	YES	NO
NORMAN CAMPBELL	100 RANOS	7-5941	YES	NO
Sod. Fletcher	508 Andrews	7-3467	YES	NO
Doc Garrison	2821 HPR	7-3109	YES	YES!!
George Koller	361 Pioneer	6-2570	YES	NO
Unc SCARANO	3306 HPR	7-8263	CAF	YES
Ralph Jones	P.O. Box 951	7-5619	YES	YES
Walt Johnson	P.O. Box 1702	7-3776	YES	YES
Wesley O'Connell	Box 3085	7-3051	YES	NO
Bill Hornsby	Box 1504	7-8343	YES	YES
Tom Lewis	Box 453	7-5577	YES	YES
Walter Lewis	104 Remington Way	7-5593	YES	YES
PHIL NIELSEN	P.O. Box 435	7-4755	YES	YES
Steve Christensen	301 WATMAN	7-6930	YES	NO
Bonnie Swenson	3484 HPL	7-5737	YES	YES
JAMIE STOTT	210 OBSERVATORY	7-8841	YES	YES
Sarah Stott	210 OBSERVATORY	7-6841	YES	YES

Would you like to see ELK

Transplanted to Krutzoff Island?

Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
Leland	Fager P.O. Box 1901	7-6055	Sitka	Yes

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE ELK

TRANSPLANTED TO KRUZOFF ISLAND?

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE#	AK RESIDENT	YES OR NO ? would like information
Steven D. Cox	Box 2404	7-5421	Yes	Yes
Steve Clayton	Box 2476	7-8236	Yes	No
Scott Stahl	207 Laurel dr. #3	7-0572	yes	<del>no</del> yes
Jerry Matthews	Box 1015	7-8930	Yes	Yes
Anthony McIntyre	Box 1333	7-6421	YES	YES
Chen Mitchell	Box 1321	7-3141	Yes	Yes
Monte McMillan		7-6911	YES	NO
Mike Kernin		7-7819	<del>YES</del>	NO
Don Balkow		7-5829	yes	NO
DON KORPELA		7-8103	YES	NO
Larry Konkol	Box 2216	7-8157	yes	yes
Royce R Rath	3912A	7-8731	yes	yes
J. Winand	606 Lake	7-8286	yes	yes
Steve Dea Herder	411 Workman	7-9506	Yes	no opinion
Rich Sigmund	POB 2163	7-5676	Yes	Yes
Bill Annally	105 Shuler	749-8091	YES	YES
Marty J Martin	Box 2752	7-3815	YES	NO
John Miller	Box 856		YES	YES
Phil Penn		7-6721	Yes	yes-
Chas Tricorsekild	Box 458	7-3200	Yes	NO (BUT NO HUNTING)
Brian Rejek	524 LAKE #1	7-8059	yes	YES THEM

Would you like to see ELK NO's - 13  
 Yes's - 11

TRANK PLANTED to Kruzoff Island?

Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
George Reulink	1952 H.P.R.	747-6327		Yes
BOB COLLIVER	603a HPR	747-6060	SITKA, AK	YES
Bruce Horton	Bx 2491	747-3691	SITKA AK	NO
DAN MARTIN	BOX 362		SITKA AK	YES
Kevin Curtis	3009 Barker St.	7-3081	Sitka AK	YES
Russell Ferguson	1104-7 HPR SITKA	7-8507	"	YES
MARK LIPSON	PO BOX 6288 SITKA	7-8391	SITKA AK	YES
Tom Young	P.O. Box 3097	sitka 7-8531	Sitka	NO
Brett Strain	P.O. Box 3086			NO
R. Robinson	101 Ron's Dr	7-3075	Sitka	yes
Loren L. Espilding	P.O. Box 6204	7-6241	SITKA	YES
Larry Inami	2008 HPR	7-8114	Sitka	NO
JOHN NIELSEN	464 Alice Loop		SITKA	yes
Mike Bergay	821 Charles St	747-8756	Sitka	Hell no
Douci Brockmaster	815 HPR	7-6497	Sitka	No
Diana Whitelhorn	815 HPR	7-6292	SITKA	NO
Ernie Seyhardt	707 SMC	7-3407	SITKA	NO
D. Ranges	3308 HPR	7-5783	SITKA	Yes
Buttley	1402 Edy	7-8875	Sitka	NO
Bob Hendrix	2805 HPR		Sitka	NO
Jim Kelly	1808-B SMC	747-8537	SITKA	Yes
Mike Calamak	Box 117	7-4834	Sitka	NO
CHRIS MEDALEN	BOX 821	772-4506	PETERSBURG	NO
Carl T. Dominicks	Box 43	8777	SITKA	NO

Would you like to see ELK

TRANSPLANTED to Kruzoff Island?

Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
Dennis Romine	PO Box 2903 Sitka AK.	747-8881	yes	yes
Jana Romine	"	"	"	yes
Harold Stacher	Box 2457	7-5110	Yes	yes
John A. ...	2308 HPR	747-1000	30 year	Yes
Mark White	Box 2402	7-3871	Yes	Yes
B Knight	711 SMCR	7-3741	YES	yes
SCOTT SALINE	Bx 3183	77889	Yes	NO

NO!!! Do Not transplant Elk  
to Kruzoff or anywhere else  
on Barrow Chugot Island Group.

Ben Mitchell  
103 Dawlin  
Sitka  
747-5909 SE. AK.  
28 yr. resident

This Money  
should be spent  
wisely, i.e. Education  
etc. NOT TAKE  
MEAT (DEER) OUT OF  
SUSTAINANCE PROGRAMS

we don't need another permit hunt in AK.

No! We don't need to make it harder for deer. Elk do compete  
with deer for choro food in hard winters.

Scott Brylinsky Box 17 4777 Yes No

Would you like to see ELK

TRACK PLANTED to KRUIZOFF ISLAND?

Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
John M. [unclear]	2625 H.P.R. #6	747-6615	Yes	Yes
Foy J. NEVERS	2618 H.P.R.	747-3465	yes	YES
Larry Melson	SITKA		Yes	Yes
Harry Pipes	Sitka		yes	yes
Michael Lutton	Sitka	747-5019	yes	yes

# Would you like to see ELK

## TRANSPLANTED to KRUYOFF ISLAND

Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
JAMES T CATO	3882 HPR	747-3842	YES	YES
Hikki Nevers	Box 1433	747-1491	Yes	yes
John Rennie	P.O. Box 182	7-6391	yes	yes
David Suser	PO Box 1777	7-7800	yes	yes
Milko Young	107 Dawn Dr	7-8055	yes	NO
K. FERGUSON	3850 HPR	7-3055	✓	yes
P. Baker	PO Box 472	7-8021	✓	yes
Merion Duff	Box 272	7-3910	yes	NO
Dave Magnus	P.O. Box 135	7-8230	Yes	No
STANWOOD VILLANOVA	PO BOX 2947	7-5459	YES	No
Jodi KATASSE	3306 HPR #1	7-8021		NO
WALTER DUNING	4257 HPR	7-8915	Yes	Yes
MARK J BARTLETT	PO Box 1375	7-6979	Yes	Yes
Jon Shewets	114A Osprey	7-0565	Yes	Yes
Tom Shewets	"	"	"	4.1
STAVS HRECHOK	3908 HPR	7-6958	yes	yes
ADELAIDE K. JACOBS	108 K. St	7-8168	yes	—
JENNINE KUNIP	4416 HPR	7-5926	YES	YES.
K. Salazar	4317 HPR #4	7-3224	Yes	Yes
<del>STAVS HRECHOK</del>	<del>3908 HPR</del>	<del>7-6958</del>	<del>yes</del>	<del>yes</del>
Shane Smith	PO Box 1294	7-6058	yes	yes
ALICE J. J. J. J.	2308 H.P.R.	7-1000	yes	yes

Would you like to see ELK

TRANSPLANTED to KRUIOFF ISLAND?

Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
Ralph Jones	P.O. Box 951	7-5619	Yes	Yes
Walt Williams	Box 384	7-8915	Yes	Yes
Robert Jones	P.O. Box 853		Yes	Yes
Tom Young <sup>Tom Young</sup>	Box 3097		Yes	NO!!
JAMES COURTRIGHT	COOK AIRPORT	7-6408	Yes	NO <small>THEY WOULDNT LAST.</small>
George Elason	103 KANON DR.	7-6817	Yes	No
Earl Buelner	Box 6298	7-4828	Yes	Yes
AL Nelson	Box 642	7-3537	Yes	Yes
Steve JEHLY	Box 1982		Yes	No
Ted MOWATT	106 CEDAR BEACH RD	7-5725	Yes	No
Hal Spackman	1211 B Seward Ave	Sitka 7-6066	Yes	Yes
Glenn Richardson	Box 2486	Sitka 7-4783	Yes	Yes

Would you like to see ELK

Transplanted to Krutzoff Island?

Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
MELISSA MossBURG		7-7852	NO	NO
Sandy Cotter		7-5305	YES	NO
HAN Swanson		7-3416	yes	NO
Wile KLEN		7-8752	YES	NO
Jammy Duganell		7-1084	yes	NO
Jammy Poulson		7-8703	YES	NO
Cathy Poulson		7-8779	yes	No
Sarah Vandevanden		7-3590	yes	yes
Mike Takabern		7-6057	yes	NO
Berry McDonald		7-3740	Yes	No
Sharon Miller		5103	Yes	Yes
SCOTT Winnop		7-3872	Yes	No

Yes - 11  
 No's - 13

JIMMIE CUP	4251 HPR	SITKA ALASKA	7-6221	-	NO
FLOYD TOMLIN	505 Charles		7-5367	-	NO
Non Kubak	713	Kathleen	SITKA AK	747-6327	YES
Rebecca Hirsch	PO Box 1614		7724	yes-resident	NO
Dave Gordon	PO BOX 2662				NO!!
WALT GEREN	P.O. Box 344		7-6324	Yes-resident	NO!!!
Richard Dattayim	491 Monastery St.		7-8985	YES	YES
Frank Kelly	Box 1884				Yes
RENE VANDENBORRE	Box 6088	SITKA	7-6030		NO NO
Rose Moore	Box 2025	Sitka	966-254	(YES)	NO
Chuck Moore	Box 2025	Sitka	966-25	(YES)	NO
Art Schuchert	4406 HPR	SITKA			NO!
Hal Spackman	12113 Seward		7-6066		Yes!
Carrie Spackman	12113 Seward	SITKA			Yes!
Marie Hansen	P.O. Box 6098	Sitka			NO!
James Kenny	3009 Barton	Sitka			Yes!
Laurence P. Garity	P.O. Box 626	SITKA			Yes
Steve Hirteluck	3408 HPR	SITKA			YES
STEVE BRADY	PO Box 2362	SITKA			NO!!
Mika Shaver	PO Box 96	Petersburg	9923326		YES!!
Floyd Johnson	HPR 3806	Sitka			yes
In	326	cascade			NO!!
E.E. Blagg	116 Patterson way	Sitka, Alaska			Yes
Strut Walter	2015 Nainulain	Sitka			NO

Would you like to see ELK

Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
Ken Bure	P.O. Box 6209 Sitka		yes	NO
TRACK PLANTED to KRUZOFF ISLAND				
Steve Reitenstahl	218 Shotgun Alley	7476480	yes	No
Joe Kawahara	507 KATIAI	7-5811	NO	HELL. NO
Jerry Hall	2037 HPR	7-5263	yes	No
Jerry Pappa	1746 Edgemoor	7-6906	yes	No?
Scop Castle	2807 HPR	7-1496	Yes	NO
John F. Bahit	109 Darrin Dr	7-8590	YES	NO
Allen Barnett	203 Airport	1214	YES	NO
Cherub PITCHARD	Box 6209 - Sitka		YES	NO
David Castle	Box 6273 Sitka		YES	NO
Bill Stewart	Box 2622 SITKA		YES	NO
Paul Silvers	Box 2335 S. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St	7311	yes	yes
Henry J. Brette	Murder Cove Homestead	15	yes	yes
Glenn McMillan	8500 L John		yes	yes
Don Conner	419 Venstaben, Sitka		yes	No
Scott SALINE	434 Kocwanson		yes	NO
Wm. Startz	209 Observatory		yes	Absolutely NO
Eric MOVICKY				NO
Darrell Riggs	1921 Dalgry Circle	7-6745	YES	NO
Charles E. Williams	705 Estola		Yes	Absolutely NO
Laura Bowers	POB 6407 Sitka		yes	NO
Heather Barnes	805 20416		yes	(NO)
John Hall	P.O. Box 1615 Sitka		yes	NO
	Box 3156		yes	NO
	500 Alameda St #611 Sitka		yes	NO

# Would you like to

TRANSPLANTED to Kruzoff Island?

Name	Address	Phone	AK Resident	Yes or No
Tom Stewart	3208 HVR #23	747-3080	Yes	Yes
John Pell	312 Westman Ln	7-652	yes	yes
<del>Mark</del> <del>John</del> <del>Eden</del> <del>103</del> <del>Gibson</del>	133 WOLF DR	7-3922	YES	YES
Russ Heiman	108 New Archangel	7-8607	Yes	NO!
CHARLIE HALEY	500 LUCAS ST #1A	7-3893	YES	NO
Kathy O'gara	BOX 3047	7-8710	YES	NO

TED C. BUCKMASTER	P.O. BOX 6081 SITKA	NO
Walter Edgar	807 Lincoln "	YES
Charles Cappel	P.O. Box 2183 "	YES
Amy Johnson	423 Verstovia	NO
Robert B. LaGuire	713 Biork	YES
Barbara LaGuire	713 Biork	yes
RICHARD L BOUSSON	112 BAILLOIC CT. SITKA	NO
TIM BROWN	P.O. BOX 2471 SITKA	YES

Would you like to see ELK

Transplanted to Kruzoff Island?

Name	Address	Phone	Yrs AK Resident	Yes or No
Ian Smith	8044 Water St Port Alexander AK.	568-2256	5 yrs	yes
Reggie Ozawa	Box 2223 Sitka, AK	747-7443	40 yrs	yes
DAVID TURNER	Box 624 Sitka	747-3775	9 yrs	yes
Don Soric	Box 2074 Wrangell	<del>747-3827</del>	6 yrs	yes
Oliver Bricker	Box 1017 Sitka	747-8467	32 yrs	yes
JAMES J. NIELSEN JR	Box 1753 SITKA	7-5478	39	YES
Robert J. Kirkman	Box 2716 Sitka AK.	7-5073		YES
Ernest W. Barnes	P.O. Box 673 Sitka, AK	568-9236		YES
JEAN CAULAN	8023 TRACT B PORT ALEXANDER AK	99836	YES	YES
Ian Caulan	8023 Tract B Port Alexander AK	99836		yes
Rob Fize	163 Halst Oregon city Oregon	97045		yes
Clarence Peterson	1707 Edgewood Ave.	747-5029	6 yrs	yes
Perry Nelson	8020 Port Alexander AK	99836	yes	yes
Roger NESS	326 LINCOLN ST. Sitka AK.	99835	3 1/2 yrs	yes
Jim Brightman	409 Etolin Way Sitka AK.	804	yes	yes
Gandy Austin	429 Kathleen Sitka	1039	7 yrs	yes
Jim Simpson	PO Box 493 CRAIG AK	99921	6	yes
Richard Jay	Box 2316 Sitka, AK	15 yrs.		yes
Bill Ball	19734 N Tanbros Ketchikan AK.	8		yes
Pete Roddy	Box 6436 SITKA	17 yrs		NO
Neef Taylor	Box 6207 Sitka, AK	30 yrs		YES
Charlie Hazel	609 Etolin Sitka	11		YES
Jim Moran	507 Kathleen Sitka	8		yes
Bob Phillips	P.O. Box 2670 Sitka	8		Yes <sup>43</sup> <sub>76</sub>
Inay Bayne	P.O. Box 1541 Sitka	30		yes <sup>17</sup>
MIKE BROOKS	2306 H.P.R. Sitka	24 yrs		yes
Robin Truman	704 #13 Sitka	25 yrs		YES

# Would you like to see ETK Transplanted to Krizoff Island

Name	Address	Are you A Resident?	How long	Ph.	Yes or No
John Bell	Po Box 913	YES	32 yrs	747-5421	YES
Fouant Madson	607 Etolin SF	YES	22 yrs	747-5476	YES
Ed Smith	Box 2166	YES	45	966 2243	YES
Clay Brown	3107 Marine	yes	36	747 8649	Yes
Tommy Rein	4256 HPR	yes	29 yrs	747-8700	yes
Will Jones Jr	Box 72 Klawock	yes	23 yrs	755-2227	YES
Al White	1303 west 46th Ave.	Yes	5 yrs	562.0490	yes
Carl Cadiente	1800 Marshallwood	yes	36 yrs	—	yes
James R. Mose	Box 240433	yes	2 days	—	yes
OREG POWER	JUNEAU, AK.	YES	35 YEARS	463-7204	YES
Jim N. Antekoff		<del>NO</del> YES		7-1468	NO
Jeff Stewart	1507 Edgewood	yes	31	747-4890	YES
Stew Edwards			33	747-1474	yes
Korey Peters		yes	4 yrs	747-4729	YES
Kenneth Greg Fuller		yes	6 yrs	747-4729	yes
Robert KEESF		YES	5 yrs	747-3457	YES
Andrew Keese		Yes	4 yrs	—	Yes

# Alaska State Legislature

Senate Majority Leader  
Chair, Judiciary Committee  
Vice Chair, Community &  
Regional Affairs

Member, State Affairs Committee  
Committee on Committees  
Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force  
Legislative Council



State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
(907) 465-3873  
Fax: (907) 465-3922

352 Front Street  
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901  
(907) 225-8088  
Fax: (907) 225-0713

**Senator Robin L. Taylor**

June 2, 1993

Honorable Walter J. Hickel  
Governor of Alaska  
P.O. Box 110001  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001

Dear Governor Hickel:

I have been informed that the Commissioner of Fish and Game is attempting to reduce staff support of the boards of Fish and Game by eliminating the Division of Boards. This is not the direction that the legislature has dictated this department follow. I would caution against any hasty decision which destroys a public process. This Division provides a necessary degree of public involvement and such a change would usurp a fundamental public process.

The board process serves to ensure that allocation decisions are made by an impartial public body rather than by department employees. Any attempt to give bureaucrats more authority will be met with strong resistance from the legislature. This has been attempted in the past and has been condemned by the public and the legislature. I encourage you to reject this effort.

The department should be warned that this type of action is unacceptable. Perhaps, if better management is needed, the department should examine its personnel and determine whether a better team would be helpful to attack some of the department's problems.

Please see that this initiative is nipped in the bud before it gets out of hand.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robin L. Taylor".

Robin L. Taylor

RLT:tco

cc:  
All Senators and Representatives  
Shelby Stasney, OMB  
Board of Fish members  
Board of Game members

District A:

Hyder • Ketchikan • Kupreanof • Meyers Chuck • Petersburg • Saxman • Sitka • Wrangell

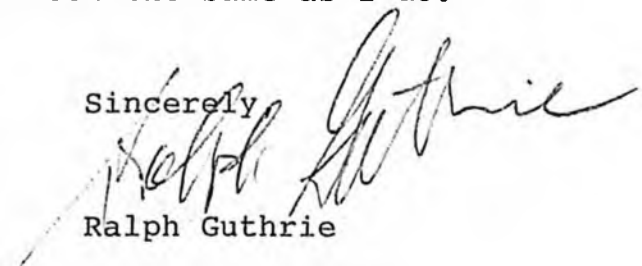
January 19, 1994

Honorable Bill Williams  
352 Front  
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Dear Honorable Williams:

I want to tell you that I am against SB 43. I do a lot of hunting and don't want to take the chance of the deer population being wiped out. I also think that when they're talking about imposing a state income tax or doing away with the permanent fund it is really stupid to spend so much money bringing elk to Alaska. We already have enough things to hunt here. Leave it alone. Let the people that want to hunt elk go to Washington. I am an Alaskan Native and although my address is General Delivery, Petersburg. I live on my boat and go into many different ports. I also have lots of relatives in Metlakatla that feel the same as I do.

Sincerely



Ralph Guthrie

General Delivery

Petersburg, Ak. 99833

Briana Springer  
P.O. Box 3532  
Kodiak, Ak 99515

March 3, 1994

Chairman Bill Williams  
House Resources Committee  
Room 128  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Ak 99601-1182

Dear Bill Williams,

I am a concerned citizen in Kodiak Alaska writing to you about the grants going to transplant elk to South East Alaska. I feel the grants should be passed. Transplanting the elk down is a good idea.

The elk are dying off and we need to do something about that. If the grants were given then the elk could be moving to a more suitable environment were they could multiply. With more elk wolves and people would have a bigger hunting supply. The elk are very scarce in South East Alaska and adding more would provide a more abundant population. The elk are precious animals and belong to the earth.

I thank you for your time and hope you take my opinion in to consideration.

Sincerely,  
Briana Springer

Lofnu Swanson  
P.O. Box 1161  
Ward Cove Ak 99928

1-22-94

Representative W. Williams

State Capitol

Juneau Ak 99801

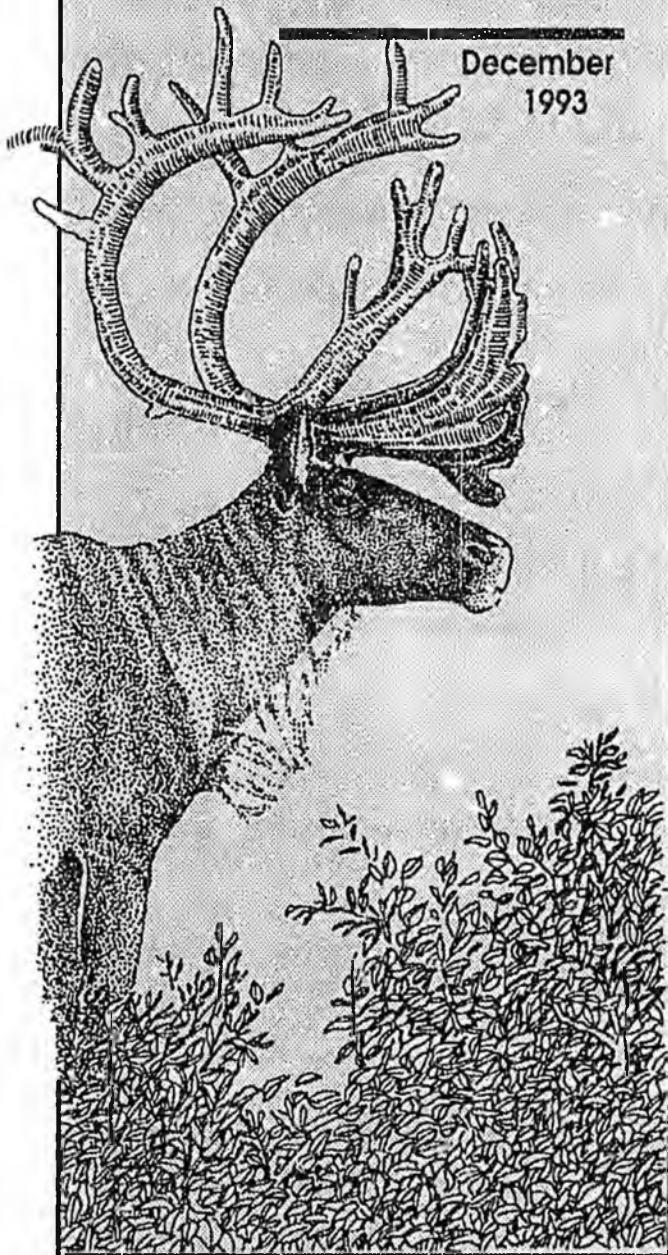
I am writing to express my opposition to  
S.B. #43. As a 30 year resident of Ketchikan,  
I have lived a subsistence life style & raised my family  
in that fashion. I believe that transplanting elk in  
south-east Alaska would severely threaten the habitat  
of the <sup>sika</sup> black tailed deer & therefore adversely affect the  
many people who depend on these deer for their food.  
Please listen to the needs of the people who live  
here

Thank you  
Lofnu Swanson



# Alaska Wildlife News

December  
1993



## Alaska Department of Fish & Game Division of Wildlife Conservation

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### Three Species Removed From Alaska's Endangered Species List

The Department of Fish and Game recently completed its 1993 review of Alaska's endangered species list. The review concluded that Alaska populations of three species—the American peregrine falcon, the Arctic peregrine falcon, and the Aleutian Canada goose—had recovered to the point that they should be removed from the state's endangered species list.

Five other species will remain on the list. They are the short-tailed albatross, Eskimo curlew, right whale, blue whale, and humpback whale.

Ten species were recommended for listing as "species of special concern." They are the Aleutian Canada goose, Arctic peregrine falcon, American peregrine falcon, spectacled eider, Steller's eider, Steller sea lion, harbor seal, bowhead whale, beluga whale (Cook Inlet population), and fall run of Snake River chinook salmon.

A species of special concern is any species or subspecies of fish or wildlife native to Alaska that has entered a long-term decline in abundance or is vulnerable to a significant decline due to low numbers, restricted geographic distribution, limited habitat, or environmental disturbance.

The department is also considering adding the marbled murrelet and northern goshawk in Southeast Alaska to this list. A final decision will be made by December 31.

For more information, contact John Schoen at 267-2179.

Please post and/or circulate. Feel  
free to excerpt or reprint articles.

## European Fur Import Ban Looms

On Jan. 1, 1995, legislation is scheduled to take effect that bans the importation of certain furs and fur products into Europe if the fur comes from a country that allows the use of leghold traps or has not adopted internationally accepted humane trap standards.

Eight furbearers trapped in Alaska will be affected by the ban: beaver, coyote, ermine, lynx, marten, muskrat, otter and wolf. Alaskan furbearers not affected include mink, fox, wolverine, squirrel and marmot.

In response to the upcoming ban, representatives from Fish and Game have been meeting with wildlife biologists from the Lower 48 and Canada to develop humane trap standards. Proposed standards will be submitted for international approval in 1994.

State wildlife director Dave Kelleyhouse says the division has requested funding to help trappers cope with the new trapping requirements or to develop new markets for Alaska fur if the United States does not meet the EEC requirements.

"The state has an obligation to help Alaska fur takers respond to the looming ban," Kelleyhouse said today. "Fur trapping has a long tradition in Alaska and provides much needed income to many Alaskans."

The department is also initiating a trapper education program which will include information about the EEC ban requirements. For more information, call 465-6195.



## Fish and Game To Study Food Habits of Elk

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game recently received \$6,000 from the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation to fund elk research in Southeast Alaska.

The research will take place on Etolin Island, south of Wrangell, and will evaluate whether Sitka black-tailed deer and elk depend on the same plant species for winter forage.

Fifty elk were brought to Etolin Island in 1987 from Oregon. Their numbers have increased, and biologists now estimate there are 100 animals in the area.

The issue of whether elk and deer compete for food arose last year when a bill was introduced in the state legislature to transplant 300-400 additional elk to four islands in Southeast.

Researchers with the Division of Wildlife Conservation will study what plant species elk are eating by collecting and analyzing their fecal pellets. Results will then be compared with previously collected data on deer pellets.

For more information, call 465-4369.

## Continued Hunting Ok'd At McNeil

The Alaska Board of Game voted last month to allow continued brown bear hunting in the McNeil River State Game Refuge. Hunting is generally allowed in state refuges but not in sanctuaries.

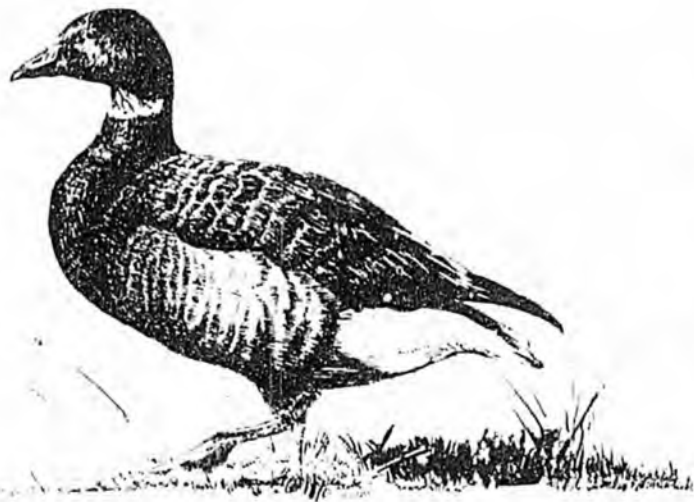
The refuge, created two years ago by the legislature, is located north of the McNeil River Sanctuary, where dozens of bears gather each summer to feed on migrating salmon.

Brown bear viewing in the sanctuary has become a world-famous attraction over the past two decades with increasing numbers of people applying for permits to watch increasing numbers of bears.

Both increases occurred while hunting was allowed north of the sanctuary in what is now the refuge. Board Chairman Dick Burley said the success of the McNeil River viewing program illustrates the compatibility of hunting and wildlife viewing.

The board voted to continue to allow a restricted harvest of only three bears per season. Department biologists testified that this conservative level of harvest would not adversely affect the area's overall brown bear population.

For more information, call 267-2269.



## Amendment of Migratory Bird Treaty Proposed

In 1916, the legal taking of ducks and geese during their spring migration was severely restricted by ratification of the Migratory Bird Treaty between the U.S. and Canada.

However, spring hunting of migratory birds is still common in remote areas of both countries where subsistence taking remains important to meet nutritional needs.

In 1979, an attempt to amend the treaty to allow this practice failed. But a renewed effort, led by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is now underway.

The Department of Fish and Game supports amending the treaty to provide opportunities for regulated spring taking if certain conditions can be met.

These include extending harvesting opportunities to qualified people in a nonracial manner; limiting spring harvesting to specific remote geographic areas for nutritional purposes; not creating a harvest priority for any group of hunters; protecting the state's authority to regulate harvests within federal frameworks; and in no way jeopardizing conservation of North America's valuable waterfowl resources.

State wildlife director Dave Kelleyhouse, who is leading the state's effort on the amendment process, says amending the treaty requires careful thought, so that it will meet the nutritional needs of Alaskans in remote areas without threatening waterfowl conservation efforts elsewhere on the continent.

For more information, call 465-4190.

## Delta Caribou Herd Continues To Decline

When Fish and Game biologists surveyed about half of the Delta caribou herd this fall, they found that only four of every 100 cows had calves with them, the lowest number counted since 1972.

Wildlife biologist Robin Eagan says this is the fourth year in a row that the Delta herd has had very few calves during the fall counts. During the mid- to late 80s, biologists routinely observed 30 or more calves per 100 cows.

Calf numbers have been low in many Interior herds during the past several years. This is believed to be the result of drier than normal summer weather leading to low birth rates, relatively severe winters and high rates of wolf predation.

As a result, the herd has dropped from nearly 11,000 caribou in 1989 to its current size of 3,000-3,500 animals. Hunting did not cause the decline.

A ground-based wolf control effort was recently initiated in the range of the Delta herd to help stop the decline and allow the herd to recover.

For more information, call Eagan at 456-5156.

## Moose Season Extended in Southcentral Alaska

Moose hunting season in most of Southcentral Alaska began earlier and lasted longer this year than in nearly two decades. Hunters had 32 days to try to fill their freezers.

This was made possible by a new harvest strategy that restricted hunters to taking bulls with spike or fork antlers, bulls with antlers 50 inches or wider, or bulls with at least three brow tines on one side.

The new regulation was designed to increase the number of bulls in the breeding population. It will also lend stability to hunting regulations by eliminating the need for season changes from year to year, allow more young Alaskans to hunt by opening the season before the start of school, and enable the department to open and close most Southcentral moose seasons on the same dates, thereby simplifying the regulations for everyone.

Although some hunters expressed concern at having to look closely at antlers before shooting a moose, the regulation was generally well received.

For more information, call Bruce Bartley at 267-2269.

## ADF&G Offers Hunter Education Training for Women

Recognizing that many women have an interest in hunting but few opportunities to learn about it, the department's Hunter Education Program recently sponsored its first ever class tailored specifically for women.

The class, held in Anchorage, was designed to give women the basic skills they need: firearms handling and safety, fundamentals of wildlife conservation, and hunting ethics and responsibility.

A recent Fish and Game survey showed that approximately nine out of ten Alaska women voters approved of hunting wildlife for meat, and seven out of ten liked to eat game meat.

Alaska hunter education coordinator John Matthews said, "We believe there is quite a bit of interest in hunting among Alaska women, and we want to be there to provide training for those who want to pursue it."

Other training opportunities specifically for women will be offered in the future. For more information, contact John Matthews at 267-2236.

## New Wildlife Viewing Brochure Available

Ever wonder where to go to hear sea lions bellow and roar, to glimpse large flocks of snow geese en route to Siberia, or to cautiously watch as brown bears swat salmon with their massive paws?

A new brochure jointly produced by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Division of Tourism, and several other agencies and organizations answers these questions.

It lists 35 of the best places in the state to view wildlife and describes how to get there, when to go, what you'll see, and the type of visitor facilities available.

According to a 1991 survey, more than 76 million Americans and 229,000 Alaskans spend at least some of their free time observing or photographing wildlife.

Copies of the brochure can be obtained by contacting the state Division of Tourism or by visiting an Alaska Public Lands Information Center in Anchorage, Fairbanks or Tok.

Bulk orders can be obtained by writing to the Alaska Natural History Association at 605 W. 4th Avenue, Suite 85, Anchorage, AK.

*Alaska Wildlife News* is a bimonthly publication of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation. The *News* edited by Michelle Sydeman with assistance from other department staff.

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Division of Wildlife Conservation  
P.O. Box 25526  
Juneau, Alaska 99802-5526

Bulk Mail  
U.S. Postage Paid  
Juneau, AK  
Permit No. 23

The Honorable Bill Williams  
352 Front St.  
Ketchikan, AK 99901

The Division of Wildlife Conservation's mission is to conserve and enhance Alaska's wildlife and to provide for a wide range of uses for the greatest benefit of current and future generations of the people.

RECEIVED AUG 13 1991

KETCHIKAN SPORTS and WILDLIFE CLUB

P.O. Box 5122 • Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

RECEIVED AUG 13 1991

CARL ROSIER  
COMMISSIONER  
STATE OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME  
P.O. BOX 3-2000  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

Dear Commissioner Rosier;

August 13, 1991

Inclosed you will find proposals regarding the introduction of Roosevelt Elk to areas indicated. Our organization feels these introductions would benefit the residents of Alaska.

As you are aware, Elk have been successfully introduced to South Etolin Island west of Wrangell and are doing exceptionally well. Since South Etolin Island has been designated a Wilderness area we feel another introduction to one or all of the locations we are proposing should be taken into consideration by the Department of Fish and Game.

Our organization is looking forward to meeting with your staff to evaluate the proposed sites.

SINCERLY;

*Bob DeWitt*

Bob DeWitt

Vice President

Ketchikan Sports and Wildlife Club

cc; Ron Sommerville  
Rep. Robin Taylor ✓  
Sen. Lloyd Jones  
Mike Barton U.S.F.S.

A.

# KETCHIKAN SPORTS and WILDLIFE CLUB

F.O. Box 5122 • Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

## PROPOSAL ROOSEVELT ELK TO KRUZOFF ISLAND

### INTRODUCTION

The Ketchikan Sports and Wildlife Club believes the multiple use concept relating to the S.E. Regional District would be more beneficial to Hunters and Non-hunters of the District if Roosevelt Elk were to be established to suitable habitat on Kruzoff Island .

### OBJECTIVE

To introduce Roosevelt Elk outside of National Monuments and designated Wilderness areas, to utilize suitable habitat for Elk where they are not present at this time, to allow future Hunters and Non-hunters alternate areas to utilize these resources.

### JUSTIFICATION

This proposal is based upon public interest and demand, population expansion within the local area and increasing pressure on existing populations of local Wildlife. We feel this Introduction would be consistent with the directives outlined in Alaska State Statute Title 16. Studies of various areas on Kruzoff Island were done in the mid 60's and again in the mid 70's in consideration of Roosevelt Elk.

### FINANCING

Funding and support for this proposal will be provided by the following organizations and groups:

Ketchikan Sports and Wildlife Club  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
United States Forest Service  
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF)

### CONCLUSION

It appears from private aerial surveys that there are many areas available and suitable for introducing Roosevelt Elk to Kruzoff Island. We hope this information we have provided will help in evaluating this proposal.

Sincerely,

KETCHIKAN SPORTS AND WILDLIFE CLUB

*Bob DeWitt byjem*

Bob DeWitt  
Vice President

# KETCHIKAN SPORTS and WILDLIFE CLUB

P.O. Box 5122 • Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

## PROPOSAL ROOSEVELT ELK TO GRAVINA ISLAND

### INTRODUCTION

The Ketchikan Sports and Wildlife Club believes the multiple use concept relating to the S.E. Regional District would be more beneficial to Hunters and Non-hunters of the District if Roosevelt Elk were to be established to suitable habitat on Gravina Island .

### OBJECTIVE

To introduce Roosevelt Elk outside of National Monuments and designated Wilderness areas, to utilize suitable habitat for Elk where they are not present at this time, to allow future Hunters and Non-hunters alternate areas to utilize these resources.

### JUSTIFICATION

This proposal is based upon public interest and demand, population expansion within the local area and increasing pressure on existing populations of local Wildlife. We feel this Introduction would be consistent with the directives outlined in Alaska State Statute Title 16. Studies of various areas on Gravina Island were done in the mid 60's and again in the mid 70's in consideration of Roosevelt Elk.

### FINANCING

Funding and support for this proposal will be provided by the following organizations and groups:

Ketchikan Sports and Wildlife Club  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
United States Forest Service  
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF)

### CONCLUSION

It appears from private aerial surveys that there are many areas available and suitable for introducing Roosevelt Elk to Gravina Island. We hope this information we have provided will help in evaluating this proposal.

Sincerely,

KETCHIKAN SPORTS AND WILDLIFE CLUB

*Bob DeWitt by jcm*

Bob DeWitt  
Vice President

# KETCHIKAN SPORTS and WILDLIFE CLUB

P.O. Box 5122 • Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

## PROPOSAL ROOSEVELT ELK TO PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND

### INTRODUCTION

The Ketchikan Sports and Wildlife Club believes the multiple use concept relating to the S.E. Regional District would be more beneficial to Hunters and Non-hunters of the District if Roosevelt Elk were to be established to suitable habitat on Prince of Wales Island .

### OBJECTIVE

To introduce Roosevelt Elk outside of National Monuments and designated Wilderness areas, to utilize suitable habitat for Elk where they are not present at this time, to allow future Hunters and Non-hunters alternate areas to utilize these resources.

### JUSTIFICATION

This proposal is based upon public interest and demand, population expansion within the local area and increasing pressure on existing populations of local Wildlife. We feel this Introduction would be consistent with the directives outlined in Alaska State Statute Title 16. Studies of various areas on Prince of Wales Island were done in the mid 60's and again in the mid 70's in consideration of Roosevelt Elk.

### FINANCING

Funding and support for this proposal will be provided by the following organizations and groups:

Ketchikan Sports and Wildlife Club  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
United States Forest Service  
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF)

### CONCLUSION

It appears from private aerial surveys that there are many areas available and suitable for introducing Roosevelt Elk to Prince of Wales Island. We hope this information we have provided will help in evaluating this proposal.

Sincerely,

KETCHIKAN SPORTS AND WILDLIFE CLUB

*Bob DeWitt by em*

Bob DeWitt  
Vice President