National Park Service
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Natural Resource Stewardship and Science

# Annual Report on Vital Signs Monitoring of Moose (*Alces alces*) Distribution and Abundance in Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Central Alaska Network

*November 2012 Survey Report*

Natural Resource Technical Report NPS/CAKN/NRTR—2012/772

This year's report is dedicated to Tom Meier, Wildlife biologist at Denali National Park 1950 – 2012. Tom was an observer on the previous 2 moose surveys in Yukon-Charley and influenced many other aspects of wildlife biology and management in the preserve in many ways. He will be sorely missed.

**ON THE COVER**
Bull moose, photo by Tom Meier. One of Tom's personal favorites.

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This report received informal peer review by subject-matter experts who were not directly involved in the collection, analysis, or reporting of the data. Data in this report were collected and analyzed using methods based on established, peer-reviewed protocols and were analyzed and interpreted within the guidelines of the protocols.

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## Executive Summary

- Survey dates: November 12-16, 2012 (5 days of survey, 0 weather days)
- Total survey area: 3,096 $mi^2$ (8,019 $km^2$), 555 survey units
- Area surveyed: 664 $mi^2$ (1720 $km^2$), 119 survey units
- Total moose observed: 223 (118 cows, 25 calves [0 sets of twins], 80 bulls [11 spike-fork bulls])
- Applied sightability correction factor = 1.2 (ADF&G radiotelemetry studies, GMU 20A, 2007, and previous Yuch moose surveys)
- Average search effort: 5.96 minutes/$mi^2$ (2.30 minutes/$km^2$)
- *Population estimate: 936 moose +/- 195 (741 – 1131) (+/-20.84% at 90% CI)
  (489 cows, 118 calves, 329 bulls [55 spike-fork (yrl) bulls])
- *Estimated density: 0.302 moose/$mi^2$ (0.117 moose/$km^2$)
- *Estimated age/sex ratios: 24 calves:100 cows, 27 yearlings:100 cows, 68 bulls:100 cows
- Average harvest within YUCH: 26 bulls per year (28 year average, preserve wide)

* 1.2 sightability correction factor applied


## Key Words

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, moose, Alces alces, Aerial moose survey, population dynamics, GeoSpatial population estimation



## Acknowledgments

This survey was funded by U.S. National Park Service, Central Alaska Network Vital Signs Monitoring Program, and Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska. Many safe flight hours and aircraft support were provided during the survey by pilots Sandy Hamilton, Colin Milone, Dennis Miller, and Curtis Cebulski, their help was greatly appreciated. Melanie Roed, Greg Colligan, Kyle Joly, and John Burch served as observers in aircraft. Pat Sanders and Lou Flynn provided communications and logistical support in Eagle.

# Introduction

The NPS and the Central Alaska Network of National Park Service conducted an aerial moose survey during November 12 - 16, 2012, in Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve (YUCH), Alaska (Figure 1).

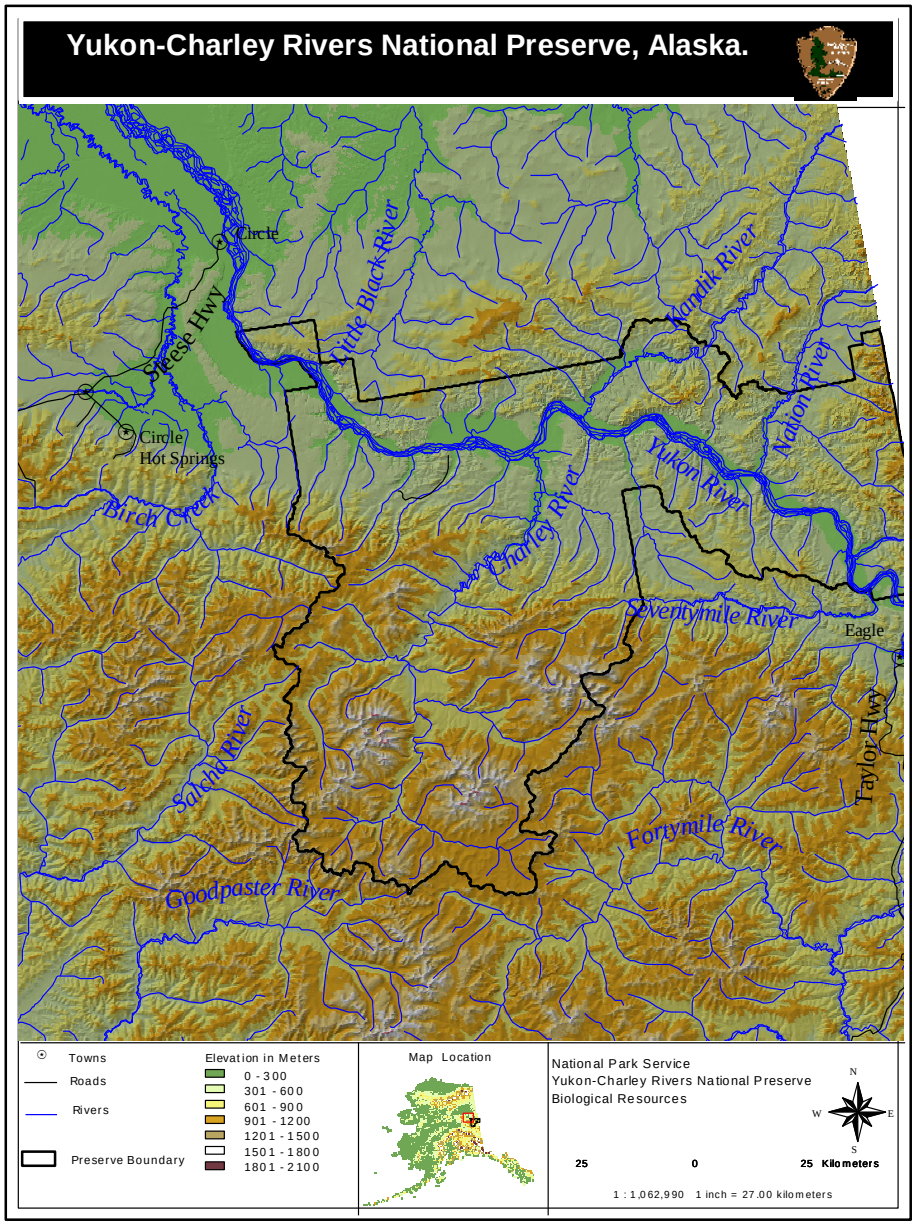


Figure 1. Location of Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve (YUCH), Alaska.

The purpose of this survey was to estimate the moose population size and sex/age composition for the Yukon River corridor within YUCH. Moose population information is needed by Preserve and state wildlife managers for monitoring long-term population trends and to make informed decisions regarding proposed changes to moose hunting regulations for this area.

## Recent History of moose surveys

Several moose surveys have been conducted within the preserve (or what would become the Preserve) over the past 37 years. In February 1975, a brief aerial survey was conducted along the Yukon River to identify winter habitat (Boertje 1985). During 1982-1987, trend counts were conducted in the Washington Creek area as part of an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) study investigating the role of predation in limiting moose densities in east-central Alaska (Gasaway et al. 1992). In November 1987, a large area along the Yukon River was surveyed between Eagle and Circle within YUCH (Nowlin 1988). A winter, moose habitat-use survey was conducted along the lower Nation River and Hard Luck Creek in March 1991 (Knuckles 1991). The entire Charley River drainage and the Yukon River corridor between Glenn Creek and Woodchopper Creek was surveyed in November 1994 (Demma et al. 1995). Sampling methodologies used during these past surveys varied. Consequently, the results of the older surveys (1970s, early 1980s, and 1994) are of limited use in determining long-term moose population changes in YUCH. The same Yukon River corridor area between Eagle and Circle, surveyed in 1987, was surveyed in 1997 (Burch and Demma 1997), 1999, 2003, 2006, 2009 (Burch 1999 – 2009) and again during this survey, thus providing 6 surveys covering the same area that are directly comparable. The 2003 - 2012 surveys used the geo-spatial estimator (Ver Hoef 2001, Ver Hoef 2002, Kellie and DeLong 2006). The previous 3 surveys (1987, 1997, 1999) used methods described by Gasaway et al. (1986) and surveyed the same area. All 6 surveys are directly comparable. In 1998, proposals to change harvest regulations were submitted by local subsistence hunters in Eagle. These proposed changes included a longer fall season and the addition of a March hunting season for qualified federal subsistence users. The longer fall season was adopted, but the March season was not. In the past, residents of local communities have relied on caribou from the Fortymile Caribou Herd and moose. The total harvest limit for Fortymile Caribou Herd caribou was reduced from 450 to 150 between 1996 and 2000 as a result of an interagency management plan developed to restore the caribou herd to its former range (ADF&G 1995). The reduction in harvest limits for caribou in the Fortymile Caribou Herd at the time reduced the availability of caribou from this herd for all Alaska residents. Because of this harvest reduction, local residents were more dependent on moose. Harvest opportunity of Fortymile caribou has now increased incrementally beginning in 2001 as outlined in the Fortymile caribou harvest plan (ADF&G, et al 2000, 2006) and has likely taken some human harvest pressure off YUCH's moose population. In spring 2006 the Board of Game endorsed a new Fortymile harvest management plan providing additional caribou harvest opportunity, further reducing harvest pressure on the moose population. Despite this probable reduction in pressure, local residents have voiced concerns of competing with increasing numbers of non-local hunters for area moose during the general hunting seasons. The issue of subsistence vs. general hunting, and issues related to rural preference for local wildlife resources are controversial statewide. Resource conflicts of this nature will likely intensify as competition increases for limited wildlife resources in Alaska.

Information provided by this survey (and others like it in the future) will assist managers in effectively evaluating future proposals regarding moose hunting and the moose population inhabiting YUCH. Regularly recurring fall surveys are important to monitoring this moose population. Analyses presented here indicate an increase in moose harvested and an increase in the number of people hunting in the Preserve through 2007. This increased harvest pressure is

on a low density moose population, with poor recruitment most years. This most recent survey indicates a modest decrease in population size and a return to status quo following a small increase in 2009. Past surveys indicate a low density, stable population, but the stability of the population is uncertain. Another survey in fall 2015 is planned.

### Incorporation of Moose Surveys into the Central Alaska Network (CAKN)

The Central Alaska Network (CAKN) has identified Fauna Distribution and Abundance as one of its top three vital signs. In general, CAKN wants to know where fauna are distributed across the landscape and to track changes in both their distribution and abundance. The Fauna Distribution and Abundance vital sign includes monitoring efforts for a suite of vertebrate species spanning the significant elevation gradient found in CAKN parks, and also including species of specific interest within each park. Moose (*Alces alces*), occur in all three network parks and are one of six large mammal species in interior Alaska. Moose are of great importance to people from both consumptive and non-consumptive viewpoints, and to the ecosystem as a whole. From a monitoring standpoint, moose are considered to be good indicators of long-term habitat change within park ecosystems because they depend on large scale, healthy habitats for food and cover, which in turn are dependent on weather and other habitat patterns across the entire landscape. As a top herbivore, moose may play a key role in influencing vegetation growth and change potentially resulting in habitat change on a landscape scale. Changes in moose populations directly affect subsistence harvest on NPS Park and Preserve lands in Alaska, and harvest by the general public on NPS Preserve lands (National Park Service 2003).

Moose are a species specifically identified in the enabling legislation and management objectives of all three CAKN parks (U. S. Congress 1980). Moose are important to park visitors because of the opportunities to view and hunt moose in Alaskan Parks and Preserves. While the primary objectives of monitoring are to track the distribution and abundance of moose in YUCH, these data are likely to be valuable for wildlife management and research throughout most of interior Alaska. Data on moose populations in Alaska parks is critical for managing those populations for both visitor enjoyment and human harvest.

## Study Area

The moose survey was conducted along a 30-40 mile (48-64 km) wide corridor of the Yukon River drainage within YUCH, between Eagle and Circle, Alaska (Figure 2). The topography of the area consists mainly of rolling hills and river bluffs (Figure 3). Isolated rugged terrain occurs on several eroded mountains, with peaks generally under 6000 feet (1200 meters). Vegetation is dominated by black spruce (*Picea mariana*), and several species of deciduous hardwoods including aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and birch (*Betula papyrifera*). Ponds, sloughs and large areas of tussock tundra are common in the flats along the Yukon River and lower parts of large tributaries such as the Charley and Kandik Rivers. Wildfire burns of varying sizes and ages are present throughout the study area (NPS 1985) (Figure 9) including the more recent large fires from summer 1999 and 2004 along the Yukon, Nation and Kandik rivers. The Preserve's fire management plan (NPS 1999) contains a more in depth review of fire history for the area. YUCH's General Management Plan (National Park Service 1985) and an ecological unit mapping report (Swanson 1999) provide more thorough descriptions of the vegetation and physiography of the area.

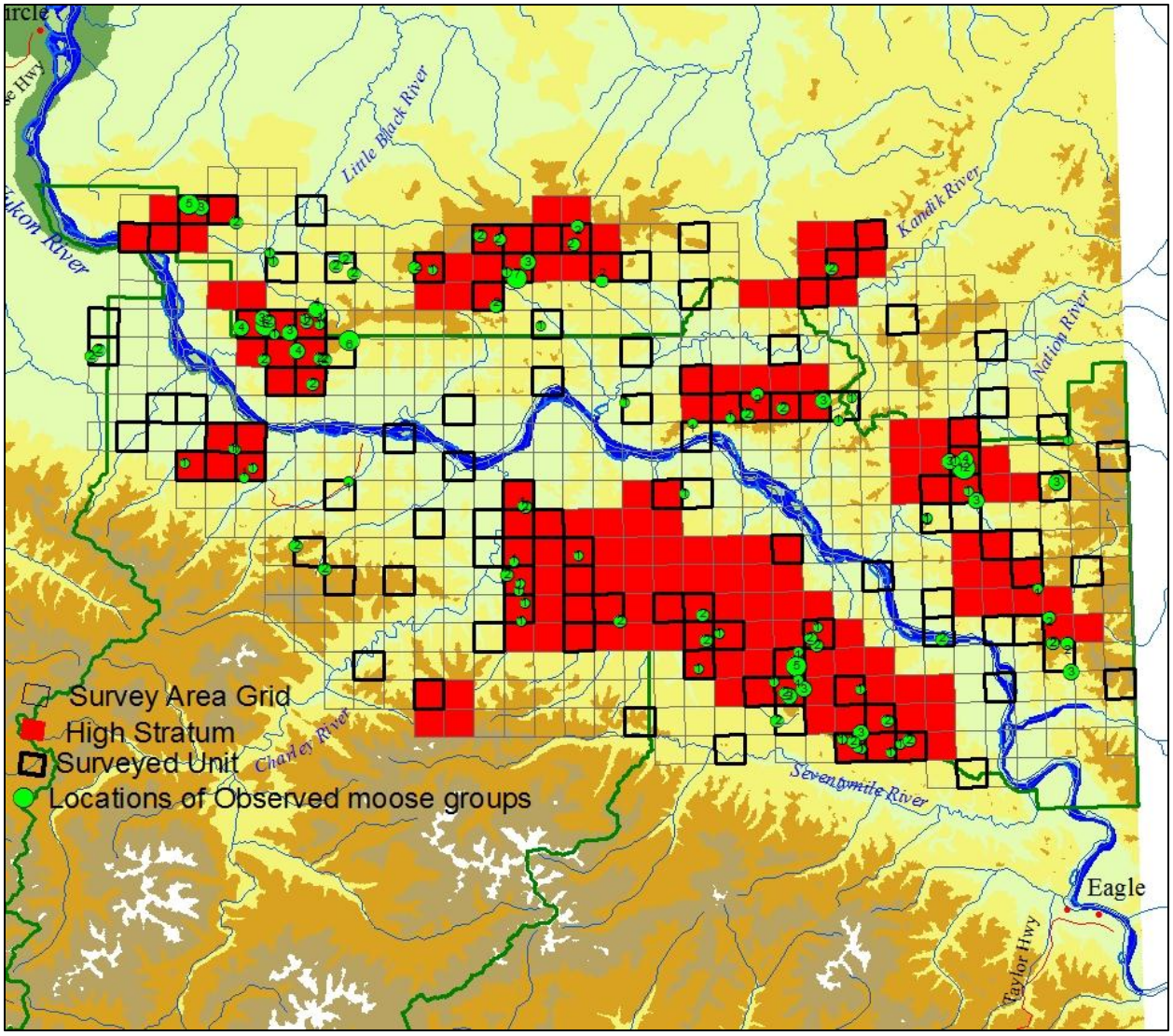


Figure 2. Location of the moose survey area and all survey units (light blue grid). Locations of moose groups observed during the 2012 survey are depicted as green dots. The smallest dots are single moose, largest dots are groups of 7 – 12 moose (the largest seen). Clear units were low stratum and red units were high stratum. Units (119 of them) with heavy black outline were surveyed in November 2012. Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska.

Figure 3. Typical topography and vegetation of the survey area. Mouth of the Kandik River on Yukon River.

# Methods

This survey, a geo-spatial estimator, used methods described by Ver Hoef (2001), Ver Hoef (2002), Kellie and DeLong (2006) and Gasaway et al. (1986). Beginning in 2003, to follow the modifications suggested by Ver Hoef, the study area was reconfigured into a grid of 555 roughly square survey units, from the larger Gasaway style units based on drainages and topography (Figure 5). Each new survey unit averaged 5.58 $mi^2$. Units were delineated by 2 minutes of latitude by 5 minutes of longitude (Figure 5). Sample units were stratified into high (3 or more moose) or low (0 - 2 moose) moose densities based on moose locations from previous surveys, locations of wolf-killed moose, and knowledge of the local area. Stratification flights (Nowlin 1988, Demma et al. 1995, Burch and Demma 1997, Burch 1999) were not flown during 2003 – 2012 surveys. During each survey, up to four pilot/observer teams, in Piper PA-18, or Christen Husky aircraft surveyed sample units at a rate averaging 6.0 minutes per $mi^2$ (2.6 minutes/$km^2$) (Figure 4). Moose observed were assigned group numbers and mapped by recording coordinates of each group utilizing the aircraft's Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers. Numbers of moose in each group were recorded and the sex and age classification of each moose was determined. Moose were classified as: cow, calf, yearling bull (spike or forked antlers), medium bull (antler spread > spike/fork, but < 50 inches [127 cm]), and large bull (antler spread ≥50 inches [127 cm]). Total moose, moose density and sex/age ratios were calculated using the GeoSpatial Population Estimator software (DeLong 2006, Kellie and Delong 2006). The software 'MOOSEPOP' (Gasaway et al. 1986, Reed 1989), was used each night at our field camp (Coal Creek Camp) to track the survey's progress and variability as the GeoSpatial software is not available 'off line'.

### Sightability Correction Factor (SCF)

The GeoSpatial method assumes 100% sightability of moose during a survey (Ver Hoef 2001; Ver Hoef pers. comm., Kellie and DeLong 2006). The reality is something less. Previous stratified random surveys (Gasaway style) missed between 10% and 20% of the moose as measured by 30 – 40 intensive ($12^+$ minutes/$mi^2$) survey plots for each moose survey (40% of total plots surveyed). Tests run by Gasaway et al. (1986) indicate that on average, for early winter surveys, 98% of the moose are seen when surveying at a rate of 12 minutes/$mi^2$, and approximately 90% – 95% are seen when flying at a rate of 7 minutes/$mi^2$ in interior Alaska. This survey averaged 6.0 minutes/$mi^2$ of search time. ADF&G has been conducting tests in GMU 20A with radiocollared moose, finding that more than 20% of the moose are missed in forested areas, and some moose are not seen at all even at the highest survey intensities.

ADF&G is now applying a sightability correction factor (SCF) of about 1.2 to the GeoSpatial estimates for GMU 20A (unpublished data, Don Young, pers. comm. 2007, 5/22/2007 ADF&G Memo). A SCF of 1.2 has been applied to the results of this survey and the past Geo-spatial surveys in 2003 - 2009.

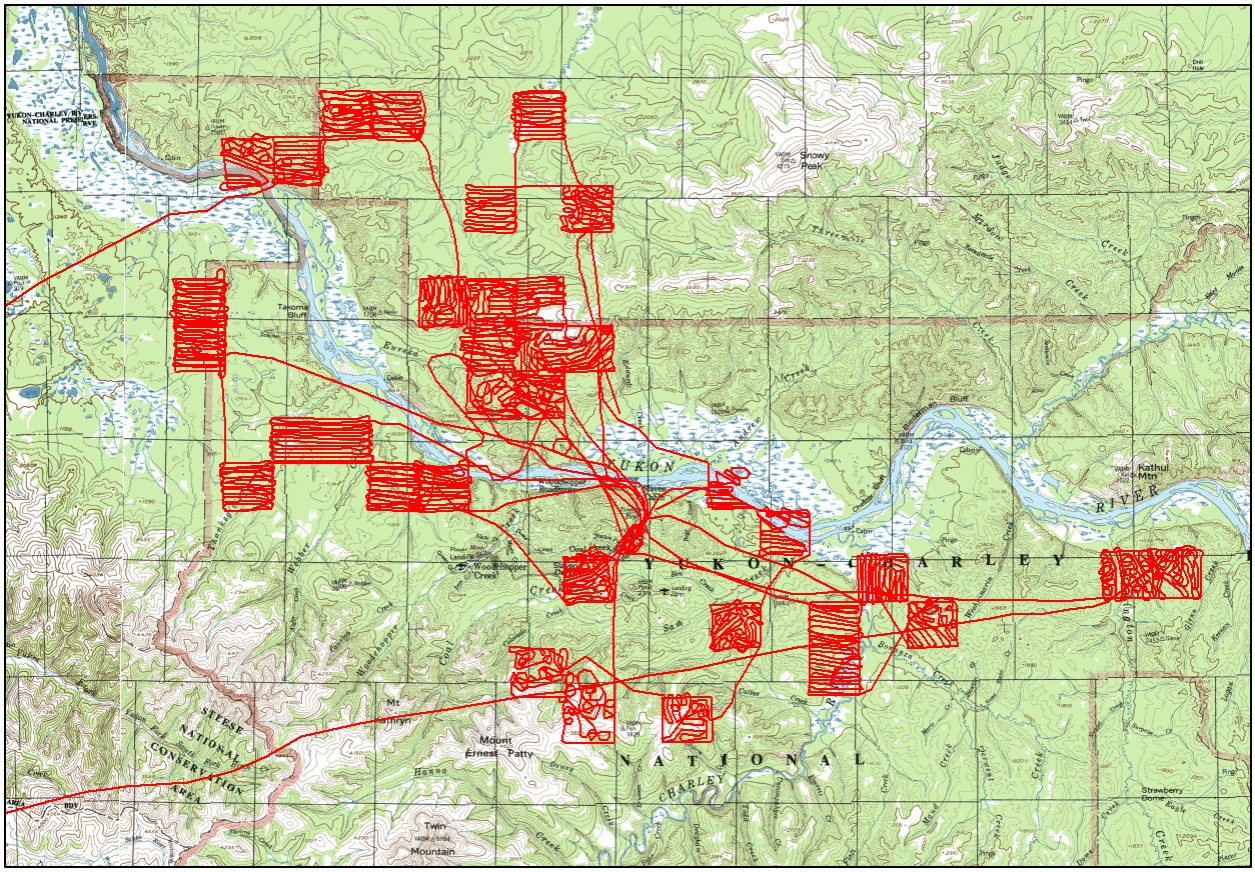


Figure 4. Typical flight patterns when surveying predominantly flat or gently rolling terrain, in steeper terrain the flight lines generally follow the contours of the terrain. Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska.

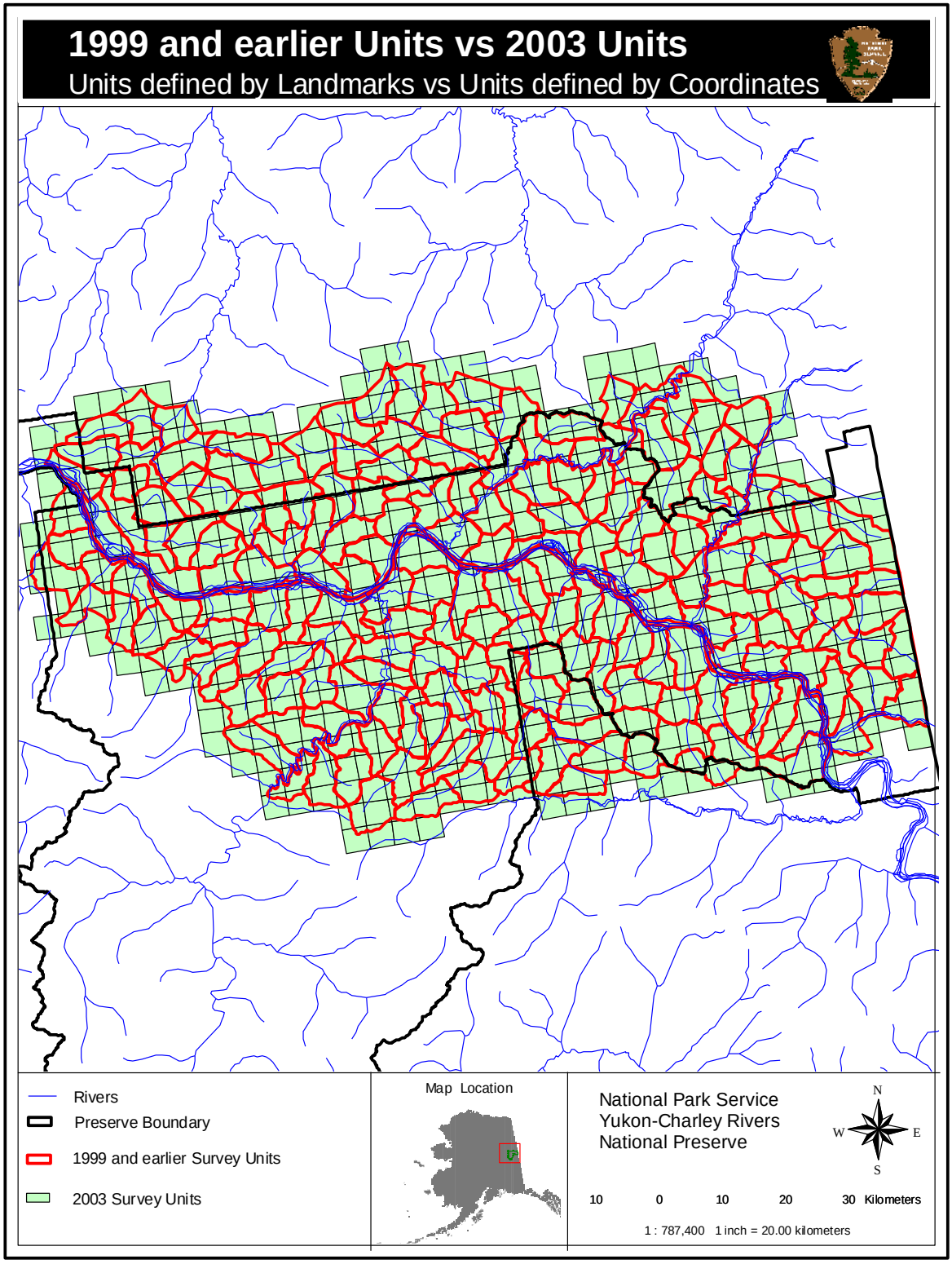


Figure 5. Survey units from 1987, 1997 and 1999 surveys (based on Gasaway et al 1986) compared to the units for the 2003 - 2012 surveys (as modified by Ver Hoef 2001) in Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska.

# Results and Discussion

## Weather and Snow conditions

The weather conditions for flying the survey were good to excellent. There were isolated occasions when wind prevented surveying 2 or 3 units but this did not significantly affect the survey. Snow conditions and sightability were good to excellent throughout the survey area with a complete cover of fresh snow throughout the study area and lasted well to the end of the survey. The snow conditions and frost in the trees and bushes remained excellent throughout the survey, producing very good sightability.

## General Survey Results

One hundred and nineteen of 555 survey units were surveyed, covering 21% of the survey area (Table 1, Figure 2). A total of 66 hours (3957 minutes) of flight time was spent searching for moose for an average of 33.25 minutes per survey unit. Search intensity averaged 6.0 minutes per $mi^2$ (2.30 minutes/$km^2$). A total of 223 moose were observed (118 cows, 25 calves [no twins], and 80 bulls [including 11 spike/fork (yearling bulls)]) (Table 1).

## Population Estimate

Extrapolating observed moose numbers and composition to the entire survey area via the GeoSpatial statistics in SMOOSE and applying a Sightability Correction Factor (SCF) of 1.2 (20%) (calculated from previous surveys and ADF&G tests with radiocollared moose) generates an overall estimated density of 0.302 moose/$mi^2$ (0.117 moose/$km^2$) and a point estimate of 936 moose in the 3,096 $mi^2$ (8,019 $km^2$) study area (+/- 195 moose (741 – 1131 or +/-20.84% @ 90% CI); (Table 2, Appendix A). The composition of the estimated 936 moose was: 489 cows, 118 calves, 329 bulls (of which 55 were spike/fork/yearling bulls).

**Table 1.** November 2012 moose survey results from surveyed units, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska.

| | | Area | Bull | | | Cows | | | Lone | | Total | Search | Effort |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unit | Strat | $Mi^2$ | Yrl | Med | Lrg | 0Calf | 1 Calf | 2calf | Calf | Unk | Moose | Time | $Min/Mi^2$ |
| 9 | H | 5.512 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 39 | 7.08 |
| 10 | H | 5.512 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 37 | 6.71 |
| 13 | L | 5.512 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 5.81 |
| 20 | H | 5.519 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 5.44 |
| 21 | H | 5.519 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 5.98 |
| 31 | H | 5.519 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 25 | 4.53 |
| 32 | H | 5.519 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 4.71 |
| 33 | H | 5.519 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 7.43 |
| 34 | H | 5.519 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 45 | 8.15 |
| 38 | L | 5.519 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 5.62 |
| 42 | H | 5.519 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 5.98 |
| 48 | L | 5.526 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 5.43 |
| 50 | L | 5.526 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 38 | 6.88 |
| 53 | H | 5.526 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 34 | 6.15 |
| 56 | H | 5.526 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 29 | 5.25 |
| 59 | H | 5.526 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 44 | 7.96 |
| 60 | L | 5.526 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 9.05 |
| 65 | H | 5.526 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 33 | 5.97 |
| 81 | H | 5.533 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 31 | 5.60 |
| 88 | L | 5.533 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 8.13 |
| 92 | H | 5.533 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 6.69 |
| 98 | L | 5.54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 6.32 |
| 103 | H | 5.54 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 41 | 7.40 |
| 104 | H | 5.54 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 36 | 6.50 |
| 105 | H | 5.54 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 32 | 5.78 |
| 113 | L | 5.54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 5.42 |
| 125 | L | 5.54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 4.69 |
| 130 | L | 5.547 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 45 | 8.11 |
| 136 | H | 5.547 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 32 | 5.77 |
| 137 | H | 5.547 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 29 | 5.23 |
| 138 | L | 5.547 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 32 | 5.77 |
| 148 | L | 5.547 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 7.75 |
| 153 | L | 5.547 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 7.21 |
| 160 | L | 5.547 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 5.41 |
| 168 | H | 5.554 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 5.04 |
| 169 | H | 5.554 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 34 | 6.12 |
| 177 | L | 5.554 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 6.48 |
| 182 | H | 5.554 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 5.04 |
| 194 | L | 5.561 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 5.39 |
| 195 | L | 5.561 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 5.39 |
| 204 | L | 5.561 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 5.39 |
| 210 | L | 5.561 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 37 | 6.65 |
| 213 | H | 5.561 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 30 | 5.39 |
| 214 | H | 5.561 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 30 | 5.39 |
| 215 | H | 5.561 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 33 | 5.93 |
| 216 | H | 5.561 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 27 | 4.86 |
| 217 | L | 5.561 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 27 | 4.86 |
| 222 | L | 5.561 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 2.52 |
| 225 | L | 5.568 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 6.47 |
| 228 | H | 5.568 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 44 | 7.90 |
| 229 | H | 5.568 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 6.65 |

**Table 1** continued.

| | | Area | Bull | | | Cows | | | Lone | | Total | Search | Effort |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unit | Strat | Mi2 | Yrl | Med | Lrg | 0Calf | 1 Calf | 2calf | Calf | Unk | Moose | Time | Min/Mi2 |
| 234 | L | 5.568 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 3.77 |
| 244 | L | 5.568 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 34 | 6.11 |
| 253 | H | 5.568 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 3.23 |
| 256 | L | 5.568 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 35 | 6.29 |
| 258 | H | 5.575 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 36 | 6.46 |
| 259 | H | 5.575 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 4.48 |
| 260 | H | 5.575 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 35 | 6.28 |
| 267 | L | 5.575 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 4.84 |
| 284 | H | 5.575 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 33 | 5.92 |
| 289 | L | 5.575 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 2.87 |
| 295 | L | 5.582 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 45 | 8.06 |
| 301 | H | 5.582 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 44 | 7.88 |
| 306 | H | 5.582 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 6.63 |
| 307 | L | 5.582 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 34 | 6.09 |
| 315 | H | 5.582 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 5.37 |
| 316 | H | 5.582 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 31 | 5.55 |
| 319 | L | 5.582 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 31 | 5.55 |
| 329 | L | 5.589 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 6.62 |
| 331 | L | 5.589 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 5.19 |
| 333 | H | 5.589 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 5.73 |
| 346 | L | 5.589 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 3.58 |
| 347 | L | 5.589 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 3.76 |
| 354 | L | 5.596 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 36 | 6.43 |
| 360 | L | 5.596 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 6.43 |
| 361 | H | 5.596 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 46 | 8.22 |
| 363 | H | 5.596 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 47 | 8.40 |
| 370 | H | 5.596 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 10.54 |
| 377 | H | 5.596 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 5.36 |
| 378 | L | 5.596 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 4.11 |
| 384 | L | 5.603 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 33 | 5.89 |
| 386 | L | 5.603 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 5.18 |
| 390 | H | 5.603 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 47 | 8.39 |
| 392 | H | 5.603 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 6.43 |
| 402 | L | 5.603 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 4.46 |
| 407 | H | 5.603 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 2.50 |
| 409 | L | 5.603 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 2.86 |
| 419 | H | 5.61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 45 | 8.02 |
| 421 | H | 5.61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 6.42 |
| 422 | H | 5.61 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 35 | 6.24 |
| 424 | H | 5.61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 7.13 |
| 425 | H | 5.61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 40 | 7.13 |
| 433 | L | 5.61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 3.03 |
| 446 | L | 5.617 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 6.94 |
| 449 | H | 5.617 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 6.94 |
| 453 | H | 5.617 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 35 | 6.23 |
| 454 | H | 5.617 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 36 | 6.41 |
| 457 | H | 5.617 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 47 | 8.37 |
| 461 | L | 5.617 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 27 | 4.81 |
| 463 | L | 5.617 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 3.03 |
| 464 | L | 5.617 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 3.03 |
| 469 | L | 5.624 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 6.58 |
| 480 | H | 5.624 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 44 | 7.82 |
| 483 | H | 5.624 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 55 | 9.78 |

**Table 1** continued.

| Unit | Strat | Area Mi2 | Bull Yrl | Bull Med | Bull Lrg | Cows 0Calf | Cows 1 Calf | Cows 2calf | Lone Calf | Unk | Total Moose | Search Time | Effort Min/Mi2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 492 | L | 5.624 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 20 | 3.56 |
| 498 | H | 5.631 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 8.52 |
| 509 | H | 5.631 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 38 | 6.75 |
| 510 | H | 5.631 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 39 | 6.93 |
| 512 | H | 5.631 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 4.44 |
| 517 | L | 5.631 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 4.26 |
| 521 | L | 5.631 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 3.02 |
| 529 | L | 5.638 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 7.98 |
| 534 | L | 5.638 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 45 | 7.98 |
| 537 | H | 5.638 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 32 | 5.68 |
| 552 | L | 5.645 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 7.62 |
| 555 | H | 5.645 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 33 | 5.85 |
| 556 | H | 5.645 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 4.43 |
| 557 | H | 5.645 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 25 | 4.43 |
| 565 | L | 5.652 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 3.36 |
| | Total | 663.7 | 11 | 29 | 40 | 93 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 223 | 3957 | 709.54 |
| | Average | | | | | | | | | | 1.87 | 33.25 | 5.96 |
| | | 1719 $km^2$ | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 2.** November 2012, moose survey population estimate, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska. Results from the GeoSpatial Estimator. Also see the GeoSpatial Estimator output in Appendix A.

| STRATUM | LOW | HIGH | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total no. of survey units | 394 | 161 | 555 |
| Total area ($mi^2$) | 2197 | 899 | 3096 |
| No. of units surveyed | 54 | 65 | 119 |
| Area surveyed ($mi^2$) | 301 | 362 | 663 |
| No. of moose seen | 49 | 174 | 223 |
| Density with 1.2 SCF | | | 0.302 |
| Point Estimate with 1.2 SCF | | | 936 |
| Estimate Standard Error | | | 98.85 |

Estimates with no SCF applied: Point Estimate = 780.154
80% Confidence Interval = ( 653, 907) = +/- 127 = +/- 16.24%
90% Confidence Interval = ( 617, 943) = +/- 163 = +/- 20.84%
95% Confidence Interval = ( 586, 974) = +/- 194 = +/- 24.83%
(no SCF)

## Sex and Age Composition

The sex and age composition of the 223 observed moose were as follows: 118 cows, 80 bulls, and 25 calves. Composition of the observed bulls included 11 yearling bulls (spiked or forked antlers), 29 medium bulls, and 40 large bulls. No single-antlered bulls were seen, therefore antler shed did not appear to be a problem. Bulls begin to lose their antlers in late November. If surveys are conducted much later than early December sex ratios can become increasingly inaccurate and are even more difficult in a spring (March) survey because cows can only be

identified from bulls consistently by seeing the white vulva patch. Accomplishing this from aircraft can be difficult to do.

The estimated sex and age ratios of the population were 24 calves:100 cows, 13 spike/fork (yearling bulls):100 cows, and 68 bulls:100 cows. This was the first survey where no twins were seen (Table 3).

**Table 3.** Number of sets of twins seen during past moose surveys.

| Survey Year | Sets of twins seen |
|---|---|
| 1994 | 1 |
| 1997 | 3 |
| 1999 | 6 |
| 2003 | 1 |
| 2006 | 5 |
| 2009 | 4 |
| 2012 | 0 |
| Average | 2.86 |

The total number of yearlings is estimated by doubling the number of yearling bulls, assuming a 50:50 sex ratio. This would make the ratio 26 yearlings:100 cows. However, the yearling component of the population is likely under-estimated because we only classified those bulls with spike or forked antlers as yearlings. Studies conducted by ADF&G indicate that yearling bulls can grow larger palmated antlers up to 30 inches (76 cm), and spike/fork bulls may represent only 40%-60% of the yearling cohort in a given year assuming adequate nutrition (Gasaway et al. 1983, Gasaway et al. 1992). Therefore, if we assume that spike/fork bulls represent 60% of the yearling cohort in YUCH, an additional 40% would increase the total number of yearling bulls to 77 and the total number of yearlings to 154. The ratios would increase to 15.7 yearling bulls:100 cows, or 31.5 total yearlings:100 cows.

## Comparisons and Trends

Several moose surveys have been conducted in the past in YUCH (Table 4). However, study objectives and budget constraints resulted in a different sampling technique in 1987 and a different survey area (although overlapping) and much shorter search intensity for the 1994 survey. Comparisons of the earlier surveys (1987 and 1994) with the last five (1997, 1999, 2003, 2006, 2009) are difficult and perhaps inappropriate, because comparing these data may result in misleading or erroneous conclusions. The aerial moose surveys conducted in November 1997, 1999, 2003, 2006, and 2009 covered the same area, using directly comparable methods. The 1994, 1997 and 1999 surveys used techniques based on Gasaway et al.(1986). The 2003, 2006, and 2009 surveys also used the techniques based on Gasaway et al. (1986) but as modified by Ver Hoef (2001) into the Geo Spatial technique (DeLong 2006, Kellie and DeLong 2006).

**Table 4.** November moose survey data from past years for Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska. Population estimates for 1987 and 1994 data are not directly comparable to 1997, 1999, 2003, 2006, and 2009. Composition ratios are comparable.

| Year | Bull:Cow ratio | Calf:Cow ratio | Yrlbull:Cow ratio[1] | Density moose/mi$^2$ | Population estimate (90% CI) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1987[2] | 121 | 10 | 14 | 0.62 | 1116 (no CI) |
| 1994[2] | 84 | 21 | 7 | 0.31 | 735 (+/-166) |
| 1997 | 60 | 28 | 8 | 0.27 | 737 (+/-148) |
| 1999 | 51 | 36 | 5 | 0.36 | 979 (+/- 188) |
| 2003[3] | 61 | 25 | 6 | 0.265 | 835 (+/- 199) |
| 2006[3] | 73 | 33 | 7 | 0.234 | 726 (+/- 139) |
| 2009[3] | 59 | 26 | 12 | 0.429 | 1331 (+/- 209) |
| 2012[3] | 68 | 24 | 13 | 0.302 | 936 (+/- 195) |

[1] spike fork bulls only, not corrected

[2] not directly comparable with later surveys

[3] SCF of 1.2 applied to Geo Spatial Estimates. Gassaway estimates have their respective SCFs

The primary differences between the 1994 survey and the surveys that followed, were search intensity and boundaries of the survey area. The 1994 survey was conducted at a lower search intensity (about 1 minute/mi$^2$ (Dale et al. 1994). Moose density in the 1200 mi$^2$ overlap area was estimated at 0.34 moose/mi$^2$ during 1994, 0.23 moose/mi$^2$ during 1997, and 0.23 moose/mi$^2$ for the 1999 survey (Burch 1999). For the first time in 2009 a significant increase was measured in the moose population between 2006 and 2009 as illustrated by non-overlapping confidence intervals between those 2 surveys (Table 4, Figure 6). However this most recent 2012 survey shows that number dropping back down closer to the long term average. Variation in moose densities between years could be the result of many things including immigration and emigration, changes in survival due to snow depth, changes in habitat and forage quantity and quality often due to wildland fire and succession of browse species, and predation by both wolves and bears. These data will become more valuable when combined with future years of comparable data collected within the framework of the long-term monitoring program of the Central Alaska Network. This will hopefully allow identification of trends in YUCH moose densities, and help begin to determine the primary limiting factors of YUCH's moose population.

Moose densities in YUCH (at 0.302 moose/mi$^2$) are among the lowest reported in the region, and age and sex ratios of the moose population in YUCH are typical of other low-density populations in interior Alaska (Gasaway et al. 1992). In another portion of GMU 20E (Tok West) the overall moose density in November 2006 was 0.98 moose/mi$^2$ with 37 calves but only 39 bulls per 100 cows (Jeff Gross pers. comm. 2007). In Denali National Park (a predominately unhunted population of moose) an 2004 survey found an overall density of 0.29 moose per square mile and 39 calves and 88 bulls per 100 cows (Owen and Meier 2005). A 2008 survey in Denali found 0.33 moose per square mile with 24 calves and 54 bulls per 100 cows (Owen and Meier 2009). In GMUs 25A, 25B, 25D (down the Yukon River from YUCH) moose densities were 0.6 moose/mi$^2$ with 30 calves and 50 bulls per 100 cows (Stephenson 1996). A survey conducted in Western Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge in November of 2004 reported a density of 0.23 moose/mi$^2$ and 35 calves and 72 bulls per 100 cows, and in November 2001 reported 0.29 moose/mi$^2$ with 52 bulls and 27 calves per 100 cows (Bertram 2005). This is in contrast with GMU 20A south of Fairbanks where moose densities have been much higher at 3.1 moose/mi$^2$ and 34 calves and 39 bulls per 100 cows for November 2006 (Don Young, pers. comm. 2007).

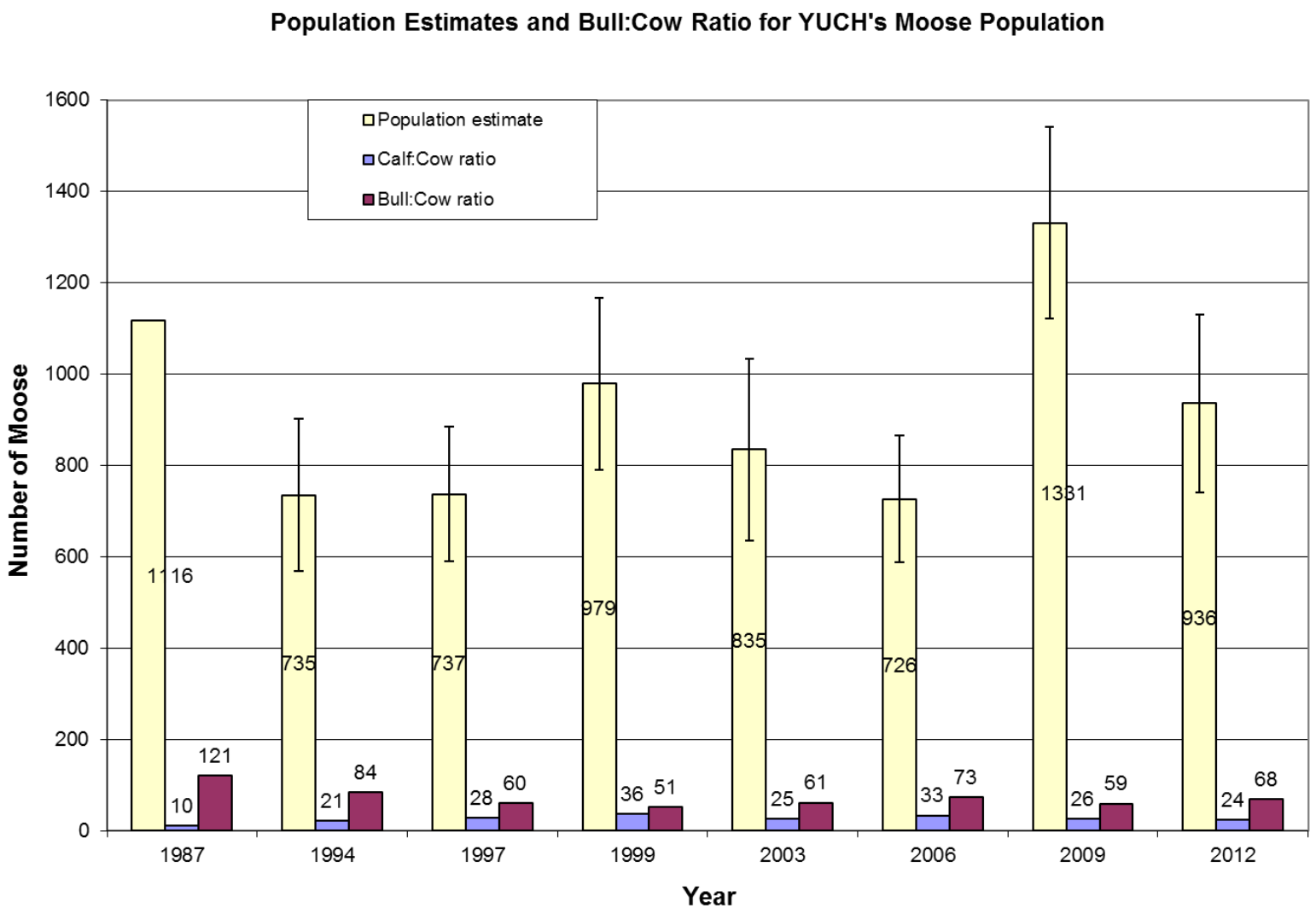


Figure 6. Trends in moose population size, calf:cow ratios and bull:cow ratios 1987 – 2012. Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska. A sightability correction factor applied to all estimates including the 2003 - 2012 Geo Spatial estimates.

## Harvest

Moose harvest and hunter success from 1983 to 2010 was summarized from ADF&G harvest data (Table 4 and Figure 7). Harvest data from 2011 and 2012 were not available at the time of this writing. The area covered includes all Uniform Coding Units (UCUs) within the 3 Game Management Units (GMU) and subunits that are completely or partially within YUCH (Figure 8). Moose harvest in YUCH has averaged 26 bulls/yr over the past 24 years (range 12-41, SE=2.08) and there has been a significant increase in moose harvest overall ($r2= 0.434$, $F=13.83$, $p=0.002$, $\alpha =0.05$). The average moose harvest for the first 10 years (Av=19.8, SE=2.39) is significantly lower than the average of the last 10 years (Av=25.7, SE=1.94; $t=-4.43$, $p<0.0017$, $\alpha =0.05$). These tests indicate a significant increase in the number of moose harvested since 1983. During 1983-2006, an average of 92 hunters (range 41-168, SE=6.59) hunted moose in the preserve each year, spending an average of 7 - 8 days per hunt. Comparing the average number of hunters from the first 10 years (65) to the last 10 years (110) indicates a significant increase in the number of people hunting in the preserve ($t=-6.99$, $p<0.001$, $\alpha =0.05$). Furthermore, there is also a significant trend in the increase in the number of hunters over the 24 year period where those data are available ($r2=0.77$, $F=58.58$, $p<0.001$, $\alpha=0.05$). Reported hunter success has averaged 32% (range 12-46%) during this 24 year period. Average hunter success during the first 10 years (31.8) is not significantly different from the last 10 years (27.1; $t=0.219$, $p=0.832$, $\alpha =0.05$) showing the success of hunters has remained about the same, even though the average number of hunters has increased. Moose hunting in the preserve occurs primarily along the main rivers such as the Yukon, Kandik, Nation, and Charley Rivers. Hunters also use airstrips and remote landing areas within YUCH, but few moose are harvested considerable distances from the main rivers (Fig. 7).

**Table 4.** Reported moose harvest, number of hunters, hunter effort and success in Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska, 1983 to 2010. Harvest data from 2011- 2012 were not available from ADF&G, number of hunters and hunter days are also no longer available.

| Year | Moose Harvested | Number of Hunters | Percent Success | Hunter Effort Days/Moose | Hunter Days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1983 | 21 | 59 | 36 | 28 | 597 |
| 1984 | 19 | 46 | 41 | 17 | 326 |
| 1985 | 19 | 41 | 46 | 21 | 399 |
| 1986 | 13 | 48 | 27 | 20 | 260 |
| 1987 | 14 | 57 | 25 | 30 | 413 |
| 1988 | 17 | 66 | 26 | 27 | 464 |
| 1989 | 17 | 61 | 28 | 28 | 476 |
| 1990 | 35 | 81 | 43 | 15 | 538 |
| 1991 | 31 | 90 | 34 | 24 | 747 |
| 1992 | 12 | 100 | 12 | 62 | 739 |
| 1993 | 36 | 93 | 39 | 20 | 719 |
| 1994 | 32 | 126 | 25 | 29 | 926 |
| 1995 | 33 | 99 | 33 | 24 | 797 |
| 1996 | 24 | 94 | 26 | 33 | 793 |
| 1997 | 24 | 100 | 24 | 35 | 851 |
| 1998 | 37 | 80 | 46 | 22 | 828 |
| 1999 | 41 | 116 | 35 | 24 | 987 |
| 2000 | 38 | 102 | 37 | 23 | 873 |
| 2001 | 25 | 145 | 17 | 45 | 1117 |
| 2002 | 34 | 129 | 26 | 28 | 952 |
| 2003 | 20 | 168 | 12 | N/A | N/A |
| 2004 | 26 | 104 | 25 | N/A | N/A |
| 2005 | 23 | 77 | 30 | 21 | 479 |
| 2006 | 26 | 97 | 27 | 23 | 603 |
| 2007 | 23 | 115 | 20 | 41 | 944 |
| 2008 | 31 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 2009 | 27 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 2010 | 22 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Total | 720 | 2294 | 741 | 641 | 15828 |
| Mean | 25.7 | 91.8 | 29.6 | 27.9 | 688.2 |
| first 10yr mean | 19.8 | 64.9 | 31.8 | 27.2 | 495.9 |
| last 10yr mean | 25.7 | 110.6 | 27.1 | 29.6 | 842.7 |
| last 5yr mean | 25.8 | 119.3 | 22.5 | 31.5 | 819.0 |

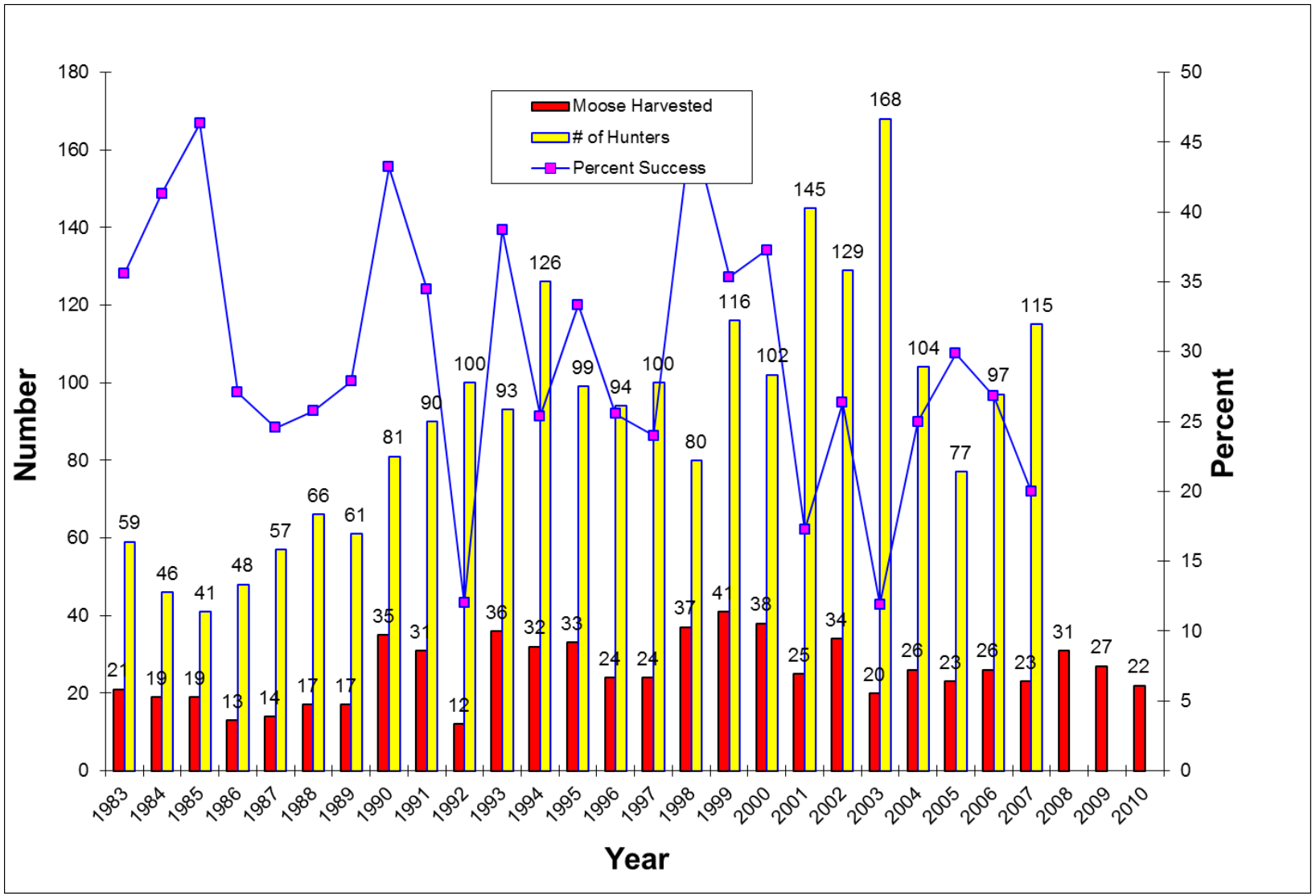


Figure 7. Reported moose harvest, number of hunters, and hunter success in Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska, 1983-2007 (data gathered from ADF&G harvest reports, 2008 - 2012 data were not available from ADF&G).

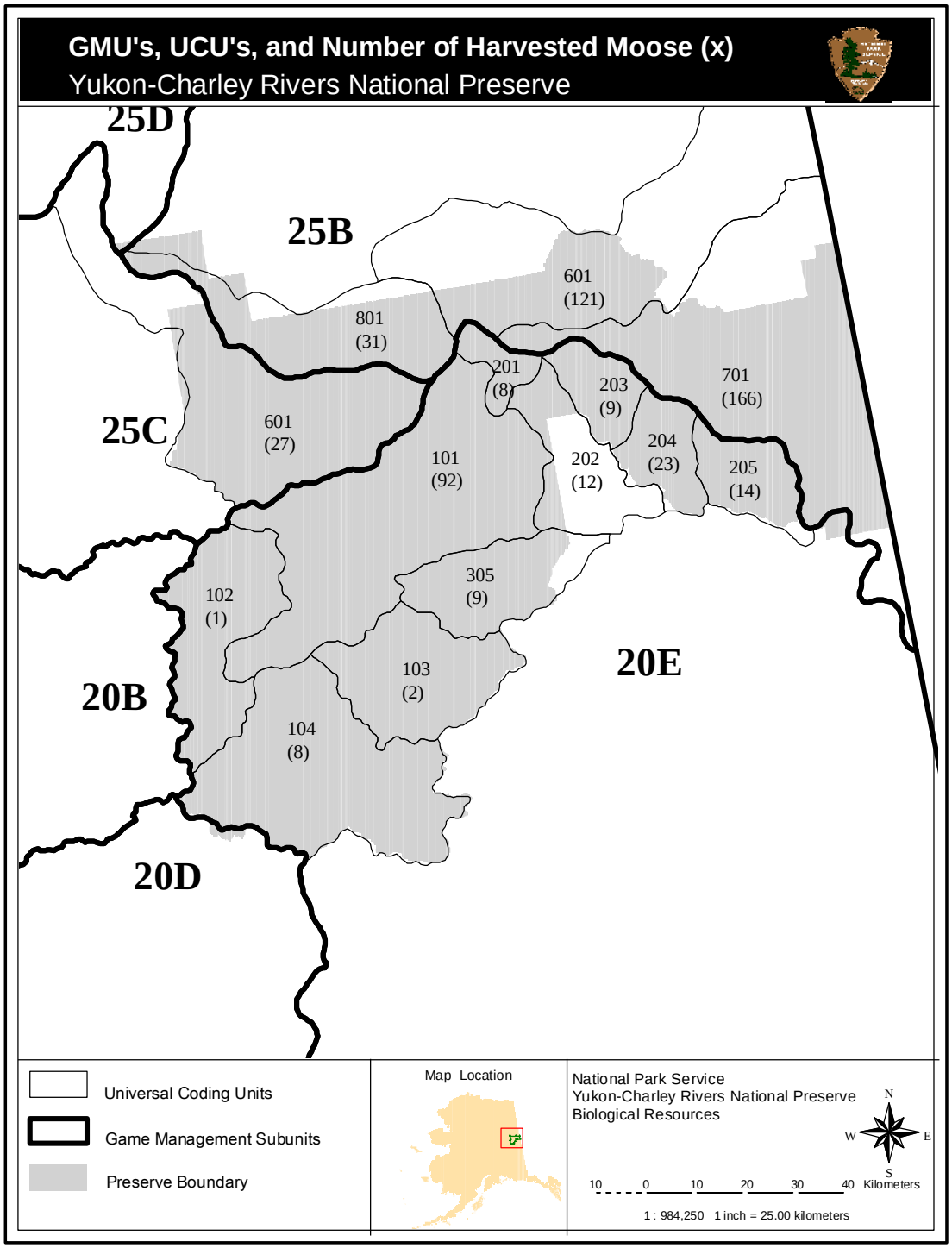


Figure 8. Game management subunits and uniform coding units (UCUs) comprising Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska. Numbers in parentheses are number of moose reported harvested from 1983-2007 for each UCU.

## Natural Mortality

We know very little about the natural mortality of moose in YUCH. Nearby studies over past years indicate that predation by both black and brown bears on newborn calves can be significant in the spring, and wolf predation on calves and adults is significant. From 1981-1988, ADF&G intensively studied the moose population in the Fortymile drainage south of YUCH where, in a study of 33 radiocollared newborn calves, 82% died within 11 months (52% by grizzly bears, 15% by wolves, 3% by black bears, and 12% drowned) (Gasaway et al. 1992). In the same study they found survival rates of adult moose to range from 78% to 93%. In 1998 and 1999 in Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, data from a moose calf mortality study found 32 of 80 (40%) collared calves were killed by bears (17 by black bears, 15 by brown bears) and only a single calf was known to have been killed by a wolf, although there were 26 mortalities of unknown cause, some of which were likely wolf kills (Bertram and Vivion 2002). A moose study in Denali National Park and Preserve calculated survival rates for adult cows at 86%, 88%, and 94% for the years 2000, 2001, 2002 respectively, but causes of mortality were not identified (Layne Adams, USGS/BRD personal communication, 2004).

Wolf predation is a common cause of death of adult moose as well as calves in YUCH (Burch 2002, 2011). During routine radiotracking flights from an on-going wolf study in YUCH, there has been no significant trend in locations of wolves on moose kills from 1993 – 2012 ($r^2 = 0.027$, $F=0.335$ $p=0.56$, $\alpha=0.05$) (Table 5) (Burch 2002, 2012).

**Table 5.** Number of moose kills observed with radiocollared wolf packs.

| BioYr | % Moose Kills | VHF locations | Moose Kills |
|---|---|---|---|
| 92-93 | 1.59% | 63 | 1 |
| 93-94 | 5.98% | 301 | 18 |
| 94-95 | 6.57% | 289 | 19 |
| 95-96 | 3.80% | 158 | 6 |
| 96-97 | 10.76% | 158 | 17 |
| 97-98 | 3.39% | 442 | 15 |
| 98-99 | 2.07% | 387 | 8 |
| 99-00 | 1.36% | 369 | 5 |
| 00-01 | 3.75% | 267 | 10 |
| 01-02 | 5.90% | 339 | 20 |
| 02-03 | 1.97% | 152 | 3 |
| 03-04* | 3.57% | 56 | 2 |
| 04-05* | 4.17% | 72 | 3 |
| 05-06 | 6.92% | 130 | 9 |
| 06-07 | 6.09% | 197 | 12 |
| 07-08 | 6.08% | 181 | 11 |
| 08-09 | 7.10% | 183 | 13 |
| 09-10 | 3.62% | 276 | 10 |
| 10-11 | 4.21% | 214 | 9 |
| 11-12 | 7.69% | 208 | 16 |
| 12-13 | 1.60% | 187 | 3 |

* very few radiotelemetry flights due to budget constraints.

## Distribution of Moose

From the survey locations of moose groups in November it appears that moose congregate in the hills on either side of the Yukon in the late fall. This is illustrated by the distribution of moose groups from the 1997 - 2012 surveys (locations covering only the moose survey area), and the distribution of wolf-killed moose from 1993-2012 throughout YUCH (Figure 9). Assuming that most moose are shot near the Yukon River or its major tributaries in September, this could indicate moose are migrating into the hills in the late fall, or that one portion of the population is absorbing the majority of the harvest. It is possible some moose may move farther, and the population in the Yukon valley during the September hunt is higher than indicated by moose surveys in November. The scatter of wolf- killed moose throughout the preserve and beyond gives some idea of moose distribution outside the surveyed areas (Figure 9). When the wolf-killed moose locations are viewed alone, it shows a preponderance of moose in the hills of the Yukon Valley and fewer moose kills in the upper Charley River area. This coincides with local knowledge, human harvest locations, and the 1994 moose survey, all indicating fewer moose in the upper Charley.

With the wildfires that have occurred in YUCH in the past decade it is easy to speculate that those fires had some influence on the moose population in the area, and perhaps they have. A quick look at the distribution of known moose locations with past fire history appears to show some correlation between past fires and moose distribution (Figure 10). However it is not a simple cause and effect as there are definite places that have concentrations of moose that have no record of a wildland fire occurring at least back to the 1940's. Furthermore, there are areas that have been burned at various times where few or no moose have been seen. The subject is not a simple one and beyond the scope of this report.

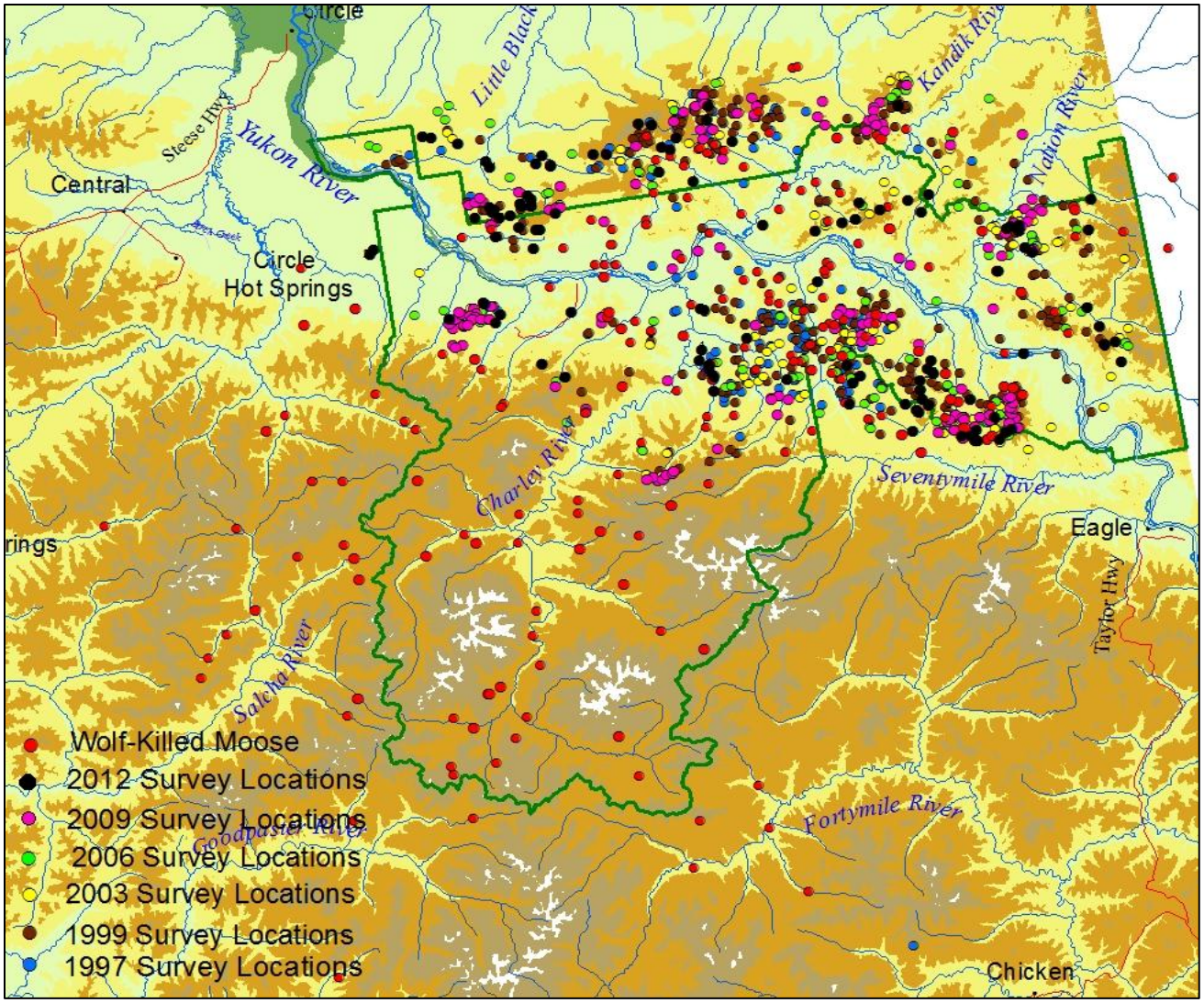


Figure 9. Distribution of moose group locations from 1997 - 2012 surveys and the distribution of wolf-killed moose (red dots) from 1993-2012, in Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska.

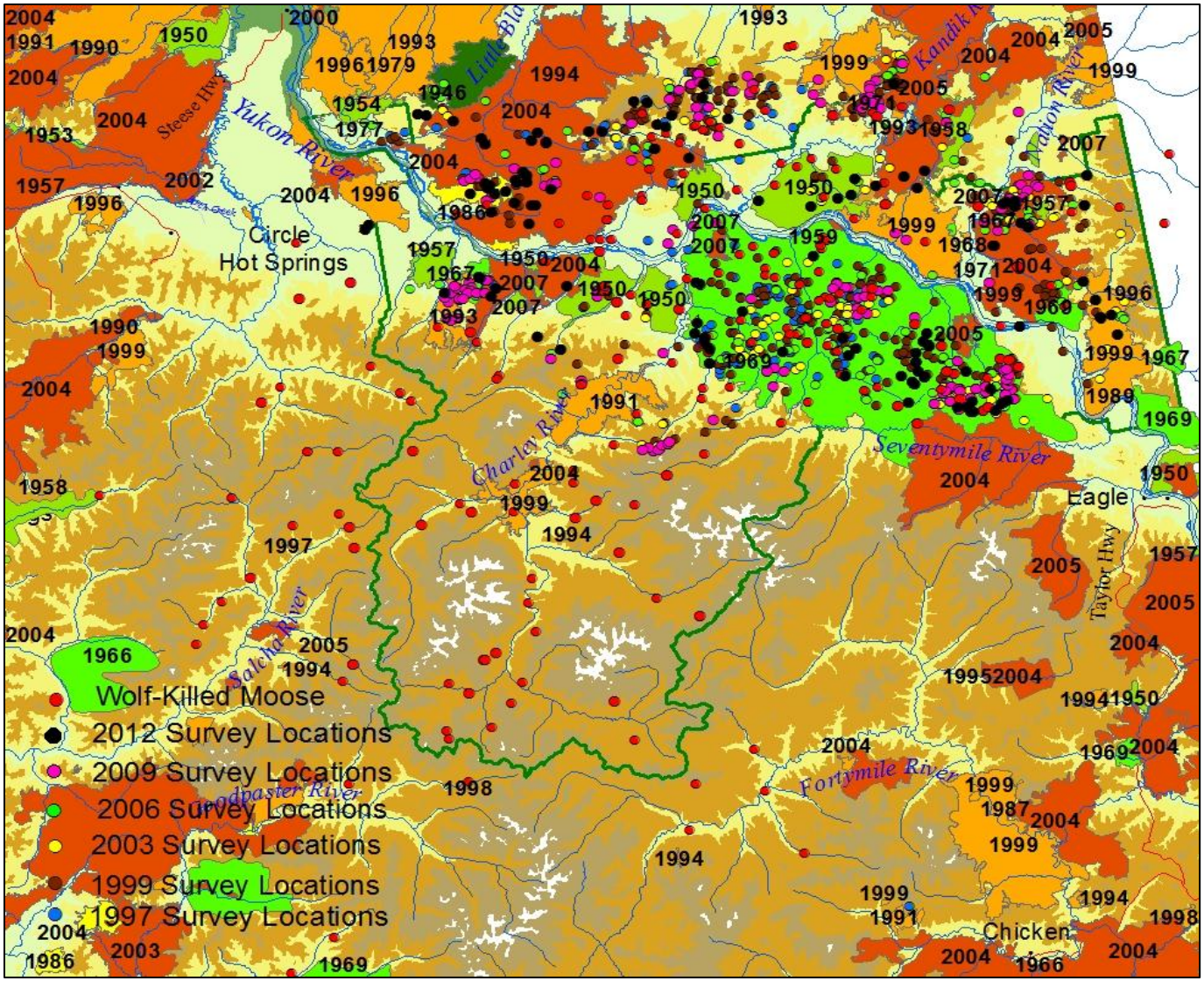


Figure 10. Distribution of moose from past surveys and wolf kills and Fire history of the area (boundaries of more recent fires obscure the boundaries of older fires). Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska.

## Conclusions and Management Recommendations

The point estimate of the overall density of 0.302 moose/mi$^2$ is back down into the normal range of most previous surveys which are among the lowest reported in interior Alaska (Gasaway et al. 1992). The population estimates and sex and age composition of the YUCH moose population appear consistent with a low density, stable population.

While the number of hunters has increased since the early 1980s, hunter success rates have remained comparable to the 20 year average. A proposal to lengthen the federal subsistence hunting season on bulls and to remove antler size restrictions for harvestable bulls was adopted in 1998, changing the season dates within YUCH. Since 1998, federal subsistence regulations now include August 29-31 making a subsistence season that extends from August 20 to September 30 for any bull (a change from one bull with spike-fork antlers from August 20-August 28, and no season from August 29-August 31). A proposed March hunting season was not adopted but could be proposed again in the future. The YUCH moose population could be at the maximum sustainable harvest levels right now. Extending hunting seasons to include a March season, (or the harvest of any cows) could increase harvest enough to adversely affect YUCH's moose population despite the recent, modest increase in moose numbers.

Another factor complicating moose management in YUCH is the lack of knowledge of moose movements in and adjacent to YUCH. Studies of other moose populations in interior Alaska have documented significant moose movements (Hobgood and Durtsche 1990, Gasaway 1992, Dale and Boertje unpublished data). Some of these movements are migratory in nature and occur seasonally (spring and fall). Anecdotal information suggests that snow and other factors may influence the timing and magnitude of movements. These movements could affect the results of moose surveys, and the November survey results may not be representative of the moose population during the August/September moose hunt. Information on the timing and extent of any moose movements within and adjacent to YUCH would be useful for managers to develop and implement an appropriate monitoring protocol that will contribute to science-based management decisions.

Available moose population information for YUCH was adequate for past management decisions, but surveys need to continue for future management decision making. A long-term monitoring program with consistent sampling techniques has been implemented to track the status of the YUCH moose population, through the vital signs monitoring program of the Central Alaska Network. A Geo Spatial population survey modeled after Gasaway et al. (1986) and modified by Ver Hoef (2001) (Kellie and DeLong 2006) should be conducted every 3 years, and would cost about $25,000 – $30,000 per survey. The next survey should occur in fall 2015. This monitoring level would provide managers with statistically reliable population estimates and a consistent means to estimate sex and age composition. In addition, a study of moose movements in YUCH would provide valuable information to assist in determining an appropriate population monitoring protocol and allow managers to make informed decisions regarding moose management to maintain healthy populations for future generations.

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**Appendix A.** Output from the Geospatial population estimator software (Ver Hoef 2001, DeLong 2006, Kellie and DeLong 2006). No sightability correction factor (SCF) applied.

**REQUEST PARAMETERS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Analysis Column: | [TotalMoose] |
| Analysis Area: | InTotSurvey |
| Strata Column: | StratName |
| Counted Column: | Counted |
| Unit Area Column: | AreaMi |

Right click to download data used to calculate estimate.

Right click to download RCode used to calculate estimate.

**RESULTS**

| Estimate | |
|---|---|
| Population Estimate: | 780.1538 |
| Standard Error: | 98.85292 |

| Confidence Intervals | | |
|---|---|---|
| Confidence | Interval (moose) | Interval (proportion of the mean) |
| 80% | 653.4687 906.8389 | 0.1623848 |
| 90% | 617.5552 942.7524 | 0.2084186 |
| 95% | 586.4056 973.9020 | 0.2483461 |

**SAMPLE DETAILS**

Total Samples

| | Stratum | N |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | High | 161 |
| 2 | Low | 394 |
| 3 | TOTAL | 555 |

Total Area

| | Stratum | Area |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | High | 898.769 |
| 2 | Low | 2197.037 |
| 3 | TOTAL | 3095.806 |

Sample Sizes

| | Stratum | n |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | High | 65 |
| 2 | Low | 54 |
| 3 | TOTAL | 119 |

Area Sampled

| | Stratum | Area |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | High | 362.391 |
| 2 | Low | 301.279 |
| 3 | TOTAL | 663.670 |

Moose Counted

| | Stratum | Counted |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | High | 174 |
| 2 | Low | 49 |
| 3 | TOTAL | 223 |

**ESTIMATE DETAILS**

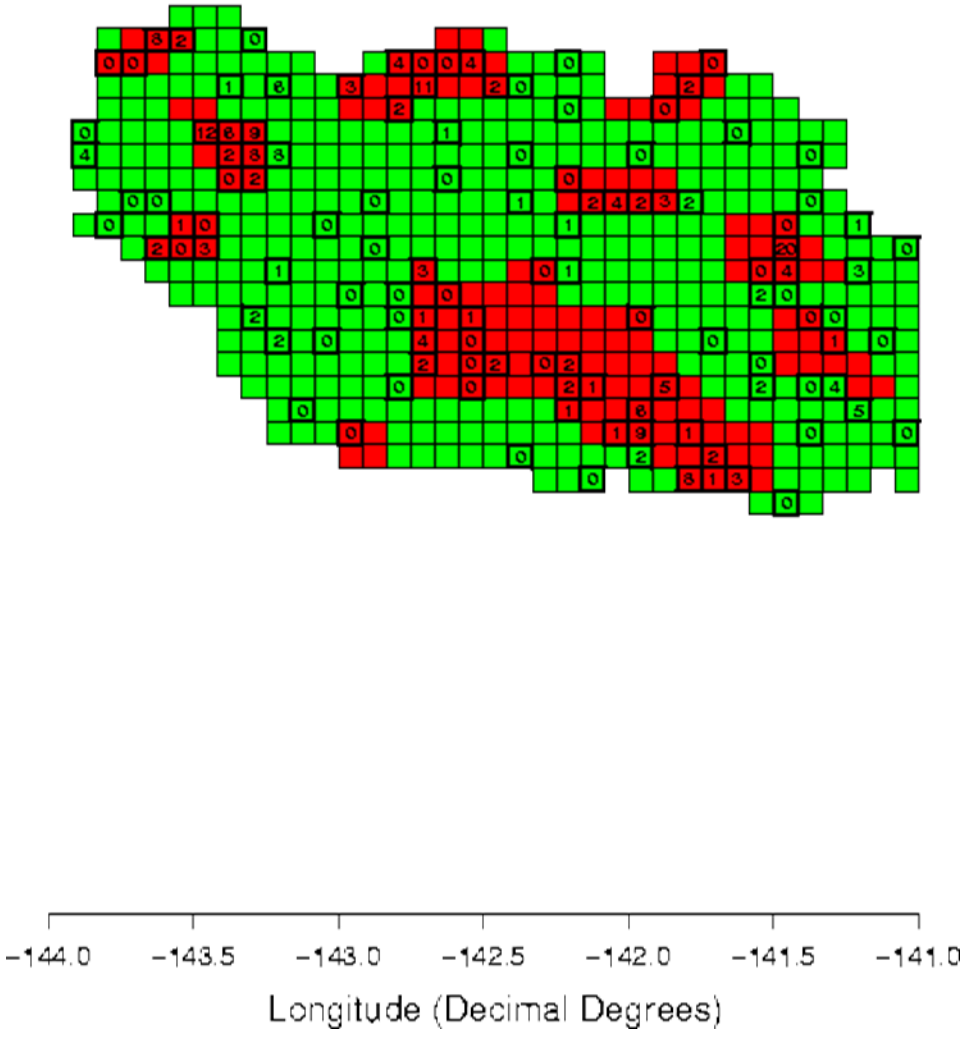
Empirical Semi-Variogram

| Stratum | | distance | gamma | np |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| High | 1 | 4.490409 | 0.5073775 | 142 |
| | 2 | 9.639125 | 0.3048203 | 198 |
| | 3 | 15.576967 | 0.3523039 | 184 |
| | 4 | 21.513583 | 0.3303749 | 246 |
| | 5 | 28.498720 | 0.3641761 | 332 |
| | 6 | 34.464961 | 0.4016555 | 396 |
| Low | 1 | 4.331365 | 0.07296657 | 18 |
| | 2 | 9.899858 | 0.07681992 | 150 |
| | 3 | 15.559839 | 0.09312553 | 134 |
| | 4 | 21.683693 | 0.08929017 | 212 |
| | 5 | 28.609528 | 0.13951207 | 224 |
| | 6 | 34.264664 | 0.05912394 | 182 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 7 40.577145 0.4727769 464<br>8 46.767277 0.2795033 358 | 7 40.699565 0.09888630 242<br>8 47.200738 0.07202741 218 |
| Parameter Estimates | nugget parsil<br>range<br>1 0.386226 0.03964738<br>9.364626 | nugget parsil<br>range<br>1 0.05771749 0.03656346<br>6.352047 |

**MAPS**

# Sampling and Stratification



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NPS 191/121567, July 2013

**National Park Service**
**U.S. Department of the Interior**

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