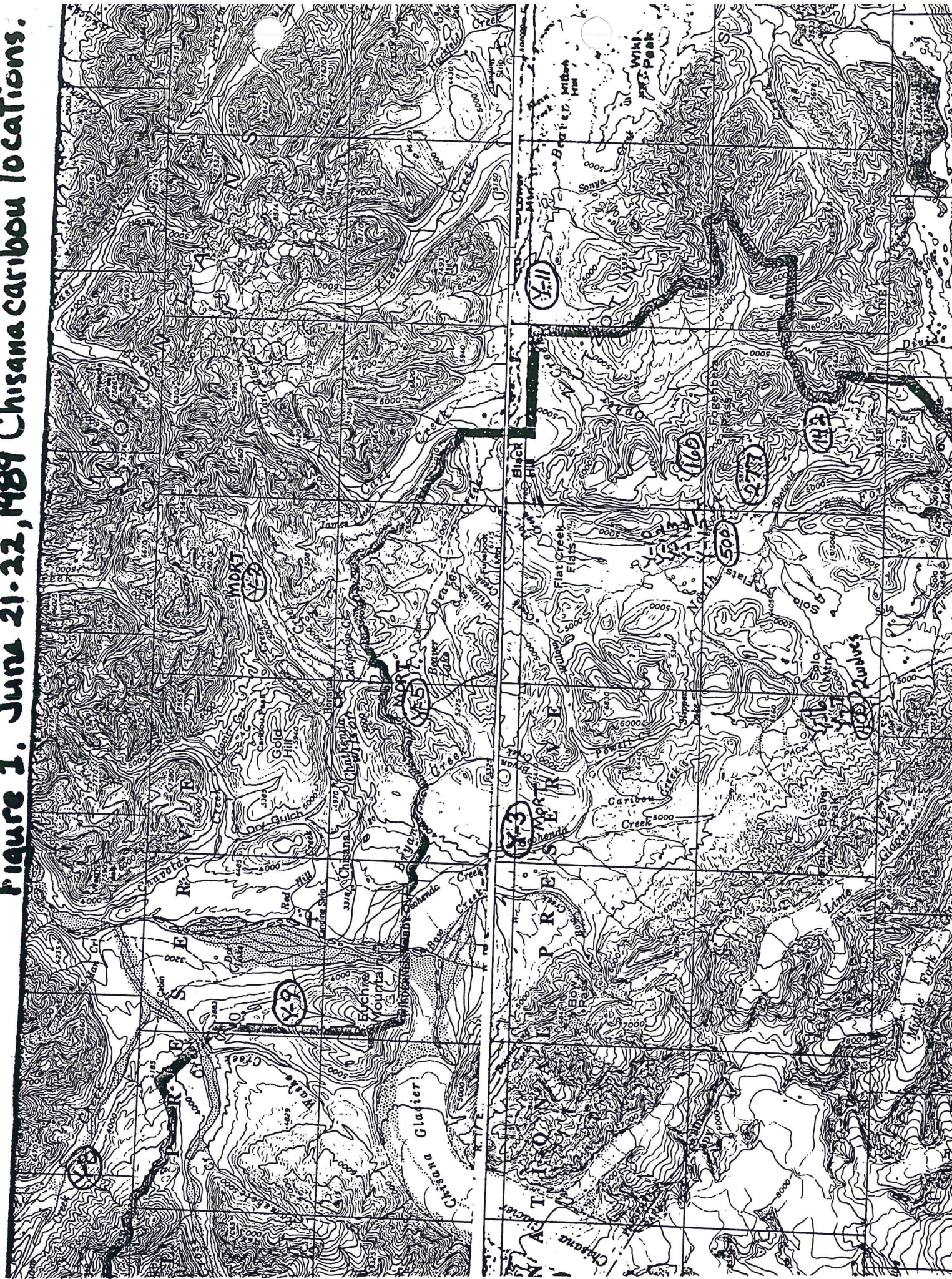


per square miles, so there may be more room for herd growth, particularly if the herd expands its winter range farther east into the Yukon Territory.

I attribute this recent episode of herd growth to the following factors. Eight of the last 10 winters have been relatively mild in terms of temperatures and snow accumulations. Secondly, the wolf population in the Chisana-White River area has declined since the late 1970s. Lastly, annual harvests of the CCH have been conservative and have been limited to bulls-only. If and when stabilization of the herd is desired, a limited harvest of female caribou should be initiated.

cc: BGDIF, Sex & Age Composition, Chisana Herd
Davis
Hoef, Manfred (Yukon Dept. of Renewable Resources)
NPS, Glennallen
Valkenburg

Figure 1. June 21-22, 1989 Chisana caribou locations.



B.G.D.I.F. Code: C-2 SEX AND AGE COMPOSITION

Species

G.M.U.

12

Name of Herd

Chisana

Count Area

Cooper Pass east to White River, Y.T.

1989

Submitted by: D.G. Kelleyhouse

Aircraft PA-18 Super Cub

Hours Flown

10

Pilot Olmstead, C. Warbelow

Observer(s) Kelleyhouse

OBSERVATION CONDITIONS:

Date	Bulls/ 100 Cows	Yrlgs/ 100 Cows	Calves/ 100 Cows	% Unclassified (n)	% Calf (n)	% Adult (n)	Composition of Bulls				Total Bulls (n)	Total
							% Small (n)	% Med. (n)	% Big (n)	% Total Bulls (n)		
9/21-22				100% (120)	10% (160)	90% (3,380)						1,660
Totals												

Remarks:

Caribou were well aggregated with one group of 400+ and another 500+; caribou were concentrated in Shotgun Cr. and the Solo and Flat Creek Flats with small scattered bands and individuals from Cooper