

Andersen, David B.

**1982 Regional subsistence bibliography: Volume I, North Slope, Alaska, Number 1.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** The first in a series of regional subsistence bibliographic publications, this bibliography includes a wide range of topics treating the subsistence activities, economics, and culture of Alaska's North Slope. Referencing 665 works, each citation includes a brief abstract and is indexed by keywords.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region - Bibliography, North Slope, economics, culture

**NOTES:**

Andersen, David B.

**1984 Regional subsistence bibliography Volume III, Northwest Alaska, number I.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** A wide range of subsistence-related topics is covered in this bibliography: subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering activities; social and economic information on over 35 northwestern Alaska communities; impacts of culture change on subsistence; health, nutrition, and diet; and Alaskan Native cultures. Covering the Norton Sound and Kotzebue Sound regions, the bibliography includes 434 citations, a map, and keyword cross-referencing.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Northwest Alaska, subsistence hunting, subsistence fishing, subsistence trapping, subsistence gathering, subsistence social information, subsistence economic information, subsistence health, subsistence nutrition, subsistence diet, Norton

**NOTES:**

Braem, Nicole S., Sverre Pedersen, James J. Simon, David S. Koster, Tina Kalkeak, Price Leavitt, James Patkotak, and Patsy Neakok

**2011 Monitoring of annual caribou harvests in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska: Atqasuk, Barrow, and Nuiqsut, 2003–2007.** Fairbanks, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report summarizes the results of a 5-year community-based research project conducted cooperatively by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Division of Subsistence, the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope (ICAS), and the United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Through harvest surveys and key respondent interviews, the cooperators sought to document community caribou harvest, harvest areas, and select contextual information in 3 North Slope communities, Atqasuk, Barrow and Nuiqsut, from 2003 through 2007. Over the course of the 5-year time period, Atqasuk caribou harvests showed an overall decline. Barrow and Nuiqsut's harvests were stable. The majority of community harvest occurred in June through September. Patterns emerged in the intensity of use and productivity of hunt areas by season.

**KEYWORDS:** Caribou, subsistence hunting, Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope, National Petroleum Reserve, North Slope, Bureau of Land Management, Barrow, Nuiqsut, Atqasuk

**NOTES:**

Burch Jr., Ernest S.

**1985 Subsistence production in Kivalina, Alaska: a twenty-year perspective.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** Detailed records of the subsistence harvest in Kivalina, Alaska, are presented for 2 2-year periods, 1964-1966 and 1982-1984. The years between the two study periods saw tremendous changes in the village, including the construction of a high school, the shift from dog

teams to snowmobiles, the introduction of electricity, and major improvements in the method of heating houses, among many others. This report compares in detail the size, content, and timing of the subsistence harvest for the four years. Harvests, weather conditions, and village hunting activities are presented, on a weekly basis, in a series of appendices. Surprisingly few changes in the total subsistence harvest were found to have occurred between the two study periods: Native food was just as important in 1984 as it was in 1964. However, substantial variation in timing and species contribution to the overall harvest were documented between the 4 years.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Kivalina, village hunting activities, subsistence hunting, Alaska Native food.

**NOTES:**

Coffing, Michael W., and Sverre Pedersen

**1985 Caribou hunting: land use dimensions, harvest level and, selected aspects of the hunt during regulatory year 1983-84 in Kaktovik, Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** Caribou harvest information during the regulatory year 1983-84 is presented. Twenty-four hunting groups from Kaktovik harvested 102 caribou, derived equally from the Porcupine and Central Arctic caribou herds. All harvest sites were contained within the previously-defined community caribou hunting area. Sixty-seven percent of the harvest sites used during the 1983-84 season and 78% of the caribou harvest for the year lie within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, which is under study for possible withdrawal (or exchange) for oil and gas leasing.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, subsistence caribou harvest, Rangifer tarandus, Kaktovik, Porcupine Caribou Herd, Central Arctic Caribou Herds, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

**NOTES:**

Conger, Annie Olanna, and James S. Magdanz

**1990 The harvest of fish and wildlife in three Alaska communities: Brevig Mission, Golovin, and Shishmaref.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** Surveys of 69 households in 3 communities were used to estimate annual harvests of wildlife during 1988-1989. Sampled households reported average harvests of 2,472 pounds per household in Brevig Mission; 2,491 pounds per household in Golovin; and 2,654 pounds per household in Shishmaref. Per capita harvests were 579 pounds in Brevig Mission; 604 pounds in Golovin; and 663 pounds in Shishmaref. Marine mammals accounted for more than half of the harvest (by weight) in Shishmaref and Brevig Mission. Fish were the largest single category harvested in Golovin, where they accounted for slightly less than half the total harvest.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Brevig Mission, Shishmaref, Golovin, subsistence fishing, subsistence hunting, marine mammals

**NOTES:**

Ellanna, Linda J.

**1983 Bering Strait insular Eskimo: a diachronic study of economy and population structure.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report is a historical and contemporary demographic and sociocultural analysis covering the period 1650-1980. It describes and analyzes changes in population structures and ecological adaptations of 5 insular and insular-like Bering Strait Eskimo populations, including Gambell and Savoonga on St. Lawrence Island, King Island, Diomedes Island, and Wales.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Bering Strait Eskimo populations, Gambell, Savoonga, St. Lawrence Island, King Island, Diomede Island, Wales, marine mammals, Inupiaq, Siberian Yuit.

**NOTES:**

Ellanna, Linda J.

**1983 Technological and social change of marine mammal hunting patterns in Bering Strait.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report discusses the impact of technological changes, such as the use of aluminum boats rather than skinboats for walrus hunting, on the social and demographic structures of boat crews in the Bering Strait.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, marine mammal hunting, walrus hunting, Bering Strait, St. Lawrence Island, walrus skin-covered boats, skinboats, umiaq, Inupiaq, angyak, Siberian Yupik

**NOTES:**

Ellanna, Linda J., George K. Sherrod, and Steven J. Langdon

**1986 Subsistence mapping: an evaluation and methodological guidelines.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report explores the use of maps in social science research in general, and in human ecological studies in specific, with particular emphasis on the development of mapping methodological models applicable to the study of subsistence in the northern North America context. The historical development of mapping is examined and major methodologies evaluated using criteria which adhere to standard scientific models. Additionally, the report provides general guidelines and specific case studies for the use of mapping as a research method in the study of subsistence-based socioeconomic systems.

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Fall, James A., Caroline L. Brown, Michael F. Turek, Nicole S. Braem, James J. Simon, Amy Russell, William E. Simeone, Davin L. Holen, Liliana Naves, Lisa Hutchinson-Scarborough, Terri Lemons, Victoria Ciccone, Theodore M. Krieg, and David S. Koster

**2009 Alaska subsistence salmon fisheries 2006 annual report.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** Every year, many thousands of Alaskans participate in subsistence fishing and processing activities. These practices represent an important part of Alaska's social and cultural heritage, as well as a crucial component of the state's noncash subsistence economy. This report summarizes Alaska's 2006 subsistence fishing season based upon subsistence permit data and harvest assessment surveys from across the state. This report compares this new information to previous years' findings and discusses these results. Where appropriate, harvest information from personal use fisheries is included. In addition, as of 1997, federal agencies regulate and administer several subsistence fisheries in Alaska; where the harvest data are available, these fisheries are also included.

**KEYWORDS:** Pacific salmon, rainbow/steelhead trout, *Oncorhynchus mykiss*, Arctic char/Dolly Varden, *Salvelinus alpinus*, *Salvelinus malma*, Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, coho salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, sockeye salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*, pink salmon, O

**NOTES:**

Fall, James A., Caroline L. Brown, Michael F. Turek, Nicole S. Braem, James J. Simon, William E. Simeone, Davin L. Holen, Liliana Naves, Lisa Hutchinson-Scarborough, Terri Lemons, Victoria Ciccone, Theodore M. Krieg, and David S. Koster

**2009 Alaska subsistence salmon fisheries 2007 annual report.** Anchorage, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** Each year thousands of Alaskans participate in subsistence activities, including the harvest of wild resources from Alaska's fisheries. This report summarizes Alaska's 2007 subsistence fishing season based upon subsistence permit data and harvest assessment surveys from across the state. New information is compared to findings from previous years and the results are discussed. Where appropriate, harvest information from personal use fisheries is included. Additional information from federal agencies regulating and administering certain subsistence fisheries beginning in 1997 is included where available.

**KEYWORDS:** Pacific salmon, Chinook salmon, coho salmon, sockeye salmon, pink salmon, chum salmon, Norton Sound, Port Clarence, Kotzebue, Yukon, Kuskokwim, Bristol Bay, Chignik, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, Kodiak, Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, Southeast

**NOTES:**

Fall, James A., and Charles J. Utermohle

**1995 An Investigation of the Sociocultural Consequences of Outer Continental Shelf Development in Alaska. OCS Study MMS 95-012. U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Alaska OCS Region. Submitted by Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game.** Anchorage, Alaska: U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service.

**ABSTRACT:** The report provides selected findings from a three-year study to investigate the long-term social and cultural consequences of the development of the resources of Alaska's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), especially as these affect the subsistence uses of fish and wildlife. Investigation of the consequences of the Exxon Valdez oil spill of March 1989 was a major focus of the research.

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Foster, Dan J.

**1981 Norton Sound-Bering Strait subsistence king crab fishery.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** A commercial king crab fishery opened in the Norton Sound-Bering Sea area in 1977. A reduced subsistence harvest of king crabs following this opening prompted this research on the fishery. This report presents subsistence crabbing effort and harvest data for 1970-1980 collected through household surveys in Nome, Golovin, White Mountain, Elim, Shaktoolik, Savoonga, Gambell, and Diomede.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, commercial king crab fishery, Norton Sound-Bering sea, Nome, Golovin, White Mountain, Elim, Shaktoolik, Savoonga, Gambell, Diomede, Paralithodes platypus, Lithodes aequispinus, Paralithodes camtschaticus, king crabs.

**NOTES:**

Georgette, Susan

**1994 Summary of Western Arctic Caribou Herd overlays (1984-92) and comparison with harvest data from other sources.** Pp. 26. Kotzebue, Alaska: Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

**ABSTRACT:** Estimating wildlife harvests is an important but often difficult aspect of wildlife management. The task is especially challenging in remote, cross-cultural situations as exist in much of rural Alaska. Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) staff in northwest Alaska have long known that the harvest reporting system has shortcomings from both the hunter's and

the department's perspectives. For a variety of reasons, many residents of northern and western Alaska participate sporadically, if at all, in the harvest reporting system for the Western Arctic herd. Caribou harvests are thus underreported to ADF&G to a substantial but unknown extent. Wildlife managers and rural hunters in several regions of Alaska have been discussing various options for effectively assessing wildlife harvests.

**KEYWORDS:** caribou, harvest monitoring

**NOTES:** "Data from the community-based studies show a total harvest of 12,480 caribou for the communities and years in which harvest surveys were conducted (Table 5). Data from the overlays show a harvest of 1,413 for the same communities and time period, or about 11 percent of the total reported in the community-based studies. In six of the twelve communities, the overlay data show that either no caribou were harvested or no overlays were issued for the surveyed year, whereas the community-based studies in several cases document substantial caribou harvests. For example, in 1985-86 no Western Arctic herd overlays were issued to Nuiqsut residents although a community-based study showed a harvest of 513 caribou there. In Wainwright, no overlays were issued in either 1988-89 or 1989-90 although a community-based study there showed harvests of 505 and 711 caribou respectively. In Kivalina, a community-based study showed a harvest of 351 caribou in 1992 while overlays showed a harvest of zero." (p. 5-6)

Georgette, Susan

**1994 Summary of Western Arctic Caribou Herd overlays (1984-92) and comparison with harvest data from other sources.** Pp. 26. Kotzebue, Alaska: Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

**ABSTRACT:** Estimating wildlife harvests is an important but often difficult aspect of wildlife management. The task is especially challenging in remote, cross-cultural situations as exist in much of rural Alaska. Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) staff in northwest Alaska have long known that the harvest reporting system has shortcomings from both the hunter's and the department's perspectives. For a variety of reasons, many residents of northern and western Alaska participate sporadically, if at all, in the harvest reporting system for the Western Arctic herd. Caribou harvests are thus underreported to ADF&G to a substantial but unknown extent. Wildlife managers and rural hunters in several regions of Alaska have been discussing various options for effectively assessing wildlife harvests.

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**NOTES:** "Data from the community-based studies show a total harvest of 12,480 caribou for the communities and years in which harvest surveys were conducted (Table 5). Data from the overlays show a harvest of 1,413 for the same communities and time period, or about 11 percent of the total reported in the community-based studies. In six of the twelve communities, the overlay data show that either no caribou were harvested or no overlays were issued for the surveyed year, whereas the community-based studies in several cases document substantial caribou harvests. For example, in 1985-86 no Western Arctic herd overlays were issued to Nuiqsut residents although a community-based study showed a harvest of 513 caribou there. In Wainwright, no overlays were issued in either 1988-89 or 1989-90 although a community-based study there showed harvests of 505 and 711 caribou respectively. In Kivalina, a community-based study showed a harvest of 351 caribou in 1992 while overlays showed a harvest of zero." (p. 5-6)

Georgette, Susan E.

**2000 Subsistence use of birds in the Northwest Arctic Region, Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report summarizes information on subsistence harvests and uses of birds and eggs in the Northwest Arctic Region of Alaska, based on surveys of households and interviews with bird hunters in 11 communities. The geographic area covered by this project corresponds to the Northwest Arctic Borough, which includes the coastal regions of Kotzebue Sound; the Selawik, Noatak, and Kobuk river drainages; and the Arctic coast as far north as Kivalina. The report presents information on species harvested, timing of harvests, and numbers of birds and eggs taken at the community and regional levels. Descriptive information on local knowledge of birds from interviews with hunters is summarized for selected species. The report presents the first comprehensive description of subsistence harvest patterns for birds in communities of the Northwest Arctic region. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provided funding for the project.

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Georgette, Susan E.

**2001 Brown bears on the northern Seward Peninsula, Alaska: traditional knowledge and subsistence uses in Deering and Shishmaref.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report describes traditional knowledge and subsistence uses of brown bears by residents of Deering and Shishmaref, two small, predominantly Iñupiaq communities on the Northern Seward Peninsula in Alaska. Topics covered include observations of historical and contemporary brown bear abundance, natural history of bears, human and bear interactions, subsistence hunting and use, harvest estimates, and Iñupiaq cultural rules regarding bears. The information in this report was gathered through individual interviews with 41 residents of Deering and Shishmaref during spring 1998. Those interviewed ranged in age from the early 20s to early 80s and included both men and women. The project was funded by the National Park Service.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, brown bears, *Ursus arctos*, Deering, Shishmaref, Inupiat, Inupiaq cultural rules, subsistence hunting, marine mammals, polar bears, *Ursus maritimus*.

**NOTES:**

Georgette, Susan E., Michael W. Coffing, Cheryl L. Scott, and Charles Utermohle

**1998 The subsistence harvest of seals and sea lions by Alaska Natives in the Norton Sound-Bering Strait Region, Alaska, 1996-97.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report describes the subsistence harvests of bearded seals *Erignathus barbatus*, ringed seals *Phoca hispida*, spotted seals *Phoca largha*, ribbon seals *Phoca fasciata*, and Steller's sea lions *Eumetopias jubatus* by Alaska Natives in selected communities in the Norton Sound-Bering Strait Region of Northwest Alaska during the 12-month period February 1996-January 1997. The information, including size of harvest, seasons, geographic distribution, and ages and sexes of animals harvested derives from systematic interviews with hunters and users of marine mammals in 319 households in 6 of 16 communities: Brevig Mission, Gambell, Golovin, Savoonga, Shaktoolik, and Stebbins. The research was conducted cooperatively by Kawerak, Inc., a non-profit regional Native organization, and the ADF&G Division of Subsistence, under contract with the National Marine Fisheries Service.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, bearded seals, *Erignathus barbatus*, ringed seals, *Phoca hispida*, spotted seals, *Phoca largha*, ribbon seals, *Phoca fasciata*, and Steller's sea lions, *Eumetopias jubatus*, Norton Sound, Bering Strait, Brevig Mission, Gambell, Golovin, Savoonga

**NOTES:**

Georgette, Susan E., and Hannah Loon

**1988 The Noatak River: fall caribou hunting and airplane use.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report summarizes findings from 1987 research conducted in response to a proposal to establish a Controlled Use Area on the Noatak River. The report describes the contemporary river-based fall caribou hunt of Noatak residents and the pattern of airplane use along the Noatak River by Kotzebue pilots, nonlocal pilots, air taxis clients, guides, and government agency employees. The study focused on the Noatak River between the Eli and Nimiuktuk rivers.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Noatak River, Noatak, subsistence caribou hunting, caribou, Rangifer tarandus

**NOTES:**

Georgette, Susan E., and Hannah Loon

**1991 Subsistence and sport fishing of sheefish on the Upper Kobuk River, Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report documents subsistence and sport fishing for sheefish in 1989 on the Upper Kobuk River and discusses conflicts between subsistence users and recreational users. Information on participation, seasons, areas, methods, harvests, and preservation techniques is included. The study area extended from Shungnak upstream to Selby River and included 2 communities: Shungnak and Kobuk. Key respondent interviews and participant observation were the primary means of data collection.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, sheefish, inconnu, Stenodus leucichthys, Kobuk River, resource conflicts, Shungnak, Selby River, subsistence fishing.

**NOTES:**

Georgette, Susan E., and Hannah Loon

**1992 Subsistence hunting of Dall sheep in Northwest Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report describes the historical and current subsistence uses of Dall's sheep by Northwest Alaska residents, including hunting practices, harvest estimates, and regulatory concerns. The study area included Noatak, Kivalina, Kotzebue, and villages on the Upper Kobuk River.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Dall's sheep, Ovis dalli, Northwest Alaska, Noatak, Kivalina, Kotzebue, Upper Kobuk River, subsistence hunting.

**NOTES:**

Georgette, Susan E., and Hannah Loon

**1993 Subsistence use of fish and wildlife in Kotzebue, a Northwest Alaska regional center.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report presents both descriptive and quantitative information on Kotzebue's uses of wild foods in 1986. Research methods included key respondent interviews, participant observation, and a survey of a stratified sample (based on harvest levels) of 90 households. Estimates of harvest quantities, levels of participation in the uses and harvest of wild foods, and demographic and employment data are presented. Research found that caribou, bearded seal, Pacific salmon, and sheefish were the major resources harvested. Kotzebue has a per capita harvest of 398 pounds and provided a case example of resource use in a rural regional center.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Kotzebue, caribou, Rangifer tarandus, bearded seal, Eringnathus barbatus, Pacific salmon, sheefish, inconnu, Stenodus leucichthys.

**NOTES:**

Georgette, Susan E., and Attamuk Schiedt

**2005 Whitefish: traditional ecological knowledge and subsistence fishing in the Kotzebue Sound Region, Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** Whitefish are a key subsistence resource in the Kotzebue Sound Region, one of the few fish available to every community in any abundance. This report documents traditional ecological knowledge and subsistence fishing of whitefish in a sample of communities representing different ecological areas in the Kotzebue Sound Region in Northwest Alaska. The study covered 5 species of small whitefish: broad whitefish *Coregonus nasus*, humpback whitefish *Coregonus pidschian*, least cisco *Coregonus sardinella*, Bering cisco *Coregonus laurettae*, and round whitefish *Prosopium cylindraceum*. A total of 57 individuals, mostly Iñupiat elders, were interviewed between 2002-2004 in Kobuk, Kotzebue, Noatak, Noorvik, Selawik, and Shungnak. Topics covered by these interviews and summarized in this report include the following: Iñupiat taxonomy of whitefish (species available, their characteristics, and their local names); distribution, seasonal movements, spawning, and feeding habits of whitefish; observations on whitefish abundance and health; interactions of whitefish with other animals; traditional lore; subsistence fishing practices by community; and the processing, storage, and preparation of the whitefish harvest. Estimates of whitefish harvests from secondary sources are also included. The interviews brought to light previously undocumented details about whitefish, one of the values of a small, focused study such as this.

**KEYWORDS:** Bering cisco, *Coregonus laurettae*, broad whitefish, *Coregonus nasus*, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, humpback whitefish, *Coregonus pidschian*, Iñupiat, Kotzebue Sound, Kotzebue, Noatak, Noorvik, Selawik, Shungnak, least cisco, *Coregonus sardinella*, B

**NOTES:**

Kelso, Dennis D.

**1980 Implementation issues posed by Title VIII of the Senate-passed D-2 Bill.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This memorandum discusses the implications of Title VIII of the D-2 Bill as it relates to state management of fish and game resources. It identifies potential problem areas related to implementation and analyzes the differences in the specific legal language of the state and federal laws governing subsistence.

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Kelso, Dennis D.

**1981 Presentation to the special committee on subsistence. House of Representatives, Alaska State Legislature.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report summarizes the legislative history leading to the passage of Alaska's subsistence law (Chapter 151, Session Laws of Alaska, 1978; Alaska Legislature, second session). It also describes the operational provisions of the statute in terms of regulatory action by the Boards of Fisheries and Game.

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Kelso, Dennis D.

**1981 Technical overview of the state's subsistence program.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report provides a review of elements in the state's subsistence program and documents events leading up to and surrounding the enactment of the subsistence priority law in

1978 and the establishment of the Division of Subsistence. It also contains descriptions of early division activities and policy development, subsistence-related Board actions, current research activities of the division and the ANILCA Title VIII implementation program.

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Kelso, Dennis D.

**1982 Subsistence use of fish and game resources in Alaska: considerations in formulating effective management policies.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report reviews the contemporary legal framework and functional role of subsistence in Alaska and the activities of the Division of Subsistence. Based on the experience of the division thus far, 5 components considered essential for effective subsistence policy formulation are offered to other resource managers. The importance of subsistence information in wildlife management is stressed.

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Langdon, Steven J., and Rosita Worl

**1981 Distribution and exchange of subsistence resources in Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This two-part report discusses the patterns of distribution, allocation, sharing, and consumption of subsistence resources. The data were collected through a survey of the ethnographic literature. Part I discusses anthropological economics and Part II is concerned with information on subsistence distribution and exchange in Alaska.

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Lonner, Thomas D.

**1980 Subsistence as an economic system in Alaska: theoretical and policy implications.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** A theoretical discussion is presented of contemporary subsistence in Alaska as an operating and effective economic system of production and exchange. The relationship between subsistence and cash economies is discussed, as is the role and viability of village economics in today's world. The effect of changing social and environmental factors on subsistence patterns is described.

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Lonner, Thomas D.

**1981 Perceptions of subsistence and public policy formation in Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report describes the interrelationships between public and government perceptions of subsistence and development of public policy governing subsistence patterns of rural Alaska communities. The social, cultural, and economic aspects of subsistence are discussed within the context of the politics of resource allocation.

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Loon, Hannah, and Susan E. Georgette

**1989 Contemporary brown bear use in Northwest Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** The report describes the harvest and uses of brown bears by the Inupiaq people of Northwest Alaska in contemporary times. The report documents hunting methods and practices, medicinal uses, traditional beliefs, values, harvest levels, and the preparation and preservation of the harvest. Concerns about the existing brown bear regulations are also discussed.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, brown bears, *Ursus arctos*, Inupiaq, Northwest Alaska, subsistence hunting, hunting regulations

**NOTES:**

Magdanz, James S.

**1982 Norton Sound-Bering Strait subsistence king crab fishery update.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** Concerns about the effects of a commercial king crab fishery on the subsistence king crab harvest in the Norton Sound-Bering Strait region led to research in this area by the Division of Subsistence. This report reviews historical and present subsistence and commercial harvests of king crabs in the region, including permit and survey information about subsistence fishery participants in 1981 in Nome, Golovin, Elim, and Savoonga.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, king crabs, *Lithodes aequispinus*, *Paralithodes camtschaticus*, *Lithodes couesi*, *Paralithodes platypus*, Norton Sound-Bering Strait, Nome, Golovin, Elim, Savoonga.

**NOTES:**

Magdanz, James S.

**1983 Norton Sound-Bering Strait subsistence king crab fishery update.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report is an update of the Division of Subsistence's continuing research to document the Norton Sound-Bering Strait king crab fishery. The report discusses potential effects of a commercial king crab fishery in the Norton Sound-Bering Strait region on traditional subsistence uses of king crabs.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Norton Sound, Bering Strait, king crab fishery, king crabs, *Paralithodes platypus*, *Lithodes aequispinus*, *Paralithodes camtschaticus*.

**NOTES:**

Magdanz, James S.

**1992 Subsistence salmon fishing by permit in the Nome Subdistrict and portions of the Port Clarence District, 1975-91.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report describes subsistence fishing for Pacific salmon in the vicinity of Nome, a community of 3,500 people in Northwest Alaska. It describes the area, reviews the history of fisheries management, includes an analysis of 17 years of subsistence permit data, describes characteristics of fishing families, and discusses the influences of fish camp settlements on fishing patterns. Approximately 100 Nome families have obtained subsistence salmon fishing permits each summer since permits were first required in 1974, and have harvested, on the average, a total of about 14,300 salmon each year. On average, 51% were pink salmon, 40% were chum salmon, 7% were coho salmon, and the remaining 2% were a combination of sockeye salmon and Chinook salmon. Since 1984, however, the average harvest per permit has declined 47% compared to the previous decade. Concerns for the stocks and their conservation again focused restrictions to in-river rather than marine fishing. Some of the effects of this management strategy are examined in the report.

**KEYWORDS:****NOTES:**

Magdanz, James S., Nicole S. Braem, Brad C. Robbins, and David S. Koster

**2010 Subsistence harvests in Northwest Alaska, Kivalina and Noatak, 2007.** Anchorage, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** In Northwest Alaska, a cooperative group of state and federal agencies, tribes, communities, nongovernmental organizations, and industries work together to monitor subsistence harvests using comprehensive household surveys. This report summarizes recent results from comprehensive surveys conducted in February 2008. With a regional population of about 7,000 people in Northwest Alaska, the data suggested that subsistence harvests contributed about 3.5 million lb of wild foods to the Northwest Alaska diet each year.

**KEYWORDS:** subsistence hunting, subsistence fishing, subsistence mapping, food security, Kivalina, Noatak

**NOTES:**

Magdanz, James S., Susan E. Georgette, Caleb Pungowiyi, Hazel Smith, and Enoch Shiedt

**2010 Exploring approaches to sustainable fisheries harvest assessment in Northwest Alaska.** Kotzebue, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report presents a plan for a continuing harvest assessment program for subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering for 11 rural communities in Northwest Alaska. The program involves a cooperative group of state and federal agencies, tribes, communities, non-governmental organizations, and industries. The program provides a framework for subsistence harvest assessment through periodic household surveys, and seeks to integrate other subsistence-related studies whenever possible. The program was intended to be an evolution of, not a break from, previous harvest assessment efforts in Northwest Alaska.

**KEYWORDS:** harvest assessment, subsistence fishing, chum salmon, sheefish, whitefish, Dolly Varden, caribou, moose, bearded seal, beluga whale, Kotzebue District, Ambler, Buckland, Deering, Kiana, Kivalina, Kobuk, Kotzebue, Noatak, Noorvik, Selawik, Shungnak

**NOTES:**

Magdanz, James S., and Annie Olanna

**1984 Controls on fishing behavior on the Nome River.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report documents historical and contemporary fishing patterns on the Nome River, where chum salmon populations have been declining in recent years. The report also identifies cultural factors that controlled fishing behavior among Nome River fishers in 1983. In the Nome subdistrict, commercial salmon fishing increased tenfold after 1974. At the same time, subsistence fishing effort on the Nome River increased, because a severe storm destroyed camps at Safety Sound and new regulations prohibited fishing at Salmon Lake. In the four years prior to this report, sport effort and harvest had also been increasing. Interviews, observations, mapping, kinship analysis, and fishing participation revealed the existence of a complex and traditional Inupiat social system operating on the Nome River. Currently, fishing behavior is influenced by both state regulation and unwritten traditional social rules.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Nome, Nome River, chum salmon, *Oncorhynchus keta*, subsistence salmon fishing, commercial salmon fishing, Safety Sound, Salmon Lake, sport salmon fishing, Inupiaq, traditional social rules.

**NOTES:**

Magdanz, James S., and Annie Olanna

**1984 Norton Sound-Bering Strait subsistence king crab fishery update.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report presents the continuation of the division's efforts to document the Norton Sound and Bering Strait subsistence king crab fishery. After the area was opened to commercial fishing in 1977, subsistence harvests declined sharply. The division conducted house-to-house surveys in Nome and area villages for four consecutive years, collecting information about harvests, crabbing conditions, and gear. Data are presented in two parts: the first for villages in the Norton Sound Section, and the second for villages in the General Section of the Northern District of Statistical Area Q (Bering Sea).

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Norton Sound, Bering Strait, subsistence king crab fishery, commercial king crab fishery, king crabs, *Paralithodes platypus*, *Lithodes aequispinus*, *Paralithodes camtschaticus*, *Lithodes couesi*.

**NOTES:**

Magdanz, James S., and Annie Olanna

**1985 Bering Strait subsistence king crab fishery update.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report documents subsistence crab fishing in the Bering Strait area, a continuing project by the division that began in 1980. In 1983, commercial vessels reportedly disrupted subsistence seal hunting activities near St. Lawrence Island. The Board of Fisheries attempted to minimize the conflict and provide for continuing subsistence opportunities by adjusting seasons and creating closed waters. In 1984, the Board created a new St. Lawrence Island section, distinct from the St. Matthew section. Division of Subsistence surveys of a sample of households in Gambell and Savoonga revealed average to slightly above average effort and harvest in 1984. In 1984, only one or two commercial crab vessels sailed to the new section to fish commercially. No commercial harvest was reported. Consequently, the conflict between subsistence seal hunters and commercial vessels was not repeated.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, king crab fishing, Bering Strait, commercial king crab fishery, subsistence king crab fishery, marine mammal hunting, St. Lawrence Island, St. Matthew, Gambell, Savoonga, seal hunters, Norton Sound, *Lithodes aequispinus*, *Paralithodes camt*

**NOTES:**

Magdanz, James S., and Annie Olanna

**1986 Subsistence land use in Nome, a Northwest Alaska regional center.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report documents hunting, fishing, and gathering areas for a sample of households in Nome, Alaska, in 1985. The report had two goals: 1) to document the extent of harvesting areas used by the residents of Nome; 2) to examine factors that influenced hunting, fishing and gathering in moderately-sized, multicultural communities in Alaska. Mapping of harvest areas showed that resources were harvested throughout the southern Seward Peninsula, from Wales to Cape Darby; throughout Norton Sound; and in the Bering Strait.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Nome, subsistence fishing, subsistence hunting, subsistence gathering, multicultural communities, subsistence harvest mapping, southern Seward Peninsula, Wales, Cape Darby, Norton Sound, Bering Strait, St. Lawrence Island, King Island, Sh

**NOTES:**

Magdanz, James S., and Dora E. Punguk

**1981 Nome River fishery II.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report documents the Nome River subsistence salmon fishery. A permit holder survey and random sample interviews with users provided data on patterns of use; dependency on the fishery; the methods of food preparation and storage; and the trade, barter, sharing, and uses of subsistence-caught salmon. Characteristics of user subgroups were also identified.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Nome River, subsistence salmon fishery, patterns of use, subsistence food preparation, subsistence trade, subsistence barter, subsistence food sharing.

**NOTES:**

Magdanz, James S., Sandra Tahbone, Austin Ahmasuk, David S. Koster, and Brian L. Davis  
**2007 Customary trade and barter in fish in the Seward Peninsula Area, Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report documents subsistence barter and cash trade of subsistence foods in 6 Seward Peninsula Area communities: Brevig Mission, Elim, Nome, Saint Michael, Shaktoolik, and Stebbins. Federal and state laws define customary trade as the limited, non-commercial exchange of fish and wildlife resources for cash. Although recognized in law, customary trade had not been allowed by regulations until recently. At the time of this study, cash trade was allowed in federally managed fisheries in the Seward Peninsula Area, but prohibited in state-managed fisheries. However, in March 2007, the Alaska Board of Fisheries adopted a new regulation providing for customary trade in the Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area.

**KEYWORDS:** Norton Sound, Port Clarence, Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, sockeye salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*, coho salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, pink salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*, chum salmon, *Oncorhynchus keta*, king crab, *Paralithodes camtschaticus*, Pa

**NOTES:**

Magdanz, James S., Sandra Tahbone, Kurt Kamletz, and Austin Ahmasuk  
**2002 Subsistence salmon fishing by residents of Nome, Alaska, 2001.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** In response to declining Pacific salmon stocks and increasing fishing restrictions in the 1990s, some Nome families began subsistence fishing in adjacent, less-regulated areas. This study explored Nome residents' impact on the fish stocks and on the fishing opportunities for residents of these adjacent areas. Nome households were surveyed to estimate the number of salmon harvested in 2001, the locations of harvests, and other data. In addition, key respondents in Teller and White Mountain were interviewed to discuss the impacts of Nome residents' fishing on adjacent communities. Nome residents harvested 47% of their salmon outside the Nome permit area. Respondents in White Mountain and Teller reported increased competition for fishing sites related to increased effort by Nome residents. Respondents in both Teller and White Mountain were concerned that increased effort and harvest in their areas by Nome residents eventually would lead to increased regulation of subsistence fishing.

**KEYWORDS:** Pacific salmon, Nome, subsistence fishing, Teller, White Mountain

**NOTES:**

Magdanz, James S., Eric Trigg, Austin Ahmasuk, Peter Nanouk, David Koster, and Kurt Kamletz  
**2005 Patterns and trends in subsistence salmon harvests, Norton Sound and Port Clarence, 1994-2003.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** Using harvest data from the Northwest Alaska salmon survey project, this report presents patterns and trends in subsistence Pacific salmon harvests in 10 communities in the Norton Sound-Port Clarence areas from 1994-2003. During this period, estimated subsistence

salmon harvests trended lower by 5.8% annually. Despite large variations in household harvest levels, there were harvest patterns that might be used to refine estimation and prediction procedures. Each year, about 21.8%-24.6% of the households harvested 70% of the salmon, by weight. Harvests increased with the age of the household heads, and decreased when household heads were single, especially single males. Households that consistently harvested salmon also were among the higher harvesting households in their communities. Neither commercial fishing retention nor family events seemed to affect harvest levels.

**KEYWORDS:** Norton Sound, Port Clarence, Pacific salmon, White Mountain, Golovin, Elim, Koyuk, Shaktoolik, Unalakleet, Saint Michael, Stebbins, Brevig Mission, Teller, chum salmon, *Oncorhynchus keta*, pink salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*, coho salmon, *Oncorhynchus ki*

**NOTES:**

Magdanz, James S., and Charles J. Utermohle

**1994 The subsistence salmon fishery in the Norton Sound, Port Clarence, and Kotzebue districts, 1994.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report provides an estimate of the total number of Pacific salmon harvested for subsistence uses in selected communities in Northwest Alaska. Additional information is also provided on the use of salmon for dog food, the sharing of salmon, and the adequacy of subsistence harvests to meet subsistence needs.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Pacific salmon, subsistence fishing, Norton Sound, Port Clarence, Kotzebue, salmon for dog food

**NOTES:**

Magdanz, James S., Charles J. Utermohle, and Robert J. Wolfe

**2002 The production and distribution of wild food in Wales and Deering, Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report traces the flow of wild foods through 2 Iñupiaq Eskimo villages in Northwest Alaska. It explores the roles of men and women, of single-person households and elder households, and especially of local family networks in the production and distribution of wild foods. As has been found elsewhere in Alaska, households' harvests varied widely, from no wild foods at all to literally tons of wild foods per person. Households' subsistence production tended to increase with the age of household heads and with household size, as predicted by a household development model. Viewing production and distribution from the perspective of extended family networks helped explain variation in wild food production, and demonstrated the roles of different individuals and different social types of households in the production and distribution system. The research was supported by a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service through the University of Washington Cooperative Park Studies Unit.

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Magdanz, James S., Robert J. Walker, and Ronald R. Paciorek

**2004 The subsistence harvests of wild foods by residents of Shungnak, Alaska, 2002.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report provides an estimate of subsistence harvests by Shungnak residents during the calendar year 2002. Data were gathered with a comprehensive subsistence harvest survey administered to 51 of 54 Shungnak households (94%). Residents of Shungnak harvested an estimated 151,911 pounds of edible wild foods in 2002. The average harvests were 2,813 pounds per household and 610 pounds per person. Shungnak's harvest included 49 different species or species categories. Comparison with previous harvest estimates for selected species showed harvests in 2002 were generally lower than in 1993 for birds, and in 1998 for land

mammals. Social network data showed extensive cooperation among households. In response to a series of social network questions exploring 16 different household support activities, the 51 sampled households reported 4,350 instances of household support.

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Moore, Gregory D.

**1979 Issue background: Buckland food shortage.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** In 1979, a critical food shortage occurred in the village of Buckland. This report summarizes information on historical and current subsistence harvests, economy, society, and nutrition at Buckland. It documents the food shortage and outlines the need for a special caribou hunt in that area to alleviate the problem.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Buckland, Buckland food shortage, caribou, Rangifer tarandus.

**NOTES:**

Moore, Gregory D.

**1980 Report on the special caribou season for Buckland, Alaska, December 5, 1979 - February 4, 1980.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** A special winter caribou hunt was allowed for the residents of Buckland in the 1979-1980 hunting season. This report discusses the results of a survey of participants in the hunt. Demographic, harvest, diet, food sharing, and perceptual data from responding households are analyzed.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Buckland, Buckland food shortage, caribou, Rangifer tarandus.

**NOTES:**

Naves, Liliana C.

**2010 Alaska migratory bird subsistence harvest estimates, 2004–2007, Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council.** Anchorage, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report presents subsistence harvest estimates of migratory birds and their eggs in Alaska for the data years 2004–2007. Data were gathered through the harvest assessment program of the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council. This program relies on collaboration among the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and a number of regional Alaska Native organizations. Information obtained by this program is used to evaluate federal subsistence harvest regulations, to document customary and traditional uses of migratory birds in Alaska, and to plan for the continued harvest and conservation of birds. Participation in the harvest survey is voluntary at both the village and household levels. The survey covers spring, summer, and fall harvests in most regions. Some regions also have a winter survey. Harvest estimates are based on a stratified clustered sampling. The sample frame encompasses all households in villages eligible for the subsistence harvest of migratory birds and their eggs in Alaska. Households are the primary sampling unit and villages are the secondary unit. Data at the household level are confidential and are further aggregated to conform to information management protocols. Data at village level are considered sensitive. Clusters of villages (subregions) with similar harvest patterns allow expansion of reported harvests in surveyed villages to nonsurveyed villages in the same subregion. Subregions are grouped within regions, which approximately correspond to the designated migratory bird management regions. Within villages, households are stratified by harvest level. Villages and regions are surveyed on a rotating schedule based on monitoring priorities and budget constraints.

**KEYWORDS:** Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council, AMBCC, migratory birds, migratory bird eggs, subsistence harvest, subsistence hunting, subsistence harvest estimates, ducks, geese, swans, cranes, grouse, seabirds, shorebirds, grebes, loons

**NOTES:**

Naves, Liliana C.

**2010 Alaska migratory bird subsistence harvest estimates, 2008, Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council.** Anchorage, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report presents subsistence harvest estimates of migratory birds and their eggs in Alaska for the data year 2008. Data were gathered through the harvest assessment program of the Alaska Migratory Bird Co- Management Council. This program relies on collaboration among the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and a number of regional Alaska Native organizations. Information obtained by this program is used to evaluate federal subsistence harvest regulations, to document customary and traditional uses of migratory birds in Alaska, and to plan for the continued harvest and conservation of birds. Participation in the harvest survey is voluntary at both the village and household levels. The survey covers spring, summer, and fall harvests in most regions. Some regions also have a winter survey. Harvest estimates are based on a stratified clustered sampling. The sample frame encompasses all households in regions eligible for the subsistence harvest of migratory birds and their eggs in Alaska. Households are the primary sampling unit. Data at the household level are confidential and data at the village level are considered sensitive. Clusters of villages (subregions) with similar harvest patterns allow expansion of reported harvests in surveyed villages to nonsurveyed villages in the same subregion. Subregions are grouped into regions, which approximately correspond to the designated migratory bird management regions. Within villages, households are stratified by harvest level. Villages and regions are surveyed on a rotating schedule, which can be adjusted based on monitoring priorities and budget constraints. In 2008, the harvest survey was conducted in 5 regions: Aleutian–Pribilof Islands, Bristol Bay, Yukon–Kuskokwim Delta, North Slope, and Interior Alaska (although only in the Yukon–Koyukuk subregion).

**KEYWORDS:** Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council, AMBCC, migratory birds, migratory bird eggs, subsistence harvest, subsistence hunting, subsistence harvest estimates, ducks, geese, swans, cranes, grouse, seabirds, shorebirds, grebes, loons

**NOTES:**

Paige, Amy W., Cheryl L. Scott, David B. Andersen, Susan E. Georgette, and Robert J. Wolfe

**1996 Subsistence use of birds In the Bering Strait Region, Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report describes the subsistence uses of birds and eggs in the Bering Strait Region of Alaska, based on surveys of households and bird hunting experts in 15 communities. The geographic area covered includes the coastal regions of Norton Sound, the Seward Peninsula, and Saint Lawrence, Diomedede, and King islands in Northwest Alaska. The report also provides general information on subsistence use patterns for each community based on interviews with local bird experts. The report represents the first comprehensive description of the subsistence harvest and use patterns for birds in the communities in the Bering Strait Region.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, migratory birds, migratory bird eggs, subsistence hunting, Bering Strait, Norton Sound, Seward Peninsula, Saint Lawrence Island, Diomedede Island, King Island

**NOTES:**

Pedersen, Sverre

**1980 WACH management program components–draft.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report outlines elements for a proposed Western Arctic Caribou Herd (WACH) management plan. Overall management objectives and possible program components are offered, reflecting Division of Subsistence's concerns about the herd.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Western Arctic Caribou Herd, WACH, caribou, Rangifer tarandus.

**NOTES:**

Pedersen, Sverre

**1990 Caribou hunting: land use dimensions, harvest level, and selected aspects of the hunt during regulatory year 1987-88 in Kaktovik, Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** Kaktovik caribou harvest activities for the regulatory year 1987-1988 are the focus of this report. Estimated harvest levels for the community, land areas used, methods and means of harvest, and the composition of caribou hunting groups are described. Comparisons are made with data from previous caribou harvest monitoring projects conducted in Kaktovik. This report demonstrates the continuing importance of caribou in the household economies of Kaktovik residents.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Kaktovik, caribou, Rangifer tarandus, subsistence areas, subsistence hunting.

**NOTES:**

Pedersen, Sverre, and Richard A. Caulfield

**1981 Some elements of subsistence land and resource use within the range of the Porcupine Caribou Herd in Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This paper provides an overview of the Division of Subsistence's concerns and research efforts on subsistence use of the Porcupine Caribou Herd. Research projects documenting land and resource use in Kaktovik and Arctic Village are briefly summarized.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Porcupine Caribou Herd, Kaktovik, Arctic Village.

**NOTES:**

Pedersen, Sverre, and Michael W. Coffing

**1984 Caribou hunting: land use dimensions and recent harvest patterns in Kaktovik, Northeast Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report presents information on the caribou hunting areas and caribou harvest levels for study years 1981-1983 by residents of Kaktovik, Alaska. Detailed caribou harvest information for these years was collected through interviews with community hunters. The annual caribou harvest levels were highly variable during the 3-year study period. The average annual harvest level in recent years has been estimated to be about 100 caribou per year. Traditional caribou hunting areas, intensively-used caribou harvest areas, and recent harvest sites occur in areas either undergoing rapid industrialization or being considered for oil and gas exploration and development in the near future.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Kaktovik, caribou, Rangifer tarandus, Porcupine Caribou Herd, Central Arctic Caribou Herd, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

**NOTES:**

Pedersen, Sverre, Michael W. Coffing, and Jane Thompson

**1985 Subsistence land use and place names maps for Kaktovik, Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report focuses on the spatial dimensions of land use associated with the procurement of wild resources by residents of Kaktovik, Alaska. Kaktovik subsistence land uses cover a minimum area of 11,406 sq mi. Distribution of 167 local Inupiaq place names provides support for the extensive subsistence land use area. The cultural geography of the Kaktovik Inupiaq extends much farther to the east and west than present-day village-based subsistence activities. Reliance on resources harvested within the defined use area is high in Kaktovik. The report concludes that resource management and development plans for the eastern Arctic must recognize and be sensitive to the potential vulnerability of the local subsistence-based economy.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, North Slope, Kaktovik, Inupiaq, subsistence land uses.

**NOTES:**

Pedersen, Sverre, Terry L. Haynes, and Robert J. Wolfe

**1991 Historic and current use of musk ox by North Slope residents, with specific reference to Kaktovik, Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report summarizes information on the historical presence and uses of muskoxen in northern Alaska. The report describes how muskoxen, since their 1969 introduction to the North Slope, are becoming reincorporated into the subsistence hunting patterns of the Inupiat community of Kaktovik. The report also details the changes in the state's regulatory framework for allocating muskoxen hunting opportunities between subsistence and sport user groups. This includes the establishment of subsistence hunting seasons for muskoxen in 1989 by the Alaska Board of Game, reversing the 1986 finding that no subsistence uses of transplanted muskoxen existed on the North Slope.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, muskox, muskoxen, Ovibos moschatus, North Slope, Inupiat, Kaktovik, subsistence hunting, Alaska Board of Game

**NOTES:**

Schroeder, Robert F., David B. Andersen, and Grant Hildreth

**1987 Subsistence Use Area Map Atlas for Ten Kotzebue Sound Communities:** ADF&G, Division of Subsistence and Maniilaq Association.

**ABSTRACT:**

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Schroeder, Robert F., David B. Andersen, and Grant Hildreth

**1987 Subsistence use area mapping in ten Kotzebue Sound communities.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report describes the research methodology used to map subsistence resource use areas in 10 Kotzebue Sound communities, Northwest Alaska, in 1985 and 1986. Mapping was undertaken as a joint project between the Maniilaq Association and the ADF&G Division of Subsistence. All maps were approved by formal resolutions of community city councils and/or Indian Reorganization Act councils before final release. These maps depict the areas used for subsistence by community and by species or resource category. Both group mapping sessions and interviews with individuals were used to collect mapped data, with about 275 individuals participating. Mapping was done at 1:250,000 scale using standard USGS quadrant maps. Areas shown are those used by residents while they lived in the mapped community. The set of maps may be examined at Maniilaq offices in Kotzebue and at Division of Subsistence offices in Anchorage, Juneau, and Nome.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Northwest Alaska, subsistence use mapping, Kotzebue Sound, Maniilaq Association, Kotzebue, Indian Reorganization Act council

**NOTES:**

Sherrod, George K.

**1982 Eskimo Walrus Commission's 1981 research report: the harvest and use of marine mammals in fifteen Eskimo communities.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report is a summary and initial analysis of information derived from a marine mammal subsistence harvest and utilization survey conducted during the fall and winter of 1980 and the spring of 1981 in fifteen communities of the Bering Strait and Norton Sound areas. The study provides a primary database on the contemporary role of marine mammals in the subsistence-based socioeconomic systems of the study communities and aids in the development of further research questions concerning marine mammals.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, marine mammals, Bering Strait, Norton Sound, Eskimo Walrus Commission.

**NOTES:**

Sobelman, Sandra S.

**1984 Background paper on subsistence salmon fishery, Inmachuk River, Deering.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** The northern Seward Peninsula community of Deering (pop. 150) requested a study of the feasibility of a commercial Pacific salmon fishery in 1982. An experimental commercial fishery in 1974-1975 found that insufficient local salmon stocks existed to create a permanent fishery. Research in 1983 found that households used 10-20 chum salmon, 10-100 coho salmon, and 5-40 pink salmon for subsistence annually. Set gillnets, and occasionally seines, were used to harvest fish. Preservation methods included drying, salting, smoking, freezing, canning, and fermenting.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, subsistence salmon fishery, Inmachuk River, Seward Peninsula, Deering, commercial salmon fishery, chum salmon, *Oncorhynchus keta*, coho salmon, silver salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, pink salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*, set gillnets, seines,

**NOTES:**

Sobelman, Sandra S.

**1985 The economics of wild resource use in Shishmaref, Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** The relationship between subsistence and wage labor was examined at Shishmaref (pop. 425) in 1982 and 1983. Over 35 varieties of fish, wildlife, and plants were found to be harvested at regular times throughout the year. A structured interview with a 55% sample of community households found that marine mammals, especially bearded seal, were highly sought after. People balanced employment opportunities with subsistence hunting when local jobs were available. Maps of subsistence land and sea use areas revealed that, in 1982, people utilized the Northern Seward Peninsula area inland up to 40 miles, and offshore up to 50 miles, to harvest wild resources. Achieving and maintaining economic security was accomplished through community-wide sharing networks, flexibility in resource activities, transmission of knowledge about geographic areas, and efficiency in patterns of resource procurement and processing.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Shishmaref, marine mammals, bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus*, Seward Peninsula, subsistence sharing networks, transmission of traditional knowledge, traditional patterns of resource procurement, subsistence wage labor.

**NOTES:**

Stephen R. Braund & Associates, and Institute of Social & Economic Research

**1993 North Slope Subsistence Study: Barrow 1987, 1988, 1989.** Anchorage, Alaska: U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service.

**ABSTRACT:** The report presents the findings from a three-year study to investigate the subsistence harvest, use and geographic base of the community of Barrow over time.

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Stephen R. Braund & Associates, and Institute of Social & Economic Research

**1993 North Slope Subsistence Study: Wainwright 1988 and 1989.** Anchorage, Alaska: U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service.

**ABSTRACT:** The report presents the findings from a two-year study to investigate the subsistence harvest, use and geographic base of the community of Wainwright over time.

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Thomas, Daniel C.

**1980 Issue paper on Nome River subsistence salmon fishery.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This review of subsistence salmon fishing efforts on the Nome River was prompted by a regulatory proposal to close a portion of the Nome River to subsistence fishing. Historical and current use, gear types, and harvest figures are discussed; a map of traditional and contemporary Nome River subsistence fishing locations is presented.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Nome River, subsistence salmon fishing.

**NOTES:**

Thomas, Daniel C.

**1980 Nome salmon subsistence research report.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report describes research undertaken by the Division of Subsistence in 1980 on Nome-area subsistence salmon fishing. The allocation issues within the fishery during this time are reviewed and results of a questionnaire distributed to Nome area subsistence salmon permit holders is examined.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Nome, subsistence salmon fishing.

**NOTES:**

Thomas, Daniel C.

**1982 The role of local fish and wildlife resources in the community of Shaktoolik, Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report presents an extensive analysis of recent and contemporary subsistence production and exchange in the community of Shaktoolik. It outlines the annual subsistence cycle and details the use of subsistence resources by species. Nutritional and cultural importance of subsistence foods and food sharing; trends in harvests; and the interrelationships between subsistence and cash economies are examined.

**KEYWORDS:** Arctic Region, Shaktoolik, Alaska subsistence.

**NOTES:**

Wolfe, Robert J.

**2004 Local traditions and subsistence: a synopsis from twenty-five years of research by the State of Alaska.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report provides a synopsis of findings on subsistence systems in Alaska, drawing on a quarter-century of research by the ADF&G Division of Subsistence. The synopsis examines the localized nature of subsistence systems. Subsistence is shown to comprise a diverse set of localized systems of food production and distribution, representing relatively unique combinations of ecological, cultural, and economic factors. The report concludes that there is not one subsistence tradition in Alaska, but a multitude of subsistence traditions linked to particular localities.

**KEYWORDS:** Alaska subsistence

**NOTES:**

Wolfe, Robert J., Brian L. Davis, Susan E. Georgette, and Amy Paige

**2000 Sharing, distribution, and exchange of wild resources: an annotated bibliography of recent sources.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report presents an annotated bibliography of recent sources that document the sharing, distribution, and exchange of wild resources in Alaska. Funding was provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under agreement number 701810J236. The goal of the project was to review all technical papers and other materials published by ADF&G Division of Subsistence. All source materials are available on request from the Division of Subsistence. A description of the Division's research methodologies is found in The Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game: An Overview of its Research Program and Findings: 1980-1990, by James A. Fall, Arctic Anthropology 27(2):68-92, 1990. A few additional materials on distribution and exchange not published by the Division are also included in the review.

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Wolfe, Robert J., and Linda J. Ellanna

**1983 Resource use and socioeconomic systems: case studies of fishing and hunting in Alaskan communities.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report presents findings of a comparative study of resource use patterns in 7 representative geographic areas in Alaska, including 16 communities. The patterns of fishing, hunting, and uses of wild, renewable resources are described for each geographic area and compared for similarities and differences, especially those associated with historical, ecological, socioeconomic, and demographic characteristics of the areas. The comparative information is used to explore relationships between patterns of resource use and rural-urban characteristics.

**KEYWORDS:**

**NOTES:**

Wolfe, Robert J., and Charles J. Utermohle

**2000 Wild food consumption rate estimates for rural Alaska populations.** Juneau, Alaska: ADF&G Division of Subsistence.

**ABSTRACT:** This report presents community-specific wild food consumption rate estimates for rural Alaska populations. The estimates are indirect measures of consumption, based on information on the annual harvest and uses of wild resources from household surveys conducted by ADF&G Division of Subsistence. For about 220 communities, one or more of the consumption rate estimates are reported in the Division's Community Profile Database, a computerized data set summarizing information by community, year, and resource category.

**KEYWORDS:**  
**NOTES:**