FORTYMILE CARIBOU HERD
HARVEST PLAN
2025–2030

Photo by Robert Gingue, ADF&G

This plan was developed by the Harvest Management Coalition consisting of members of the Anchorage, Central, Delta, Eagle, Fairbanks, Matanuska Valley and Upper Tanana Fortymile advisory committees, Eastern Interior Regional Subsistence Advisory Council and a representative of the Yukon Department of Environment, in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (*See Appendix A for further information about the composition of the Harvest Management Coalition*)

Endorsed by the Board of Game and the Federal Subsistence Board in LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

This document should be cited as:

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For information on questions on this publication, please contact ADF&G/DWC, 1300 College Road, Fairbanks, AK 99701-1551; telephone 907-459-7206.

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INTRODUCTION

This *Fortymile Caribou Herd Harvest Plan 2025–2030* ("2025 Harvest Plan") covers regulatory years[1] (RY) 2025–2030. It was developed by the Harvest Management Coalition (HMC) to provide recommendations to the management agencies in Alaska and Yukon to 1) guide harvest management of the Fortymile Caribou Herd (FCH) in Alaska, and 2) *[Insert wording about annual allowable harvest between Alaska and Yukon]*.

Recommended changes to harvest management of the Fortymile Herd in the 2025 Harvest Plan include:

- Updated harvest recommendations, including expanded season and bag limit options to provide managers with additional tools to harvest more caribou from this increasing herd
- Provided recommendations for monitoring population dynamics used to assess the ability of habitat to support the herd
- Provided recommendations for harvest management under varying herd health and population trend scenarios

BACKGROUND

HARVEST MANAGEMENT PLAN HISTORY

Dedicated Canadian and Alaskan hunters and concerned citizens have contributed, compromised, and sacrificed to conserve the FCH. Since 1995 when the first plan was put in place, the herd grew from approximately 20,000 caribou to a peak estimated size of approximately 83,000 in 2017, followed by a steady decline to an estimated size of approximately 29,000 in 2024. Although the primary goal of past plans was to restore the FCH to a former range and abundance based on information from the 1920's, the plan is now focused on managing the FCH, within sustainable limits of its range based on nutritional condition of the caribou rather than a desired population size.

- *Fortymile Caribou Herd Management Plan 1995 (1995 Management Plan)*
  - Plan covered RY96—RY00
  - Addressed aspects of herd management including allocation between Alaska and Yukon
  - Provisions were included to reduce caribou mortality

[1] The state regulatory year (RY) begins 1 July and ends 30 June of the following year. For example, RY19 = 1 July 2019–30 June 2020.

        - decreased harvest to a limit of 150 bulls per year under state-federal registration permit hunt
        - implemented nonlethal wolf management in Alaska
    - Simplify state-federal dual management by having a joint registration permit
- *Fortymile Caribou Herd Harvest Plan 2001–2006 (2001 Harvest Plan)*
    - Herd size increased, and a framework was created to expand hunting opportunities
    - Herd-wide allowable harvest of 2–3% of the estimated population size
    - Allowed for annual harvest allocation increases if the herd grew by 10% or more in the previous year
    - Harvest allocated 65% to Alaska and 35% to Yukon
    - Ended nonlethal wolf management program in 2001
- *Fortymile Caribou Herd Harvest Plan 2006–2012 (2006 Harvest Plan)*
    - Added secondary goal to the plan of increasing harvest as the herd grew
    - Implemented lethal wolf management program to benefit Fortymile caribou in 2005
- *Fortymile Caribou Herd Harvest Plan 2012–2018 (2012 Harvest Plan)*
    - Group name changed from "Fortymile Caribou Herd Planning Team" to "Harvest Management Coalition"
- *Fortymile Caribou Herd Harvest Plan 2019–2023 (2019 Harvest Plan)*
    - Updated harvest recommendations, including expanded season and bag limit options to provide managers with additional tools to harvest more caribou from this increasing herd
    - Provided recommendations for monitoring population dynamics used to assess the ability of habitat to support the herd
    - Provided recommendations for harvest management under varying herd health and population trend scenarios

HERD HISTORIC RANGE AND POPULATION INFORMATION

The record of the FCH historic range indicates the herds range may have encompassed a much larger area between Whitehorse in Yukon to the White Mountains, north of Fairbanks in Alaska, than has been observed since the 1950's (Fig. 1; Skoog 1956, Valkenburg et al. 1994, Boertje et al. 2012).

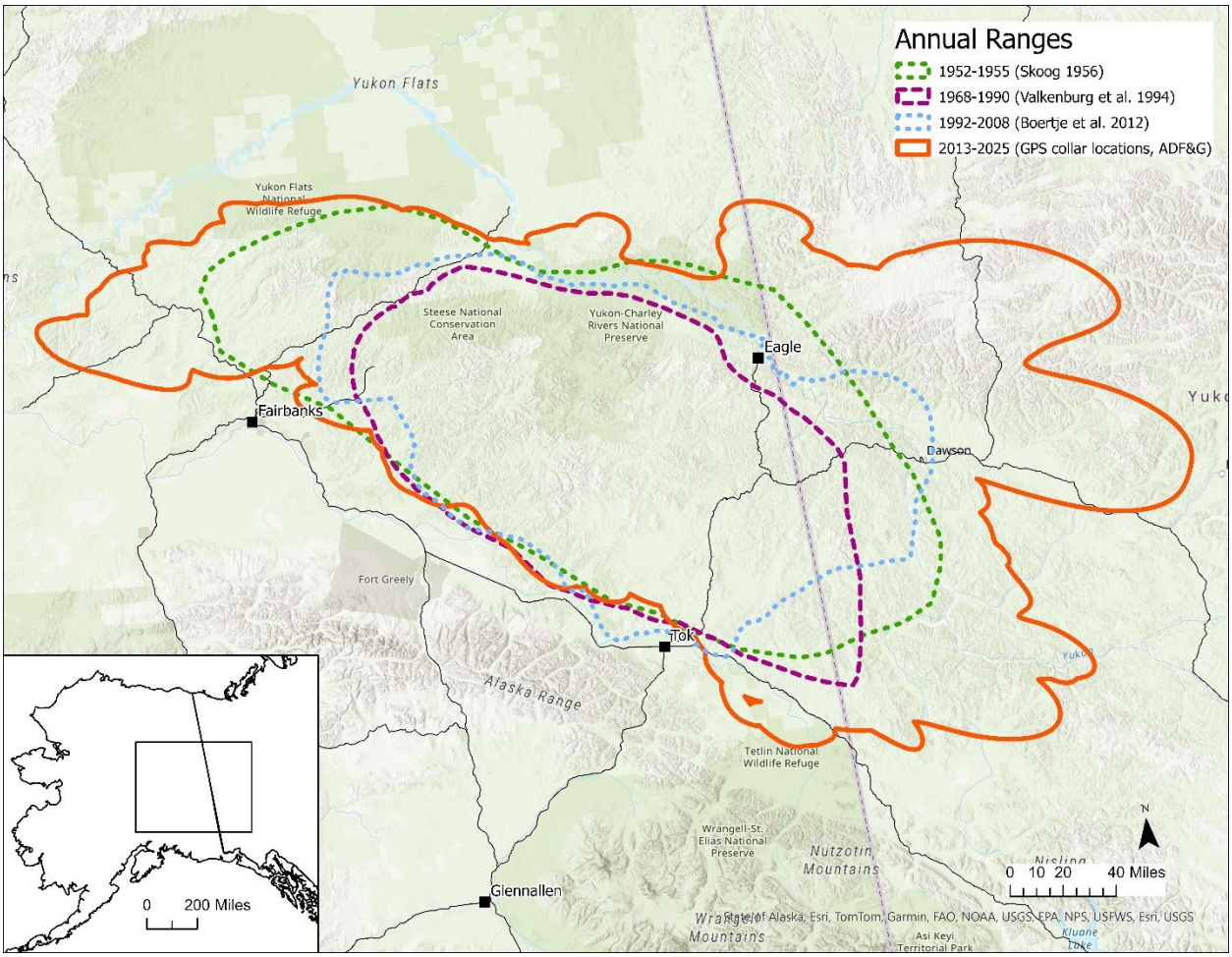

Figure 1. Historic range of the Fortymile Caribou Herd.

Methods for quantifying population estimates have varied through time from anecdotal evidence from historic written and oral resources through quantitative population estimates based on population models and rigorous field surveys.

- Population estimates in the 1920s were based on extrapolations of multiple ground observations in portions of the herds range.
    - It should be noted that the estimates were not developed using scientific census methods employed during later population estimation efforts. This includes use of aircraft, VHF radio or GPS collars and population modeling.
- Population estimates from around 1950, indicated there were at least 46,000 caribou based on ground and aerial survey and observation efforts (Fig. 2).
- Population estimates from the early 1970s indicated that the population declined to an estimated low of 5,000 caribou based on aerial photography.
- The population grew slowly between 1974 and 1990 to approximately 23,000 caribou based on aerial photography and modern photocensus techniques (which have been used in all population surveys since 1990).

- The population remained around 23,000 caribou until 1995, primarily due to low calf survival.
- The population increased to a minimum of 43,375 caribou by 2003.
    - The increase was attributed to the combination of an intensive private wolf trapping effort, nonlethal predator management in Alaska, favorable weather conditions, and reduced hunter harvest.
    - During 2004–2010, the herd continued to increase by an average of 2–3% annually concurrent with lethal wolf removal in Alaska conducted by permitted members of the public (beginning in January 2005) and ADF&G staff (beginning in March 2009).
- The 2010 minimum herd size was 51,675 caribou based on results of a successful summer photocensus.
- The next successful photocensus was completed in 2017, with a minimum herd size of 73,009 caribou. This likely represented the peak in the herds size prior to the beginning of the current decline.
    - Population modeling using the Rivest et al. (1998) method resulted in a 2017 modeled estimate of 83,659 caribou, with a 95% confidence interval of 78,138 – 89,180 caribou.
- The next photocensus was completed in 2022, with a minimum herd size of 35,830 caribou.
    - Population modeling using the Rivest et al. (1998) method resulted in a 2022 modeled estimate of 37,971 caribou, with a 95% confidence interval of 36,452 – 39,490 caribou.
- Two additional photocensus counts were complete in 2023 and 2024, with minimum herd sizes of 33,272 and 28,851 caribou respectively.
    - Population modeling using the Rivest et al. (1998) method resulted in a 2023 modeled estimate of 34,727 caribou, with a 95% confidence interval of 33,156 – 36,299 caribou.
    - Population modeling using the Rivest et al. (1998) method resulted in a 2024 modeled estimate of 29,351 caribou, with a 95% confidence interval of 28,714 – 29,988 caribou.

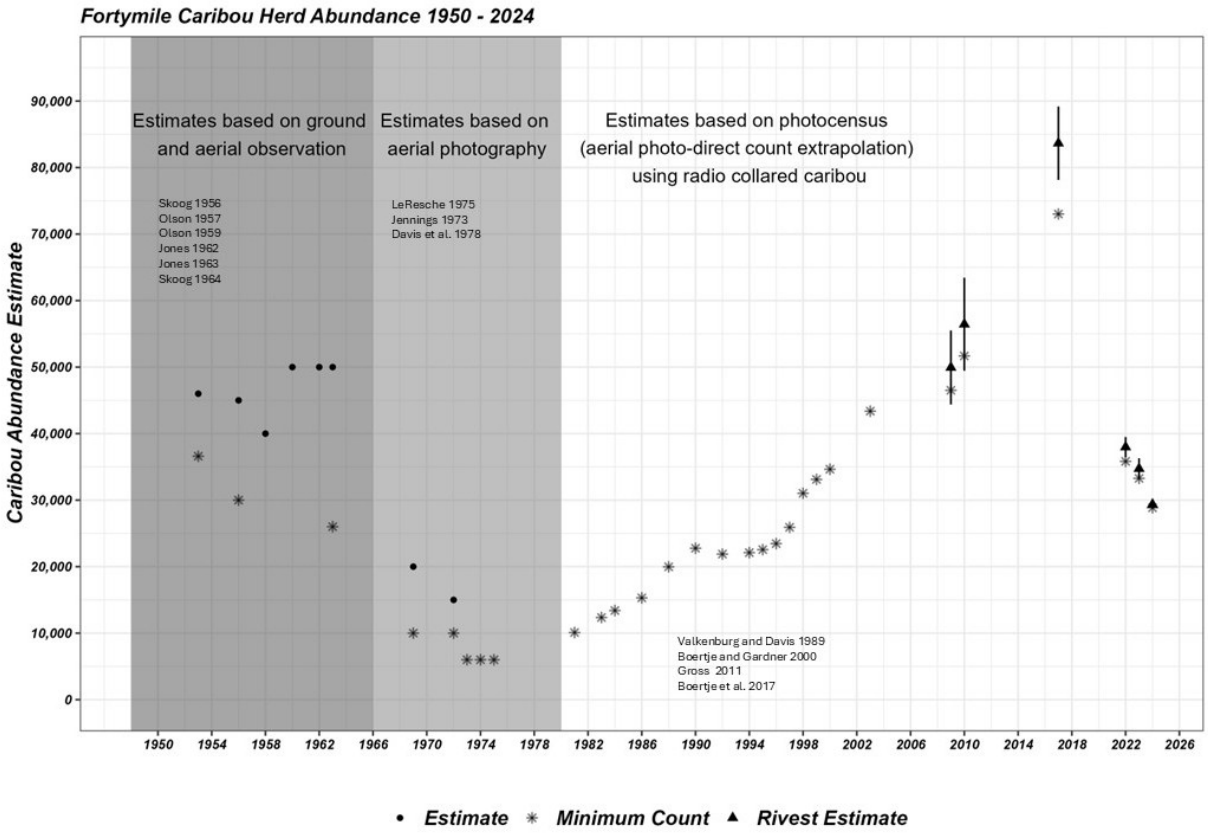

Figure 2. Fortymile caribou herd population estimates 1920–2024.

HARVEST HISTORY SINCE 1950

During the 1950s and 1960s harvest of the FCH was concentrated along the Steese, Taylor, and Top of the World highways, and along the Yukon River near Dawson City.

From the mid-1970s through the mid-1990s, FCH hunting regulations in Alaska were designed to benefit local hunters and to prevent harvest from limiting herd growth by utilizing bag limits, harvest quotas, and season openings. Hunting seasons were deliberately scheduled to avoid the period when road crossings were likely; harvest shifted to trail systems, rivers, and small airstrips scattered throughout the herd's range.

In 1994, a consensus-based planning effort was initiated by partners in Alaska and Yukon, resulting in the development of the 1995 Management Plan , which provided recommendations for herd management during RY96-RY00. The plan recommended an Alaska harvest quota of 150 bulls per year, while Yukon voluntarily suspended all harvest of the herd to encourage herd growth.

The 2001 and 2006 Harvest Plans for RY01–RY11 recommended a conservative annual harvest rate of 2–3% of the herd size.

- Harvest was allocated with 65% going to Alaska and 35% to Yukon
- No licensed hunting was allowed by the Yukon Department of Environment and First Nations in Yukon chose to forgo harvest of the herd and put its harvest allocation toward herd growth
- The Alaska harvest quota was divided between seasons, with 75% going to the fall hunt and 25% to the winter hunt. This harvest allocation was based on traditional harvest patterns

Beginning in RY04, ADF&G began issuing one fall and one winter registration permit for all three Zones to reduce confusion and the additional burden of having to issue multiple permits to hunters planning to hunt in more than one Zone throughout the season.

During RY05–RY09, the FCH became increasingly available along Alaska road systems resulting in fall harvest quotas being reached or exceeded in 1–10 days. The extremely short seasons lead to concern over reasonable opportunity being provided for subsistence users, concentration of hunters and harvest along highways and the adjacent trail systems, "flock-shooting," excessive wounding loss, safety issues, and concerns about the quality of the hunting experience.

In October 2009 Alaska members of the coalition met several times with ADF&G and federal managers to discuss interim solutions to the hunt issues that had developed over the previous 5 years. Starting in RY10, the opening date of the fall state hunt in the road accessible Zones 1 & 3 was changed from August 10th to August 29th and the bag limit for both the state and federal hunts was changed (bulls only). These changes were made to slow harvest to keep from exceeding the quota in a short period of time (1–3 days) and reduce the incidence of wounding loss associated with "flock shooting".

Signs of declining nutritional status in the Fortymile caribou herd during 1990–2010, when the herd more than doubled in size, were evaluated by long time ADF&G caribou research biologist Rod Boertje (Boertje et al. 2012). He identified declining trends in 2 primary nutritional indices during this time period, including 36-month-old parturition rates (1994–2010) and October calf weights (1990–2010).

Beginning with the 2012 Harvest Plan, management goals for the herd identified the need to maintain herd health as the herd continued to grow and expand its range. Continued decline in nutritional status through 2017 resulted in the beginning of a herd decline in 2018. In response, the plan was revised in 2019 (2019 Harvest Plan) to reflect updated management strategies. In an effort to reduce the size of the herd to a more sustainable level, increased harvest quotas were implemented during the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 Alaska Fortymile caribou hunts. Harvest quotas were restricted beginning in the 2022-2023, once the herd was reduced to less than 50,000 caribou, to minimize additional reduction in the herd.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HARVEST PLAN 2025–2030

In February 2025, the HMC met in Fairbanks where they were provided information on the current status of the herd based on data collected since the last revision of the plan back in 2019. Consensus was reached on the following goals and objectives, which have been slightly modified from previous plans.

GOALS

Goal 1: Manage for a population that ensures high productivity, survival and optimal sustainable harvest in Alaska and Yukon.

Goal 2: Adjust the allowable harvest of the FCH as the herd population fluctuates within the constraints of Goal 1.

Goal 3: Provide reasonable opportunity for Alaska subsistence uses.

Goal 4: Manage Alaska hunts to allow opportunity for non–subsistence hunters while staying within the constraints of all other goals.

HERD HEALTH AND HABITAT MONITORING

Monitoring of caribou herd dynamics will continue to be used to assess the ability of habitat to support the herd.

Monitoring will include:

- Population size and growth rate
- Age and sex specific mortality rates
- Weights of 4-month-old caribou
- Birthrates of 3-year-old caribou
- Birthrates of other caribou
- Weather patterns
- Range quality
- Other

Data from a multi-year period should be used to monitor nutrition. For example, Boertje et al. (2012) suggested that if the 5-year average birthrate of 3-year-olds declines below 55% and adverse weather is not a factor, then managers should consider stabilizing the herd to conserve the habitat.

OBJECTIVES

The HMC recommends the following objectives to achieve harvest management goals:

- Manage for a population of 30,000–50,000

- Manage for an October bull:cow ratio of no less than 25 bulls:100 cows, with a goal of ≥35 bulls:100 cows until the herd is ≥30,000, then manage for ≥35 bulls:100 cows as long as the herd remains ≥30,000
- Determine annual harvest based on the most recent pre-hunt modeled population estimates
- Manage for desired population trend based on herd nutritional status using the following alternatives:

    a. Slow growth:
        - Set harvest levels to minimize herd decline
        - Manage for herd recovery once nutritional indices improve

    b. Stabilize population based on nutritional indices:

    c. Reduce population if needed to maintain herd nutrition:
        - Set harvest and implement other management tools to reduce population size determined by biological analysis and consultation.

HARVEST IN ALASKA AND YUKON

Harvest will take place in Alaska and Yukon. Yukon has an existing Harvest Management Plan (Fortymile Harvest Management Committee, 2020). Managers will work together to maintain harvest within sustainable levels.

[Insert wording about annual allowable harvest between Alaska and Yukon]

ALASKA HARVEST MANAGEMENT

ALASKA HARVEST MANAGEMENT ZONES

The FCH hunt area should continue to be divided into hunt Zones in Alaska to help manage and distribute harvest.

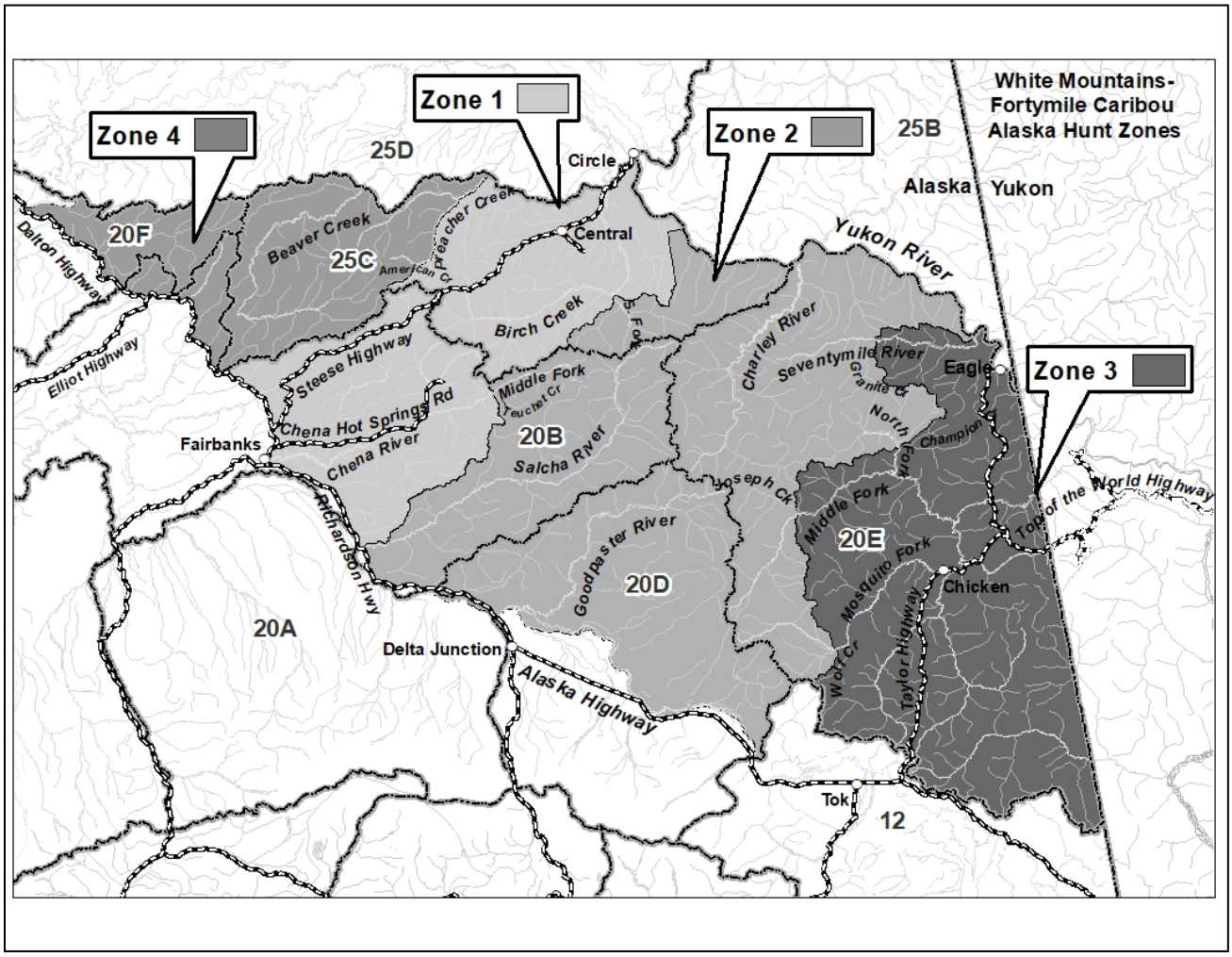

FIGURE 3. White Mountains-Fortymile caribou herd hunt management Zones in Alaska for regulatory year 2025. See Appendix B for a detailed description of Zones, including recommended changes to Zones 1 and 4, for 2026–2030.

Alaska Allocation

The following Alaska allocations are recommended:

- Fall quota: Seventy–five percent of the Alaska annual harvest quota will be allocated to the fall hunt
-
    - Zone 2–Twenty-five percent of the fall quota.
    - Sixty percent of the remaining quota will be allocated to the road accessible Zones 1 and 4, or Zone 3, where the majority of the herd is located immediately prior to the opening of the fall season
    - Forty percent of the remaining quota will be assigned to the remaining road accessible Zone(s)

  - If the quota is not likely to be met in one Zone, 75% of remaining quota may be reassigned to another Zone(s)

- Winter quota: Twenty–five percent of the annual harvest quota and any surplus from the fall quota
  - Harvest in Zone 2 will be applied to the overall winter quota and will remain open until the end of the season
  - Sixty percent will be allocated to the road accessible Zone 1 or 3 where the majority of the herd is located immediately prior to the opening of the winter season
  - The remaining 40% of the quota will be assigned to the remaining road accessible Zone
  - If the quota will not be met in one Zone, 75% of remaining quota may be reassigned to the other Zone

ADDITIONAL ALASKA RECOMMENDATIONS

The HMC recommends the following:

- Use a single joint state-federal registration permit and coordinate seasons
- Use a mandatory short reporting period;
  - For successful hunters, 3 days after harvest
  - For unsuccessful hunters, 15 days from the close of the hunt
- Coordinate state and federal season openings and closures based upon reaching quotas, harvest reports, field observations, and provide a subsistence opportunity
- Monitor in-season harvest and movements and distribution to minimize heavy roadside harvest and to prevent harvest quotas from being exceeded
- Do not allow proxy hunting
- Allow up to 3 caribou to be taken by residents between the fall and winter seasons
- Managers should try to keep annual harvest as close to the annual quota as possible but may tolerate up to a 15% variation in a single year. If the quota is either not reached or exceeded in one year, harvest allocation normally will not be adjusted the following year to compensate

The HMC supports providing reasonable opportunity for subsistence hunters. The HMC stated during the 2012 Harvest Plan meetings that “In consideration of the fall and winter hunts being open to all Alaska residents through unlimited registration permits and provisions recommended for ADF&G to use discretionary permit authority to ensure that harvest is controlled and seasons are not cut unreasonably short by emergency orders, the HMC recommends the Board of Game continue to find that reasonable subsistence opportunity, as required by state law, will be provided by implementing the harvest management guidelines included in the 2025 Harvest Plan. Further, the HMC recommends to the Federal Subsistence Board that they continue to find the 2025 Harvest Plan provides opportunity for subsistence uses by rural residents of Alaska in

accordance with public land law (ANILCA Title VIII)" (Harvest Management Coalition, 2012, p. 14).

SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS

The hunting season for the FCH should continue to be split between a fall hunt and a winter hunt.

Fall Season:

- Registration hunt (RC860), all hunters, all Zones
  - Up to 3 caribou by joint state-federal registration permit
  - 20 August–30 September Zones 1and 3.
  - 10 August–30 September Zones 2 and 4
    - If 20 August falls on a Thursday – Saturday, opening day will be postponed to the following Sunday
- Youth drawing hunt (YC831), open to all hunters, in all Zones
  - One caribou per lifetime
  - 10August–30 September in Zones 1 & 3
  - 1 August–30 September in Zones 2 & 4
  - If the harvestable surplus is projected to fall within the ANS range, the youth hunt may be eliminated in order to provide for a subsistence opportunity
  - If the harvestable surplus is projected to fall below the ANS range, the youth hunt shall be eliminated in order to provide for a subsistence opportunity

Winter Season:

- Registration hunt (RC867), resident hunters only, all Zones
  - Up to 3 caribou by joint state-federal registration permit
  - 27 October–31 March

To offer fall hunting opportunity in the Eagle area, this plan recommends that ADF&G has the authority to announce a 1- to 3-day season for resident hunters to harvest caribou on state managed lands in the American Summit area between 20 October and 30 November. Registration permits will only be available in Eagle. This season will be opened if 1) there has been insufficient local opportunity in September to harvest caribou, and 2) Fortymile caribou are present in the area. This will be a state registration permit hunt, and every effort will be made to maintain the harvest at no more than 30 caribou. The animals harvested will be counted toward caribou harvested under the winter quota for Zone 3. This hunt is open to all Alaska residents. If excessive harvest occurs or other problems develop, it should be permanently suspended.

Recommendations for Road Crossings

- Temporary closures in road corridors or specific drainages
- Use targeted hunts to provide additional hunting opportunity if necessary to help meet winter harvest quotas

- Add a provision to the hunt conditions that hunters must remove all viscera from drivable surface due to the appearance as well as predators being attracted to roadways.

2025 RECOMMENDATIONS (REGULATORY PROPOSALS ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS MAY BE SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD OF GAME)

- Eliminate proxy hunting
- Redefine Zone 4 to match the BLM non-motorized area (North boundary of Zone 1 and South boundary of Zone 4)- Preacher creek (eastern) beaver creek (southern) 25C and 25 D (western)
- Add Zones 2 & 4 to the youth hunt
- Change Youth Hunt season date range from [AUG 1–21] to **Aug 1–Sep 30**
- Widening the dates of AC999 from [DEC 1-MAR 31] to **Oct 27-Mar 31**
- Considering additional walk-in hunts
- Restricting nonresident hunters
    - When the quota is over 1000 allow nonresident hunters in all Zones
    - When the quota is 400-1000 allow nonresident in Zone 2 only
    - When the quota is below 400 restrict nonresident hunting in all Zones
- If harvestable surplus is projected to meet subsistence needs,
    - Implement an archery hunt
    - Implement Drawing hunts

RECOMMENDATIONS TO FEDERAL MANAGERS

- Open the federal hunt up to 5 days prior to the state hunt until the quota reaches 800
- Mirror the state bag limit until the quota reaches 600

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Education and outreach should continue to be an integral part of the success of managing the FCH and can be found online and at local ADF&G offices.

Messages:

- Caribou sex identification
- Removing viscera from drivable surfaces of roadways to permit hunt conditions
- Meat condition of October bulls
- Uncertainty of opening dates due to caribou movements and risks of planning a hunt
- Why and when cow hunts are used
- General information about FCH

ADF&G Current Efforts:

- Newsletter *40mile Caribou Herd News*
- Brochures

- Social media: Facebook, Instagram
- Website
- Hunting ethics project (EIRAC)

YUKON HARVEST MANAGEMENT

The Fortymile Caribou Harvest Management Plan (2020) outlines a cooperative approach between the Government of Yukon and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nation to manage the harvest of the Fortymile caribou herd within Yukon.

WOLF AND GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT

The HMC recognizes that predator management in Alaska has been a vital aspect of managing the size of the herd and maintaining high levels of harvest by people. Predator management tools in Alaska should remain available, even if they are not used continuously.

In Yukon, wolf management actions will be guided by the *Yukon Wolf Conservation and Management Plan* (2012) and by hunting and trapping regulations. Grizzly bear management actions will be guided by the *A Conservation Plan for Grizzly Bear (Ursus Arctos) in Yukon (2019)* and by hunting regulations.

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APPENDIX A. COMPOSITION OF THE HARVEST MANAGEMENT COALITION.

Membership of the Harvest Management Coalition (HMC) has evolved over the years. Since the 2001 Harvest Plan, committee membership of the HMC has included representatives from the Anchorage, Central, Delta, Eagle, Fairbanks, Matanuska Valley, and Upper Tanana–Fortymile Alaska Fish and Game Advisory Committees, the Eastern Interior Regional Advisory Council, Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, and Dawson District Renewable Resource Council, in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Alaska Department of Fish and Game and Yukon Department of Environment.

As a result of growth of the Fortymile herd and expanding harvest opportunities, hunters who live outside of its immediate range wanted to have a voice in how harvest is managed. During the development of the 2019 Harvest Plan, the HMC agreed that its Alaska membership should expand. The members agreed that even though the coalition should expand, it must not become so large that meetings would be difficult to manage. Furthermore, they expressed the desire that the five original local advisory committees should always hold a majority, and the EIRAC and Yukon contingent should always have representation. Beyond those members there should be two other Alaska seats, not necessarily always Anchorage and Matanuska Valley advisory committees, but people who would represent user groups and appropriate interests. These membership guidelines were again endorsed by the HMC during the development of this plan.

HMC members:

February 27–28, 2025 Meeting

JR Gates; Anchorage Fish & Game Advisory Committee
Sarah Behr; Central Fish and Game Advisory Committee
Rob Mathews; Delta Fish & Game Advisory Committee
Andy Bassich; Eagle Fish and Game Advisory Committee
Don Woodruff; Eastern Interior Regional Advisory Council
Mike Tinker; Fairbanks Fish & Game Advisory Committee
Leif Wilson; Upper Tanana–Fortymile Fish & Game Advisory Committee
Mike Suitor; Yukon Government, Department of Environment

APPENDIX B. HUNT ZONE DESCRIPTIONS.

RY25 - Hunt Zones

Note: Federal seasons are managed by game management unit (unit), not Zones. Federal lands used for harvest of FCH are in Units 25C, 20E, and 20F.

ZONE 1

Unit 20B, that portion within the Chatanika River drainage north and east of the Steese Highway, and that portion south and east of the Steese Highway, except the middle fork of the Chena River drainage upstream from and including the Teuchet Creek drainage and except the Salcha River drainage.

Unit 25C, that portion east of the east bank of the mainstem of Preacher Creek to its confluence with American Creek, then east of the east bank of American Creek, excluding that portion within the drainage of the south fork of Birch Creek and excluding that portion within the Yukon–Charley Rivers National Preserve.

ZONE 2

Unit 20B, that portion south and east of the Steese Highway within the middle fork of the Chena River drainage upstream from and including the Teuchet Creek drainage and the Salcha River drainage.

Unit 20D, that portion north of the south bank of the Tanana River.

Unit 20E, that portion within the Charley River drainage, the Seventymile River drainage upstream from and including the Granite Creek drainage, the North Fork Fortymile River drainage upstream from, but not including the Champion Creek drainage, the Middle Fork Fortymile River drainage upstream from and including the Joseph Creek drainage, the Mosquito Fork of the Fortymile River drainage upstream from and including the Wolf Creek drainage, and the drainages flowing into the Yukon River downstream from the confluence of the Seventymile and Yukon rivers.

Unit 25C, that portion within the drainage of South Fork Birch Creek and that portion within the Yukon–Charley Rivers National Preserve.

ZONE 3

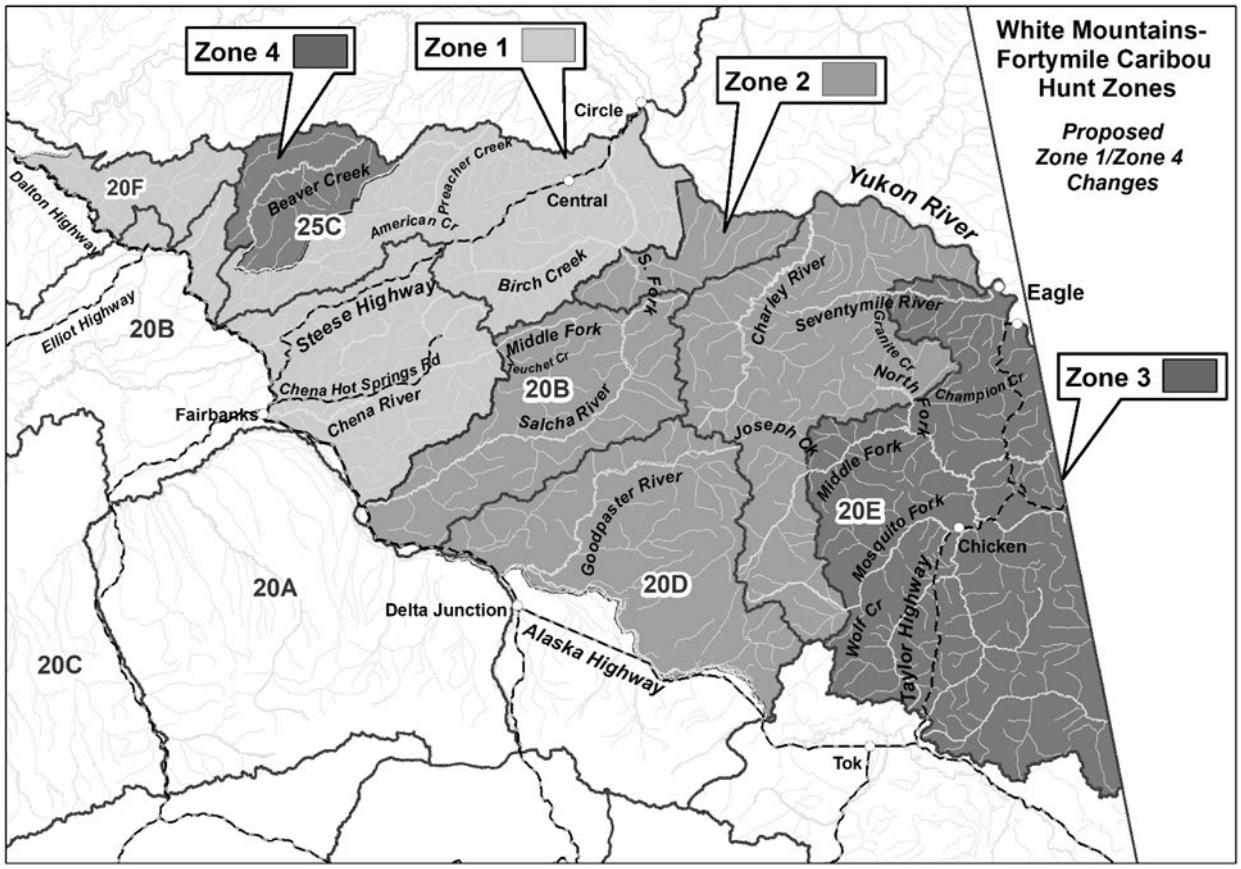
Unit 20E, remainder (the road and trail accessible portion of the herd's range in the vicinity of the Taylor Highway).

ZONE 4

Unit 20B and Unit 20F those portions north and west of the Steese Highway, north and east of the Elliot Highway to its intersection with the Dalton Highway, then east of the Dalton Highway and south of the Yukon River, excluding the Chatanika River drainage.

Unit 25C, that portion west of the east bank of the mainstem of Preacher Creek to its confluence with American Creek, then west of the east bank of American Creek.

RY26 –RY30 - Recommended changes to Zone map.



Zone 1

Unit 20B and Unit 20F that portion north and west of the Steese Highway and north and east of the Elliot Highway to its intersection with the Dalton Highway, then east of the Dalton Highway and south of the Yukon River, and that portion south and east of the Steese Highway, except the middle fork of the Chena River drainage upstream from and including the Teuchet Creek drainage and except the Salcha River drainage.

Unit 25C, excluding that portion within the Beaver Creek drainage beginning at the confluence of Beaver Creek and Moose Creek upstream to (65 28.641, -147 39.671), then north of the north bank of Beaver Creek to it's confluence with O' Brien Creek, then north and west of the west bank of O' Brien Creek to it's head waters, then north of the north bank of the mainstem of Bear Creek from it's headwaters downstream to it's confluence with the unnamed tributary at (65 33.767, -146 45.832) and west of the west bank of the unnamed tributary to it's headwaters; and that portion within the North Fork of the Preacher Creek drainage west of the west bank of the mainstem of the North Fork of Preacher Creek from it's headwaters downstream to (65 43.1, -146 18.1).; and that portion within the drainage of the south fork of Birch Creek; and that portion within the Yukon–Charley Rivers National Preserve.

Zone 2

Unit 20B, that portion south and east of the Steese Highway within the middle fork of the Chena River drainage upstream from and including the Teuchet Creek drainage and the Salcha River drainage.

Unit 20D, that portion north of the south bank of the Tanana River.

Unit 20E, that portion within the Charley River drainage, the Seventymile River drainage upstream from and including the Granite Creek drainage, the North Fork Fortymile River drainage upstream from, but not including the Champion Creek drainage, the Middle Fork Fortymile River drainage upstream from and including the Joseph Creek drainage, the Mosquito Fork of the Fortymile River drainage upstream from and including the Wolf Creek drainage, and the drainages flowing into the Yukon River downstream from the confluence of the Seventymile and Yukon rivers.

Unit 25C, that portion within the drainage of South Fork Birch Creek and that portion within the Yukon–Charley Rivers National Preserve.

Zone 3

Unit 20E, remainder (the road and trail accessible portion of the herd's range in the vicinity of the Taylor Highway).

Zone 4

Unit 25C, that portion within the Beaver Creek drainage beginning at the confluence of Beaver Creek and Moose Creek upstream to (65 28.641, -147 39.671), then north of the north bank of Beaver Creek to it's confluence with O' Brien Creek, then north and west of the west bank of O' Brien Creek to it's head waters, then north of the north bank of the mainstem of Bear Creek from it's headwaters downstream to it's confluence with the unnamed tributary at (65 33.767, -146 45.832) and west of the west bank of the unnamed tributary to it's headwaters; and that portion within the North Fork of the Preacher Creek drainage west of the west bank of the mainstem of the North Fork of Preacher Creek from it's headwaters downstream to (65 43.1, -146 18.1).