

North Pacific Research Board Project Final Report
Project #643

Bering Strait Region Local and Traditional Knowledge Pilot Project
A Comprehensive Subsistence Use Study of the Bering Strait Region

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Abstract

The Bering Strait Region Local Traditional Knowledge Project assessed subsistence harvests by Alaska Native and non-Native people of the Bering Strait region of Alaska in a comprehensive manner. The project is the basis for developing survey protocols for future subsistence harvest survey projects. Local Traditional Knowledge which is inherent in the lives of subsistence users of the Bering Strait region was explored via an exhaustive survey instrument. Households within the Bering Strait region were surveyed regarding their use of subsistence resources for the July 2005 to June 2006 period which conforms to the State of Alaska regulatory year. Relational database management coupled with grassroots sociological study is necessary for rural subsistence users to be able to advocate for their lifestyles. Several subsistence uses were examined that have never been assessed. Numerous subsistence surveys have studied subsistence and Local Traditional Knowledge in the Bering Strait region in piece meal type formats most with excellent information. No known subsistence study in the Bering Strait region has attempted to look at broad subsistence uses as the basis for future survey work.

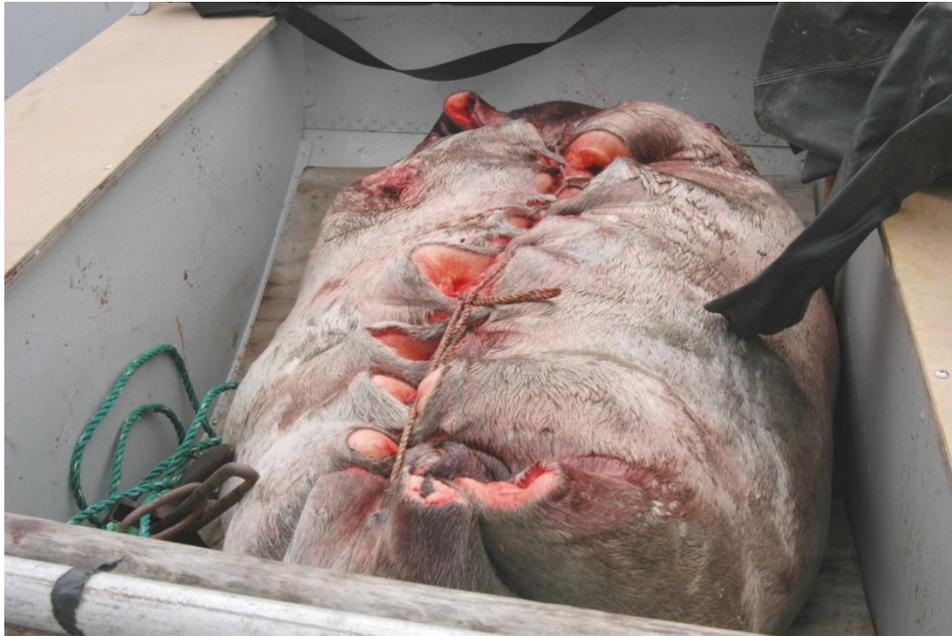


Figure 1. Butchered Bearded Seal, Norton Sound

Key Words

Subsistence, Traditional Ecological Knowledge, Local Traditional Knowledge, Harvest Assessment, Harvest Survey Protocol, Subsistence Harvest of Bering Strait Region.



Figure 2. Cutting Dry Fish, Norton Sound

Citation

This final report should be cited as follows:

Bering Strait Region Local and Traditional Knowledge Pilot Project; *A Comprehensive Subsistence Use Study of the Bering Strait Region*, Ahmasuk, A., Trigg, E., Magdanz, J., Robbins, B., North Pacific Research Board, Kawerak, Incorporated, July 2007



Figure 3. Bearded Seal and Seal Dry Meat, Norton Sound

Study Chronology

The scope of this project was unprecedented; a comprehensive survey of subsistence uses of residents of the Bering Strait region. This project is not a continuation of any prior North Pacific Research Board Project and was approved on a pilot basis. The project was completed in conjunction with a similar project funded by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Cooperative Agreement #COOP-06-037, for Cooperative Subsistence Data Collection. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game funded a portion of this comprehensive harvest survey in the communities of Brevig Mission, Teller, and Elim, while North Pacific Research Board funds allowed study of Shishmaref, Wales, Gambell, Savoonga, White Mountain, Koyuk, Unalakleet, Saint Michael, and Stebbins.



Figure 4. Moose, Kuzitrin River

The project began with contacting tribes in the Bering Strait Region to gauge their receptiveness of the idea of a comprehensive subsistence harvest survey in spring 2005. The comprehensive form was developed in the summer of 2005 and basic protocols were developed to canvas households in the region. Early on it became clear that Nome, due to its size, would consume the budget of the project therefore was not included. Letters, e-mails and phone calls to tribes in the region eventually led to Kawerak developing a proposal and searching for funding options. The North Pacific Research Board was eventually approached in the Pilot Project Local and Traditional Knowledge proposal category.

The Bering Strait Region Local and Traditional Knowledge project was coordinated with the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game to produce portions of the survey form and the survey period. Prior to developing the North Pacific Research Board proposal in November 2005, Kawerak and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game refined the survey form and survey period. The survey study period was to conform to the State regulatory hunting period of July to June of each year.

After the survey protocol was developed, the idea was complete and merely required funding. A portion of the project was funded via the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Cooperative Agreement but a broader participation was necessary. Kawerak submitted its proposal to the North Pacific Research Board. Villages within the Bering Strait region were contacted to offer their support of the proposal in concept; without their support this project would have been very difficult.



Figure 5. Subsistence Marine Mammal Hunters, Norton Sound

In early 2006 Kawerak was informed that it's Bering Strait Local and Traditional Knowledge Project was funded. Each participating tribe selected one to two persons to administer the survey form. Austin Ahmasuk, Subsistence Director, and Eric Trigg, Special Projects Assistant conducted training in Nome for most community research assistants. After training on completing the survey form, surveyors traveled back to their respective village to administer the survey.

Survey data entry began as soon as completed survey forms were received and all follow up questions were answered. Data was entered into a relational database which required a major time commitment. North Pacific Research Board funds were fully expended before the project end date. Database management continued into July 2007 despite expended funds. Alaska Department of Fish and Game worked cooperatively with Kawerak on all aspects of database management. Alaska Department of Fish and Game was given an entire copy of Kawerak's database records for their own and separate use. Cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence is absolutely crucial so that ideas can be vetted to all management agencies.



Figure 6. Western Arctic Caribou, Nulato Hills

Introduction

Kawerak, Incorporated (Kawerak) is a Native non-profit association organized to promote the social and economic welfare of residents in 20 villages in the Bering Strait Region. Kawerak provides services to 3 culturally distinct groups of Eskimo people (Inupiaq, Yup'ik and Saint Lawrence Island Yupik).

Kawerak's Vision Statement serves as the guiding principal for Kawerak's role and function in the region: "Building on the inherent strength of our cultural values, we shall assist our tribes to take control of their future."



Figure 7. Subsistence Fisherman, Norton Sound

Kawerak's Board of Directors are tribal representatives from the 20 tribes in the Bering Strait Region those tribes are:

Brevig Mission	Council	Diomedede
Elim	Gambell	Golovin
King Island	Koyuk	Mary's Igloo
Nome	Saint Michael	Savoonga
Shaktoolik	Shishmaref	Solomon
Stebbins	Teller	Unalakleet
Wales	White Mountain	

The Bering Strait region is located in Northwest Alaska, 60 miles south of the Arctic Circle. The Seward Peninsula is part of the region and about the size of West Virginia. The vegetation is mostly tundra with the tree line starting about 50 miles south of Nome. Spruce forests are found in the southern part of the region. There are several islands in the Bering Strait Region. The region is home to three distinct linguistic and cultural groups of Eskimo people; the Inupiaq, Central Yupik, and Saint Lawrence Island Yupik. There is documented evidence of human habitation dating as far back as 10,000 and 11,000 years. The population of the Bering Strait region is about 9,000 people. Alaska Native people make up 75% of the population. There are 15 year-round villages outside of Nome that range in population from 161 to 798. Nome is the largest community in the region with approximately 3,700 people. It is the transportation and service hub for the region.

A subsistence lifestyle of hunting, gathering, and dependence on environmental resources continues throughout the region. Food gathering is a year around activity. In the springtime whale and walrus are hunted, eggs are gathered, greens, berries, and roots are gathered; during the summer and fall fishing and waterfowl hunting take place; caribou and moose are hunted in the fall; in the winter tomcod and king crab fishing takes place. Seal hunting is a year-round activity. Reindeer herding was introduced to the region about a hundred years ago and continues to this day.

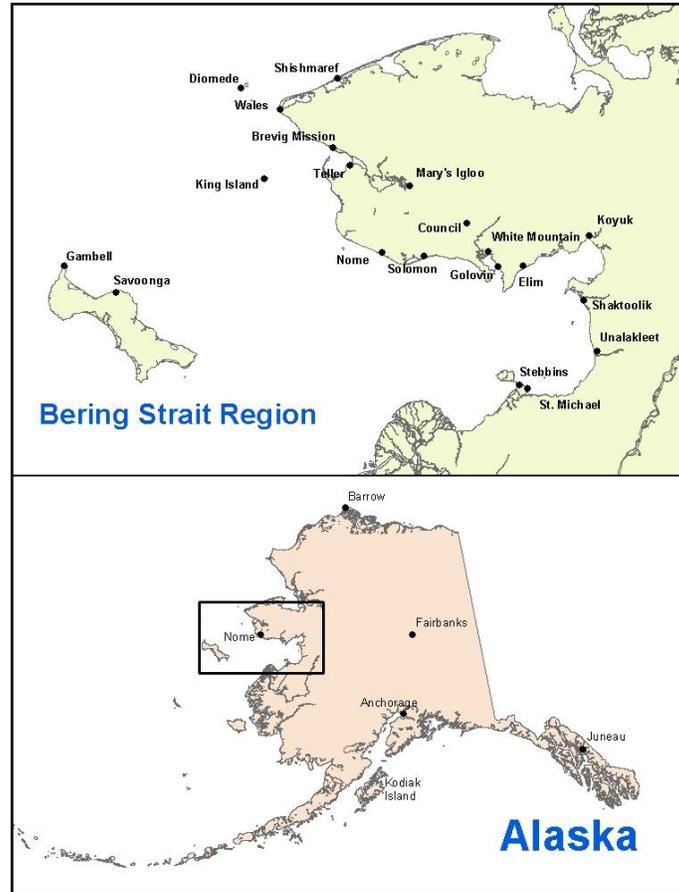


Figure 8. Bering Strait Region Map

This project studied the very important aspect of subsistence in the lives of Alaska Native and non-Native people of the Bering Strait Region. Subsistence is central to the lives of the people in the Bering Strait Region and has been the subject of numerous political and regulatory debates.

The project began by contacting tribes from throughout the Bering Strait region to gauge their receptiveness of the idea of conducting a comprehensive harvest survey. Nome was not included in the survey because of the size of the population; it would have dominated the expense of completing the project. The comprehensive harvest survey was eventually approved by the Tribes of Shishmaref, Wales, Brevig Mission, Teller, White Mountain, Golovin, Elim, Koyuk, Unalakleet, Gambell, Savoonga, Stebbins, & Saint Michael. The community of Shaktolik opted not to be involved in the survey. Due to logistics and timing the community of Diomedes did not participate in the comprehensive survey although they did approve of the survey.



Figure 9. Marine Mammal Hunters, Norton Sound

The next step in the project was to hire and train surveyors for each of the communities. Because the survey form was an exhaustive form with numerous pages it was important to train each surveyor in its use to ensure consistency in reporting subsistence harvests would be intact. It was very important to ensure that the units of harvest reported for each fish, wildlife, or plant species was consistent from community to community to avoid confusion. Training of surveyors took place between August 2006 and December 2006. Due to problems encountered with hiring and retention of surveyors it was necessary to recruit and retrain new surveyors in some communities.

Bering Strait & Norton Sound Participating Villages

Brevig Mission

Brevig Mission is approximately 70 miles northwesterly of Nome directly across from Port Clarence an active Coast Guard Station that is manned year round. It has no road access to Nome and must receive all of its goods by air or barge in the summer. The 2000 US Census indicates Brevig Mission has a total population of 276, of those 139 are male and 137 are female. 250 of the total population are American Indian or Alaska Native.

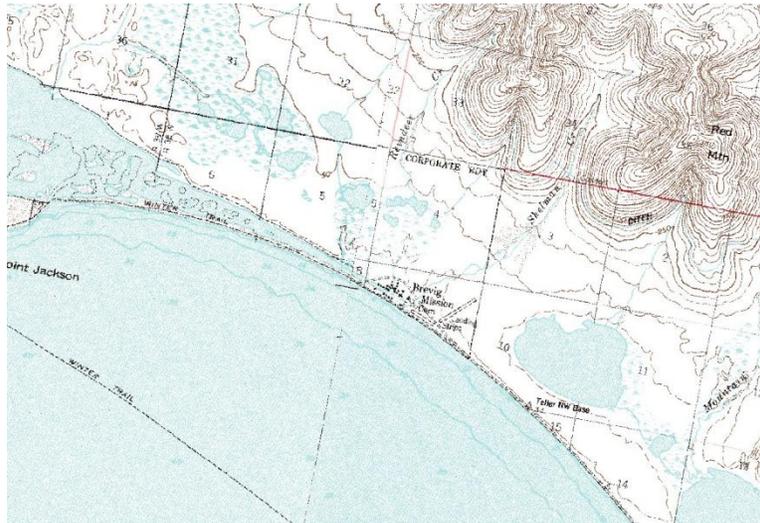


Figure 10. Brevig Mission, ArcView GIS, Kawerak

Elim

Elim is approximately 95 miles easterly of Nome. It has no road access to Nome and must receive all of its goods by air or barge in the summer. Elim does have access to Moses Point an abandoned military site at the mouth of the Kwiniuk River. The 2000 US Census indicates Elim has a total population of 313, of those 178 are male and 135 are female. 290 of the total population are American Indian or Alaska Native.

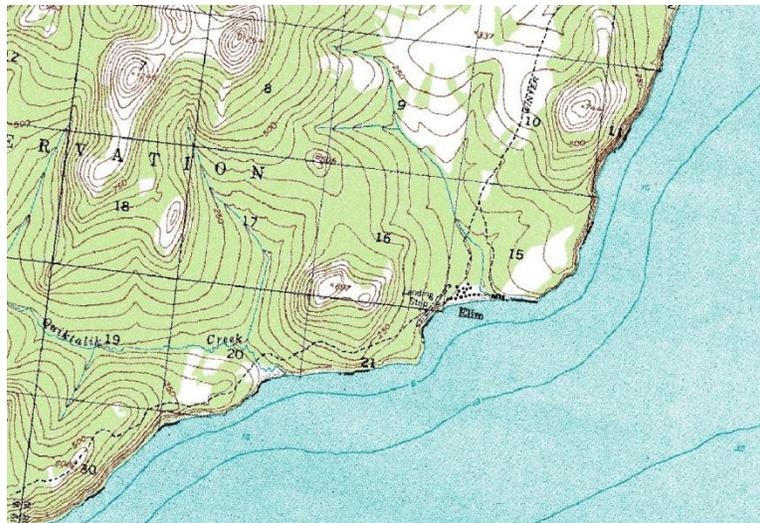


Figure 11. Elim, ArcView GIS, Kawerak

Gambell

Gambell is approximately 192 miles southwesterly of Nome on the western end of Saint Lawrence Island. It has no road access to Nome and must receive all of its goods by air or barge in the summer. The 2000 US Census indicates Gambell has a total population of 649, of those 370 are male and 279 are female. 621 of the total population are American Indian or Alaska Native.

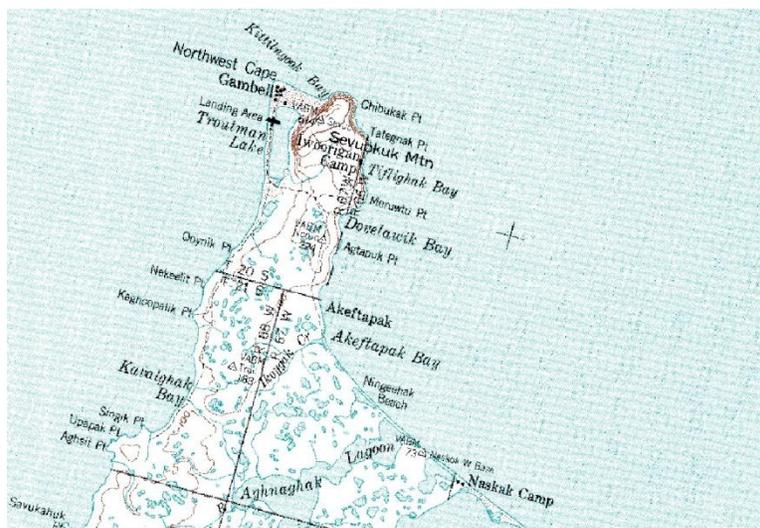


Figure 12. Gambell, ArcView GIS, Kawerak

Koyuk

Koyuk is approximately 130 miles easterly of Nome at the mouth of the Koyuk River. It has no road access to Nome and must receive all of its goods by air or barge in the summer. The 2000 US Census

indicates Koyuk has a total population of 297, of those 163 are male and 134 are female. 273 of the total population are American Indian or Alaska Native.

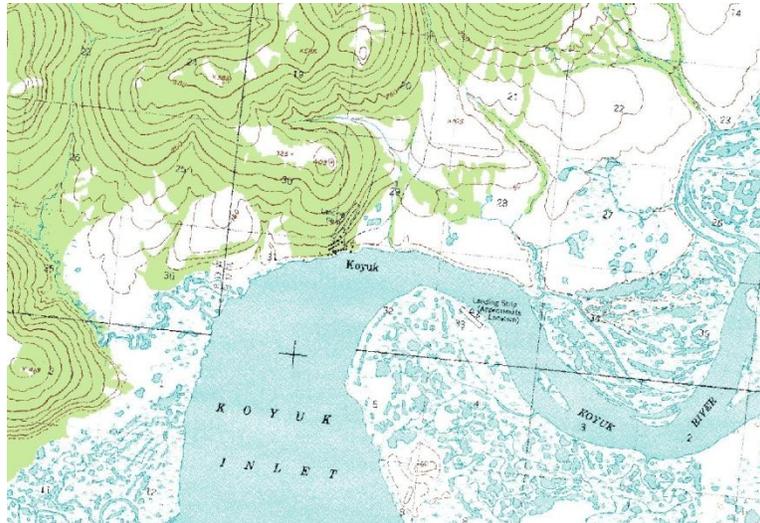


Figure 13. Koyuk, ArcView GIS, Kawerak

Saint Michael

Saint Michael is approximately 125 miles southeasterly of Nome on the southern shore of Norton Sound and near the Yukon Delta. It has no road access to Nome and must receive all of its goods by air or barge in the summer. The 2000 US Census indicates Saint Michael has a total population of 368, of those 196 are male and 172 are female. 341 of the total population are American Indian or Alaska Native.

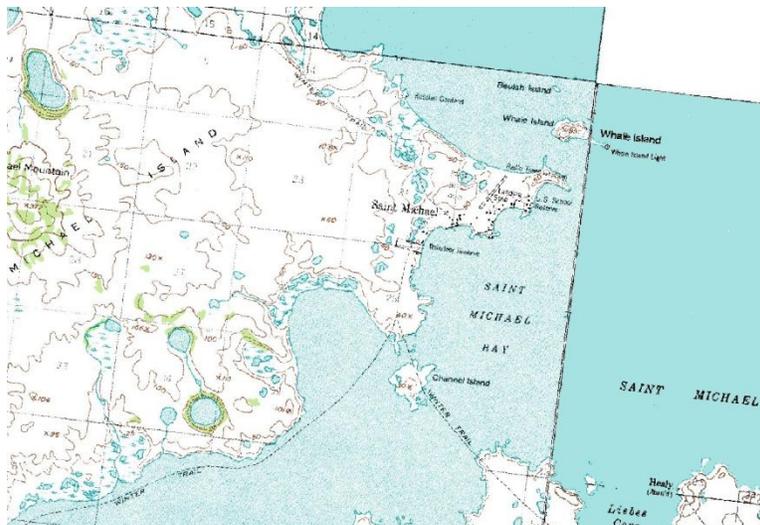


Figure 14. Saint Michael, ArcView GIS, Kawerak

Savoonga

Savoonga is approximately 163 miles southeasterly of Nome on Saint Lawrence Island. It has no road access to Nome and must receive all of its goods by air or barge in the summer. The 2000 US Census indicates Savoonga has a total population of 643, of those 324 are male and 319 are female. 613 of the total population are American Indian or Alaska Native.



Figure 15. Savoonga, ArcView GIS, Kawerak

Shishmaref

Shishmaref is approximately 125 miles northwesterly of Nome on a barrier island that has received much attention as its beachfront and town is eroding into the Chukchi Sea. It has no road access to Nome and must receive all of its goods by air or barge in the summer. The 2000 US Census indicates Shishmaref has a total population of 562, of those 313 are male and 249 are female. 524 of the total population are American Indian or Alaska Native.



Figure 16. Shishmaref, ArcView GIS, Kawerak

Stebbins

Stebbins is approximately 117 miles southeasterly of Nome on the southern shore of Norton Sound near the Yukon Delta. It has no road access to Nome and must receive all of its goods by air or barge in the summer. The 2000 US Census indicates Stebbins has a total population of 547, of those 293 are male and 254 are female. 514 of the total population are American Indian or Alaska Native.



Figure 17. Stebbins, ArcView GIS, Kawerak

Teller

Teller is approximately 60 miles northwesterly of Nome on the southern shore of Grantley Harbor. It has road access to Nome in the summer months but must receive all of its goods by air in the winter. The 2000

US Census indicates Teller has a total population of 268, of those 154 are male and 114 are female. 248 of the total population are American Indian or Alaska Native.

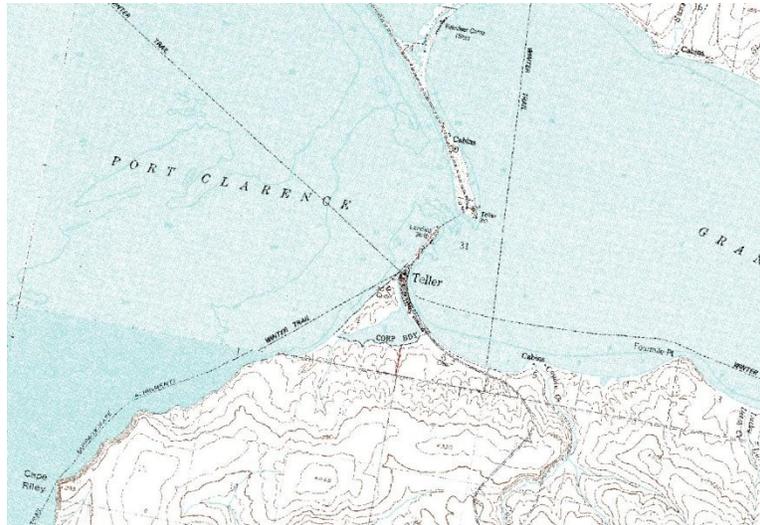


Figure 18. Teller, ArcView GIS, Kawerak

Unalakleet

Unalakleet is approximately 147 miles southeasterly of Nome at the mouth of the Unalakleet River. It has no road access to Nome and must receive all of its goods by air or barge in the summer, and is a sub-regional hub with more air access options than other villages. The 2000 US Census indicates Unalakleet has a total population of 747, of those 399 are male and 348 are female. 637 of the total population are American Indian or Alaska Native.

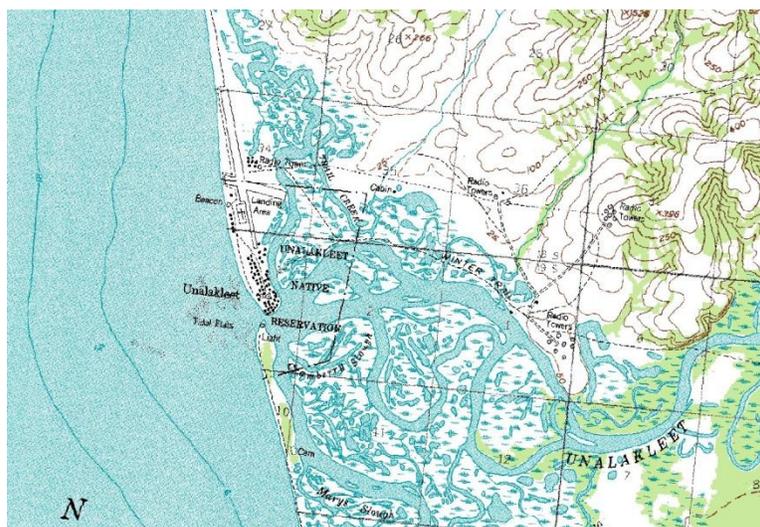


Figure 19. Unalakleet, ArcView GIS, Kawerak

Wales

Wales is approximately 111 miles northwesterly of Nome located on the western tip on the Seward Peninsula. It has no road access to Nome and must receive all of its goods by air or barge in the summer. The 2000 US Census indicates Wales has a total population of 152, of those 80 are male and 72 are female. 127 of the total population are American Indian or Alaska Native.

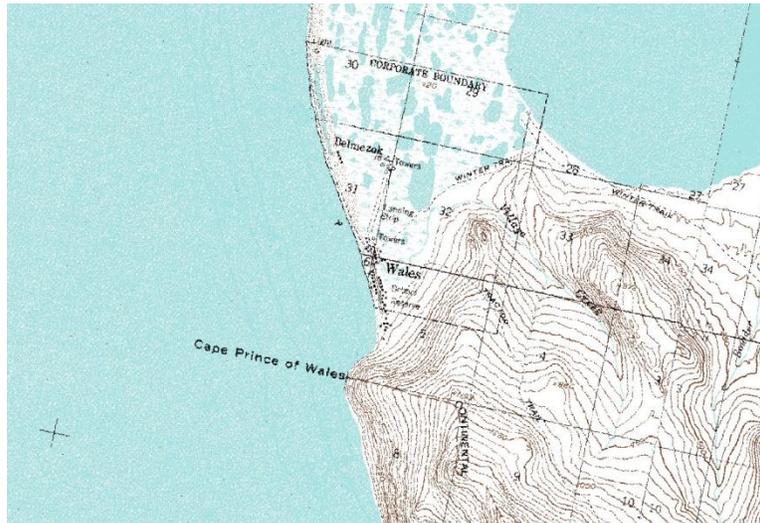


Figure 20. Wales, ArcView GIS, Kawerak

White Mountain

White Mountain is approximately 62 miles easterly of Nome on the Fish River. It has no road access to Nome and must receive all of its goods by air or barge in the summer. The 2000 US Census indicates White Mountain has a total population of 203, of those 106 are male and 97 are female. 170 of the total population are American Indian or Alaska Native.

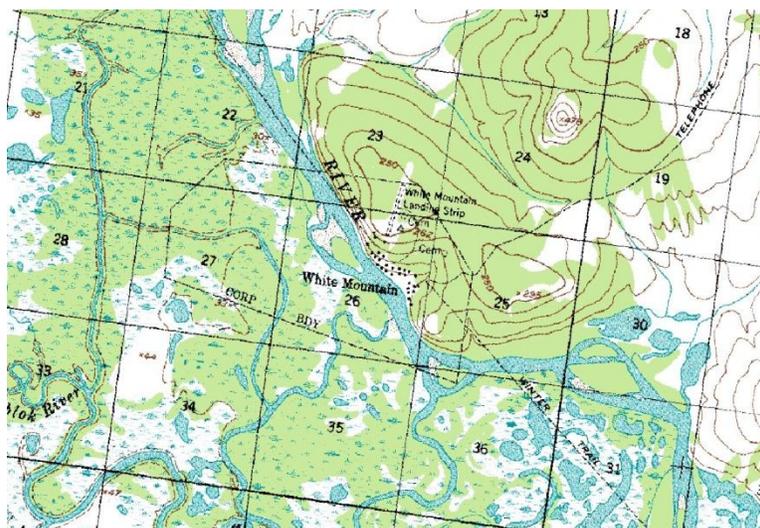


Figure 21. White Mountain, ArcView GIS, Kawerak

Objectives

The objectives of this project were to:

- Document subsistence harvests of all subsistence resources in Alaska Game Management Unit 22 except Nome in northwest Alaska via village surveyors;
- Document Local and Traditional Knowledge in Alaska Game Management Unit 22 via a comprehensive survey tool;
- Provide opportunities for community and regional involvement in harvest reporting, fish and wildlife management, conservation management, and documentation of Local and Traditional Knowledge;
- Test various sampling methodologies;
- Assess & document subsistence harvests in the Bering Strait region.

It is very clear from Kawerak's standpoint that subsistence use of resources is synonymous with traditional ecological knowledge or local traditional knowledge. In other words, what we harvest has a lot to do with our traditions and culture. Some long standing traditions have been lost as a result of assimilation of Alaska Native people into Western society including Alaska Native religious beliefs outside of Christianity. Traditional Alaska Native teachings regarding manhood, womanhood, animal husbandry, the environment, mortuary customs, marriage customs, etc. have also been lost or are now illegal. The Alaska Native languages still persist but are increasingly becoming lost and are not spoken by many young people.

What remains are strong traditions that incorporate western tools into pre-historical Alaska Native traditions that persist to this day. Alaska Native hunting and fishing traditions still continue and are relatively unchanged in manor of execution but fluctuate from year to year. This project documents subsistence harvest and local traditional knowledge in twelve Bering Strait region villages for the fall of 2005 to spring of 2006 period.



Figure 22. Unalakleet River

Kawerak will be able to verify anecdotal information such as timing of harvests, methods of harvest, harvest locations, availability of resources, competition amongst users, and importance of subsistence to the villages. For a very long time it appeared western society has been humored by Alaska Native anecdotes and have not taken them into account in decision making. The discountenance continues to this day but is more subtle and happens as a matter of course in regulatory decision making. This project will verify anecdotal information which will be presented to advocate for subsistence uses.

This project will be the basis for future protocols for all survey work within the Bering Strait Region. Originally, a new survey protocol was to be developed but time prevented that. It became obvious that additional years and more data will provide the answer as to how to sample communities regarding subsistence harvest for a confident analysis. It was thought that some sort of random stratification would be developed to ease future survey work. The tremendous amount of work required to manage the large data sets that were created consumed a lot of time, and will be the subject of subsequent reports by Kawerak. We still hypothesize that a confident method for random stratification as we presented in our methodology section of our proposal can be determined.

Methods

As we noted in previous sections, Kawerak conducted a comprehensive survey using local surveyors and a comprehensive survey form. The survey form is attached as Attachment #1. Each surveyor was given explicit instructions regarding use of the form and how data should be entered. All answers were entered so each survey entry uniformly represented similar responses. Each data entry was either numeric if it was a categorical response or textual based upon the response category. Each survey form required reckoning or proofing if responses were not clearly written or were confusing. The follow up process required lengthy phone conversations with each surveyor.



Figure 23. Subsistence Fishermen, Norton Sound

The Kawerak, Incorporated, Subsistence Resources program began in-house data entry and analysis of subsistence harvests of the Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region in the winter of 2002. A great deal of assistance and direction has come from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (A.D.F. & G.), Subsistence Division staff, who has generously provided their assistance and knowledge on the subject of data entry and analysis.

Kawerak, Incorporated Natural Resources Research Policy

An essential phase of subsistence harvest data collection is to request permission from local regional tribal councils. A letter of informed consent is sent to regional tribal councils requesting permission to

conduct the survey via tribal governing resolution. The Kawerak, Incorporated Natural Resources Research Policy below describes some of the content of the letters.

KAWERAK NATURAL RESOURCES RESEARCH POLICY

Kawerak Natural Resource Research Policy Subsistence Harvest Surveys Adopted: April 17, 2002

The Natural Resource Research Policy exemplifies Kawerak's ethical responsibility towards the people of the region, their culture, the environment including plants and animals, and above all else, protecting the inherent right of indigenous peoples to participate in subsistence activities. It is our responsibility to the tribal governments, when sponsoring research of subsistence harvest activities, to provide full disclosure of planned research on lands, waters, plants, and animals used or occupied by tribal constituents. It is also our understanding that tribal governing bodies and community individuals have the right to refuse to participate in research, at any time, based on full disclosure of the proposed research.

Prior to conducting harvest surveys within a community, Kawerak will request permission from the local tribal government to conduct the research. Permission to conduct research will be requested from the tribal government by written letter providing full disclosure of the proposed research. The tribal government will be requested to grant permission to conduct the research via tribal governing resolution.

Full disclosure means that the tribal governing body has the right to know the following in non-technical language about proposed research activities:

- a) The purpose of the research and its intended use;
- b) Methodology, including data collection methods;
- c) The identity of the project leader and all research personnel;
- d) The identity of all sponsors;
- e) Project duration, including starting and end points;
- f) Any foreseeable risks;
- g) Any foreseeable benefits; and
- h) Distribution of final report.

Study Area

The study area of the project is comprised of communities in the State of Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Game Management Unit 22 of Western Alaska. Excluded communities in the project are Nome, located in Game Management Unit 22C, Diomedes in Unit 22E, Golovin in Unit 22B, and Shaktoolik in Unit 22A. Participating communities were the northern communities of Shishmaref and Wales located in

Game Management Unit 22E, Brevig Mission and Teller in the Port Clarence sub-district - Unit 22D; the communities of White Mountain, Elim and Koyuk in Unit 22B; Unit 22A, Eastern Norton Sound communities including Unalakleet, St. Michael and Stebbins; and the St. Lawrence Island communities of Gambell and Savoonga in Unit 22D. Game Management Unit maps are available online at the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Wildlife Conservation link below.

<http://www.wildlife.alaska.gov/gis/index.cfm?GIS=GMU.RegBookMaps#ucumap>.

Sample Collection

Kawerak Subsistence Resources' most recent community household lists were sent to tribal council offices for updating by local surveyors. Each list contained columns for the household's identification number, the head of household's name or names, and a column labeled "Comments", where surveyors noted if a household had either moved away, moved to another household, or was deceased. Blank rows are also available for adding new households who now reside in the community.

After receiving the updated household lists, tracking sheets are created for surveyor use. The tracking sheets provide the surveyor with a method to record their progress; the households they have previously interviewed and the households they still need to contact. Each tracking sheet contains a survey header, the community name and Kawerak community code number, and the surveyor's name. There are nine columns in the main body of each tracking sheet. The first column in the tracking sheet lists the HH ID # or each individual household's identifier number. The second column lists the head of household's name or names. The following seven columns are used for recording "Contact Results" when surveyors contact or cannot contact households. The first of the seven column labels is "Completed Survey"; the second column is labeled "Refused"; the third column is labeled "No Contact"; the fourth column is labeled "Moved Away"; the fifth column is labeled "Moved to other HH"; the sixth column is labeled "Deceased", and the last column is labeled "Comments" for any comments the surveyor may have describing contact results or problems contacting households.

Household lists and tracking sheets are developed in Microsoft Excel. Individual files are created for each community. Each surveyor's tracking sheet records are entered in their respective community files upon receipt of survey materials. All contact result columns are tallied after the last household listed. The computed contact results are then checked against the revised total number of households reported in the community.

Survey Sample

The project was a baseline comprehensive harvest survey where a census of all households is attempted in each community. Table 1-1, Sampling and Participation on page number 56, lists the estimated number of households in each community which is the number of original households thought to reside in the community, the revised number of households of each community, the number of households interviewed or the sample households, the number of households who refused to participate, the number of households not contacted, and the number of households that had either moved away, moved to another household, or were deceased. Household refusal rates, non-contact household percentages, participation rates, the interview weighting factor used for expanding harvest data, sample population data, mean household size, and an estimated population are also shown.

Research Assistants

Research assistants traveled from house to house to request household survey participation. Community research assistants were trained in two main groups depending on how quickly resolutions were received from the IRA Councils. The first group of surveyors was trained in Nome on August 14, 2006; the second group of surveyors was trained in Nome on September 25, 2006. Some surveyors were trained afterwards as alternates to complete the survey work started by others unable to complete the work. Table 1-A. Community Research Assistants on page 57 lists research assistants for participating communities.

Data Processing and Statistical Analysis

Kawerak, Incorporated, Subsistence Resources staff entered all survey data in Microsoft Excel files. A master harvest data file was originally created to accommodate larger communities in the region with the ability to contain survey data for 145 households. The master file was then copied and renamed; one file created for each participating community. Each Excel file contained eight worksheets; one worksheet for Salmon, Non-Salmon, Caribou, Moose, Other Land Mammals, Marine Mammals, Birds and Eggs, and Plant and Berries. There are two sections in each worksheet; one for data entry and one called the 'data set'. The data entry section was used for the actual data entry. If no harvests were reported or no response given to other questions, cells in the data entry section were left blank. The 'data set' section contains formulas to insert zeros where no harvests or responses to other questions were given. This eliminated the need to enter potentially thousands of zeros in each community's harvest data file. Household data from pages one and two of the survey instrument were entered separately in household data files. Separate household data files were created for each participating community and were later combined into one file.

Statistical Formulas used for Subsistence Harvests provided by David Koster, Program Coordinator, Information Management, Division of Subsistence, A.D.F. & G.

Listed below are formulas used in harvest data analysis. Computer software is used to calculate formulas. Following the formulas are descriptions of the mathematical symbols and descriptions of Data Expansion and the 95% Confidence Interval.

Harvest Expansion

$$x_e = x \times \left(\frac{N}{n} \right)$$

Sample Mean

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

Standard Deviation (single strata)

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

Variance

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}$$

Standard Error of the Mean (sometimes represented as SE)

$$S_x = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Finite Population Correction (FPC)

$$FPC = \sqrt{\frac{N - n}{N - 1}}$$

Confidence Interval Percentage with Finite Population Correction

$$C.I.\% \left(\right) = \frac{t_{\alpha/2} \times S_{\bar{x}}}{\bar{x}} \times FPC$$

Symbols and definitions

n = Number of households sampled in a community.

N = Number of households in the community or population.

x = Individual case value (i.e. harvest amount of a resource).

\bar{x} = Sample Mean for a community.

x_e = Expanded harvest amount.

Σ = Greek capital letter sigma means to find the sum.

$S_{\bar{x}}$ = Standard error of the mean.

FPC = Finite Population Correction.

$t_{\alpha/2}$ = Student's t statistic for given alpha level (α) with $n-1$ degrees of freedom (95% C.I. with $n-1$ degrees of freedom).

Data Expansion (Estimated harvests)

$$x_e = x \times \left(\frac{N}{n} \right)$$

The data expansion formula is used to make an estimate of total responses within a community for a particular resource. For quantitative questions, the amount indicated is used directly in the formula as 'x'.

The key assumption is that the portion of the community not sampled has the same distribution of successfully harvesting households as the portion of the community that was sampled. This formula represents a simple scaling-up of known harvests to what we assume was harvested if the entire population was sampled.

95% Confidence Interval

$$C.I.\% \left(\right) = \frac{t_{\alpha/2} \times S_{\bar{x}}}{\bar{x}} \times FPC$$

The confidence interval is a measure of accuracy applied to harvest estimates. It basically states we are 95% confident the actual harvest amount, if it were known, is within +/- the confidence percentage. This

means there is a 95% chance the actual harvest could be between C.I. % lower and C.I. % upper than estimated. A smaller percentage indicates a more accurate estimate. If the confidence interval percentage is 0%, it means either no expansion has taken place, (100% of the population was surveyed), or no resources were harvested. A large confidence interval, like 100% indicates lower accuracy and a higher possibility that the actual estimate could be twice as high or low. A more complete sample with less variable data will produce a more accurate estimate. Since the division of subsistence, (A.D.F. & G.), deals with small communities and large samples of those communities, the confidence interval also contains a finite population correction factor that makes the confidence interval a little more accurate.

Data Analysis in Microsoft Excel

Initial harvest data analysis was completed using Microsoft® Excel 2003. Two Excel data sets were created; one containing usable pounds harvested, one containing usable kilograms harvested. Other data analysis described later utilized SPSS® and SPSS® Tables software. Microsoft Excel Pivot Tables were created below the data sets of each resource worksheet in each community's harvest data file to display usually fish or hunt, attempt to harvest, harvest, use, give and receive numbers for each resource. Resource harvest numbers by gear type, month or season, depending on the resource investigated were displayed in the pivot tables. Total reported harvests of resources, mean per household harvests, total reported usable pounds and kilograms harvested, and mean pounds and kilograms per household harvested were also displayed in the pivot tables. To determine the number of usable pounds harvested, average weights of subsistence harvested fish, game, and plants found in the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Community Profiles Database and Community Subsistence Information System were utilized for usable pound conversion factors. The conversion factors were entered manually in formulas in the master harvest data file. Originally, the total pounds harvested variable was used to show usable harvest weights. Later a column was added to display usable kilograms harvested. A function was inserted to compute or convert pounds to kilograms by multiplying the number of pounds harvested by 0.45359237. Both conversion factor information sources, the Community Profile Data Base and Community Subsistence Information System are available online at the Alaska Department of Fish & Game's website under 'Publications' at this link. <http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/subhome.cfm>.

The pivot tables were then copied to individual Excel files containing separate worksheets for each community. One file was created for salmon, one for non-salmon, caribou, moose, other land mammals, marine mammals, birds and eggs, and one for plants and berries. The estimated harvest and use tables were created in these files from the pivot tables. All community harvest files for each resource were created by combining all community harvest data into one large file to display the total harvest and use

tables. In these files usually fish or hunt, attempt to harvest, harvest, use, give and receive numbers were converted to percentages by dividing the sum of each yes response for each variable by the number of households sampled in each community. Mean harvests per household, mean kilogram harvests per household and mean kilogram harvests per capita of all resources were added or combined to provide total mean harvests in the estimated harvest and use tables for each resource. Estimated harvest numbers and estimated pounds and kilograms harvested were calculated in the tables using the Harvest Expansion formula. Estimated mean pound and kilogram harvests per capita were calculated by dividing the estimated kilograms harvested by the number of residents reported in each surveyed household. 95% Confidence Limit (+/-) Harvest percentages were calculated afterward using SPSS software syntax and then manually entered in the tables. The estimated harvest and use tables were formatted in these files with borders and labels for this report.

Useable pound conversion factors for marine mammal calves were only available for bearded seals. A Young Bearded Seal conversion factor of 176 pounds from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Community Profile Database, Bering Land Bridge 1994 project were used for Bearded Seal calf and the Bearded Seal adult useable pounds conversion factor of 420 pounds was used for Bearded Seal sub-adult usable pounds. No other marine mammal sub-adult and calf usable pound conversion factors were used.

SPSS and SPSS Tables software

SPSS 15.0 Base program and add on module SPSS Tables 14.0 were used to obtain the remainder of results in the report. SPSS is a statistical software program and can open or retrieve data from many different file formats and software programs. All Excel harvest data file worksheets were opened and saved as SPSS files for the remaining analysis. Twelve salmon files, twelve non-salmon, twelve caribou, twelve moose, twelve other land mammal, twelve marine mammal, twelve birds and eggs, and twelve plants and berries files were created; one for each community. Household data was opened and saved as SPSS files and added to each harvest data file. The twelve community files for each species were then combined to create one all community salmon, non-salmon, caribou, moose, other land mammal, marine mammal, birds and eggs, and plants and berries files.

The twelve all community SPSS files were used to create the tables pertaining to other questions asked in the survey. Results to questions such as where do households primarily fish, if households had seen any peculiar salmon, where households primarily hunt land and marine mammals, caribou and moose harvest locations and harvest numbers, and unhealthy caribou tables were displayed in tables from these files. If households thought there was less, same or more salmon, non-salmon, caribou, moose or other land

mammal tables were also created from these files. Comments and concerns about subsistence, factors affecting the harvest of resources, and describing the availability of resources were also obtained using the SPSS Tables module. The results were then exported to Microsoft Word where they were reformatted for the report.

The 95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest percentages were calculated in SPSS datasets using command syntax provided by A.D.F. & G. Information Management staff. The syntax created four files that provided different percentages; one for each resource for each community, one for all resources for each community, one for each resource for all communities, and one for all resources for all communities. Many confidence limit percentages are very high, which is due to a small percentage of households in the community being surveyed. In Savoonga's use and harvest tables the confidence limit percents are small in contrast with other communities since 141 of a possible 147 households were surveyed. Gambell, St. Michael, Shishmaref, Stebbins and Unalakleet usage and harvest tables will contain higher confidence limit percentages than the other participating communities because in each community less than 65% of households were surveyed.

For geo-referencing harvest locations we used interactive ArcView GIS map layers. Kawerak has on file United States Geological Survey raster map images at 1:250,000 and 1:63,360 scale for use to geo-reference information. Kawerak also has on file Alaska Department of Fish and Game, vectorized Game Management Unit Boundaries which also delineate Uniform Coding Units, which breakdown the Game Management Unit boundaries into sub-watersheds in a logical and useful manner for geo-referencing. Each of those two layers was projected into one layout so that the United States Geological Survey maps and Alaska Department of Fish and Game Uniform Coding Units were displayed together. The usage for this project was minimal and entailed enumerating where subsistence harvests occurred on the survey form as opposed to in the map layouts in ArcView GIS. For our application we printed detailed 11 inch by 17inch full color maps for each community and those maps were given to each surveyor to record harvest locations. The vectorized Uniform Coding Units in the Alaska Department of Fish and Game map layers each have unique numeric identifiers. It is our understanding that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has since modified their Uniform Coding Units identifiers to alpha-numeric identifiers and the required coordination between Kawerak and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to reconcile the difference. In the end both parties seemed content with their different identifiers.

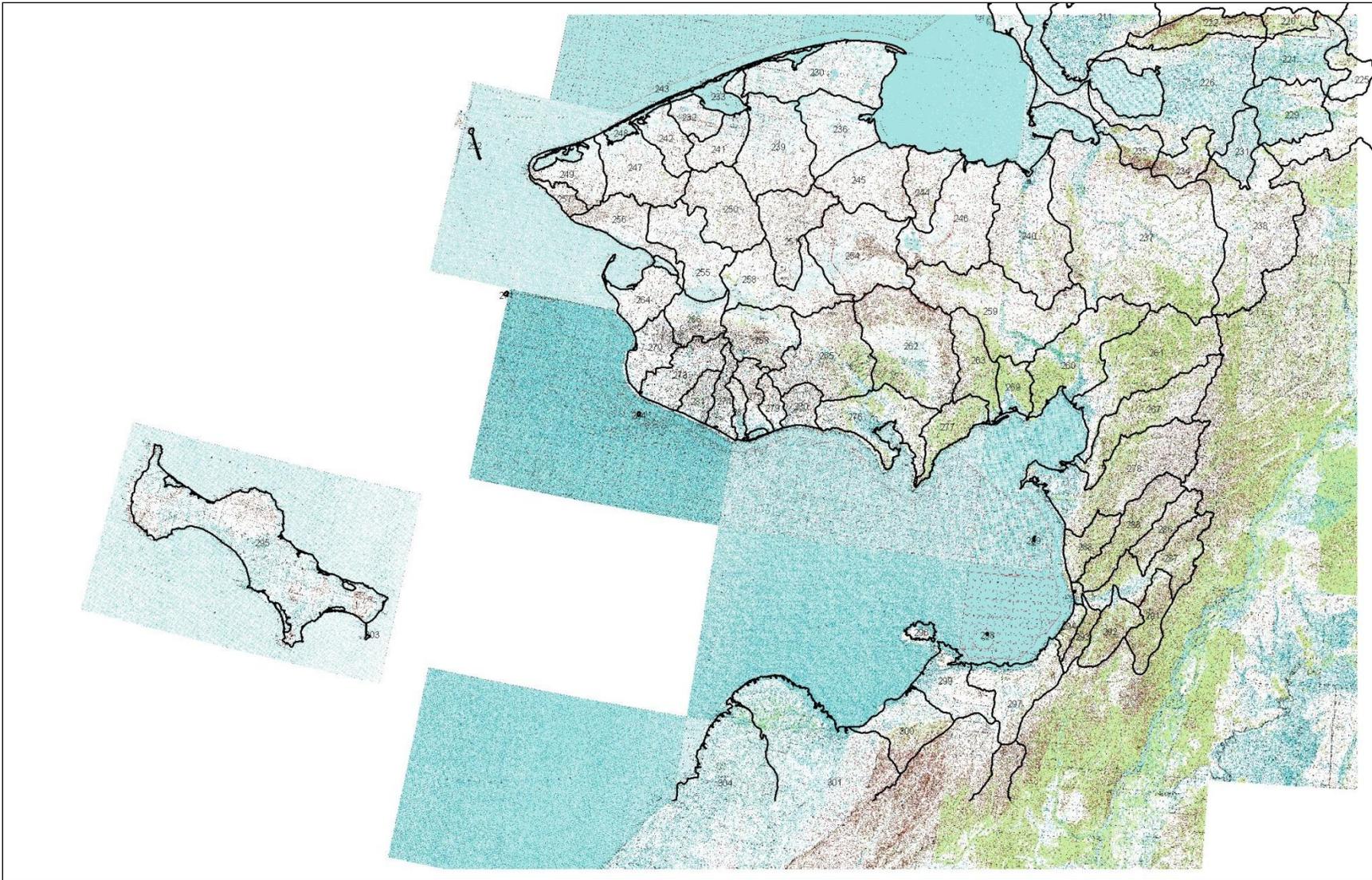


Figure 24. Bering Strait / Norton Sound, USGS & ADF&G UCU Map

Index to common names and Scientific Names

Common name	Scientific name
Arctic Fox	<i>Alopex lagopus</i>
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>
Auklet	<i>Aethia psittacula, Aethia pusilla, & Aethia cristacella</i>
Beach Grass	various species of <i>Graminae</i> (<i>Grass Family</i>)
Beach Peas	<i>Lathyrus maritimus, aka lathyrus japonicus</i>
Bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>
Bearded Seal	<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
Beluga	<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>
Black Brant	<i>Branta bernicla nigricans</i>
<i>Black Root</i>	<i>Sedum rosea</i>
Black Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
Blackberry	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
Blackfish	<i>Dallia pectoralis</i>
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>
Bowhead Whale	<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>
Bristle-thighed Curlew	<i>Numenius tahitiensis</i>
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>
Burbot	<i>Lota lota</i>
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>
Capelin	<i>Mallotus villosus</i>
Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>
Chinook Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>
Chum Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>
<i>Chunucks (Local Eskimo name)</i>	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>
	various unidentified clams found on shore or in the stomachs
Clams	of marine mammals
Cod	<i>Eleginus gracilis & Arctogadus glacialis</i>
Coho Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>

Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>
Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>
Cranberry	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>
Currants	<i>Ribes triste</i>
Dolly Varden	<i>Salvelinus malma Walbaum</i>
Dwarf Fireweed	<i>Epilobium latifolium</i>
Eel	<i>Petromyzontidae</i>
Emperor Goose	<i>Chen canagica</i>
Eskimo Potato	<i>Hedysarum alpinum & Hedysarum hedysaroides</i>
Fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
Flounder	<i>Platichthys stellatus</i>
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus glaucescens & Larus hyperboreus</i>
Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Grayling	<i>Thymallus arcticus</i>
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Grey Whale	<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>
Guillemot	<i>Cepphus grylle & Cepphus columba</i>
Halibut	<i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i>
Harlequin	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>
Herring (including eggs)	<i>Clupea pallasii</i>
Herring eggs	<i>Clupea pallasii</i>
Herring eggs on kelp	<i>Clupea pallasii</i>
<i>Kelp</i>	unidentified dried kelp found on shore
King Crab	<i>Paralithodes camtschaticus</i>
King Eider	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>
Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
Labrador Tea	<i>Ledum palustre</i>
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>
Lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>

Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>
Minke Whale	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>
Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>
	various unidentified roots found in mouse nests of genus
<i>Mousefood</i>	<i>Microtus</i>
Murre	<i>Uria aalge & Uria lomvia</i>
Musk Ox	<i>Ovibos moschatus</i>
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>
Northern Pike	<i>Esox lucius linnaeus</i>
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
Other (bird)	
Other (fish)	
Other (Land Mammals)	
Other (plants)	
Otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>
Pacific Loon	<i>Gavia pacifica</i>
Pink Plumes	<i>Polygonum bistorta</i>
Pink Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>
Polar Bear	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>
Porpoise	<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>
Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus lagopus & Lagopus mutus</i>
Puffin	<i>Fratercula cirrhata & Fratercula corniculata</i>
Rabbit	<i>Lepus americanus & Lepus othus</i>
Raspberry	<i>Rubus arcticus</i>
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
Red-throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>
Rhubarb	<i>Polygonum alaskanum</i>
Ribbon Seal	<i>Phoca fasciata</i>
Ring Seal	<i>Phoca hispida</i>
Sabine's Gull	<i>Xema sabini</i>
Salmonberry	<i>Rubs chamaemorus</i>
Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>

Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga punctata</i>
Scaup	<i>Aythya marila & Aythya affinis</i>
Sculpin	various species of the Order <i>Scorpaeniformes</i>
Seaweed	<i>Ulva rigida</i>
Sheefish	<i>Stendous leucichthys nelma</i>
Small Shorebird	various species of the genus <i>Calidris</i> , <i>Arenaria</i> , <i>Gallinago</i> , & <i>Phalaropus</i>
Smelt	<i>Osmerus mordax</i>
Snow Goose	<i>Chen caerulescens caerulescens</i>
Sockeye Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>
Sourdock	<i>Rumex arcticus</i>
Spectacled Eider	<i>Somateria fischeri</i>
Spotted Seal	<i>Phoca largha</i>
Spruce Grouse	<i>Falciennis canadensis</i>
Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus parryii</i>
Steller's Eider	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>
Stinkweed	<i>Artemisia tilesii</i>
Surf Scoter	<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>
Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>
Unknown Salmon	
Walrus	<i>Odobenus rosmarus divergens</i>
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
White Fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>
Whitefish	various species of the genus <i>Coregonus & Prospium</i>
White-winged scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>
Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>
Wild Celery	<i>Ligusticum scoticum</i>
Wild Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>
Willow Leaf	<i>Salix pulchra</i>
Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>
Yellow-billed Loon	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>

Metadata

Kawerak used widely available ArcView GIS software to create maps for survey use. The map layer “Ak state f&g” was given to Kawerak by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in the early part of 2000 and has been in use since then to assist with geo-referencing subsistence harvests. United States Geological Survey quadrangles as used in ArcView are projected raster images of United States Geological Survey maps that Kawerak purchased in the early part of 2000.

ArcView GIS 3.3 metadata

Maplayer:	Ak state f&g
Source:	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Projection:	Transverse Mercator
Spheroid:	GRS 80
Central Meridian:	-155
Reference Latitude:	54
Scale Factor:	0.9999
False Easting:	500000
False Northing:	0
Shape:	Polygon
Area:	numeric
Perimeter:	numeric
Revucu_:	numeric
Regvucu_id:	numeric
Unit_sub:	alpha-numeric
Mjr:	alpha-numeric
Mnr_spec:	numeric
Region:	numeric
Guides:	text
Sq_mi:	numeric

Map layers:	Xsl250d.tif, Xnu250d.tif, Xhc250d.tif, Xbm250d.tif, Ukt250d.tif, Tel250d.tif, Sol250d.tif, Sml250d.tif, Slk250d.tif, Shu250d.tif, Shf250d.tif, Oph250d.tif,
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Nom250d.tif, Nob250d.tif, Noa250d.tif, Kwi250d.tif, Ktz250d.tif, Kat250d.tif,
Can250d.tif, Blk250d.tif, Ben250d.tif, Amr250d.tif

Source; United States Geological Survey
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Spheroid: GRS 80
Central Meridian: -146
Reference Latitude: 54
Scale Factor: 0.9999
False Easting: 350000
False Northing: 350000
Shape: Raster Image

SPSS Metadata

Salmon Dataset Variable Summary

Variable	Type	Label	Variable Content
Year	Nominal	Study Year	Year of survey.
CommName	Nominal	Community	Community name.
CommCode	Scale	Community Code	ADF&G community identifier code.
HHID	Nominal	HH ID	Household identifier number.
Participate	Dichotomous	Participate	Was household willing to participate?
Category1	Nominal	Category	Species group identifier.
Resource	Nominal	Resource	Individual species list.
ResourceCode	Nominal	Resource Code	ADF&G resource identifier code.
Usuallyfish	Dichotomous	Usually fish	Does the household usually fish for salmon?
AttempttoHarvest	Dichotomous	Attempt to Harvest	Did the household attempt to harvest salmon?
Harvest	Dichotomous	Harvest	Did the household harvest salmon?
Use	Dichotomous	Use	Did the household use salmon?
Give	Dichotomous	Give	Did the household give salmon?
Rec	Dichotomous	Receive	Did the household receive salmon?
GillnetorSeine#	Scale	Gillnet or Seine	Number of each salmon species harvested by gillnet or seine.
RodReel#	Scale	Rod & Reel	Number of each salmon species harvested by rod and reel.
Keptfromcommfishing#	Scale	Kept from commercial fishing	Number of each salmon species kept from commercial fishing.
Howmanyfordogfood#	Scale	How many for dog food	Number of each salmon species kept for dog food.
Numberharvested	Scale	Number Harvested	Total number of each salmon species harvested.
Poundsharvested	Scale	Total Pounds Harvested	Total usable pounds of each salmon species harvested.
kgsharvested	Scale	Total kg Harvested	Total usable kilograms of each salmon species harvested.
LessSameMoreor	Nominal	Less, Same, More or ?	Where there less, same, or more of each salmon species than previous year?
PeculiarSalmon	Dichotomous	Peculiar Salmon?	Did your household see any peculiar salmon?
Ifyesdescribe	Nominal	If yes, describe	If yes, please describe.
Interviewer	Nominal	Interviewer	Surveyor's name.
SurveyDate	Nominal	Survey Date	Date survey conducted.
NumpeopleinHH	Nominal	Number of people in household	Number of people in household.
HeadofHH	Nominal	Household head	Head of household; single male, single female, or couple.
HeadofHHage	Nominal	Head of household age	Head of household's age.
HHsharvofsubres	Nominal	Household's harvest of subsistence resources	Household's estimated harvest of subsistence foods.
Numdaysweekusesubfoods	Nominal	Number of days per week use subsistence foods	Estimated number of days per week the household uses subsistence foods.
HHstotalincome	Nominal	Household total income (optional)	Household's total income.
HeadofHHagecategory	Nominal	Head of HH Age Category	Head of household age category; young, mature or elder.

Non-salmon Dataset Variable Summary

Variable	Type	Label	Variable Content
Year	Nominal	Study Year	Year of survey.
CommName	Nominal	Community Name	Community name.
CommCode	Scale	Community Code	ADF&G community identifier code.
HHID	Nominal	HH ID	Household identifier number.
Participate	Dichotomous	Participate	Was household willing to participate?
Category1	Nominal	Category	Species group identifier.
Resource	Nominal	Resource	Individual species list.
ResourceCode	Nominal	Resource Code	ADF&G resource identifier code.
Usuallyfish	Dichotomous	Usually fish	Does the household usually fish for non-salmon?
AttempttoHarvest	Dichotomous	Attempt to Harvest	Did the household attempt to harvest non-salmon?
Harvest	Dichotomous	Harvest	Did the household harvest non-salmon?
Use	Dichotomous	Use	Did the household use non-salmon?
Give	Dichotomous	Give	Did the household give non-salmon?
Receive	Dichotomous	Receive	Did the household receive non-salmon?
GillnetorSeine#	Scale	Gillnet or Seine	Number of each non-salmon species harvested by gillnet or seine.
RodReel#	Scale	Rod & Reel	Number of each non-salmon species harvested by rod and reel.
Keptfromcommfishing#	Scale	Kept from commercial fishing	Number of each non-salmon species kept from commercial fishing.
Howmanyfordogfood#	Scale	How many for dog food	Number of each non-salmon species kept for dog food.
Dig	Scale	Dig	Number of each non-salmon species harvested by digging.
Handline	Scale	Handline	Number of each non-salmon species harvested by handlining.
Pot	Scale	Pot	Number of each non-salmon species harvested by use of a pot or trap.
Other	Scale	Other (Species)	Number of each non-salmon species harvested by an other method.
Numberharvested	Scale	Number Harvested	Total number of each non-salmon species harvested.
Poundsharvested	Scale	Total Pounds Harvested	Total usable pounds of each non-salmon species harvested.
kgharvested	Scale	Total kg Harvested	Total usable kilograms of each non-salmon species harvested.
LessSameMoreor	Nominal	Less, Same, More or ?	Where there less, same, or more of each non-salmon species than previous year?
FactorsAffectedFishing	Nominal	Factors Affected Fishing	What factors affected your households' fishing?
WherePrimarilyFishSalmon	Nominal	Where Primarily Fish Salmon	Where does your household primarily fish for salmon?
WherePrimarilyFishCrab	Nominal	Where Primarily Fish Crab	Where does your household primarily fish for crab?
WherePrimarilyFishHerring	Nominal	Where Primarily Fish Herring	Where does your household primarily fish for herring?
WherePrimarilyFishTroutGrayling	Nominal	Where Primarily Fish Trout & Grayling	Where does your household primarily fish for trout and grayling?
WherePrimarilyFishCod	Nominal	Where Primarily Fish Cod	Where does your household primarily fish for cod?
WherePrimarilyFishOtherspecies	Nominal	Where Primarily Fish Other Species	Where does your household primarily fish for other species?
OtherSpeciesLocation	Nominal	Other Species Location	What other species fished for.
Interviewer	Nominal	Interviewer	Surveyor's name.
SurveyDate	Nominal	Survey Date	Date survey conducted.
NumpeopleinHH	Nominal	Number of people in household	Number of people in household.
HeadofHH	Nominal	Household head	Head of household; single male, single female, or couple.
HeadofHHage	Nominal	Head of household age	Head of household's age.
HHsharvofsubres	Nominal	Household's harvest of subsistence resources	Household's estimated harvest of subsistence foods.
Numdaysweekusesubfoods	Nominal	Number of days per week use subsistence foods	Estimated number of days per week the household uses subsistence foods.
HHstotalincome	Nominal	Household total income (optional)	Household's total income.
HeadofHHagecategory	Nominal	Head of HH Age Category	Head of household age category; young, mature or elder.

Caribou Dataset Variable Summary

Variable	Variable Type	Label	Variable Content
Year	Nominal	Study Year	Year of survey.
CommName	Nominal	Community Name	Community name.
CommCode	Scale	Community Code	ADF&G community identifier code.
HHID	Nominal	HH ID	Household identifier number.
Participate	Nominal	Participate	Was household willing to participate?
Category1	Nominal	Category	Species group identifier.
Resource	Nominal	Resource	Individual species list.
Sex	Scale	Gender	Sex of caribou.
ResourceCode	Nominal	Resource Code	ADF&G resource identifier code.
Usuallyhunt	Dichotomous	Usually hunt	Does the household usually hunt for caribou?
AttempttoHarvest	Dichotomous	Attempt to Harvest	Did the household attempt to harvest salmon?
Harvest	Dichotomous	Harvest	Did the household harvest salmon?
Use	Dichotomous	Use	Did the household use salmon?
Give	Dichotomous	Give	Did the household give salmon?
Receive	Dichotomous	Receive	Did the household receive salmon?
SummerHarvest#	Scale	Summer 2005 Harvest	Number of each gender of caribou harvested in the summer of 2005.
FallHarvest#	Scale	Fall 2005 Harvest	Number of each gender of caribou harvested in the fall of 2005.
WinterHarvest#	Scale	Winter 2005 Harvest	Number of each gender of caribou harvested in the winter of 2006.
SpringHarvest#	Scale	Spring 2006 Harvest	Number of each gender of caribou harvested in the spring of 2006.
Numberharvested	Scale	Number Harvested	Total number of each caribou - male, female, and unknown harvested.
Poundsharvested	Scale	Total Pounds Harvested	Total usable pounds of each caribou - male, female, and unknown harvested.
kgsharvested	Scale	Total kg Harvested	Total usable kilograms of each caribou - male, female, and unknown harvested.
LessSameMoreor	Nominal	Less, Same, More or ?	Where there less, same, or more of each caribou gender than previous year?
UCUHarvest	Nominal	UCU 1 Harvest	First UCU where caribou were harvested.
@#CaribouharvestinUCU	Scale	Number harvest in UCU 1	Number of caribou harvested in UCU 1.
UCUHarvest_A	Nominal	UCU 2 Harvest	Second UCU where caribou were harvested.
@#CaribouharvestinUCU_A	Scale	Number harvest in UCU 2	Number of caribou harvested in UCU 2.
UCUHarvest_B	Nominal	UCU 3 Harvest	Third UCU where caribou were harvested.
@#CaribouharvestinUCU_B	Scale	Number harvest in UCU 3	Number of caribou harvested in UCU 3.
UCUHarvest_C	Nominal	UCU 4 Harvest	Fourth UCU where caribou were harvested.
@#CaribouharvestinUCU_C	Scale	Number harvest in UCU 4	Number of caribou harvested in UCU 4.
UCUHarvest_D	Nominal	UCU 5 Harvest	Fifth UCU where caribou were harvested.
@#CaribouharvestinUCU_D	Scale	Number harvest in UCU 5	Number of caribou harvested in UCU 5.
UCUHarvest_E	Nominal	UCU 6 Harvest	Sixth UCU where caribou were harvested.
@#CaribouharvestinUCU_E	Scale	Number harvest in UCU 6	Number of caribou harvested in UCU 6.
Killbutnoteatcaribou	Dichotomous	Kill but not eat caribou	Did the household kill but not eat a caribou because they did not look healthy?
IfYESincludedinharvestnumbers	Dichotomous	If YES, included in harvest numbers	If yes, were the caribou included in the reported harvest numbers.
Symptom1	Nominal	Symptom 1	Symptom 1 of unhealthy caribou.
Numbercaribou	Scale	Number of caribou	Number of caribou affected by symptom 1.
Symptom2	Nominal	Symptom 2	Symptom 2 of unhealthy caribou.
Numbercaribou_A	Scale	Number of caribou	Number of caribou affected by symptom 2.
Symptom3	Nominal	Symptom 3	Symptom 3 of unhealthy caribou.
Numbercaribou_B	Scale	Number of caribou	Number of caribou affected by symptom 3.
Symptom4	Nominal	Symptom 4	Symptom 4 of unhealthy caribou.
Numbercaribou_C	Scale	Number of caribou	Number of caribou affected by symptom 4.
Interviewer	Nominal	Interviewer	Surveyor's name.
SurveyDate	Nominal	Survey Date	Date survey conducted.
NumpeopleinHH	Nominal	Number of people in household	Number of people in household.
HeadofHH	Nominal	Household head	Head of household; single male, single female, or couple.
HeadofHHage	Nominal	Head of household age	Head of household's age.
HHsharvofsubres	Nominal	Household's harvest of subsistence resources	Household's estimated harvest of subsistence foods.
Numdaysweekusesubfoods	Nominal	Number of days per week use subsistence foods	Estimated number of days per week the household uses subsistence foods.
HHstotalincome	Nominal	Household total income (optional)	Household's total income.
HeadofHHagecategory	Nominal	Head of HH Age Category	Head of household age category; young, mature or elder.

Moose Dataset Variable Summary

Variable	Type	Label	Variable Content
Year	Nominal	Study Year	Year of survey.
CommName	Nominal	Community Name	Community name.
CommCode	Scale	Community Code	ADF&G community identifier code.
HHID	Nominal	HH ID	Household identifier number.
Participate	Dichotomous	Participate	Was household willing to participate?
Category1	Nominal	Category	Species group identifier.
Resource	Nominal	Resource	Individual species list.
ResourceCode	Nominal	Resource Code	ADF&G resource identifier code.
seqnum	Scale	Sequence number	Sequence number used to recode moose.
Usuallyhunt	Dichotomous	Usually hunt	Does the household usually hunt for moose?
AttempttoHarvest	Dichotomous	Attempt to Harvest	Did the household attempt to harvest moose?
Harvest	Dichotomous	Harvest	Did the household harvest moose?
Use	Dichotomous	Use	Did the household use moose?
Give	Dichotomous	Give	Did the household give moose?
Receive	Dichotomous	Receive	Did the household receive moose?
Location	Nominal	Location harvested	Location or UCU where moose was harvested.
Sex	Nominal	Gender	Gender of moose harvested.
July	Scale	July 2005 Harvest	Number of moose harvested in July 2005.
August	Scale	August 2005 Harvest	Number of moose harvested in August 2005.
September	Scale	September 2005 Harvest	Number of moose harvested in September 2005.
October	Scale	October 2005 Harvest	Number of moose harvested in October 2005.
November	Scale	November 2005 Harvest	Number of moose harvested in November 2005.
December	Scale	December 2005 Harvest	Number of moose harvested in December 2005.
January	Scale	January 2006 Harvest	Number of moose harvested in January 2006.
February	Scale	February 2006 Harvest	Number of moose harvested in February 2006.
March	Scale	March 2006 Harvest	Number of moose harvested in March 2006.
April	Scale	April 2006 Harvest	Number of moose harvested in April 2006.
May	Scale	May 2006 Harvest	Number of moose harvested in May 2006.
June	Scale	June 2006 Harvest	Number of moose harvested in June 2006.
Numberharvested	Scale	Number Harvested	Total number of each moose harvested.
Poundsharvested	Scale	Total Pounds Harvested	Total usable pounds of each moose harvested.
kgsharvested	Scale	Total kg Harvested	Total usable kilograms of each moose harvested.
LessSameMoreor	Nominal	Less, Same, More or ?	Where there less, same, or more moose available than previous year?
Interviewer	Nominal	Interviewer	Surveyor's name.
SurveyDate	Nominal	Survey Date	Date survey conducted.
NumpeopleinHH	Nominal	Number of people in household	Number of people in household.
HeadofHH	Nominal	Household head	Head of household; single male, single female, or couple.
HeadofHHage	Nominal	Head of household age	Head of household's age.
HHsharvofsubres	Nominal	Household's harvest of subsistence resources	Household's estimated harvest of subsistence foods.
Numdaysweekusesubfoods	Nominal	Number of days per week use subsistence foods	Estimated number of days per week the household uses subsistence foods.
HHstotalincome	Nominal	Household total income (optional)	Household's total income.
HeadofHHagecategory	Nominal	Head of HH Age Category	Head of household age category; young, mature or elder.

Other Land Mammal Dataset Variable Summary

Variable	Type	Label	
Year	Nominal	Study Year	Year of survey.
CommName	Nominal	Community Name	Community name.
CommCode	Scale	Community Code	ADF&G community identifier code.
HHID	Nominal	HH ID	Household identifier number.
Participate	Dichotomous	Participate	Was household willing to participate?
Category1	Nominal	Category	Species group identifier.
Resource	Nominal	Resource	Individual species list.
ResourceCode	Scale	Resource Code	ADF&G resource identifier code.
Usuallyhunt	Dichotomous	Usually hunt	Does the household usually hunt for other land mammals?
AttemptHarvest	Dichotomous	Attempt to Harvest	Did the household attempt to harvest other land mammals?
Harvest	Dichotomous	Harvest	Did the household harvest other land mammals?
Use	Dichotomous	Use	Did the household use other land mammals?
Give	Dichotomous	Give	Did the household give other land mammals?
Receive	Dichotomous	Receive	Did the household receive other land mammals?
Location	Nominal	Location or drainage	Location or UCU where other land mammals was harvested.
Sex	Nominal	Gender	Gender of other land mammals harvested.
July	Scale	July 2005 Harvest	Number of each species of other land mammals harvested in July 2005.
August	Scale	August 2005 Harvest	Number of each species of other land mammals harvested in August 2005.
September	Scale	September 2005 Harvest	Number of each species of other land mammals harvested in September 2005.
October	Scale	October 2005 Harvest	Number of each species of other land mammals harvested in October 2005.
November	Scale	November 2005 Harvest	Number of each species of other land mammals harvested in November 2005.
December	Scale	December 2005 Harvest	Number of each species of other land mammals harvested in December 2005.
January	Scale	January 2006 Harvest	Number of each species of other land mammals harvested in January 2006.
February	Scale	February 2006 Harvest	Number of each species of other land mammals harvested in February 2006.
March	Scale	March 2006 Harvest	Number of each species of other land mammals harvested in March 2006.
April	Scale	April 2006 Harvest	Number of each species of other land mammals harvested in April 2006.
May	Scale	May 2006 Harvest	Number of each species of other land mammals harvested in May 2006.
June	Scale	June 2006 Harvest	Number of each species of other land mammals harvested in June 2006.
Numberharvested	Scale	Number Harvested	Total number of each other land mammals species harvested.
Poundsharvested	Scale	Total Pounds Harvested	Total usable pounds of each other land mammals harvested.
kgsharvested	Scale	Total kg Harvested	Total usable kilograms of each other land mammals harvested.
LessSameMoreor	Nominal	Less, Same, More or ?	Where there less, same, or more other land mammals available than previous year?
FactorsAffectedHunting	Nominal	Factors Affected Hunting	What factors affected your households' land mammal hunting?
Availabilityoflandmammals	Nominal	Availability of land mammals	Please describe the availability of land mammals during the 12 month survey period.
Whereprimarilyhuntcaribou	Nominal	Where primarily hunt caribou	Where does your household primarily hunt caribou?
Whereprimarilyhuntmoose	Nominal	Where primarily hunt moose	Where does your household primarily hunt moose?
Whereprimarilyhuntbear	Nominal	Where primarily hunt bear	Where does your household primarily hunt for bear?
Whereprimarilyhuntwolf	Nominal	Where primarily hunt wolf	Where does your household primarily hunt for wolf?
Whereprimarilyhuntwolverine	Nominal	Where primarily hunt wolverine	Where does your household primarily hunt wolverine?
Whereprimarilyhuntotherspecies	Nominal	Where primarily hunt other species	Where does your household primarily hunt other species?
Locationotherspecies	Nominal	Location other species	What other species hunted for.
Interviewer	Nominal	Interviewer	Surveyor's name.
SurveyDate	Nominal	Survey Date	Date survey conducted.
NumpeopleinHH	Nominal	Number of people in household	Number of people in household.
HeadofHH	Nominal	Household head	Head of household; single male, single female, or couple.
HeadofHHage	Nominal	Head of household age	Head of household's age.
HHsharvofsubres	Nominal	Household's harvest of subsistence resources	Household's estimated harvest of subsistence foods.
Numdaysweekusesubfoods	Nominal	Number of days per week use subsistence foods	Estimated number of days per week the household uses subsistence foods.
HHstotalincome	Nominal	Household total income (optional)	Household's total income.
HeadofHHagecategory	Nominal	Head of HH Age Category	Head of household age category; young, mature or elder.

Plants and Berries Variable Summary

Variable	Type	Label	
Year	Nominal	Study Year	Year of survey.
CommName	Nominal	Community Name	Community name.
CommCode	Scale	Community Code	ADF&G community identifier code.
HHID	Nominal	HH ID	Household identifier number.
Participate	Dichotomous	Participate	Was household willing to participate?
Category1	Nominal	Category	Species group identifier.
Resource	Nominal	Resource	Individual species list.
ResourceCode	Nominal	Resource Code	ADF&G resource identifier code.
Usuallygather	Dichotomous	Usually gather	Does the household usually gather plants or berries?
AttemptHarvest	Dichotomous	Attempt to Harvest	Did the household attempt to gather plants or berries?
Harvest	Dichotomous	Harvest	Did the household gather plants or berries?
Use	Dichotomous	Use	Did the household use plants or berries?
Give	Dichotomous	Give	Did the household give plants or berries?
Receive	Dichotomous	Receive	Did the household receive plants or berries?
Numberharvested	Scale	Number harvested	Total number of each plant or berry species harvested.
Litersharvested	Scale	Liters harvested	Total liters of each plant or berry species harvested.
Poundsharvested	Scale	Total Pounds Harvested	Total usable pounds of each plant and berry species harvested.
kg harvested	Scale	Total kg Harvested	Total usable kilograms of each plant and berry species harvested.
Describeavailabilityofplantsberries	Nominal	Describe availability of plants & berries	Please describe the availability of plants and berries.
Factorsaffectedplantberryharvest	Nominal	Factors affected plant & berry harvest	What factors affected your households' plant and berry gathering?
Howmuchdriftwoodharvest	Scale	How much driftwood harvested	Number of logs harvested.
Daysspentcollectingdriftwood	Scale	Days spent collecting driftwood	Number of days spent collecting logs.
Drinkwaterfromnaturalsource	Dichotomous	Drink water from natural source	Does your household drink water from natural water sources?
IfYESNumberofgal.week	Nominal	If YES, Number of gal./week	If yes, number of gallons per week.
Watersource	Nominal	Water source	Water source name.
Commentsorconcernsaboutsubsistence	Nominal	Comments or concerns about subsistence	Do you have any comments or concerns about subsistence?
Interviewer	Nominal	Interviewer	Surveyor's name.
SurveyDate	Nominal	Survey Date	Date survey conducted.
NumpeopleinHH	Nominal	Number of people in household	Number of people in household.
HeadofHH	Nominal	Household head	Head of household; single male, single female, or couple.
HeadofHHage	Nominal	Head of household age	Head of household's age.
HHsharvofsubres	Nominal	Household's harvest of subsistence resources	Household's estimated harvest of subsistence foods.
Numdaysweekusesubfoods	Nominal	Number of days per week use subsistence foods	Estimated number of days per week the household uses subsistence foods.
HHtotalincome	Nominal	Household total income (optional)	Household's total income.
HeadofHHagecategory	Nominal	Head of HH Age Category	Head of household age category; young, mature or elder.

Household Dataset Variable Summary

Variable	Type	Label	Variable Content
Year	Nominal	Study Year	Year of survey.
CommName	Nominal	Community Name	Community name.
CommCode	Scale	Community Code	ADF&G community identifier code.
HHID	Nominal	HH ID	Household identifier number.
Participate	Nominal	Participate	Was household willing to participate?
Interviewer	Nominal	Interviewer	Surveyor's name.
SurveyDate	Nominal	Survey Date	Date survey conducted.
NumpeopleinHH	Nominal	Number of people in household	Number of people in household.
HeadofHH	Nominal	Household head	Head of household; single male, single female, or couple.
HeadofHHage	Nominal	Head of household age	Head of household's age.
HHsharvofsubres	Nominal	Household's harvest of subsistence resources	Household's estimated harvest of subsistence foods.
Numdaysweekusesubfoods	Nominal	Number of days per week use subsistence foods	Estimated number of days per week the household uses subsistence foods.
HHstotalincome	Nominal	Household total income (optional)	Household's total income.
HeadofHHagecategory	Nominal	Head of HH Age Category	Head of household age category; young, mature or elder.

Results

The Bering Strait LTK Pilot Project attempted to canvas villages in the Bering Strait region so that protocols may be developed for future survey work and to document local traditional knowledge and subsistence. After a household agreed to participate in the survey Kawerak made inquiries about the household's subsistence uses. The first series of questions asked were various household demographics. Household demographics are important because they give a real time estimate of living conditions in a village. US Census information, while excellent was outdated, so Kawerak solicited demographic information and compiled it for study. Most of the information in the demographics section were not obligatory, households could have withheld information at any point, but it was made clear that questions in the demographics section are of a confidential nature and it was understandable if households wished to withdraw from answering demographic information. Our sample frame was individual household listings which were developed with the assistance of the Tribe and the local surveyor. Our sample population then became the village.

General notes on consideration of survey results

Though harvest numbers were reported, many households declined to disclose where they primarily harvested subsistence resources. For marine mammals there were no weight conversion factors for sub-adult or calves. Estimated harvest numbers are expanded to reflect harvests if all households in the community were surveyed. All comments were entered verbatim with no spelling corrections.

Data was collected on a two-sided eighteen page survey instrument. Weight of harvest was calculated using Alaska Department of Fish and Games, Community Profiles Database and Community Subsistence Information System weight conversion factors. SPSS datasets were created by opening the Excel datasets in SPSS to analyze or make computations. All analysis in SPSS was exported back to Microsoft Excel or Word files and was reformatted for the report.

Household and Village Demographics

At the start of each village survey it was necessary to revise the listing of households. In Table 1-1 we must note that "population" refers the number of people (individuals) for each village. Our audience will be numerous people with various backgrounds and in portraying village harvests we conveniently chose to include per capita information, so that a realistic and personal characterization of subsistence harvests was displayed for all types of readers.

As was indicated earlier we were not able to survey the villages of Diomedede & Golovin due to a scheduling conflict and a problem with surveyor retention. Shaktoolik opted to not be involved in the Bering Strait LTK Pilot Project. That left a significant portion of the villages in the Bering Strait Region to be surveyed, in all 12 of 15 villages were surveyed for a nominal village participation rate of 80%. As indicated earlier Nome was excluded from the Bering Strait LTK project because of the complexity of surveying a community the size of Nome and because doing so would dominate the cost of this LTK Pilot Project.

Household type whether it was a couple, single woman or single man was an important statistic that helps understand how subsistence harvest occurs. Table 1-2 shows the percentages of each household type. In other subsistence studies we plan to do an exhaustive listing of households and household type will be one factor which we will be able to track in the future.

Table 1-3 shows head of household age categories which were collected on an ad-hoc basis via Tribal household listings and were not a part of the original survey form. Head of household age was gathered from Tribal Coordinators in Brevig Mission, Shishmaref, and White Mountain. The head of household age question was added to Gambell, Koyuk, St. Michael, Savoonga, Stebbins, and Teller questionnaires. Head of household's ages were divided into three age categories; Young (0-39), Mature 40-59, & Elder (60+). Head of household age, we feel, is another important demographic which may help characterize the diversity of subsistence harvests in a community.

Table 1-4 shows the household's harvest category. Household harvest category was a subjective response in the survey form. It asked how the household would characterize itself if given the choice of a None harvesting household, a Low, Medium, or High harvesting household. These harvester categories will be useful for future survey protocols should we develop stratification procedures. The self categorization will later be correlated with actual subsistence harvests.

Table 1-5 shows the number of days per week that a household used subsistence foods. The response in this category includes responses to the number of times a household ate subsistence foods or used them. Which could have been the number of times they tried to harvest subsistence foods. In each community there likely are multivariate ways that a household could have conceivably thought about how to respond to the question of the number of days per week a household used subsistence **foods**. Without question the amount of time that a household dedicates to subsistence activities is a factor of the subsistence lifestyle. State and Federal regulations take into consideration issues like those in Table 1-5 when they develop fish

and game regulations. Figure 25 shows the cumulative number of days per week households use subsistence foods and the number of days per week percentage. Households in our study often used subsistence foods from 3-5 days per week. Again, we think that the response to the question of “days per week” in the survey form may include the number of days conducting any manner of subsistence activities that are related to food gathering, not just eating them.

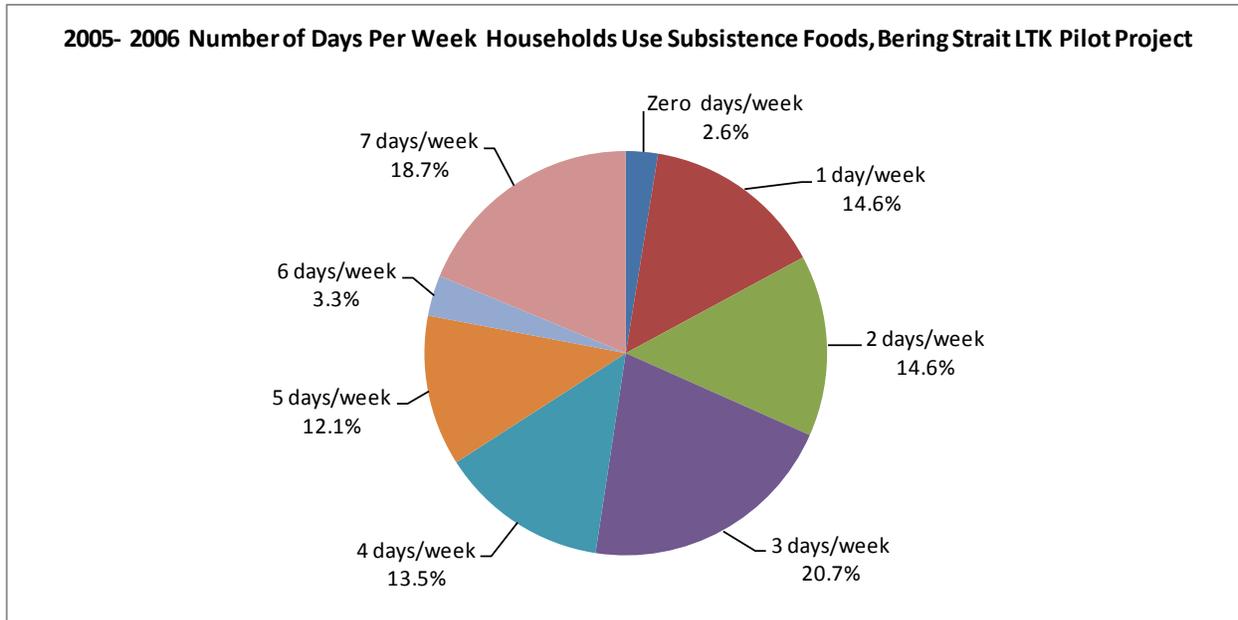


Figure 25. Number of days per week household’s use subsistence foods

Table 1-6 shows how households responded to the income questions. Households categorized themselves according to response categories. Figure 26 shows how households responded to the income question. The most frequent reply in this category was no response. Of those that did respond, the responses indicate what we already know. Households in the Bering Strait region experience high levels of unemployment which translates into some form of poverty. The household database from this project is quite large and future reports and analyses of the data will allow us to correlate many household demographics with subsistence harvests. From what we know from previous subsistence harvest surveys it is not likely that income levels advance or depress subsistence harvests, since many forms of subsistence require very little mechanical tools and only require the knowledge to do so.

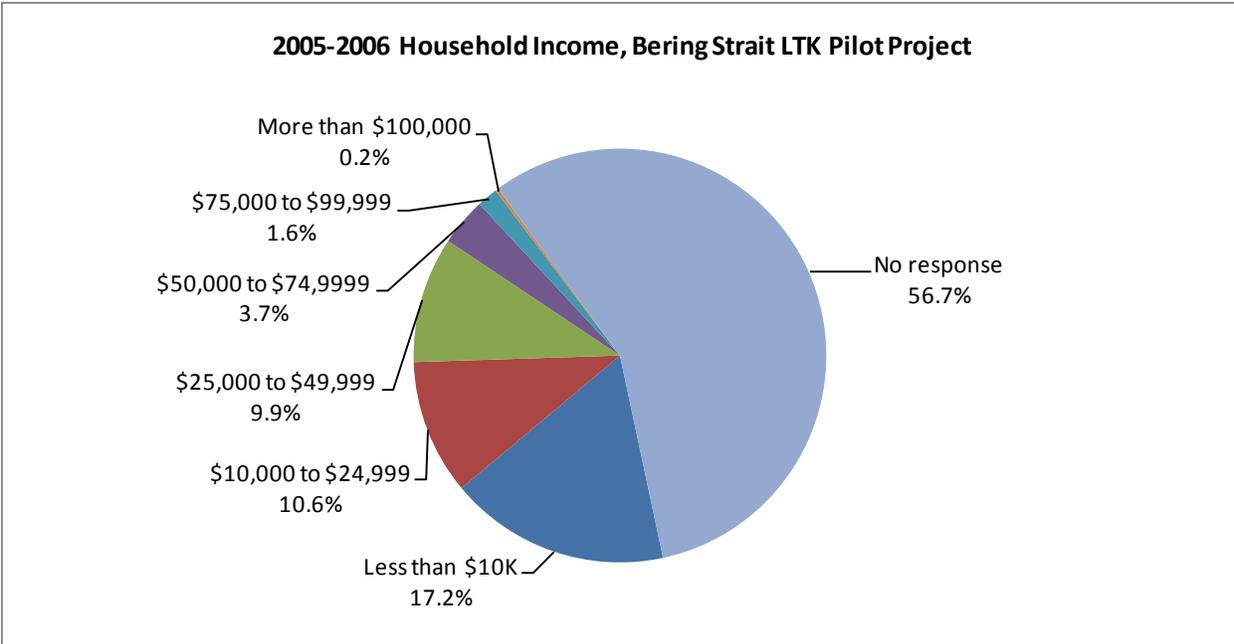


Figure 26. Household income of participating villages Bering Strait Region

Table 1-1. Sampling and Participation

Stratum Variable	Brevig Mission	Elim	Gambell	Koyuk	St. Michael	Savoonga	Shishmaref	Stebbins	Teller	Unalakleet	Wales	White Mountain	Totals
Initial Estimated Households	70	66	136	89	93	150	133	130	63	199	41	61	1,231
Revised Estimate of HHs	70	64	130	87	87	147	132	124	61	196	41	60	1,199
Households Interviewed	62	52	79	74	55	141	75	47	54	126	39	55	859
Households Refused	6	12	22	9	30	5	47	75	5	32	2	3	248
Households Not Contacted	2	0	29	4	2	1	10	2	2	38	0	2	92
Households Moved away / Moved to other HH / Deceased	0	2	6	2	6	3	1	6	2	3	0	1	32
Refusal Rate	8.6%	18.8%	16.9%	10.3%	34.5%	3.4%	35.6%	60.5%	8.2%	16.3%	4.9%	5.0%	20.7%
Percentage of HHs Not Contacted	2.9%	0.0%	22.3%	4.6%	2.3%	0.7%	7.6%	1.6%	3.3%	19.4%	0.0%	3.3%	7.7%
Percentage of HHs Interviewed	88.6%	81.3%	60.8%	85.1%	63.2%	95.9%	56.8%	37.9%	88.5%	64.3%	95.1%	91.7%	71.6%
Interview Weighting Factor	1.129	1.231	1.646	1.176	1.582	1.043	1.760	2.638	1.130	1.556	1.051	1.091	1.396
Sample Population	295	216	372	301	288	628	353	222	200	442	131	180	3,628
Mean Household Size	4.8	4.2	4.7	4.1	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	4.2
Estimated Population	333	266	612	354	456	655	621	586	226	688	138	196	5,130

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

NOTES:

Refusal Rate = number of households refused divided by revised estimate of hhs.

Percentage of HHs Not Contacted = number of households not contacted divided by the revised estimate of households.

Percentage Interviewed = households interviewed divided by revised estimate of households

Interview Weighting Factor = revised estimate of households divided by households interviewed

Estimated Population = sample population multiplied by household weighting factor

Table 1-2. Head of household type

Community	Couple		Single woman		Single man		Total	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Brevig Mission	45	72.6%	11	17.7%	6	9.7%	62	100.0%
Elim	33	63.5%	6	11.5%	13	25.0%	52	100.0%
Gambell	47	59.5%	10	12.7%	22	27.8%	79	100.0%
Koyuk	40	54.1%	22	29.7%	12	16.2%	74	100.0%
Savoonga	81	57.4%	20	14.2%	40	28.4%	141	100.0%
Shishmaref	46	61.3%	11	14.7%	18	24.0%	75	100.0%
St.Michael	38	69.1%	12	21.8%	5	9.1%	55	100.0%
Stebbins	26	55.3%	8	17.0%	13	27.7%	47	100.0%
Teller	19	35.2%	11	20.4%	24	44.4%	54	100.0%
Unalakleet	72	57.1%	26	20.6%	28	22.2%	126	100.0%
Wales	19	48.7%	4	10.3%	16	41.0%	39	100.0%
White Mountain	26	47.3%	13	23.6%	16	29.1%	55	100.0%
Total	492	57.3%	154	17.9%	213	24.8%	859	100.0%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 1-3. Head of household age category

Community	Mean head of household age	Young		Mature		Elder		Totals	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Brevig Mission	50.2	12	19%	37	59%	14	22%	63	100%
<i>Elim</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambell	51.9	17	22%	39	49%	23	29%	79	100%
Koyuk	48.2	20	27%	38	51%	16	22%	74	100%
Savoonga	52.2	25	18%	71	50%	45	32%	141	100%
Shishmaref	49.5	16	21%	44	59%	15	20%	75	100%
St. Michael	47.7	18	33%	26	47%	11	20%	55	100%
Stebbins	48.5	16	34%	25	53%	6	13%	47	100%
Teller	49.6	11	20%	29	54%	14	26%	54	100%
<i>Unalakleet</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Wales</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Mountain	51.5	11	21%	29	55%	13	25%	53	100%
Total	50.2	146	23%	338	53%	157	24%	641	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006
 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

AGE CATEGORIES: Young = 0 - 39 years of age; Mature = 40 - 59 years; and Elder = 60 years of age and over.

In some cases, head of household age was unknown.

NOTE: No head of household age data available for Elim, Unalakleet, and Wales.

Table 1-4. Household's estimated harvest category

Community	None		Low		Medium		High		Total	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Brevig Mission	0	-	6	9.7%	56	90.3%	0	-	62	100.0%
Elim	0	-	8	15.4%	27	51.9%	17	32.7%	52	100.0%
Gambell	4	5.1%	12	15.2%	42	53.2%	21	26.6%	79	100.0%
Koyuk	3	4.1%	43	58.1%	20	27.0%	8	10.8%	74	100.0%
Savoonga	0	-	79	56.0%	56	39.7%	6	4.3%	141	100.0%
Shishmaref	1	1.3%	7	9.3%	57	76.0%	10	13.3%	75	100.0%
St. Michael	5	9.1%	29	52.7%	17	30.9%	4	7.3%	55	100.0%
Stebbins	3	6.4%	7	14.9%	33	70.2%	4	8.5%	47	100.0%
Teller	0	-	18	33.3%	29	53.7%	7	13.0%	54	100.0%
Unalakleet	2	1.6%	42	33.3%	60	47.6%	22	17.5%	126	100.0%
Wales	1	2.6%	15	38.5%	20	51.3%	3	7.7%	39	100.0%
White Mountain	4	7.3%	20	36.4%	24	43.6%	7	12.7%	55	100.0%
Total	23	2.7%	286	33.3%	441	51.3%	109	12.7%	859	100.0%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 1-5a. Number of days per week households use subsistence harvested foods

Community	Zero days per week		1 day per week		2 days per week		3 days per week		4 days per week	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Brevig Mission	0	-	4	6.5%	12	19.4%	23	37.1%	12	19.4%
Elim	0	-	4	7.7%	6	11.5%	15	28.8%	8	15.4%
Gambell	1	1.3%	7	8.9%	9	11.4%	17	21.5%	10	12.7%
Koyuk	7	9.5%	16	21.6%	17	23.0%	11	14.9%	4	5.4%
Savoonga	0	-	7	5.0%	3	2.1%	16	11.3%	21	14.9%
Shishmaref	0	-	2	2.7%	5	6.7%	14	18.7%	10	13.3%
St. Michael	5	9.1%	6	10.9%	9	16.4%	18	32.7%	9	16.4%
Stebbins	3	6.4%	8	17.0%	9	19.1%	6	12.8%	9	19.1%
Teller	2	3.7%	10	18.5%	10	18.5%	11	20.4%	4	7.4%
Unalakleet	0	-	31	24.6%	31	24.6%	28	22.2%	18	14.3%
Wales	0	-	11	28.2%	10	25.6%	7	17.9%	6	15.4%
White Mountain	4	7.3%	19	34.5%	4	7.3%	12	21.8%	5	9.1%
Total	22	2.6%	125	14.6%	125	14.6%	178	20.7%	116	13.5%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 1-5b. Number of days per week households use subsistence harvested foods

Community	5 days per week		6 days per week		7 days per week		Total	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Brevig Mission	6	9.7%	1	1.6%	4	6.5%	62	100.0%
Elim	8	15.4%	6	11.5%	5	9.6%	52	100.0%
Gambell	11	13.9%	1	1.3%	23	29.1%	79	100.0%
Koyuk	8	10.8%	5	6.8%	6	8.1%	74	100.0%
Savoonga	27	19.1%	7	5.0%	60	42.6%	141	100.0%
Shishmaref	21	28.0%	2	2.7%	21	28.0%	75	100.0%
St. Michael	2	3.6%	2	3.6%	4	7.3%	55	100.0%
Stebbins	4	8.5%	2	4.3%	6	12.8%	47	100.0%
Teller	2	3.7%	0	-	15	27.8%	54	100.0%
Unalakleet	10	7.9%	1	0.8%	7	5.6%	126	100.0%
Wales	2	5.1%	0	-	3	7.7%	39	100.0%
White Mountain	3	5.5%	1	1.8%	7	12.7%	55	100.0%
Total	104	12.1%	28	3.3%	161	18.7%	859	100.0%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 1-6a. Household total income (optional question)

Community	\$10,000 to \$24,999		\$25,000 to \$49,999		\$50,000 to \$74,999			
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage		
Brevig Mission	26	41.9%	24	38.7%	9	14.5%	1	1.6%
Elim	5	9.6%	6	11.5%	5	9.6%	1	1.9%
Gambell	24	30.4%	6	7.6%	4	5.1%	0	-
Koyuk	2	2.7%	4	5.4%	7	9.5%	1	1.4%
Savoonga	4	2.8%	6	4.3%	16	11.3%	14	9.9%
Shishmaref	19	25.3%	7	9.3%	9	12.0%	3	4.0%
St. Michael	2	3.6%	1	1.8%	2	3.6%	0	0.0%
Stebbins	16	34.0%	7	14.9%	7	14.9%	3	6.4%
Teller	18	33.3%	14	25.9%	8	14.8%	1	1.9%
Unalakleet	0	-	1	0.8%	2	1.6%	4	3.2%
Wales	16	41.0%	10	25.6%	12	30.8%	1	2.6%
White Mountain	16	29.1%	5	9.1%	4	7.3%	3	5.5%
Total	148	17.2%	91	10.6%	85	9.9%	32	3.7%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 1-6b. Household total income (optional question)

Community	\$75,000 to \$99,999		More than \$100,000		No response		Total	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Brevig Mission	2	3.2%	0	-	0	-	62	100.0%
Elim	0	-	0	-	35	67.3%	52	100.0%
Gambell	0	-	0	-	45	57.0%	79	100.0%
Koyuk	1	1.4%	0	-	59	79.7%	74	100.0%
Savoonga	10	7.1%	0	-	91	64.5%	141	100.0%
Shishmaref	0	-	0	-	37	49.3%	75	100.0%
St. Michael	0	-	0	-	50	90.9%	55	100.0%
Stebbins	1	2.1%	0	-	13	27.7%	47	100.0%
Teller	0	-	1	1.9%	12	22.2%	54	100.0%
Unalakleet	0	-	0	-	119	94.4%	126	100.0%
Wales	0	-	0	-	0	-	39	100.0%
White Mountain	0	-	1	1.8%	26	47.3%	55	100.0%
Total	14	1.6%	2	0.2%	487	56.7%	859	100.0%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 1-7. Community Research Assistants

Community	Research Assistant	Resolution Received	Survey Work Completed
Shishmaref	Edwin J. Weyiouanna	11/28/2006	8/25/2007
Shishmaref	Stanley Tocktoo	"	9/14/2007
Wales	Christine T. Komonaseak	6/8/2006	8/22/2006
Brevig Mission	Bessie A. Olanna	6/15/2006	8/25/2006
Teller	Wesley G. Okbaak	6/15/2006	1/7/2007
White Mountain	Carl J. Brown	6/22/2006	8/30/2006
Elim	Charles F. Saccheus, Jr.	6/15/2006	2/2/2007
Elim	Joel D. Saccheus	"	2/20/2007
Koyuk	Grace A. Morris	6/15/2006	10/20/2006
Unalakleet	David E. Ivanoff	6/27/2006	6/5/2007
Unalakleet	Sam Ivanoff	"	6/5/2007
Unalakleet	Michael Eakon	"	6/5/2007
Unalakleet	Louisa Paniptchuk	"	6/5/2007
Unalakleet	Ronald Sagoonick	"	6/5/2007
St. Michael	Pauline A. Nakak	6/8/2006	2/6/2007
St. Michael	James Niksik, Sr.	"	3/1/2007
Stebbins	Peter Martin, Jr.	8/10/2006	10/20/2006
Gambell	Yvonne Shwooko	11/28/2006	2/15/2007
Savoonga	Dylan C. Iya	6/8/2006	4/3/2007

Salmon

Figure 27 on page 63 shows the breakdown of subsistence salmon harvests by species for the twelve participating communities. Pink salmon tend to be the most abundant salmon and as a result are harvested more than other species. In some portions of Norton Sound pink salmon experience two year cycles respective of their life history, while some portions do not experience the two year cycle. Tables 2-1 through 2-12 show estimated harvests of salmon by species and gear type, usage percentages and 95% Confidence Intervals for harvests. Table 2-13 shows the twelve communities' combined subsistence salmon harvest data. Tables 2-14 through 2-17 show summaries of peculiar salmon found by fishing households in Teller, Elim, Koyuk and Unalakleet. The other eight communities did not report any peculiar salmon. Tables 2-18 through 2-29 show summaries of household responses to the categorical question of availability of salmon for participating villages. Table 2-30 shows the cumulative summary of responses to the categorical questions of availability of salmon for all participating villages. For Chinook salmon more households responded with "less to same" availability. For Chum, Coho, and Pink salmon households responded with "same" availability. For Sockeye salmon households responded with "same" availability. Salmon have been in decline for approximately ten years with the strongest declines

in the Nome sub-district. There does not appear to be agreement on availability but it does appear that more household responded with “less” and “same” than they did “more” abundance.

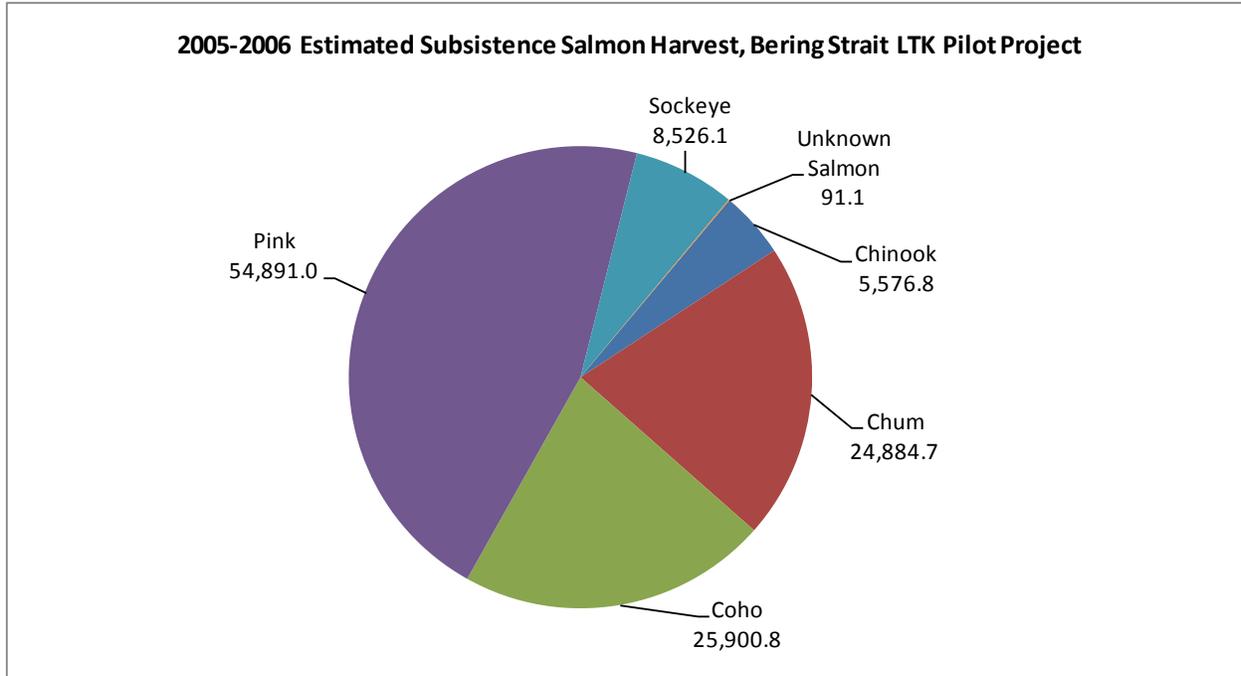


Figure 27. Subsistence salmon harvests, Bering Strait Region

Table 2-1. Estimated Harvest and Use of Salmon, Shishmaref

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod n reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Chinook Salmon	79%	21%	13%	20%	13%	16%	2,138.9	16.2	3.5	153.1	1.8	0	0	154.9	1.2	80.4%
Chum Salmon	77%	35%	28%	37%	29%	28%	4,193.2	31.8	6.8	911.7	26.4	0	0	938.1	7.1	31.4%
Coho Salmon	77%	53%	49%	69%	47%	55%	9,597.1	72.7	15.7	1,862.1	228.8	0	0	2,090.9	15.8	25.4%
Pink Salmon	77%	52%	45%	68%	51%	53%	4,042.5	30.6	6.6	1,534.7	230.6	0	0	1,765.3	13.4	22.3%
Sockeye Salmon	77%	28%	25%	31%	24%	25%	4,667.5	35.4	7.6	1,091.2	0	0	0	1,056.0	8.0	42.6%
Unknown Salmon	77%	5%	3%	7%	1%	5%	274.6	2.1	0.4	10.6	0	0	0	45.8	0.3	105.2%
All Salmon	79%	67%	57%	84%	57%	67%	24,913.8	188.7	40.7	5,563.4	487.5	0	0	6,050.9	45.8	36.5%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-2. Estimated Harvest and Use of Salmon, Wales

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod n reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Chinook Salmon	67%	23%	21%	26%	21%	15%	595.2	14.5	4.3	34.7	8.4	0	0	43.1	1.1	16.7%
Chum Salmon	67%	38%	28%	41%	31%	31%	1,818.6	44.4	13.2	391.1	15.8	0	0	406.8	9.9	24.8%
Coho Salmon	67%	49%	46%	77%	49%	67%	2,181.1	53.2	15.8	407.9	67.3	0	0	475.2	11.6	12.2%
Pink Salmon	67%	54%	49%	72%	49%	64%	1,911.5	46.6	13.9	620.3	209.2	0	5.3	834.7	20.4	11.8%
Sockeye Salmon	67%	44%	38%	54%	44%	44%	1,998.1	48.7	14.5	394.2	57.8	0	0	452.1	11.0	13.8%
Unknown Salmon	67%	3%	0%	3%	3%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Salmon	67%	59%	56%	95%	56%	90%	8,504.5	207.4	61.8	1,848.2	358.5	0	5.3	2,211.9	53.9	18.9%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-3. Estimated Harvest and Use of Salmon, Brevig Mission

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod n reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Chinook Salmon	65%	24%	21%	24%	0%	2%	405.4	5.8	1.2	29.4	0	0	0	29.35	0.4	19.9%
Chum Salmon	65%	37%	35%	37%	3%	2%	4,249.4	60.7	12.8	950.6	0	0	0	950.6	13.6	19.4%
Coho Salmon	65%	47%	47%	48%	6%	13%	4,182.1	59.7	12.6	911.1	0	0	0	911.1	13.0	13.6%
Pink Salmon	65%	61%	61%	63%	8%	13%	5,023.6	71.8	15.1	2,193.7	0	0	0	2,193.7	31.3	14.0%
Sockeye Salmon	65%	58%	58%	60%	8%	11%	6,776.9	96.8	20.3	1,533.2	0	0	0	1,533.2	21.9	11.3%
Unknown Salmon	65%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	74.5	1.1	0.2	12.4	0	0	0	12.4	0.2	68.1%
All Salmon	65%	65%	65%	66%	8%	13%	20,711.8	295.9	62.2	5,630.5	0	0	0	5,630.5	80.4	19.4%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-4. Estimated Harvest and Use of Salmon, Teller

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod n reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Chinook Salmon	91%	30%	28%	31%	30%	19%	686.4	11.3	3.0	49.7	0	0	0	49.7	0.8	21.1%
Chum Salmon	91%	69%	69%	69%	61%	39%	8,195.2	134.3	36.3	1,741.9	91.5	0	184.1	1,833.4	30.1	14.6%
Coho Salmon	91%	37%	37%	37%	33%	13%	2,696.2	44.2	11.9	571.6	15.8	0	11.3	587.4	9.6	25.6%
Pink Salmon	91%	70%	70%	70%	59%	39%	7,256.1	119.0	32.1	2,586.9	581.8	0	294.8	3,168.6	51.9	12.2%
Sockeye Salmon	91%	74%	74%	74%	63%	41%	13,520.9	221.7	59.8	2,913.3	145.7	0	79.1	3,059.0	50.1	16.0%
Unknown Salmon	91%	0%	0%	17%	0%	17%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Salmon	91%	80%	78%	98%	67%	65%	32,354.9	530.4	143.2	7,863.4	834.8	0	569.3	8,698.1	142.6	21.2%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-5. Estimated Harvest and Use of Salmon, White Mountain

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod n reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Chinook Salmon	87%	49%	36%	44%	9%	11%	768.3	12.8	3.9	7.6	48.0	0	0	55.6	0.9	13.4%
Chum Salmon	87%	60%	56%	58%	16%	11%	3,130.6	52.2	15.9	438.5	261.8	0	0	700.4	11.7	23.0%
Coho Salmon	87%	82%	78%	82%	29%	15%	2,779.0	46.3	14.2	0.0	605.5	0	0	605.5	10.1	8.2%
Pink Salmon	87%	65%	65%	67%	20%	9%	11,763.9	196.1	59.9	4,516.4	620.7	0	196.4	5,137.1	85.6	16.9%
Sockeye Salmon	87%	13%	11%	16%	4%	7%	313.4	5.2	1.6	43.6	27.3	0	0	70.9	1.2	39.8%
Unknown Salmon	87%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N/A
All Salmon	87%	87%	87%	87%	40%	31%	18,755.4	312.6	95.5	5,006.2	1,563.3	0	196.4	6,569.5	109.5	35.2%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-6. Estimated Harvest and Use of Salmon, Elim

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod n reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Chinook Salmon	98%	79%	69%	77%	38%	38%	4,895.1	76.5	18.4	224.0	130.5	0	24.6	354.5	5.5	14.5%
Chum Salmon	98%	79%	77%	79%	31%	25%	5,441.0	85.0	20.5	880.0	281.8	55.4	217.8	1,217.2	19.0	15.3%
Coho Salmon	98%	92%	92%	92%	56%	25%	10,801.3	168.8	40.6	781.5	1,534.8	36.9	136.6	2,353.2	36.8	12.2%
Pink Salmon	98%	90%	85%	88%	52%	21%	17,745.0	277.3	66.7	6,097.2	1,651.7	0	553.8	7,748.9	121.1	13.9%
Sockeye Salmon	98%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	43.5	0.7	0.2	0	9.8	0	0	9.8	0.2	87.6%
Unknown Salmon	98%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Salmon	98%	94%	94%	96%	60%	52%	38,926.0	608.2	146.4	7,982.8	3,608.6	92.3	932.9	11,683.7	182.6	29.0%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-7. Estimated Harvest and Use of Salmon, Koyuk

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod n reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Chinook Salmon	86%	41%	39%	43%	30%	30%	7,858.3	90.3	22.2	554.9	14.1	0	0	569.0	6.5	21.7%
Chum Salmon	86%	50%	50%	50%	38%	34%	13,106.6	150.7	37.0	2,627.6	304.5	0	0	2,932.1	33.7	16.0%
Coho Salmon	86%	41%	41%	41%	27%	30%	1,759.2	20.2	5.0	236.3	147.0	0	0	383.3	4.4	15.1%
Pink Salmon	86%	47%	47%	49%	34%	34%	8,012.3	92.1	22.6	3,120.2	378.6	0	0	3,498.8	40.2	15.8%
Sockeye Salmon	86%	12%	12%	12%	9%	8%	384.5	4.4	1.1	82.3	4.7	0	0	87.0	1.0	44.9%
Unknown Salmon	86%	15%	0%	23%	4%	23%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Salmon	86%	86%	70%	99%	54%	77%	31,120.9	357.7	87.9	6,621.4	848.8	0	0	7,470.2	85.9	26.2%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-8. Estimated Harvest and Use of Salmon, Unalakleet

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod n reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Chinook Salmon	93%	66%	62%	83%	18%	42%	32,352.2	165.1	47.1	2,184.0	157.1	1.6	0	2,342.7	12.0	22.3%
Chum Salmon	93%	38%	35%	48%	9%	19%	13,962.3	71.2	20.3	2,971.1	113.6	38.9	872.7	3,123.6	15.9	43.8%
Coho Salmon	93%	80%	76%	92%	25%	39%	32,751.2	167.1	47.6	5,211.1	1,924.2	0	12.4	7,135.3	36.4	21.3%
Pink Salmon	93%	69%	67%	83%	23%	33%	45,714.0	233.2	66.5	18,252.9	1,709.6	0	364.0	19,962.4	101.8	17.2%
Sockeye Salmon	93%	19%	18%	25%	4%	10%	1,265.1	6.5	1.8	233.3	21.8	31.1	0	286.2	1.5	44.1%
Unknown Salmon	93%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	18.7	0.1	0	3.1	0	0	0	3.1	0	118.6%
All Salmon	93%	85%	80%	96%	29%	55%	126,063.5	643.2	183.4	28,855.6	3,926.2	71.6	1,249.1	32,853.3	167.6	32.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-9. Estimated Harvest and Use of Salmon, Saint Michael

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod n reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Chinook Salmon	62%	40%	40%	44%	29%	38%	8,191.8	94.2	18.2	593.2	0	0	0	593.2	6.8	39.8%
Chum Salmon	62%	40%	40%	44%	31%	36%	13,031.4	149.8	28.9	2,915.3	0	0	0	2,915.3	33.5	35.2%
Coho Salmon	62%	36%	36%	38%	29%	31%	5,430.9	62.4	12.0	1,183.2	0	0	0	1,183.2	13.6	46.8%
Pink Salmon	62%	25%	25%	29%	22%	24%	978.0	11.2	2.2	427.1	0	0	0	427.1	4.9	50.6%
Sockeye Salmon	62%	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%	1,195.6	13.7	2.7	270.5	0	0	0	270.5	3.1	7.4%
Unknown Salmon	62%	4%	2%	31%	2%	31%	113.9	1.3	0.3	19.0	0	0	0	19.0	0.2	122.3%
All Salmon	62%	55%	53%	87%	38%	80%	28,941.6	332.7	64.2	5,408.2	0	0	0	5,408.2	62.2	57.9%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-10. Estimated Harvest and Use of Salmon, Stebbins

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod n reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Chinook Salmon	89%	57%	57%	57%	43%	36%	7,760.6	62.6	13.3	559.3	2.6	0	7.9	562.0	4.5	39.0%
Chum Salmon	89%	70%	70%	70%	55%	47%	32,726.1	263.9	55.9	7,310.7	10.6	0	546.1	7,321.3	59.0	42.9%
Coho Salmon	89%	70%	70%	70%	55%	49%	33,059.7	266.6	56.4	7,197.3	5.3	0	422.1	7,202.6	58.1	40.7%
Pink Salmon	89%	49%	49%	49%	40%	28%	15,629.9	126.0	26.7	6,820.0	5.3	0	224.3	6,825.3	55.0	72.0%
Sockeye Salmon	89%	15%	15%	15%	13%	6%	2,973.6	24.0	5.1	672.8	0	0	47.5	672.8	5.4	88.2%
Unknown Salmon	89%	11%	2%	17%	9%	17%	15.8	0.1	0	2.6	0	0	0	2.6	0	159.3%
All Salmon	89%	91%	83%	98%	68%	72%	92,165.8	743.3	157.4	22,562.7	23.7	0	1,247.9	22,586.5	182.1	73.5%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-11. Estimated Harvest and Use of Salmon, Gambell

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod n reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Chinook Salmon	72%	52%	52%	52%	48%	44%	10,067.3	77.4	23.5	643.4	85.6	0	0	729.0	5.6	37.0%
Chum Salmon	72%	54%	54%	54%	49%	46%	8,584.1	66.0	20.1	1,691.6	228.7	0	0	1,920.4	14.8	24.7%
Coho Salmon	72%	65%	65%	65%	61%	54%	7,402.1	56.9	17.3	1,494.2	118.5	0	0	1,612.7	12.4	21.3%
Pink Salmon	72%	53%	53%	53%	48%	44%	4,861.2	37.4	11.4	1,918.7	204.1	0	0	2,122.8	16.3	33.0%
Sockeye Salmon	72%	35%	35%	35%	32%	29%	3,905.8	30.0	9.1	816.2	67.5	0	0	883.7	6.8	26.0%
Unknown Salmon	72%	1%	1%	24%	0%	24%	49.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	8.2	0	0	8.2	0.1	125.2%
All Salmon	72%	72%	72%	95%	66%	85%	34,869.9	268.2	81.5	6,564.2	712.5	0	0	7,276.7	56.0	33.9%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-12. Estimated Harvest and Use of Salmon, Savoonga

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod n reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Chinook Salmon	54%	10%	10%	10%	5%	5%	1,295.8	8.8	2.0	19.8	74.0	0	0	93.8	0.6	13.6%
Chum Salmon	54%	25%	25%	25%	9%	9%	2,796.1	19.0	4.3	275.2	350.3	0	0	625.5	4.3	13.8%
Coho Salmon	54%	49%	49%	49%	13%	13%	6,244.8	42.5	9.5	649.5	711.0	0	0	1,360.5	9.3	7.4%
Pink Salmon	54%	46%	46%	46%	13%	13%	2,762.3	18.8	4.2	575.5	630.7	0	0	1,206.2	8.2	8.4%
Sockeye Salmon	54%	10%	10%	10%	4%	4%	640.5	4.4	1.0	31.3	113.6	0	0	144.9	1.0	14.4%
Unknown Salmon	54%	1%	0%	3%	0%	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Salmon	54%	54%	53%	56%	16%	18%	13,739.6	93.5	21.0	1,551.3	1,879.7	0	0	3,431.0	23.3	12.4%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-13. Estimated Harvest and Use of Salmon, Twelve Community Totals

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod n reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Chinook Salmon	77%	40%	36%	42%	22%	24%	77,015.5	58.7	13.9	5,053.2	522.1	1.6	32.5	5,576.8	4.2	11.4%
Chum Salmon	77%	46%	44%	48%	26%	25%	111,234.7	82.8	19.6	23,105.5	1,685.0	94.3	1,820.8	24,884.7	18.5	11.7%
Coho Salmon	77%	59%	58%	63%	33%	32%	118,884.8	86.1	20.4	20,505.8	5,358.1	36.9	582.5	25,900.8	18.8	10.4%
Pink Salmon	77%	56%	55%	61%	32%	30%	125,700.3	103.1	24.4	48,663.6	6,222.1	0.0	1,638.6	54,891.0	45.0	9.7%
Sockeye Salmon	77%	25%	24%	27%	15%	15%	37,685.5	33.6	8.0	8,082.0	448.2	31.1	126.6	8,526.1	7.6	12.7%
Unknown Salmon	77%	3%	1%	10%	1%	9%	546.8	0.4	0.1	47.7	8.2	0.0	0.0	91.1	0.1	50.6%
All Salmon	77%	73%	69%	85%	42%	54%	471,067.7	364.6	86.3	105,457.7	14,243.8	163.9	4,200.9	119,870.6	94.2	14.2%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-14. Peculiar Salmon Descriptions, Teller

Descriptions of Peculiar Salmon	Number of Responses
A few different salmon hard too tell species.	1
Bruises on Dog salmon in Grantley Harbor.	1
Had worms in it. Did not see species.	1
Red salmon had blisters on it.	1
Salmon had something like something else ate on it. Might be radiation or something.	1
Salmon had worms inside the body & organs at Tuksuk River.	1
We dump out salmon that seals scarred.	1

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-15. Peculiar Salmon Descriptions, Elim

Descriptions of Peculiar Salmon	Number of Responses
Bumps on trout from Kwiniuk River.	1
Caught one that had a lot of parasites, and did not keep.	1
Caught one with the guts stuck to the meat inside.	1
Kings are getting less, very few.	1
Lesions on skin of 1 Chum.	1
More Chum, lot of humpies.	1
One Silver salmon had no fin on the right side. Did not look to be taken off.	1
Parasites on Silvers, did not keep them.	1
Salmon with sores like spots smaller than silver dollar. Both Chum and Silver salmon.	1
Silvers with bumps on the skin.	1
Some had bumps toward tail on fish. Other fish had scars toward head area.	1
Some had scars and they threw them back.	1
Some had sores on them and threw them away, back in the water.	1
Some of them had discoloration on them. Kept for dried fish.	1
Some of them had little round like worm holes, did not keep.	1
Some of them had sores on their body, fed them to the dog.	1
The Silvers I saw had worms on them. We could see the lines; worms through the skin; also when we smoke the Silvers after filleting the fish we saw worms come out of the fish in the smoker, a lot of small Silvers going upriver.	1
They had lumps all over the body, threw back in the water.	1
White bumps on the skin.	1

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-16. Peculiar Salmon Descriptions, Koyuk

Descriptions of Peculiar Salmon	Number of Responses
None.	1
Some with puss in them coming into the Koyuk River.	1
They had cuts on part of their bodies. At least 10 of them.	1

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-17. Peculiar Salmon Descriptions, Unalakleet

Descriptions of Peculiar Salmon	Number of Responses
Big black spots on Coho, pink spots on Pink salmon, white spots near the tail on Coho.	1
Different color fish; some had teeth marks.	1
Had white spots, meat didn't looked good / like sick, scare's.	1
Liver was spotted.	1
More Reds.	1
Pinks, chums, coho have lumps or sist.	1
Sores on silvers.	1
Spots on the body and lumps. Mostly on Silvers.	1
They seem to have scars & skin diseases and more sea-life on them.	1
White spots on meat / Funny color.	1

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-18. Availability of Salmon response summary, Shishmaref

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Chinook Salmon	1%	1%	13%	11%	73%	100%
Chum Salmon	0%	3%	31%	4%	63%	100%
Coho Salmon	4%	1%	53%	7%	35%	100%
Pink Salmon	1%	4%	45%	7%	43%	100%
Sockeye Salmon	0%	3%	23%	7%	68%	100%
Unknown Salmon	0%	1%	3%	13%	83%	100%
Total	1%	2%	28%	8%	61%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-19. Availability of Salmon response summary, Wales

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Chinook Salmon	3%	15%	8%	5%	69%	100%
Chum Salmon	10%	13%	15%	10%	51%	100%
Coho Salmon	10%	15%	21%	28%	26%	100%
Pink Salmon	15%	21%	18%	18%	28%	100%
Sockeye Salmon	10%	18%	18%	10%	44%	100%
Unknown Salmon	3%	3%	0%	0%	95%	100%
Total	9%	14%	13%	12%	52%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-20. Availability of Salmon response summary, Brevig Mission

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Chinook Salmon	0%	39%	6%	26%	29%	100%
Chum Salmon	6%	8%	31%	23%	32%	100%
Coho Salmon	8%	2%	39%	21%	31%	100%
Pink Salmon	32%	3%	27%	8%	29%	100%
Sockeye Salmon	21%	8%	32%	10%	29%	100%
Unknown Salmon	0%	0%	3%	6%	90%	100%
Total	11%	10%	23%	16%	40%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-21. Availability of Salmon response summary, Teller

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Chinook Salmon	4%	7%	11%	6%	72%	100%
Chum Salmon	7%	2%	39%	17%	35%	100%
Coho Salmon	6%	7%	13%	7%	67%	100%
Pink Salmon	19%	9%	35%	4%	33%	100%
Sockeye Salmon	24%	6%	31%	9%	30%	100%
Unknown Salmon	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	10%	5%	22%	7%	56%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-22. Availability of Salmon response summary, White Mountain

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Chinook Salmon	9%	22%	11%	9%	49%	100%
Chum Salmon	11%	25%	13%	15%	36%	100%
Coho Salmon	24%	29%	20%	11%	16%	100%
Pink Salmon	16%	36%	16%	0%	31%	100%
Sockeye Salmon	4%	9%	4%	22%	62%	100%
Unknown Salmon	0%	2%	0%	2%	96%	100%
Total	11%	21%	11%	10%	48%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-23. Availability of Salmon response summary, Elim

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Chinook Salmon	13%	29%	25%	12%	21%	100%
Chum Salmon	25%	10%	44%	6%	15%	100%
Coho Salmon	25%	4%	58%	4%	10%	100%
Pink Salmon	40%	4%	37%	2%	17%	100%
Sockeye Salmon	2%	0%	4%	2%	92%	100%
Unknown Salmon	0%	2%	0%	4%	94%	100%
Total	18%	8%	28%	5%	42%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-24. Availability of Salmon response summary, Koyuk

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Chinook Salmon	4%	11%	20%	9%	55%	100%
Chum Salmon	4%	8%	26%	9%	53%	100%
Coho Salmon	3%	12%	18%	8%	59%	100%
Pink Salmon	5%	9%	23%	8%	54%	100%
Sockeye Salmon	5%	5%	7%	3%	80%	100%
Unknown Salmon	0%	0%	7%	1%	92%	100%
Total	4%	8%	17%	7%	66%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-25. Availability of Salmon response summary, Unalakleet

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Chinook Salmon	10%	36%	24%	2%	29%	100%
Chum Salmon	6%	15%	24%	2%	53%	100%
Coho Salmon	22%	9%	52%	1%	17%	100%
Pink Salmon	27%	10%	34%	3%	25%	100%
Sockeye Salmon	6%	9%	6%	3%	76%	100%
Unknown Salmon	0%	1%	0%	2%	98%	100%
Total	12%	13%	23%	2%	50%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-26. Availability of Salmon response summary, Saint Michael

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Chinook Salmon	5%	20%	11%	0%	64%	100%
Chum Salmon	7%	7%	24%	0%	62%	100%
Coho Salmon	11%	9%	11%	0%	69%	100%
Pink Salmon	2%	13%	9%	0%	76%	100%
Sockeye Salmon	0%	7%	7%	0%	85%	100%
Unknown Salmon	0%	0%	2%	0%	98%	100%
Total	4%	9%	11%	0%	76%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-27. Availability of Salmon response summary, Stebbins

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Chinook Salmon	2%	19%	21%	15%	43%	100%
Chum Salmon	11%	9%	23%	28%	30%	100%
Coho Salmon	19%	15%	19%	17%	30%	100%
Pink Salmon	6%	15%	15%	15%	49%	100%
Sockeye Salmon	2%	4%	6%	2%	85%	100%
Unknown Salmon	0%	2%	0%	2%	96%	100%
Total	7%	11%	14%	13%	55%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-28. Availability of Salmon response summary, Gambell

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Chinook Salmon	4%	6%	37%	0%	53%	100%
Chum Salmon	4%	6%	35%	0%	54%	100%
Coho Salmon	3%	6%	47%	0%	44%	100%
Pink Salmon	6%	4%	35%	0%	54%	100%
Sockeye Salmon	5%	4%	19%	0%	72%	100%
Unknown Salmon	1%	0%	0%	0%	99%	100%
Total	4%	4%	29%	0%	63%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-29. Availability of Salmon response summary, Savoonga

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Chinook Salmon	1%	1%	8%	0%	90%	100%
Chum Salmon	1%	0%	24%	0%	75%	100%
Coho Salmon	1%	0%	46%	0%	53%	100%
Pink Salmon	1%	0%	43%	0%	56%	100%
Sockeye Salmon	1%	0%	9%	0%	90%	100%
Unknown Salmon	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	1%	0%	22%	0%	77%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 2-30. Availability of Salmon response summary, Twelve community totals

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Chinook Salmon	5%	17%	17%	7%	56%	100%
Chum Salmon	6%	8%	27%	7%	51%	100%
Coho Salmon	10%	8%	37%	7%	39%	100%
Pink Salmon	13%	9%	31%	4%	42%	100%
Sockeye Salmon	6%	5%	13%	5%	71%	100%
Unknown Salmon	0%	1%	1%	2%	95%	100%
Total	7%	8%	21%	5%	59%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Non-salmon

Figure 28 shows non-salmon subsistence harvest from all participating villages. Tables 3-1 through 3-12 show estimated subsistence harvests of non-salmon finfish and shellfish by species and gear type, as well as usage percentages and 95% Confidence Intervals for harvests for each community. Table 3-13 shows cumulative subsistence harvest data of non-salmon species of finfish and shellfish for all participating communities. Tables 3-14 through 3-25 show summaries of household responses to the categorical question of availability of non-salmon for participating villages. Table 3-26 shows the cumulative summary of responses to the categorical questions of availability of non-salmon for all participating villages. Tables 3-27 through 3-38 shows where households primarily fish for salmon and non-salmon by

Uniform Coding Unit or by specific location. Some of the harvest in this category is directed type of fishing activities that occur during seasonal changes such as fishing for cod during freeze up, or is incidental to other fishing activities. Several villages are able to capitalize on concentrations of such species as smelt, herring, and clams due to their location while others do not exhibit that character. Villages throughout the Bering Strait region exhibit a generalist nature of subsistence harvest while some are able to capitalize on seasonal concentrations of certain species.

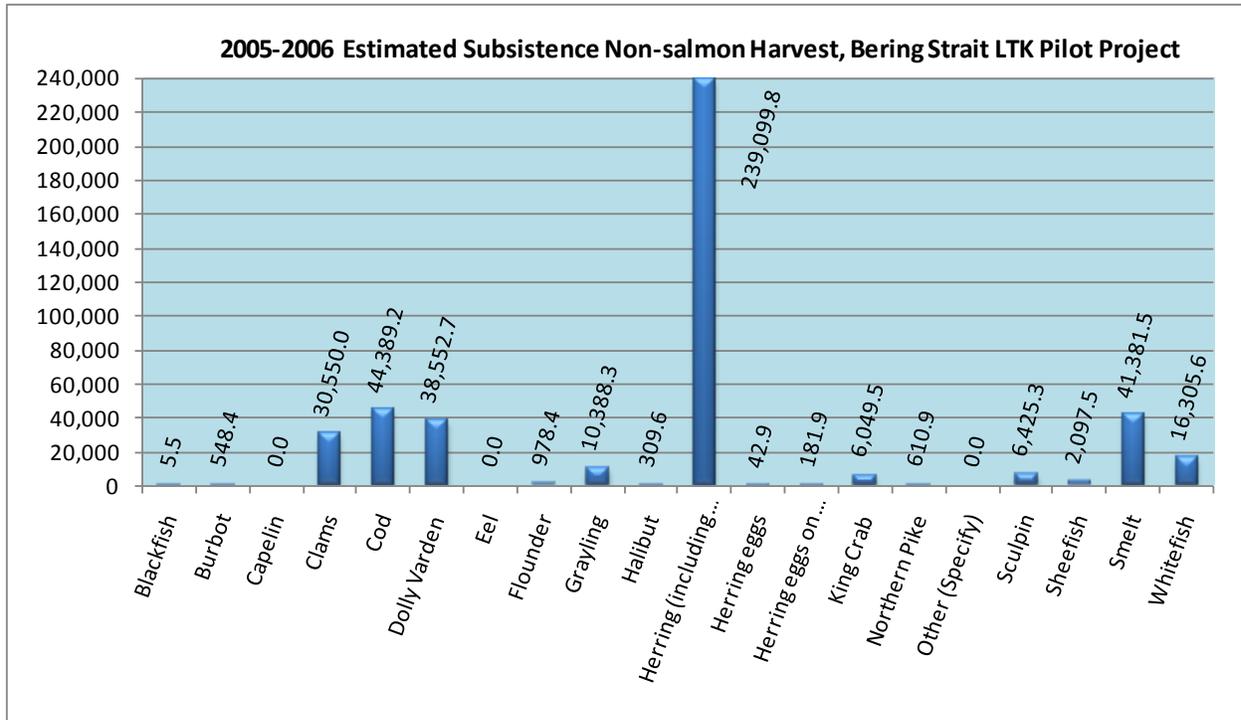


Figure 28. Subsistence Non-Salmon harvests, Bering Strait Region

Table 3-1. Estimated Harvest and Use of Non-salmon, Shishmaref

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number harvested										95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod & reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Dig	Handline	Pot	Other method	Total harvest	Mean per household		
Blackfish	83%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Burbot	83%	17%	13%	16%	12%	9%	739.2	5.6	1.2	31.7	144.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	176.0	1.3	69.2%	
Capelin	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Clams	83%	27%	23%	32%	15%	17%	204.2	1.5	0.3	0	0	0	0	1,909.6	0	0	132.0	2,041.6	15.5	39.6%	
Cod	83%	61%	56%	67%	53%	40%	4,227.5	32.0	6.9	10,961.3	9,169.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,130.9	152.5	23.2%	
Dolly Varden	83%	47%	41%	48%	40%	25%	4,390.8	33.3	7.2	864.2	466.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,330.6	10.1	40.9%	
Eel	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Flounder	83%	8%	8%	8%	8%	4%	109.1	0.8	0.2	24.6	84.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	109.1	0.8	86.7%	
Grayling	83%	44%	40%	45%	35%	28%	1,073.1	8.1	1.8	346.7	1,186.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,533.0	11.6	27.4%	
Halibut	83%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Herring (including eggs)	83%	35%	32%	37%	33%	21%	3,254.8	24.7	5.3	18,075.2	7.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,082.2	137.0	31.6%	
King Crab	83%	13%	12%	17%	4%	9%	280.9	2.1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	116.2	0	17.6	133.8	1.0	58.4%	
Northern Pike	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other (Specify)	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sculpin	83%	3%	3%	1%	3%	1%	61.6	0.5	0.1	0	123.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	123.2	0.9	93.3%	
Sheefish	83%	1%	1%	11%	3%	11%	232.3	1.8	0.4	35.2	7.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42.2	0.3	131.4%	
Smelt	83%	67%	56%	73%	55%	45%	1,443.4	10.9	2.4	3,403.8	6,906.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,310.1	78.1	20.1%	
Whitefish	83%	64%	57%	68%	53%	41%	13,849.4	104.9	22.6	3,838.6	777.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,616.5	35.0	22.8%	
All Non-Salmon	83%	75%	64%	77%	60%	63%	29,866.4	226.2	48.8	37,581.3	18,872.5	0	0	1,909.6	116.2	0	149.6	58,629.1	444.2	63.0%	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-2. Estimated Harvest and Use of Non-salmon, Wales

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number harvested										95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest		
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod & reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Dig	Handline	Pot	Other method	Total harvest	Mean per household			
Blackfish	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Burbot	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Capelin	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Clams	59%	72%	67%	77%	51%	54%	406.8	9.9	3.0	1,261.5	0	0	0	2,123.6	0	0	683.3	4,068.5	99.2	7.7%		
Cod	59%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1.3	0	0	0	6.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.3	0.2	45.3%		
Dolly Varden	59%	36%	36%	46%	28%	41%	725.1	17.7	5.3	79.9	139.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	219.7	5.4	14.7%		
Eel	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Flounder	59%	3%	3%	5%	3%	5%	21.0	0.5	0.2	21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.0	0.5	45.3%		
Grayling	59%	3%	3%	3%	3%	0%	7.4	0.2	0.1	0	10.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.5	0.3	45.3%		
Halibut	59%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Herring (including eggs)	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
King Crab	59%	5%	3%	28%	8%	28%	8.8	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.2	4.2	0.1	45.3%		
Northern Pike	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Other (Specify)	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Sculpin	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Sheefish	59%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Smelt	59%	3%	3%	5%	3%	5%	7.4	0.2	0.1	52.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52.6	1.3	45.3%		
Whitefish	59%	18%	18%	31%	18%	28%	785.3	19.2	5.7	252.3	9.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	261.8	6.4	22.8%		
All Non-Salmon	59%	82%	77%	87%	67%	82%	1,963.1	47.9	14.3	1,667.3	166.1	0	0	2,123.6	0	0	687.5	4,644.6	113.3	39.1%		

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-3. Estimated Harvest and Use of Non-salmon, Brevig Mission

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number harvested										95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod & reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Dig	Handline	Pot	Other method	Total harvest	Mean per household		
Blackfish	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Burbot	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Capelin	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Clams	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cod	26%	15%	15%	15%	2%	0%	147.0	2.1	0.5	112.9	587.1	0	135.5	0	0	0	0	700.0	10.0	23.2%	
Dolly Varden	26%	11%	11%	11%	3%	0%	503.0	7.2	1.7	138.9	13.5	0	45.2	0	0	0	0	152.4	2.2	31.8%	
Eel	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Flounder	26%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	112.9	1.6	0.4	112.9	0.0	0	112.9	0	0	0	0	112.9	1.6	68.1%	
Grayling	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Halibut	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Herring (including eggs)	26%	3%	3%	3%	0%	0%	9.1	0.1	0	50.8	0	0	28.2	0	0	0	0	50.8	0.7	48.1%	
King Crab	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Pike	26%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	12.6	0.2	0	0	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.5	0.1	68.1%	
Other (Specify)	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sculpin	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sheefish	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Smelt	26%	15%	15%	15%	5%	0%	93.6	1.3	0.3	126.5	541.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	668.4	9.5	22.4%	
Whitefish	26%	10%	10%	10%	2%	0%	711.3	10.2	2.4	237.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237.1	3.4	37.3%	
All Non-Salmon	26%	26%	26%	25%	5%	0%	1,589.5	22.7	5.4	779.0	1,147.1	0	321.8	0	0	0	0	1,926.1	27.5	58.5%	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-4. Estimated Harvest and Use of Non-salmon, Teller

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number harvested										
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod & reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Dig	Handline	Pot	Other method	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Blackfish	93%	2%	0%	15%	2%	15%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Burbot	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Capelin	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Clams	93%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	18.8	0.3	0.1	188.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188.3	3.1	68.5%
Cod	93%	76%	76%	76%	54%	28%	1,114.0	18.3	4.9	807.7	4,497.1	0	672.1	0	0	0	0	5,304.7	87.0	16.1%
Dolly Varden	93%	50%	50%	50%	33%	19%	1,655.1	27.1	7.3	230.4	271.1	0	10.2	0	0	0	0	501.6	8.2	15.7%
Eel	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Flounder	93%	7%	7%	7%	7%	2%	367.1	6.0	1.6	367.1	0	0	259.8	0	0	0	0	367.1	6.0	44.3%
Grayling	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Halibut	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Herring (including eggs)	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Crab	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Pike	93%	41%	41%	41%	30%	17%	1,046.9	17.2	4.6	50.8	323.1	0	13.6	0	0	0	0	373.9	6.1	17.3%
Other (Specify)	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sculpin	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sheefish	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Smelt	93%	80%	80%	80%	52%	26%	1,235.3	20.3	5.5	1,614.2	7,209.3	0	530.9	0	0	0	0	8,823.5	144.6	15.2%
Whitefish	93%	22%	22%	22%	17%	2%	2,297.7	37.7	10.2	743.3	22.6	0	170.6	0	0	0	0	765.9	12.6	27.8%
All Non-Salmon	93%	85%	83%	98%	56%	44%	7,735.0	126.8	34.2	4,001.9	12,323.1	0	1,657.2	0	0	0	0	16,325.0	267.6	47.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-5. Estimated Harvest and Use of Non-salmon, White Mountain

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number harvested										
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod & reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Dig	Handline	Pot	Other method	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Blackfish	71%	4%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0.4	0	0	0	5.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.5	0.1	58.4%
Burbot	71%	27%	25%	25%	16%	5%	389.5	6.5	2.0	0	92.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	92.7	1.5	17.1%
Capelin	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Clams	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cod	71%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	22.9	0.4	0.1	0	109.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	109.1	1.8	58.4%
Dolly Varden	71%	64%	62%	65%	36%	18%	7,189.2	119.8	36.6	0	2,178.5	0	43.6	0	0	0	0	2,178.5	36.3	14.0%
Eel	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Flounder	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grayling	71%	31%	31%	27%	16%	5%	194.0	3.2	1.0	0	277.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	277.1	4.6	17.4%
Halibut	71%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Herring (including eggs)	71%	4%	0%	15%	4%	13%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Crab	71%	13%	13%	36%	7%	31%	334.5	5.6	1.7	0	110.2	0	0	0	4.4	44.7	0.0	159.3	2.7	14.1%
Northern Pike	71%	18%	18%	20%	5%	5%	137.5	2.3	0.7	0	49.1	0	6.5	0	0	0	0	49.1	0.8	28.0%
Other (Specify)	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sculpin	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sheefish	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Smelt	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whitefish	71%	29%	29%	29%	18%	4%	2,470.9	41.2	12.6	567.3	256.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	823.6	13.7	20.4%
All Non-Salmon	71%	69%	65%	67%	42%	47%	10,738.7	179.0	54.7	567.3	3,078.5	0	50.2	0	4.4	44.7	0	3,694.9	61.6	45.9%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-6. Estimated Harvest and Use of Non-salmon, Elim

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number harvested											95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod & reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Dig	Handline	Pot	Other method	Total harvest	Mean per household		
Blackfish	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Burbot	90%	10%	4%	4%	0%	0%	20.7	0.3	0.1	0	4.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.9	0.1	61.3%	
Capelin	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Clams	90%	23%	17%	21%	6%	10%	35.0	0.5	0.2	12.3	0	0	0	337.2	0	0	0	349.5	5.5	31.8%	
Cod	90%	58%	58%	56%	27%	13%	602.7	9.4	2.8	36.9	2,833.2	0	313.8	0	0	0	0	2,870.2	44.8	16.9%	
Dolly Varden	90%	81%	79%	81%	50%	42%	12,302.4	192.2	57.0	449.2	3,278.8	0	147.7	0	0	0	0	3,728.0	58.3	14.2%	
Eel	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Flounder	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Grayling	90%	48%	42%	42%	15%	10%	135.3	2.1	0.6	24.6	168.6	0	24.6	0	0	0	0	193.2	3.0	21.2%	
Halibut	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Herring (including eggs)	90%	46%	44%	54%	23%	25%	1,257.6	19.6	5.8	6,375.4	365.1	246.2	1,329.2	0	0	0	0	6,986.7	109.2	26.9%	
King Crab	90%	38%	38%	65%	25%	46%	2,928.4	45.8	13.6	0	0	0	0	0	62.8	1,331.7	0	1,394.5	21.8	28.6%	
Northern Pike	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Other (Specify)	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Sculpin	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Sheefish	90%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	6.8	0.1	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	87.6%	
Smelt	90%	17%	15%	23%	8%	13%	60.0	0.9	0.3	0	428.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	428.3	6.7	31.5%	
Whitefish	90%	60%	58%	62%	19%	17%	11,006.8	172.0	51.0	2,953.8	715.1	0	61.5	0	0	0	0	3,668.9	57.3	33.8%	
All Non-Salmon	90%	87%	87%	87%	63%	73%	28,355.5	443.1	131.3	9,853.5	7,794.0	246.2	1,876.9	337.2	62.8	1,331.7	0	19,625.4	306.6	55.7%	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-7. Estimated Harvest and Use of Non-salmon, Koyuk

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number harvested										95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod & reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Dig	Handline	Pot	Other method	Total harvest	Mean per household		
Blackfish	69%	8%	0%	18%	1%	15%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Burbot	69%	24%	24%	24%	12%	9%	755.5	8.7	2.1	0	179.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179.9	2.1	24.0%
Capelin	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Clams	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cod	69%	5%	5%	5%	1%	3%	79.0	0.9	0.2	0	376.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	376.2	4.3	51.1%
Dolly Varden	69%	41%	41%	41%	26%	23%	2,475.3	28.5	7.0	12.9	737.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750.1	8.6	16.7%
Eel	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Flounder	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grayling	69%	19%	19%	19%	14%	9%	123.4	1.4	0.3	0	176.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176.4	2.0	26.3%
Halibut	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Herring (including eggs)	69%	12%	12%	12%	8%	5%	183.1	2.1	0.5	576.1	440.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,017.0	11.7	28.8%
King Crab	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Pike	69%	34%	34%	34%	23%	20%	513.5	5.9	1.5	14.1	169.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183.4	2.1	18.4%
Other (Specify)	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sculpin	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sheefish	69%	5%	5%	5%	4%	3%	1,558.4	17.9	4.4	235.1	48.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	283.3	3.3	64.7%
Smelt	69%	50%	50%	51%	30%	27%	687.2	7.9	1.9	176.4	4,732.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,908.4	56.4	12.9%
Whitefish	69%	34%	34%	35%	23%	22%	1,354.4	15.6	3.8	125.8	325.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	451.5	5.2	18.0%
All Non-Salmon	69%	70%	62%	81%	39%	49%	7,729.7	88.8	21.8	1,140.4	7,185.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,326.1	95.7	44.4%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-8. Estimated Harvest and Use of Non-salmon, Unalakleet

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number harvested										
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod & reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Dig	Handline	Pot	Other method	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Blackfish	79%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Burbot	79%	9%	8%	10%	2%	4%	398.5	2.0	0.6	40.4	54.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	94.9	0.5	48.3%
Capelin	79%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Clams	79%	2%	2%	5%	1%	3%	24.9	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	248.9	0	0	0	248.9	1.3	80.1%
Cod	79%	37%	35%	44%	9%	13%	2,407.5	12.3	3.5	93.3	11,371.1	0.0	194.4	0	0	0	0	11,464.4	58.5	29.4%
Dolly Varden	79%	64%	60%	77%	21%	33%	52,904.1	269.9	76.9	1,932.0	14,012.4	87.1	1,221.1	0	0	0	0	16,031.6	81.8	27.2%
Eel	79%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Flounder	79%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	62.2	0.3	0.1	62.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62.2	0.3	118.6%
Grayling	79%	25%	24%	27%	8%	6%	948.4	4.8	1.4	188.2	1,166.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,354.9	6.9	46.0%
Halibut	79%	2%	2%	5%	0%	4%	248.9	1.3	0.4	0	12.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.4	0.1	93.5%
Herring (including eggs)	79%	25%	21%	33%	13%	15%	7,492.1	38.2	10.9	41,265.3	311.1	46.7	46.7	0	0	0	0	41,623.0	212.4	57.1%
King Crab	79%	16%	15%	51%	12%	44%	7,163.8	36.6	10.4	0.0	15.6	0	0	0	0	3,395.8	0.0	3,411.3	17.4	39.8%
Northern Pike	79%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other (Specify)	79%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sculpin	79%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sheefish	79%	2%	1%	6%	1%	5%	42.8	0.2	0.1	0	7.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.8	0	118.6%
Smelt	79%	48%	46%	62%	11%	32%	2,005.3	10.2	2.9	801.1	13,522.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,323.6	73.1	23.3%
Whitefish	79%	37%	33%	46%	13%	19%	7,833.7	40.0	11.4	1,292.1	1,319.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,611.2	13.3	49.6%
All Non-Salmon	79%	74%	70%	88%	25%	66%	81,532.4	416.0	118.6	45,674.7	41,793.1	133.8	1,462.2	248.9	0	3,395.8	0	91,246.3	465.5	116.4%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-9. Estimated Harvest and Use of Non-salmon, Saint Michael

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number harvested										95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod & reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Dig	Handline	Pot	Other method	Total harvest	Mean per household	
Blackfish	49%	0%	0%	13%	0%	13%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Burbot	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Capelin	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Clams	49%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	36.4	0.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	363.8	0	0	0	363.8	4.2	75.0%
Cod	49%	16%	16%	16%	7%	15%	282.4	3.2	0.6	189.8	1,154.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,344.5	15.5	52.7%
Dolly Varden	49%	7%	7%	7%	2%	5%	167.0	1.9	0.4	14.2	36.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.6	0.6	80.5%
Eel	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Flounder	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grayling	49%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	2.2	0	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	0	122.3%
Halibut	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Herring (including eggs)	49%	44%	44%	44%	29%	29%	16,451.8	189.1	36.5	91,399.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,399.0	1,050.6	66.5%
Herring eggs on kelp	22%	20%	22%	20%	9%	18%	1,455.3	16.7	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181.9	181.9	2.1	12.1%
King Crab	49%	2%	4%	2%	2%	0%	249.1	2.9	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	118.6	0	118.6	1.4	90.5%
Northern Pike	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other (Specify)	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sculpin	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sheefish	49%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	60.9	0.7	0.1	7.9	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.1	0.1	70.8%
Smelt	49%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	2.7	0	0	3.2	15.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.0	0.2	103.6%
Whitefish	49%	18%	18%	18%	15%	13%	2,538.8	29.2	5.6	827.3	19.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	846.3	9.7	51.9%
All Non-Salmon	49%	49%	49%	62%	31%	45%	21,246.6	244.2	47.1	92,444.6	1,229.1	0	0	363.8	0	118.6	181.9	94,338.1	1,084.3	272.9%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-10. Estimated Harvest and Use of Non-salmon, Stebbins

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number harvested										95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest		
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod & reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Dig	Handline	Pot	Other method	Total harvest	Mean per household			
Blackfish	72%	2%	0%	19%	4%	19%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Burbot	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Capelin	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Clams	72%	9%	9%	9%	6%	4%	95.9	0.8	0.2	351.8	0	0	0	606.8	0	0	0	0	958.6	7.7	81.5%	
Cod	72%	11%	11%	13%	9%	9%	182.8	1.5	0.3	369.4	501.3	0	66.0	0	0	0	0	0	870.6	7.0	76.5%	
Dolly Varden	72%	17%	17%	17%	15%	9%	844.5	6.8	1.4	150.4	105.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255.9	2.1	87.5%	
Eel	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Flounder	72%	11%	11%	11%	6%	6%	306.0	2.5	0.5	306.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	306.0	2.5	79.7%	
Grayling	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Halibut	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Herring (including eggs)	72%	43%	43%	43%	26%	21%	14,356.5	115.8	24.5	79,758.4	0	0	1,187.2	0	0	0	0	0	79,758.4	643.2	38.5%	
Herring eggs	4%	4%	4%	4%	0%	0%	343.0	2.8	0.6	42.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42.9	0.3	17.7%	
King Crab	72%	9%	9%	9%	6%	2%	382.3	3.1	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	13.2	168.9	0.0	182.0	1.5	94.5%		
Northern Pike	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other (Specify)	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sculpin	72%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	13.2	0.1	0	26.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.4	0.2	159.3%	
Sheefish	72%	17%	17%	17%	11%	9%	9,635.1	77.7	16.5	1,751.8	0	0	659.6	0	0	0	0	0	1,751.8	14.1	131.8%	
Smelt	72%	11%	11%	11%	9%	4%	247.8	2.0	0.4	1,585.6	184.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,770.3	14.3	105.7%	
Whitefish	72%	32%	32%	32%	21%	13%	5,920.3	47.7	10.1	1,947.1	26.4	0	66.0	0	0	0	0	0	1,973.4	15.9	51.7%	
All Non-Salmon	72%	60%	57%	79%	43%	49%	32,327.5	260.7	55.2	86,289.7	817.9	0	1,978.7	606.8	13.2	168.9	0	0	87,896.4	708.8	171.2%	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-11. Estimated Harvest and Use of Non-salmon, Gambell

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number harvested										
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod & reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Dig	Handline	Pot	Other method	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Blackfish	56%	0%	0%	32%	0%	32%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Burbot	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Capelin	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Clams	56%	38%	38%	38%	37%	33%	801.6	6.2	1.9	0	0	329.1	0	0	0	0	7,686.5	8,015.6	61.7	30.9%
Cod	56%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	210.1	1.6	0.5	312.7	687.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000.5	7.7	68.2%
Dolly Varden	56%	39%	38%	39%	39%	32%	2,992.1	23.0	7.0	740.5	166.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	906.7	7.0	24.8%
Eel	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Flounder	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grayling	56%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	87.5	0.7	0.2	74.1	51.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125.1	1.0	53.4%
Halibut	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Herring (including eggs)	56%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	32.9	0.3	0.1	181.0	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	182.7	1.4	79.8%
King Crab	56%	28%	28%	28%	27%	25%	1,275.2	9.8	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	526.6	0	80.6	607.2	4.7	35.7%
Northern Pike	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other (Specify)	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sculpin	56%	28%	28%	28%	28%	24%	268.2	2.1	0.6	204.1	332.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	536.5	4.1	27.9%
Sheefish	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Smelt	56%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	10.8	0.1	0	57.6	19.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	77.3	0.6	98.2%
Whitefish	56%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	148.1	1.1	0.3	32.9	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	49.4	0.4	92.8%
All Non-Salmon	56%	56%	54%	87%	54%	77%	5,826.5	44.8	13.6	1,602.8	1,275.3	329.1	0	0	526.6	0	7,767.1	11,500.9	88.5	103.4%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-12. Estimated Harvest and Use of Non-salmon, Savoonga

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number harvested										
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod & reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Dig	Handline	Pot	Other method	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Blackfish	92%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Burbot	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Capelin	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Clams	92%	57%	60%	60%	23%	23%	1,431.5	9.7	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,315.3	14,315.3	97.4	4.0%
Cod	92%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	44.4	0.3	0.1	2.1	209.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	211.6	1.4	39.5%
Dolly Varden	92%	81%	80%	82%	28%	30%	41,075.2	279.4	62.7	8,664.7	3,782.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,447.0	84.7	4.3%
Eel	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Flounder	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grayling	92%	50%	50%	50%	18%	18%	4,700.6	32.0	7.2	4,494.4	2,220.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,715.1	45.7	5.5%
Halibut	92%	49%	49%	50%	21%	18%	5,942.6	40.4	9.1	117.8	148.0	31.3	15.6	0	0	0	0	297.1	2.0	8.2%
Herring (including eggs)	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Crab	92%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	81.0	0.6	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	17.7	20.9	0	38.6	0.3	25.3%
Northern Pike	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other (Specify)	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sculpin	92%	78%	78%	79%	26%	28%	2,869.6	19.5	4.4	31.3	5,708.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,739.3	39.0	3.7%
Sheefish	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Smelt	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whitefish	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Non-Salmon	92%	92%	94%	96%	32%	33%	56,145.0	381.9	85.8	13,310.3	12,068.6	31.3	15.6	0	17.7	20.9	14,315.3	39,764.0	270.5	11.7%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-13. Estimated Harvest and Use of Non-salmon, Twelve Community Totals

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number harvested										
	Usually fish	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gillnet or seine	Rod & reel	Kept from comm. fishing	How many for dog food	Dig	Handline	Pot	Other method	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Blackfish	73%	1%	0%	7%	1%	7%	0.4	0	0	0	5.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.5	0	104.6%
Burbot	73%	7%	6%	7%	3%	3%	2,303.4	2.0	0.5	72.1	476.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	548.4	0.5	23.0%
Capelin	73%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Clams	73%	21%	21%	22%	12%	12%	3,055.0	2.9	0.7	1,813.9	0	329.1	0	5,589.9	0	0	22,817.1	30,550.0	28.9	10.2%
Cod	73%	24%	23%	25%	14%	11%	9,321.7	7.1	1.7	12,886.0	31,503.1	0	1,381.9	0	0	0	0	44,389.2	33.6	12.5%
Dolly Varden	73%	50%	48%	53%	27%	24%	127,224.0	115.8	27.4	13,277.3	25,188.3	87.1	1,467.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38,552.7	35.1	11.5%
Eel	73%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Flounder	73%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	978.4	0.8	0.2	894.0	84.5	0	372.7	0	0	0	0	978.4	0.8	34.5%
Grayling	73%	23%	22%	23%	11%	9%	7,271.8	7.2	1.7	5,131.2	5,257.1	0	24.6	0	0	0	0	10,388.3	10.3	12.3%
Halibut	73%	8%	8%	9%	3%	4%	6,191.4	6.8	1.6	117.8	160.5	31.3	15.6	0	0	0	0	309.6	0.3	22.0%
Herring (including eggs)	73%	17%	15%	19%	11%	10%	43,038.0	27.6	6.5	237,681.2	1,125.8	292.8	2,591.4	0	0	0	0	239,099.8	153.4	25.7%
Herring eggs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	343.0	0.2	0	42.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42.9	0	2.7%
Herring eggs on kelp	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1,455.3	1.1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181.9	181.9	0.1	2.6%
King Crab	73%	11%	10%	20%	8%	16%	12,704.0	10.0	2.4	0	125.7	0	0	0	740.8	5,080.5	102.4	6,049.5	4.8	22.3%
Northern Pike	73%	7%	7%	7%	4%	3%	1,710.6	1.7	0.4	64.9	546.0	0	20.1	0	0	0	0	610.9	0.6	20.1%
Other (Specify)	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sculpin	73%	16%	16%	16%	7%	7%	3,212.6	3.4	0.8	261.7	6,163.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,425.3	6.9	11.4%
Sheefish	73%	2%	2%	4%	2%	3%	11,536.2	6.0	1.4	2,031.3	66.2	0	659.6	0	0	0	0	2,097.5	1.1	73.5%
Smelt	73%	25%	24%	29%	14%	14%	5,793.3	4.7	1.1	7,820.9	33,560.6	0	530.9	0	0	0	0	41,381.5	33.5	11.0%
Whitefish	73%	25%	24%	28%	15%	13%	48,916.8	38.0	9.0	12,817.6	3,488.0	0	298.1	0	0	0	0	16,305.6	12.7	14.3%
All Non-Salmon	73%	71%	68%	80%	40%	51%	285,055.9	235.2	55.7	294,912.9	107,751.1	740.3	7,362.6	5,589.9	740.8	5,080.5	23,101.4	437,917.0	322.5	60.7%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-14. Availability of Non-Salmon response summary, Shishmaref

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Blackfish	0%	1%	3%	1%	95%	100%
Burbot	1%	1%	16%	0%	81%	100%
Capelin	0%	1%	0%	1%	97%	100%
Clams	0%	0%	27%	7%	67%	100%
Cod	1%	1%	61%	1%	35%	100%
Dolly Varden	1%	0%	43%	1%	55%	100%
Eel	0%	1%	1%	1%	96%	100%
Flounder	0%	1%	8%	1%	89%	100%
Grayling	0%	1%	41%	3%	55%	100%
Halibut	0%	1%	0%	1%	97%	100%
Herring (including eggs)	0%	3%	37%	1%	59%	100%
King Crab	0%	1%	15%	7%	77%	100%
Northern Pike	0%	1%	0%	1%	97%	100%
Other Non-Salmon	0%	0%	0%	1%	99%	100%
Sculpin	0%	1%	3%	1%	95%	100%
Sheefish	0%	1%	7%	1%	91%	100%
Smelt	3%	3%	60%	3%	32%	100%
Whitefish	4%	0%	48%	3%	45%	100%
Total	1%	1%	21%	2%	76%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-15. Availability of Non-Salmon response summary, Wales

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Blackfish	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Burbot	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Capelin	0%	3%	5%	0%	92%	100%
Clams	13%	0%	15%	3%	69%	100%
Cod	0%	0%	10%	5%	85%	100%
Dolly Varden	0%	13%	10%	3%	74%	100%
Eel	0%	0%	3%	3%	95%	100%
Flounder	0%	0%	3%	0%	97%	100%
Grayling	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Halibut	0%	0%	0%	3%	97%	100%
Herring (including eggs)	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
King Crab	0%	0%	3%	10%	87%	100%
Northern Pike	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Non-Salmon	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Sculpin	0%	0%	3%	0%	97%	100%
Sheefish	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Smelt	3%	5%	8%	15%	69%	100%
Whitefish	5%	15%	21%	8%	51%	100%
Total	1%	2%	4%	3%	90%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-16. Availability of Non-Salmon response summary, Brevig Mission

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Blackfish	0%	0%	0%	6%	94%	100%
Burbot	0%	0%	0%	6%	94%	100%
Capelin	0%	0%	0%	6%	94%	100%
Clams	0%	0%	0%	5%	95%	100%
Cod	3%	2%	6%	6%	82%	100%
Dolly Varden	0%	0%	10%	6%	84%	100%
Eel	0%	0%	0%	6%	94%	100%
Flounder	2%	0%	0%	6%	92%	100%
Grayling	0%	0%	0%	6%	94%	100%
Halibut	0%	0%	0%	6%	94%	100%
Herring (including eggs)	0%	0%	2%	6%	92%	100%
King Crab	0%	0%	0%	5%	95%	100%
Northern Pike	0%	0%	2%	6%	92%	100%
Other Non-Salmon	0%	0%	0%	6%	94%	100%
Sculpin	0%	0%	0%	6%	94%	100%
Sheefish	0%	0%	0%	6%	94%	100%
Smelt	0%	0%	8%	6%	85%	100%
Whitefish	2%	2%	3%	6%	87%	100%
Total	0%	0%	2%	6%	91%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-17. Availability of Non-Salmon response summary, Teller

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Blackfish	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Burbot	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Capelin	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Clams	0%	0%	2%	0%	98%	100%
Cod	2%	33%	30%	11%	24%	100%
Dolly Varden	7%	2%	35%	6%	50%	100%
Eel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Flounder	0%	2%	6%	0%	93%	100%
Grayling	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Halibut	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Herring (including eggs)	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
King Crab	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Northern Pike	6%	9%	22%	2%	61%	100%
Other Non-Salmon	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Sculpin	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Sheefish	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Smelt	13%	2%	59%	6%	20%	100%
Whitefish	2%	2%	19%	0%	78%	100%
Total	2%	3%	10%	1%	85%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-18. Availability of Non-Salmon response summary, White Mountain

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Blackfish	0%	0%	2%	2%	96%	100%
Burbot	0%	0%	16%	4%	80%	100%
Capelin	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%	100%
Clams	0%	0%	0%	5%	95%	100%
Cod	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%	100%
Dolly Varden	2%	4%	31%	15%	49%	100%
Eel	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%	100%
Flounder	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%	100%
Grayling	2%	0%	15%	5%	78%	100%
Halibut	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%	100%
Herring (including eggs)	0%	0%	2%	5%	93%	100%
King Crab	0%	5%	2%	9%	84%	100%
Northern Pike	0%	0%	15%	4%	82%	100%
Other Non-Salmon	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Sculpin	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%	100%
Sheefish	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%	100%
Smelt	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%	100%
Whitefish	2%	2%	11%	5%	80%	100%
Total	0%	1%	5%	4%	90%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-19. Availability of Non-Salmon response summary, Elim

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Blackfish	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Burbot	0%	0%	2%	4%	94%	100%
Capelin	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Clams	4%	4%	15%	0%	77%	100%
Cod	2%	6%	40%	10%	42%	100%
Dolly Varden	10%	4%	58%	10%	19%	100%
Eel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Flounder	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Grayling	6%	2%	17%	12%	63%	100%
Halibut	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Herring (including eggs)	10%	6%	29%	4%	52%	100%
King Crab	4%	19%	33%	4%	40%	100%
Northern Pike	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Non-Salmon	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Sculpin	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Sheefish	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%	100%
Smelt	0%	4%	8%	8%	81%	100%
Whitefish	6%	2%	38%	10%	44%	100%
Total	2%	3%	13%	3%	78%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-20. Availability of Non-Salmon response summary, Koyuk

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Blackfish	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Burbot	3%	1%	19%	1%	76%	100%
Capelin	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Clams	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Cod	0%	0%	1%	4%	95%	100%
Dolly Varden	4%	3%	26%	7%	61%	100%
Eel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Flounder	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Grayling	3%	1%	14%	0%	82%	100%
Halibut	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Herring (including eggs)	1%	1%	9%	0%	88%	100%
King Crab	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Northern Pike	1%	1%	23%	4%	70%	100%
Other Non-Salmon	1%	0%	0%	0%	99%	100%
Sculpin	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Sheefish	1%	0%	4%	0%	95%	100%
Smelt	5%	1%	31%	11%	51%	100%
Whitefish	3%	3%	24%	3%	68%	100%
Total	1%	1%	8%	2%	88%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-21. Availability of Non-Salmon response summary, Unalakleet

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Blackfish	0%	0%	0%	1%	99%	100%
Burbot	1%	3%	5%	2%	90%	100%
Capelin	0%	0%	0%	1%	99%	100%
Clams	1%	1%	2%	2%	95%	100%
Cod	2%	2%	29%	2%	64%	100%
Dolly Varden	6%	6%	48%	2%	39%	100%
Eel	0%	0%	0%	1%	99%	100%
Flounder	1%	0%	0%	1%	98%	100%
Grayling	1%	6%	17%	2%	75%	100%
Halibut	0%	2%	2%	1%	95%	100%
Herring (including eggs)	5%	4%	17%	2%	73%	100%
King Crab	5%	3%	25%	6%	61%	100%
Northern Pike	0%	0%	0%	1%	99%	100%
Other Non-Salmon	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Sculpin	0%	0%	0%	1%	99%	100%
Sheefish	1%	1%	0%	2%	97%	100%
Smelt	5%	7%	36%	5%	48%	100%
Whitefish	2%	3%	27%	2%	66%	100%
Total	2%	2%	11%	2%	83%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-22. Availability of Non-Salmon response summary, Saint Michael

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Blackfish	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Burbot	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Capelin	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Clams	0%	2%	2%	0%	96%	100%
Cod	0%	5%	11%	0%	84%	100%
Dolly Varden	2%	4%	0%	2%	93%	100%
Eel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Flounder	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Grayling	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%	100%
Halibut	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Herring (including eggs)	11%	13%	11%	2%	64%	100%
Herring eggs on kelp	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	20%
King Crab	0%	0%	4%	0%	96%	100%
Northern Pike	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Non-Salmon	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%	80%
Sculpin	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Sheefish	0%	0%	4%	0%	96%	100%
Smelt	0%	2%	2%	0%	96%	100%
Whitefish	4%	4%	9%	0%	84%	100%
Total	1%	2%	2%	0%	95%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-23. Availability of Non-Salmon response summary, Stebbins

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Blackfish	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Burbot	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Capelin	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Clams	0%	0%	6%	2%	91%	100%
Cod	0%	0%	6%	4%	89%	100%
Dolly Varden	0%	0%	6%	11%	83%	100%
Eel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Flounder	4%	2%	2%	2%	89%	100%
Grayling	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Halibut	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Herring (including eggs)	17%	2%	19%	11%	51%	100%
Herring eggs	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%
King Crab	0%	4%	2%	2%	91%	100%
Northern Pike	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Non-Salmon	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	96%
Sculpin	0%	2%	0%	0%	98%	100%
Sheefish	4%	0%	9%	4%	83%	100%
Smelt	2%	0%	4%	4%	89%	100%
Whitefish	9%	4%	15%	6%	66%	100%
Total	2%	1%	4%	3%	90%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-24. Availability of Non-Salmon response summary, Gambell

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Blackfish	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Burbot	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Capelin	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Clams	18%	0%	18%	0%	65%	100%
Cod	1%	1%	9%	0%	89%	100%
Dolly Varden	4%	1%	30%	0%	65%	100%
Eel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Flounder	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Grayling	0%	0%	6%	0%	94%	100%
Halibut	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Herring (including eggs)	0%	0%	3%	0%	97%	100%
King Crab	1%	3%	16%	0%	80%	100%
Northern Pike	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Non-Salmon	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Sculpin	0%	0%	24%	0%	76%	100%
Sheefish	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Smelt	0%	0%	3%	0%	97%	100%
Whitefish	0%	0%	1%	0%	99%	100%
Total	1%	0%	6%	0%	92%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-25. Availability of Non-Salmon response summary, Savoonga

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Blackfish	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Burbot	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Capelin	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Clams	1%	0%	56%	0%	43%	100%
Cod	0%	0%	2%	0%	98%	100%
Dolly Varden	0%	0%	74%	0%	26%	100%
Eel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Flounder	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Grayling	1%	0%	45%	0%	54%	100%
Halibut	0%	1%	43%	0%	55%	100%
Herring (including eggs)	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
King Crab	0%	1%	3%	0%	96%	100%
Northern Pike	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Non-Salmon	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Sculpin	1%	0%	74%	0%	26%	100%
Sheefish	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Smelt	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Whitefish	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	0%	0%	17%	0%	83%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-26. Availability of Non-Salmon response summary, Twelve community totals

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Blackfish	0%	0%	0%	1%	99%	100%
Burbot	0%	1%	5%	1%	93%	100%
Capelin	0%	0%	0%	1%	99%	100%
Clams	3%	0%	16%	2%	80%	100%
Cod	1%	3%	17%	3%	75%	100%
Dolly Varden	3%	3%	37%	4%	53%	100%
Eel	0%	0%	0%	1%	99%	100%
Flounder	0%	0%	1%	1%	97%	100%
Grayling	1%	1%	17%	2%	78%	100%
Halibut	0%	1%	7%	1%	91%	100%
Herring (including eggs)	3%	2%	10%	2%	82%	100%
Herring eggs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Herring eggs on kelp	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
King Crab	1%	3%	9%	3%	84%	100%
Northern Pike	0%	1%	4%	1%	93%	100%
Other Non-Salmon	0%	0%	0%	1%	98%	98%
Sculpin	0%	0%	15%	1%	84%	100%
Sheefish	0%	0%	2%	1%	96%	100%
Smelt	2%	2%	19%	4%	72%	100%
Whitefish	3%	2%	17%	3%	75%	100%
Total	1%	1%	11%	2%	85%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006
Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-27. Where Primarily Fish for Salmon and Non-salmon, Shishmaref

Species	Area Where Primarily Harvest	Number of Responses
Salmon	233	2
	233 East channel	4
	233 Shishmaref	4
	233 Shishmaref Island, Ocean	1
	233 east/west channel	1
	233 Mouth of Shish Island	1
	233 North of Shishmaref	3
	233 Ocean	3
	233 Ocean / river	1
	233 Ocean, 239 Fish camp	1
	233 Serpentine River	2
	233 Shishmaref Ocean	4
	239	1
	239 Serpentine River	5
	239 Tunu / Main River	1
	243 Chukchi Sea, Ocean	14
	248	1
Channel	1	
Shishmaref shore.	3	
King Crab	230	1
	230 Lighthouse	6
	230 Ocean	1
	243	4
	Nome	1
	North 55 miles	1
	Shishmaref Lagoon	1
Herring	233	5
	233 Serpentine River	2
	233 Lagoon	6
	233 Lagoon, 239 Mouth of River	7
	239	4
	239 Mouth of Serpentine Ocean	10
Trout & Grayling	233	3
	233 East channel	4
	233 Channel	1
	233 east channel, 239 Mouth of Serpentine	1
	233 N or Sarichef Island	1
	239	3
	239 Grayling Creek	11
	239 River, 248 Nuluk	1
	239 Serpentine River	3
	239, 242	1
	247	1
	248	2
	248 Pingu River, 233 Grayling Creek	1
	248, 239	1
	Ocean	2
	Ocean / River	1
	Ocean or river	1
Serpentine River, 239, 241	1	
Cod	233 Shishmaref Lagoon	43
	233 Ocean	1
	233 Shishmaref Lagoon, 239 Mouth of Serpentine	1
	239	1
	239 Mouth of River	1
	239, 233	1
	243	2
	Ice fishing - winter Ocean	1
Other Species	Bullheads	1
	Clams	2
	Smelt	6
	Whitefish	5
Other Species Location	230	1
	230 Lighthouse	1
	233 Lagoon	6
	239	1
	239 Mouth of Serpentine River	1
	239 Serpentine River	2
	249 coastline	1
	Anchorage	1
	Channel - springtime	1
	Ice fishing - winter	1

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-28. Where Primarily Fish for Salmon and Non-salmon, Wales

Species	Area Where Primarily Harvest	Number of Responses
Salmon	243	25
	243, 257	1
	243, Bering Sea	1
	243, Mountain River	2
	Bering Sea Coast 243	1
	Snake River, Nome	1
King Crab	Beached-Light house 243	1
	Beached Bering Sea 243	1
	Diomedede 243	1
Trout & Grayling	243	21
	243, Mountain River	2
	243, Mountain River, York	1
	249, Mint River	2
	Snake River, Nome	1
Cod	243	1

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-29. Where Primarily Fish for Salmon and Non-salmon, Brevig Mission

Species	Area Where Primarily Harvest	Number of Responses
Salmon	In front of Brevig	1
	Ocean	59
	Ocean & California River	1
	Port Clarence	1
Herring	Ocean & California River	1
Trout & Grayling	256	1
	Agiapuk River, California River	1
	Ocean	12
Cod	Grantley Harbor	1
	In front of Brevig	1
	Ocean	20
	Port Clarence	1
	Tom Cod through ice	1
Other Species	Pike	2
	Smelt	3
	Whitefish	2
Other Species Location	Ocean	7

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-30. Where Primarily Fish for Salmon and Non-salmon, Teller

Species	Area Where Primarily Harvest	Number of Responses
Salmon	Grantley Harbor	28
	Grantley Harbor, Agiapuk River	3
	Grantley Harbor & Port Clarence	1
	Grantley Harbor, Imuruk Basin	1
	Grantley Harbor, Tuksuk, Aigupuk	1
	Port Clarence	1
	Tuksuk campsite	1
	Tuksuk Channel	7
	Tuksuk, Grantley Harbor	1
Trout & Grayling	Grantley Harbor	15
	Grantley Harbor, Tuksuk	4
	Port Clarence	1
	Tuksuk Channel	3
Cod	Grantley Harbor	41
Other Species	Pike	12
	Smelt	10
Other Species Location	Grantley Harbor	10
	Igloo	2
	Imuruk Basin	5
	Kuzitrin River	4
	Mary's Igloo	1

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-31. Where Primarily Fish for Salmon and Non-salmon, White Mountain

Species	Area Where Primarily Harvest	Number of Responses
Salmon	276	35
	276, Fish River	2
	Fish River	5
	Fish River & Niukluk, 276	1
	Fish River, 276	2
	Niukluk & Fish River	1
King Crab	Norton Sound	8
Herring	eggs, Norton Sound	1
	Norton Sound	1
	Norton Sound (eggs)	1
Trout & Grayling	276	25
	Fish River, 276	3
	Fish River	5
	Niukluk & Fish River	1
Cod	276	2
Other Species	276	1
	Fish River 276	1

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-32. Where Primarily Fish for Salmon and Non-salmon, Elim

Species	Area Where Primarily Harvest	Number of Responses
Salmon	Caches (SW Kwiniuk Inlet)	1
	Cashes	2
	Cashes, Moses Point	1
	Iron Creek	3
	Iron Creek, Moses Point	2
	Iron Creek, Moses Point, Tubutulik R.	1
	Kwiniuk River	13
	Kwiniuk River, Tubutulik River	11
	Kwiniuk River, Tubutulik River, Iron Creek	1
	Moses Point	5
	Moses Point, Iron Creek	2
	Moses Point, Tubutulik River	3
	River	1
	Tubutulik River	5
King Crab	Between Elim & Golovin	1
	Elim	1
	Julius Point	1
	Kwik River, Cape Darby	1
	Next Creek	2
	Next Creek, Walla Walla Creek	1
	Norton Bay	1
	Ocean	1
	Outside Elim	1
	Peterson Creek	1
	Walla Walla Creek	20
	Walla Walla, Cape Darby area	1
	West of Elim	1
Herring	Across the bay	1
	Between Kwik River and Cape Darby	1
	Cape Denbigh	2
	Cape Denbigh, Walla Walla Creek	1
	East Point/Elim	1
	Front of Elim	2
	Iron Creek	7
	Kwik River	1
	Norton Bay	1
	Norton Sound	2
	Ocean	1
	Outside Elim	1
	Portage	2
	Walla Walla Creek	4
West of Elim	1	
Trout & Grayling	Caches (SW Kwiniuk Inlet)	1
	Iron Creek, Kwiniuk River	1
	Kwiniuk & Tubutulik	2
	Kwiniuk River	15
	Kwiniuk River, Tubutulik River	13
	Kwiniuk River, Tubutulik River, Kwik River	1
	Moses Point	1
	Moses Point, Caches (SW Kwiniuk Inlet)	1
	Moses Point, Tubutulik River	3
	River	1
Tubutulik River	5	
Cod	Cashes, Ciiniqpaq	1
	Iron Creek	1
	Kwik River	4
	Kwik River, Moses Point	4
	Kwiniuk River	4
	Kwiniuk, Kwik River	1
	Moses Point	14
	Moses Point, Elim	1
Next Creek	2	
Other Species	Clams	2
	Whitefish	1
Other Species Location	Above	1
	Beach	1
	Kwiniuk River	1
	Wash ashore	1

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-33. Where Primarily Fish for Salmon and Non-salmon, Koyuk

Species	Area Where Primarily Harvest	Number of Responses
Salmon	260	14
	260, 261	6
	260, 267	1
	261	6
	267	1
	269	1
	Bethel - Kuskokwim	1
	East Fork	2
	East Fork & Koyuk River	1
	Igloodulik (Inglutalik), 261	1
	Iglutalik	6
	Koyuk & Unalakleet River	1
	Koyuk River	17
	Moses Point	2
	Peace River	1
	Six-mile Point	1
	Unalakleet	1
	Ungalik	2
Ungalik, Iglutalik	1	
Ungalik, Koyuk River, East Fork	1	
King Crab	261	1
	Elim	1
	N/A	2
Herring	259	1
	260	3
	269	2
	269, Eggs	1
	278	1
	Six-Mile Point	6
	Cape Denbeigh	1
Trout & Grayling	260	4
	260, 261	5
	261	6
	261, 269	1
	278	1
	East Fork	3
	East Fork / Iglutalik	1
	East Fork/Moses Point	1
	Igloodulik (Inglutalik), 261	1
	Iglutalik	6
	Iglutalik, Ungalik	2
	Inglutalik, East Fork	1
	Koyuk River	2
	Mukluktoolik	1
	N/A	1
	Ungalik River	1
Ungalik, Koyuk River, East Fork	1	
Cod	261	1
	Front of Koyuk	1
	Koyuk River	1
	NA	1
Other Species	N/A	1
	NA	1
Other Species Location	Ungalik	1

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-34. Where Primarily Fish for Salmon and Non-salmon, Unalakleet

Species	Area Where Primarily Harvest	Number of Responses
Salmon	287	52
	287, 289	19
	289	24
	289, 298	4
	298	7
	By Blueberry, North of Unalakleet	1
	Unalakleet River, 287	4
	Unalakleet River or Ocean	1
King Crab	287	2
	289	26
	298	2
	Norton Sound, 298	1
Herring	287	3
	289	15
	289, 295	1
	289, 298	6
	296	2
	298	15
	Unalakleet River, 287	1
Trout & Grayling	287	63
	287, 289	3
	289	16
	289, 298	1
	298	7
	Unalakleet River, 287	6
Cod	287	39
	289	8
	289, 298	1
	298	3
Other Species	287	1
	Halibut	1
Other Species Location	298	1

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-35. Where Primarily Fish for Salmon and Non-salmon, Saint Michael

Species	Area Where Primarily Harvest	Number of Responses
Salmon	Across St. Michael Bay, Andrew Otten's camp	1
	By St. Michael Canal	1
	Emmonak, Mountain Village	1
	Kotlik	1
	Norton Sound	1
	Nunam Iqua	1
	St. Michael Bay	26
	St. Michael Bay, Stuart Island	1
	Stuart Island	1
Yukon River, Emmonak	1	
King Crab	Norton Sound South	1
	St. Michael Bay	1
Herring	Norton Sound	1
	St. Michael	1
	St. Michael Bay	26
Trout & Grayling	Golsovia	1
	Pikmiktalik River	1
Cod	Blueberry Hill, Unalakleet	1
	St. Michael Bay	6
	St. Michael Canal	3
Other Species	Clams	1
	Smelt	1
	Whitefish	2
Other Species	St. Michael Bay	2
Location	St. Michael Canal	2

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-36. Where Primarily Fish for Salmon and Non-salmon, Stebbins

Species	Area Where Primarily Harvest	Number of Responses
Salmon	296, 299	4
	296, 299, 300, 301	1
	298	2
	299	26
	299, 296, 300	2
	299, 300	4
	300	4
	300, 296	1
	301	1
King Crab	296	3
	296, 299	1
	298	7
	299	1
Herring	296	1
	296, 299	4
	298	4
	299	31
Trout & Grayling	299	2
	300	10
	300, 301	1
Cod	296, 299, 300	1
	298	1
	299	13
	299, 298	1
	299, 300	1
Other Species	Clams	1
Other Species Location	299	3

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-37. Where Primarily Fish for Salmon and Non-salmon, Gambell

Species	Area Where Primarily Harvest	Number of Responses
Salmon	Beach	38
	Bering Sea	1
	Camp Aghvigter down south	1
	Camp, South @ Kiisik	1
	Island coast	1
	North beach in Gambell	13
King Crab	Beach on ice	7
	Bering Sea - ice	5
	Bering Sea	1
	Bering Sea Ice, North beach	5
	Washed ashore	4
Herring	Beach	3
	Bering Sea	1
Trout & Grayling	Beach	19
	Bering Sea	1
	Camp Aghvigter down south	1
	Down south at Sikneq	3
	North Beach in Gambell	4
	Rivers & coast	1
Cod	Beach	3
	Bering Sea	1
	Gambell beach on ice	1
	Ice & island coast	1
	North Beach on ice	1
Other Species	Clams	30
	Sculpin	4
	Sheefish	1
	Smelt	1
Other Species	Beach	8
Location	Washed ashore	28

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 3-38. Where Primarily Fish for Salmon and Non-salmon, Savoonga

Species	Area Where Primarily Harvest	Number of Responses
Salmon	Aivichtik River & Fossil River, Camp Iveetok	1
	Camp River, coastline	1
	Camp Rivers, Camp Iveetok	1
	Coastline	1
	Coastline lakes	1
	Coastline of Savoonga	1
	Coastline rivers east of Savoonga	1
	East of Savoonga	3
	East of Savoonga & Flora Lake	1
	Rivers	1
	Rivers & Lake by Tomname Lagoon - East	1
	South side of Savoonga	2
King Crab	Ice, ocean	1
Trout & Grayling	Aivichtik River & Fossil River, Camp Iveetok	1
	Coastline	1
	East of Savoonga	2
	Flora Lake	2
	Rivers, coastline	1
	Savoonga of south side, Koozata River	1
	Savoonga on South side	1
	South side of Savoonga	8
	South side of Savoonga, Silook Camp	1
	Up rivers	3
	Up rivers by Tomname Lagoon - East	1
Cod	Ocean	2
Other Species	Clams	79
	Sculpin	1
Other Species	East of Savoonga	1
Location	Walrus stomach	79

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

What factors affected your households' fishing

Factors affected households' fishing, 2005-2006, Shishmaref	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Bad weather - couple injured muscles on back.	1
2) Bad weather - windy.	1
3) Expensive gas, windy summer.	1
4) Expensive gas, windy weather.	1
5) Food on table.	1
6) Medical issues.	1
7) Need salmon net. Salmon run was slow.	1
8) No boat to go around anywhere.	1
9) No boat.	1
10) No fishing net.	1
11) NONE caught.	1
12) Outboard motor broke down after/during first hunting trip for spring hunt. Unable to fish due to no outboard.	1
13) Poor weather conditions.	1
14) Too rough ocean to fish - gas too expensive to go up river to fish.	1
15) Too wind weather.	1
16) Too windy fishing weather and raining.	1
17) Too windy summer.	1
18) Weather - expensive gas.	3
19) Weather / travel.	1
20) Weather is changing the cycles or numbers coming back. Some are declining and others are increasing.	1
21) Weather, gas prices too high to travel far.	1
22) Weather, gas prices.	1
23) Weather.	5
24) Windy fishing weather.	1
25) Windy weather.	3
26) Windy west wind.	1

Factors affected households' fishing, 2005-2006, Wales	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Job.	1
2) No boat.	1
3) None.	1
4) Rain, cold.	1
5) Rough waters, work.	1
6) School, work.	1
7) Snowy conditions.	1
8) Too rough, too windy.	1
9) Too windy, too rough, no transportation.	1
10) Weather, too rough.	1
11) Weather.	3
12) Work, weather.	1
13) Work.	1
14) Working when fish and clams are washing in.	1
15) Working.	1

Factors affected households' fishing, 2005-2006, Brevig Mission	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Always windy & rainy.	1
2) Bad weather & southwind.	1
3) Bad weather always raining & south wind.	1
4) Bad weather, rainy.	1
5) Bad weather, south wind & rain.	1
6) Bad weather.	15
7) Cold & rainy.	1
8) Don't fish.	1
9) Got a newborn baby.	1
10) Keep us from getting hungry.	1
11) Moving & vacation.	1
12) No boat & no net.	1
13) Nothing.	1
14) Rain too much, south wind all the time.	1
15) Rain.	1
16) South wind, cold weather, & rainy.	1
17) Too much rain & south wind.	1
18) Weather - good & bad.	1
19) Weather & rain.	1
20) Weather & working.	1
21) Weather.	26
22) Windy & rain.	1
23) Working.	1

Factors affected households' fishing, 2005-2006, Teller	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Bad weather, gas price too high.	1
2) Bad weather, health reasons, sometimes bad back.	1
3) Bad weather, ravens & sea gulls.	1
4) Bad weather, too much rain.	2
5) Bad weather, too rainy. Fuel price too high.	1
6) Bad weather.	3
7) Broken Rod & Reels, no nets.	1
8) Cold weather, no transportation.	1
9) Funny/bad net.	1
10) Gas prices too high, bears breaking into cabins.	1
11) Health reasons.	1
12) Late freeze up.	1
13) Late runs.	1
14) More fish easier to catch, good weather.	1
15) No boat & motor.	1
16) No boat.	1
17) Our age & sick. No boat, no motor.	1
18) Out of town. No transportation.	1
19) Price of gas.	1
20) Rain, weather.	1
21) Rain.	5
22) Time to fish.	1
23) Too cold of weather.	1
24) Too hot, rain.	1
25) Too old, no boat, no motor.	1
26) Transportation.	1
27) Weather & rain.	1
28) Weather, and work schedule.	1
29) Weather, rain.	1
30) Weather, transportation.	1
31) Weather.	4
32) Work, Bears.	1
33) Work, wrong kind of wind.	1
34) Work.	1

Factors affected households' fishing, 2005-2006, White Mountain	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Gone from fishing hole. Broken outboard.	1
2) High water, high gas prices and no time off of work.	1
3) Just moved to community.	1
4) N/A.	5
5) No boat or outboard.	1
6) No boat/outboard.	1
7) No comment.	3
8) No guys to fish.	1
9) No ice, work.	1
10) No outboard.	1
11) No transportation.	1
12) Nothing.	2
13) Price of gas, snowmachine.	1
14) Some people are commercial crabbing and it effect the winter crabbing.	1
15) Thick ice.	1
16) Time.	1
17) Weather & gas prices.	1
18) Weather / work.	1
19) Weather.	6
20) Work, weather.	1
21) Work.	1

Factors affected households' fishing, 2005-2006, Elim	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Bad weather, no vehicle.	1
2) Broken down motor, all summer.	1
3) Expensive gas, no transportation, ice kept going out.	1
4) Fuel cost too much.	1
5) Higher fuel prices.	1
6) I was in jail from July 05 to July 06.	1
7) Ice came late, then blew out.	1
8) Ice kept coming and blowing away.	1
9) Ice kept drifting out, or blow out.	1
10) Lack of transportation and price of fuel.	1
11) Mostly bad weather, motor problems.	1
12) Never make time to set crab pot.	1
13) No boat.	1
14) No crab pot.	1
15) No time.	1
16) No transportation, price of fuel.	1
17) No transportation.	5
18) Price of fuel too high.	1
19) Price of fuel, and no transportation.	1
20) Price of fuel.	2
21) Price of fuel. Poor ice conditions.	1
22) Snow machines ice fishing.	1
23) Storm took fish-rack and did not rebuild it.	1
24) Stormy weather - rain, snow, south wind make the fish never dry good and also wait to go fish when the weather is nice. Both by fishing in the summertime and going fishing in the winter.	1
25) Subsistence for dry fish personal use.	1
26) The King Crab are way smaller than the years before.	1
27) The storms and the ice kept going out, unstable.	1
28) Transportation boat & snowmachine - 4/wheeler (ATV).	1
29) Weather, money for gas.	1
30) Work, weather, broken equipment.	1
31) Working.	1

Factors affected households' fishing, 2005-2006, Koyuk	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) A good running snowmachine & outboard motor. Weather on weekend.	1
2) After the loss of son I couldn't hunt no more.	1
3) Didn't have good gear.	1
4) Father not feeling well last summer but this summer fishing was good.	1
5) Father not feeling well.	1
6) Gas prices & weather.	1
7) Getting old.	1
8) Husband not feeling well.	1
9) Just didn't go out & also work.	1
10) Motor problems.	1
11) Moved from Nome.	1
12) N/A.	2
13) No boat & motor.	13
14) No boat.	3
15) No equipment.	2
16) No fishing net & bad back.	1
17) No funds, no boat.	1
18) No gear.	2
19) No motor.	3
20) No net, high price of gas & working.	1
21) No net.	1
22) No outboard motor - couldn't go fishing.	1
23) No time - working & got grand kids to take care of.	1
24) Out of state for Grad school.	1
25) Outboard motor broken down.	1
26) Time.	1
27) Transportation.	2
28) Unable to hunt.	1
29) Unavailable - no gear or transportation.	1
30) Weather - Expensive Gas.	1
31) Weather - expensive gas.	1
32) Weather - poor drying.	1
33) Weather & expensive gas.	1
34) Weather & gas.	1
35) Weather, high price of gas.	2
36) Weather.	4
37) Weather. High price of gas.	1
38) Work.	5
39) Working full time.	1
40) Working, high price of gas.	1

Factors affected households' fishing, 2005-2006, Koyuk (continued)	
41) Working.	6

Factors affected households' fishing, 2005-2006, Unalakleet	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Babysitting, gas prices.	1
2) Both had to work.	1
3) Doesn't have any transportation.	1
4) Fish & Game closure, price of gas.	1
5) Fish & Game Regulations, price of gas.	1
6) Gas inflation.	2
7) Gas prices and regulations.	1
8) Gas prices, weather, am on elderly woman.	1
9) Gas prices.	1
10) Had to work - both parents, but were given some.	1
11) Had to work, no transportation.	1
12) Had to work.	1
13) Harvesting is opportunistic. When the weather permits.	1
14) I'm an elder say Florence, mostly everything is given to me/us.	1
15) Inflation of gas, injured back on husband.	1
16) King salmon season extension.	1
17) Lack of Boat & Motor, price of gasoline.	1
18) Lack of Kings, restrictions on subsistence harvesting.	1
19) No.	1
20) None.	2
21) Not to many King's.	1
22) Price of gasoline, rain.	1
23) Price of gasoline.	3
24) Usually given to us from people - only goes camping.	1
25) Weather & gas price increase.	1
26) Weather was rougher.	1
27) Weather, availability.	1
28) Weather, price of gasoline.	1
29) Weather.	1
30) Would have gotten more if not working.	1

Factors affected households' fishing, 2005-2006, St. Michael	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Expensive gas & boat.	1
2) Expensive gas & motor oil.	1
3) Expensive gas & oil, bad weather, outboard problems.	1
4) Expensive gas and bad weather.	1
5) Expensive gas.	1
6) Motor problems, expensive gas, used herring net to catch salmon.	1
7) No freezer.	1
8) No gas and rough seas.	1
9) No motor & boat.	1
10) No motor for boat, no driver, no net.	1
11) No motor.	1
12) No transportation.	2
13) None.	3
14) Short net.	1
15) Weather change, early break up, wet weather.	1
16) Weather, gas, lack of equipment.	1
17) Weather.	1
18) Went down Yukon for fishing with In-laws.	1

Factors affected households' fishing, 2005-2006, Stebbins	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Babysitting.	1
2) Bad weather and climate change.	1
3) Bad weather, high gas prices, and work. No net.	1
4) Bad weather.	4
5) Both parents employed.	1
6) High gas prices.	3
7) Husband had past away in May and couldn't do any subsistence.	1
8) Money.	1
9) Mostly at work.	1
10) Motor not working.	1
11) No driver for outboard motor.	1
12) No gas.	1
13) No king net.	1
14) No King salmon net.	1
15) No net.	1
16) None.	21
17) Out board motor, bad weather.	1
18) Out Firefighting.	1
19) Work and traveling.	1
20) Working at the school.	1

Factors affected households' fishing, 2005-2006, Gambell	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Age.	1
2) Due to weather.	1
3) High cost of fuel.	1
4) Ice conditions for crabbing.	1
5) Lack of transportation.	4
6) No time cause of work.	1
7) None.	7
8) Poor weather, flooded rivers.	1
9) Rough seas.	2
10) The weather and the ever changing Bering Sea.	1
11) Transportation.	1
12) Weather, lack of gas.	2
13) Weather, sea conditions.	2
14) Weather.	22

Caribou

Figure 29 shows cumulative caribou harvests by gender and percentages of participating villages. There is one peculiarity with the caribou subsistence harvest data. Saint Lawrence Island does not have resident

caribou, although very rarely stray reindeer find their way to Saint Lawrence Island via travel on the sea ice. Savoonga harvests locally owned reindeer for subsistence and thus we have indicated Savoonga's traditional reindeer harvest. Tables 4-1 through 4-12 illustrate estimated subsistence caribou harvests in participating villages, usage percentages and 95% Confidence Intervals for harvests. Table 4-13 shows cumulative subsistence caribou harvests of participating villages. Tables 4-14 through 4-22 show harvest locations for all participating communities by Alaska Department of Fish and Game Uniform Coding Unit or specific location. Teller and Gambell did not harvest caribou during the survey period. Table 4-23 shows a summary of symptoms of unhealthy caribou that were killed but not harvested because of disease. Tables 4-24 through 4-35 show summaries of household responses to the categorical questions of availability of caribou for participating villages. Table 4-36 shows the cumulative summary of responses to the categorical question of availability of caribou for all participating villages. The Western Arctic Caribou Herd which annually migrates onto the Seward Peninsula and eastern Norton Sound allows villages within its range to capitalize on significant seasonal concentrations of caribou sometimes very near their community. State and Federal regulations allow a liberal 5 bull caribou per day with no closed season.

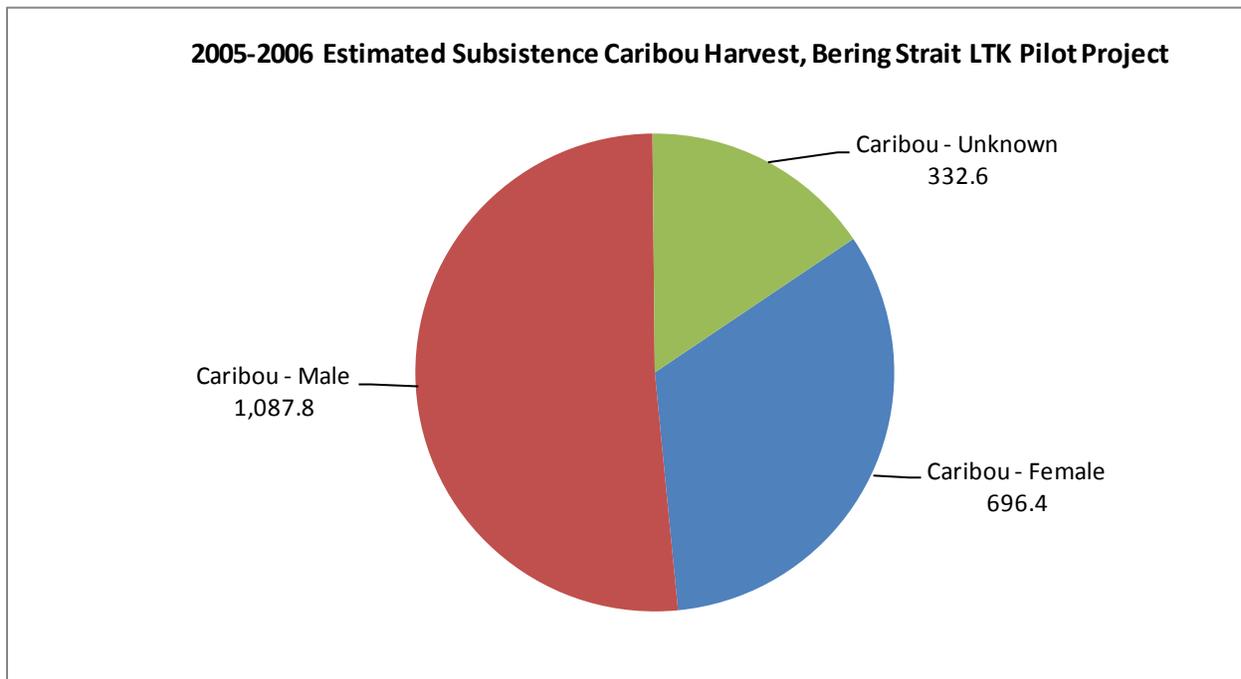


Figure 29. Subsistence Caribou harvests, Bering Strait Region

Table 4-1. Estimated Harvest and Use of Caribou, Shishmaref

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005	Fall 2005	Winter 2006	Spring 2006	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Caribou - Female	80%	31%	31%	31%	31%	21%	43,084.8	574.5	123.8	54.6	77.4	176.0	8.8	316.8	4.2	40.3%
Caribou - Male	80%	63%	57%	83%	65%	67%	66,063.4	880.8	189.8	177.8	51.0	232.3	24.6	485.8	6.5	23.2%
Caribou - Unknown	80%	5%	5%	7%	3%	7%	3,351.0	44.7	9.6	22.9	1.8	0	0	24.6	0.3	96.1%
All Caribou	80%	72%	67%	93%	72%	76%	112,499.2	1,500.0	323.3	255.2	130.2	408.3	33.4	827.2	11.0	37.4%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 205-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-2. Estimated Harvest and Use of Caribou, Wales

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005	Fall 2005	Winter 2006	Spring 2006	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Caribou - Female	5%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	571.9	14.7	4.4	0	4.2	0	0	4.2	0.1	45.3%
Caribou - Male	5%	5%	5%	13%	8%	13%	428.9	11.0	3.3	0	3.2	0	0	3.2	0.1	33.4%
Caribou - Unknown	5%	0%	0%	18%	8%	21%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Caribou	5%	5%	5%	31%	15%	33%	1,000.8	25.7	7.6	0	7.4	0	0	7.4	0.2	51.0%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 205-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-3. Estimated Harvest and Use of Caribou, Brevig Mission

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005	Fall 2005	Winter 2006	Spring 2006	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Caribou - Female	15%	6%	6%	6%	6%	2%	1,996.1	28.5	6.0	0	4.5	1.1	9.0	14.7	0.2	44.3%
Caribou - Male	15%	13%	13%	15%	11%	8%	3,838.7	54.8	11.5	0	3.4	12.4	12.4	28.2	0.4	24.7%
Caribou - Unknown	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Caribou	15%	15%	15%	16%	13%	8%	5,834.8	83.4	17.5	0	7.9	13.5	21.5	42.9	0.6	38.9%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 205-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-4. Estimated Harvest and Use of Caribou, Teller

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005	Fall 2005	Winter 2006	Spring 2006	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Caribou - Female	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Caribou - Male	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Caribou - Unknown	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	9%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Caribou	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	9%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 205-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-5. Estimated Harvest and Use of Caribou, White Mountain

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005	Fall 2005	Winter 2006	Spring 2006	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Caribou - Female	29%	5%	5%	5%	5%	2%	593.5	10.8	3.3	0	0	4.4	0	4.4	0.1	35.2%
Caribou - Male	29%	24%	15%	75%	18%	65%	4,154.2	75.5	23.1	0	0	30.5	0	30.5	0.6	23.6%
Caribou - Unknown	29%	5%	5%	5%	2%	4%	2,077.1	37.8	11.5	0	0	15.3	0	15.3	0.3	43.4%
All Caribou	29%	29%	20%	80%	20%	69%	6,824.7	124.1	37.9	0	0	50.2	0	50.2	0.9	34.4%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 205-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-6. Estimated Harvest and Use of Caribou, Elim

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005	Fall 2005	Winter 2006	Spring 2006	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Caribou - Female	81%	15%	15%	15%	15%	12%	3,515.1	54.9	13.2	0	0	19.7	6.2	25.8	0.4	35.9%
Caribou - Male	81%	54%	52%	54%	46%	44%	15,734.2	245.8	59.2	0	18.5	92.3	4.9	115.7	1.8	16.1%
Caribou - Unknown	81%	25%	6%	42%	19%	42%	1,171.7	18.3	4.4	0	0	8.6	0	8.6	0.1	53.7%
All Caribou	81%	79%	58%	96%	65%	85%	20,420.9	319.1	76.8	0	18.5	120.6	11.1	150.2	2.3	27.0%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 205-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-7. Estimated Harvest and Use of Caribou, Koyuk

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005	Fall 2005	Winter 2006	Spring 2006	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Caribou - Female	81%	31%	32%	32%	31%	18%	18,387.6	211.4	52.0	0	14.1	110.5	10.6	135.2	1.6	19.8%
Caribou - Male	81%	58%	55%	68%	51%	46%	32,298.2	371.2	91.3	7.1	51.7	151.7	27.0	237.5	2.7	11.9%
Caribou - Unknown	81%	18%	14%	28%	14%	20%	10,073.2	115.8	28.5	0	0	70.5	3.5	74.1	0.9	35.8%
All Caribou	81%	78%	72%	99%	68%	70%	60,758.9	698.4	171.7	7.1	65.8	332.7	41.1	446.8	5.1	18.6%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-8. Estimated Harvest and Use of Caribou, Unalakleet

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005	Fall 2005	Winter 2006	Spring 2006	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Caribou - Female	67%	13%	13%	15%	12%	10%	23,694.2	188.0	53.6	0	7.8	152.4	14.0	174.2	1.4	41.5%
Caribou - Male	67%	14%	14%	17%	13%	14%	23,059.6	183.0	52.2	0	10.9	141.6	17.1	169.6	1.3	30.8%
Caribou - Unknown	67%	21%	17%	66%	17%	62%	28,560.0	226.7	64.6	0	15.6	122.9	71.6	210.0	1.7	26.5%
All Caribou	67%	40%	36%	87%	33%	79%	75,313.8	597.7	170.4	0	34.2	416.9	102.7	553.8	4.4	32.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-9. Estimated Harvest and Use of Caribou, Saint Michael

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005	Fall 2005	Winter 2006	Spring 2006	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Caribou - Female	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Caribou - Male	25%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2,366.4	43.0	8.3	0	0	17.4	0	17.4	0.3	122.3%
Caribou - Unknown	25%	5%	0%	25%	5%	25%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Caribou	25%	7%	2%	27%	7%	25%	2,366.4	43.0	8.3	0	0	17.4	0	17.4	0.3	211.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 205-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-10. Estimated Harvest and Use of Caribou, Stebbins

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005	Fall 2005	Winter 2006	Spring 2006	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Caribou - Female	55%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2,870.5	61.1	12.9	0	0	21.1	0	21.1	0.4	159.3%
Caribou - Male	55%	15%	0%	26%	9%	26%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Caribou - Unknown	55%	0%	0%	9%	2%	9%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Caribou	55%	17%	2%	36%	13%	34%	2,870.5	61.1	12.9	0	0	21.1	0	21.1	0.4	275.9%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 205-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-11. Estimated Harvest and Use of Caribou, Gambell

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005	Fall 2005	Winter 2006	Spring 2006	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Caribou - Female	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Caribou - Male	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Caribou - Unknown	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Caribou	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 205-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-12. Estimated Harvest and Use of Reindeer, Savoonga

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005	Fall 2005	Winter 2006	Spring 2006	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Reindeer - Female	82%	21%	21%	21%	12%	11%	6,568.1	46.6	10.5	19.8	17.7	6.3	0	43.8	0.3	8.6%
Reindeer - Male	82%	77%	77%	78%	26%	23%	18,453.2	130.9	29.4	113.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	123.0	0.9	2.2%
Reindeer - Unknown	82%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Reindeer	82%	81%	81%	82%	30%	26%	25,021.3	177.5	39.8	133.4	20.9	9.4	3.1	166.8	1.2	5.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 205-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

The village of Savoonga maintains a semi domestic herd of reindeer that are annually rounded up for slaughter and antler sale.

Table 4-13. Estimated Harvest and Use of Caribou, Twelve Community Totals

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005	Fall 2005	Winter 2006	Spring 2006	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Caribou - Female	37%	9%	9%	10%	9%	6%	94,713.6	86.6	17.1	54.6	108.0	485.2	48.6	696.4	8.4	17.4%
Caribou - Male	37%	19%	17%	27%	18%	21%	147,943.4	141.1	27.9	184.8	138.7	678.2	86.1	1,087.8	13.7	10.5%
Caribou - Unknown	37%	7%	5%	19%	6%	18%	45,233.0	44.1	8.7	22.9	17.3	217.3	75.1	332.6	3.3	18.4%
All Caribou	44%	34%	28%	57%	30%	48%	287,890.1	271.8	53.8	262.3	264.0	1,380.8	209.8	2,116.8	25.4	14.6%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 205-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-14. Reported Caribou Harvests and Locations, Shishmaref

Caribou Harvest Locations	Caribou - Female	Caribou - Male	Caribou - Unknown	Total Caribou
230	20	132	2	154
230 Cowpack area	6	0	0	6
230 Devil Mountain	0	2	0	2
230 Espenberg	0	6	0	6
230 Lane River	20	0	0	20
230 Second channel	0	1	0	1
230, 243	0	2	0	2
236	44	9	0	53
236 Goodhope	8	0	0	8
236 Lane River	8	0	0	8
236, 230	5	0	0	5
239	26	43	6	75
239 Hot Springs	10	17	0	27
239 Hotspring	5	1	0	6
239 North Fork	2	17	0	19
239, 230	15	5	0	20
245	1	0	0	1
245 Good Hope	5	0	0	5
Arctic area (NW) 13 mi.	0	2	0	2
Serpentine	0	5	1	6
SHH (Shishmaref)	0	4	0	4
Total Harvests	175	246	9	430

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-15. Reported Caribou Harvests and Locations, Wales

Caribou Harvest Locations	Caribou - Female	Caribou - Male	Caribou - Unknown	Total Caribou
22D	0	2	0	2
Kotzebue	0	5	0	5
Total Harvests	0	7	0	7

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-16. Reported Caribou Harvests and Locations, Brevig Mission

Caribou Harvest Locations	Caribou - Female	Caribou - Male	Caribou - Unknown	Total Caribou
239	0	19	0	19
239, 245	0	3	0	3
251	2	5	0	7
254	0	5	0	5
255	0	4	0	4
Total Harvests	2	36	0	38

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-17. Reported Caribou Harvests and Locations, White Mountain

Caribou Harvest Locations	Caribou - Female	Caribou - Male	Caribou - Unknown	Total Caribou
258	10	0	0	10
262	7	15	11	33
263	0	0	3	3
Total Harvests	17	15	14	46

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-18. Reported Caribou Harvests and Locations, Elim

Caribou Harvest Locations	Caribou - Female	Caribou - Male	Caribou - Unknown	Total Caribou
259	10	28	2	40
260	2	11	3	16
262	0	1	0	1
269	6	37	7	50
269, Kwik River	0	3	0	3
Inglutalik River	0	0	2	2
Inglutalik, 261	0	0	0	0
Kwik	0	5	0	5
Kwik River	0	2	0	2
Total Harvests	18	87	14	119

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-19. Reported Caribou Harvests and Locations, Koyuk

Caribou Harvest Locations	Caribou - Female	Caribou - Male	Caribou - Unknown	Total Caribou
206	0	1	0	1
259	0	5	0	5
260	101	28	2	131
260, 261	0	0	20	20
261	46	11	0	57
Below East Fork	0	1	0	1
East Fork	7	0	0	7
East Fork, 260	0	6	0	6
East Fork, Mush Bowl	10	0	0	10
Granite Mountain	0	11	1	12
Granite Mush Bowl	4	0	0	4
Iglutalik	0	3	0	3
Koyuk	8	0	0	8
Koyuk River	20	11	12	43
Mush bowl, East Fork, Iglutalik	6	0	0	6
Near Granite, 259	0	3	0	3
North Fork - Granite Mt. & Bear Creek	0	0	20	20
North Fork	18	0	0	18
Peace River	8	0	0	8
Star Mountain	0	3	5	8
Star Mountain, Granite Mountain, 259	5	0	0	5
Total Harvests	233	83	60	376

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-20. Reported Caribou Harvests and Locations, Unalakleet

Caribou Harvest Locations	Caribou - Female	Caribou - Male	Caribou - Unknown	Total Caribou
261	51	0	80	131
267	75	12	55	142
269, Koyuk	12	0	0	12
278	0	2	0	2
287	13	5	0	18
288	5	0	0	5
80 Miles North Unalakleet, 267	6	0	0	6
Shaktoolik area, 278	10	7	0	17
Total Harvests	172	26	135	333

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-21. Reported Caribou Harvests and Locations, Saint Michael

Caribou Harvest Locations	Caribou - Female	Caribou - Male	Caribou - Unknown	Total Caribou
Shaktoolik	0	11	0	11
Total Harvests	0	11	0	11

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-22. Reported Caribou Harvests and Locations, Stebbins

Caribou Harvest Locations	Caribou - Female	Caribou - Male	Caribou - Unknown	Total Caribou
288	8	0	0	8
Total Harvests	8	0	0	8

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-23. Symptoms of Unhealthy Caribou Not Harvested

Community	Symptom	Number of caribou
Elim	Had bumps, still took home.	1
	Warble Fly, injury, very skinny.	1
Koyuk	Bugs/Warbles.	2
	Weak, malnourished.	2
Shishmaref	Big cest inside chest.	1
	Brucilosis.	5
	Parasites in meat.	1
	Puss on liver.	2
	Some sort of sores.	2
	Too skinny.	2
	Brucelosis.	2
	Hoof Rot.	1
Wounded.	2	
Unalakleet	Bad liver.	2
	Blackish, greenish disease on organs.	1
	Joint inflammation.	1
	Just looked sick & skinny.	1
	Liver pale, skin blotchy.	1
	Liver scirosis.	1
	Sandpaper on legs's.	1
	White spots in meat & looked sick and unhealthy blood, blind.	1
Bald spots.	1	
Total Unhealthy Caribou		34

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-24. Availability of Caribou response summary, Shishmaref

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Caribou - Female	3%	7%	25%	7%	59%	100%
Caribou - Male	5%	4%	45%	9%	36%	100%
Caribou - Unknown	1%	0%	5%	8%	85%	100%
Total	3%	4%	25%	8%	60%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-25. Availability of Caribou response summary, Wales

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Caribou - Female	3%	0%	0%	0%	97%	100%
Caribou - Male	5%	0%	0%	3%	92%	100%
Caribou - Unknown	0%	0%	0%	3%	97%	100%
Total	3%	0%	0%	2%	96%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-26. Availability of Caribou response summary, Brevig Mission

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Caribou - Female	6%	0%	0%	18%	76%	100%
Caribou - Male	11%	0%	2%	18%	69%	100%
Caribou - Unknown	0%	0%	0%	18%	82%	100%
Total	6%	0%	1%	18%	76%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-27. Availability of Caribou response summary, Teller

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Caribou - Female	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Caribou - Male	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Caribou - Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-28. Availability of Caribou response summary, White Mountain

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Caribou - Female	0%	5%	0%	0%	95%	100%
Caribou - Male	0%	9%	4%	7%	80%	100%
Caribou - Unknown	0%	0%	5%	2%	93%	100%
Total	0%	5%	3%	3%	89%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-29. Availability of Caribou response summary, Elim

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Caribou - Female	2%	12%	8%	2%	77%	100%
Caribou - Male	4%	23%	21%	6%	46%	100%
Caribou - Unknown	0%	10%	4%	4%	83%	100%
Total	2%	15%	11%	4%	69%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-30. Availability of Caribou response summary, Koyuk

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Caribou - Female	4%	4%	15%	7%	70%	100%
Caribou - Male	5%	9%	27%	14%	45%	100%
Caribou - Unknown	0%	0%	7%	5%	88%	100%
Total	3%	5%	16%	9%	68%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-31. Availability of Caribou response summary, Unalakleet

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Caribou - Female	0%	7%	6%	1%	86%	100%
Caribou - Male	0%	8%	7%	1%	84%	100%
Caribou - Unknown	1%	10%	12%	6%	71%	100%
Total	0%	8%	8%	3%	80%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-32. Availability of Caribou response summary, Saint Michael

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Caribou - Female	0%	2%	0%	0%	98%	100%
Caribou - Male	2%	2%	0%	0%	96%	100%
Caribou - Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	1%	1%	0%	0%	98%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-33. Availability of Caribou response summary, Stebbins

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Caribou - Female	0%	2%	0%	0%	98%	100%
Caribou - Male	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Caribou - Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	0%	1%	0%	0%	99%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-34. Availability of Caribou response summary, Gambell

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Caribou - Female	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Caribou - Male	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Caribou - Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-35. Availability of Reindeer response summary, Savoonga

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Reindeer - Female	1%	0%	20%	0%	79%	100%
Reindeer - Male	3%	0%	72%	0%	25%	100%
Reindeer - Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	1%	0%	31%	0%	68%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 4-36. Availability of Caribou response summary, Twelve community totals

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Caribou - Female	2%	4%	6%	3%	86%	100%
Caribou - Male	3%	5%	11%	5%	76%	100%
Caribou - Unknown	0%	2%	4%	5%	89%	100%
Total	2%	4%	7%	4%	83%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Moose

Figure 30 shows cumulative subsistence moose harvest for all participating villages combined. Tables 5-1 through 5-12 illustrate estimated subsistence moose harvests in participating villages, usage percentages and 95% Confidence Intervals for harvests. Table 5-13 shows cumulative subsistence moose harvest for all participating villages combined. Tables 5-14 through 5-25 show subsistence moose harvest locations, gender and number harvested for participating villages. Table 5-26 shows the cumulative summary of responses to the categorical question of availability of moose for all participating villages.

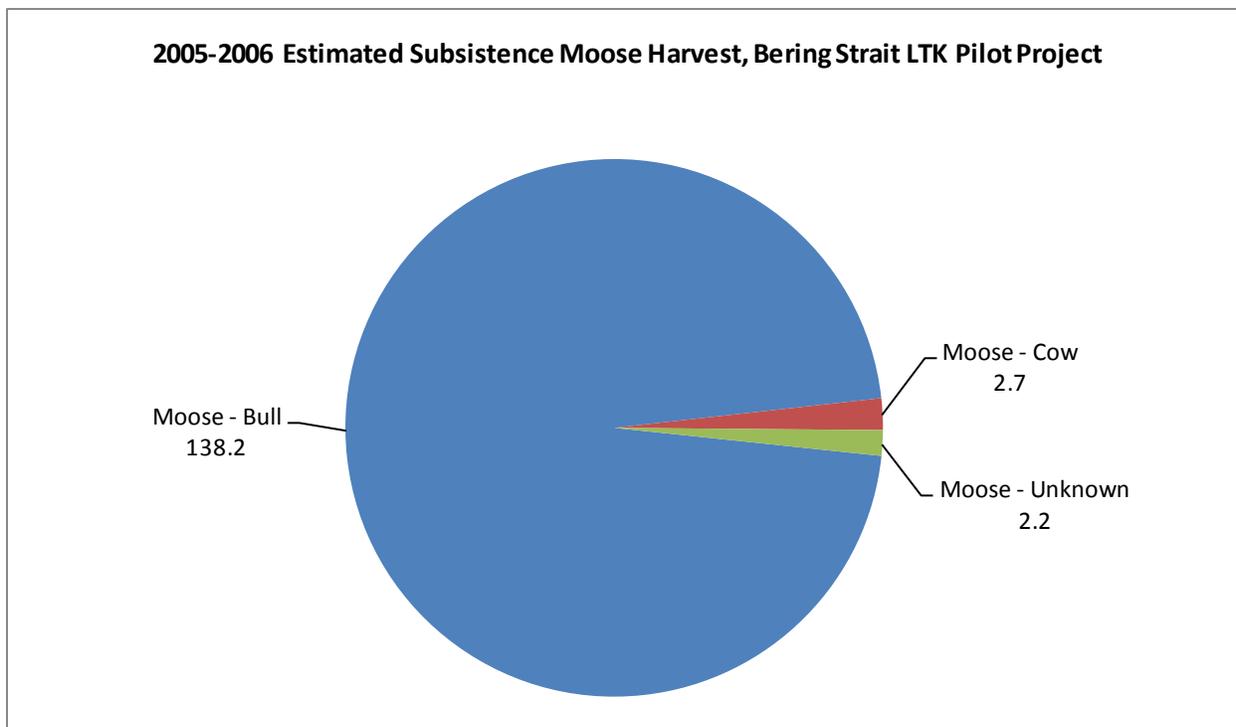


Figure 30. Subsistence moose harvests, Bering Strait Region

Table 5-1. Estimated Harvest and Use of Moose, Shishmaref

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Moose - Bull	71%	33%	12%	24%	12%	16%	8,553.6	64.8	14.0	0	3.5	8.8	0	0	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.8	0.1	41.4%
Moose - Cow	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Moose - Unknown	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Moose	71%	33%	12%	24%	12%	16%	8,553.6	64.8	14.0	0	3.5	8.8	0	0	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.8	0.1	41.4%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-2. Estimated Harvest and Use of Moose, Wales

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Moose - Bull	21%	15%	8%	18%	8%	18%	1,703.1	41.5	12.4	0	0	2.1	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	0.1	25.4%
Moose - Cow	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Moose - Unknown	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Moose	21%	15%	8%	18%	8%	18%	1,703.1	41.5	12.4	0	0	2.1	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	0.1	25.4%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-3. Estimated Harvest and Use of Moose, Brevig Mission

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested														
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Moose - Bull	13%	11%	10%	10%	3%	3%	3,658.1	52.3	11.0	0	3.4	1.1	0	0	0	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	6.8	0.1	31.2%
Moose - Cow	13%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	609.7	8.7	1.8	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	68.1%
Moose - Unknown	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	N/A
All Moose	13%	11%	10%	10%	3%	3%	4,267.7	61.0	12.8	0	4.5	1.1	0	0	0	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	7.9	0.1	28.1%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-4. Estimated Harvest and Use of Moose, Teller

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested														
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Moose - Bull	48%	19%	6%	76%	9%	74%	1,220.0	20.0	5.4	0	0	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	0	48.0%
Moose - Cow	48%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Moose - Unknown	48%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	1,220.0	20.0	5.4	0	1.1	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	0	48.0%
All Moose	48%	20%	7%	78%	11%	76%	2,440.0	40.0	10.8	0	1.1	2.3	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.5	0.1	33.3%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-5. Estimated Harvest and Use of Moose, White Mountain

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Moose - Bull	47%	38%	20%	60%	20%	47%	6,480.0	108.0	33.0	0	0	6.5	2.2	0	0	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.0	0.2	15.9%
Moose - Cow	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Moose - Unknown	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Moose	47%	38%	20%	60%	20%	47%	6,480.0	108.0	33.0	0	0	6.5	2.2	0	0	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.0	0.2	15.9%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-6. Estimated Harvest and Use of Moose, Elim

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Moose - Bull	77%	65%	38%	65%	31%	54%	13,292.3	207.7	50.0	0	13.5	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.6	0.4	16.7%
Moose - Cow	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Moose - Unknown	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Moose	77%	65%	38%	65%	31%	54%	13,292.3	207.7	50.0	0	13.5	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.6	0.4	16.7%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-7. Estimated Harvest and Use of Moose, Koyuk

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Moose - Bull	76%	81%	32%	92%	35%	84%	15,236.8	175.1	43.1	0	12.9	14.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.2	0.3	15.3%
Moose - Cow	76%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Moose - Unknown	76%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Moose	76%	81%	32%	92%	35%	84%	15,236.8	175.1	43.1	0	12.9	14.1	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.2	0.3	15.3%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-8. Estimated Harvest and Use of Moose, Unalakleet

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Moose - Bull	40%	3%	2%	5%	2%	5%	1,680.0	8.6	2.4	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	3.1	0	83.5%	
Moose - Cow	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Moose - Unknown	40%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Moose	40%	3%	2%	6%	2%	6%	1,680.0	8.6	2.4	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	3.1	0	83.5%	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-9. Estimated Harvest and Use of Moose, Saint Michael

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Moose - Bull	31%	20%	16%	49%	16%	42%	8,541.8	98.2	18.9	0	4.7	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.8	0.2	39.4%
Moose - Cow	31%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	854.2	9.8	1.9	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	122.3%
Moose - Unknown	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Moose	31%	20%	16%	49%	16%	42%	9,396.0	108.0	20.8	0	4.7	12.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.4	0.2	40.1%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-10. Estimated Harvest and Use of Moose, Stebbins

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Moose - Bull	68%	64%	19%	89%	38%	85%	14,246.8	114.9	24.3	0	0	5.3	0	0	5.3	15.8	0	0	0	0	0	26.4	0.2	50.6%	
Moose - Cow	68%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Moose - Unknown	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Moose	68%	64%	19%	89%	38%	85%	14,246.8	114.9	24.3	0	0	5.3	0	0	5.3	15.8	0	0	0	0	0	26.4	0.2	50.6%	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-11. Estimated Harvest and Use of Moose, Gambell

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Moose - Bull	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Moose - Cow	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Moose - Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Moose	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-12. Estimated Harvest and Use of Moose, Savoonga

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Moose - Bull	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Moose - Cow	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Moose - Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Moose	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-13. Estimated Harvest and Use of Moose, Twelve Community Totals

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested														
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total Harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Moose - Bull	37%	24%	11%	33%	11%	29%	74,612.4	61.0	14.4	0	38.1	63.9	3.4	0	9.8	21.4	0	1.6	0	0	0	138.2	0.1	
Moose - Cow	37%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1,463.9	1.3	0.3	0	1.1	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.7	0.0	
Moose - Unknown	37%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1,220	1.3	0.3	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	0.0	
All Moose	37%	24%	11%	33%	11%	29%	77,296.3	63.5	15.0	0	40.4	65.5	3.4	0	9.8	22.5	0	1.6	0	0	0	143.1	0.1	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-14. Reported Moose Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Shishmaref

Location harvested	Gender	Number Harvested
230	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
239	Male	3
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	3
239 Main River	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
239 Middle Fork, Serpentine	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
239 River	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
241 Arctic	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
242	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
Total Reported Harvest	Male	9
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	9

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-15. Reported Moose Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Wales

Location harvested	Gender	Number Harvested
22D	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
247 - Pinguk River	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
249	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
Total Reported Harvest	Male	3
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	3

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-16. Reported Moose Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Brevig Mission

Location harvested	Gender	Number Harvested
255	Male	3
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	3
256	Male	2
	Female	1
	Unknown	0
	Total	3
266	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
Total Reported Harvest	Male	6
	Female	1
	Unknown	0
	Total	7

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-17. Reported Moose Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Teller

Location harvested	Gender	Number Harvested
256	Male	0
	Female	0
	Unknown	2
	Total	2
264	Male	2
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	2
Total Reported Harvest	Male	2
	Female	0
	Unknown	2
	Total	4

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-18. Reported Moose Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, White Mountain

Location harvested	Gender	Number Harvested
265	Male	2
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	2
276	Male	9
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	9
Total Reported Harvest	Male	11
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	11

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-19. Reported Moose Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Elim

Location harvested	Gender	Number Harvested
263	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
269	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
277	Male	13
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	13
277, 263	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
277, Hot Springs 11miles North of Elim	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
Kwiniuk River	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
Moses Pt. River, (Kwiniuk)	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
Tubutulik, 263	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
Total Reported Harvest	Male	20
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	20

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-20. Reported Moose Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Koyuk

Location harvested	Gender	Number Harvested
259	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
260	Male	17
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	17
261	Male	2
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	2
Koyuk River	Male	4
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	4
Total Reported Harvest	Male	24
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	24

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-21. Reported Moose Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Unalakleet

Location harvested	Gender	Number Harvested
267	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
Kaltag	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
Total Reported Harvest	Male	2
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	2

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-22. Reported Moose Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Saint Michael

Location harvested	Gender	Number Harvested
297	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
297, Klikiktarik	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
299, 297	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
299, Crater Mt.	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
300, Pikmiktalik	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
304, Emmonak - Yukon River	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
Golsovia, 297	Male	1
	Female	1
	Unknown	0
	Total	2
Twin Hills area, (Crater Mountain)	Male	2
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	2
Unknown	Male	1
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	1
Total Reported Harvest	Male	10
	Female	1
	Unknown	0
	Total	11

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-23. Reported Moose Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Stebbins

Location harvested	Gender	Number Harvested
300	Male	10
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	10
Total Reported Harvest	Male	10
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	10

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-24. Reported Moose Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Gambell

Location harvested	Gender	Number Harvested
0	Male	0
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	0
Total Reported Harvest	Male	0
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	0

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-25. Reported Moose Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Savoonga

Location harvested	Gender	Number Harvested
0	Male	0
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	0
Total Reported Harvest	Male	0
	Female	0
	Unknown	0
	Total	0

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 5-26. Availability of Moose response summary, Twelve communities

Community	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Shishmaref	0.4%	2.7%	16.9%	4.0%	76.0%	100.0%
Wales	0.0%	18.8%	2.6%	8.5%	70.1%	100.0%
Brevig Mission	0.5%	18.8%	11.3%	2.7%	66.7%	100.0%
Teller	1.2%	4.9%	8.6%	13.6%	71.6%	100.0%
White Mountain	0.6%	1.8%	6.1%	16.4%	75.2%	100.0%
Elim	1.9%	14.7%	10.9%	3.8%	68.6%	100.0%
Koyuk	0.9%	7.2%	3.6%	21.6%	66.7%	100.0%
Unalakleet	0.3%	6.6%	0.3%	0.8%	92.1%	100.0%
St. Michael	3.6%	1.2%	1.8%	0.6%	92.7%	100.0%
Stebbins	3.5%	9.9%	8.5%	10.6%	67.4%	100.0%
Gambell	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Savoonga	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	0.9%	6.0%	4.9%	5.7%	82.6%	100.0%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Other Land Mammals

Figure 31 shows estimated subsistence harvests of other land mammals by all participating communities. Tables 6-1 through 6-12 show estimated other land mammal subsistence harvests by month for participating villages, usage percentages and 95% Confidence Intervals for harvests. Table 6-13 shows cumulative other land mammal subsistence for all participating villages. Other land mammals represent all other land mammals besides moose and caribou. Tables 6-14 through 6-24 other land mammal harvest locations, gender and number harvested for participating villages. Tables 6-25 through 6-36 show summaries of household responses to the categorical question of availability of other land mammals for participating villages. Table 6-37 shows the cumulative summary of responses to the categorical question of availability of other land mammals for all participating villages. All tables in the other land mammal section include brown bear and muskox. The remaining resources are fur bearers or small game. Some furbearers are completely lacking in some parts of the Seward Peninsula but are generally more available in Norton Sound communities. Most of the animals in the other land mammal category are taken as furbearers but some are eaten. Numerous studies have been undertaken in the Bering Strait region regarding the migration of beaver westward onto the Seward Peninsula. Except for brown bear and muskox State and Federal regulations allow liberal harvests some of which have no closed season.

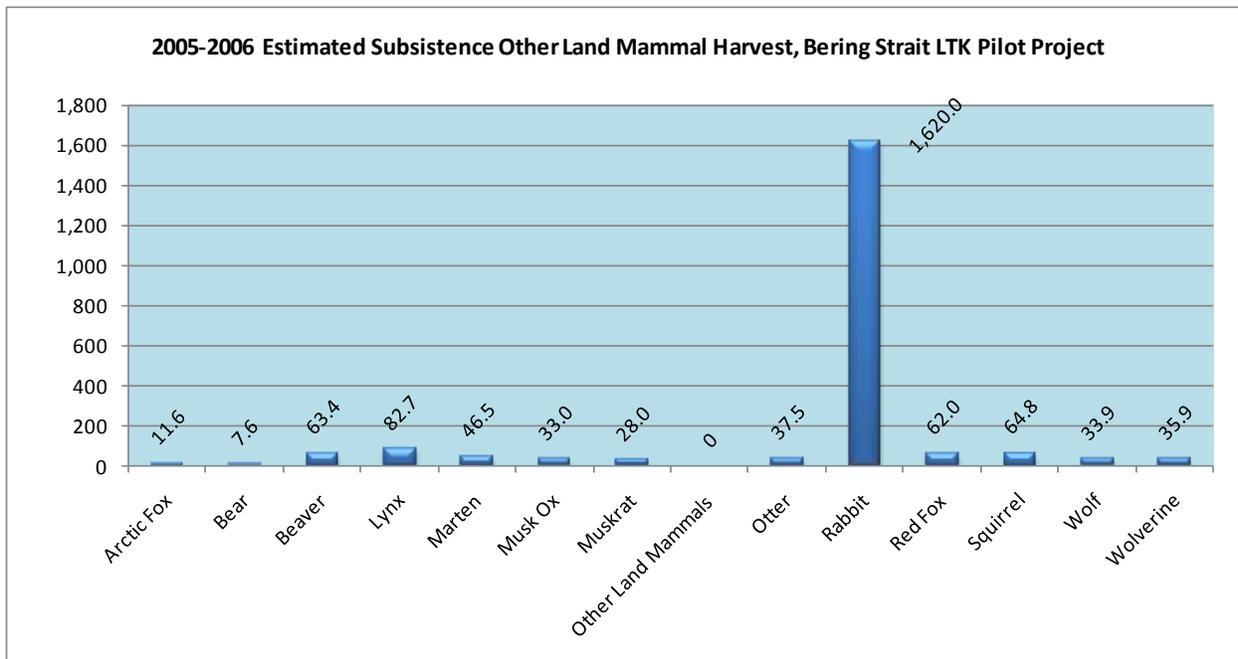


Figure 31. Subsistence Other land mammal harvests, Bering Strait Region

Table 6-1. Estimated Harvest and Use of Other Land Mammals, Shishmaref

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested													95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest		
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total harvest		Mean per household	
Arctic Fox	35%	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	0	131.4%
Bear	35%	1%	1%	3%	1%	3%	151.4	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	0	131.4%
Beaver	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lynx	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Marten	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Musk Ox	35%	19%	16%	23%	16%	13%	12,524.2	94.9	20.4	0	0	0	0	1.8	0	0	1.8	15.8	1.8	0	0	21.1	0.2	35.0%	
Other Land Mammals	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Otter	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rabbit	35%	15%	13%	17%	12%	9%	126.7	1.0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	7.0	37.0	7.0	12.3	0	0	0	63.4	0.5	50.0%	
Red Fox	33%	4%	4%	4%	1%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.3	0.1	97.0%	
Squirrel	35%	7%	5%	5%	3%	0%	19.7	0.1	0	0	1.8	8.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.6	21.1	0	49.3	0.4	76.1%	
Wolf	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wolverine	35%	3%	3%	3%	1%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	0	0	1.8	0	0	0	0	3.5	0	92.3%	
All Land Mammals	35%	35%	31%	40%	27%	21%	12,822.0	96.1	20.9	0	1.8	8.8	0	1.8	8.8	56.3	8.8	29.9	19.4	21.1	0	156.6	1.2	120.9%	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-2. Estimated Harvest and Use of Other Land Mammals, Wales

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Arctic Fox	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bear	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beaver	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lynx	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Marten	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Musk Ox	26%	18%	13%	33%	18%	33%	3,740.5	91.2	27.2	0	0	1.1	2.1	1.1	0	0	0	2.1	0	0	0	6.3	0.2	20.3%	
Other Land Mammals	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Otter	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rabbit	26%	10%	10%	10%	8%	5%	16.8	0.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	4.2	0	2.1	0	0	8.4	0.2	21.7%	
Red Fox	26%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.4	0	0	7.4	0.2	34.5%	
Squirrel	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wolf	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wolverine	26%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	0.1	45.3%	
All Land Mammals	26%	33%	28%	41%	26%	41%	3,757.3	91.6	27.3	0	0	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	6.3	2.1	9.5	0	0	25.2	0.6	53.1%	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-3. Estimated Harvest and Use of Other Land Mammals, Brevig Mission

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Arctic Fox	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bear	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beaver	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lynx	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Marten	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Musk Ox	18%	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	1,339.0	19.1	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	0	0	0	0	2.3	0.0	47.7%	
Other Land Mammals	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Otter	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rabbit	18%	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	4.5	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	1.1	0	0	2.3	0	0	47.7%	
Red Fox	18%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	68.1%	
Squirrel	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wolf	18%	10%	8%	8%	0%	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	3.4	4.5	0	0	0	9.0	0.1	0	30.9%	
Wolverine	18%	10%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	0	1.1	1.1	0	0	0	4.5	0.1	0	33.2%	
All Land Mammals	18%	18%	18%	18%	3%	2%	1,343.5	19.2	4.0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	1.1	6.8	5.6	1.1	0	0	19.2	0.3	0	68.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-4. Estimated Harvest and Use of Other Land Mammals, Teller

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Arctic Fox	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bear	11%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	97	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	1.1	0	68.5%	
Beaver	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lynx	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Marten	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Musk Ox	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other Land Mammals	11%	2%	0%	7%	0%	6%	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Otter	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rabbit	11%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	4.5	0.1	0	0	0	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	0	68.5%
Red Fox	11%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0	6.8	0.1	68.5%	
Squirrel	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wolf	11%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	2.3	0	0	0	0	3.4	0.1	68.5%	
Wolverine	11%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	2.3	0	0	0	0	3.4	0.1	68.5%	
All Land Mammals	11%	7%	6%	13%	4%	7%	101.7	1.7	0.5	0	0	2.3	0	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.4	5.6	2.3	0	0	16.9	0.3	126.2%	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-5. Estimated Harvest and Use of Other Land Mammals, White Mountain

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested														
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Arctic Fox	20%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	58.4%
Bear	20%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beaver	20%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	43.6	0.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	0	0	2.2	0	58.4%
Lynx	20%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	26.2	0.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	2.2	1.1	0	0	0	6.5	0.1	40.9%
Marten	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Musk Ox	20%	5%	5%	7%	5%	4%	1,940.7	32.3	9.9	0	0	1.1	1.1	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	0.1	33.1%
Other Land Mammals	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Otter	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rabbit	20%	5%	5%	5%	2%	0%	28.4	0.5	0.1	0	0	0	0	7.6	0	0	2.2	4.4	0	0	0	14.2	0.2	36.8%
Red Fox	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Squirrel	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wolf	20%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	58.4%
Wolverine	20%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	58.4%
All Land Mammals	20%	20%	18%	20%	9%	5%	2,038.9	34.0	10.4	0	0	1.1	1.1	7.6	0	6.5	5.5	5.5	2.2	0	0	29.5	0.5	76.4%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-6. Estimated Harvest and Use of Other Land Mammals, Elim

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Arctic Fox	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bear	23%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beaver	23%	8%	8%	10%	0%	2%	270.8	4.2	1.0	0	0	7.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	3.7	13.5	0.2	47.4%	
Lynx	23%	8%	4%	4%	0%	0%	9.8	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	1.2	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	61.3%	
Marten	23%	6%	6%	6%	2%	0%	5.5	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	1.2	6.2	0	0	0	11.1	0.2	55.1%	
Musk Ox	23%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other Land Mammals	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Otter	23%	6%	4%	4%	0%	0%	11.1	0.2	0	0	0	2.5	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	0.1	64.8%	
Rabbit	23%	13%	10%	10%	0%	2%	51.7	0.8	0.2	0	0	0	0	13.5	12.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.8	0.4	38.7%	
Red Fox	23%	4%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	2.5	0	0	0	0	6.2	0.1	71.9%	
Squirrel	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wolf	23%	4%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	87.6%	
Wolverine	23%	6%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0.0	4.9	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	7.4	0.1	61.3%	
All Land Mammals	23%	19%	17%	19%	2%	4%	348.9	5.5	1.3	0	0	9.8	1.2	14.8	13.5	13.5	4.9	8.6	0	2.5	3.7	72.6	1.1	76.5%	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-7. Estimated Harvest and Use of Other Land Mammals, Koyuk

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested													95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest		
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total harvest		Mean per household	
Arctic Fox	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bear	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beaver	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lynx	23%	4%	4%	4%	1%	1%	14.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	1.2	1.2	0	0	0	3.5	0	44.1%	
Marten	23%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	1.2	0	77.5%	
Musk Ox	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other Land Mammals	23%	9%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Otter	23%	4%	4%	4%	1%	1%	10.6	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	1.2	0	0	0	3.5	0	44.1%	
Rabbit	23%	7%	7%	7%	1%	1%	35.3	0.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	3.5	8.2	0	5.9	0	0	0	17.6	0.2	36.0%	
Red Fox	23%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	0	0	0	5.9	0.1	77.5%	
Squirrel	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wolf	23%	5%	5%	5%	3%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	5.9	0	0	3.5	0	0	10.6	0.1	40.6%		
Wolverine	23%	7%	7%	7%	1%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	1.2	0	4.7	0	0	0	0	7.1	0.1	35.6%		
All Land Mammals	23%	28%	19%	20%	5%	3%	60.5	0.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	1.2	8.2	18.8	7.1	10.6	3.5	0	0	49.4	0.6	70.5%	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-8. Estimated Harvest and Use of Other Land Mammals, Unalakleet

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested														95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total harvest	Mean per household		
Arctic Fox	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bear	19%	5%	2%	2%	1%	2%	267.6	1.4	0.4	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	3.1	0	83.5%	
Beaver	19%	6%	5%	6%	0%	1%	373.3	1.9	0.5	0	0	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.0	0	18.7	0.1	58.6%	
Lynx	19%	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	1.6	0	118.6%	
Marten	19%	3%	2%	3%	0%	1%	17.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	7.8	14.0	12.4	0	0	0	0	0	34.2	0.2	81.4%	
Musk Ox	19%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Muskrat	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	50.4	10.8	0.1	0	0	6.2	0	15.6	0	0	0	0	6.2	0	0	28.0	0.1	6.4%	
Other Land Mammals	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Otter	19%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	51.3	0.3	0.1	0	0	1.6	0	15.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.1	0.1	108.3%	
Rabbit	19%	9%	9%	9%	1%	2%	280.0	1.4	0.4	0	0	0	15.6	43.6	18.7	1.6	18.7	26.4	15.6	0	0	140.0	0.7	43.5%	
Red Fox	19%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.6	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.1	0.1	108.3%	
Squirrel	19%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	15.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.6	0.1	118.6%	
Wolf	19%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	4.7	0	88.1%		
Wolverine	19%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	0	118.6%	
All Land Mammals	19%	18%	16%	17%	2%	5%	1,052.2	15.9	1.5	0	0	14.0	15.6	112.0	28.0	15.6	31.1	28.0	23.3	15.6	0	283.1	1.4	105.7%	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-9. Estimated Harvest and Use of Other Land Mammals, Saint Michael

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Arctic Fox	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bear	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beaver	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lynx	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Marten	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Musk Ox	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other Land Mammals	9%	2%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Otter	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rabbit	9%	4%	4%	4%	0%	0%	53.8	0.6	0.1	0	0	0	0	23.7	0	0	0	0	3.2	0	0	26.9	0.3	108.6%	
Red Fox	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Squirrel	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wolf	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wolverine	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Land Mammals	9%	5%	4%	5%	0%	2%	53.8	0.6	0.1	0	0	0	0	23.7	0	0	0	0	3.2	0	0	26.9	0.3	392.4%	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-10. Estimated Harvest and Use of Other Land Mammals, Stebbins

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested													95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest		
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total harvest		Mean per household	
Arctic Fox	60%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	0	111.4%
Bear	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beaver	60%	11%	13%	11%	9%	4%	580.4	4.7	1.0	0	2.6	2.6	0	0	2.6	0	2.6	18.5	0	0	0	29.0	0.2	75.2%	
Lynx	60%	15%	15%	15%	13%	6%	274.4	2.2	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	29.0	15.8	15.8	2.6	0	0	68.6	0.6	73.2%	
Marten	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Musk Ox	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other Land Mammals	60%	6%	0%	17%	4%	17%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Otter	60%	4%	4%	4%	2%	0%	39.6	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.2	0	0	0	13.2	0.1	130.7%	
Rabbit	60%	32%	34%	32%	19%	15%	2,638.3	21.3	4.5	0	0	0	0	10.6	131.9	287.6	237.4	271.7	248.0	131.9	0.0	1,319.1	10.6	96.4%	
Red Fox	60%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	0	159.3%	
Squirrel	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	N/A	
Wolf	60%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	0	159.3%	
Wolverine	60%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	0	159.3%	
All Land Mammals	60%	45%	40%	55%	28%	34%	3,532.7	28.5	6.0	0	2.6	2.6	0	10.6	142.5	324.5	261.2	319.2	250.6	131.9	0	1,445.8	11.7	322.6%	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-11. Estimated Harvest and Use of Other Land Mammals, Gambell

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Arctic Fox	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bear	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	141.5	1.1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	1.6	0	125.2%	
Beaver	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lynx	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Marten	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Musk Ox	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other Land Mammals	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Otter	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rabbit	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red Fox	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Squirrel	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wolf	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wolverine	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Land Mammals	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	141.5	1.1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	1.6	0	451.3%	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-12. Estimated Harvest and Use of Other Land Mammals, Savoonga

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested															
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Arctic Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bear	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beaver	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lynx	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Marten	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Musk Ox	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other Land Mammals	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Otter	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rabbit	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Squirrel	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wolf	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wolverine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Land Mammals	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-13. Estimated Harvest and Use of Other Land Mammals, Twelve Community Totals

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested												95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest		
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June		Total harvest	Mean per household
Arctic Fox	18%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.6	1.1	0	0	0	0	11.6	0	58.8%
Bear	18%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	657.6	0.5	0.1	0	0	1.56	0	0	0	1.8	0	0	1.1	3.201	0	7.6	0	47.1%
Beaver	18%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1,268.2	0.8	0.2	0	2.64	14.7	0	0	2.6	0	2.6	18.47	2.2	16.46	3.7	63.4	0	30.7%
Lynx	18%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	330.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.5	33.5	20.4	18.1	4.2	0	0	82.7	0	41.9%
Marten	18%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.8	17.7	13.7	7.3	0	0	0	46.5	0	55.4%
Musk Ox	18%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	19,544.4	15.9	3.8	0	0	2.14	3.19	2.8	0	2.2	2.9	17.94	1.8	0	0	33.0	0	22.6%
Muskrat	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50.4	11	0	0	0	6.22	0	15.6	0	0	0	0	6.2	0	0	28.0	0	2.2%
Other Land Mammals	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Otter	17%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	112.6	0.1	0	0	0	4.0	1.23	15.6	0	2.4	0	14.37	0	0	0	37.5	0	53.8%
Rabbit	18%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3,240.0	1.6	0.4	0	0	2.26	15.6	99.0	175.6	334.3	270.7	320.8	270.0	131.9	0	1,620.0	0.8	52.5%
Red Fox	18%	7%	7%	7%	3%	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.8	3.9	22.1	7.4	2.3	8.5	0	0	0	62.0	0.1	37.4%
Squirrel	18%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	25.9	0	0	0	1.76	8.8	0	15.6	0	0	0	0	17.6	21.12	0	64.8	0	52.9%
Wolf	18%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	3.5	7.0	7.2	9.6	3.5	0	0	0	33.9	0	28.7%
Wolverine	18%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.6	6.7	7.1	9.1	6.4	0	0	0	0	35.9	0	27.3%
All Land Mammals	18%	17%	14%	18%	7%	8%	25,253.0	29.9	4.5	0	4.4	39.7	20.0	176.1	206.5	438.6	335.0	415.2	315.1	172.7	3.7	2,126.9	1.2	146.4%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-14. Reported Other Land Mammal Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Shishmaref

Resource	Location or drainage	Gender	Number Harvested
Arctic Fox	248	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	3
		Total	3
Bear	233, Dump	Male	0
		Female	1
		Unknown	0
		Total	1
Musk Ox	230, 233, 239, Unknown	Male	4
		Female	0
		Unknown	2
		Total	6
	230	Male	0
		Female	1
		Unknown	0
		Total	1
	233	Male	1
		Female	1
		Unknown	0
		Total	2
	239	Male	1
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	1
242	Male	2	
	Female	0	
	Unknown	0	
	Total	2	
Rabbit	20-23 miles SW of Shishmaref	Male	2
		Female	0
		Unknown	2
		Total	4
	230	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	11
		Total	11
	232	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	1
		Total	1
	239	Male	3
		Female	0
		Unknown	3
		Total	6
241	Male	5	
	Female	0	
	Unknown	6	
	Total	11	
249	Male	0	
	Female	0	
	Unknown	3	
	Total	3	
Red Fox	232	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	1
		Total	1
Squirrel	239 Cabin, Unknwn	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	6
		Total	6
	230	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	0
	243	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	12
		Total	12
Wolverine	232	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	1
		Total	1
	242	Male	1
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	1

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-15. Reported Other Land Mammal Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Wales

Resource	Location or drainage	Gender	Number Harvested
Musk Ox	249	Male	2
		Female	0
		Unknown	3
		Total	5
Musk Ox	257	Male	1
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	1
Rabbit	249	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	2
		Total	2
Rabbit	257	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	2
		Total	2
Red Fox	249	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	5
		Total	5
Red Fox	257	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	2
		Total	2
Wolverine	22D	Male	3
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	3

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-16. Reported Other Land Mammal Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Brevig Mission

Resource	Location or drainage	Gender	Number Harvested
Musk Ox	256	Male	1
		Female	1
		Unknown	0
		Total	2
Rabbit	255	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	1
		Total	1
	256	Male	0
		Female	0
Unknown		1	
Total		1	
Red Fox	255	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	1
		Total	1
Wolf	250	Male	2
		Female	1
		Unknown	0
		Total	3
	251	Male	2
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	2
	255	Male	2
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	2
258	Male	1	
	Female	0	
	Unknown	0	
	Total	1	
Wolverine	247	Male	1
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	1
	255	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	1
		Total	1
	256	Male	2
Female		0	
Unknown		0	
Total		2	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-17. Reported Other Land Mammal Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Teller

Resource	Location or drainage	Gender	Number Harvested
Bear	264	Male	1
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	1
Rabbit	264	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	2
		Total	2
Red Fox	264, 255	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	6
		Total	6
Wolf	264	Male	2
		Female	1
		Unknown	0
		Total	3
Wolverine	264	Male	1
		Female	2
		Unknown	0
		Total	3

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-18. Reported Other Land Mammal Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, White Mountain

Resource	Location or drainage	Gender	Number Harvested
Arctic Fox	276	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	1
		Total	1
Beaver	276	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	2
		Total	2
Lynx	22D	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	0
	276	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	3
		Total	3
Musk Ox	276	Male	3
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	3
Rabbit	276	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	6
		Total	6
	276, Steamboat Slough	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	7
		Total	7
Wolf	276	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	1
		Total	1
Wolverine	265	Male	1
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	1

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-19. Reported Other Land Mammal Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Elim

Resource	Location or drainage	Gender	Number Harvested
Beaver	263	Male	0
		Female	1
		Unknown	2
		Total	3
	277	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	4
		Total	4
	277, Iron Creek	Male	0
Female		0	
Unknown		4	
Total		4	
Lynx	277	Male	2
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	2
Marten	277	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	5
		Total	5
	277, Walla Walla Creek	Male	2
		Female	0
Otter	269	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	1
		Total	1
Rabbit	277	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	21
		Total	21
Red Fox	277, by Elim	Male	1
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	1
Wolf	259, 269	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	2
		Total	2
Wolverine	260, 269	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	4
		Total	4
	277	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	1
		Total	1
	277, 262, 269	Male	0
		Female	1
		Unknown	0
		Total	1

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-20. Reported Other Land Mammal Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Koyuk

Resource	Location or drainage	Gender	Number Harvested	
Lynx	259	Male	1	
		Female	0	
		Unknown	1	
		Total	2	
Lynx	260	Male	0	
		Female	0	
		Unknown	1	
		Total	1	
Marten	260	Male	0	
		Female	0	
		Unknown	1	
		Total	1	
Otter	260	Male	0	
		Female	0	
		Unknown	1	
		Total	1	
Otter	260	Male	0	
		Female	0	
		Unknown	1	
		Total	1	
Rabbit	259	Male	0	
		Female	0	
		Unknown	3	
		Total	3	
Rabbit	260	Male	2	
		Female	0	
		Unknown	10	
		Total	12	
Red Fox	260	Male	0	
		Female	0	
		Unknown	5	
		Total	5	
Wolf	259	Male	0	
		Female	1	
		Unknown	0	
		Total	1	
	Wolf	260	Male	0
			Female	0
			Unknown	3
			Total	3
	Wolf	261	Male	0
Female			0	
Unknown			3	
Wolverine	259	Male	0	
		Female	0	
		Unknown	1	
		Total	1	
	Wolverine	259	Male	0
			Female	0
			Unknown	2
			Total	2
	Wolverine	259	Male	0
Female			0	
Unknown			1	
Total			1	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-21. Reported Other Land Mammal Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Unalakleet

Resource	Location or drainage	Gender	Number Harvested
Bear	287	Male	2
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	2
Beaver	287	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	12
		Total	12
Lynx	287	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	1
		Total	1
Marten	287	Male	3
		Female	0
		Unknown	14
		Total	17
Muskrat	267	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	4
		Total	4
	289	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	4
		Total	4
	Unalakleet area	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	10
		Total	10
Otter	289	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	1
		Total	1
	Unalakleet area	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	10
		Total	10
Rabbit	267	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	9
		Total	9
	287	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	51
		Total	51
	Unalakleet area	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	20
		Total	20
Red Fox	289	Male	1
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	1
	Unalakleet area	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	10
		Total	10
Squirrel	Unalakleet area	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	10
		Total	10
Wolf	261	Male	1
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	1
	Unalakleet area	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	2
		Total	2
Wolverine	Unalakleet area	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	2
		Total	2

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-22. Reported Other Land Mammal Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Saint Michael

Resource	Location or drainage	Gender	Number Harvested
Rabbit	299, by Crater Mt.	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	2
		Total	2
	299, St. Michael Mt.	Male	15
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	15

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-23. Reported Other Land Mammal Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Stebbins

Resource	Location or drainage	Gender	Number Harvested
Arctic Fox	299	Male	1
		Female	0
		Unknown	1
		Total	2
Beaver	300	Male	2
		Female	0
		Unknown	8
		Total	10
	300, 299	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	1
		Total	1
Lynx	299	Male	1
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	1
	300	Male	1
		Female	0
		Unknown	7
		Total	8
	300, 299	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	2
		Total	2
300, 301	Male	0	
	Female	0	
	Unknown	15	
	Total	15	
Otter	299	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	1
		Total	1
	300	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	4
		Total	4
Rabbit	299	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	63
		Total	63
	299, 296	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	13
		Total	13
	299, 300, 296	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	20
		Total	20
	300	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	404
		Total	404
Red Fox	299	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	2
		Total	2
Wolf	300	Male	0
		Female	0
		Unknown	1
		Total	1
Wolverine	299	Male	0
		Female	1
		Unknown	0
		Total	1

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-24. Reported Other Land Mammal Harvests, Harvest Locations & Gender, Gambell

Resource	Location or drainage	Gender	Number Harvested
Bear	Bering Sea Ice	Male	1
		Female	0
		Unknown	0
		Total	1

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-25. Availability of Other Land Mammals response summary, Shishmaref

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Arctic Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Bear	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Beaver	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Lynx	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Marten	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Musk Ox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Land Mammals	0%	3%	47%	24%	27%	100%
Otter	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Rabbit	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Red Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Squirrel	0%	1%	0%	0%	99%	100%
Wolf	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolverine	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	0%	0%	4%	2%	94%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-26. Availability of Other Land Mammals response summary, Wales

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Arctic Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Bear	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Beaver	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Lynx	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Marten	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Musk Ox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Land Mammals	21%	8%	3%	69%	0%	100%
Otter	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Rabbit	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Red Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Squirrel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolf	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolverine	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	2%	1%	0%	5%	92%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-27. Availability of Other Land Mammals response summary, Brevig Mission

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Arctic Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Bear	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Beaver	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Lynx	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Marten	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Musk Ox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Land Mammals	2%	21%	55%	21%	2%	100%
Otter	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Rabbit	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Red Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Squirrel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolf	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolverine	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	0%	2%	4%	2%	92%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-28. Availability of Other Land mammals response summary, Teller

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Arctic Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Bear	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Beaver	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Lynx	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Marten	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Musk Ox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Land Mammals	17%	6%	31%	30%	17%	100%
Otter	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Rabbit	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Red Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Squirrel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolf	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolverine	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	1%	0%	2%	2%	94%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-29. Availability of Other Land Mammals response summary, White Mountain

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Arctic Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Bear	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Beaver	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Lynx	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Marten	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Musk Ox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Land Mammals	5%	2%	4%	65%	24%	100%
Otter	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Rabbit	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%	100%
Red Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Squirrel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolf	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolverine	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	0%	0%	0%	5%	94%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-30. Availability of Other Land Mammals response summary, Elim

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Arctic Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Bear	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Beaver	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Lynx	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Marten	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Musk Ox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Land Mammals	10%	8%	12%	6%	65%	100%
Otter	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Rabbit	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Red Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Squirrel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolf	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolverine	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	1%	1%	1%	0%	97%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-31. Availability of Other Land Mammals response summary, Koyuk

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Arctic Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Bear	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Beaver	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Lynx	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Marten	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Musk Ox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Land Mammals	3%	9%	8%	76%	4%	100%
Otter	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Rabbit	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Red Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Squirrel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolf	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolverine	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	0%	1%	1%	6%	93%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-32. Availability of Other Land Mammals response summary, Unalakleet

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Arctic Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Bear	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Beaver	0%	0%	0%	1%	99%	100%
Lynx	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Marten	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Musk Ox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Muskrat	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Other Land Mammals	0%	5%	5%	11%	77%	98%
Otter	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Rabbit	1%	0%	2%	0%	98%	100%
Red Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Squirrel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolf	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolverine	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	0%	0%	1%	1%	98%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-33. Availability of Other Land Mammals response summary, Saint Michael

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Arctic Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Bear	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Beaver	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Lynx	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Marten	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Musk Ox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Land Mammals	4%	2%	2%	5%	87%	100%
Otter	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Rabbit	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Red Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Squirrel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolf	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolverine	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	0%	0%	0%	0%	99%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-34. Availability of Other Land Mammals response summary, Stebbins

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Arctic Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Bear	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Beaver	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Lynx	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Marten	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Musk Ox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Land Mammals	6%	23%	21%	47%	2%	100%
Otter	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Rabbit	0%	0%	2%	0%	98%	100%
Red Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Squirrel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolf	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolverine	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	0%	2%	2%	4%	92%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-35. Availability of Other Land Mammals response summary, Gambell

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Arctic Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Bear	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Beaver	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Lynx	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Marten	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Musk Ox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Land Mammals	0%	1%	0%	0%	99%	100%
Otter	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Rabbit	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Red Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Squirrel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolf	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolverine	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-36. Availability of Other Land Mammals response summary, Savoonga

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Arctic Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Bear	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Beaver	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Lynx	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Marten	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Musk Ox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Other Land Mammals	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Otter	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Rabbit	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Red Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Squirrel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolf	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolverine	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 6-37. Availability of Other Land Mammals response summary, Twelve community totals

Resource	More	Less	Same	Don't Know	No Response	Total
Arctic Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Bear	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Beaver	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Lynx	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Marten	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Musk Ox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Muskrat	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other Land Mammals	4%	6%	14%	24%	52%	100%
Otter	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Rabbit	0%	0%	0%	0%	99%	100%
Red Fox	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Squirrel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolf	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Wolverine	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Total	0%	0%	1%	2%	96%	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Please describe availability of other land mammals

Availability of other land mammals, 2005-2006, Wales	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) 5 rabbid Red Fox, burned at dump. Killed @ spring time.	1
2) Lots of Red Fox w/rabbies.	1
3) Lots of squirrels.	1

Availability of other land mammals, 2005-2006, Teller	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) A lot more fox.	1
2) More Beaver, Musk-ox, Red Fox, Wolf & Wolverine.	1
3) More.	1
4) Pretty available. Just no time to do it.	1
5) Seemed less.	1
6) Too few land mammals.	1
7) Too many Musk-ox.	1

Availability of other land mammals, 2005-2006, White Mountain	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Everything was available.	1

Availability of other land mammals, 2005-2006, Koyuk	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Caribou didn't come to Unk.	1
2) Diminishing wolves because of air kill.	1
3) Don't know.	30
4) Dwindling.	2
5) Everything is available but, gas is a factor.	1
6) Everything was available.	1
7) Just mainly hunted caribou.	1
8) Kind of scarce.	1
9) Lots available but wasn't interested in hunting.	1
10) Lots available.	1
11) Not too many.	2
12) Not too much.	1
13) Plentiful.	1
14) Plenty animals but gas is expensive.	1
15) Plenty available.	1
16) Plenty but could not go out and hunt.	1
17) Plenty but gas is high.	1
18) Plenty.	3
19) Pretty good.	1
20) Same as previous years.	1
21) Seems like more rabbits for lynx. Lots of foxes - hardly hunt. Lots of people got wolves. Lots of caribou around.	1
22) Still the same.	1
23) There's a lot of caribou now but, the weather is a factor.	1
24) There's lots of caribou, but you have to know where all the animals are.	1
25) There's plenty but lots of work.	1
26) There was plenty.	1
27) They are less than before.	1
28) They are still available.	1
29) They are there when they are available.	1
30) Unknown.	12

Availability of other land mammals, 2005-2006, St. Michael	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Don't know.	1
2) More.	1
3) N/A.	1
4) No transportation.	1
5) Really don't know about how much were available.	1
6) Went rabbit hunting and didn't see any, only tracks.	1

Availability of other land mammals, 2005-2006, Stebbins	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Average.	3
2) Beavers and Rabbit abundant.	1
3) Beavers need to be taken care of because they are eating up the willows.	1
4) Don't know.	11
5) Good.	1
6) Land mammals were given by other households.	1
7) Land mammals were normal during the 12 month survey period.	
1	
8) Less land mammals.	1
9) Medium.	1
10) No transportation available and no guns.	1
11) No transportation.	1
12) None.	1
13) Plentiful if needed.	1
14) Plentiful of land mammals.	2
15) Plentiful.	2
16) Plenty of land mammals.	1
17) Plenty or average of land mammals.	1
18) Plenty.	10
19) There were a lot of game this last winter. 1	
20) Unknown.	1

Availability of other land mammals, 2005-2006, Gambell	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Caught a brown bear on ice, usually there is no brown bears on St. Lawrence Island, this one was a drifter on ice.	1

Factors affected other land mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Wales	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Season is shorter. (Moose).	1

Factors affected other land mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Teller	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Cold weather, no transportation.	1
2) Did not hunt land mammals.	1
3) Gas prices & weather.	1
4) No boat, no motor. Too old to hunt.	1
5) Time to do it. Job.	1
6) Too many predators, foxes, wolves.	1
7) Weather, & equipment problems.	1
8) Weather, price of gas.	1

Factors affected other land mammal hunting, 2005-2006, White Mountain	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Weather.	1

Factors affected other land mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Koyuk	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Broke down motor - couldn't go boating.	1
2) Didn't see anything.	1
3) Didn't trap.	1
4) Don't hunt.	3
5) Don't know.	2
6) Don't usually hunt.	1
7) Expensive gas & weather.	1
8) Expensive gas & working.	1
9) Expensive gas.	2
10) Full-time job.	1
11) Fur too cheap to sell.	1
12) Gas is expensive. Sno-machine problem.	1
13) Gas prices, bad weather.	1
14) Gas.	1
15) Getting old.	1
16) High gas.	1
17) High price of gas & oil.	1

Factors affected other land mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Koyuk (continued)	
18) High price of gas & weather.	1
19) High price of gas.	4
20) Just didn't go out & no sno-machine.	1
21) Moved from Nome.	1
22) No boat & motor.	1
23) No energy.	1
24) No equipment.	1
25) No gear.	1
26) No machine.	1
27) No money for gas & shells.	1
28) No sno-machine.	9
29) No use for them at this time.	1
30) No winter transportation.	1
31) Snowmachine not running.	1
32) They get kind of scarce.	1
33) Too old.	1
34) Transportation.	2
35) Unable to go hunting because of medical.	1
36) Unable to hunt, & working.	1
37) Unable to hunt.	4
38) Unfamiliar with the territory in Unalakleet.	1
39) Wasn't interested in hunting.	1
40) Weather & baby sitter.	1
41) Weather & expensive gas.	1
42) Weather & high price of gas.	1
43) Weather, good snowmachine, price of gas.	1
44) Weather, high price of gas & shells.	1
45) Weather.	2
46) Work - never pursue.	1
47) Work, weather, baby sitting.	1
48) Work.	6
49) Working.	1

Factors affected other land mammal hunting, 2005-2006, St. Michael	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Cold weather.	1
2) Expensive gas.	1
3) N/A.	1
4) No hunting.	1
5) No transportation.	1
6) None.	2
7) Not available.	1

Factors affected other land mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Stebbins	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Babysitting.	1
2) Bad weather and change of climate.	1
3) Bad weather, high gas prices, and work.	1
4) Both parents at work.	1
5) Did not attempt to hunt land mammals.	1
6) Didn't want any.	1
7) Financial.	1
8) Gas prices were too high and transportation.	1
9) High gas prices and money.	1
10) High gas prices.	2
11) Incarceration.	1
12) Lack of hunting material, no transportation.	1
13) Lack of snow.	1
14) Motor not working.	1
15) No hunting gear.	1
16) No hunting.	1
17) No one was here to hunt.	1
18) No transportation.	2
19) None.	24
20) Traveling and work also money.	1

Factors affected other land mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Gambell	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) None.	1

Marine Mammals

Tables 7-1 through 7-12 show estimated marine mammal subsistence harvests by participating villages, usage percentages and 95% Confidence Intervals for harvests. Table 7-13 shows cumulative marine mammal subsistence harvest of all participating villages. Figure 32 shows marine mammal subsistence harvest by age category and reported stuck and lost mammals of all participating villages combined. Marine mammals are key subsistence resources and comprise a very significant contribution to the subsistence diet of Alaska Native subsistence users. The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and the Endangered Species act of 1972 provide for exemptions to take of marine mammals and endangered marine mammals. There are no seasons or bag limits for any marine mammal except the Bowhead whale, which is governed by strict international treaties. All communities in the Bering Strait region except White Mountain are situated on the shore of the Norton Sound, Bering Sea or Chukchi Sea and are strongly tied to marine mammal subsistence uses. The community of White Mountain despite its inland location makes use of marine mammals and must make annual hunting trips to hunt marine mammals. The maritime culture of the people of the Bering Strait region is not unique in Alaska but is very significant and for species such as walrus, whales comprises a significant portion of the statewide subsistence harvest of marine mammals.

2005-2006 Estimated Subsistence Marine Mammal Harvest, Bering Strait LTK Pilot Project

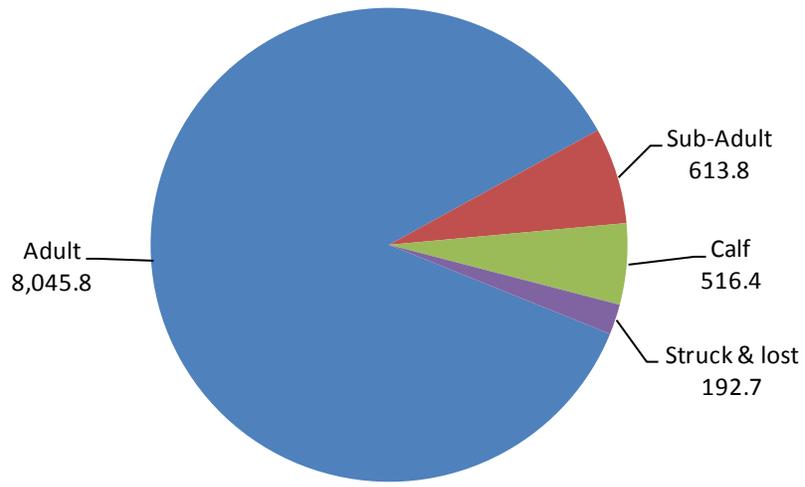


Figure 32. Subsistence marine mammal harvests, Bering Strait Region

Table 7-1. Estimated Harvest and Use of Marine Mammals, Shishmaref

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Adult	Sub-adult	Calf	Struck & lost	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Bearded Seal - Female	91%	47%	39%	52%	44%	35%	93,449.0	707.9	152.6	220.0	1.8	1.8	0	223.5	1.7	26.3%
Bearded Seal - Male	91%	63%	51%	68%	56%	47%	130,409.0	987.9	212.9	297.4	12.3	1.8	10.6	311.5	2.4	19.8%
Bearded Seal - Unknown	91%	12%	9%	15%	8%	11%	19,219.2	145.6	31.4	45.8	0	0	0	45.8	0.3	66.9%
Beluga - Female	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Male	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Unknown	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Female	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Male	91%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Unknown	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Female	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Male	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Unknown	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Female	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Male	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Unknown	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Female	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Male	91%	7%	4%	5%	3%	3%	1,964.2	14.9	3.2	5.3	0	0	0	5.3	0	74.9%
Polar Bear - Unknown	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Female	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Male	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Unknown	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Female	91%	3%	1%	3%	3%	3%	528.0	4.0	0.9	7.0	0	0	0	7.0	0.1	131.4%
Ribbon Seal - Male	91%	4%	1%	4%	4%	4%	528.0	4.0	0.9	7.0	0	0	0	7.0	0.1	131.4%
Ribbon Seal - Unknown	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Female	91%	12%	9%	12%	12%	12%	5,730.6	43.4	9.4	77.4	5.3	0	0	82.7	0.6	58.9%
Ring Seal - Male	91%	11%	8%	11%	11%	11%	4,688.6	35.5	7.7	63.4	0	0	0	63.4	0.5	67.6%
Ring Seal - Unknown	91%	8%	8%	8%	7%	4%	10,809.9	81.9	17.6	146.1	0	0	0	146.1	1.1	73.3%
Spotted Seal - Female	91%	21%	19%	23%	17%	13%	10,348.8	78.4	16.9	105.6	1.8	0	0	107.4	0.8	42.6%
Spotted Seal - Male	91%	23%	20%	24%	19%	15%	11,383.7	86.2	18.6	116.2	3.5	0	0	119.7	0.9	40.7%
Spotted Seal - Unknown	91%	21%	20%	23%	19%	13%	27,251.8	206.5	44.5	278.1	12.3	0	0	290.4	2.2	43.1%
Walrus - Female	91%	19%	9%	19%	15%	13%	25,748.8	195.1	42.0	33.4	0	0	0	33.4	0.3	58.3%
Walrus - Male	91%	29%	24%	31%	27%	19%	52,852.8	400.4	86.3	68.6	3.5	0	1.8	72.2	0.5	33.6%
Walrus - Unknown	91%	4%	3%	5%	3%	4%	8,131.2	61.6	13.3	10.6	0	0	0	10.6	0.1	92.3%
All Marine Mammals	91%	76%	63%	85%	67%	60%	403,043.5	3,053.4	658.1	1,481.9	40.5	3.5	12.3	1,525.9	11.6	84.1%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 7-2. Estimated Harvest and Use of Marine Mammals, Wales

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Adult	Sub-adult	Calf	Struck & lost	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Bearded Seal - Female	59%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	3,973.8	96.9	28.9	8.4	1.1	0	0	9.5	0.2	22.2%
Bearded Seal - Male	59%	26%	21%	21%	21%	21%	5,740.0	140.0	41.7	11.6	2.1	0	0	13.7	0.3	16.8%
Bearded Seal - Unknown	59%	23%	23%	36%	23%	31%	7,947.7	193.8	57.7	15.8	3.2	0	0	18.9	0.5	16.5%
Beluga - Female	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Male	59%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Unknown	59%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Female	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Male	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Unknown	59%	0%	0%	5%	0%	5%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Female	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Male	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Unknown	59%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Female	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Male	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Unknown	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Female	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Male	59%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	782.2	19.1	5.7	2.1	0	0	0	2.1	0.1	31.6%
Polar Bear - Unknown	59%	3%	3%	8%	3%	8%	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	1.1	0	45.3%
Porpoise - Female	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Male	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Unknown	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Female	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Male	59%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Unknown	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Female	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Male	59%	8%	5%	5%	5%	5%	77.8	1.9	0.6	1.1	2.1	0	0	3.2	0.1	33.4%
Ring Seal - Unknown	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spotted Seal - Female	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spotted Seal - Male	59%	5%	3%	3%	3%	3%	103.0	2.5	0.7	1.1	0	0	0	1.1	0	45.3%
Spotted Seal - Unknown	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Walrus - Female	59%	13%	13%	13%	10%	13%	5,666.4	138.2	41.1	7.4	0	0	0	7.4	0.2	20.4%
Walrus - Male	59%	18%	15%	15%	15%	15%	7,285.4	177.7	52.9	9.5	0	0	0	9.5	0.2	18.3%
Walrus - Unknown	59%	5%	5%	23%	5%	23%	809.5	19.7	5.9	1.1	3.2	0	0	4.2	0.1	35.5%
All Marine Mammals	59%	56%	51%	74%	51%	72%	32,385.8	789.9	235.2	57.8	12.6	0	0	70.4	1.7	45.9%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 7-3. Estimated Harvest and Use of Marine Mammals, Brevig Mission

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Adult	Sub-adult	Calf	Struck & lost	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Bearded Seal - Female	23%	11%	3%	3%	0%	0%	1,896.8	27.1	5.7	4.5	0	0	0	4.5	0.1	41.1%
Bearded Seal - Male	23%	21%	5%	5%	0%	0%	1,896.8	27.1	5.7	4.5	0	0	0	4.5	0.1	53.6%
Bearded Seal - Unknown	23%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Female	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Male	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Unknown	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Female	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Male	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Unknown	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Female	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Male	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Unknown	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Female	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Male	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Unknown	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Female	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Male	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Unknown	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Female	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Male	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Unknown	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Female	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Male	23%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	1.1	0	68.1%
Ribbon Seal - Unknown	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Female	23%	6%	3%	3%	0%	0%	250.6	3.6	0.8	3.4	0	0	0	3.4	0	50.4%
Ring Seal - Male	23%	8%	6%	6%	0%	0%	417.7	6.0	1.3	5.6	1.1	0	0	6.8	0.1	35.1%
Ring Seal - Unknown	23%	3%	2%	2%	0%	0%	83.5	1.2	0.3	1.1	0	0	0	1.1	0	68.1%
Spotted Seal - Female	23%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	110.6	1.6	0.3	1.1	0	0	0	1.1	0	68.1%
Spotted Seal - Male	23%	11%	11%	11%	0%	0%	2,766.1	39.5	8.3	28.2	0	0	0	28.2	0.4	33.3%
Spotted Seal - Unknown	23%	3%	3%	3%	0%	0%	995.8	14.2	3.0	10.2	0	0	0	10.2	0.1	48.1%
Walrus - Female	23%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Walrus - Male	23%	16%	3%	3%	0%	0%	1,738.7	24.8	5.2	2.3	1.1	0	0	3.4	0	50.4%
Walrus - Unknown	23%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Marine Mammals	23%	23%	23%	23%	2%	0%	10,156.8	145.1	30.5	61.0	3.4	0	0	64.4	0.9	105.3%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 7-4. Estimated Harvest and Use of Marine Mammals, Teller

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Adult	Sub-adult	Calf	Struck & lost	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Bearded Seal - Female	72%	9%	9%	9%	9%	7%	3,994.4	65.5	17.7	1.1	7.9	1.1	0	10.2	0.2	30.3%
Bearded Seal - Male	72%	26%	19%	56%	20%	48%	12,258.7	201.0	54.3	3.4	24.9	2.3	4.5	30.5	0.5	22.5%
Bearded Seal - Unknown	72%	30%	24%	30%	30%	15%	15,182.2	248.9	67.2	0	36.1	0	28.2	36.1	0.6	19.2%
Beluga - Female	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Male	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Unknown	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Female	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Male	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Unknown	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Female	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Male	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Unknown	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Female	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Male	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Unknown	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Female	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Male	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Unknown	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Female	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Male	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Unknown	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Female	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Male	72%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	84.7	1.4	0.4	1.1	0	0	0	1.1	0	68.5%
Ribbon Seal - Unknown	72%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	169.4	2.8	0.8	2.3	0	0	0	2.3	0	68.5%
Ring Seal - Female	72%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	835.9	13.7	3.7	11.3	0	0	0	11.3	0.2	38.5%
Ring Seal - Male	72%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	835.9	13.7	3.7	11.3	0	0	0	11.3	0.2	68.5%
Ring Seal - Unknown	72%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	919.5	15.1	4.1	12.4	4.5	12.4	7.9	29.4	0.5	31.2%
Spotted Seal - Female	72%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	553.5	9.1	2.5	5.6	0	0	0	5.6	0.1	68.5%
Spotted Seal - Male	72%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	664.2	10.9	2.9	6.8	0	0	0	6.8	0.1	68.5%
Spotted Seal - Unknown	72%	31%	31%	31%	31%	15%	5,978.0	98.0	26.5	61.0	33.9	11.3	48.6	106.2	1.7	19.2%
Walrus - Female	72%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1,739.6	28.5	7.7	2.3	0	0	0	2.3	0	68.5%
Walrus - Male	72%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3,479.3	57.0	15.4	4.5	0	0	0	4.5	0.1	68.5%
Walrus - Unknown	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Marine Mammals	72%	57%	50%	87%	52%	63%	46,695.5	765.5	206.7	123.1	107.3	27.1	89.2	257.6	4.2	66.0%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 7-5. Estimated Harvest and Use of Marine Mammals, White Mountain

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Adult	Sub-adult	Calf	Struck & lost	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Bearded Seal - Female	47%	4%	4%	4%	4%	2%	916.4	15.3	4.7	1.1	1.1	0	0	2.2	0	40.9%
Bearded Seal - Male	47%	15%	11%	18%	13%	13%	6,872.7	114.5	35.0	10.9	5.5	0	3.3	16.4	0.3	33.1%
Bearded Seal - Unknown	47%	18%	13%	45%	13%	40%	8,705.5	145.1	44.3	9.8	10.9	0	0	20.7	0.3	26.0%
Beluga - Female	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Male	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Unknown	47%	7%	5%	44%	9%	38%	14,110.9	235.2	71.9	14.2	0	0	0	14.2	0.2	33.9%
Bowhead Whale - Female	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Male	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Unknown	47%	0%	0%	7%	2%	7%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Female	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Male	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Unknown	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Female	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Male	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Unknown	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Female	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Male	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Unknown	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Female	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Male	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Unknown	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Female	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Male	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Unknown	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Female	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Male	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Unknown	47%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	80.7	1.3	0.4	1.1	0	0	0	1.1	0	58.4%
Spotted Seal - Female	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spotted Seal - Male	47%	9%	9%	9%	7%	2%	213.8	3.6	1.1	2.2	7.6	0	0	9.8	0.2	34.3%
Spotted Seal - Unknown	47%	13%	9%	29%	11%	18%	641.5	10.7	3.3	6.5	3.3	0	2.2	9.8	0.2	30.4%
Walrus - Female	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Walrus - Male	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Walrus - Unknown	47%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Marine Mammals	47%	40%	33%	76%	36%	64%	31,541.5	525.7	160.6	45.8	28.4	0	5.5	74.2	1.2	80.1%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 7-6. Estimated Harvest and Use of Marine Mammals, Elim

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Adult	Sub-adult	Calf	Struck & lost	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Bearded Seal - Female	85%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	516.9	8.1	1.9	1.2	0	0	0	1.2	0	87.6%
Bearded Seal - Male	85%	46%	37%	48%	38%	33%	14,990.8	234.2	56.4	32.0	3.7	0	7.4	35.7	0.6	20.9%
Bearded Seal - Unknown	85%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	1,550.8	24.2	5.8	2.5	1.2	0	0	3.7	0.1	64.8%
Beluga - Female	85%	15%	13%	13%	10%	4%	12,246.2	191.3	46.1	12.3	1.2	1.2	0	14.8	0.2	34.0%
Beluga - Male	85%	54%	35%	56%	25%	42%	29,390.8	459.2	110.6	29.5	3.7	1.2	2.5	34.5	0.5	21.6%
Beluga - Unknown	85%	2%	2%	6%	2%	6%	1,224.6	19.1	4.6	1.2	0	0	0	1.2	0	87.6%
Bowhead Whale - Female	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Male	85%	0%	0%	13%	0%	13%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Unknown	85%	0%	0%	4%	0%	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Female	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Male	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Unknown	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Female	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Male	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Unknown	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Female	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Male	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Unknown	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Female	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Male	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Unknown	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Female	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Male	85%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Unknown	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Female	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Male	85%	15%	12%	15%	8%	12%	728.6	11.4	2.7	9.8	1.2	0	1.2	11.1	0.2	38.6%
Ring Seal - Unknown	85%	2%	2%	4%	2%	4%	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	1.2	0	87.6%
Spotted Seal - Female	85%	4%	4%	4%	2%	0%	361.8	5.7	1.4	3.7	0	0	0	3.7	0.1	64.8%
Spotted Seal - Male	85%	17%	13%	13%	10%	4%	964.9	15.1	3.6	9.8	3.7	0	1.2	13.5	0.2	32.8%
Spotted Seal - Unknown	85%	4%	4%	6%	2%	2%	241.2	3.8	0.9	2.5	0	0	0	2.5	0	61.3%
Walrus - Female	85%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	1.2	2.5	0	87.6%
Walrus - Male	85%	25%	15%	23%	13%	13%	6,633.8	103.7	25.0	8.6	2.5	1.2	2.5	12.3	0.2	30.7%
Walrus - Unknown	85%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Marine Mammals	85%	73%	63%	79%	60%	60%	68,850.5	1,075.8	259.0	113.2	20.9	3.7	16.0	137.8	2.2	65.3%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 7-7. Estimated Harvest and Use of Marine Mammals, Koyuk

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Adult	Sub-adult	Calf	Struck & lost	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Bearded Seal - Female	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bearded Seal - Male	77%	51%	9%	59%	18%	53%	4,937.8	56.8	14.0	11.8	0	0	1.2	11.8	0.1	31.8%
Bearded Seal - Unknown	77%	8%	7%	8%	7%	7%	4,444.1	51.1	12.6	4.7	5.9	0	1.2	10.6	0.1	36.7%
Beluga - Female	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Male	77%	4%	4%	4%	3%	1%	3,509.4	40.3	9.9	3.5	0	0	0	3.5	0	44.1%
Beluga - Unknown	77%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Female	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Male	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Unknown	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Female	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Male	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Unknown	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Female	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Male	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Unknown	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Female	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Male	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Unknown	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Female	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Male	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Unknown	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Female	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Male	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Unknown	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Female	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Male	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Unknown	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spotted Seal - Female	77%	3%	3%	3%	1%	3%	345.6	4.0	1.0	3.5	0	1.2	0	4.7	0.1	61.0%
Spotted Seal - Male	77%	11%	9%	9%	9%	7%	2,419.5	27.8	6.8	24.7	5.9	0	1.2	30.6	0.4	30.4%
Spotted Seal - Unknown	77%	15%	15%	15%	12%	8%	2,995.6	34.4	8.5	30.6	7.1	0	0	37.6	0.4	26.7%
Walrus - Female	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Walrus - Male	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Walrus - Unknown	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Marine Mammals	77%	76%	34%	84%	36%	69%	18,652.1	214.4	52.7	78.8	18.8	1.2	7.1	98.8	1.1	90.7%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 7-8. Estimated Harvest and Use of Marine Mammals, Unalakleet

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Adult	Sub-adult	Calf	Struck & lost	Total harvest	Mean per household	
Bearded Seal - Female	56%	4%	2%	4%	1%	2%	1,960.0	10.0	2.9	3.1	1.6	0	1.6	4.7	0	67.9%
Bearded Seal - Male	56%	12%	9%	12%	6%	5%	11,760.0	60.0	17.1	23.3	4.7	0	0	28.0	0.1	43.6%
Bearded Seal - Unknown	56%	18%	12%	44%	9%	38%	26,133.3	133.3	38.0	60.7	1.6	0	6.2	62.2	0.3	33.3%
Beluga - Female	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Male	56%	1%	1%	6%	1%	6%	1,547.8	7.9	2.3	1.6	4.7	0	0	6.2	0	118.6%
Beluga - Unknown	56%	8%	2%	54%	2%	54%	9,286.7	47.4	13.5	9.3	0	0	0	9.3	0	100.6%
Bowhead Whale - Female	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Male	56%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Unknown	56%	2%	0%	8%	0%	8%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Female	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Male	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Unknown	56%	1%	0%	8%	2%	7%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Female	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Male	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Unknown	56%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Female	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Male	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Unknown	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Female	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Male	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Unknown	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Female	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Male	56%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Unknown	56%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	233.3	1.2	0.3	3.1	0	0	0	3.1	0	118.6%
Ring Seal - Female	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Male	56%	2%	2%	3%	0%	2%	115.1	0.6	0.2	1.6	1.6	0	0	3.1	0	83.5%
Ring Seal - Unknown	56%	3%	2%	4%	1%	2%	575.6	2.9	0.8	7.8	0	0	0	7.8	0	70.6%
Spotted Seal - Female	56%	4%	3%	4%	1%	2%	762.2	3.9	1.1	7.8	0	0	0	7.8	0	62.1%
Spotted Seal - Male	56%	10%	8%	10%	5%	2%	2,439.1	12.4	3.5	24.9	0	0	0	24.9	0.1	40.7%
Spotted Seal - Unknown	56%	21%	15%	40%	10%	31%	7,622.2	38.9	11.1	77.8	10.9	3.1	9.3	91.8	0.5	29.2%
Walrus - Female	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Walrus - Male	56%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Walrus - Unknown	56%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	0	0	0	0	7.8	0	0	7.8	0	118.6%
All Marine Mammals	56%	41%	30%	78%	19%	71%	62,435.3	318.5	90.8	220.9	32.7	3.1	17.1	256.7	1.3	95.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 7-9. Estimated Harvest and Use of Marine Mammals, Saint Michael

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Adult	Sub-adult	Calf	Struck & lost	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Bearded Seal - Female	55%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	1,328.7	15.3	2.9	3.2	0	0	0	3.2	0	85.7%
Bearded Seal - Male	55%	38%	35%	69%	27%	58%	16,609.1	190.9	36.8	34.8	4.7	0	0	39.5	0.5	27.8%
Bearded Seal - Unknown	55%	4%	2%	4%	4%	4%	664.4	7.6	1.5	1.6	0	0	1.6	1.6	0	122.3%
Beluga - Female	55%	4%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	1.6	1.6	0	122.3%
Beluga - Male	55%	11%	9%	9%	7%	5%	9,443.5	108.5	20.9	9.5	0	0	1.6	9.5	0.1	55.8%
Beluga - Unknown	55%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Female	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Male	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Unknown	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Female	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Male	55%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	316.4	3.6	0.7	1.6	0	0	0	1.6	0	122.3%
Grey Whale - Unknown	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Female	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Male	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Unknown	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Female	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Male	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Unknown	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Female	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Male	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Unknown	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Female	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Male	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Unknown	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Female	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Male	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Unknown	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spotted Seal - Female	55%	7%	9%	7%	7%	4%	930.1	10.7	2.1	9.5	0	0	0	9.5	0.1	55.8%
Spotted Seal - Male	55%	18%	15%	18%	15%	11%	2,325.3	26.7	5.2	23.7	0	0	0	23.7	0.3	47.2%
Spotted Seal - Unknown	55%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	155.0	1.8	0.3	1.6	1.6	0	0	3.2	0	85.7%
Walrus - Female	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Walrus - Male	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Walrus - Unknown	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Marine Mammals	55%	51%	47%	82%	40%	69%	31,772.4	365.2	70.5	85.4	7.9	0	6.3	93.3	1.1	119.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 7-10. Estimated Harvest and Use of Marine Mammals, Stebbins

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Adult	Sub-adult	Calf	Struck & lost	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Bearded Seal - Female	74%	4%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2,216.2	17.9	3.8	2.6	2.6	0	0	5.3	0	111.4%
Bearded Seal - Male	74%	34%	21%	51%	28%	49%	21,053.6	169.8	35.9	31.7	18.5	0	0	50.1	0.4	60.7%
Bearded Seal - Unknown	74%	11%	9%	11%	11%	11%	7,756.6	62.6	13.2	13.2	5.3	0	2.6	18.5	0.1	85.9%
Beluga - Female	74%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	10,500.4	84.7	17.9	10.6	2.6	2.6	0	15.8	0.1	72.2%
Beluga - Male	74%	11%	11%	11%	9%	11%	15,750.6	127.0	26.9	15.8	0	0	0	15.8	0.1	72.2%
Beluga - Unknown	74%	11%	9%	11%	11%	9%	7,875.3	63.5	13.4	7.9	0	2.6	2.6	10.6	0.1	77.0%
Bowhead Whale - Female	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Male	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Unknown	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Female	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Male	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Unknown	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Female	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Male	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Unknown	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Female	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Male	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Unknown	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Female	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Male	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Unknown	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Female	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Male	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Unknown	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Female	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Male	74%	6%	6%	6%	4%	4%	976.2	7.9	1.7	13.2	0	0	0	13.2	0.1	104.2%
Ring Seal - Unknown	74%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0	0	0	0	2.6	0	0	2.6	0	159.3%
Spotted Seal - Female	74%	4%	2%	4%	4%	4%	258.6	2.1	0.4	2.6	0	0	5.3	2.6	0	159.3%
Spotted Seal - Male	74%	11%	11%	11%	9%	11%	1,292.8	10.4	2.2	13.2	2.6	7.9	0	23.7	0.2	74.3%
Spotted Seal - Unknown	74%	19%	19%	19%	17%	17%	2,068.4	16.7	3.5	21.1	15.8	2.6	0	39.6	0.3	57.0%
Walrus - Female	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Walrus - Male	74%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	20,314.9	163.8	34.7	26.4	2.6	0	0	29.0	0.2	59.3%
Walrus - Unknown	74%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2,031.5	16.4	3.5	2.6	0	0	0	2.6	0	159.3%
All Marine Mammals	74%	72%	57%	89%	57%	81%	92,095.1	742.7	157.2	160.9	52.8	15.8	10.6	229.5	1.9	139.6%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 7-11. Estimated Harvest and Use of Marine Mammals, Gambell

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Adult	Sub-adult	Calf	Struck & lost	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Bearded Seal - Female	78%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	14,290.1	180.9	55.0	13.2	18.1	6.6	3.3	37.8	0.5	72.3%
Bearded Seal - Male	78%	6%	6%	28%	6%	27%	24,657.2	312.1	94.8	36.2	19.7	6.6	3.3	62.5	0.8	57.8%
Bearded Seal - Unknown	78%	67%	67%	67%	67%	63%	273,691.1	3,464.4	1,052.7	648.4	3.3	0	0	651.6	8.2	18.4%
Beluga - Female	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Male	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Unknown	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Female	78%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	1.6	0	125.2%
Bowhead Whale - Male	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Unknown	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Female	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Male	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Unknown	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Female	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Male	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Unknown	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Female	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Male	78%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	612.2	7.7	2.4	1.6	0	0	0	1.6	0	125.2%
Polar Bear - Unknown	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Female	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Male	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Unknown	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Female	78%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	125.2%
Ribbon Seal - Male	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Unknown	78%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	2,591.8	32.8	10.0	34.6	0	0	0	34.6	0.4	68.2%
Ring Seal - Female	78%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	0	0	0	0	4.9	0	0	4.9	0.1	92.8%
Ring Seal - Male	78%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	852.4	10.8	3.3	11.5	1.6	0	0	13.2	0.2	110.4%
Ring Seal - Unknown	78%	43%	43%	43%	43%	41%	22,649.6	286.7	87.1	306.1	3.3	0	0	309.4	3.9	20.7%
Spotted Seal - Female	78%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	645.1	8.2	2.5	6.6	6.6	0	0	13.2	0.2	79.0%
Spotted Seal - Male	78%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	1,935.2	24.5	7.4	19.7	0	4.9	0	24.7	0.3	83.2%
Spotted Seal - Unknown	78%	58%	58%	58%	58%	53%	61,281.0	775.7	235.7	625.3	0	0	0	625.3	7.9	22.2%
Walrus - Female	78%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	19,006.3	240.6	73.1	24.7	24.7	11.5	1.6	60.9	0.8	69.1%
Walrus - Male	78%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	27,875.9	352.9	107.2	36.2	24.7	4.9	1.6	65.8	0.8	64.4%
Walrus - Unknown	78%	63%	63%	63%	62%	58%	599,332.9	7,586.5	2,305.1	778.4	0	167.8	0	946.2	12.0	18.9%
All Marine Mammals	78%	78%	78%	100%	78%	95%	1,049,420.9	13,283.8	4,036.2	2,542.4	110.3	202.4	9.9	2,855.1	36.1	65.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 7-12. Estimated Harvest and Use of Marine Mammals, Savoonga

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Adult	Sub-adult	Calf	Struck & lost	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Bearded Seal - Female	74%	62%	62%	62%	36%	28%	122,032.9	830.2	186.4	239.8	30.2	49.0	4.2	319.0	2.2	4.6%
Bearded Seal - Male	74%	62%	62%	67%	38%	35%	145,790.6	991.8	222.7	290.9	34.4	52.1	3.1	377.4	2.6	5.0%
Bearded Seal - Unknown	74%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1,313.6	8.9	2.0	3.1	0	0	0	3.1	0	29.8%
Beluga - Female	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Male	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beluga - Unknown	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Female	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Male	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Unknown	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Female	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Male	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Unknown	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Female	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Male	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Unknown	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Female	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Male	74%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	775.7	5.3	1.2	2.1	0	0	0	2.1	0	40.1%
Polar Bear - Unknown	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Female	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Male	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Unknown	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Female	74%	7%	7%	7%	4%	4%	860.1	5.9	1.3	11.5	0	0	0	11.5	0.1	12.7%
Ribbon Seal - Male	74%	12%	12%	12%	6%	3%	1,485.6	10.1	2.3	19.8	2.1	0	0	21.9	0.1	9.7%
Ribbon Seal - Unknown	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ring Seal - Female	74%	50%	50%	50%	27%	22%	21,216.0	144.3	32.4	286.7	0	0	0	286.7	2.0	5.2%
Ring Seal - Male	74%	54%	54%	54%	29%	24%	25,382.0	172.7	38.8	343.0	0	0	0	343.0	2.3	4.9%
Ring Seal - Unknown	74%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	77.1	0.5	0.1	1.0	0	0	0	1.0	0	40.1%
Spotted Seal - Female	74%	56%	56%	56%	33%	27%	36,576.9	248.8	55.9	373.2	4.2	5.2	2.1	382.6	2.6	4.9%
Spotted Seal - Male	74%	62%	62%	62%	34%	28%	43,115.8	293.3	65.9	440.0	0	4.2	2.1	444.1	3.0	4.8%
Spotted Seal - Unknown	74%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	306.5	2.1	0.5	3.1	0	0	0	3.1	0	40.1%
Walrus - Female	74%	55%	55%	55%	33%	26%	340,372.8	2,315.5	519.9	442.0	48.0	80.3	5.2	570.3	3.9	4.8%
Walrus - Male	74%	61%	61%	61%	38%	30%	473,631.9	3,222.0	723.4	615.1	59.4	68.8	2.1	743.3	5.1	4.6%
Walrus - Unknown	74%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2,408.3	16.4	3.7	3.1	0	0	0	3.1	0	40.1%
All Marine Mammals	74%	72%	72%	78%	41%	38%	1,215,346.0	8,267.7	1,856.3	3,074.5	178.3	259.6	18.8	3,512.4	23.9	11.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 7-13. Estimated Harvest and Use of Marine Mammals, Twelve Community Totals

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Adult	Sub-adult	Calf	Struck & lost	Total harvest	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Bearded Seal - Female	67%	18%	16%	18%	12%	10%	246,575.2	223.5	52.9	498.2	64.3	58.5	9.0	621.1	0.6	11.7%
Bearded Seal - Male	67%	35%	26%	42%	23%	31%	396,976.4	344.2	81.5	788.4	130.5	62.7	33.3	981.6	0.9	9.2%
Bearded Seal - Unknown	67%	16%	14%	22%	14%	19%	366,608.4	270.9	64.1	805.4	67.4	0	39.9	872.9	0.6	14.6%
Beluga - Female	67%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	22,746.6	16.2	3.8	22.9	5.5	3.9	1.6	32.2	0	31.4%
Beluga - Male	67%	5%	4%	6%	3%	4%	59,642.0	46.3	11.0	59.9	8.4	1.2	4.0	69.5	0.1	21.6%
Beluga - Unknown	67%	3%	1%	12%	2%	11%	32,497.5	26.6	6.3	32.7	0	2.6	7.7	35.3	0	37.6%
Bowhead Whale - Female	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	1.6	0	104.6%
Bowhead Whale - Male	67%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bowhead Whale - Unknown	67%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Female	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Grey Whale - Male	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	316.4	0.2	0.1	1.6	0	0	0	1.6	0	104.6%
Grey Whale - Unknown	67%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Female	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Male	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Minke Whale - Unknown	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Female	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Polar Bear - Male	67%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	4,134.1	3.5	0.8	11.1	0	0	0	11.1	0	40.4%
Polar Bear - Unknown	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	1.1	0	104.6%
Porpoise - Female	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Male	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Porpoise - Unknown	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ribbon Seal - Female	67%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1,388.1	1.3	0.3	18.5	1.6	0	0	20.2	0	42.2%
Ribbon Seal - Male	67%	3%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2,098.4	2.1	0.5	28.0	3.2	0	0	31.2	0	30.5%
Ribbon Seal - Unknown	67%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2,994.5	2.2	0.5	39.9	0	0	0	39.9	0	51.0%
Ring Seal - Female	67%	10%	10%	10%	6%	5%	28,033.1	28.6	6.8	378.8	10.2	0	0	389.0	0.4	15.6%
Ring Seal - Male	67%	13%	12%	13%	7%	7%	34,074.4	34.6	8.2	460.5	7.7	0	1.2	468.1	0.5	13.8%
Ring Seal - Unknown	67%	6%	6%	7%	6%	5%	35,196.0	24.8	5.9	475.6	11.7	12.4	7.9	499.7	0.4	21.5%
Spotted Seal - Female	67%	13%	13%	14%	8%	7%	50,893.3	50.9	12.0	519.3	12.5	6.4	7.4	538.2	0.5	12.9%
Spotted Seal - Male	67%	19%	18%	19%	12%	9%	69,623.5	68.3	16.2	710.4	23.4	17.0	4.5	750.8	0.7	10.9%
Spotted Seal - Unknown	67%	16%	15%	20%	14%	15%	109,537.1	79.5	18.8	1,117.7	84.8	17.0	60.1	1,219.6	0.9	14.2%
Walrus - Female	67%	12%	11%	12%	8%	7%	392,533.9	418.6	99.1	509.8	75.1	91.8	8.1	676.7	0.7	13.6%
Walrus - Male	67%	18%	16%	17%	12%	10%	593,812.8	612.2	145.0	771.2	93.9	75.0	8.0	940.0	1.0	12.1%
Walrus - Unknown	67%	7%	7%	8%	7%	7%	612,713.4	433.9	102.7	795.7	10.9	167.8	0	974.5	0.7	18.7%
All Marine Mammals	67%	60%	51%	78%	43%	60%	3,062,395.2	2,688.5	636.6	8,045.8	613.8	516.4	192.7	9,176.0	8.0	24.5%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Marine mammal comments

Availability of marine mammals, 2005-2006, Shishmaref	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) 4 oogruk female.	1
2) Don't know went only 1 trip.	1
3) Fair - same as last year.	1
4) Fair - same as rest of years.	1
5) Fair - same as year before.	2
6) Fair same last year.	1
7) Fair.	11
8) Good.	3
9) Lot same as last year.	1
10) Minimal.	1
11) None.	3
12) Normal - early hunt.	1
13) Poor.	2
14) Same (fair).	1
15) Same amount as last year.	1
16) Same as last year (fair).	2
17) Same as last year (from other hunters), fair.	1
18) Same as last year.	4
19) Same as year before (fair).	2
20) Same as year before.	2
21) Same number as 2004-2005.	1
22) Same.	2
23) Sparse.	1

Availability of marine mammals, 2005-2006, Wales	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Bearded seal, walrus.	1
2) Given.	1
3) Poor weather, ice, too much south wind, very windy, poor season.	1
4) Season was poor.	1
5) Too rough, windy, south wind. Ice rot faster, form later.	1
6) Yes, some.	1
7) Yes.	24

Availability of marine mammals, 2005-2006, Brevig Mission	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Bad weather & lots of ice.	1
2) Don't know.	1
3) Few.	1
4) Lack of marine mammals due to global warming.	1
5) Late break-up.	2
6) Late spring & bad weather.	1
7) Late spring and bad weather.	1
8) Late spring.	2
9) Lots but I can't hunt them hunting season.	1
10) Low.	1
11) None.	1
12) Poor hunting.	1
13) Poor ice conditions.	1
14) Poor this year.	1
15) Poor year.	1
16) Poor.	41
17) Seen lots of seals, some beluga.	1
18) Spring break up was early.	1
19) To early spring.	1
20) Very rare.	1

Availability of marine mammals, 2005-2006, Teller	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Good.	2
2) Less marine mammals.	1
3) Lots last year.	1
4) Lots of seals.	2
5) Lots of Spotted seals. More than before & young bearded seals.	1
6) Lots, plenty.	1
7) Lots, real good.	1
8) Lots.	2
9) More than other year.	1
10) Plentiful.	3
11) Pretty abundant.	1
12) Pretty good.	1
13) Real good season.	1
14) Same as any other year.	2
15) Same.	1

Availability of marine mammals, 2005-2006, White Mountain	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Bountiful.	1
2) D.K.	16
3) Don't know.	1
4) Fewer.	1
5) Good.	7
6) Kinda lots.	1
7) N/A.	17
8) Normal.	1
9) Same.	9

Availability of marine mammals, 2005-2006, Elim	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) About the same as past few years.	1
2) Abundance of marine mammals.	1
3) Average compared to past year.	1
4) Average, same as before.	1
5) Beluga were less.	1
6) Beluga, Bearded Seal.	1
7) Fewer beluga in spring and fall of 2006.	1
8) Fewer belugas.	1
9) Good.	1
10) Hunting was good.	1
11) I don't know.	1
12) It was a good year for hunting, healthy supply.	1
13) Lots of seals last spring. Lots of young, seal, ogruks.	1
14) Lots of seals.	1
15) More mammals.	1
16) More than usual, plenty.	1
17) Same as before.	1
18) Same as previous years.	1
19) Seems to be a little less.	1
20) Some.	1
21) The availability was the same.	1
22) The Beluga were harder to get during the spring and fall hunting.	1
23) The hunting is same.	1
24) The hunting was the same.	1
25) The migration was the same as past years.	1
26) The same as past years.	1
27) There seems to be less Minke Whale.	1
28) There seems to be the same as past few years.	1
29) There was plenty.	1
30) There were more abundant these past years.	1
31) There were more than usual.	1

Availability of marine mammals, 2005-2006, Koyuk	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Availability is plenty but, weather is a factor.	1
2) Average.	1
3) Can't hunt.	1
4) Don't know.	29
6) Enough.	1
7) Everything plentiful but for the whale.	1
8) Good.	3
9) Hard to see. Too much hunters - Too much noise.	1
10) Kind of low.	1
11) Lots available but couldn't hunt because of job.	1
12) Lots available.	3
13) Lots but, weather is a factor.	1
14) Many.	4
15) Must be good for seals. Poor for beluga.	1
16) Not too many seals.	1
17) Plentiful.	2
18) Plenty but, unable to hunt.	1
19) Plenty.	2
20) Same as last year.	1
21) Same as other years.	1
22) The harvesting of beluga is changed because of people hunting in deep water.	1
23) There's only two months out of a yr.	1
24) They are available.	1
25) They are only available at least 4 months out of a yr.	1
26) They are there but, they don't cooperate.	1
27) Unable to hunt because of frozen ice & cold.	1
28) Unknown.	11

Availability of marine mammals, 2005-2006, Unalakleet	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) About the same.	1
2) Abundance!	1
3) Average.	3
4) Didn't really go marine hunting! Had to work!	1
5) Don't hunt marine mammals.	1
6) Fewer whale, ok on seals.	1
7) Good.	3
8) Hard to get.	1
9) Less Oogruk, more seal, less beluga.	1
10) Less.	1
11) Lots of people gave me food.	1
12) Lots of seals.	1
13) Lots.	1
14) Marine mammal food were given by other households.	1
15) Not too many people give us this year!	1
16) OK.	4
17) OK. Few Bearded Seal due to lack of ice.	1
18) Relatively plenty.	1
19) Same as yrs. Before.	1
20) There was enough.	1

Availability of marine mammals, 2005-2006, Saint Michael	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) About the same.	1
2) Come around once in a while.	1
3) Didn't see too much.	1
4) Down in the Saint Michael Bay.	1
5) Given to us.	1
6) Good during herring season.	1
7) Good!	1
8) Good.	1
9) Had to search.	1
10) Less beluga, same seals.	1
11) Lots of mammals.	1
12) Lots of seals.	1
13) Lots.	1
14) Most of mammals given us shared from other households. Caught by different community members.	1
15) None.	1
16) Normal.	2
17) Plentiful during spring hunt.	1
18) Plentiful.	2
19) Still same.	1

Availability of marine mammals, 2005-2006, Stebbins	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) A lot fewer seals and seems to be declining.	1
2) Average.	5
3) Been good for seals, but waiting for Beluga. Household doesn't hunt, but receives from other households.	1
4) Don't know.	10
5) Good.	1
6) Lots.	1
7) Mammals never come around.	1
8) Marine mammals come only in spring summer and fall.	1
9) More available during spring and fall.	1
10) N/A.	1
11) None.	1
12) Only when there available.	1
13) Plentiful if needed.	1
14) Plentiful of marine mammals.	1
15) Plentiful, but not too much.	1
16) Plentiful.	1
17) Plenty of marine mammals.	4
18) Plenty of walrus this spring.	1
19) Plenty.	10
20) Quite available.	1
21) Same.	1
22) Spring hunting is fine. Whale population is healthy in Norton Sound.	1

Availability of marine mammals, 2005-2006, Gambell	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) 80%.	1
2) About the same each year.	1
3) Abundant.	2
4) All marine mammals hunted and harvested were of abundant.	1
5) Available but farther out.	1
6) Average.	1
7) Depends on the health of the marine mammals.	1
8) Depends on weather.	1
9) Everything is available.	1
10) Hardly any mammals due to ice conditions.	1
11) Healthy & same as each year.	1
12) Less mammals.	1
13) Less than previous years due to conditions but seen a lot of them.	1
14) Less than previous years.	3
15) Less than previous years. Lots of walrus on ice.	1
16) Only time to go out is in good weather.	1
17) Plentiful.	5
18) Plenty.	2
19) Pretty abundant.	1
20) Pretty available.	1
21) Pretty slim.	1
22) Quite available.	1
23) Readily available.	1
24) Same as each year.	28
25) Same.	2
26) Seals - good if hunt is in a right area; walrus - good if hunt is in the right area; whales - good if hunt is in a right area.	1

Availability of marine mammals, 2005-2006, Savoonga	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) About the same.	1
2) More of Humpback.	1
3) Same as usually.	1

Factors affected marine mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Shishmaref	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Bad weather / ice conditions - expensive gas.	1
2) Boat too small.	1
3) Expensive gas - no boat - hunt with relatives.	1
4) Expensive gas poor ice conditions.	1
5) Gas too expensive.	1
6) Getting temporary custody of my four children since March of 2006.	1
7) High gas prices.	1
8) High winds wrong direction.	1
9) Ice condition poor.	1
10) Less ice (thinner) off shore wind, windy spring.	1
11) Need boat for hunting & gas - hard to afford gas & grub.	1
12) No boat.	1
13) No ice or bad ice.	1
14) No.	1
15) Non-native head of household.	1
16) None.	1
17) Outboard broke down too expensive to repair.	1
18) Poor ice conditions - windy offshore wind.	1
19) Poor ice conditions - windy spring.	1
20) Poor ice conditions - windy weather.	1
21) Poor ice conditions - windy/stormy bad ocean currents.	1
22) Poor ice conditions.	1
23) Poor weather - poor ice conditions.	1
24) Poor weather conditions / ice.	1
25) Poor weather conditions.	2
26) Snowmachine break down. Outboard motor problem.	1
27) Thin ice - windy offshore ice.	1
28) Too expensive gas, bad ice conditions, poor weather.	1
29) Too windy spring - (Ice melt too soon).	1
30) Too windy, bad ice conditions.	1
31) Very windy offshore - poor ice conditions expensive gas prices.	1
32) Weather - expensive gas.	1
33) Weather - ice went too quick.	1
34) Weather / expensive gas.	1
35) Weather getting worse every year.	1
36) Weather windy - poor ice conditions.	1
37) Weather, gas prices.	1
38) Weather.	5
39) Windy off shore wind - thin ice conditions - expensive gas.	1
40) Windy off shore winds - rain - expensive gas prices.	1
41) Windy offshore - Poor ice conditions.	1
42) Windy offshore winds - poor ice conditions.	2

Factors affected marine mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Shishmaref (continued)	
43) Windy weather - poor ice conditions. Expensive gas.	1
44) Windy weather (offshore), foggy, poor ice conditions.	1

Factors affected marine mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Wales	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Babies.	1
2) Bad weather.	1
3) Cold, stormy.	1
4) Don't go hunting. Bad weather.	1
5) Inland.	1
6) Look above for answer.	1
7) No boat & motor, rowboat.	1
8) No hunters.	1
9) Not a hunter.	1
10) Poor weather, too much south wind, rotten ice conditions.	1
11) Retired.	1
12) Stay home.	1
13) Too much southwind, windy, ice rot too fast.	1
14) Weather, no sitter.	1
15) Weather, southwind.	1
16) Weather, work.	1
17) Weather, working.	1
18) Weather.	8
19) Work, weather.	1
20) Work.	1

Factors affected marine mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Brevig Mission	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Bad weather & ice block in.	1
2) Bad weather & late break-up.	1
3) Bad weather & late spring.	1
4) Bad weather & non-natives.	1
5) Bad weather & rainy.	1
6) Bad weather, late break-up.	1
7) Bad weather.	20
8) Climate changes, thin ice, shore ice.	1
9) Due to bad weather.	1
10) Due to late break up and bad weather.	1
11) Due to weather & ice.	1
12) Due to weather.	1
13) Ice couldn't move out & bad weather.	1
14) Late break-up & bad weather.	1
15) Late break-up and bad weather.	1
16) Late break-up.	4
17) Late spring & bad weather.	1
18) Late Spring, ice went out late.	1
19) Locked in by ice and most of the animals passed by.	1
20) No boat & motor.	1
21) No boat.	1
22) No hunters in family.	1
23) None.	3
24) Poor.	1
25) The laws.	1
26) Weather & ice conditions.	1
27) Weather, late breakup.	1
28) Weather.	11

Factors affected marine mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Teller	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Available boat & motor.	1
2) Bad weather, gas price too high.	1
3) Bad weather.	1
4) Did not harvest.	1
5) Gas & weather.	1
6) Gas price.	1
7) Gas prices too high. Broken down boat. Bad weather.	1
8) Gas prices.	2
9) Late freeze up.	1
10) No boat & motor.	1
11) No boat.	2
12) No gas, no shells.	1
13) No time to do it. Gas & ammo availability.	1
14) Nothing. No boat, no motor, too sick.	1
15) Price of gas.	2
16) Too cold of weather.	1
17) Transportation.	1
18) Weather, price of gas.	2
19) Weather.	5

Factors affected marine mammal hunting, 2005-2006, White Mountain	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Broken outboard.	1
2) D.K.	1
3) Economic reasons. (Price of gas).	1
4) Gas prices & weather.	1
5) N.A.	2
6) N/A.	15
7) No boat & outboard.	1
8) No boat / outboard.	1
9) No boat and outboard.	1
10) No boat/outboard.	1
11) No comment.	5
12) No guys to hunt with us.	1
13) No outboard / boat.	1
14) No outboard.	3
15) No transportation.	2
16) None.	3
17) Nothing.	3
18) Weather.	10

Factors affected marine mammal hunting, 2005-2006, White Mountain (continued)	
19) Weather/work.	1
20) Work, weather.	1

Factors affected marine mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Elim	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Bad weather, price of fuel.	1
2) Bad weather.	2
3) Buying less food at the local store.	1
4) Gas was a factor on prices. Bum weather. More Walrus.	1
5) Getting older and health.	1
6) Got share of beluga from relatives only on marine mammals.	1
7) Got to go Golovin Bay, working.	1
8) High price of fuel.	1
9) Ice conditions.	1
10) Jail.	1
11) No gas, no boat, stormy. 1	
12) No outboard motor.	1
13) No transportation.	2
14) None.	1
15) Price of fuel and bad weather.	1
16) Price of fuel, and no transportation.	1
17) Price of fuel.	4
18) Stormy weather.	1
19) The weather and the ice conditions.	1
20) The weather is one thing, and when the ice goes out or were waiting to go hunt during spring for whale, walrus, seals, because of the ice is rotten and a lot of holes in the ice to bring our boats to the water from Elim.	1
21) Too many boats hunting, and too few Beluga.	1
22) Too windy, ice conditions not good.	1
23) Too windy.	1
24) Weather, money for gas, shells.	1
25) Weather, transportation.	1
26) Work, bad weather.	1
27) Working full time, no boat.	1
28) Working full time.	1
29) Working, bad weather, ice went out.	1
30) Working.	1

Factors affected marine mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Koyuk	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Animals not available when you look for them.	1
2) Broke down motor - couldn't go hunting.	1
3) Can't hunt.	1
4) Don't go out hunting.	1
5) Expensive gas & weather.	1
6) Expensive gas, weather & winter months being cold.	1
7) Expensive gas.	1
8) Gas - weather.	1
9) Gas prices, weather.	1
10) Getting old.	1
11) High price of fuel.	1
12) High price of gas & oil, weather.	1
13) High price of gas.	3
14) Husband unable to hunt.	1
15) I don't go out hunting.	1
16) Job.	1
17) Leaky boat.	1
18) Motor broke down.	1
19) No boat & motor & expensive gas & shells.	1
20) No boat & motor to hunt.	1
21) No boat & motor.	13
22) No boat, & weather.	1
23) No boat.	2
24) No equipment.	1
25) No factor.	1
26) No gear.	1
27) No motor & boat.	1
28) No motor.	2
29) No time, gas prices, motor problem.	1
30) Too old.	1
31) Transportation.	2
32) Unable to hunt.	3
33) Weather - gas.	1
34) Weather & gas prices & shells are expensive.	1
35) Weather & gas prices.	1
36) Weather, expensive gas.	1
37) Weather, gas expensive.	1
38) Weather, high price of gas & shells.	1
39) Weather, high price of gas, unemployed.	1
40) Weather, high price of gas.	4
41) Weather, work, gas price.	1
42) Weather.	3

Factors affected marine mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Koyuk (continued)	
43) Weather. Hi price of gas.	1
44) Weather. Too many boats out there.	1
45) Work & not interested.	1
46) Work, gas prices.	1
47) Work.	4

Factors affected marine mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Unalakleet	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Always given to us! We're too old to hunt.	1
2) Both had to work.	1
3) Don't hunt marine mammals.	1
4) Elder - doesn't hunt of fish, just given to us.	1
5) Elderly, no transportation.	1
6) Fewer whales.	1
7) Funny & not enough ice.	1
8) Gas inflation.	1
9) Gas price.	1
10) Gas prices, weather.	1
11) Had to work, no transportation.	1
12) Had to work.	2
13) Ice.	1
14) Lack of sea ice.	1
15) Less ice flows.	1
16) No transportation.	2
17) None.	3
18) Not reliable equipment.	1
19) Price of gas.	1
20) Weather.	3

Factors affected marine mammal hunting, 2005-2006, St. Michael	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Bad weather, expensive gas sometimes ammo.	1
2) Boat & gas.	1
3) Broken motor.	1
4) Equipment, expensive gas.	1
5) Expensive gas & bullets.	1
6) Expensive gas & no outboard for summer.	1
7) Expensive gas & oil.	3
8) Expensive gas and oil, weather change.	1
9) Expensive gas.	2
10) No motor, had to row boat.	1
11) No outboard motor/boat.	1
12) No transportation / boat & motor broke.	1
13) No transportation.	4
14) None!	1
15) Weather, expensive gas & oil.	1
16) Weather.	1

Factors affected marine mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Stebbins	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Babysitting.	1
2) Bad weather and high gas prices.	1
3) Bad weather, high gas prices, work, and no boat.	1
4) Bad weather.	2
5) Climate change.	1
6) Didn't go out when had a chance.	1
7) Financial.	2
8) High gas prices, bad weather.	1
9) High gas prices.	1
10) Motor not working.	1
11) No hunter in household.	1
12) No hunting gear.	2
13) No hunting.	1
14) No outboard motor and high gas prices.	1
15) No transportation, bad weather.	1
16) No transportation.	3
17) None availability of transportation, guns.	1
18) None.	16
19) Not enough hunting time.	1
20) Nothing.	1
21) Travel and work.	1
22) Weather, bad ice, and high gas prices.	1
23) Weather, ice condition.	1
24) Winter.	1
25) Work.	1

Factors affected marine mammal hunting, 2005-2006, Gambell	
Comment	Frequency of response
1) Age.	1
2) Lack of gas, weather, crew.	1
3) Lack of gas.	1
4) No ice, weather.	1
5) None.	7
6) Old age.	1
7) The weather, ice conditions, and at times were other side of dateline.	1
8) Weather & ice conditions.	1
9) Weather & ice.	2
10) Weather, high cost of gas.	2
11) Weather, ice & sea conditions, wind direction.	1
12) Weather, ice conditions, high cost of gas.	1
13) Weather, ice conditions.	1
14) Weather, ice, & sea conditions. About 25 boats hunt Bowheads spring season & harvest varies from 0-3 a season.	1
15) Weather, lack of gas, availability on games.	1
16) Weather, lack of gas.	4
17) Weather.	37

Birds

Tables 8-1 through 8-12 show estimated subsistence migratory bird harvest for participating villages, usage percentages and 95% Confidence Intervals for harvests. Table 8-13 shows cumulative subsistence migratory bird harvest. Figure 33 shows cumulative subsistence migratory bird harvest by season for all participating villages.

Migratory bird harvest for the Bering Strait region is a unique kind of harvest. It comprises a significant portion of the total statewide migratory bird harvest that is authorized by the Migratory Bird treaty Act. It is unique for the large amount of sea bird harvest which reflects our communities' ties to the sea. The cumulative migratory bird subsistence harvest data shows that a majority of the harvest occurs during the spring. In general waterfowl and non-waterfowl species are primarily harvested in the spring and summer while waterfowl comprise the majority of the fall harvest.

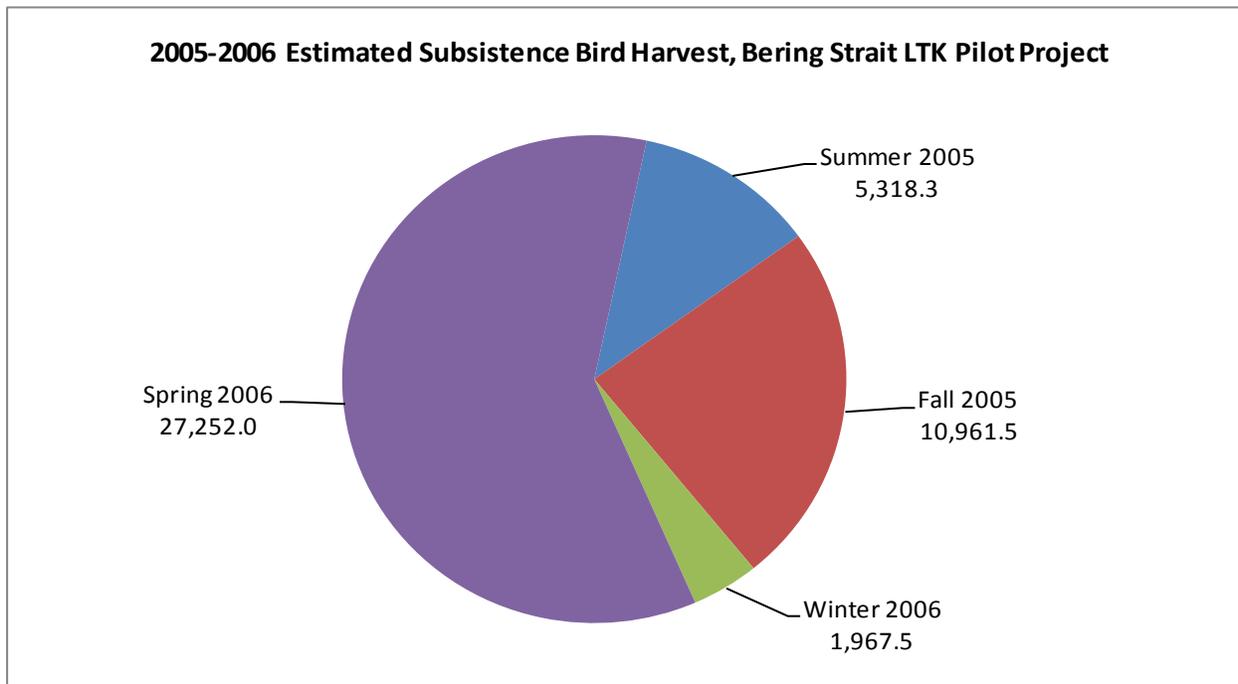


Figure 33. Subsistence migratory bird harvests by season, Bering Strait Region

Table 8-1. Estimated Harvest and Use of Birds, Shishmaref

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	
Artic Tern	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant	87%	47%	43%	49%	43%	37%	1,692.8	12.8	2.8	28.2	130.2	0	647.7	806.1	6.1	25.5%
Black Scoter	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Canvasback	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider	87%	19%	17%	19%	16%	16%	387.1	2.9	0.6	0	0	0	93.3	93.3	0.7	39.0%
Common Loon	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Merganser	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose	87%	33%	32%	35%	29%	27%	539.0	4.1	0.9	7.0	3.5	0	105.6	116.2	0.9	28.8%
Glaucous Gull	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Godwit	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal	87%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Guillemot	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider	87%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose	87%	52%	48%	56%	48%	40%	2,773.9	21.0	4.5	91.5	58.1	0	547.4	697.0	5.3	23.4%
Lesser Snow goose	87%	12%	12%	12%	12%	5%	183.0	1.4	0.3	3.5	0	0	42.2	45.8	0.3	51.1%
Long-tailed duck	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard	87%	3%	3%	5%	4%	5%	79.2	0.6	0.1	35.2	0.0	0	8.8	44.0	0.3	108.0%
Mew Gull	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Pintail	87%	36%	35%	37%	36%	29%	2,418.2	18.3	3.9	1,290.1	35.2	0	286.9	1,612.2	12.2	41.0%
Northern Shoveler	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
other bird	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan	87%	19%	17%	19%	17%	12%	513.7	3.9	0.8	0	158.4	572.0	3.5	733.9	5.6	44.5%
Puffin	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane	87%	13%	12%	13%	13%	7%	261.4	2.0	0.4	0	0	0	38.7	38.7	0.3	64.1%
Scaup	87%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	8.4	0.1	0	1.8	0	0	3.5	5.3	0	97.4%
small shorebird	87%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.5	3.5	0	185.9%
Spectacled Eider	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan	87%	7%	3%	21%	15%	17%	59.2	0.4	0.1	0	3.5	0	1.8	5.3	0	97.4%
unidentified duck	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose	87%	43%	43%	44%	43%	32%	2,078.2	15.7	3.4	19.4	40.5	0	447.0	506.9	3.8	31.4%
White-winged Scoter	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon	87%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	41.5	0.3	0.1	0	17.6	0	14.1	31.7	0.2	92.9%
Yellow-billed Loon	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Birds	87%	65%	56%	84%	65%	63%	11,035.7	83.6	18.0	1,476.6	447.0	572.0	2,244.0	4,739.7	35.9	126.3%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 8-2. Estimated Harvest and Use of Birds, Wales

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Arctic Tern	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant	15%	3%	3%	3%	3%	0%	19.9	0.5	0.1	0	9.5	0	0	9.5	0.2	45.3%
Black Scoter	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Canvasback	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Loon	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Merganser	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose	15%	8%	8%	8%	8%	5%	24.4	0.6	0.2	1.1	0	0	4.2	5.3	0.1	26.5%
Glaucous Gull	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Godwit	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Guillemot	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Snow goose	15%	8%	8%	8%	8%	0%	340.6	8.3	2.5	1.1	0	0	84.1	85.2	2.1	31.2%
Long-tailed duck	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mew Gull	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Pintail	15%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	6.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	4.2	4.2	0.1	45.3%
Northern Shoveler	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
other bird	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan	15%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	6.3	6.3	0.2	45.3%
Puffin	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane	15%	3%	3%	3%	3%	0%	35.5	0.9	0.3	5.3	0	0	0	5.3	0.1	45.3%
Scaup	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
small shorebird	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan	15%	3%	3%	23%	3%	21%	11.8	0.3	0.1	1.1	0	0	0	1.1	0	45.3%
unidentified duck	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose	15%	5%	5%	5%	5%	3%	12.9	0.3	0.1	1.1	0	0	2.1	3.2	0.1	33.4%
White-winged Scoter	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Yellow-billed Loon	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Birds	15%	15%	15%	36%	15%	28%	455.8	11.1	3.3	9.5	9.5	0	100.9	119.8	2.9	161.3%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 8-3. Estimated Harvest and Use of Birds, Brevig Mission

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Arctic Tern	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant	45%	31%	31%	31%	6%	3%	443.4	7.2	1.5	47.4	0	0	163.7	211.1	3.0	20.2%
Black Scoter	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Canvasback	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider	45%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4.7	0.1	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	0	68.1%
Common Loon	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Merganser	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Glaucous Gull	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Godwit	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal	45%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8.2	0.1	0	9.0	0	0	6.8	15.8	0.2	55.2%
Guillemot	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider	45%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	6.0	0.1	0	2.3	0	0	0	2.3	0	68.1%
Kittiwake	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose	45%	15%	15%	15%	3%	3%	224.7	3.6	0.8	11.3	4.5	0	40.6	56.5	0.8	29.2%
Lesser Snow goose	45%	27%	27%	27%	6%	3%	397.4	6.4	1.3	9.0	0	0	90.3	99.4	1.4	19.8%
Long-tailed duck	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mew Gull	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Pintail	45%	5%	5%	5%	2%	2%	20.3	0.3	0.1	5.6	5.6	0	2.3	13.5	0.2	41.1%
Northern Shoveler	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
other bird	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan	45%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	15.8	0.3	0.1	0	11.3	11.3	0	22.6	0.3	47.7%
Puffin	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Scaup	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
small shorebird	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
unidentified duck	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose	45%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	9.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	68.1%
White-winged Scoter	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Yellow-billed Loon	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Birds	45%	44%	44%	44%	10%	5%	1,129.8	18.2	3.8	84.7	21.5	11.3	307.1	424.5	6.1	91.4%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 8-4. Estimated Harvest and Use of Birds, Teller

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	
Arctic Tern	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant	70%	6%	6%	6%	4%	2%	19.0	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	9.0	9.0	0.1	39.4%
Black Scoter	70%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	11.9	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	6.8	6.8	0.1	68.5%
Bristle-thighed Curlew	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Canvasback	70%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	9.0	0.1	0	0	0	0	4.5	4.5	0.1	68.5%
Common Eider	70%	7%	7%	7%	7%	4%	98.4	1.6	0.4	0	6.8	0	16.9	23.7	0.4	40.2%
Common Loon	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Merganser	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Glaucous Gull	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Godwit	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye	70%	6%	6%	6%	6%	4%	15.7	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	10.2	10.2	0.2	40.3%
Green-winged Teal	70%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	4.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	7.9	7.9	0.1	52.4%
Guillemot	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose	70%	20%	20%	20%	17%	13%	418.1	6.9	1.9	0	0	0	105.1	105.1	1.7	27.7%
Lesser Snow goose	70%	15%	15%	15%	13%	11%	140.1	2.3	0.6	0	0	0	35.0	35.0	0.6	24.4%
Long-tailed duck	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard	70%	6%	6%	6%	6%	4%	18.3	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	10.2	10.2	0.2	43.1%
Mew Gull	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Pintail	70%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	25.4	0.4	0.1	0	0	0	16.9	16.9	0.3	36.0%
Northern Shoveler	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
other bird	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan	70%	19%	19%	19%	15%	15%	77.5	1.3	0.3	0	40.7	70.0	0	110.7	1.8	23.5%
Puffin	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane	70%	11%	11%	11%	7%	7%	99.1	1.6	0.4	0	0	0	14.7	14.7	0.2	29.1%
Scaup	70%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	10.8	0.2	0	0	0	0	6.8	6.8	0.1	68.5%
small shorebird	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan	70%	6%	0%	22%	0%	22%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
unidentified duck	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose	70%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	9.3	0.2	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	68.5%
White-winged Scoter	70%	6%	6%	6%	6%	4%	28.5	0.5	0.1	0	0	0	12.4	12.4	0.2	41.1%
Wigeon	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Yellow-billed Loon	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Birds	70%	33%	28%	50%	19%	43%	985.2	16.2	4.4	0	47.4	70.0	258.7	376.2	6.2	84.4%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 8-5. Estimated Harvest and Use of Birds, White Mountain

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	
Arctic Tern	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant	55%	24%	24%	24%	15%	7%	769.7	14.0	4.3	0	0	0	366.5	366.5	6.1	17.5%
Black Scoter	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Canvasback	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Loon	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Merganser	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Glaucous Gull	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Godwit	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal	55%	7%	7%	7%	4%	2%	10.8	0.2	0.1	0	17.5	0	3.3	20.7	0.3	34.3%
Guillemot	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose	55%	22%	22%	22%	13%	4%	277.9	5.1	1.5	0	42.5	0	27.3	69.8	1.2	17.6%
Lesser Snow goose	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Long-tailed duck	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard	55%	5%	5%	5%	4%	2%	25.5	0.5	0.1	0	10.9	0	3.3	14.2	0.2	34.5%
Mew Gull	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Pintail	55%	9%	9%	9%	4%	4%	55.6	1.0	0.3	0	14.2	0	22.9	37.1	0.6	27.8%
Northern Shoveler	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
other bird	55%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3.8	0.1	0	0	0	0	5.5	5.5	0.1	58.4%
Pacific Loon	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan	55%	16%	15%	16%	9%	2%	74.8	1.4	0.4	0	1.1	105.8	0	106.9	1.8	24.1%
Puffin	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane	55%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	14.7	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	2.2	2.2	0	58.4%
Scaup	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
small shorebird	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse	55%	16%	16%	15%	7%	5%	42.8	0.8	0.2	3.3	54.5	3.3	0	61.1	1.0	20.5%
Steller's Eider	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan	53%	4%	0%	25%	2%	25%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
unidentified duck	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose	55%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	17.9	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	4.4	4.4	0.1	58.4%
White-winged Scoter	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon	55%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	8.6	0.2	0	0	6.5	0	0	6.5	0.1	58.4%
Yellow-billed Loon	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Birds	55%	44%	40%	64%	24%	33%	1,302.2	23.7	7.2	3.3	147.3	109.1	435.3	694.9	11.6	78.9%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 8-6. Estimated Harvest and Use of Birds, Elim

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Arctic Tern	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant	83%	21%	21%	21%	17%	12%	106.0	1.7	0.4	0	0	0	50.5	50.5	0.8	29.2%
Black Scoter	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose	83%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	14.3	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	6.2	6.2	0.1	87.6%
Canvasback	83%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4.9	0.1	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.5	0	87.6%
Common Eider	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Loon	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Merganser	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose	83%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	5.7	0.1	0	0	0	0	1.2	1.2	0	87.6%
Glaucous Gull	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Godwit	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal	83%	8%	8%	8%	8%	4%	10.9	0.2	0	14.8	0	0	6.2	20.9	0.3	43.4%
Guillemot	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose	83%	37%	37%	37%	29%	17%	367.4	5.7	1.4	40.6	7.4	0	44.3	92.3	1.4	21.8%
Lesser Snow goose	83%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	4.9	0.1	0	0	0	0	1.2	1.2	0	87.6%
Long-tailed duck	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard	83%	15%	15%	15%	12%	6%	48.7	0.8	0.2	6.2	2.5	0	18.5	27.1	0.4	32.8%
Mew Gull	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Pintail	83%	33%	33%	33%	25%	17%	171.7	2.7	0.6	32.0	6.2	0	76.3	114.5	1.8	24.9%
Northern Shoveler	83%	6%	6%	6%	6%	0%	6.7	0.1	0	3.7	0	0	2.5	6.2	0.1	51.6%
Other bird	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan	83%	27%	27%	27%	23%	13%	109.4	1.7	0.4	3.7	30.8	112.0	9.8	156.3	2.4	30.0%
Puffin	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane	83%	23%	23%	23%	19%	12%	282.5	4.4	1.1	27.1	0	0	14.8	41.8	0.7	31.6%
Scaup	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse	83%	15%	15%	15%	12%	8%	43.1	0.7	0.2	29.5	17.2	7.4	7.4	61.5	1.0	35.5%
Steller's Eider	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan	83%	8%	4%	12%	4%	10%	41.4	0.6	0.2	2.5	0	0	1.2	3.7	0.1	64.8%
Unidentified duck	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose	83%	23%	23%	23%	21%	12%	247.3	3.9	0.9	17.2	7.4	0	35.7	60.3	0.9	28.0%
White-winged Scoter	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon	83%	4%	4%	4%	4%	2%	8.1	0.1	0	4.9	0	0	1.2	6.2	0.1	71.9%
Yellow-billed Loon	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Birds	83%	58%	54%	62%	40%	35%	1,472.9	23.0	5.5	182.2	71.4	119.4	279.4	652.3	10.2	80.9%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 8-7. Estimated Harvest and Use of Birds, Koyuk

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Arctic Tern	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Scoter	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose	72%	9%	9%	9%	7%	5%	139.7	1.6	0.4	2.4	0	0	57.6	60.0	0.7	47.4%
Canvasback	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Loon	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Merganser	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Glaucous Gull	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Godwit	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Guillemot	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose	72%	14%	14%	14%	12%	3%	322.9	3.7	0.9	0	0	0	81.1	81.1	0.9	36.9%
Lesser Snow goose	72%	8%	8%	8%	8%	5%	221.0	2.5	0.6	0	0	0	55.3	55.3	0.6	51.3%
Long-tailed duck	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard	72%	14%	14%	14%	9%	7%	63.5	0.7	0.2	0	0	0	35.3	35.3	0.4	26.5%
Mew Gull	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Pintail	72%	18%	18%	18%	15%	5%	139.3	1.6	0.4	0	0	0	92.9	92.9	1.1	22.5%
Northern Shoveler	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan	72%	5%	5%	5%	4%	1%	70.0	0.8	0.2	0	0	29.4	70.5	99.9	1.1	44.3%
Puffin	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane	72%	30%	30%	30%	24%	11%	1,007.8	11.6	2.8	0	0	0	149.3	149.3	1.7	21.4%
Scaup	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse	72%	9%	9%	9%	7%	7%	28.8	0.3	0.1	20.0	18.8	0	2.4	41.1	0.5	32.5%
Steller's Eider	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan	72%	18%	0%	24%	3%	24%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unidentified duck	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose	72%	15%	15%	15%	12%	8%	342.2	3.9	1.0	0	0	0	83.5	83.5	1.0	35.6%
White-winged Scoter	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon	72%	8%	8%	8%	8%	4%	43.1	0.5	0.1	0	0	0	32.9	32.9	0	36.1%
Yellow-billed Loon	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Birds	72%	62%	46%	69%	38%	43%	2,378.4	27.3	6.7	22.3	18.8	29.4	660.7	731.3	8.4	84.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 8-8. Estimated Harvest and Use of Birds, Unalakleet

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	
Artic Tern	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Scoter	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose	69%	9%	9%	9%	7%	6%	275.5	1.4	0.4	0	0	0	118.2	118.2	0.6	46.6%
Canvasback	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider	69%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	142.0	0.7	0.2	0	0	0	34.2	34.2	0.2	108.3%
Common Loon	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Merganser	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Glaucous Gull	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Godwit	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye	69%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	59.9	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	38.9	38.9	0.2	97.6%
Green-winged Teal	69%	8%	8%	8%	7%	5%	45.3	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	87.1	87.1	0.4	50.8%
Guillemot	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake	69%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	37.3	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	18.7	18.7	0.1	100.6%
Lesser Canada goose	69%	38%	37%	39%	25%	21%	1,547.8	7.9	2.3	49.8	0	6.2	332.9	388.9	2.0	19.3%
Lesser Snow goose	69%	27%	25%	27%	21%	17%	1,101.3	5.6	1.6	21.8	1.6	3.1	248.9	275.3	1.4	25.9%
Long-tailed duck	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard	69%	29%	29%	29%	21%	19%	459.2	2.3	0.7	29.6	0	0	225.6	255.1	1.3	22.3%
Mew Gull	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Pintail	69%	25%	25%	25%	16%	17%	389.7	2.0	0.6	10.9	3.1	0	245.8	259.8	1.3	26.9%
Northern Shoveler	69%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	47.5	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	43.6	43.6	0.2	87.9%
Other bird	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan	69%	18%	18%	18%	16%	11%	264.6	1.4	0.4	6.2	34.2	242.7	94.9	378.0	1.9	30.2%
Puffin	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane	69%	24%	24%	24%	20%	17%	1,176.0	6.0	1.7	18.7	0	6.2	149.3	174.2	0.9	30.9%
Scaup	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider	69%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	7.6	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	3.1	0	118.6%
Spruce Grouse	69%	14%	14%	14%	13%	10%	209.1	1.1	0.3	31.1	211.6	0	56.0	298.7	1.5	37.4%
Steller's Eider	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan	69%	21%	19%	41%	19%	35%	627.8	3.2	0.9	9.3	3.1	0	43.6	56.0	0.3	26.4%
Unidentified duck	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose	69%	16%	16%	16%	14%	8%	905.6	4.6	1.3	7.8	0	9.3	203.8	220.9	1.1	35.7%
White-winged Scoter	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon	69%	10%	10%	10%	9%	9%	124.3	0.6	0.2	9.3	3.1	0	82.4	94.9	0.5	47.3%
Yellow-billed Loon	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Birds	69%	56%	54%	77%	37%	54%	7,420.4	37.9	10.8	194.4	256.7	267.6	2,026.9	2,745.6	14.0	69.4%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 8-9. Estimated Harvest and Use of Birds, Saint Michael

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	
Artic Tern	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Scoter	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose	65%	15%	15%	16%	13%	15%	571.3	6.6	1.3	0	93.3	0	151.9	245.2	2.8	65.4%
Canvasback	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider	65%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	6.6	0.1	0	0	1.6	0	0	1.6	0	122.3%
Common Loon	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Merganser	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Glaucous Gull	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Godwit	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal	65%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	7.9	7.9	0.1	122.3%
Guillemot	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose	65%	24%	24%	24%	20%	15%	793.3	9.1	1.8	0	175.6	0	23.7	199.3	2.3	40.6%
Lesser Snow goose	65%	51%	51%	53%	44%	33%	5,239.0	60.2	11.6	0	90.2	0	1,219.6	1,309.7	15.1	28.9%
Long-tailed duck	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard	65%	5%	5%	5%	5%	2%	51.3	0.6	0.1	0	9.5	0	19.0	28.5	0.3	87.8%
Mew Gull	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Pintail	65%	16%	16%	16%	15%	5%	294.2	3.4	0.7	0	50.6	0	145.5	196.1	2.3	80.0%
Northern Shoveler	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan	65%	13%	13%	13%	13%	9%	119.6	1.4	0.3	0	0	120.2	50.6	170.8	2.0	63.4%
Puffin	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane	65%	29%	29%	29%	24%	15%	565.9	6.5	1.3	0	71.2	0	12.7	83.8	1.0	39.7%
Scaup	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan	65%	27%	25%	42%	24%	31%	443.3	5.1	1.0	3.2	25.3	0	11.1	39.5	0.5	31.1%
Unidentified duck	65%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	83.0	1.0	0.2	23.7	0	0	31.6	55.4	0.6	106.0%
Whimbrel	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose	65%	13%	13%	13%	13%	5%	376.2	4.3	0.8	0	75.9	0	15.8	91.7	1.1	76.9%
White-winged Scoter	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Yellow-billed Loon	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Birds	65%	58%	56%	75%	49%	53%	8,547.6	98.2	19.0	26.9	593.2	120.2	1,689.4	2,429.7	27.9	151.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 8-10. Estimated Harvest and Use of Birds, Stebbins

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	
Arctic Tern	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant	87%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	11.1	0.2	0	0	5.3	0	0	5.3	0	159.3%
Black Scoter	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead	87%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	4.2	0.1	0	0	10.6	0	0	10.6	0.1	159.3%
Cackling Canada goose	87%	28%	28%	28%	23%	15%	768.4	16.3	3.5	13.2	269.1	0	47.5	329.8	2.7	55.4%
Canvasback	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider	87%	11%	11%	11%	9%	4%	361.3	7.7	1.6	29.0	13.2	0	44.9	87.1	0.7	74.6%
Common Loon	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Merganser	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant	87%	4%	4%	4%	4%	0%	52.8	1.1	0.2	5.3	10.6	0	5.3	21.1	0.2	111.4%
Emperor goose	87%	6%	6%	6%	6%	4%	146.9	3.1	0.7	0	0	0	31.7	31.7	0.3	97.6%
Glaucous Gull	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Godwit	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye	87%	6%	6%	6%	4%	4%	40.6	0.9	0.2	0	26.4	0	0	26.4	0.2	104.2%
Green-winged Teal	87%	6%	6%	6%	6%	2%	20.6	0.4	0.1	0	39.6	0	0	39.6	0.3	113.7%
Guillemot	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose	87%	36%	36%	36%	34%	21%	2,415.1	51.4	10.9	39.6	353.5	0	213.7	606.8	4.9	57.1%
Lesser Snow goose	87%	62%	62%	62%	55%	40%	7,682.7	163.5	34.6	0	131.9	52.8	1,736.0	1,920.7	15.5	34.4%
Long-tailed duck	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard	87%	19%	19%	19%	17%	13%	284.9	6.1	1.3	13.2	52.8	0	92.3	158.3	1.3	71.5%
Mew Gull	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre	87%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	43.5	0.9	0.2	0	0	0	26.4	26.4	0.2	159.3%
Northern Pintail	87%	26%	26%	28%	21%	19%	637.1	13.6	2.9	79.1	108.2	0	237.4	424.8	3.4	43.6%
Northern Shoveler	87%	4%	4%	4%	2%	4%	25.9	0.6	0.1	0	23.7	0	0	23.7	0.2	117.7%
Other bird	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan	87%	34%	32%	34%	30%	26%	502.3	10.7	2.3	0	81.8	464.3	171.5	717.6	5.8	50.8%
Puffin	87%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	12.0	0.3	0.1	10.6	0	0	0	10.6	0.1	159.3%
Red-breasted Merganser	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane	87%	43%	43%	43%	34%	26%	1,620.6	34.5	7.3	0	124.0	0	116.1	240.1	1.9	48.7%
Scaup	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider	87%	6%	6%	6%	4%	2%	64.1	1.4	0.3	18.5	5.3	0	2.6	26.4	0.2	115.9%
Spruce Grouse	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan	87%	38%	36%	49%	32%	30%	3,105.4	66.1	14.0	68.6	97.6	0	110.8	277.0	2.2	91.5%
Unidentified duck	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose	87%	15%	15%	15%	13%	6%	367.8	7.8	1.7	2.6	5.3	0	81.8	89.7	0.7	70.1%
White-winged Scoter	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon	87%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	6.9	0.1	0	0	5.3	0	0	5.3	0	159.3%
Yellow-billed Loon	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All Birds	87%	74%	72%	87%	62%	55%	18,174.4	386.7	81.9	279.7	1,364.0	517.1	2,918.0	5,078.7	41.0	146.9%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 8-11. Estimated Harvest and Use of Birds, Gambell

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	
Artic Tern	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet	66%	30%	30%	30%	28%	27%	592.5	4.6	1.4	148.1	246.8	0	1,721.3	2,116.2	16.3	29.6%
Black Brant	66%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	241.9	1.9	0.6	3.3	80.6	13.2	18.1	115.2	0.9	59.3%
Black Scoter	66%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5.8	0	0	0	0	3.3	0	3.3	0	125.2%
Bristle-thighed Curlew	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose	66%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	76.7	0.6	0.2	0	32.9	0	0	32.9	0.3	125.2%
Canvasback	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider	66%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	2,117.0	16.3	4.9	36.2	266.6	11.5	195.8	510.1	3.9	48.5%
Common Loon	66%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	223.8	1.7	0.5	4.9	36.2	0	0	41.1	0.3	94.7%
Common Merganser	66%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3.8	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	1.6	0	125.2%
Cormorant	66%	24%	24%	24%	22%	20%	1,863.6	14.3	4.4	0	200.8	57.6	487.1	745.4	5.7	45.8%
Emperor goose	66%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	397.0	3.1	0.9	9.9	32.9	9.9	32.9	85.6	0.7	49.9%
Glaucous Gull	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Godwit	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Guillemot	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin	66%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1.6	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	1.6	0	125.2%
King Eider	66%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	202.1	1.6	0.5	23.0	19.7	14.8	18.1	75.7	0.6	49.5%
Kittiwake	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose	66%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	52.4	0.4	0.1	1.6	3.3	4.9	3.3	13.2	0.1	61.4%
Lesser Snow goose	66%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	1,224.3	9.4	2.9	0	286.3	0.0	19.7	306.1	2.4	79.0%
Long-tailed duck	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard	66%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	59.2	0.5	0.1	0	32.9	0	0	32.9	0.3	125.2%
Mew Gull	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre	66%	44%	44%	44%	39%	43%	5,571.6	42.9	13.0	362.0	107.0	32.9	2,874.8	3,376.7	26.0	51.3%
Northern Pintail	66%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	34.6	0.3	0.1	3.3	0	0	19.7	23.0	0.2	81.2%
Northern Shoveler	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon	66%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	356.1	2.7	0.8	0	28.0	0	82.3	110.3	0.8	95.7%
Ptarmigan	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Puffin	66%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	22.5	0.2	0.1	8.2	1.6	0	9.9	19.7	0.2	115.1%
Red-breasted Merganser	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane	66%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	77.8	0.6	0.2	0	1.6	0	9.9	11.5	0.1	108.5%
Scaup	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider	66%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	167.9	1.3	0.4	3.3	65.8	0	0	69.1	0.5	119.3%
Spruce Grouse	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan	66%	3%	3%	27%	3%	27%	36.9	0.3	0.1	1.6	1.6	0	0	3.3	0	87.9%
Unidentified duck	66%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2.5	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	1.6	0	125.2%
Whimbrel	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose	66%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	87.7	0.7	0.2	0	6.6	0	14.8	21.4	0.2	69.1%
White-winged Scoter	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Yellow-billed Loon	66%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	133.3	1.0	0.3	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	14.8	0.1	99.0%
All Birds	66%	61%	61%	85%	56%	81%	13,552.7	104.3	31.7	613.8	1,456.3	151.4	5,511.0	7,732.5	59.5	182.9%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 8-12. Estimated Harvest and Use of Birds, Savoonga

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	
Artic Tern	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet	72%	38%	38%	38%	17%	11%	700.6	4.8	1.1	31.3	0	0	2,470.9	2,502.1	17.0	9.2%
Black Brant	72%	32%	32%	32%	15%	11%	836.3	5.7	1.3	152.2	239.8	0	6.3	398.3	2.7	6.2%
Black Scoter	72%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	154.1	1.0	0.2	52.1	35.4	0	0	87.6	0.6	26.3%
Bristle-thighed Curlew	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose	72%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	41.3	0.3	0.1	0	17.7	0	0	17.7	0.1	40.1%
Canvasback	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider	72%	33%	33%	33%	20%	17%	3,889.6	26.5	5.9	424.3	469.1	0	43.8	937.3	6.4	6.7%
Common Loon	72%	47%	47%	47%	23%	21%	3,913.3	26.6	6.0	321.1	398.3	0	0	719.4	4.9	5.6%
Common Merganser	72%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	26.3	0.2	0	0	11.5	0	0	11.5	0.1	36.6%
Cormorant	72%	61%	61%	61%	31%	24%	7,016.4	47.7	10.7	177.2	2,283.2	0	346.1	2,806.6	19.1	4.7%
Emperor goose	72%	26%	26%	26%	10%	9%	1,635.1	11.1	2.5	158.5	193.9	0	0	352.4	2.4	7.8%
Glaucous Gull	72%	11%	11%	11%	9%	9%	846.6	5.8	1.3	43.8	257.5	0	0	301.3	2.0	12.1%
Godwit	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Guillemot	72%	16%	16%	16%	6%	5%	0	0	0	32.3	329.4	0	51.1	412.9	2.8	9.9%
Harlequin	72%	9%	9%	9%	7%	6%	229.4	1.6	0.4	67.8	161.6	0	0	229.4	1.6	13.8%
King Eider	72%	26%	26%	26%	17%	14%	1,608.9	10.9	2.5	248.1	354.5	0	0	602.6	4.1	8.2%
Kittiwake	72%	26%	26%	26%	12%	11%	1,445.0	9.8	2.2	52.1	573.4	0	97.0	722.5	4.9	7.6%
Lesser Canada goose	72%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	37.3	0.3	0.1	2.1	7.3	0	0	9.4	0.1	32.4%
Lesser Snow goose	72%	33%	33%	33%	14%	12%	2,994.2	20.4	4.6	249.2	499.4	0	0	748.6	5.1	6.5%
Long-tailed duck	72%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	12.6	0.1	0	9.4	0	0	0	9.4	0.1	40.1%
Mallard	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mew Gull	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre	72%	64%	64%	64%	30%	23%	12,929.1	88.0	19.7	31.3	0	0	7,804.6	7,835.8	53.3	4.6%
Northern Pintail	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Shoveler	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon	72%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	40.1%
Ptarmigan	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Puffin	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon	72%	26%	26%	26%	14%	12%	1,234.4	8.4	1.9	86.5	345.1	0	0	431.6	2.9	9.1%
Sabine's Gull	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane	72%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	28.1	0.2	0	4.2	0	0	0	4.2	0	31.6%
Scaup	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider	72%	17%	17%	17%	9%	8%	704.3	4.8	1.1	173.1	116.8	0	0	289.8	2.0	10.2%
Spruce Grouse	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider	72%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	33.5	0.2	0.1	5.2	17.7	0	0	22.9	0.2	32.2%
Surf Scoter	72%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	9.9	0.1	0	6.3	0	0	0	6.3	0	40.1%
Tundra Swan	72%	2%	2%	5%	1%	4%	46.7	0.3	0.1	3.1	0	0	1.0	4.2	0.0	24.4%
Unidentified duck	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-winged Scoter	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Yellow-billed Loon	72%	28%	28%	28%	13%	11%	2,786.7	19.0	4.3	93.8	215.8	0	0	309.6	2.1	9.1%
All Birds	72%	67%	67%	70%	33%	28%	43,163.3	293.6	65.9	2,425.0	6,528.5	0	10,820.7	19,774.1	134.5	19.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 8-13. Estimated Harvest and Use of Birds, Twelve Community Totals

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
	Usually hunt	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	
Arctic Tern	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet	68%	11%	11%	11%	7%	5%	1,293.1	1.5	0.4	179.4	246.8	0	4,192.1	4,618.3	5.4	18.2%
Black Brant	68%	15%	14%	15%	9%	7%	4,140.0	4.8	1.1	231.1	465.4	13.2	1,261.8	1,971.4	2.3	12.5%
Black Scoter	68%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	171.9	0.2	0	52.1	35.4	3.3	6.8	97.6	0.1	62.4%
Bristle-thighed Curlew	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4.2	0	0	0	10.6	0	0	10.6	0	104.6%
Cackling Canada Goose	68%	5%	5%	5%	4%	3%	1,887.2	2.2	0.5	15.5	413.1	0	381.3	809.9	0.9	25.0%
Canvasback	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13.9	0	0	0	0	0	7.0	7.0	0	77.0%
Common Eider	68%	10%	10%	10%	8%	7%	7,006.8	8.2	1.9	489.5	757.3	11.5	430.0	1,688.4	2.0	16.7%
Common Loon	68%	8%	8%	8%	4%	4%	4,137.1	4.8	1.1	326.0	434.5	0	0	760.5	0.9	16.3%
Common Merganser	68%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	30.0	0	0	1.6	11.5	0	0	13.1	0	84.5%
Cormorant	68%	12%	12%	12%	7%	6%	8,932.8	10.4	2.5	182.5	2,494.5	57.6	838.5	3,573.1	4.2	14.0%
Emperor Goose	68%	9%	9%	9%	6%	5%	2,748.1	3.2	0.8	176.4	230.3	9.9	175.6	592.3	0.7	15.4%
Glaucous Gull	68%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	846.6	1.0	0.2	43.8	257.5	0	0	301.3	0.4	32.6%
Godwit	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye	68%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	116.2	0.1	0	0	26.4	0	49.1	75.4	0.1	51.2%
Green-winged Teal	68%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	104.0	0.1	0	23.8	57.0	0	119.1	200.0	0.2	27.4%
Guillemot	68%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	0	0	0	32.3	329.4	0	51.1	412.9	0.5	27.0%
Harlequin	68%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	231.0	0.3	0.1	69.4	161.6	0	0	231.0	0.3	36.5%
King Eider	68%	6%	6%	6%	5%	4%	1,817.1	2.1	0.5	273.4	374.2	14.8	18.1	680.6	0.8	20.6%
Kittiwake	68%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	1,482.3	1.7	0.4	52.1	573.4	0	115.6	741.2	0.9	20.8%
Lesser Canada Goose	68%	19%	19%	20%	15%	11%	9,230.7	10.7	2.5	236.5	652.2	11.2	1,419.4	2,319.3	2.7	13.2%
Lesser Snow Goose	68%	22%	22%	22%	16%	12%	19,528.7	22.7	5.4	284.6	1,009.3	55.9	3,532.4	4,882.2	5.7	13.8%
Long-tailed Duck	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12.6	0	0	9.4	0	0	0	9.4	0	104.6%
Mallard	68%	8%	8%	8%	6%	5%	1,089.9	1.3	0.3	84.1	108.5	0.0	412.8	605.5	0.7	18.2%
Mew Gull	68%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre	68%	15%	15%	15%	9%	8%	18,544.2	21.6	5.1	393.3	107.0	32.9	10,705.7	11,238.9	13.1	16.4%
Northern Pintail	68%	13%	13%	13%	10%	8%	4,192.5	4.9	1.2	1,421.1	223.1	0	1,150.9	2,795.0	3.3	21.0%
Northern Shoveler	68%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	80.1	0.1	0	3.7	23.7	0	46.0	73.5	0.1	52.7%
other bird	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	5.5	5.5	0	104.6%
Pacific Loon	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	359.5	0.4	0.1	0	29.0	0	82.3	111.3	0.1	79.5%
Ptarmigan	68%	10%	10%	10%	8%	6%	1,752.2	2.0	0.5	9.9	358.2	1,727.8	407.2	2,503.1	2.9	16.3%
Puffin	68%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	34.5	0	0	18.8	1.6	0	9.9	30.3	0	72.5%
Red-breasted Merganser	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon	68%	5%	5%	5%	3%	2%	1,234.4	1.4	0.3	86.5	345.1	0	0	431.6	0.5	25.0%
Sabine's Gull	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane	68%	13%	13%	13%	10%	7%	5,169.4	6.0	1.4	55.2	196.8	6.2	507.6	765.8	0.9	14.8%
Scaup	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19.3	0	0	1.8	0	0	10.3	12.1	0	67.9%
small shorebird	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.5	3.5	0	147.9%
Spectacled Eider	68%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	943.9	1.1	0.3	194.8	187.9	0	5.7	388.4	0.5	27.7%
Spruce Grouse	68%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	323.7	0.4	0.1	83.9	302.1	10.7	65.7	462.4	0.5	23.5%
Steller's Eider	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33.5	0	0	5.2	17.7	0	0	22.9	0	84.2%
Surf Scoter	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9.9	0	0	6.3	0	0	0	6.3	0	104.6%
Tundra Swan	67%	10%	7%	23%	8%	19%	4,372.5	5.1	1.2	89.4	131.2	0	169.5	390.1	0.5	43.7%
unidentified duck	68%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	85.5	0.1	0	23.7	1.6	0	31.6	57.0	0.1	88.3%
Whimbrel	68%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted Goose	68%	11%	11%	11%	10%	7%	4,454.3	5.2	1.2	48.1	135.7	9.3	893.4	1,086.4	1.3	16.3%
White-winged Scoter	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28.5	0	0	0	0	0	12.4	12.4	0	63.7%
Wigeon	68%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	232.5	0.3	0.1	14.3	32.5	0	130.7	177.5	0.2	28.3%
Yellow-billed Loon	68%	7%	7%	7%	4%	3%	2,920.0	3.4	0.8	98.8	219.1	3.3	3.3	324.4	0.4	24.2%
All Birds	68%	56%	52%	69%	38%	44%	109,618.2	127.6	30.2	5,318.3	10,961.5	1,967.5	27,252.0	45,499.3	53.0	37.9%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Migratory Bird comments

Availability of migratory birds, 2005-2006, Shishmaref	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) About same.	1
2) Bird flu concerns.	1
3) Bit more of eider & brants than previous year.	1
4) Did not hunt for any birds.	1
5) Don't know.	1
6) Fair - earlier.	1
7) Fair - same as year before.	1
8) Fair same as year before.	1
9) Fair.	21
10) Good numbers.	2
11) Good.	2
12) Lots - fair same as last year.	1
13) Lots.	1
14) None.	1
15) Same as last year - fewer this spring too cold.	1
16) Same as last year.	4
17) Same as year before.	2
18) Still good.	1

Availability of migratory birds, 2005-2006, Wales	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Bird flu scare.	1
2) Yes, plenty.	2
3) Yes, some.	1
4) Yes.	22
5) Yes. Lots.	1
6) Yes. Plentiful.	1

Availability of migratory birds, 2005-2006, Brevig Mission	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Bad weather, late spring. Poor.	1
2) Don't know.	2
3) Early this year.	2
4) Early.	1
5) Good.	7
6) Late cause of late spring.	1
7) Late in coming.	1
8) Late spring.	
26	
9) Late.	9
10) Later.	2
11) Lots.	2
12) Never went hunting.	1
13) Not to good.	1
14) OK.	1
15) Plenty.	1
16) Poor.	1
17) Their was some birds.	1
18) Theres lots.	1
19) Too early spring.	1

Availability of migratory birds, 2005-2006, Teller	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Abundant.	1
2) Good.	2
3) Lots.	1
4) Not too much, never really saw much last year.	1
5) Plentiful.	1
6) Same as any other year.	1
7) Same as last year.	1
8) Same.	2
9) Was good.	1

Availability of migratory birds, 2005-2006, White Mountain	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) D.K.	15
2) Fair.	1
3) Good.	9
4) Medium.	1
5) N/A.	14
6) Normal.	1
7) Not as many.	1
8) Same.	11
9) Weather, gas prices.	1

Availability of migratory birds, 2005-2006, Elim	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) About the same as past years.	1
2) About the same.	1
3) Average.	1
4) Fair.	1
5) Good hunting.	1
6) Good.	4
7) Less Cranes, Canadian Geese.	1
8) Lots of birds.	1
9) Never change very much, Cranes started using different route.	1
10) Normal.	2
11) Quite a bit.	1
12) Same as past few years.	1
13) Same as past years, more than enough.	1
14) Same as past years.	2
15) Same.	1
16) Seems to be fewer birds.	1
17) Seems to be normal.	1
18) Some.	1
19) The same.	1
20) There was more than enough.	1
21) There was plenty of birds.	1
22) There were a lot of birds.	1
23) There's enough.	1

Availability of migratory birds, 2005-2006, Koyuk	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) 4 months out of a yr.	1
2) Available when you need them.	1
3) Available.	2
4) Average.	1
5) Birds were lots.	1
6) Don't know.	10
7) Fair	2
8) Good.	3
9) Hard to get.	1
10) Less available.	1
11) Lots available.	8
12) Lots.	3
13) Lower than past few years.	1
14) Many.	1
15) Messed up because of weather.	1
16) Normal.	2
17) Plentiful.	5
18) Plenty - different routing.	1
19) Plenty available.	4
20) Plenty.	11
21) Pretty good.	1
22) Pretty normal.	1
23) Same as previous year.	1
24) Same as previous years.	2
25) Same.	2
26) Some, but have to look far away.	1
27) There was lots of birds.	1
28) Unknown.	3
29) We get to hunt only 4 months out of a year.	1

Availability of migratory birds, 2005-2006, Unalakleet	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) About same as past years.	1
2) About the same as other years.	2
3) Average.	2
4) Don't hunt birds.	1
5) Good.	5
6) Had to work! But was late I think.	1
7) Late Crane migration, lots of Swan.	1
8) Less amount of birds.	1
9) Less.	2
10) Migratory birds were given by other households.	1
11) More.	1
12) Not that much.	1
13) OK.	5
14) Plenty.	2
15) Relatively normal.	1
16) Same as other years.	1
17) Same as past.	1
18) Same.	1
19) Seen more eagles & hawks.	1
20) They're there.	1
21) They were there.	1

Availability of migratory birds, 2005-2006, Saint Michael	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Abundant.	1
2) Birds given to us by other community members. 1 or 2 shared by different friends.	1
3) Coming early, some leave early some leave late, climate change.	1
4) Good.	2
5) Hard to find.	1
6) Last years babies stayed in canal.	1
7) Late, and healthier than last 2 years.	1
8) Lots - came early.	1
9) Lots of birds.	1
10) Lots of snow geese.	1
11) Lots.	3
12) More birds.	1
13) More.	2
14) No vehicle for hunting.	1
15) Normal.	1
16) Plentiful.	1
17) Plenty.	2
18) Same as last year.	1
19) Wasn't home hunting time.	1

Availability of migratory birds, 2005-2006, Stebbins	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Abundant.	2
2) Average.	2
3) Birds came early.	1
4) Didn't hunt for any migratory birds.	1
5) Don't know.	3
6) Good.	3
7) Hunting was normal.	1
8) Migratory birds come in April, May, and June.	1
9) Never go bird hunting.	1
10) None.	1
11) Plentiful if needed.	1
12) Plentiful of migratory birds.	1
13) Plentiful.	2
14) Plenty and good.	1
15) Plenty of migratory birds.	2
16) Plenty.	20
17) Same.	2
18) Very good.	1

Availability of migratory birds, 2005-2006, Gambell	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) About same each season, but birds maybe being chased farther away from closer areas.	1
2) About the same.	1
3) Abundant.	1
4) Arrive in late October - early December.	1
5) Available year round.	1
6) Average.	1
7) Coming early.	1
8) Less than previous years.	1
9) Less, Emporer, lots of snow geese.	1
10) Lots of birds.	1
11) Plentiful.	6
12) Plenty.	6
13) Same as each year.	21
14) Same as each year. Common & King Eider traveling together.	1
15) Same.	4
16) Some.	1
17) They were all abundant.	1
18) Varies on the weather, varies on species & depending on the weather.	1
19) Very good supply of birds.	1

Availability of migratory birds, 2005-2006, Savoonga	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Same.	1

Factors affecting migratory bird hunting, 2005-2006, Shishmaref	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Bad ice conditions - shore ice blow out in February.	1
2) Bad ice conditions.	1
3) Bad trail.	1
4) Bird flu concerns.	1
5) Ducks were given to us to eat.	1
6) Expensive gas - poor spring ice conditions.	1
7) Expensive gas.	1
8) High gas prices.	1
9) Lack of transportation.	1
10) Melt too soon.	1
11) Money.	1
12) No boat.	1
13) None unusual.	1
14) None.	2
15) Poor ice condition - snow melted too early.	1
16) Price of gas too expensive.	1
17) Snow / trail melt sooner.	1
18) Snow melted too fast - too many white people talk about bird flu.	1
19) Snow melted too soon - over flows.	1
20) Snow melted too soon - poor weather conditions.	1
21) Snow melted too soon - windy.	1
22) Snow melted too soon.	3
23) Temporary custody of my four children since March 2006.	1
24) Thin shore ice - melted too soon.	1
25) Time to hunt.	1
26) Trail melts sooner.	1
27) Weather - expensive gas.	1
28) Weather - snow melted too soon, expensive gas.	1
29) Weather - spring ice melted too soon - expensive gas.	1
30) Weather.	10
31) Working here in town. I don't, no transportation.	1
32) Young ice - snow melted too soon.	1

Factors affecting migratory bird hunting, 2005-2006, Wales	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Babies. Don't go hunting.	1
2) Bird flu scare, quit eating the birds, and eggs.	1
3) Bird flu scare.	1
4) Bird flu.	7
5) Don't eat. Bird flu.	1
6) Don't hunt.	1
7) I'm too old, weather.	1
8) Ice.	1
9) Lack of transportation.	1
10) No gun.	1
11) No hunters.	2
12) Rain, bird flu.	1
13) Retired.	1
14) Season end.	1
15) Season ended.	2
16) Spook too easy.	1
17) Weather, no transportation, financial.	1
18) Weather, work.	1
19) Weather.	1
20) Work.	1
21) Working.	1

Factors affecting migratory bird hunting, 2005-2006, Brevig Mission	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Always bad weather.	1
2) Bad weather & wet weather.	1
3) Bad weather some days.	1
4) Bad weather some days.	1
5) Bad weather, late spring.	1
6) Bad weather.	33
7) Bad weather. Poor hunting condition.	1
8) Funny weather.	1
9) Hunter was gone.	1
10) Lack of snow.	1
11) Late spring & bad weather.	1
12) Late spring.	1
13) Never went hunting.	1
14) No hunter.	1
15) No vehicle to go out.	1
16) Questionable effects of bird flu.	1
17) The weather.	1
18) To busy working.	1
19) Too busy working.	1
20) Weather was bad.	1
21) Weather.	8
22) Windy weather & cooler temperatures.	1
23) Windy, raining, & cold.	1

Factors affecting migratory bird hunting, 2005-2006, Teller	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) A little hard due to lack of snow.	1
2) Bad weather. Gas prices too high.	1
3) Bird Flu scare.	1
4) Bird Flu threat.	1
5) Bird Flu.	3
6) Gas prices too high, outboard motor broke down.	1
7) Gas prices.	5
8) Gas, no gas.	1
9) Health reasons.	1
10) Ice was here til June.	1
11) Late break up.	1
12) No boat & motor.	1
13) No gas, no shells.	1
14) No snowmachines.	1
15) No transportation.	1
16) Nothing.	1
17) Time, gas & ammo.	1
18) Transportation, weather, long walking.	1
19) Transportation.	1
20) Weather & gas.	1
21) Weather, gas prices.	1
22) Weather.	4
23) Work.	2

Factors affecting migratory bird hunting, 2005-2006, White Mountain	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Broken outboard.	1
2) Gas prices.	2
3) Good year.	1
4) Ice took a long time to go & gas prices.	1
5) Ice.	1
6) Lazy to pluck.	1
7) Lots of water - (overflow) spring.	1
8) N.A.	1
9) N/A.	15
10) Never went out hunting.	1
11) No boat & outboard.	1
12) No boat / motor.	1
13) No boat / outboard.	2
14) No boat/outboard.	1
15) No comment.	5
16) No guys to hunt with us.	1
17) No outboard.	2
18) No transportation.	1
19) None.	1
20) No outboard.	1
21) Nothing.	2
22) Outboard.	1
23) Weather & economics.	1
24) Weather, gas prices.	1
25) Weather.	6
26) Work.	1

Factors affecting migratory bird hunting, 2005-2006, Elim	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Asian Bird Flu.	1
2) Bad weather.	1
3) Bird flu.	1
4) Bird Flue.	1
5) Bum weather, and expensive fuel.	1
6) Didn't try to hunt ducks, & bird flu.	1
7) Don't hunt birds because of bird flu.	1
8) Fuel too expensive; and rumor of bird flu.	1
9) High prices on gas, weather.	1
10) Incarceration.	1
11) Minimal, hardly use these.	1
12) Mostly work.	1
13) No boat and transportation, no guns.	1
14) No time.	1
15) No transportation.	2
16) No vehicle, expensive gas.	1
17) None.	1
18) Poor weather.	1
19) Price of fuel too high.	1
20) Price of fuel.	1
21) Spring melt came too quick for me, went for goose only fall of 2005.	1
22) Transportation.	2
23) Weather, food & gas to go.	1
24) Weather.	1
25) Working, build cabin, Mastadon Ivory hunting.	1

Factors affecting migratory bird hunting, 2005-2006, Koyuk	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Bird-flu scare.	1
2) Bird flu scare.	4
3) Bird Flu scare.	1
4) Bird flu.	2
5) Bird flu scare - caution.	1
6) Broken-down snow-machine.	1
7) Can't walk.	1
8) Didn't go out.	1
9) Didn't know where to hunt.	1
10) Don't hunt.	1
11) Expensive gas & shells.	1
12) Expensive gas & weather.	1
13) Expensive gas.	1
14) Gas & shell prices.	1
15) Gas prices.	1
16) Gas.	2
17) Getting old.	1
18) Global warming.	1
19) High price of gas, oil & shells.	1
20) High price of gas, weather.	1
21) High price of gas.	6
22) Job.	1
23) Migration down south & nesting period.	1
24) No equipment.	1
25) No gear.	1
26) No hunting equipment.	1
27) No interest in birds this year for fear of bird flu. Never know.	1
28) No sno-machine.	5
29) None.	1
30) Not able to hunt.	1
31) Nothing.	1
32) Price of fuel/shells.	1
33) Sno-machine not running.	1
34) Time.	1
35) Transportation.	2
36) Unable to hunt.	3
37) Weather - gas.	1
38) Weather & gas prices.	2
39) Weather & gas.	1
40) Weather & high price of fuel.	1
41) Weather, Bird flu.	1
42) Weather, gas, shells.	1
43) Weather, gas.	1
44) Weather, high price of gas.	1
45) Weather.	2
46) Work.	7
47) Working.	2

Factors affecting migratory bird hunting, 2005-2006, Unalakleet	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) All given to me cause I'm an elder!	1
2) Always given to us!	1
3) Avian flu. Media scare.	1
4) Bird flu fear.	1
5) Bird flu news hindered subsistence harvest	1
6) Both are working.	1
7) Bum shot.	1
8) Did not affect.	1
9) Don't hunt birds.	1
10) Had to work, no transportation.	2
11) Had to work.	3
12) I don't know, don't hunt! Just given!	1
13) No transportation!	1
14) No transportation.	1
15) None.	4
16) Not going enough.	1
17) Price of gas.	1
18) Price of gasoline.	1
19) Transportation.	1
20) Weather, gas prices.	1
21) Weather.	4
22) Working & bird flu.	1

Factors affecting migratory bird hunting, 2005-2006, Saint Michael	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Break down on vehicle. Expensive gas and ammo.	1
2) Broken honda, no motor, bad weather.	1
3) Expensive gas & oil.	1
4) Expensive gas and no snow.	1
5) Expensive gas and shells.	1
6) Gas, equipment.	1
7) Gas.	1
8) Melting ice, open water.	1
9) No hunter, no boat.	1
10) No motor.	1
11) No transportation.	5
12) No vehicle, have to hunt with friends.	1
13) None.	2
14) Price of gas & bullets.	1
15) Price of gas & oil, cost of food for camping. Price of engine parts have gone up with everything.	1
16) Warm weather, price of gas & oil.	1
17) Weather, gass and ammo.	1
18) Weather.	1
19) Went out hunting but never caught any birds.	1

Factors affecting migratory bird hunting, 2005-2006, Stebbins	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Babysitting.	1
2) Bad weather and climate change.	1
3) Bad weather, high gas prices, and work.	1
4) Don't know.	1
5) Early spring and high gas prices.	1
6) Financial.	2
7) High gas prices and transportation.	1
8) High gas prices, bad weather, no transportation.	1
9) High gas prices, no transportation.	1
10) Motor not working.	1
11) No hunter in household.	1
12) No hunting gear.	2
13) No hunting, no transportation, and bad weather.	1
14) No ice.	1
15) No money for gas and shells.	1
16) No snow.	1
17) No transportation.	3
18) None.	20
19) Not enough bird hunting.	1
20) Taking care of kids.	1
21) Travel and work.	1
22) Unskilled hunters.	1
23) Weather and economics.	1
24) Work.	1

Factors affecting migratory bird hunting, 2005-2006, Gambell	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) ATV conditions.	1
2) Flying further away.	1
3) Foul weather.	1
4) Gas, shells.	1
5) Lack of gas & shells.	1
6) Lack of gas.	1
7) Lack of transportation, displacement of games.	1
8) Lack of transportation.	1
9) No gas.	2
10) No shells.	1
11) None.	8
12) Old age.	2
13) Other hunters & travelers.	1
14) Warm weather.	1
15) Weather, cost of ammo, lack of transportation.	1
16) Weather, high cost of fuel.	1
17) Weather, no gas.	1
18) Weather.	26
19) Work.	1

Migratory bird eggs

Figure 34 shows cumulative subsistence migratory bird egg harvest by season for all participating villages. Tables 9-1 through 9-12 show estimated subsistence migratory bird egg harvests for participating villages, usage percentages and 95% Confidence Intervals for harvests. Table 9-13 shows cumulative subsistence migratory bird egg harvest for all participating villages.

Like the Bering Strait region’s migratory bird harvest the subsistence egg harvest is a unique characteristic of our cultural connection to the sea. The subsistence egg harvest clearly shows reliance upon sea birds for subsistence use. It is peculiar that some winter egg harvest occurred. While we could have tried to reconcile it we chose to take winter egg harvest at “face value” rather than question it. **We must note at this point that aside from responses that needed clarification we recorded all responses without questioning them no matter how unreal it might seem.** Disbelieving survey responses is in our opinion a direct violation of responsible sociological inquiry. Questioning or disproving them is well beyond the scope of this project. It could have been that a response was improperly categorized. We did treat winter egg subsistence harvests as anomalies and did verify that it was correctly recorded information as told to surveyors by household respondents.

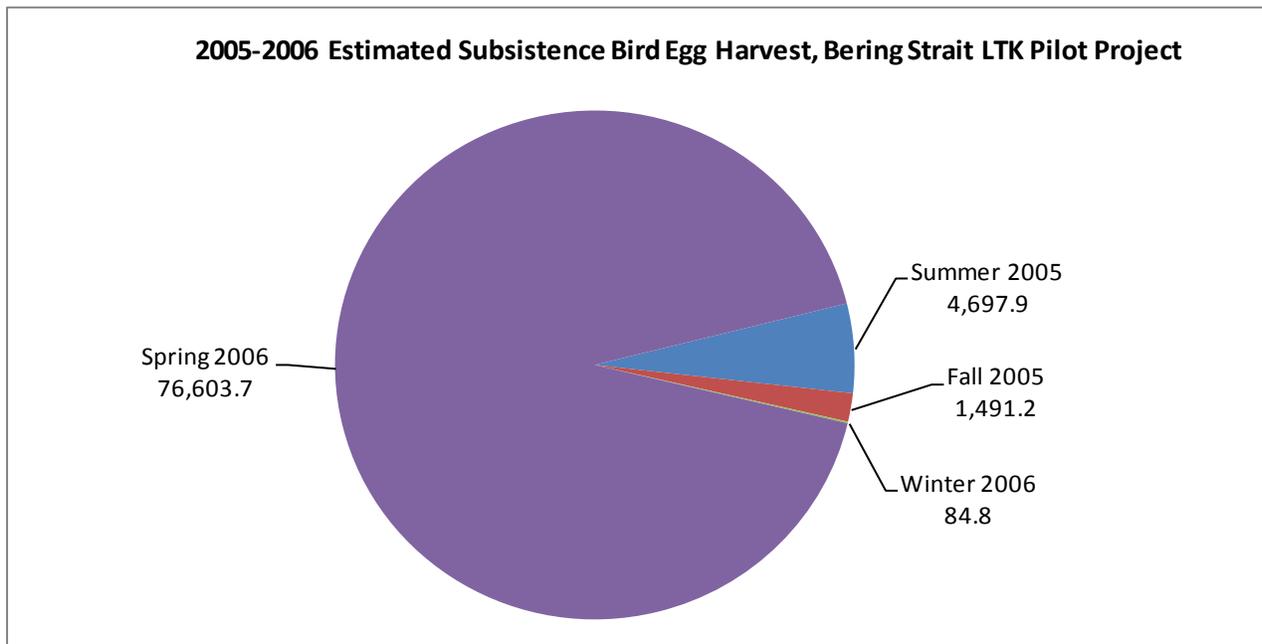


Figure 34. Subsistence migratory bird egg harvests by Season, Bering Strait Region

Table 9-1. Estimated Harvest and Use of Bird eggs, Shishmaref

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Arctic Tern eggs	87%	11%	9%	11%	9%	7%	9.3	0.1	0	15.8	35.2	0	135.5	186.6	1.4	49.9%
Auklet eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant eggs	87%	13%	11%	13%	11%	12%	61.2	0.5	0.1	0	0	0	244.6	244.6	1.9	51.0%
Black Scoter eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Canvasback eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider eggs	87%	39%	37%	40%	37%	33%	148.1	1.1	0.2	0	52.8	0	934.6	987.4	7.5	30.2%
Common Loon eggs	87%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	30.4	0.2	0	0	0	0	169.0	169.0	1.3	35.3%
Common Merganser eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose eggs	87%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	20.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	81.0	81.0	0.6	72.6%
Glaucous Gull eggs	87%	44%	44%	44%	43%	36%	1,454.1	11.0	2.4	0	0	0	4,847.0	4,847.0	36.7	56.0%
Godwit eggs	87%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	35.2	35.2	0.3	185.9%
Golden Plover eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal eggs	87%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	17.6	17.6	0.1	131.4%
Guillemot eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider eggs	87%	5%	4%	5%	4%	4%	13.7	0.1	0	0	0	0	91.5	91.5	0.7	84.7%
Kittiwake eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose eggs	87%	3%	1%	3%	1%	1%	7.9	0.1	0	0	0	0	31.7	31.7	0.2	131.4%
Lesser Snow goose eggs	87%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	3.5	0	0	57	0	0	14.1	14.1	0.1	131.4%
Long-tailed duck eggs	87%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	8.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	54.6	54.6	0.4	78.3%
Mallard eggs	87%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	7.9	0.1	0	17.6	0	0	35.2	52.8	0.4	97.4%
Mew Gull eggs	87%	5%	4%	7%	5%	4%	73.9	0.6	0.1	0	52.8	0	193.6	246.4	1.9	84.2%
Murre eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Pintail eggs	87%	9%	9%	9%	8%	9%	21.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	140.8	140.8	1.1	54.8%
Northern Shoveler eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon eggs	87%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	7.0	7.0	0.1	92.3%
Ptarmigan eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Puffin eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull eggs	87%	3%	1%	3%	3%	1%	6.3	0	0	0	0	0	21.1	21.1	0.2	131.4%
Sandhill Crane eggs	87%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	3.5	3.5	0	131.4%
Scaup eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird eggs	87%	5%	4%	5%	4%	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0	73.9	73.9	0.6	119.8%
Spectacled Eider eggs	87%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unidentified duck eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose eggs	87%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	14.1	14.1	0.1	131.4%
White-winged Scoter eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon eggs	87%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	17.6	17.6	0.1	131.4%
Yellow-billed Loon eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All eggs	87%	57%	55%	59%	55%	45%	1,877.2	14.2	3.1	33.4	140.8	0	7,163.2	7,337.4	55.6	271.2%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 9-2. Estimated Harvest and Use of Bird eggs, Wales

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Arctic Tern eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Scoter eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Canvasback eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider eggs	15%	5%	5%	5%	3%	5%	12.6	0.3	0.1	42.1	0	0	42.1	84.1	2.1	31.6%
Common Loon eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Merganser eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose eggs	15%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	15.8	0.4	0.1	0	0	0	63.1	63.1	1.5	45.3%
Glaucous Gull eggs	15%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	22.1	0.5	0.2	0	0	0	73.6	73.6	1.8	31.9%
Godwit eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Guillemot eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Snow goose eggs	15%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2.6	0.1	0	0	0	10.5	10.5	0.3	45.3%	
Long-tailed duck eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mew Gull eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre eggs	15%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	14.2	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	78.8	78.8	1.9	33.4%
Northern Pintail eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Shoveler eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird eggs	15%	3%	3%	3%	0%	3%	0	0	0	42.1	0	0	0	42.1	1.0	45.3%
Pacific Loon eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Puffin eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Scaup eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unidentified duck eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose eggs	15%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3.7	0.1	0	0	0	0	14.7	14.7	0.4	45.3%
White-winged Scoter eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Yellow-billed Loon eggs	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All eggs	15%	10%	10%	10%	8%	10%	71.0	1.7	0.5	84.1	0	0	282.8	366.9	8.9	108.4%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 9-3. Estimated Harvest and Use of Bird eggs, Brevig Mission

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Arctic Tern eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant eggs	45%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	5.6	0.1	0	0	0	0	22.6	22.6	0.3	68.1%
Black Scoter eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Canvasback eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Loon eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Merganser eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Glaucous Gull eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Godwit eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Guillemot eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider eggs	45%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2.0	0	0	13.5	0	0	0	13.5	0.2	68.1%
Kittiwake eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Snow goose eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Long-tailed duck eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mew Gull eggs	45%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	6.8	0.1	0	0	0	22.6	0	22.6	0.3	68.1%
Murre eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Pintail eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Shoveler eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Puffin eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Scaup eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unidentified duck eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-winged Scoter eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Yellow-billed Loon eggs	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All eggs	45%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	14.5	0.2	0	13.5	0	22.6	22.6	58.7	0.8	281.5%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 9-4. Estimated Harvest and Use of Bird eggs, Teller

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Artic Tern eggs	70%	17%	17%	17%	15%	9%	6.5	0.1	0	0	0	0	129.9	129.9	2.1	26.9%
Auklet eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Scoter eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Canvasback eggs	70%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.3	11.3	0.2	68.5%
Common Eider eggs	70%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	3.4	3.4	0.1	68.5%
Common Loon eggs	70%	17%	17%	17%	17%	9%	8.9	0.1	0	0	0	0	49.7	49.7	0.8	24.3%
Common Merganser eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Glaucous Gull eggs	70%	39%	39%	39%	26%	22%	126.4	2.1	0.6	2.3	0	0	419.1	421.4	6.9	20.0%
Godwit eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye eggs	70%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.6	13.6	0.2	68.5%
Green-winged Teal eggs	70%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	9.0	9.0	0.1	68.5%
Guillemot eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose eggs	70%	20%	20%	20%	17%	11%	26.8	0.4	0.1	4.5	0	0	102.8	107.3	1.8	21.3%
Lesser Snow goose eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Long-tailed duck eggs	70%	9%	9%	9%	6%	6%	12.7	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	84.7	84.7	1.4	34.6%
Mallard eggs	70%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	3.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	22.6	22.6	0.4	56.2%
Mew Gull eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Pintail eggs	70%	6%	6%	6%	4%	2%	7.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	47.4	47.4	0.8	42.3%
Northern Shoveler eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Puffin eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull eggs	70%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	9.0	9.0	0.1	68.5%
Sandhill Crane eggs	70%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	4.5	4.5	0.1	68.5%
Scaup eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan eggs	70%	7%	7%	7%	7%	2%	7.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	11.3	11.3	0.2	34.0%
Unidentified duck eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-winged Scoter eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Yellow-billed Loon eggs	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All eggs	70%	41%	41%	41%	26%	21%	205.1	3.4	0.9	6.8	0	0	918.4	925.2	15.2	83.6%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 9-5. Estimated Harvest and Use of Bird eggs, White Mountain

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested							
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
Artic Tern eggs	55%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.4	4.4	0.1	58.4%
Auklet eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Scoter eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Canvasback eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Loon eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Merganser eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Glaucous Gull eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Godwit eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Guillemot eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose eggs	55%	5%	4%	5%	4%	2%	4.1	0.1	0	0	5.5	0	10.9	16.4	0.3	43.2%	
Lesser Snow goose eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Long-tailed duck eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mew Gull eggs	55%	35%	35%	35%	11%	13%	129.9	2.2	0.7	0	0	0	433.1	433.1	7.2	13.6%	
Murre eggs	55%	5%	5%	5%	5%	2%	39.1	0.7	0.2	0	0	0	217.1	217.1	3.6	38.9%	
Northern Pintail eggs	55%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	10.9	10.9	0.2	58.4%	
Northern Shoveler eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Puffin eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull eggs	55%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	6.5	0.1	0	0	0	0	21.8	21.8	0.4	58.4%	
Sandhill Crane eggs	55%	5%	5%	5%	2%	2%	5.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	16.4	16.4	0.3	36.2%	
Scaup eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan eggs	55%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	8.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	13.1	13.1	0.2	58.4%	
Unidentified duck eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-winged Scoter eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Yellow-billed Loon eggs	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All eggs	55%	42%	42%	42%	16%	13%	195.1	3.3	1.0	0	5.5	0	727.6	733.1	12.2	105.2%	

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 9-6. Estimated Harvest and Use of Bird eggs, Elim

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Artic Tern eggs	83%	6%	6%	6%	2%	4%	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	23.4	23.4	0.4	53.9%
Auklet eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Scoter eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Canvasback eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider eggs	83%	46%	44%	46%	31%	27%	75.7	1.2	0.3	39.4	0	0	465.2	504.6	7.9	19.0%
Common Loon eggs	83%	10%	10%	10%	10%	6%	4.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	24.6	24.6	0.4	41.1%
Common Merganser eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Glaucous Gull eggs	83%	58%	54%	58%	42%	29%	182.8	2.9	0.7	61.5	0	0	547.7	609.2	9.5	16.8%
Godwit eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Guillemot eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider eggs	83%	6%	6%	6%	6%	4%	12.4	0.2	0	0	0	0	82.5	82.5	1.3	67.1%
Kittiwake eggs	83%	25%	25%	25%	21%	10%	42.1	0.7	0.2	123.1	0	0	157.5	280.6	4.4	41.3%
Lesser Canada goose eggs	83%	10%	10%	10%	6%	6%	11.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	44.3	44.3	0.7	39.3%
Lesser Snow goose eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Long-tailed duck eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard eggs	83%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	16.0	16.0	0.3	61.5%
Mew Gull eggs	83%	6%	6%	6%	6%	4%	11.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	36.9	36.9	0.6	61.5%
Murre eggs	83%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	7.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	39.4	39.4	0.6	63.3%
Northern Pintail eggs	83%	17%	17%	17%	12%	10%	19.4	0.3	0.1	10	0	0	119.4	129.2	2.0	29.1%
Northern Shoveler eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Puffin eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon eggs	83%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.5	0	87.6%
Sabine's Gull eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane eggs	83%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	3.7	0.1	87.6%
Scaup eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan eggs	83%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	7.8	0.1	0	0	0	0	12.3	12.3	0.2	71.9%
Unidentified duck eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-winged Scoter eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Yellow-billed Loon eggs	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All eggs	83%	62%	60%	62%	42%	33%	379.0	5.9	1.4	233.8	0	0	1,575.4	1,809.2	28.3	85.3%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 9-7. Estimated Harvest and Use of Bird eggs, Koyuk

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Artic Tern eggs	72%	4%	4%	4%	4%	1%	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	50.6	50.6	0.6	56.9%
Auklet eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Scoter eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose eggs	72%	7%	7%	7%	5%	7%	12.6	0.1	0	7.1	0	0	43.5	50.6	0.6	34.8%
Canvasback eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider eggs	72%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	17.6	17.6	0.2	77.5%
Common Loon eggs	72%	4%	4%	4%	4%	0%	3.4	0	0	7.1	0	0	11.8	18.8	0.2	44.8%
Common Merganser eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Glaucous Gull eggs	72%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	31.7	0.4	0.1	0	0	0	105.8	105.8	1.2	45.8%
Godwit eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Guillemot eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose eggs	72%	5%	5%	5%	5%	0%	6.2	0.1	0	10.6	0	0	14.1	24.7	0.3	45.4%
Lesser Snow goose eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Long-tailed duck eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mew Gull eggs	72%	9%	9%	9%	8%	3%	28.2	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	94.1	94.1	1.1	31.0%
Murre eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Pintail eggs	72%	3%	3%	3%	1%	0%	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	18.8	18.8	0.2	72.7%
Northern Shoveler eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Puffin eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull eggs	72%	3%	3%	3%	1%	3%	20.5	0.2	0.1	47.0	0	0	21.2	68.2	0.8	58.3%
Sandhill Crane eggs	72%	20%	20%	20%	16%	8%	31.8	0.4	0.1	2.4	0	0	94.1	96.4	1.1	27.5%
Scaup eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan eggs	72%	19%	18%	19%	16%	11%	74.8	0.9	0.2	2.4	0	0	116.4	118.7	1.4	29.4%
Unidentified duck eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose eggs	72%	4%	4%	4%	1%	4%	7.6	0.1	0	0	0	0	30.6	30.6	0.4	45.2%
White-winged Scoter eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Yellow-billed Loon eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All eggs	72%	38%	36%	38%	28%	19%	224.9	2.6	0.6	76.4	0	0	618.4	694.8	8.0	94.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 9-8. Estimated Harvest and Use of Bird eggs, Unalakleet

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested					95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested		Mean per household
Arctic Tern eggs	69%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1.7	0	0	15.6	0	0	18.7	34.2	0.2	76.6%
Auklet eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Scoter eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose eggs	69%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	1.6	0	118.6%
Canvasback eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider eggs	69%	12%	12%	12%	9%	10%	102.0	0.5	0.1	71.6	0	0	608.2	679.8	3.5	47.1%
Common Loon eggs	69%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	20.7	0.1	0	70.0	0	0	45.1	115.1	0.6	47.1%
Common Merganser eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Glaucous Gull eggs	69%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	38.3	0.2	0.1	0	0	46.7	80.9	127.6	0.7	73.9%
Godwit eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Guillemot eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake eggs	69%	12%	12%	12%	7%	9%	62.3	0.3	0.1	3.1	0	0	412.2	415.3	2.1	38.0%
Lesser Canada goose eggs	69%	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	34.6	0.2	0.1	49.8	0	15.6	73.1	138.4	0.7	43.1%
Lesser Snow goose eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Long-tailed duck eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard eggs	69%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	9.8	0.1	0	23.3	0	0	42.0	65.3	0.3	65.1%
Mew Gull eggs	69%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	41.5	0.2	0.1	17.1	0	0	121.3	138.4	0.7	71.3%
Murre eggs	69%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	15.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	85.6	85.6	0.4	88.0%
Northern Pintail eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Shoveler eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon eggs	69%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	31.1	31.1	0.2	118.6%
Ptarmigan eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Puffin eggs	69%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	3.1	0	118.6%
Red-breasted Merganser eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull eggs	69%	10%	10%	10%	9%	8%	280.5	1.4	0.4	66.9	0	0	868.0	934.9	4.8	53.2%
Sandhill Crane eggs	69%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	3.1	0	118.6%
Scaup eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider eggs	69%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	11.7	0.1	0	0	0	0	77.8	77.8	0.4	118.6%
Spruce Grouse eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan eggs	69%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	9.8	0.1	0	0	0	0	15.6	15.6	0.1	118.6%
Unidentified duck eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-winged Scoter eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon eggs	69%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3.5	0	0	23.3	0	0	0	23.3	0.1	118.6%
Yellow-billed Loon eggs	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All eggs	69%	30%	30%	30%	23%	23%	639.7	3.3	0.9	340.7	0	62.2	2,487.3	2,890.2	14.7	159.2%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 9-9. Estimated Harvest and Use of Bird eggs, Saint Michael

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	
Arctic Tern eggs	65%	5%	5%	5%	5%	2%	3.9	0	0	30.1	0	0	47.5	77.5	0.9	83.4%
Auklet eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Scoter eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Canvasback eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider eggs	65%	11%	11%	11%	7%	2%	23.7	0.3	0.1	117.1	0	0	41.1	158.2	1.8	57.8%
Common Loon eggs	65%	4%	4%	4%	4%	0%	6.0	0.1	0	33.2	0	0	0	33.2	0.4	88.2%
Common Merganser eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Glaucous Gull eggs	65%	5%	5%	5%	5%	2%	20.9	0.2	0	38.0	0	0	31.6	69.6	0.8	72.1%
Godwit eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Guillemot eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Snow goose eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Long-tailed duck eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mew Gull eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre eggs	65%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4.3	0	0	23.7	0	0	0	23.7	0.3	122.3%
Northern Pintail eggs	65%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	1.4	0	0	9.5	0	0	0	9.5	0.1	122.3%
Northern Shoveler eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan eggs	65%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	22.1	22.1	0.3	122.3%	
Puffin eggs	65%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4.7	0.1	0	15.8	0	0	0	15.8	0.2	122.3%
Red-breasted Merganser eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane eggs	65%	4%	4%	4%	4%	2%	6.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	19.0	19.0	0.2	90.5%
Scaup eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unidentified duck eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-winged Scoter eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Yellow-billed Loon eggs	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All eggs	65%	16%	16%	16%	11%	7%	71.2	0.8	0.2	267.3	0	0	161.3	428.7	4.9	224.6%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 9-10. Estimated Harvest and Use of Bird eggs, Stebbins

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Arctic Tern eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Scoter eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Canvasback eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider eggs	87%	6%	6%	6%	4%	0%	28.5	0.2	0	31.7	79.1	0	79.1	190.0	1.5	95.7%
Common Loon eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Merganser eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Glaucous Gull eggs	87%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	19.8	0.2	0	0	0	0	66.0	66.0	0.5	159.3%
Godwit eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Guillemot eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Snow goose eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Long-tailed duck eggs	87%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	4.0	0	0	26.4	0	0	0	26.4	0.2	159.3%
Mallard eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mew Gull eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre eggs	87%	6%	6%	6%	0%	2%	22.8	0.2	0	126.6	0	0	0	126.6	1.0	107.7%
Northern Pintail eggs	87%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	9.5	0.1	0	0	0	0	63.3	63.3	0.5	159.3%
Northern Shoveler eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Puffin eggs	87%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	20.6	0.2	0	15.8	0	0	52.8	68.6	0.6	127.1%
Red-breasted Merganser eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane eggs	87%	13%	13%	13%	11%	2%	23.5	0.2	0	21.1	5.3	0	44.9	71.2	0.6	67.8%
Scaup eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider eggs	87%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	17.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	116.1	116.1	0.9	118.8%
Spruce Grouse eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan eggs	87%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	24.9	0.2	0	39.6	0	0	0	39.6	0.3	159.3%
Unidentified duck eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-winged Scoter eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Yellow-billed Loon eggs	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All eggs	87%	28%	28%	28%	19%	11%	171.0	1.4	0.3	261.2	84.4	0	422.1	767.7	6.2	301.5%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 9-11. Estimated Harvest and Use of Bird eggs, Gambell

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Arctic Tern eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet eggs	66%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1.6	0	0	0	6.6	0	0	6.6	0.1	N/A
Black Brant eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125.2%
Black Scoter eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Canvasback eggs	66%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	29.4	0.2	0.1	0	19.7	0	176.1	195.8	1.5	N/A
Common Eider eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66.1%
Common Loon eggs	66%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0	123.4	123.4	0.9	N/A
Common Merganser eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125.2%
Cormorant eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Emperor goose eggs	66%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	67.1	0.5	0.2	207.3	0	0	16.5	223.8	1.7	N/A
Glaucous Gull eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89.1%
Godwit eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Guillemot eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin eggs	66%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3.0	0	0	19.7	0	0	0	19.7	0.2	N/A
King Eider eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125.2%
Kittiwake eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Snow goose eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Long-tailed duck eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mew Gull eggs	66%	18%	18%	18%	16%	15%	1,229.2	9.5	2.9	2,978.5	1,234.2	0	2,616.5	6,829.1	52.5	N/A
Murre eggs	66%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5.9	0	0	39.5	0	0	0	39.5	0.3	60.8%
Northern Pintail eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125.2%
Northern Shoveler eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Puffin eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Scaup eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unidentified duck eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-winged Scoter eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Yellow-billed Loon eggs	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All eggs	66%	25%	25%	25%	24%	22%	1,336.3	10.3	3.1	3,245.1	1,260.5	0	2,932.4	7,438.0	57.2	399.6%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 9-12. Estimated Harvest and Use of Bird eggs, Savoonga

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested					95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest	
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested		Mean per household
Artic Tern eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Auklet eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Scoter eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Canvasback eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Eider eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Loon eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Common Merganser eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cormorant eggs	72%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	358.4	2.4	0.5	0	0	0	1,433.5	1,433.5	9.8	40.1%
Emperor goose eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Glaucous Gull eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Godwit eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Golden Plover eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Green-winged Teal eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Guillemot eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Kittiwake eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Canada goose eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Lesser Snow goose eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Long-tailed duck eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mallard eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Mew Gull eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Murre eggs	72%	69%	69%	69%	30%	23%	10,438.9	71.0	15.9	135.5	0	0	57,858.6	57,994.1	394.5	4.6%
Northern Pintail eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Northern Shoveler eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pacific Loon eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Ptarmigan eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Puffin eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-breasted Merganser eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sabine's Gull eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sandhill Crane eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Scaup eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spectacled Eider eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Spruce Grouse eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Unidentified duck eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-winged Scoter eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Yellow-billed Loon eggs	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All eggs	72%	70%	70%	70%	31%	24%	10,797.3	73.5	16.5	135.5	0	0	59,292.1	59,427.6	404.3	39.1%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 9-13. Estimated Harvest and Use of Bird Eggs, Twelve Community Totals

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested						
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Pounds harvested	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Summer 2005 harvest	Fall 2005 harvest	Winter 2006 harvest	Spring 2006 harvest	Number harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Arctic Tern eggs	68%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	25.3	0	0	61.5	35.2	0	409.9	506.5	0.4	23.5%
Auklet eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Brant eggs	68%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	68.5	0	0	0	6.6	0	267.2	273.8	0.2	38.5%
Black Scoter eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bristle-thighed Curlew eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Bufflehead eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cackling Canada goose eggs	68%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	13.0	0	0	7.1	0	0	45.1	52.1	0.1	46.8%
Canvasback eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.3	11.3	0	104.6%
Common Eider eggs	68%	10%	10%	10%	8%	7%	423.1	0.3	0.1	301.7	151.7	0	2,367.4	2,820.8	2.1	15.8%
Common Loon eggs	68%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	73.9	0.1	0	110.3	0	0	300.1	410.4	0.3	19.1%
Common Merganser eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	123.4	123.4	0.1	104.6%
Cormorant eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	358.4	0.4	0.1	0	0	0	1,433.5	1,433.5	1.6	104.6%
Emperor goose eggs	68%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	36.0	0	0	0	0	0	144.0	144.0	0.1	56.3%
Glaucous Gull eggs	68%	11%	11%	11%	10%	7%	1,963.2	1.4	0.3	309.1	0	46.7	6,188.2	6,543.9	4.7	34.1%
Godwit eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	35.2	35.2	0	147.9%
Golden Plover eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Goldeneye eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.6	13.6	0	104.6%
Green-winged Teal eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4.0	0	0	0	0	0	26.6	26.6	0	77.6%
Guillemot eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Harlequin eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
King Eider eggs	68%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	31.1	0	0	33.3	0	0	174.0	207.3	0.2	45.5%
Kittiwake eggs	68%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	104.4	0.1	0	126.2	0	0	569.8	695.9	0.6	28.9%
Lesser Canada goose eggs	68%	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	90.7	0.1	0	64.9	5.5	15.6	276.9	362.8	0.3	21.6%
Lesser Snow goose eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6.1	0	0	0	0	0	24.6	24.6	0	74.7%
Long-tailed duck eggs	68%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	24.8	0	0	26.4	0	0	139.3	165.7	0.1	38.3%
Mallard eggs	68%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	23.5	0	0	40.9	0	0	115.8	156.7	0.1	38.4%
Mew Gull eggs	68%	5%	4%	5%	3%	2%	291.4	0.3	0.1	17.1	52.8	22.6	879.0	971.5	0.9	23.4%
Murre eggs	68%	15%	15%	15%	8%	7%	11,771.0	12.6	3.0	3,264.4	1,234.2	0	60,895.9	65,394.5	70.1	13.7%
Northern Pintail eggs	68%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	68.9	0.1	0	58.8	0	0	400.7	459.5	0.4	25.5%
Northern Shoveler eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other bird eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	42.1	0	0	0	42.1	0	104.6%
Pacific Loon eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6.9	0	0	0	0	0	38.2	38.2	0	86.3%
Ptarmigan eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.1	22.1	0	104.6%
Puffin eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26.3	0	0	31.6	0	0	55.9	87.5	0	68.5%
Red-breasted Merganser eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Red-throated Loon eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.5	0	104.6%
Sabine's Gull eggs	68%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	316.5	0.2	0.1	113.9	0	0	941.1	1,055.1	0.8	42.6%
Sandhill Crane eggs	68%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	71.9	0.1	0	23.5	5.3	0	189.1	217.8	0.2	24.5%
Scaup eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Small Shorebird eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	73.9	73.9	0	95.7%
Spectacled Eider eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29.1	0	0	0	0	0	193.9	193.9	0.1	63.0%
Spruce Grouse eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Steller's Eider eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Surf Scoter eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Tundra Swan eggs	68%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	132.7	0.1	0	41.9	0	0	168.6	210.6	0.2	32.4%
Unidentified duck eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Whimbrel eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
White-fronted goose eggs	68%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	14.8	0	0	0	0	0	59.4	59.4	0.1	47.8%
White-winged Scoter eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wigeon eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6.1	0	0	23.3	0	0	17.6	40.9	0	74.6%
Yellow-billed Loon eggs	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
All eggs	68%	39%	38%	39%	25%	21%	15,982.1	15.9	3.8	4,697.9	1,491.2	84.8	76,603.7	82,877.6	83.9	81.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Plants and Berries

Figure 35 shows plant and berry liters harvest for all participating villages combined. Tables 10-1 through 10-12 show estimated plant and berry subsistence harvests of participating villages, usage percentages and 95% Confidence Intervals for harvests. Table 10-13 shows cumulative plant and berry subsistence harvest for all participating villages. Kawerak was very excited to collect plant and berry information as it is has never been obtained in subsistence harvest studies and is for the first time being portrayed here. However, there were some shortcomings of the plant and berry information. We learned that there were some resources that we failed to include on the survey form. In subsequent questionnaires we will have to include many more plant species, perhaps as many as 50 or more to capture the nature of plant and berry subsistence harvest. In this study we had to include four additional species that households indicated on the survey form that we failed to include. By not naming as many plant and berry species as we could have we feel that we may have artificially biased the plant and berry information to the 21 plant and berry species we included on the form. It is possible that respondents forgot about small portions of a specific plant that may have been used one time for medicinal purposes in the previous year, since the survey period spans the odd 2005 – 2006 timeframe mandated by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Or respondents may have neglected to indicate a certain plant or berry harvest since we did not include it.

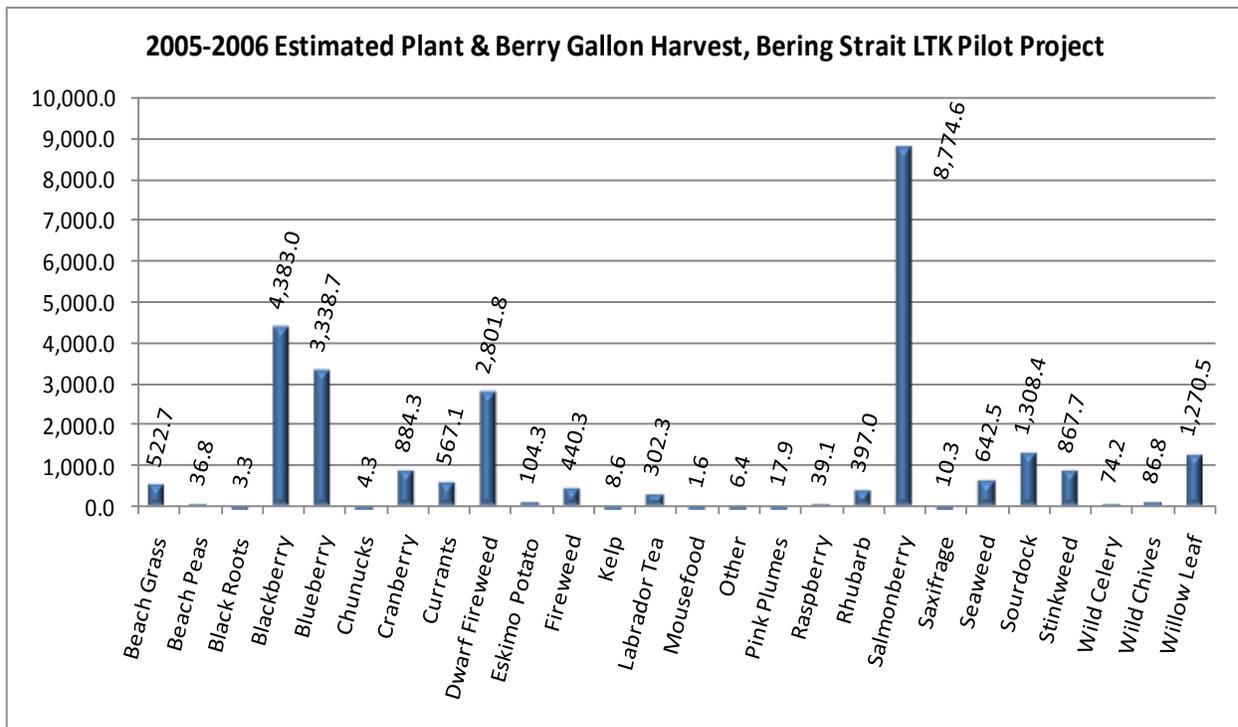


Figure 35. Subsistence plant and berry harvests, Bering Strait Region

Table 10-1. Estimated Harvest and Use of Plants and Berries, Shishmaref

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested		
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gallons harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Beach Grass	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beach Peas	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Blackberry	99%	75%	75%	75%	69%	57%	5,903.0	44.7	9.6	738	5.6	18.5%
Blueberry	99%	68%	67%	71%	63%	55%	2,559.0	19.4	4.2	320	2.4	27.3%
Cranberry	99%	16%	16%	16%	15%	16%	623.0	4.7	1.0	78	0.6	49.3%
Currants	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Dwarf Fireweed	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Eskimo Potato	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Fireweed	99%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3.5	0	0	4	0	131.4%
Labrador Tea	99%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	9.0	0.1	0	9	0.1	91.9%
Other	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pink Plumes	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Raspberry	99%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	42.2	0.3	0.1	5	0	131.4%
Rhubarb	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Salmonberry	99%	89%	89%	91%	79%	68%	16,058.2	121.7	26.2	2,007	15.2	14.4%
Saxifrage	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Seaweed	99%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1.8	0	0	2	0	131.4%
Sourdock	99%	41%	41%	43%	39%	36%	221.8	1.7	0.4	222	1.7	24.1%
Stinkweed	99%	35%	35%	35%	33%	27%	71.5	0.5	0.1	72	0.5	23.9%
Wild Celery	99%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	8.8	0.1	0	9	0.1	94.2%
Wild Chives	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Willow Leaf	99%	17%	17%	17%	13%	13%	98.6	0.7	0.2	99	0.7	42.2%
All Plants & Berries	99%	95%	93%	99%	83%	73%	25,600.5	193.9	41.8	3,563.1	27.0	63.2%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 10-2. Estimated Harvest and Use of Plants and Berries, Wales

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested		
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gallons harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Beach Grass	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beach Peas	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Blackberry	95%	62%	62%	62%	51%	51%	927.2	22.6	6.7	115.9	2.8	19.2%
Blueberry	95%	26%	26%	28%	23%	23%	254.4	6.2	1.8	31.8	0.8	19.3%
Cranberry	95%	10%	10%	10%	8%	10%	168.2	4.1	1.2	21.0	0.5	22.0%
Currants	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Dwarf Fireweed	95%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4.2	0.1	0	4.2	0.1	45.3%
Eskimo Potato	95%	3%	3%	3%	0%	3%	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	45.3%
Fireweed	95%	8%	8%	8%	5%	5%	26.3	0.6	0.2	26.3	0.6	36.7%
Labrador Tea	95%	18%	18%	18%	15%	13%	36.5	0.9	0.3	36.5	0.9	30.2%
Other	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pink Plumes	95%	21%	21%	21%	18%	21%	14.5	0.4	0.1	14.5	0.4	22.2%
Raspberry	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rhubarb	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Salmonberry	95%	87%	87%	90%	69%	74%	2,153.0	52.5	15.6	269.1	6.6	8.5%
Saxifrage	95%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2.1	0.1	0	2.1	0.1	45.3%
Seaweed	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sourdock	95%	26%	26%	26%	21%	23%	24.2	0.6	0.2	24.2	0.6	16.3%
Stinkweed	95%	21%	21%	21%	21%	15%	22.6	0.6	0.2	22.6	0.6	17.5%
Wild Celery	95%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	7.4	0.2	0.1	7.4	0.2	24.3%
Wild Chives	95%	5%	5%	5%	3%	5%	9.5	0.2	0.1	9.5	0.2	40.4%
Willow Leaf	95%	23%	23%	23%	23%	21%	37.1	0.9	0.3	37.1	0.9	21.6%
All Plants & Berries	95%	87%	87%	92%	69%	77%	3,687.7	89.9	26.8	622.7	15.2	33.3%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 10-3. Estimated Harvest and Use of Plants and Berries, Brevig Mission

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested		
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gallons harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Beach Grass	97%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2.3	0	0	2.3	0	68.1%
Beach Peas	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Blackberry	97%	56%	61%	56%	16%	16%	2,059.4	29.4	6.2	257.4	3.7	13.1%
Blueberry	97%	82%	82%	84%	24%	23%	2,123.7	30.3	6.4	265.5	3.8	9.3%
Cranberry	97%	6%	6%	6%	5%	3%	63.2	0.9	0.2	7.9	0.1	37.0%
Currants	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Dwarf Fireweed	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Eskimo Potato	97%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2.3	0	0	2.3	0	68.1%
Fireweed	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Labrador Tea	97%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1.1	0	0	1.1	0	68.1%
Other	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pink Plumes	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Raspberry	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rhubarb	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Salmonberry	97%	89%	94%	89%	23%	19%	3,983.2	56.9	12.0	497.9	7.1	7.7%
Saxifrage	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Seaweed	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sourdock	97%	5%	5%	5%	3%	2%	9.0	0.1	0	9.0	0.1	42.9%
Stinkweed	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wild Celery	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wild Chives	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Willow Leaf	97%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1.7	0	0	1.7	0	50.4%
All Plants & Berries	97%	94%	94%	95%	26%	24%	8,245.9	117.8	24.8	1,045.1	14.9	35.5%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 10-4. Estimated Harvest and Use of Plants and Berries, Teller

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested		
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gallons harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Beach Grass	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beach Peas	94%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	3.4	0.1	0	3.4	0.1	68.5%
Blackberry	94%	52%	52%	52%	39%	20%	745.6	12.2	3.3	93.2	1.5	19.4%
Blueberry	94%	83%	83%	89%	59%	37%	1,235.8	20.3	5.5	154.5	2.5	8.8%
Cranberry	94%	7%	7%	7%	6%	4%	65.5	1.1	0.3	8.2	0.1	40.6%
Currants	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Dwarf Fireweed	94%	13%	13%	13%	9%	2%	8.8	0.1	0	8.8	0.1	28.5%
Eskimo Potato	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Fireweed	94%	4%	4%	4%	4%	0%	2.3	0	0	2.3	0	48.0%
Labrador Tea	94%	7%	7%	7%	4%	2%	3.4	0.1	0	3.4	0.1	35.2%
Other	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pink Plumes	94%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2.3	0	0	2.3	0	68.5%
Raspberry	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rhubarb	94%	4%	4%	4%	4%	2%	5.6	0.1	0	5.6	0.1	56.2%
Salmonberry	94%	89%	89%	89%	61%	35%	2,193.7	36.0	9.7	274.2	4.5	9.0%
Saxifrage	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Seaweed	94%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1.1	0	0	1.1	0	68.5%
Sourdock	94%	9%	9%	9%	9%	4%	9.6	0.2	0	9.6	0.2	37.2%
Stinkweed	94%	6%	6%	6%	6%	2%	5.1	0.1	0	5.1	0.1	43.1%
Wild Celery	94%	6%	6%	6%	4%	2%	9.0	0.1	0	9.0	0.1	43.1%
Wild Chives	94%	6%	6%	6%	2%	2%	3.1	0.1	0	3.1	0.1	51.4%
Willow Leaf	94%	56%	56%	56%	37%	24%	59.9	1.0	0.3	59.9	1.0	19.1%
All Plants & Berries	94%	93%	93%	98%	63%	43%	4,354.2	71.4	19.3	643.6	10.6	35.1%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 10-5. Estimated Harvest and Use of Plants and Berries, White Mountain

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested		
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gallons harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Beach Grass	87%	33%	33%	33%	20%	15%	38.7	0.6	0.2	38.7	0.6	14.4%
Beach Peas	87%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	5.5	0.1	0	5.5	0.1	58.4%
Blackberry	87%	55%	55%	55%	27%	20%	1,045.1	17.4	5.3	130.6	2.2	11.8%
Blueberry	87%	78%	78%	82%	33%	29%	1,309.1	21.8	6.7	163.6	2.7	7.7%
Cranberry	87%	20%	20%	20%	13%	11%	174.5	2.9	0.9	21.8	0.4	21.8%
Currants	87%	4%	4%	4%	2%	4%	2.2	0	0	2.2	0	40.9%
Dwarf Fireweed	87%	7%	7%	7%	4%	5%	7.4	0.1	0	7.4	0.1	38.5%
Eskimo Potato	87%	20%	20%	20%	11%	5%	16.1	0.3	0.1	16.1	0.3	24.4%
Fireweed	87%	7%	7%	7%	4%	4%	2.7	0	0	2.7	0	31.3%
Labrador Tea	87%	36%	36%	36%	22%	11%	24.1	0.4	0.1	24.1	0.4	13.3%
Other	87%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	3.3	0	0	3.3	0	101.1%
Pink Plumes	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Raspberry	87%	9%	9%	9%	7%	4%	43.6	0.7	0.2	5.5	0.1	37.1%
Rhubarb	87%	7%	7%	7%	5%	2%	5.5	0.1	0	5.5	0.1	30.1%
Salmonberry	87%	71%	71%	71%	27%	24%	1,579.6	26.3	8.0	197.5	3.3	8.6%
Saxifrage	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Seaweed	87%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	18.5	0.3	0.1	18.5	0.3	38.5%
Sourdock	87%	9%	9%	9%	7%	5%	14.5	0.2	0.1	14.5	0.2	32.0%
Stinkweed	87%	18%	18%	18%	7%	5%	11.2	0.2	0.1	11.2	0.2	22.6%
Wild Celery	87%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wild Chives	87%	11%	11%	11%	7%	4%	13.4	0.2	0.1	13.4	0.2	26.9%
Willow Leaf	87%	53%	53%	53%	27%	20%	57.0	1.0	0.3	57.0	1.0	10.4%
All Plants & Berries	87%	85%	85%	89%	35%	35%	4,372.0	72.8	22.3	739.0	12.3	24.1%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 10-6. Estimated Harvest and Use of Plants and Berries, Elim

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested		
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gallons harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Beach Grass	100%	13%	13%	13%	12%	6%	9.5	0.1	0	9.5	0.1	36.4%
Beach Peas	100%	4%	4%	4%	4%	2%	1.5	0	0	1.5	0	71.9%
Blackberry	100%	87%	87%	87%	56%	50%	5,041.2	78.8	19.0	630.2	9.8	11.6%
Blueberry	100%	85%	85%	85%	54%	50%	2,126.8	33.2	8.0	265.8	4.2	12.6%
Chunucks	4%	4%	4%	4%	0%	2%	4.3	0.1	0	4.3	0.1	12.3%
Cranberry	100%	52%	52%	52%	38%	35%	1,501.5	23.5	5.6	187.7	2.9	20.8%
Currants	100%	6%	6%	6%	6%	4%	4.3	0.1	0	4.3	0.1	56.6%
Dwarf Fireweed	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Eskimo Potato	100%	33%	33%	33%	21%	19%	38.2	0.6	0.1	38.2	0.6	32.8%
Fireweed	100%	4%	4%	4%	0%	2%	1.5	0	0	1.5	0	71.9%
Labrador Tea	100%	13%	13%	13%	10%	8%	6.2	0.1	0	6.2	0.1	42.5%
Other	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pink Plumes	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Raspberry	100%	10%	10%	10%	10%	6%	36.9	0.6	0.1	4.6	0.1	41.1%
Rhubarb	100%	35%	33%	35%	25%	21%	124.0	1.9	0.5	124.0	1.9	28.4%
Salmonberry	100%	96%	96%	96%	58%	56%	4,347.1	67.9	16.4	543.4	8.5	10.4%
Saxifrage	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Seaweed	100%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	12.3	0.2	0	12.3	0.2	87.6%
Sourdock	100%	25%	25%	25%	19%	19%	84.0	1.3	0.3	84.0	1.3	31.0%
Stinkweed	100%	19%	19%	19%	15%	15%	15.7	0.2	0.1	15.7	0.2	30.2%
Wild Celery	100%	6%	6%	6%	4%	4%	3.1	0	0	3.1	0	50.1%
Wild Chives	100%	50%	50%	50%	38%	31%	34.2	0.5	0.1	34.2	0.5	16.6%
Willow Leaf	100%	58%	58%	58%	40%	37%	59.7	0.9	0.2	59.7	0.9	16.7%
All Plants & Berries	100%	100%	100%	100%	62%	58%	13,452.0	210.2	50.6	2,030.2	31.7	36.7%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

“Chunucks” did not appear on the survey form and are added to the Elim plant and berry table.

Table 10-7. Estimated Harvest and Use of Plants and Berries, Koyuk

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested		
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gallons harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Beach Grass	93%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	2.4	0	0	2.4	0	54.4%
Beach Peas	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Blackberry	93%	65%	65%	65%	28%	18%	2,821.6	32.4	8.0	352.7	4.1	12.0%
Blueberry	93%	84%	82%	88%	42%	30%	2,655.9	30.5	7.5	332.0	3.8	9.6%
Cranberry	93%	41%	39%	41%	24%	18%	921.7	10.6	2.6	115.2	1.3	15.6%
Currants	93%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0.3	0	0	0.3	0	77.5%
Dwarf Fireweed	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Eskimo Potato	93%	19%	19%	19%	9%	5%	27.5	0.3	0.1	27.5	0.3	36.5%
Fireweed	93%	3%	3%	3%	1%	0%	1.2	0	0	1.2	0	54.4%
Labrador Tea	93%	18%	18%	18%	11%	7%	18.1	0.2	0.1	18.1	0.2	30.1%
Other	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pink Plumes	93%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1.2	0	0	1.2	0	77.5%
Raspberry	93%	4%	4%	4%	4%	1%	14.7	0.2	0	1.8	0	55.2%
Rhubarb	93%	24%	24%	24%	14%	5%	67.3	0.8	0.2	67.3	0.8	22.0%
Salmonberry	93%	84%	84%	84%	38%	24%	4,754.4	54.6	13.4	594.3	6.8	9.2%
Saxifrage	93%	4%	4%	4%	1%	1%	8.2	0.1	0	8.2	0.1	47.7%
Seaweed	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Sourdock	93%	12%	12%	12%	5%	3%	10.0	0.1	0	10.0	0.1	32.9%
Stinkweed	93%	9%	9%	9%	8%	3%	11.3	0.1	0	11.3	0.1	34.4%
Wild Celery	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wild Chives	93%	11%	11%	11%	5%	0%	12.6	0.1	0	12.6	0.1	40.2%
Willow Leaf	93%	53%	53%	53%	23%	16%	60.5	0.7	0.2	60.5	0.7	13.1%
All Plants & Berries	93%	92%	91%	96%	42%	32%	11,388.9	130.9	32.2	1,616.6	18.6	31.2%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 10-8. Estimated Harvest and Use of Plants and Berries, Unalakleet

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested		
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gallons harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Beach Grass	90%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	98.0	0.5	0.1	98.0	0.5	65.4%
Beach Peas	90%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	14.0	0.1	0	14.0	0.1	77.5%
Blackberry	90%	63%	63%	63%	38%	43%	4,119.1	21.0	6.0	514.9	2.6	15.0%
Blueberry	90%	87%	86%	92%	53%	60%	7,373.3	37.6	10.7	921.7	4.7	11.0%
Cranberry	90%	52%	52%	52%	31%	36%	2,857.6	14.6	4.2	357.2	1.8	15.8%
Currants	90%	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	33.8	0.2	0	33.8	0.2	45.0%
Dwarf Fireweed	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Eskimo Potato	90%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	13.2	0.1	0	13.2	0.1	76.3%
Fireweed	90%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3.9	0	0	3.9	0	70.6%
Kelp	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	8.6	0	0	8.6	0	N/A
Labrador Tea	90%	37%	37%	37%	26%	28%	106.2	0.5	0.2	106.2	0.5	21.7%
Other	89%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3.1	0	0	3.1	0	205.1%
Pink Plumes	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Raspberry	90%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	59.1	0.3	0.1	7.4	0	79.3%
Rhubarb	90%	36%	36%	37%	24%	25%	171.9	0.9	0.3	171.9	0.9	20.3%
Salmonberry	90%	84%	84%	85%	52%	53%	9,249.3	47.2	13.5	1,156.2	5.9	12.5%
Saxifrage	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Seaweed	90%	33%	33%	33%	25%	20%	371.8	1.9	0.5	371.8	1.9	21.3%
Sourdock	90%	10%	10%	10%	10%	7%	50.6	0.3	0.1	50.6	0.3	47.7%
Stinkweed	90%	44%	44%	44%	29%	30%	226.1	1.2	0.3	226.1	1.2	33.5%
Wild Celery	90%	11%	11%	11%	11%	7%	33.3	0.2	0	33.3	0.2	40.1%
Wild Chives	90%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	9.3	0	0	9.3	0	55.1%
Willow Leaf	90%	29%	29%	29%	21%	21%	112.8	0.6	0.2	112.8	0.6	25.5%
All Plants & Berries	90%	87%	87%	93%	54%	60%	24,915.0	127.1	36.2	4,213.8	21.5	33.6%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

“Kelp” did not appear on the survey form and are added to the Unalakleet plant and berry table.

Table 10-9. Estimated Harvest and Use of Plants and Berries, Saint Michael

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested		
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gallons harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Beach Grass	91%	5%	5%	5%	4%	2%	300.5	3.5	0.7	300.5	3.5	103.9%
Beach Peas	91%	2%	4%	2%	2%	0%	11.1	0.1	0	11.1	0.1	93.5%
Blackberry	91%	60%	60%	60%	35%	27%	2,456.6	28.2	5.4	307.1	3.5	21.6%
Blueberry	91%	84%	84%	85%	44%	38%	2,834.6	32.6	6.3	354.3	4.1	18.2%
Cranberry	91%	25%	25%	25%	11%	9%	367.0	4.2	0.8	45.9	0.5	33.3%
Currants	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Dwarf Fireweed	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Eskimo Potato	91%	4%	4%	4%	4%	2%	6.5	0.1	0	6.5	0.1	118.6%
Fireweed	91%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	3.6	0	0	3.6	0	109.3%
Labrador Tea	91%	33%	33%	33%	20%	15%	57.8	0.7	0.1	57.8	0.7	47.6%
Mousefood	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1.6	0	0	1.6	0	N/A
Other	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pink Plumes	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Raspberry	91%	4%	4%	4%	4%	2%	15.8	0.2	0	2.0	0	100.4%
Rhubarb	91%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1.6	0	0	1.6	0	122.3%
Salmonberry	91%	85%	85%	85%	42%	36%	6,548.7	75.3	14.5	818.6	9.4	17.3%
Saxifrage	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Seaweed	91%	7%	5%	7%	4%	4%	23.7	0.3	0.1	23.7	0.3	85.9%
Sourdock	91%	13%	13%	13%	7%	5%	62.1	0.7	0.1	62.1	0.7	80.0%
Stinkweed	91%	13%	15%	13%	11%	5%	57.3	0.7	0.1	57.3	0.7	71.1%
Wild Celery	91%	4%	4%	4%	2%	0%	6.7	0.1	0	6.7	0.1	115.2%
Wild Chives	91%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	4.7	0.1	0	4.7	0.1	122.3%
Willow Leaf	91%	7%	7%	7%	5%	2%	9.3	0.1	0	9.3	0.1	80.5%
All Plants & Berries	91%	89%	89%	91%	44%	38%	12,769.3	146.8	28.3	2,074.5	23.8	92.1%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

“Mousefood did not appear on the survey form and are added to the Saint Michael plant and berry table.

Table 10-10. Estimated Harvest and Use of Plants and Berries, Stebbins

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested		
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gallons harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Beach Grass	98%	11%	11%	11%	6%	9%	71.2	0.6	0.1	71.2	0.6	119.2%
Beach Peas	98%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	1.3	0	0	1.3	0	159.3%
Blackberry	98%	77%	77%	77%	60%	43%	5,793.7	46.7	9.9	724.2	5.8	26.5%
Blueberry	98%	87%	81%	89%	64%	51%	4,210.7	34.0	7.2	526.3	4.2	31.0%
Cranberry	98%	13%	13%	13%	11%	9%	232.2	1.9	0.4	29.0	0.2	80.7%
Currants	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Dwarf Fireweed	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Eskimo Potato	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Fireweed	98%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	10.6	0.1	0	10.6	0.1	111.4%
Labrador Tea	98%	21%	21%	21%	15%	11%	39.8	0.3	0.1	39.8	0.3	54.5%
Other	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pink Plumes	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Raspberry	98%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	100.3	0.8	0.2	12.5	0.1	66.3%
Rhubarb	98%	6%	6%	6%	4%	2%	21.1	0.2	0	21.1	0.2	107.7%
Salmonberry	98%	87%	87%	87%	64%	49%	10,004.4	80.7	17.1	1,250.6	10.1	22.9%
Saxifrage	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Seaweed	98%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	21.1	0.2	0	21.1	0.2	91.4%
Sourdock	98%	9%	9%	9%	4%	4%	31.7	0.3	0.1	31.7	0.3	83.7%
Stinkweed	98%	11%	11%	11%	6%	2%	159.6	1.3	0.3	159.6	1.3	131.8%
Wild Celery	98%	6%	6%	6%	4%	2%	5.9	0	0	5.9	0	100.0%
Wild Chives	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Willow Leaf	98%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	5.3	0	0	5.3	0	159.3%
All Plants & Berries	98%	96%	89%	98%	68%	55%	20,708.9	167.0	35.4	2,910.3	23.5	93.1%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 10-11. Estimated Harvest and Use of Plants and Berries, Gambell

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested		
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gallons harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Beach Grass	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beach Peas	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black Roots	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3	0	0	3.3	0	N/A
Blackberry	78%	72%	72%	72%	61%	65%	3,129.9	24.1	7.3	391.2	3.0	19.5%
Blueberry	78%	1%	1%	19%	1%	19%	26.3	0.2	0.1	3.3	0	125.2%
Cranberry	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Currants	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Dwarf Fireweed	78%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	9.9	0.1	0	9.9	0.1	92.8%
Eskimo Potato	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Fireweed	78%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1.6	0	0	1.6	0	125.2%
Labrador Tea	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pink Plumes	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Raspberry	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rhubarb	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Salmonberry	78%	58%	58%	58%	49%	49%	2,994.9	23.0	7.0	374.4	2.9	21.2%
Saxifrage	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Seaweed	78%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	11.5	0.1	0	11.5	0.1	81.2%
Sourdock	78%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	112.3	0.9	0.3	112.3	0.9	94.6%
Stinkweed	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wild Celery	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wild Chives	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Willow Leaf	78%	16%	16%	16%	15%	14%	461.2	3.5	1.1	461.2	3.5	45.7%
All Plants & Berries	78%	78%	78%	96%	65%	86%	6,750.9	51.9	15.8	1,368.7	10.5	98.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

“Black Roots” were not on the original survey form and are added to the Gambell plant and berry table.

Table 10-12. Estimated Harvest and Use of Plants and Berries, Savoonga

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested		
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gallons harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Beach Grass	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Beach Peas	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Blackberry	77%	27%	27%	27%	13%	7%	1,021.7	7.0	1.6	127.7	0.9	7.5%
Blueberry	77%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Cranberry	77%	5%	5%	5%	0%	0%	100.1	0.7	0.2	12.5	0.1	17.4%
Currants	77%	47%	47%	47%	19%	16%	526.5	3.6	0.8	526.5	3.6	4.8%
Dwarf Fireweed	77%	68%	68%	68%	27%	21%	2,771.6	18.9	4.2	2,771.6	18.9	6.8%
Eskimo Potato	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Fireweed	77%	45%	45%	45%	21%	16%	383.1	2.6	0.6	383.1	2.6	6.6%
Labrador Tea	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Other	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Pink Plumes	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Raspberry	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Rhubarb	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Salmonberry	77%	73%	73%	73%	30%	22%	6,330.4	43.1	9.7	791.3	5.4	3.7%
Saxifrage	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Seaweed	77%	27%	27%	27%	13%	12%	180.6	1.2	0.3	180.6	1.2	10.7%
Sourdock	77%	62%	62%	62%	26%	20%	678.7	4.6	1.0	678.7	4.6	5.7%
Stinkweed	77%	29%	29%	29%	16%	14%	287.2	2.0	0.4	287.2	2.0	6.6%
Wild Celery	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wild Chives	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Willow Leaf	77%	46%	46%	46%	21%	18%	307.6	2.1	0.5	307.6	2.1	5.7%
All Plants & Berries	77%	76%	76%	77%	33%	25%	12,587.5	85.6	19.2	6,066.9	41.3	17.8%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 10-13. Estimated Harvest and Use of Plants and Berries, Twelve Community Totals

Resource	Percentage of Households						Pounds Harvested			Number Harvested		
	Usually gather	Attempt to harvest	Harvest	Use	Give	Receive	Total pounds	Mean per household	Mean per capita	Gallons harvested	Mean per household	95% Conf Limit (+/-) Harvest
Beach Grass	90%	5%	5%	5%	4%	3%	522.7	0.4	0.1	522.7	0.4	53.5%
Beach Peas	90%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	36.8	0	0	36.8	0	40.3%
Black Roots	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3.3	0	0	3.3	0	3.1%
Blackberry	90%	59%	60%	59%	38%	33%	35,064.1	27.3	6.5	4,383.0	3.4	6.1%
Blueberry	90%	59%	58%	63%	35%	33%	26,709.7	21.0	5.0	3,338.7	2.6	6.1%
Chunucks	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4.3	0	0	4.3	0	3.1%
Cranberry	90%	22%	21%	22%	13%	13%	7,074.6	5.9	1.4	884.3	0.7	10.1%
Currants	90%	9%	9%	9%	5%	4%	567.1	0.6	0.1	567.1	0.6	14.0%
Dwarf Fireweed	90%	13%	13%	13%	6%	4%	2,801.8	3.1	0.7	2,801.8	3.1	19.2%
Eskimo Potato	90%	6%	6%	6%	3%	3%	104.3	0.1	0	104.3	0.1	23.7%
Fireweed	90%	10%	10%	10%	5%	4%	440.3	0.5	0.1	440.3	0.5	17.3%
Kelp	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8.6	0	0	8.6	0	3.1%
Labrador Tea	90%	15%	15%	15%	10%	8%	302.3	0.2	0.1	302.3	0.2	15.1%
Mousefood	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.6	0	0	1.6	0	3.1%
Other	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6.4	0	0	6.4	0	128.0%
Pink Plumes	90%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	17.9	0	0	17.9	0	45.4%
Raspberry	90%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	312.7	0.2	0.1	39.1	0	27.1%
Rhubarb	90%	11%	10%	11%	7%	6%	397.0	0.3	0.1	397.0	0.3	15.5%
Salmonberry	90%	81%	82%	82%	47%	41%	70,197.2	55.2	13.1	8,774.6	6.9	5.0%
Saxifrage	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10.3	0	0	10.3	0	56.0%
Seaweed	90%	11%	11%	11%	7%	6%	642.5	0.5	0.1	642.5	0.5	14.9%
Sourdock	90%	22%	22%	22%	14%	12%	1,308.4	1.2	0.3	1,308.4	1.2	12.4%
Stinkweed	90%	20%	20%	20%	14%	12%	867.7	0.7	0.2	867.7	0.7	19.3%
Wild Celery	90%	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	74.2	0.1	0	74.2	0.1	23.4%
Wild Chives	90%	6%	6%	6%	4%	3%	86.8	0.1	0	86.8	0.1	19.4%
Willow Leaf	90%	32%	32%	32%	19%	16%	1,270.5	1.1	0.3	1,270.5	1.1	15.3%
All Plants & Berries	90%	88%	87%	92%	51%	49%	148,832.8	118.7	28.1	26,894.4	22.8	17.5%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Plant and berry comments

Availability of plants and berries, 2005-2006, Shishmaref	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Blue Berries.	1
2) Fair - cold summer.	1
3) Fair - too cold summer.	1
4) Fair but small plants.	1
5) Fair.	8
6) Flower blew away from berry - very cold summer.	1
7) Good availability.	1
8) Good crop.	1
9) Good.	3
10) Greens were plentiful.	1
11) Late season for berries (salmon). Still picking salmonberries - not ripe until August, 2006.	1
12) Less than last year.	1
13) Less this year too cold/windy.	1
14) None.	1
15) Normal.	1
16) Not as much as last year.	1
17) Not too much, go fewer.	1
18) Particularly cold and rainy.	1
19) Plants same this year (little earlier).	1
20) Plants, Berries fair this year - cold spring, summer.	1
21) Same - very cold summer.	1
22) Same as last year (fair).	1
23) Same as last year.	4
24) Same as previous year.	1
25) Same as year before.	1
26) Seems same as last year.	1
27) Small berries or most of the flower blew away - cold summer.	1
28) Small plants - too cold summer.	1
29) Small plants this year. Very cold summer.	1
30) They were good - I just didn't have the time to pick more.	1
31) Too windy - cold summer (fair).	1
32) Usual (Good).	1
33) Usual number, etc.	1
34) Very good.	1
35) Windy - too cold summer.	1

Availability of plants and berries, 2005-2006, Wales	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Every where they were available.	1
2) Good season.	1
3) Not too much interest.	1
4) Plenty berries.	1
5) They always come late here. September, middle part.	1
6) They were abundant.	1
7) Weather.	1
8) Yes.	8
9) Yes. Quite a few, not too many salmon berries.	1

Availability of plants and berries, 2005-2006, Brevig Mission	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Bad this year. They are small & the flowers dry.	1
2) Berries are late and bad weather.	1
3) Berries were good last year.	1
4) Few berries.	1
5) Few salmonberries, late season.	1
6) Few this year.	1
7) Good picking.	1
8) Good.	41
9) It was good enough.	1
10) Late due to cold weather & raining.	1
11) Late this year too cold out.	1
12) Late.	2
13) Lots of plants and few berries due to late spring.	1
14) Lots of plants and few berries.	1
15) Not too many this year.	1
16) Slow growing due to cold & bad weather.	1
17) Very few berries.	1

Availability of plants and berries, 2005-2006, Teller	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Awesome.	1
2) Blueberries were late. Did not produce as much as normal.	1
3) Eskimo names for certain plants are not in english. Pictures of such area plants can be identified.	1
4) Fewer Blue Berries.	1
5) Good except for Musk-ox.	1
6) Good.	8
7) Good. Musk-ox hair on the plant & berries.	1
8) Hardly any Blue Berries.	1
9) It was good.	1
10) June, July, August, Sept. Plants & berries are good.	1
11) Lesser each year due to Musk-ox.	1
12) Lot more salmon berries.	1
13) Lot of berry picking areas were trampled by Musk-ox by the time picking was available.	1
14) Lots of berries up river at Aigupok.	1
15) Lots of salmon berries.	2
16) Lots, just didn't pick.	1
17) Marginal.	1
18) Not too good.	1
19) Plentiful in some areas.	1
20) Plentiful.	3
21) Plenty.	1
22) Poor, kind of few berries.	1
23) Pretty abundant.	1
24) Salmon berries were frozen, too cold.	1
25) Salmon berries were scarce.	1
26) Same as any other year.	1
27) Same as any.	1
28) Same as before.	1
29) Same as other years.	2
30) Same as others.	1
31) Same, found less salmon berries. More blueberries.	1
32) Sparse.	1
33) There was no flower leaf greens where they usually are.	1
34) They were good.	1
35) Very good.	1

Availability of plants and berries, 2005-2006, White Mountain	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Below normal.	1
2) Better than last year.	1
3) Big.	1
4) D.K.	5
5) Fair.	1
6) Few close by.	1
7) Good.	17
8) Kinda few.	1
9) Medium.	1
10) More salmon berries.	1
11) More salmonberries.	1
12) More than before.	1
13) N/A.	2
14) Pretty good.	1
15) Salmonberries weren't too plentiful.	1
16) Same.	9
17) Slow.	2
18) Very good.	1
19) Wasn't too many salmon & blueberries.	1

Availability of plants and berries, 2005-2006, Elim	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) A lot of berries.	1
2) About average.	1
3) About same amount of berries.	1
4) Abundance of variety berries & greens.	1
5) Average.	1
6) Blueberries were few in certain areas because dry.	1
7) Good.	4
8) Last year was few on Salmon berries, lots of blackberry.	1
9) Lot more than the past few years.	1
10) Lot of Salmon Berries & Black & Sourdock.	1
11) Lots of berries compared to past years.	1
12) Lots of berries this past year.	1
13) Lots of blackberries last year.	1
14) Lots of blackberries, cranberry still small and not ripe, more salmon berries than last year.	1
15) More than past few years.	2
16) More than previous years.	1
17) More than usual.	2
18) None.	1
19) Picking is good, more than usual.	1
20) Picking was good.	1
21) Plenty, more than enough.	1
22) Salmonberries were scarce.	1
23) Same as past years.	1
24) Same.	1
25) The berries were about normal. Grow own rhubarbs.	1
26) The picking is the same.	1
27) The picking was good.	1
28) The season for this year was medium year for berries & greens.	1
29) There is more than usual years.	1
30) There was enough to pick.	1
31) There was enough, more than previous years on berries.	1
32) There was lots of salmonberries & blueberries, a few cranberries.	1
33) There was more than enough.	2
34) There was more than ever this year.	1
35) There was plenty of berries.	1
36) There were more Salmonberries and came a little late.	1
37) We use berries. Lots.	1

Availability of plants and berries, 2005-2006, Koyuk	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Abundant.	1
2) Available when you go out and get it.	1
3) Average.	1
4) Because of cold weather they were slow to ripen up.	1
5) Couldn't pick because of job & wet weather.	1
6) Don't know, maybe about the same.	1
7) Don't know.	4
8) Everything was available.	1
9) Good.	2
10) Hardly any salmonberries.	1
11) Heard there was plenty available.	1
12) Less salmonberries but everything else the same.	1
13) Lot available.	1
14) Lots available.	9
15) Lots but, got only for our own use.	1
16) Lots of berries but, unable to go out.	1
17) Lots.	1
18) Many.	1
19) No outboard motor - couldn't go far from the village.	1
20) Not - too much salmon berries but lots of blackberries. Few cranberries.	1
21) Not too many.	1
22) Plants are available only 2 wks in the month of May & berries from July - September.	1
23) Plentiful.	7
24) Plenty available but no time to go out.	1
25) Plenty available.	7
26) Plenty but gas was very expensive.	1
27) Plenty.	17
28) Pretty good.	1
29) Salmonberries were plentiful.	1
30) Salmonberry & Blueberry had to really look for them. Boat was leaky.	1
31) There was plenty.	1
32) Unknown.	1
33) We get only when they are available.	1
34) We had lots of berries & greens to pick this last spring.	1

Availability of plants and berries, 2005-2006, Unalakleet	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) About the same as other years.	1
2) About the same as previous years.	1
3) About the same.	1
4) Average and low raspberry count on beach.	1
5) Average or normal.	1
6) Average, blueberries low.	1
7) Average, lots of salmonberries.	1
8) Average.	28
9) Blueberries & blackberries not plentiful.	1
10) Blueberries & salmonberries plentiful.	1
11) Could have been more.	1
12) Depends on schedule & weather.	1
13) Fair.	1
14) Fewer.	2
15) Good - plenty.	1
16) Good!	2
17) Good.	10
18) Hard to find. Willows taking over Blueberries patches.	1
19) Harvesting is opportunistic. When weather permits.	1
20) High yield.	1
21) Higher than average for beach greens, lower than salmon berries, average for blueberries.	1
22) I think there was lots of plants & berries.	1
23) It was easy to locate them.	1
24) Late and too cold for raspberries.	1
25) Less blackberries than previous years.	1
26) Less.	1
27) Lots & plenty.	1
28) Lots of salmonberries, blueberries weren't that plentiful.	1
29) Lots.	2
30) Lower than previous years.	1
31) Moderate availability due to weather.	1
32) More salmonberry, less blueberry, less cranberry, blackberry OK or same.	1
33) More than normal.	1
34) Normal.	1
35) Not as much.	1
36) Not enough salmon berries also to bad weather.	1
37) Not too much cause I'm elderly.	1
38) OK for Blue & Salmon.	1
39) OK, but salmon berry's had to look for.	1
40) OK.	2
41) Plentiful & nutritious.	1
42) Plentiful salmonberries, hardly any blueberries.	1
43) Plentiful salmonberries, hardly blueberries.	1
44) Plentiful.	1

Availability of plants and berries, 2005-2006, Unalakleet (continued)	
45) Quite a few salmon & Blue berries.	1
46) Relatively normal.	1
47) Salmon berries more than average, blueberries average.	1
48) Salmonberries poor to average, blueberries average, everything else average.	1
49) Sparse berry patches.	1
50) Very abundant.	1
51) Very available.	1
52) When people bring them.	1
53) Yes, raining.	1

Availability of plants and berries, 2005-2006, Saint Michael	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Available all over/no transportation.	1
2) Available during seasons.	1
3) Available if you go to the right place.	1
4) Berries available at berry picking season.	1
5) Berries were plenty.	1
6) Few.	1
7) Good.	2
8) Healthy.	1
9) I'm too old to do any subsistence but I get foods and stuff from my children & grand-children.	1
10) Lack of transportation.	1
11) Lots last summer.	1
12) Lots last year.	1
13) Lots of berries but no transportation.	1
14) Lots of berries this year. Stinkweed out side the house.	1
15) Lots of berries.	1
16) Lots.	6
17) More abundant, but hardly went out.	1
18) More berries this year.	1
19) No transportation to pick berries.	1
20) OK.	1
21) Plentiful but expensive gas and oil is a factor.	1
22) Plentiful.	2
23) Very lots, abundant.	1

Availability of plants and berries, 2005-2006, Stebbins	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Abundant.	1
2) Average.	1
3) Don't know.	2
4) Good.	4
5) Lots.	1
6) Normal.	1
7) Plentiful of plants and berries.	2
8) Plentiful.	4
9) Plenty if needed.	1
10) Plenty of berries, but not enough time.	1
11) Plenty of berries.	2
12) Plenty of plants and berries.	4
13) Plenty of Salmonberries.	1
14) Plenty.	17
15) Same, plenty.	1
16) Same.	1
17) There were a lot of plants and berries.	1
18) There were a minimum of berries.	1
19) Very plentiful.	1

Availability of plants and berries, 2005-2006, Gambell	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Abundant.	1
2) Availability of all berries on the Island are in large groups, but the geese and brants intend to eat most berries for their migration.	1
3) Berries were less than previous years.	1
4) Declined due to rainy weather.	1
5) Depends on weather.	1
6) Different in year by year.	1
7) Early June for berries & end of May for black roots.	1
8) Harder to find.	1
9) Hardly any berries.	1
10) Less salmon berries caused from the weather.	1
11) Less than normal.	1
12) Less than previous year.	1
13) Less than previous years.	5
14) Moderate.	1
15) More available than previous years.	1
16) More than previous years.	1
17) Not as abundant than previous years.	1
18) Plentiful.	3
19) Plenty when warm weather.	1
20) Plenty.	2
21) Salmonberries were late last year & kind of small but were fast at getting old & not much Blackberries were good.	1
22) Same as each year.	27
23) Same.	3
24) Some seasons more or less due to weather & temperatures.	1
25) Very available.	1

Factors affecting plant and berry harvest, 2005-2006, Shishmaref	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) 2006 - No outboard.	1
2) Animals eating berries. Windy (blow berries).	1
3) Available time.	1
4) Blue Berries.	1
5) Cold summer - expensive gas.	1
6) Cold summer to let them grow.	1
7) Cold summer.	3
8) Cold weather. Gas too expensive.	1
9) Expensive gas, changing weather.	1
10) Fair - but small berries.	1
11) Fair.	1
12) Flower blew away from berry plant (wind) very cold summer.	1
13) Flower blew from berry while growing, cold summer.	1
14) Gas prices.	1
15) Gas too expensive - weather.	1
16) Gas too expensive.	2
17) High gas prices.	1
18) I didn't have time to pick more.	1
19) Lack of rain.	1
20) Money!	1
21) N/A	1
22) No boat.	1
23) None.	5
24) Plant blew away from berry - very cold summer.	1
25) Price of gas too high.	1
26) Temp custody of my (4) four children since March 2006.	1
27) Too cold summer - low tides.	1
28) Too early & 06 cold summer.	1
29) Too early / too cold.	1
30) Too windy - cold spring and summer only two summer days in August.	1
31) Too windy & too cold summer.	1
32) Too windy summer - very cold.	1
33) Very cold summer - berry blew away. Expensive gas - low tides.	1
34) Very windy summer flower blew away from plant also very cold summer.	1
35) Weather & no boat.	1
36) Weather.	4
37) Windy - cold summer / rain.	1
38) Windy - cold summer.	1
39) Windy - flower blew away from plant - very cold summer.	1
40) Windy - very cold summer.	1
41) Windy plant blew away from berry, very cold summer.	1
42) Windy summer - very cold also. Expensive gas.	1
43) Windy weather / cold.	1
44) Work.	1

Factors affecting plant and berry harvest, 2005-2006, Wales	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Bad weather, no transportation.	1
2) Bugs.	1
3) Cold weather, not enough sunshine, not enough rain.	1
4) Dried up - season end.	1
5) Gone bad.	1
6) Health, transportation, weather.	1
7) No ride.	1
8) No transportation, weather.	1
9) Not too far.	1
10) Only berries.	1
11) Orange fungus, MuskoX.	1
12) Pick in season.	1
13) Rain, weather.	1
14) Rain.	1
15) School, work.	1
16) Too cold, rainy.	1
17) Too late, cold.	1
18) Waiting for berries and harvested greens.	1
19) Weather, walked.	1
20) Weather.	9
21) When ever transportation is available.	1
22) Work.	2
23) Working.	1

Factors affecting plant and berry harvest, 2005-2006, Brevig Mission	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Bad weather & didn't grow.	1
2) Bad weather.	6
3) Busy working.	1
4) Cold & rainy out.	1
5) Cold & weather.	1
6) Cold and wet weather.	1
7) Cold weather - not warm enough to grow berries the normal - wind blow some - too cold makes berries.	1
8) Cold weather & always raining.	1
9) Cold weather & bad weather.	1
10) Cold weather & raining.	2
11) Cold weather & rains too much.	1
12) Cold weather.	7
13) Dry flowers and bad weather.	1
14) Dry flowers, raining & cold weather.	1
15) Dry flowers.	2
16) Early spring / cooked the flowers.	1
17) Early spring melt w/hot temperatures cooked the flowers.	1
18) Flowers got cooked & rainy weather.	1
19) Good.	2
20) Hardly any Salmonberries.	1
21) Late spring & always raining out.	1
22) Late spring & bad weather.	1
23) Late spring & raining.	1
24) Late spring.	1
25) Never grow, to cold out.	1
26) No honda.	1
27) None.	1
28) Not very good this year.	1
29) Nothing.	2
30) Poor weather.	1
31) Raining all the time.	1
32) Raining out.	1
33) Rainy & cold out.	1
34) Time & work.	1
35) Transportation.	1
36) Weather too cold & raining.	1
37) Weather.	8

Factors affecting plant and berry harvest, 2005-2006, Teller	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Bad weather, rain.	1
2) Did not go.	1
3) Few berries, no transportation.	1
4) Finding baby sitter.	1
5) Gas prices.	1
6) Having to work.	1
7) Health.	1
8) Musk-ox trample berries.	1
9) No boat & motor.	1
10) No jobs for gas.	1
11) No transportation.	1
12) None.	1
13) Out of town.	1
14) Rain, transportation.	1
15) Rain.	2
16) Scheduling.	1
17) Spring went by too fast.	1
18) Time to do it. Gas.	1
19) Too cold.	1
20) Too many Musk-ox.	1
21) Too much rain.	1
22) Too old.	1
23) Transportation.	4
24) Traveling, out of town.	1
25) We ate more berries last year.	1
26) Weather - Rain.	1
27) Weather, price of gas.	1
28) Weather, rain.	2
29) Weather.	4
30) Weren't ripe until late.	1
31) Wet weather.	1
32) Winter time weather.	1
33) Work & gas prices.	1
34) Work.	1

Factors affecting plant and berry harvest, 2005-2006, White Mountain	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Broken outboard & gone.	1
2) Expense.	1
3) Gas prices.	2
4) Got more than last year.	1
5) Just moved to village.	1
6) Late.	1
7) N/A.	1
8) No boat & outboard.	1
9) No boat.	2
10) No time.	1
11) No transportation.	2
12) None.	2
13) Nothing.	3
14) Out of the village.	1
15) Outboard.	2
16) Price of gas, weather and not too many berries and plants.	1
17) Seasons passed by too fast.	1
18) Time schedule.	1
19) Time, energy.	1
20) Time.	1
21) Too much rain.	1
22) Vacation.	1
23) Weather - no rain.	1
24) Weather - work.	1
25) Weather & time.	1
26) Weather & transportation.	1
27) Weather, highwater and economics.	1
28) Weather.	13
29) Work & bum weather.	1
30) Work & weather.	1
31) Work and gas prices.	1

Factors affecting plant and berry harvest, 2005-2006, Elim	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) 1/3.	1
2) Bad weather.	1
3) Broken down transportation, prices of fuel.	1
4) Busy with other things to do in the village.	1
5) Gas prices.	1
6) Incarceration.	1
7) No boat.	1
8) No transportation, and price of fuel.	1
9) No transportation, fuel price.	1
10) No transportation.	1
11) No wind, do not pick berries, too much bugs.	1
12) None.	3
13) Not enough rain.	1
14) Price of fuel, no transportation.	1
15) Price of fuel.	3
16) Rain affected berry picking and for drying fish.	1
17) Rain.	2
18) Riping of the berries.	1
19) Storms.	1
20) Transportation.	1
21) Wasn't here.	1
22) Weather.	4
23) Working at the time, and high fuel prices.	1
24) Working.	1

Factors affecting plant and berry harvest, 2005-2006, Koyuk	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Bad back. Limited movement.	1
2) Broken down motor & weather.	1
3) Cold spring.	1
4) Cold weather.	1
5) Daughter working & myself unable to gather food.	1
6) Expecting a baby.	1
7) Expensive gas & weather conditions.	1
8) Fire fighting.	1
9) Gas & motor problems.	1
10) Gas & weather.	1
11) Gas prices.	1
12) Gas.	1
13) Getting old.	1
14) Got enough only for home use.	1
15) Health & no equipment.	1
16) High cost of gas.	1
17) High price of gas & job.	1
18) High price of gas, weather.	1
19) High price of gas.	4
20) Job.	1
21) Leaky boat & high price of gas.	1
22) My cousin's death affected my gathering very much.	1
23) N/A	1
24) NA	1
25) No baby-sitter.	1
26) No boat & motor.	4
27) No boat.	1
28) No equipment.	1
29) No gear.	1
30) No Honda or boat & motor.	1
31) No motor.	2
32) No refrigerator & freezer.	1
33) No.	1
34) None.	5
35) Rainy weather.	1
36) Storm & work & gas.	1
37) Time.	2
38) Too cold.	1
39) Transportation & work.	1
40) Transportation to the gathering site.	1
41) Transportation.	1
42) Travel.	1
43) Unable to hunt myself.	1
44) Weather & gas prices.	1
45) Weather & gas.	1
46) Weather & high price of fuel.	1

Factors affecting plant and berry harvest, 2005-2006, Koyuk (continued)	
47) Weather & work.	1
48) Weather, high price of gas.	3
49) Weather, work.	1
50) Weather.	4
51) Work & weather.	2
52) Work.	4
53) Working.	1

Factors affecting plant and berry harvest, 2005-2006, Unalakleet	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Average.	1
2) Close to early for blueberries.	1
3) Cold summer.	1
4) Depends on schedule & weather.	1
5) Did not affect.	1
6) Gas inflation & back injury on husband.	1
7) Gas prices.	2
8) Had to travel farther to gather them.	1
9) Had to work but would have gotten more.	1
10) Had to work or would have gotten more!	1
11) Had to work too much to pick more berries.	1
12) Had to work!	1
13) Had to work, no transportation.	1
14) Had to work.	1
15) Hardly any berries to harvest	1
16) I'm elderly - can't get around too much!	1
17) Medical purposes, lessened harvest of salmon.	1
18) No factors.	1
19) No transportation & we're elders!	1
20) No transportation.	2
21) None.	8
22) Not going out enough.	1
23) Nothing affected it.	1
24) Nothing.	1
25) Price of gas.	1
26) Price of gasoline, weather.	1
27) Price of gasoline.	2
28) Rain, high water affected beach green, black berries.	1
29) Rain, price of gas.	1
30) Rain.	3
31) Same as page 16. (Not enough salmon berries also to bad weather.)	1
32) Taking care of family.	1
33) Too much rain.	1
34) Transportation, weather, bugs.	1
35) Transportation.	4
36) Weather, bugs.	1
37) Weather, gas prices.	2
38) Weather, gas, fewer berries.	1
39) Weather, raining, cold.	1
40) Weather, work schedule, availability and transportation.	1
41) Weather, work schedule.	5
42) Weather.	22
43) Wet summer.	1
44) Whatever people bring.	1
45) Work schedule & depends if anyone will stay with grandma Ellen.	1
46) Work schedule and bugs.	1

Factors affecting plant and berry harvest, 2005-2006, Unalakleet (continued)	
47) Work schedule, school schedule.	1
48) Work schedule.	4
49) Work.	1
50) Working.	1

Factors affecting plant and berry harvest, 2005-2006, Saint Michael	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Bad weather, expensive gas and distance to travel.	1
2) Bad weather.	1
3) Busy w/grand children.	1
4) Expensive gas, wet weather.	1
5) Expensive gas.	1
6) Freezer space.	1
7) Gas & oil.	1
8) Gas and oil is expensive.	1
9) Gas, bad weather.	1
10) Getting old, broken bones.	1
11) Lack of transportation.	1
12) No-transportation.	1
13) No transportation to go out hunting.	1
14) No transportation, wet weather.	1
15) No transportation.	3
16) No vehicle, broken down.	1
17) No vehicle.	1
18) None.	7
19) None/same.	1
20) Nothing.	1
21) Spring & summer.	1
22) Weather, cost of gas & oil.	1
23) Weather, expensive gas.	1
24) Wet weather.	1
25) Working & no transportation.	1

Factors affecting plant and berry harvest, 2005-2006, Stebbins	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Babysitting.	1
2) Bad weather, high gas prices, and work.	1
3) Didn't go out enough.	1
4) Don't know.	1
5) Financial.	1
6) High gas prices.	2
7) Living in Anchorage.	1
8) No transportation.	2
9) None.	32
10) Not enough picking time.	1
11) Transportation and high gas prices.	1
12) Travel and work.	1
13) Weather.	1
14) Work and bad weather.	1

Factors affecting plant and berry harvest, 2005-2006, Gambell	
Comments	Frequency of response
1) Age.	1
2) Distant, geese, and brants.	1
3) Growing too early.	1
4) Lack of gas, bad weather.	1
5) Lack of transportation.	3
6) Late.	1
7) No transportation.	1
8) None.	22
9) Not much time.	1
10) Old age.	1
11) The weather.	1
12) Weather & availability.	1
13) Weather & snow.	1
14) Weather, transportation.	1
15) Weather.	22
16) Work.	1

Combined Community Harvests of Resources

After compiling tables for each community and resource, all community resource files were merged into one dataset using SPSS software. Only certain variables were used in these datasets to compile all community and resource tables. One file for combined community salmon, non-salmon, caribou, moose, other land mammals, marine mammals, birds and eggs, and plants and berries were created. The files were then combined in an all community, all resource file to generate the following tables and charts. Table 11-1 shows estimated pounds harvested by community and resource. Table 11-2 illustrates the twelve communities combined estimated harvest of resources, estimated total pounds harvested and the percentage of harvest by resource. Figures 36 through 47 shows each communities harvest composition of resources by percentage. Figure 48 shows the combined communities harvest composition by resource.

Table 11-1. Estimated Pounds Harvested by Community and Resource

Community	Estimated Total Pounds Harvested by Community and Resource									
	Resource									
	Salmon	Non-Salmon Fish	Caribou	Moose	Other Land Mammals	Marine Mammals	Birds & Eggs	Plants & Berries	Reindeer	Total Pounds
Brevig Mission	20,711.8	1,589.5	5,834.8	4,267.7	1,343.5	10,156.8	1,144.2	8,245.9	-	53,294.4
Elim	38,926.0	28,355.5	20,420.9	13,292.3	348.9	68,850.5	1,851.9	13,452.0	-	185,498.0
Gambell	34,869.9	5,826.5	0.0	0.0	141.5	1,049,420.9	14,888.9	6,750.9	-	1,111,898.7
Koyuk	31,120.9	7,729.7	60,758.9	15,236.8	60.5	18,652.1	2,603.2	11,388.9	-	147,551.1
Savoonga	13,739.6	56,145.0		0.0	0.0	1,215,346.0	53,960.6	12,587.5	25,021.3	1,376,799.9
Shishmaref	24,913.8	29,866.4	112,499.2	8,553.6	12,822.0	403,043.5	12,912.9	25,600.5	-	630,211.9
St. Michael	28,941.6	21,246.6	2,366.4	9,396.0	53.8	31,772.4	8,618.8	12,769.3	-	115,164.9
Stebbins	92,165.8	32,327.5	2,870.5	14,246.8	3,532.7	92,095.1	18,345.3	20,708.9	-	276,292.5
Teller	32,354.9	7,734.9	0.0	2,440.0	101.7	46,695.5	1,190.3	4,354.2	-	94,871.4
Unalakleet	126,063.5	81,532.4	75,313.8	1,680.0	1,052.2	62,435.3	8,060.1	24,915.0	-	381,052.2
Wales	8,504.5	1,963.1	1,000.8	1,703.1	3,757.3	32,385.8	526.8	3,687.7	-	53,529.0
White Mountain	18,755.4	10,738.7	6,824.7	6,480.0	2,038.9	31,541.5	1,497.3	4,372.0	-	82,248.5
Total	471,067.7	285,055.8	287,890.1	77,296.3	25,253.0	3,062,395.2	125,600.4	148,832.8	25,021.3	4,508,412.6

Table 11-2. Estimated Harvests, Estimated Pounds and Percent of Harvest by Resource, Twelve Communities Combined

Resource	Estimated Harvest	Estimated Total Pounds	Percentage of Total Harvest
Birds & Eggs	128,376.9	125,600.4	2.8%
Caribou	2,116.8	287,890.1	6.4%
Marine Mammals	9,176.0	3,062,395.2	67.9%
Moose	143.1	77,296.3	1.7%
Non-Salmon Fish	437,917.0	285,055.8	6.3%
Other Land Mammals	2,126.9	25,253.0	0.6%
Plants & Berries	26,894.4	148,832.8	3.3%
Reindeer	166.8	25,021.3	0.6%
Salmon	119,870.6	471,067.7	10.4%
Total	726,788.5	4,508,412.6	100.0%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

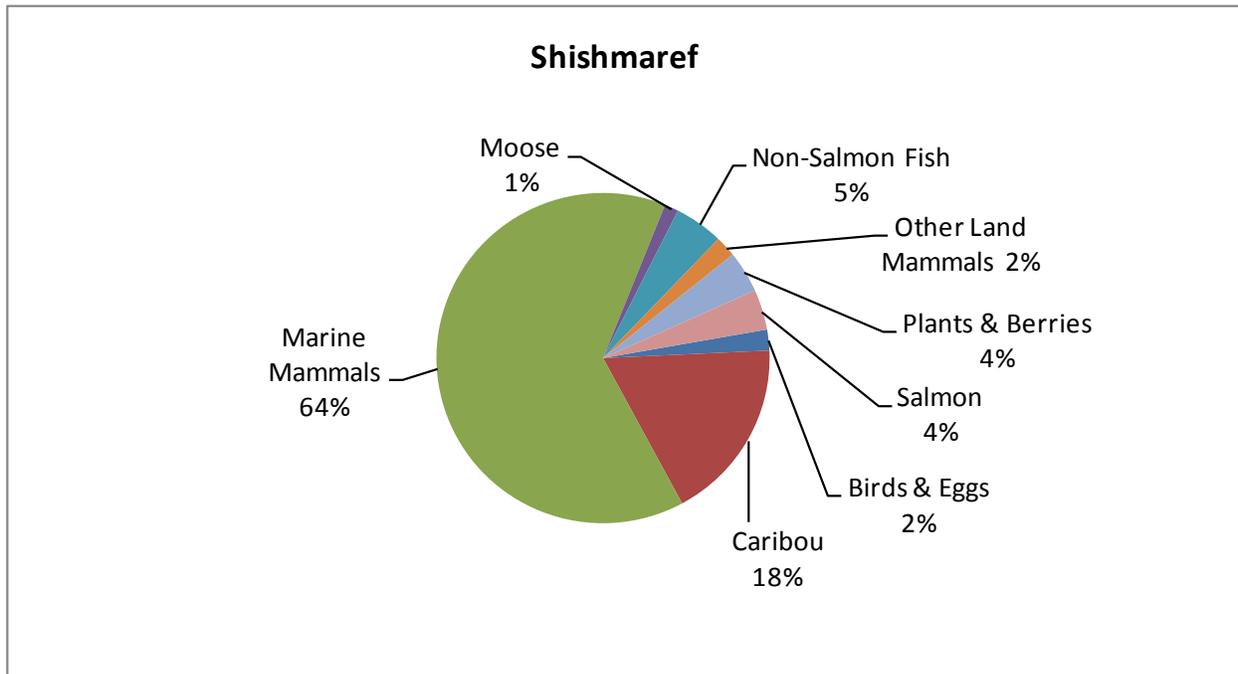


Figure 36. Harvest Composition of Resources, 2005-2006, Shishmaref

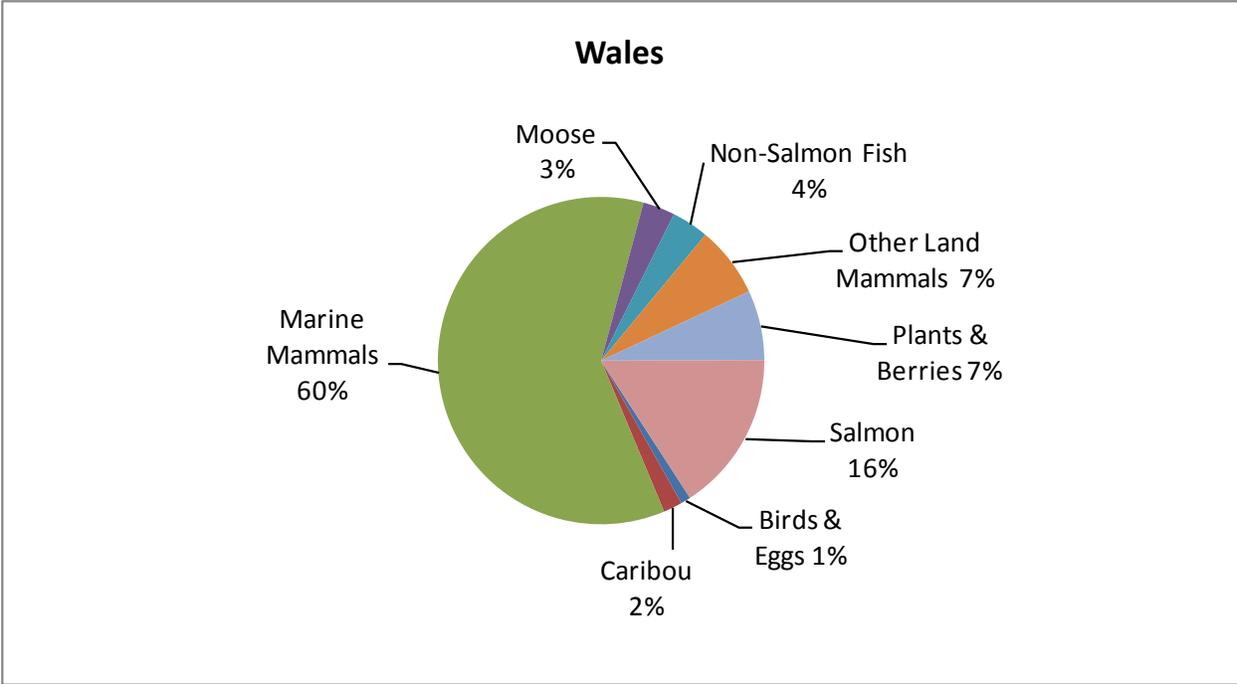


Figure 37. Harvest Composition of Resources, 2005-2006, Wales

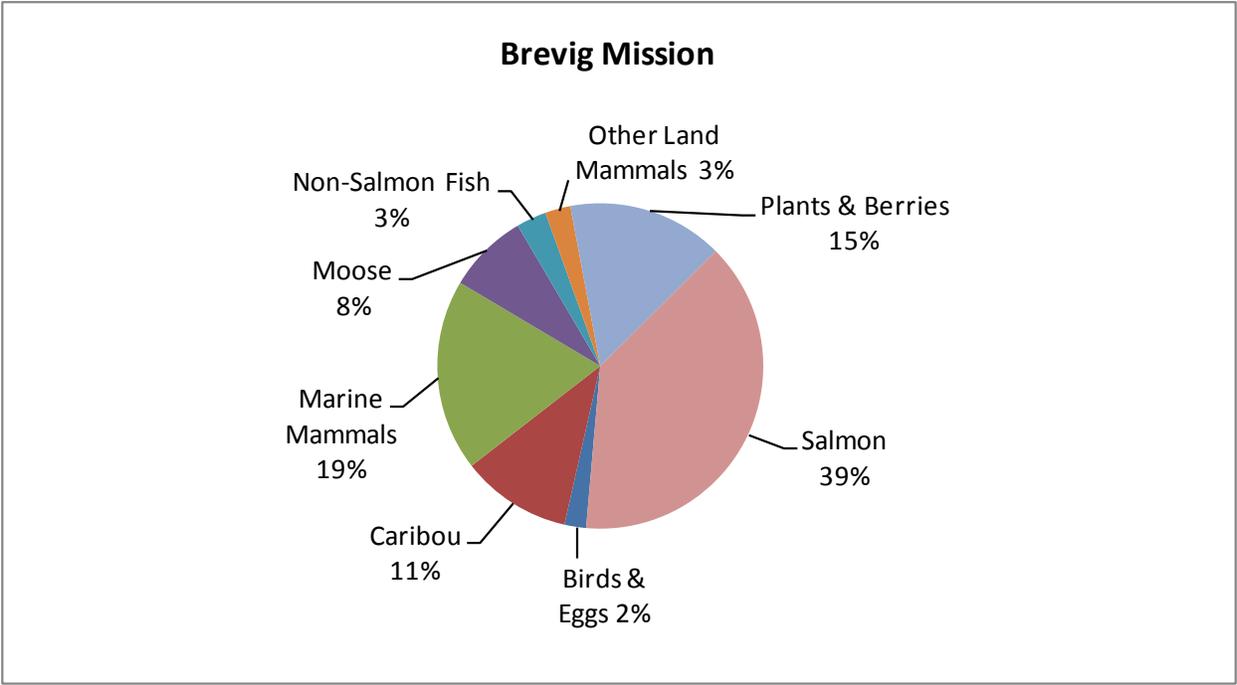


Figure 38. Harvest Composition of Resources, 2005-2006, Brevig Mission

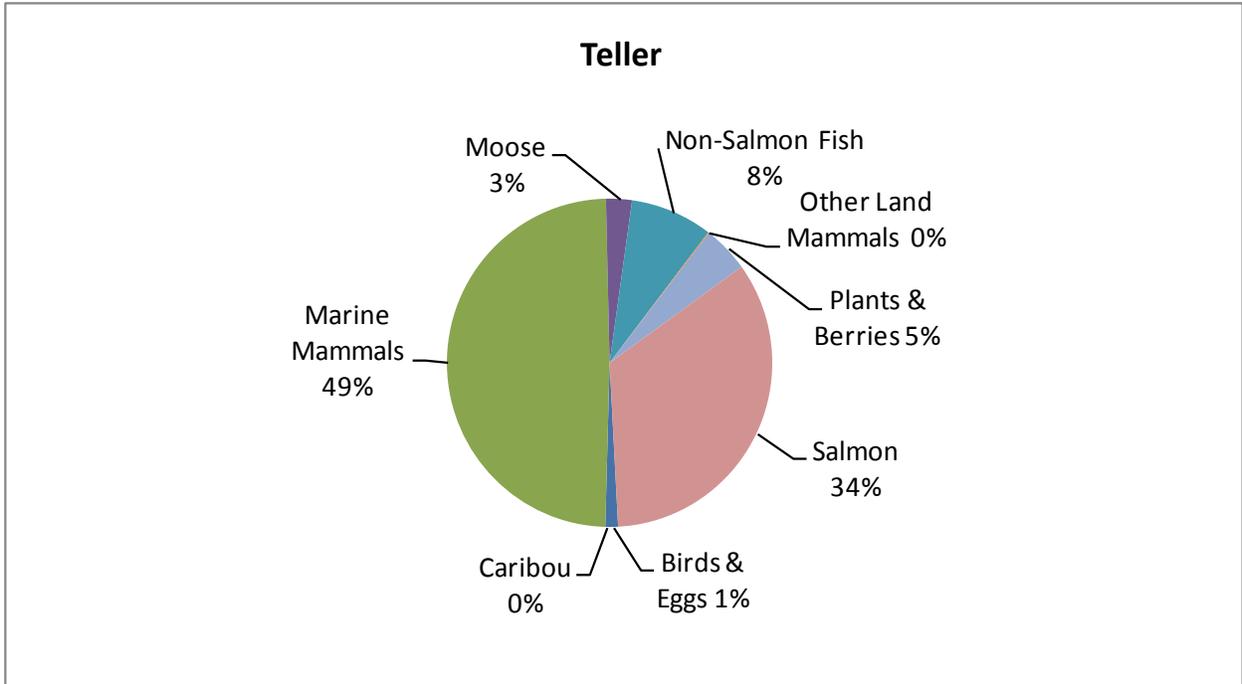


Figure 39. Harvest Composition of Resources, 2005-2006, Teller

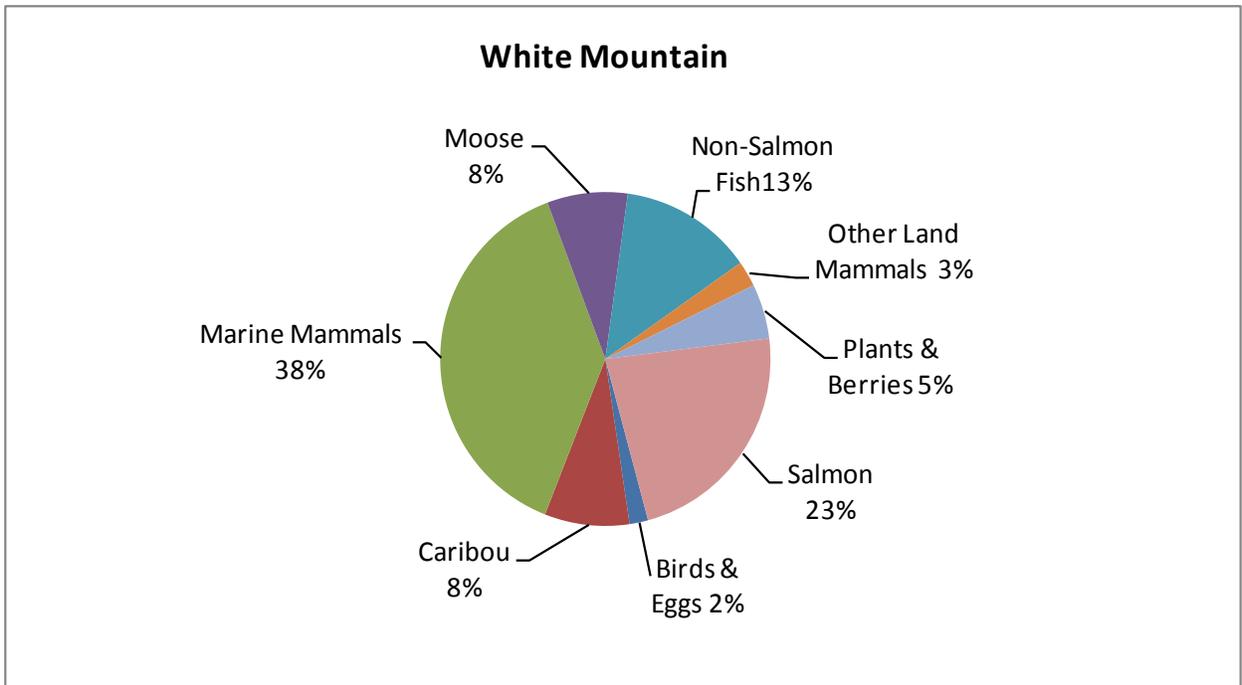


Figure 40. Harvest Composition of Resources, 2005-2006, White Mountain

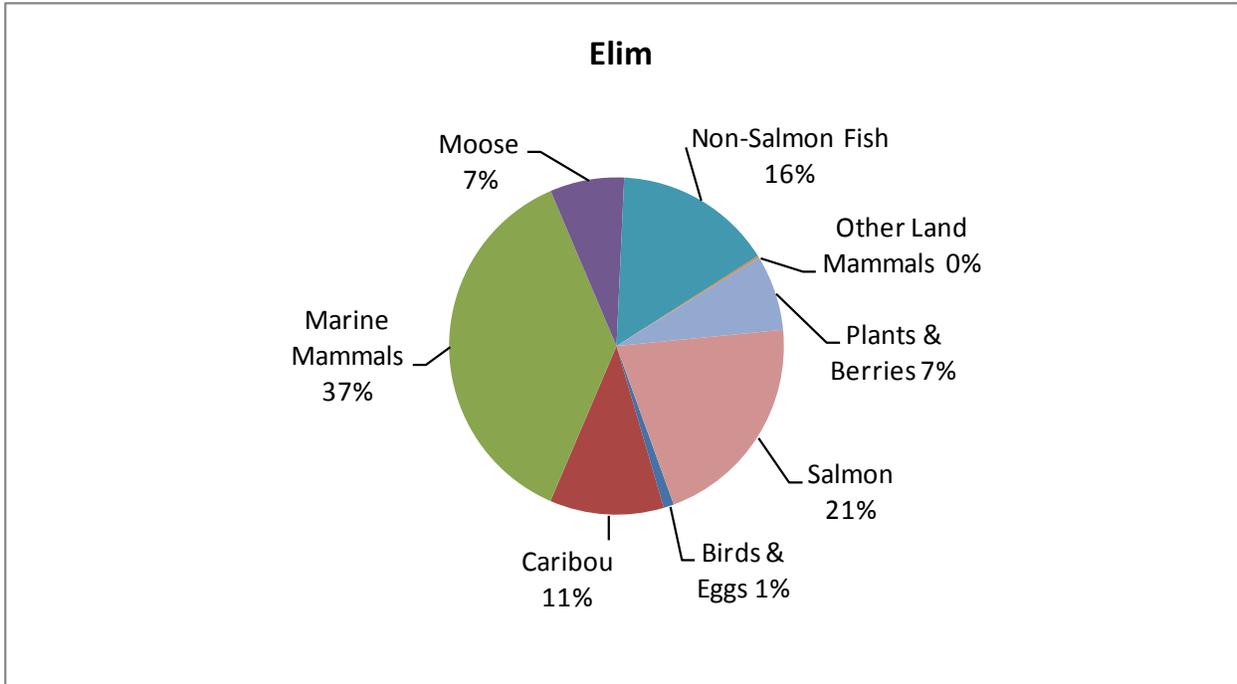


Figure 41. Harvest Composition of Resources, 2005-2006, Elim

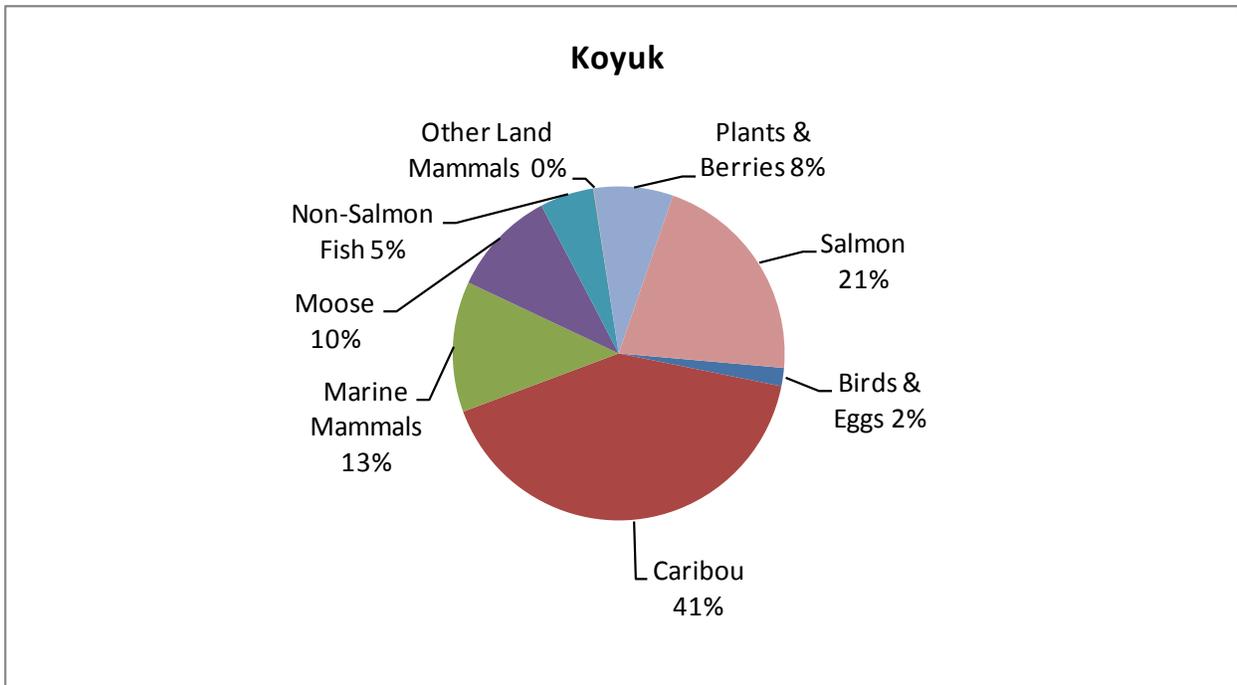


Figure 42. Harvest Composition of Resources, 2005-2006, Koyuk

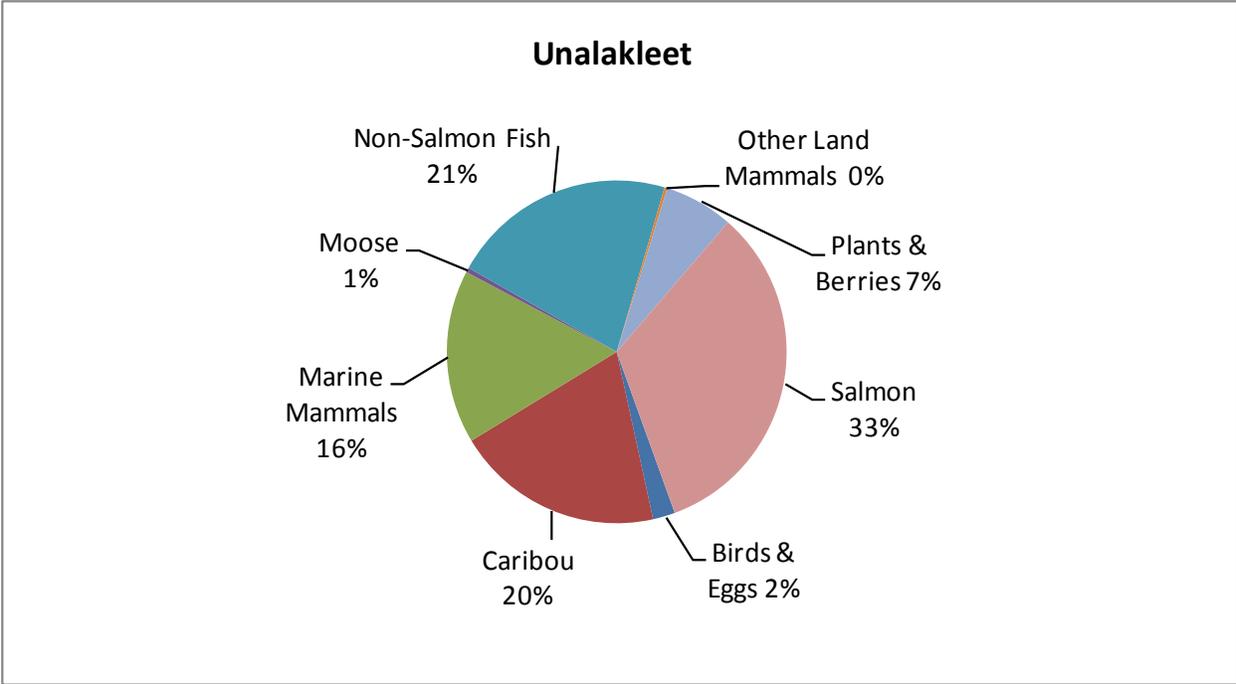


Figure 43. Harvest Composition of Resources, 2005-2006, Unalakleet

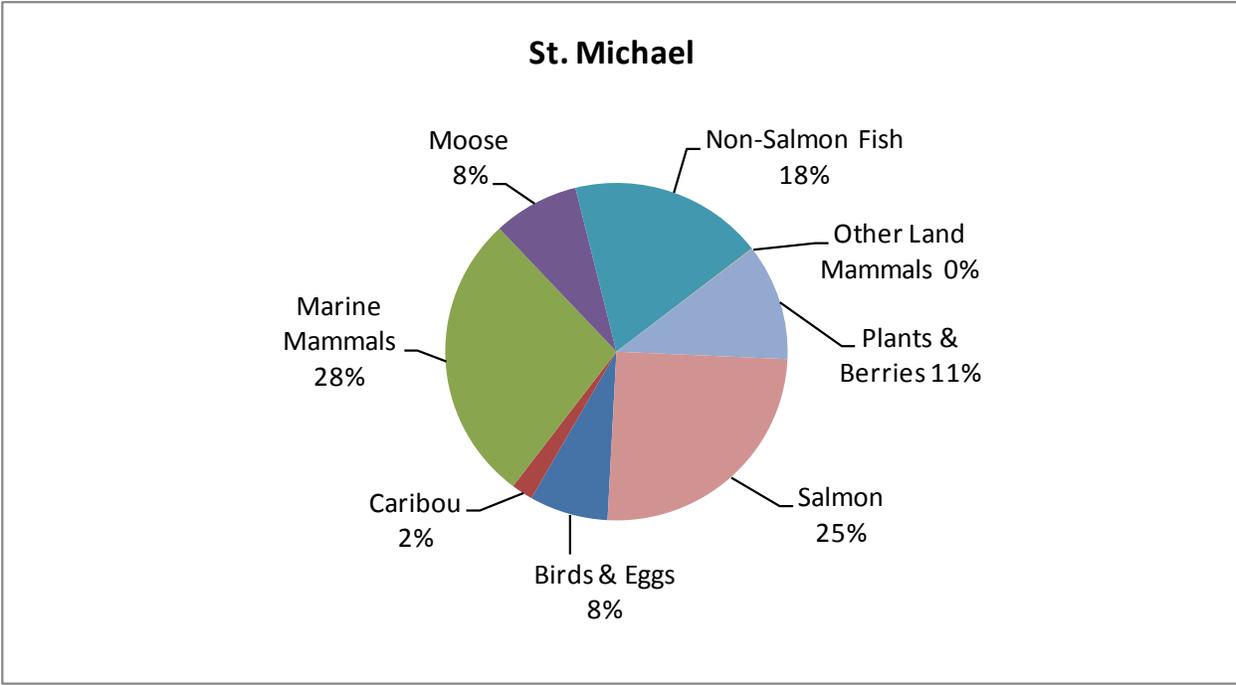


Figure 44. Harvest Composition of Resources, 2005-2006, St. Michael

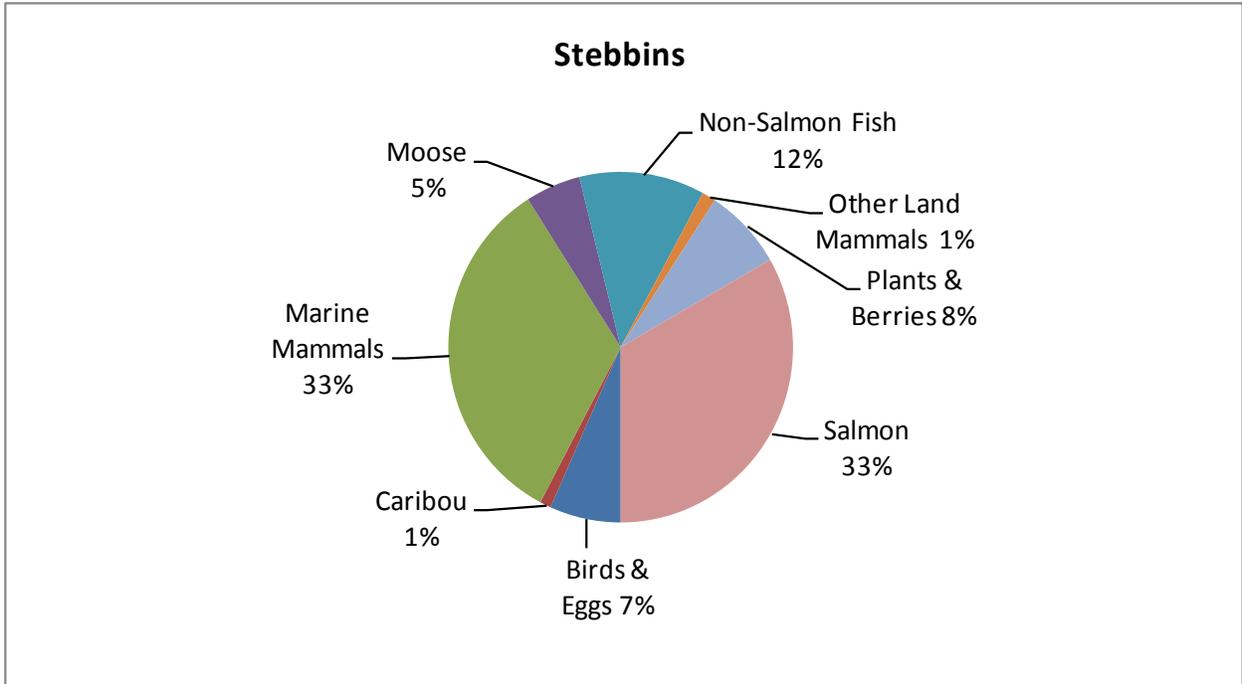


Figure 45. Harvest Composition of Resources, 2005-2006, Stebbins

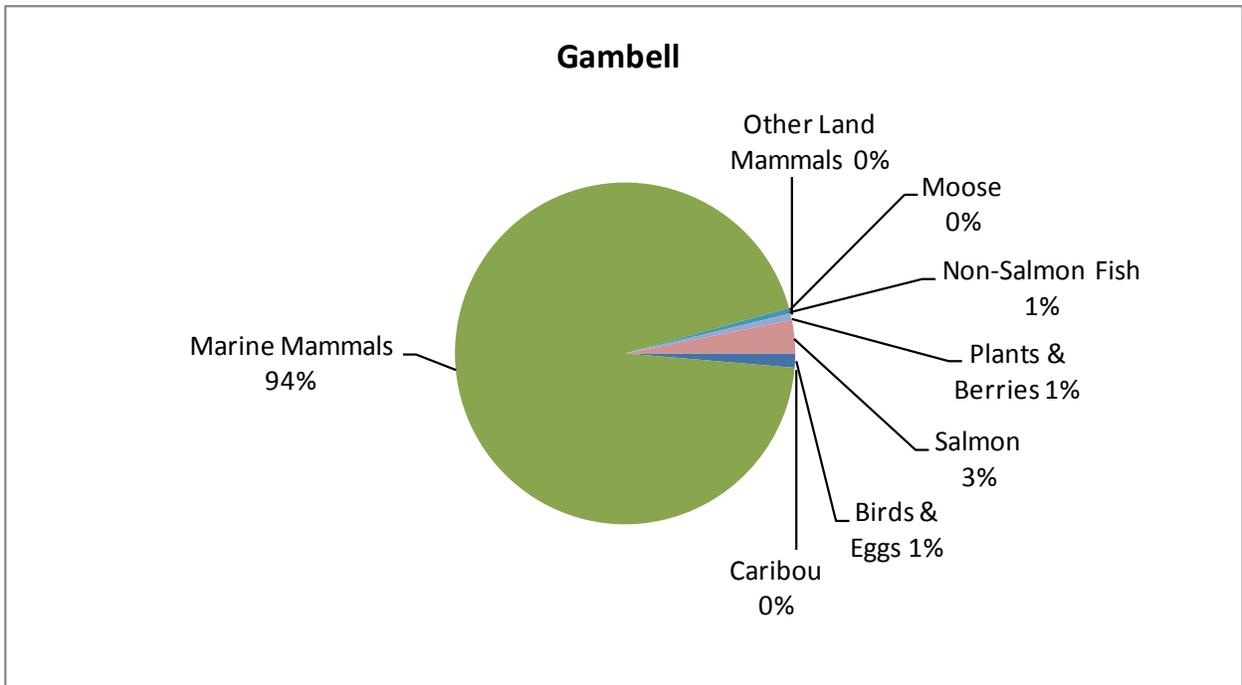


Figure 46. Harvest Composition of Resources, 2005-2006, Gambell

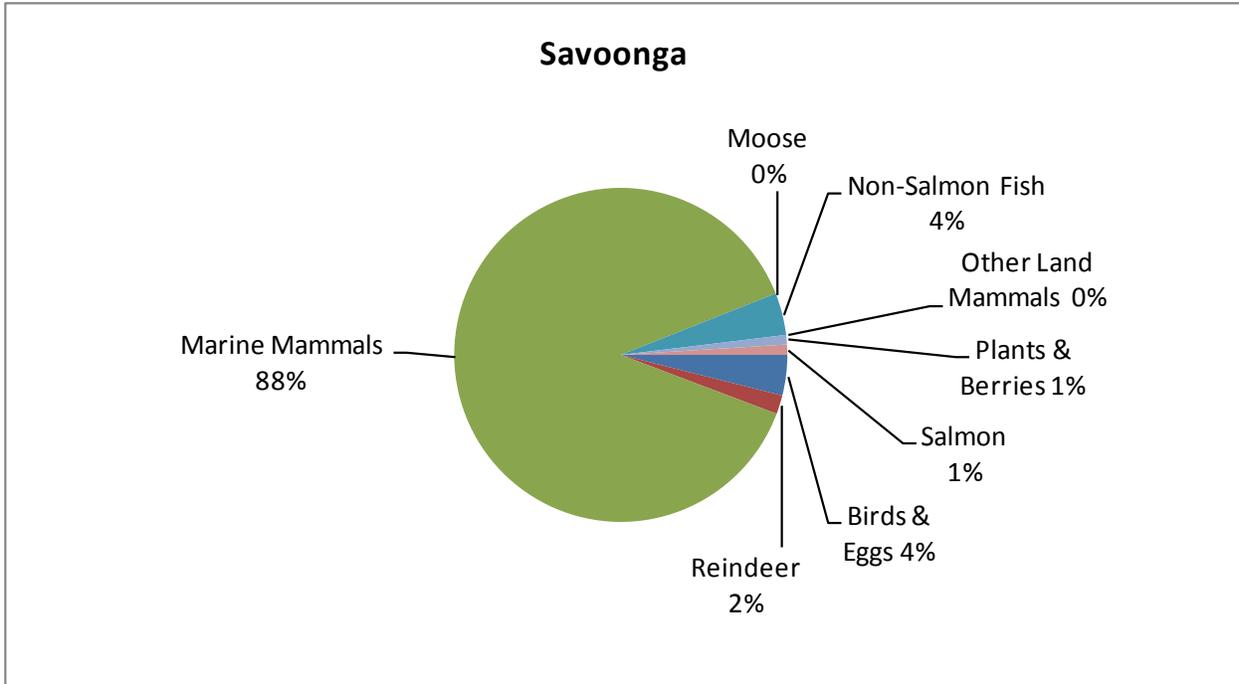


Figure 47. Harvest Composition of Resources, 2005-2006, Savoonga

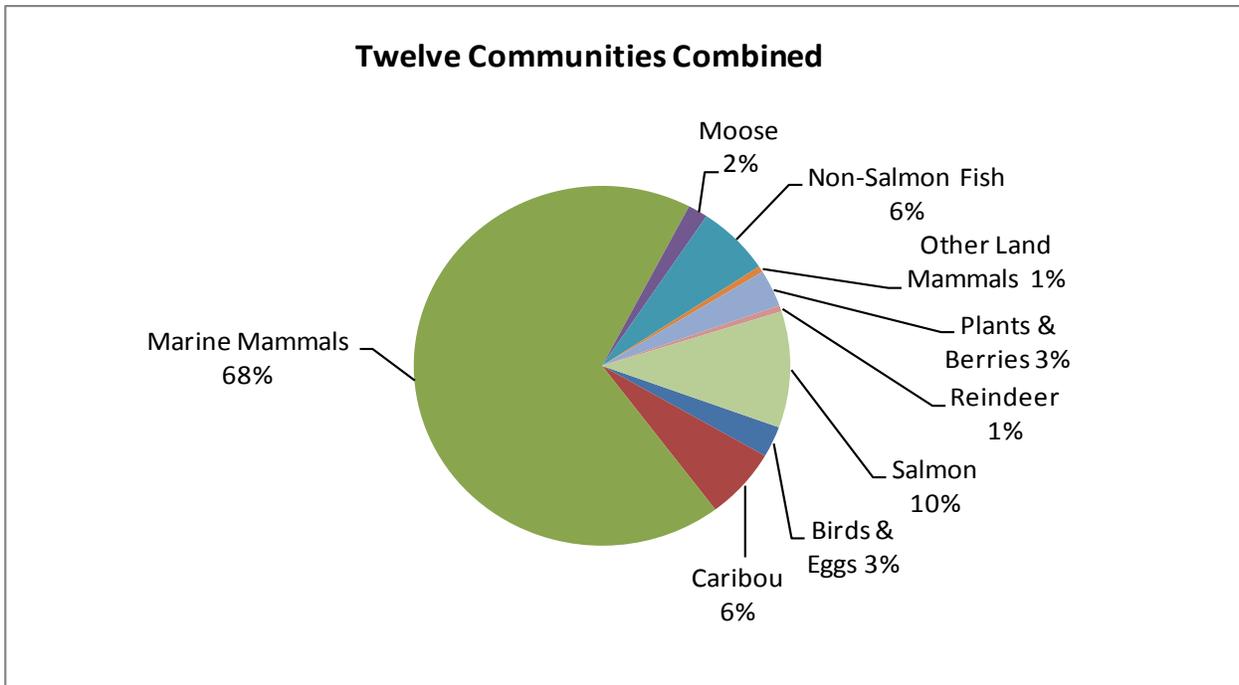


Figure 48. Harvest Composition of Resources, 2005-2006, Twelve Communities Combined

Combined Pounds Harvested by Household Demographics

In this project we requested information regarding the head of household type, i.e. couple, single female or single male. We also requested the head of household age which was broken into one of three categories; young households whose head of household age was between zero and thirty nine years of age; mature households whose age ranged between forty and fifty nine years; and elder households whose age was sixty years and older. We asked households to categorize themselves as either a none harvester of natural resources, or a low, medium, or high harvester of natural resources. Table 12-1 gives combined community pound harvests by resource and head of household type. Table 12-2 shows all community pound harvests by resource and head of household age category. Table 12-3 gives combined community pound harvests by resource and how households classified themselves as a harvester of natural resources; either none, low, medium or high.

Table 12-1. Estimated Pounds Harvested by Head of Household Type and Resource, Twelve Communities Combined

Resource	Household head							
	Couple		Single woman		Single man		Total	
	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent
Birds & Eggs	93,493.2	74%	4,894.8	4%	27,212.4	22%	125,600.4	100%
Caribou	216,378.7	75%	18,363.7	6%	53,147.6	18%	287,890.1	100%
Marine Mammals	2,182,962.1	71%	145,509.8	5%	733,923.3	24%	3,062,395.2	100%
Moose	57,335.3	74%	5,601.6	7%	14,359.3	19%	77,296.3	100%
Non-Salmon Fish	210,914.2	74%	26,343.4	9%	47,798.3	17%	285,055.8	100%
Other Land Mammals	18,196.7	72%	893.8	4%	6,162.6	24%	25,253.0	100%
Plants & Berries	103,027.0	69%	27,813.1	19%	17,992.7	12%	148,832.8	100%
Reindeer	16,733.0	67%	2,345.7	9%	5,942.6	24%	25,021.3	100%
Salmon	313,488.5	67%	65,931.1	14%	91,648.1	19%	471,067.7	100%
Total	3,212,528.7	71%	297,697.1	7%	998,186.7	22%	4,508,412.6	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Table 12-2. Estimated Pounds Harvested by Head of Household Age Category and Resource, Twelve Communities Combined

Resource	Head of Household Age Category							
	Young		Mature		Elder		Total	
	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent
Birds & Eggs	30,738.9	27%	63,516.2	55%	20,906.6	18%	115,161.7	100%
Caribou	52,075.6	27%	109,905.0	57%	29,174.0	15%	191,154.6	100%
Marine Mammals	607,400.7	21%	1,623,333.3	56%	667,989.6	23%	2,898,723.7	100%
Moose	15,362.5	25%	35,801.5	59%	9,456.9	16%	60,620.9	100%
Non-Salmon Fish	29,963.3	17%	100,209.4	58%	43,032.2	25%	173,204.8	100%
Other Land	3,964.0	20%	12,545.4	62%	3,585.2	18%	20,094.6	100%
Plants & Berries	19,416.0	18%	61,289.1	57%	25,928.5	24%	106,633.6	100%
Reindeer	4,066.0	16%	14,152.7	57%	6,802.7	27%	25,021.3	100%
Salmon	58,307.6	20%	167,330.9	56%	71,531.8	24%	297,170.3	100%
Total	821,294.6	21%	2,188,083.5	56%	878,407.4	23%	3,887,785.5	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

NOTE: Estimated pounds harvest data for Head of Household Age Category does not include pounds harvested for Elim, Unalakleet and Wales. No head of household age data was available.

Table 12-3. Estimated Pounds Harvested by Households Harvest Category and Resource, Twelve Communities Combined

Resource	Household's Harvest of Subsistence Resources									
	None		Low		Medium		High		Total	
	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent
Birds & Eggs	341.8	0.3%	34,069.7	27.1%	75,837.2	60.4%	15,351.6	12.2%	125,600.4	100%
Caribou	634.7	0.2%	34,458.8	12.0%	167,083.1	58.0%	85,713.5	29.8%	287,890.1	100%
Marine	81,469.4	2.7%	521,137.3	17.0%	1,824,461.6	59.6%	635,327.0	20.7%	3,062,395.2	100%
Moose	0.0	0.0%	10,034.1	13.0%	49,169.7	63.6%	18,092.5	23.4%	77,296.3	100%
Non-Salmon	22.9	0.0%	41,618.5	14.6%	173,648.1	60.9%	69,766.4	24.5%	285,055.8	100%
Other Land	0.0	0.0%	1,562.1	6.2%	21,150.9	83.8%	2,539.9	10.1%	25,253.0	100%
Plants &	1,537.8	1.0%	29,890.2	20.1%	89,408.5	60.1%	27,996.3	18.8%	148,832.8	100%
Reindeer	0.0	0.0%	12,745.2	50.9%	11,259.6	45.0%	1,016.5	4.1%	25,021.3	100%
Salmon	928.4	0.2%	51,170.0	10.9%	302,255.5	64.2%	116,713.7	24.8%	471,067.7	100%
Total	84,935.1	1.9%	736,686.0	16.3%	2,714,274.1	60.2%	972,517.4	21.6%	4,508,412.6	100%

Source: Kawerak, Inc., North Pacific Research Board, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 2005-2006 Comprehensive Subsistence Harvest Survey, Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region.

Village Comments and Concerns About Subsistence

Shishmaref	
Comments and concerns about subsistence, 2005-2006	Frequency of response
1) AK Natives grew up on subsistence. We would like to continue sharing. Handing down to the younger generation. This is a basic human life for natives.	1
2) All subsistence should be open to all natives who live in their area, no other income.	1
3) Expensive.	1
4) Gas & oil too expensive now for machines & outboards.	1
5) I think harvest of greens and berries were good and plenty in Shish. and Serpentine.	1
6) Maintain usage much as possible to sustain survival and hunting skills.	1
7) More kills and more kills.	1
8) Need to keep caribou open all year in 22E because of customary use & tradition - No more need for reindeer due to high prices and other meat is available - caribou & musk ox. Opening the whole unit will help herders keeping rouge bulls away from herders deer, beside customary use & tradition should be prioritized & exercised - Federal subsistence states that subsistence comes first!!	1
9) None.	4
10) Should allow caribou hunting in all of Seward Peninsula.	1

Wales	
Comments and concerns about subsistence, 2005-2006	Frequency of response
1) Glad they are using it for studies.	1
2) Good.	1
3) Grew up with subsistence and I am still carrying on my subsistence lifestyle!!	1
4) It's okay.	1
5) Make it short & simple.	1
6) Nonsense.	1
7) Not so much game.	1
8) OK.	1
9) Quick.	1
10) Too long.	2

Brevig Mission	
Comments and concerns about subsistence, 2005-2006	Frequency of response
1) Better weather next year.	1
2) Check on bird flu, fish, seal, walrus.	1
3) Check on bird flu.	1
4) Check the ducks for any bird flu.	1
5) Check the ducks, fish, seals, moose, and walrus for any kind of sickness.	1
6) Every year subsistence is different due to global warming.	1
7) Getting harder to get.	1
8) Getting poor hunting every year because of bad weather.	1
9) Make sure test all the birds for sickness.	1
10) None.	44
11) One day I went to an elder's house and ate chicken. The elder has told stories about how her husband went out every night after work to hunt ptarmigans and rabbits. The next day I went to another elder's house and ate chicken. As I was walking home I thought to myself, "Uh, maybe it is easier to go to the store and buy chicken than go out and chase ptarmigans."	1
12) Poor hunting this year.	1
13) Poor weather, foggy, ice up.	1
14) To share more information and studies that are related to the bird flu epidemic and also on marine mammals testing related to ocean contamination.	1
15) We had poor spring hunt. No walrus, no bearded seals, and we hardly hunt for birds because of bird flu in other countries.	1

Teller	
Comments and concerns about subsistence, 2005-2006	Frequency of response
1) Against commercial fishing. If they start commercial fishing they will regulate subsistence fishing. They will tell us when to pull our nets out.	1
2) Concerned about commercial fishing in Teller area.	1
3) Don't take subsistence away.	1
4) Gas prices too high to do normal subsistence.	1
5) Get rid of most of seals. Should get a bounty for seals. Should move Musk-ox away from Teller so they won't trample greens, eggs, berries. Grizzly Bears are wrecking our camps. Going in everybody's camps.	1
6) Good.	1
7) Hope they don't start with commercial fishing here it would lose the value.	1
8) I think it should be our way of life & not be removed from our people.	1
9) Lots of dead seals that seem to go to waster on shore.	1
10) More hunting on Bears in our area.	1
11) Musk-ox are interrupting berries & greens.	1
12) Musk-ox are no good for our berries.	1
13) Musk-ox trample over berries & eggs. Too many in our area.	1
14) No caribou season here being allowed. Not allowed to hunt even though there is caribou here around Teller.	1
15) No comments.	1
16) No.	3
17) None, no commercial fishermen in this area.	1
18) Other people please share.	1
19) Stop commercial fishing. Their trying to start. Stop seining for reds at Pilgrim River. They gonna let our fish go away.	1
20) Subsistence hunting regulations are too restricted. We should be allowed use of Helicopter & pooling harvest tickets to increase community cost effectiveness.	1
21) Subsistence is our way of life.	1
22) They should make hunting bear season longer so there won't be too many of them. Same with musk-ox. Too much musk-ox hair on berries & greens.	1
23) Too many Musk-ox grazing in our village. Too many bears roaming around camp sites where we pick berries.	1
24) Too many Musk-ox ruining our berry picking & plants.	1
25) Too many Musk-ox, too many Bears. Ruin camp grounds & picking areas.	1
26) Too much Musk-ox hair on Willow leaf & trampled berries.	1
27) Too much Musk-ox trampling berries.	1
28) Too much traffic where we use to hunt, & more airplanes & more tug boats interrupting hunting.	1
29) We need more.	1
30) We need subsistence.	1

White Mountain	
Comments and concerns about subsistence, 2005-2006	Frequency of response
1) Changes of our seasons effect our berry picking, fishing and hunting birds and meat. Some years are good, other have bad effect for our subsistence living.	1
2) Everything was late except fall.	1
3) Give us a longer moose harvest in the winter hunt.	1
4) Hardly any fish was preserved, except fresh fish is frozen & in the freezer. We put some wild ducks, geese away for winter use. Your surveyor did a very good job.	1
5) Hopefully will be able to go moose hunting, berry picking more next year. Everything seems to be alright with the subsistence this year.	1
6) I'm glad someone is getting information & recording info on subsistence.	1
7) I've seen dead fresh silvers due to sports fishermen's catch & release. Who else would just leave a silver on the beaches up river?	1
8) I believe there is a continuous erosion of our subsistence rights and may in the future be abolished. It is getting harder to be active in the native traditional lifestyle of subsistence hunting and fishing because of the many restrictions and regulations that are becoming evident.	1
9) I hope people will be able to continue subsistence in the future.	1
10) I try to harvest animals and plant for my mother, since she wants them and can't harvest them since she is getting to old to get them for herself.	1
11) Let the Natives control Alaskans wild life and fish!	1
12) Moose season is short.	1
13) No comment.	1
14) None.	1
15) Since we don't have a boat, we'd be lucky to get rides from family or friends to go and harvest more berries and greens. Although we did walk close to town to gather berries, greens and stink weed for our personal use. As for the river water being born and raised in White Mtn. at a young age Kathy used to use river water as a main water supply, but over the years we've seen beaver come up the river and build lots of beaver dams therefore she chose to not use river water for her family. She believes and heard that the beaver can get people sick, so now she uses brita water/tap water for drinking and household uses. She also believes by doing so her family has not caught stomach flu as much as some she's seen in the village. Although she is not totally not using river water meaning she will drink the river water when she visits friend/relatives who do not have water sewer in their homes.	1
16) Still too many bears & wolves - eat all the moose. And too many non area residents harvesting local game and fish.	1
17) The bears are eating the moose yearling too much.	1
18) The King Crab population isn't what it used to be. The population seems to have declined dramatically within the past five years.	1
19) The restrictions or restriction that limited all subsistence gathering is the cost related issues - especially gas & fuel related costs. This also effected the cost of equipment of all kinds - such as snow machines, out board motors, sleds, ropes, wood and oil products.	1
20) We also received elk last year from Denali area.	1
21) We want more silver salmon.	1

Elim	
Comments and concerns about subsistence, 2005-2006	Frequency of response
1) Almost all I live on.	1
2) Do not use the info gathered from people to regulate or ban any kind of subsistence, thank you.	1
3) I'll always use subsistence, when retire be active more in subsistence.	1
4) I'm hoping and praying that our area never get regulated, because we cannot go without our subsistence lifestyle.	1
5) I am very unhappy about permits and licencing for natives, also, someone needs to help the people of Alaska clean-up all the Army oil, gas, rusty drums, pcb's, old equipment and all the metal and wood debris from the land. Contractors I see hired just clean the surface, and hide the rest. The land is alive too, it will be sick or die if we keep it dirty. Thank you.	1
6) I like to eat subsistence food, just the matter of getting to them.	1
7) I really don't live off gov. food. But sub food gathering off the land.	1
8) It's the only way I know of living & hunting. I could not live in a place where you cannot hunt or fish. Subsistence is the only way to live & share.	1
9) Just rumors about bird flu that's scaring hunters not to hunt birds in small villages. Also hunters can hunt whatever they like to hunt without being told what too hunt.	1
10) Just that the fuel and oil costs are very high. Effects hunting time & duration.	1
11) Keep subsistence open.	1
12) Like to go more subsistence, but wife is in hospital.	1
13) Need to educate younger kids to pick greens & berries.	1
14) Need to stay in AK, don't take it away from us natives -n- non natives that eat from the land. Its not right to regulate it or put restrictions on hunting n fishing.	1
15) Our home depends on about 50% of subsistence hunting/gathering/fishing to survive the long winters. It provides for most of our diet and will continue to depend on subsistence hunting, fishing and gathering to balance our food staples.	1
16) Our subsistence hunting or gathering is always blamed on weather now a days. But subsistence has increased some.	1
17) Prospect mining for Uranium in Tubutulik will decrease our fishing, kill everything in the river.	1
18) Subsistence helps a lot with the price of food going up.	1
19) The more I get the happier I am, during the long winter months.	1
20) There was plenty of greens and berries this year. Very good.	1

Koyuk	
Comments and concerns about subsistence, 2005-2006	Frequency of response
1) I believe we are getting plague by God because we're not doing his way of hunting. We are not supposed to hunt on Sundays. Please follow one or two leaders & follow their advise. Drugs are a factor in our community.	1
2) I hope this will not be put out in the open.	1
3) Lots of trash left out in the country.	1
4) No comment!	1
5) No comments!	13
6) No Comments!	1
7) No comments!!	1
8) No comments!!!	2
9) No comments.	39
10) Only worried about Ungalik. Getting pretty low water. The fish don't go too far up. The sport fishing people go there and affect the fish spawning up river. Also the jet-units going up & down the river do affect the spawning of the fish. Also the beaver are affecting the little rivers that are affected by the beaver. We need to do something about them. If theres nothing done about them, the fish won't spawn in our rivers.	1
11) Our outboard motor broke down, we couldn't do much subsistence this last year.	1
12) The fish are starting to taste different because of the sewer. Steel-shot shells are not good for hunting.	1
13) What can we do with fish roe? We sure need roe buyer.	1
14) What is this survey used for? How does this survey affect our harvest of foods, animals & plants etc? Who work & looks at the survey. Are the people who answer the questions are able to look at the answers or results?	1
15) When are survey results being shown or given to the public.	1

Unalakleet	
Comments or concerns about subsistence, 2005-2006	Frequency of response
1) Beach erosion, cold summer, not enough snow in winter, not enough rain in summer.	1
2) Cannot go without a subsistence lifestyle as a people.	1
3) Change distance from the mouth of UNK River for use of King Salmon gillnet.	1
4) Competition with sports fishermen to maintain subsistence lifestyle.	1
5) Diminishing salmon numbers (Kings).	1
6) Fuel cost hinders ability to thrive on a subsistence lifestyle.	1
7) Get rid of sport fishermen, and troopers because of boat registration and hunting licence.	1
8) Have to have subsistence program. Too much wolves. Native food very part of our nutrition.	1
9) Have to maintain subsistence. Keep sport fishermen harvest down.	1
10) Having competition with sport fishermen. Moose don't like the traffic on the river.	1
11) High prices of fuel hinder a bit of gathering subsistently.	1
12) Hope it is alway here to harvest	1
13) It's essential to living out here in the bush.	1
14) Keep subsistence open in village areas. Prices are getting to be to much to depend on the stores.	1
15) Lack of King salmon and over abundance of Pinks.	1
16) Leave King Salmon sets as is, along w/Silvers.	1
17) Leave the subsistence to people who rely on the traditional harvesting.	1
18) Let us hunt & provide in the old way's, no license or...	1
19) Like to see harvest of King Salmon limited to 3 or 4 a week so Kings could travel unmolested.	1
20) Lower cost in fuel would help more in more subsistence gathering.	1
21) Moose.	1
22) N/A.	2
23) Need to hunt moose.	3
24) No at this time.	1
25) No caribou & no moose season.	1
26) No comment.	1
27) No concerns.	1
28) No.	1
29) None.	6
30) Not enough King Salmon.	1
31) Open the Moose season open bear season.	1
32) Preserve subsistence lifestyle for everyone.	1
33) Price of gas too high.	1
34) Restrict sports fishing, catch & release not a good idea. Native subsistence priority, late openings for commercial fishing. Mesh size on commercial nets to restrictive.	1
35) Restrictions on subsistence.	1
36) Should not put nets near the mouth of the River.	1
37) Sports fisherman catching & taking them out of town.	1
38) Subsistence is being jeopardized by to many sport fishing guide's. The price of gasoline is way too high.	1
39) Subsistence is essential and take what you only need.	1

Comments or concerns about subsistence, 2005-2006, Unalakleet (continued)	
40) Subsistence is essential to lifestyle and heritage & culture. So practice is vital and passed to the next generation. Very vital to the household.	1
41) Subsistence is important, but abuse of the privilege to subsist is prevalent. Many people rely on rod & reel sport fishing for subsistence fish. To be careful not to punish commercial or sport fishing to favor subsistence - just monitor the river & mouth for abuses such as corking off the whole river or leaving the nets in too long.	1
42) Subsistence is very important, it has been passed down by the ancestors to us and it's our duty to carry into the future. It is spiritually satisfying that nurtures body & soul and is basis of a solid and healthy community because we share.	1
43) Subsistence priority for people who depend on the lifestyle.	1
44) Subsistence priority over sport & commercial.	1
45) Subsistence priority over trophy hunters.	1
46) Subsistence should be a priority, sport fishing should not be allowed until subsistence users are met then allowed to fish to King salmon.	1
47) Subsistence should be priority over commercial and sport fishing. Concerns on Moose availability to many bears.	1
48) Subsistence should be priority over sport use.	1
49) To many Bears, wolf's, to many sport fishermen.	1
50) When subsistence closed for subsistence should close for sport fishermen.	1

Saint Michael	
Comments and concerns about subsistence, 2005-2006	Frequency of response
1) Getting hard to go out because of the high price of fuel.	1
2) Good hunting and expensive gas & food prices are going up.	1
3) Hope lots of fish and berries next year.	1
4) Keep hunting.	1
5) N/A.	1
6) No comment.	2
7) No comments.	4
8) No concerns.	1
9) No subsistence, elder.	1
10) No subsistence/elder. Food got from kids & grand-kids.	1
11) No transportation for hunting. And go down to Kotlik for salmon season.	1
12) None.	9
13) Not really, more kids should get involved and learn to harvest	1
14) We wish everyone could participate w/gathering & harvesting.	1
15) Would be good if other people caught more and share with other people especially elders because they cannot do it themselves.	1

Stebbins	
Comments and concerns about subsistence, 2005-2006	Frequency of response
1) Been doing subsistence my whole life.	1
2) Climate change.	1
3) Enjoy it while you can.	1
4) Good subsistence this year on everything.	1
5) Haven't seen any spotted seals and puffins.	1
6) I was raised on a subsistence lifestyle. The traditional way of life. This part of who I am! I am and would like to pass this way of life to my children so that they can pass it to their children, too. This lifestyle is very precious and must remain RURAL! Because this is where the majority of the traditional & cultural heritage still remains at. It is vital to our survival because store bought food is very expensive for those of us that do not have a steady income - to purchase those items at the store. I would GREATLY appreciate it if our way of life can ALWAYS BE THE WAY ITS ALWAYS BEEN. As all of us can remember. The eskimo's or should I say "natives" way of life. Off the land and sea! Thanks for your time and having me express the way I feel. Being an Alaska NATIVE who still practices our way of life. In order to survive we must keep subsistence alive!	1
7) Is the oil spill going to effect our fish? I know global warming is effecting our subsistence way of life. It comes from man and we would like to see man eliminate harmful gases and hair sprays to stop global warming. Our subsistence way of life is much to precious. Someone needs to speak out.	1
8) Keep the subsistence open.	1
9) Like to know that we can hunt anytime without someone telling us not to hunt.	1
10) No.	15
11) None, no comment.	1
12) None.	15
13) Stop killing female moose.	1
14) Subsistence is expensive.	1
15) Transportation not available, motor not working.	1
16) Village people should continue subsistence harvest	1
17) Would like to hunt at any time when available.	1

Gambell	
Comments and concerns about subsistence, 2005-2006	Frequency of response
1) All hunting, gathering, harvesting depends on weather & availability of birds, eggs, berries, & plants, sea mammals, whales, and we have no land mammals in our immediate area such as reindeer.	1
2) Concerned about bird flu. Receives subsistence food from other people.	1
3) Don't try stop us from hunting.	1
4) Due to age, they don't hunt or gather plants & berries, but receives subsistence food from other people.	1
5) Global warming is really affecting our spring subsistence harvest of marine mammals due to early leaving of ice & more high winds that bothers the walrus herds and seals. Weather (heavy rains or early snow) makes less salmonberries in our harvest areas. The migratory birds are traveling further away from our areas and the danger of "bird flu" is a grave concern as well. The ice is going north earlier than normal & what is called "ice" is newly-formed young ice that melts quick in the spring.	1
6) Global warming, highwinds & warm winds. Ice is becoming too thin.	1
7) Its important, our take of subsistence is very small compared to commercial harvest & impacted by catch of these animals is very much threatened by these industrial and commercial harvest. The eco system in the bering sea could be severely imbalanced by these. Even the by-catch of some of these marine inhabitants of the animals caught legally by the commercial, industrial is more than the impact it makes negatively, as subsistence. We as indigenous people have hunted for these animals for thousands of years without depleting our natural resources, even thru recorded history will tell us. As far as we know the climate has been our natural conservation of our resources. And the only thing that depleted or negatively impact our resources is outside influence!	1
8) Its increasingly become very risky by boat due to weather. Ice pack is moving out to early.	1
9) Keep everything open.	1
10) Keep subsistence hunting & harvesting to keep going without any restrictions to keep eating subsistence foods.	1
11) Keep subsistence hunting going.	1
12) Let the household member know the laws of subsistence hunting to know what to hunt & what not to.	1
13) Likes subsistence foods, receives from other households.	1
14) No comments.	1
15) None.	2
16) Subsistence hunting is our way of survival. Please continue without limiting marine mammals.	1
17) Subsistence food is shared by crews & family member & outside the village.	1
18) Watching the weather & go boating together or stick together.	1
19) Weather conditions are detoriating because of Global warming.	1
20) Would like to continue our subsistence hunting without regulation from outside because it is our custom.	1

Discussion

The Bering Strait region Local Traditional Knowledge Pilot Project was successful. The enormous database that was created is a strong testament to the importance of subsistence in the lives of rural subsistence users. Kawerak's expertise is not as advanced as the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, or other sociological institutes. Kawerak's ability to portray the uniqueness of subsistence from the perspective of the subsistence user was important for this project. It is important for us to be a strong advocate for our people and the data and report that we have created hopefully reflects that.

Kawerak was not able to develop a survey protocol as we had hoped. We were not able to analyze an effective protocol either. In order for a region wide survey to be implemented efficiently and effectively some sort of sampling technique must be in place so that effort will be lessened. The amount of effort that was expended on this project was great and maximized all of Kawerak's resources.

Local Traditional Knowledge was captured and portrayed when we revealed the results of the numerous subsistence harvests. The foods that are eaten from partaking in subsistence activities shed an enormous amount of light into Local Traditional Knowledge. From our own subsistence study over the past ten years we know that subsistence harvests fluctuate. We know in the Bering Strait region there are patterns of subsistence that are characteristic of our region that have been carried on before Alaska Natives and westerners first made contact. The island communities' high reliance upon the sea is clearly shown in this project. The southern Norton Sound communities' reliance upon a diverse group of fish species is indicative of their locale. It should be noted once more that what we eat has a lot to do with what we do and results in Local Traditional Knowledge. Food and shelter such as those we studied in this project that are now regulated by State and Federal laws have been the cornerstone of Alaska Native lifestyle for many years.

Local Traditional Knowledge was also captured when we summarized the numerous comments about subsistence resources. It is likely that many years of inherent knowledge can be revealed by studying the numerous comments. The Local Traditional Knowledge revealed as part of this project may be lumped into several categories:

- Comments about the environment,
- Comments about the availability of various resources,
- Comments about how regulation maybe helping or hindering subsistence activities,

- Comments which shed light into traditional beliefs, and
- Comments that express the importance of subsistence to households.

Conclusions

This comprehensive subsistence harvest study and combined LTK project is a valuable contribution to the body of information regarding subsistence. The Bering Strait region and its residents have experienced social, economic, and environmental changes since Statehood. Numerous political changes have resulted in more complex fish and game regulations, the patchwork of land status has complicated land management, and various resource development projects have the potential of impacting subsistence and the environment.

The impact of climate change may be one of the more dramatic influences that subsistence users face. Comments from subsistence users in this study indicate that some peculiar fish species have begun to appear, such as various snail fish, lump suckers, or sculpin. The incidence of disease rise or fall in fish or game would be difficult to determine from this project since no other previous project attempted such a comprehensive study. However, based upon our dealings with the Eskimo Walrus Commission, the Ice Seal Working Group, the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council, the Musk Ox Cooperator's Group, the Northern Norton Sound Fish and Game Advisory Committee, the Alaska Native Subsistence Halibut Working Group, the Alaska Beluga Whale Committee, the Seward Peninsula Subsistence Regional Advisory Council, the Reindeer Herder's Association, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, tribes, and our own analysis of weather observations, we feel that the climate of the Bering Strait region is slowly becoming warmer.

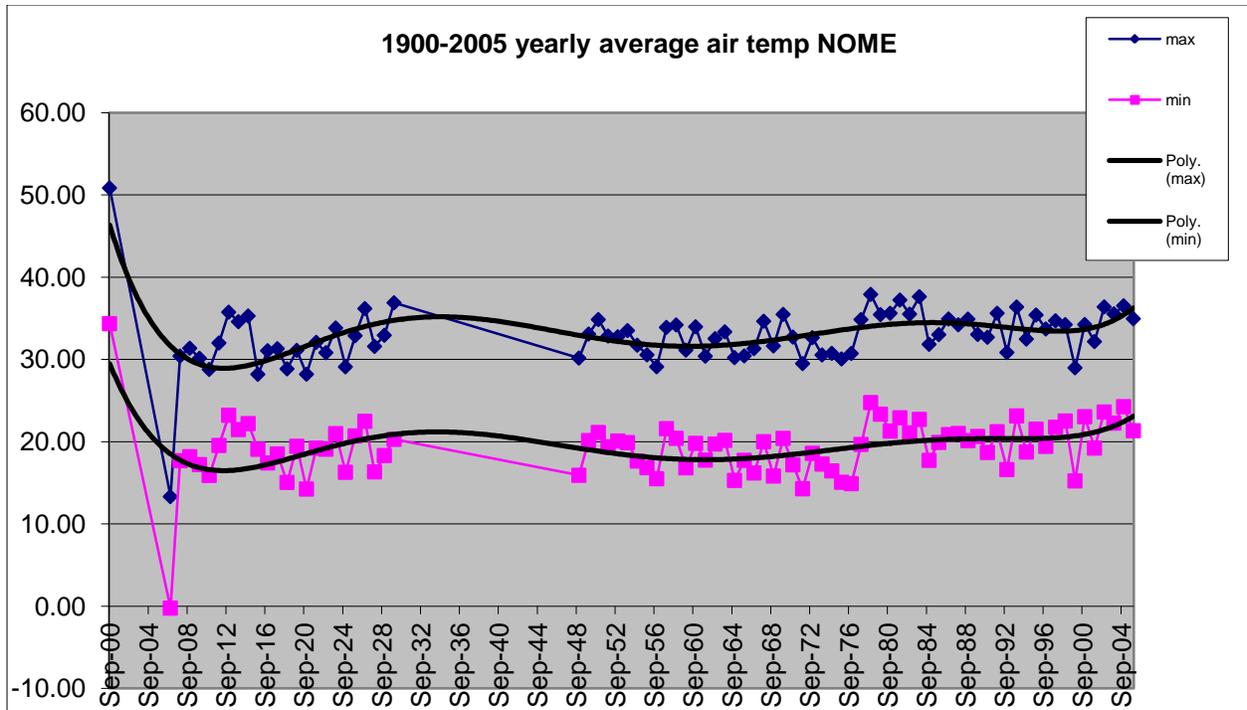


Figure 49. 1900 to 2005 observed air temperature, Nome

Since approximately 1978 air temperatures became warmer in the Bering Strait region, the Nome weather station maintains a fairly lengthy volume of weather observations and climate data was purchased by Kawerak from the National Weather Service. Figure 49 shows yearly average minimum and maximum observed temperatures for the Nome Weather Station. From Figure 49 we clearly see the

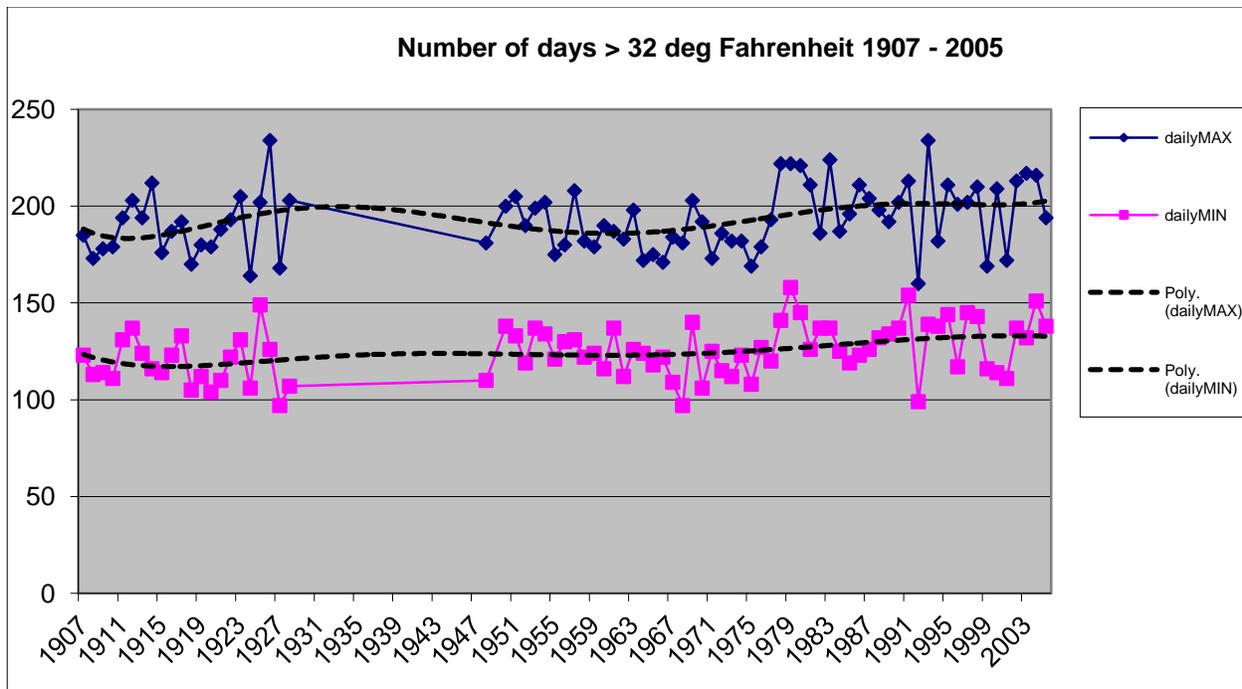


Figure 50. Number of days warmer than 32 degrees Fahrenheit, Nome

stepwise increase in warmer temperatures beginning in approximately 1978. Figure 50 shows the number of days per year warmer than 32 degrees Fahrenheit for observed air temperature for Nome Weather Station. The figure shows that maximum observed air temperature above 32 degrees Fahrenheit for Nome is relatively stable, the minimum air temperatures warmer than 32 degrees Fahrenheit show that the number of days per year are increasing. Warmer weather can affect animal species that are dependent on sea ice for their life functions, as well as land mammals in response to land based climate change. A few recent reports from subsistence users indicate that reduced blubber thickness in various marine mammals has been observed and has been a cause of concern. At least six species of ice associated marine mammals inhabit the Bering Strait region and depend upon ice for pup rearing, places of rest, or as mediums for passive transport. Willow growth of *salix* species has been more vigorous and are colonizing westward areas of the Seward Peninsula. The new willow growth has attracted beaver *Castor Canadensis*; beaver now inhabit nearly every portion of the Seward Peninsula. The recent colonization of beaver onto the Seward Peninsula may impact some village water sources since some villages extract and impound surface water for municipal purposes. Beaver have not been entirely welcome since it is popularly thought that they may be impacting salmon as well as introducing disease.

Warmer weather can also affect subsistence users. Numerous comments were made by subsistence users throughout this study regarding the availability of subsistence resources and factors that affected

harvesting those subsistence resources. The highly weather dependent aspect of hunting and gathering in villages where income is low requires efficiency of effort and must take into consideration weather. Earlier spring breakups and later fall freeze-ups can dramatically affect subsistence users. Most of the groups and agencies listed above whom we regularly deal with have expressed concern about resource development and warmer weather. Most recently the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council considered options for the Northern Bering Sea and is now considering an Arctic Fisheries Management Plan. Kawerak and tribes throughout Western Alaska provided comments to the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council regarding its options for the Northern Bering Sea. Kawerak and tribes in Western Alaska are likely to maintain a vigilant review of the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council's actions for the Northern Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean. Oil and gas lease interest is low in the Northern Bering Sea and Chukchi Sea but still peaks the interest of agencies and advocacy groups in the Bering Strait Region. The Bureau of Land Management recently completed a Kobuk Seward Peninsula Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement <http://www.blm.gov/ak/st/en/prog/planning/ksp.html>. That plan details numerous resource development possibilities. Tribes and Kawerak routinely comment on the potential impacts that various resource development projects propose. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources is in the process of revising the Northwest Area Plan <http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/planning/>. That plan also details numerous resource development possibilities. The Bureau of Land Management, Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, and Alaska's Northwest Area Plan discuss habitat protections but require information such as this report can provide in order to designate habitat classifications.

Recent violent storms in the Bering Strait region since 2003 have resulted in two disaster declarations, and significant coastal erosion. It is generally thought that violent storms are increasing in frequency and are affecting coastal communities. The community of Shishmaref within the Bering Strait region faces major difficulties with community planning as it deals with coastal erosion. Comments collected during this study suggest that weather patterns and precipitation are changing. Permafrost is likely to melt as a result of warmer temperatures; a few comments collected during this study suggest that may already be happening. Shrinking tundra ponds and lower river levels as suggested by some respondents are corroborated by work of the Water and Environmental Research Center, Institute of Northern Engineering, University of Alaska-Fairbanks, <http://www.uaf.edu/water/projects/atlas/metdata/atlasmetsitemap.htm>. Water and Environmental Research Center staff have made numerous presentations in the Bering Strait region and worked with several communities to understand the role of permafrost and how ground water recharge may be affected. The Island communities on Saint Lawrence Island are very sensitive to changes in sea ice, since

much of the sea mammal hunting occurs where sea ice present. They have noted lesser ice extent and thinner sea ice with warmer temperatures.

Competing interests by various groups and regulations promulgated by State and Federal agencies also affect subsistence. Subsistence user's reactions to regulations are quite evident from comments about subsistence from respondents in this study. Fish and game regulations are significant factors in the lives of subsistence users. Methods and means, seasons and bag limits within fish and game regulations should provide for efficiency of effort and be as simple as possible. Making regulations so that only subsistence users may benefit is a serious challenge for the Federal Subsistence Board, the Alaska Board of Fisheries and Game, and the Alaska Legislature. Traditional Ecological Knowledge or Local Traditional Knowledge is often ignored when regulations are made. At times it is as if State and Federal managers are humored by the observations of subsistence users. The full advocacy of subsistence is what Kawerak strives for so that the ideas of subsistence users may be implemented. This project should assist managers in developing the most appropriate fish and game regulations.

This project created large data sets that were not easy to manage. Numerous variables contributed to the many tables. Fewer variables would be preferable in order to develop an efficient survey protocol. Each study summary, i.e. household demographics, salmon harvests, non-salmon harvests, other land mammal harvest, caribou harvest, moose harvest, marine mammal harvest, bird harvest, bird egg harvest, plant and berry harvest has special considerations and does not easily result in a "one size fits all" sampling strategy. Future examinations of the data will reveal a good sampling strategy that Kawerak fully intends to incorporate into a survey methodology within the year. Each study summary contributes to the complexity of an effective sampling strategy.

Despite not having developed a survey protocol, Kawerak feels that the information we gained will be truly beneficial in increasing the knowledge basis for regulatory decision making. The useful life of this data and report is at least two years since State and Federal fish and game regulations change on a two to three year rotational basis.

The response burden was very high for this survey. However, because questions were asked of the household and not the individual it was possible for more than one member of the household to answer questions on this survey. In the case of a married couple, the male of the household could have surrendered answering questions to the female of the household and vice-versa. In the case of the single

head of household a high response burden could not have been avoided. Thirty to forty minutes may have been a typical response time.

After all surveys had been completed it was expected that surveyors would not follow Kawerak's protocols exactly, that is understandable because of the complexity of the form used. Many survey forms received required some reconciliation. Generally the reconciliation was minimal. Good survey form use is crucial to database management because of the exhausting task of data entry.

The cultural traditions we documented in this study were highly variable from community to community. Some communities harvested more of one resource than the other. In most cases marine mammals figured prominently. Marine mammals are generally quite large and provide an ample supply of red meat. Bird eggs of all kinds were harvested during the spring and summer. Seabird eggs figured prominently in the subsistence harvest of Bering Strait region residents and are a unique characteristic of the overall bird harvest. Local Traditional Knowledge could have been documented any number of ways. The method we used was a combination of subsistence harvest estimation and comments collected via the survey form. No exhaustive narratives were collected. Whilst that method may be a more popular method of collecting Local Traditional Knowledge we suggest the result of that kind of effort may be more akin to a story or life history, but certainly could reveal profound aspects of Local Traditional Knowledge. Local Traditional Knowledge as collected in this project had two characteristics, 1. statistical, 2. narrative. The statistical element allowed us to conduct the normal summation and comparison of information. The narrative elements collected in the comments about each of the resource categories helped explain the storyline behind the information. The knowledge of the current conditions added extra meaning to the numbers and is in our opinion an excellent method of collecting Local Traditional Knowledge.

Outreach

Outreach was an important aspect of this project and greatly assisted the Kawerak Subsistence program in its advocacy role for the tribes of the Bering Strait Region during the project and will continue to become an excellent resource for us and future generations of people. By documenting extensive subsistence uses in a comprehensive manner we were able to present unique and valuable information to managers and ourselves. Kawerak's ethical standards of disclosure when conducting sociological study involve outreach. Kawerak's ethical standards regarding research are to inform and engage villages on the following aspects of any project:

- The purpose of the research and its intended use
- Methodology, including data collection methods
- The identity of the project leader and all research personnel
- The identity of all sponsors
- Project duration, including starting and end points
- Any foreseeable risks
- Any foreseeable benefits
- Distribution of final report

Distribution of a final report is not just a token ethical standard for Kawerak. Engaging and assisting tribes in the Bering Strait region is the cornerstone of our role in the Bering Strait region and this report will be a shining example of outreach in the immediate future and the distant future. Below is a listing of outreach activities we conducted during the project period and those we fully intend to do in the remainder of 2007.

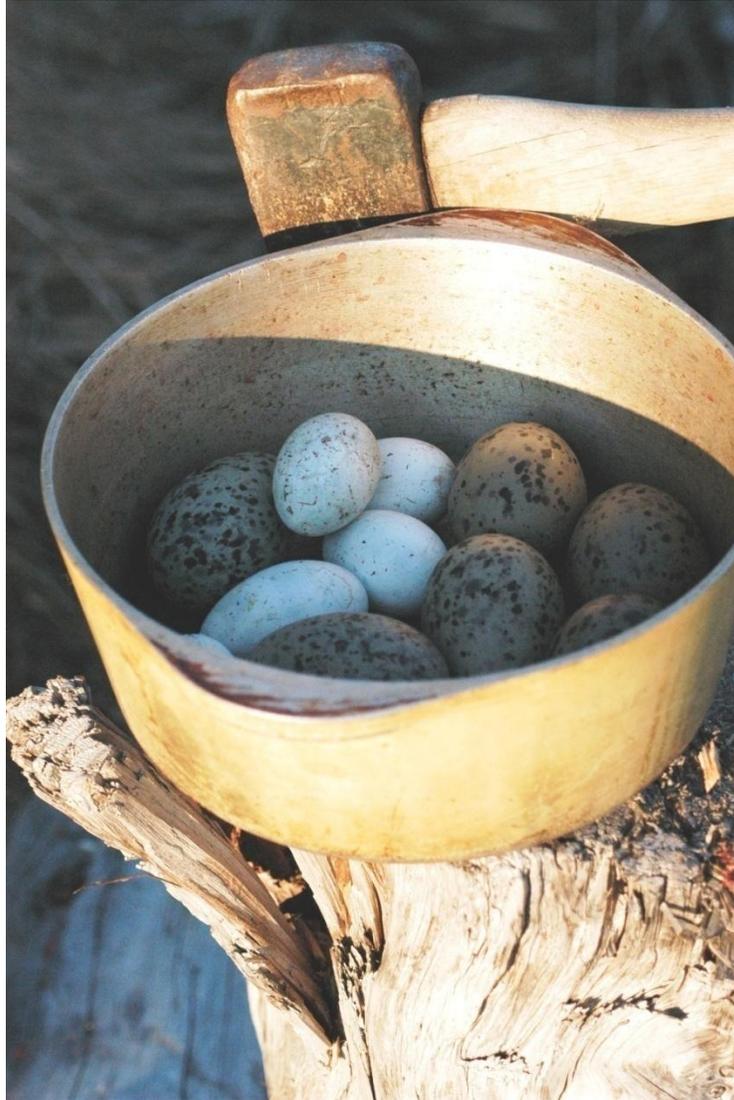


Figure 51. Seagull and Cormorant Eggs, Norton Sound

January 2007 - Presentation of Subsistence harvest information to the Alaska Board of Fisheries in Anchorage, AK. The North Pacific Research Board was named in our presentation to the Alaska Board of Fisheries, with preliminary subsistence harvest information that supported and or criticized numerous proposals the Alaska Board of Fisheries considered at its Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim regulatory meeting. The Customary and Traditional Use proposals are still pending with the Federal Subsistence Board.

February 2007 – Presentation of Subsistence harvest information to the Federal Subsistence Board in Anchorage, AK. The North Pacific Research Board was named in our presentation to the Federal Subsistence Board, with preliminary subsistence harvest information that supported Customary and

Traditional use proposals Kawerak has submitted. The Customary and Traditional Use proposals are still pending with the Federal Subsistence Board.

May 2007 – The Kawerak Subsistence Program will be highlighted by the University of Alaska for new curriculum development and comes as a result of Kawerak successfully being funded by the North Pacific Research Board. Dr. Henry Huntington will highlight the Kawerak Subsistence Program and the North Pacific Research Board project.

June 2007 – Testimonial to the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council on the importance of protecting benthic habitat from trawling in the northern Bering Sea. The North Pacific Research Board / Bering Strait Local Traditional Knowledge Project was indicated in that testimonial

August 2007 – At the completion of this report Kawerak will give each IRA Council in the Bering Strait Region a report of our findings. We will report using “pounds” harvested rather than kilograms; metric units of measure are still a foreign language in our area. The outreach will be in the form of a paper report, and meetings or “face to face” reporting of village and regional results. On a select basis, Kawerak may distribute the report or variations of it to other areas of the state. Kawerak maintains working relations with other Alaska Native Organizations and routinely shares data of this sort for cooperative work. Kawerak will share a version of this report with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game who have been our cooperative partners since the beginning. Reporting to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is required via Kawerak’s agreement with them but will also be offered on a working basis of cooperation between the State and Kawerak.



Figure 52. Sea Ice, Norton Sound

September 2007 – A full presentation is planned at the Kawerak Regional Conference in Nome, AK.

October 2007 – A full presentation is planned at the Alaska Board of Game meeting in Bethel, AK. That meeting, our presentation, and final report is highly anticipated and will be the first opportunity for full public criticism of information we obtained from the Bering Strait LTK project. Kawerak anticipates some highly critical analysis of our information and looks forward to that dialogue with the State of Alaska.

December 2007 – A full presentation is planned at the Federal Subsistence Board meeting in Anchorage, AK. Our presentation and final report is highly anticipated and will be another opportunity for full public criticism of information we obtained from the Bering Strait LTK project. Kawerak anticipates our presentation will offshoot from our presentation to the Federal Subsistence Board in February 2007 and provide valuable information about Kawerak’s Customary and Traditional Use proposals.

Acknowledgements

Kawerak could not have undertaken this project without the assistance of the tribes in the Bering Strait Region. Kawerak wishes to acknowledge the participating tribes of Brevig Mission Traditional Council, Diomedea IRA Council, Elim IRA Council, Gambell IRA Council, Chinik Eskimo Community, Koyuk IRA Council, Saint Michael IRA Council, Savoonga IRA Council, Shishmaref IRA Council, Stebbins Community Association, Teller Traditional Council, Unalakleet IRA Council, Wales IRA Council, White Mountain IRA Council.

Kawerak wishes to thank research assistants Bessie A. Olanna, Brevig Mission; Charles Saccheus, Jr. and Joel D. Saccheus, Elim; Yvonne Slwooko, Gambell; Grace Morris, Koyuk; Dylan Iya, Savoonga; Edwin J. Weyiouanna and Stanley Tocktoo, Shishmaref; Pauline Nakak and James Niksik, Sr., Saint Michael; Peter Martin, Jr., Stebbins; Wesley G. Okboak, Teller; David E. Ivanoff, Sam Ivanoff, Michael Eakon, Louisa Paniptchuk, and Ronald Sagoonick, Unalakleet; Christine T. Komonaseak, Wales; Carl J. Brown, White Mountain. Also, thank you to the many households in the study communities who took the time to complete the survey.

Kawerak also thankfully obtained a great deal of technical assistance from David Koster, Program Coordinator (David provided the section on Processing and Statistical Analysis), and Brad Robbins, Research Analyst III, from Information Management, and James Magdanz, Subsistence Resource Specialist III, Division of Subsistence, of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.



Figure 53. Salmonberry, Blackberry, Nagoonberry, & Blueberry, Norton Sound

Bibliography

Computer software used

SPSS for Windows, Rel. 15.0.1.1.2007, Chicago, SPSS Inc.

Microsoft Office Excel (11.8142.8132) SP2, Copyright 1985-2003 Microsoft Corporation

Microsoft Office Word 2003 (11.8134.8132) SP2, Copyright 1983-2003 Microsoft Corporation

Microsoft Office Picture Manager (11.6550.8132) SP2, Copyright 2003 Microsoft Corporation

ArcView GIS 3.3, Copyright 1992-2002, Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.

Literature used

www.wikipedia.org (for scientific names of species studied)

<http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/geninfo/publctns/cpdb.cfm> Alaska Department of Fish and Game Community Profiles Database, Version

ATTACHMENT #1, Survey Form

DO YOU WISH TO PARTICIPATE?? _____

Interviewer _____

Community ID	Survey Date
Household ID	Household Size
Household Income	Subsistence resource usage? High <input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/>

SUBSISTENCE CAUGHT FISH

	Fall 05	Winter 05	Spring 06	Summer 06		Fall 05	Winter 05	Spring 06	Summer 06
Chum Salmon					Cod (<i>saffron, blue cod</i>)				
Chinook Salmon					Capelin (<i>cigar fish</i>)				
Pink Salmon					Herring (<i>including eggs</i>)				
Sockeye Salmon					Whitefish				
Coho Salmon					Halibut				
Dolly Varden (<i>trout</i>)					Flounder				
Grayling					Smelt				
Northern pike					Blackfish				
Sculpin (<i>bullhead</i>)					Burbot (<i>lush, mudshark</i>)				
Clams					Crab				
Eel					Sheefish				
Other? (<i>Specify</i>)					Other? (<i>Specify</i>)				

Winter = JAN-APR, Spring = MAY-JUN, Summer = JUL-SEP, Fall = OCT-DEC

Has your household observed any peculiar fish species this past year? YES___ NO___

Species (<i>best guess</i>)	Date	Location

Please describe the availability of salmon this past year?

Please describe the availability of NON-salmon this past year?

Please describe the availability of crab this past year?

What factors affected your households fishing this past year?

Where does your household primarily fish? *For each species please describe location or river.*

Salmon		Trout & Grayling	
Crab		Cod	
Herring		Other	

SUBSISTENCE CAUGHT LAND MAMMALS

Species	Jul05	Aug05	Sep05	Oct05	No 05	Dec05	Jan06	Feb06	Mar06	Apr06	May06	Jun06
Moose	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Musk ox	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Beaver	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Bear	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Wolverine	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Arctic Fox	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Marten	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Caribou	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Rabbit	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Squirrel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Wolf	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

Species	Jul05	Aug05	Sep05	Oct05	No 05	Dec05	Jan06	Feb06	Mar06	Apr06	May06	Jun06
Red Fox	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Lynx	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Otter	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Muskrat	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

M = MALE
F = FEMALE
U = UNKNOWN

Please describe the availability of land mammals this past year?

What factors affected your households land mammal hunting this past year?

Where does your household primarily hunt for land mammals? *For each species please describe the location or drainage system.*

Moose		Caribou	
Bear		Wolf	
Wolverine		Other	

SUBSISTENCE CAUGHT MARINE MAMMALS

Species	Summer 2005 <i>July - Sep</i>				Fall 2005 <i>Oct - Dec</i>				Winter 2006 <i>Jan - Apr</i>				Spring 2006 <i>May - Jun</i>			
	A	S	C	S/L	A	S	C	S/L	A	S	C	S/L	A	S	C	S/L
Bearded Seal	M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M	
	F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F	
	U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U	
Ring Seal	M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M	
	F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F	
	U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U	
Spotted Seal	M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M	
	F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F	
	U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U	
Ribbon Seal	M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M	
	F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F	
	U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U	
Polar Bear	M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M	
	F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F	
	U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U	
Walrus	M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M	
	F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F	
	U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U	
Porpoise	M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M	
	F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F	
	U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U	
Beluga	M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M	
	F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F	
	U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U	
Minke Whale	M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M	
	F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F	
	U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U	
Grey Whale	M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M	
	F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F	
	U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U	

A = ADULT, S = SUB-ADULT, C = CALF

S/L = Struck and Lost
M = MALE
F = FEMALE
U = UNKNOWN

Species	Summer 2005 <i>July - Sep</i>				Fall 2005 <i>Oct - Dec</i>				Winter 2006 <i>Jan - Apr</i>				Spring 2006 <i>May - Jun</i>			
	A	S	C	S/L	A	S	C	S/L	A	S	C	S/L	A	S	C	S/L
Bowhead Whale	M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M		M	M	M	
	F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F		F	F	F	
	U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U		U	U	U	

A = ADULT, S = SUB-ADULT, C = CALF

S/L = Struck and Lost
M = MALE
F = FEMALE
U = UNKNOWN

Has your household observed any peculiar marine mammals this past year? YES___ NO___

Species (<i>best guess</i>)	Date	Location

Please describe the availability of marine mammals this past year?

What factors affected your household's marine mammal hunting this past year?

Where does your household primarily hunt for marine mammals? *For each species please describe the location.*

Bearded Seal		Polar Bear	
Beluga		Walrus	
Ring Seal		Whale	

SUBSISTENCE CAUGHT MIGRATORY BIRDS

Species	Summer 2005 <i>July - Sep</i>	Fall 2005 <i>Oct - Dec</i>	Winter 2006 <i>Jan - Apr</i>	Spring 2006 <i>May - Jun</i>
Tundra Swan		eggs	eggs	
Sandhill Crane		eggs	eggs	
White Fronted Goose <i>(yellow legs, speckle)</i>		eggs	eggs	
Canada Goose		eggs	eggs	
Snow Goose		eggs	eggs	
Emperor Goose		eggs	eggs	
Black Brant		eggs	eggs	
Northern Pintail		eggs	eggs	
Mallard		eggs	eggs	
Wigeon		eggs	eggs	
Northern Shoveler		eggs	eggs	
Green-winged Teal		eggs	eggs	
Scaup		eggs	eggs	
Canvasback		eggs	eggs	
Bufflehead		eggs	eggs	
Harlequin		eggs	eggs	
Goldeneye		eggs	eggs	
Long-tailed Duck <i>(oldsquaw)</i>		eggs	eggs	
White-winged scoter		eggs	eggs	

Species	Summer 2005 <i>July - Sep</i>	Fall 2005 <i>Oct - Dec</i>	Winter 2006 <i>Jan - Apr</i>	Spring 2006 <i>May - Jun</i>
Black Scoter		eggs	eggs	
Surf Scoter		eggs	eggs	
Common Merganser		eggs	eggs	
Red-breasted Merganser <i>(pies)</i>		eggs	eggs	
Common Eider		eggs	eggs	
King Eider		eggs	eggs	
Spectacled Eider		eggs	eggs	
Steller's Eider		eggs	eggs	
Yellow-billed Loon <i>(king loon)</i>		eggs	eggs	
Red-throated Loon		eggs	eggs	
Common Loon		eggs	eggs	
Pacific Loon		eggs	eggs	
Auklet		eggs	eggs	
Murre <i>(atpa)</i>		eggs	eggs	
Cormorant		eggs	eggs	
Kittiwake		eggs	eggs	
Guillemot		eggs	eggs	
Mew Gull		eggs	eggs	
Sabine's Gull		eggs	eggs	
Glaucous Gull		eggs	eggs	
Arctic Tern		eggs	eggs	

Species	Summer 2005 <i>July - Sep</i>	Fall 2005 <i>Oct - Dec</i>	Winter 2006 <i>Jan - Apr</i>	Spring 2006 <i>May - Jun</i>
Puffin		eggs	eggs	
Bristle-thighed Curlew		eggs	eggs	
Godwit		eggs	eggs	
Whimbrel		eggs	eggs	
Golden Plover		eggs	eggs	
Small Shorebird		eggs	eggs	
Ptarmigan		eggs	eggs	
Spruce Grouse		eggs	eggs	
Other		eggs	eggs	

How would you characterize the timing of migration?

Normal Early Late

Has your household observed any peculiar migratory birds this past year? YES NO

Species (<i>best guess</i>)	Date	Location

Please describe the availability of migratory birds this past year?

What factors affected your household's migratory bird hunting this past year?

Where does your household primarily hunt for migratory birds and migratory bird eggs? *For each group please describe location or drainage system.*

Swans & Geese		Ducks	
Seabirds		Grouse & Ptarmigan	

SUBSISTENCE HARVESTED PLANTS AND BERRIES

Species	Amount (gallons)	Species	Amount (gallons)
Blueberry		Salmonberry	
Blackberry		Cranberry	
Raspberry		Currants	
Willow leaf		Wild Celery	
Saxifrage		Sourdock	
Labrador Tea		Stinkweed	
“Eskimo Potato”		Seaweed	
Pink Plumes		Rhubarb	
Fireweed		Dwarf Fireweed	
Beach Grass		Beach Peas	
Wild Chives		Other	
Other		Other	

Please describe the availability of plants and berries this past year?

What factors affected your household’s plant and berry harvest this past year?

How much DRIFTWOOD does your household harvest?

_____ Number of logs _____ Days collecting driftwood

Does your household drink from natural water sources i.e. creeks & springs? _____

_____ Number of gallons _____ water source name

How many days per week does your household consume subsistence caught foods?

__1/day/wk __2/day/wk __3/day/wk __4/day/wk __5/day/wk __6/day/week __7/day/wk

