Porcupine Caribou Herd

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS 2017

Presentation to:

Annual Harvest Meeting

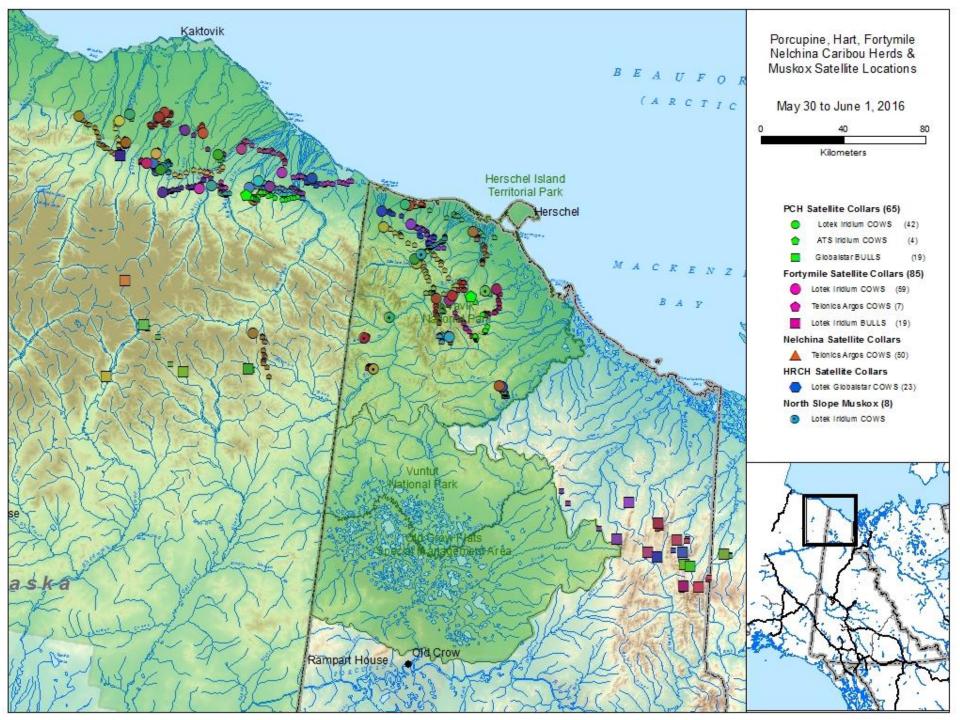
Dawson City, Yukon

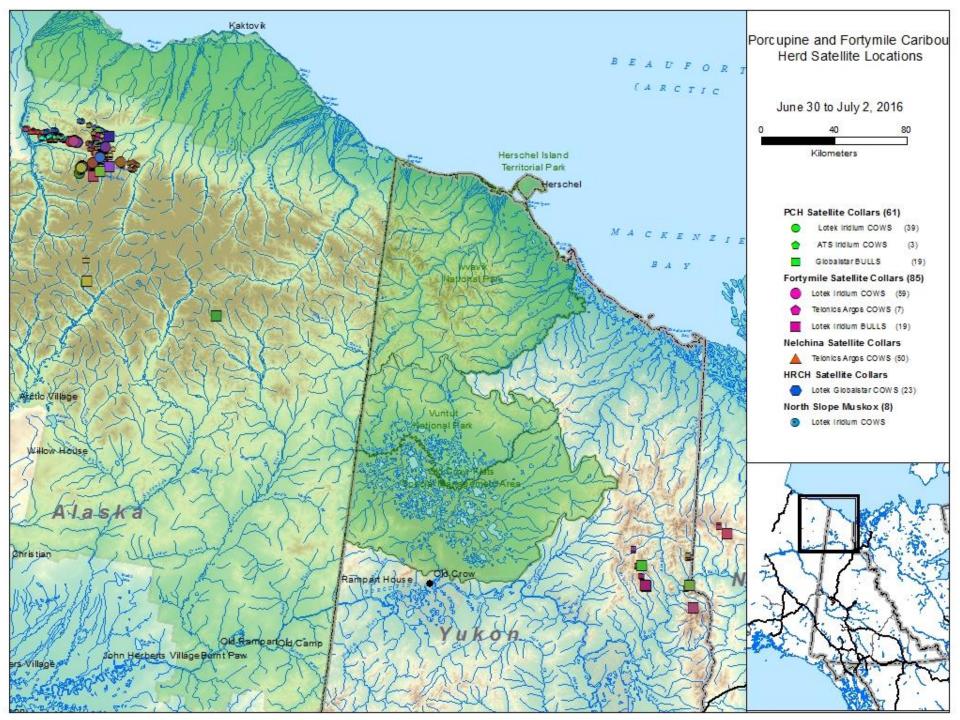
13 -14, February, 2018

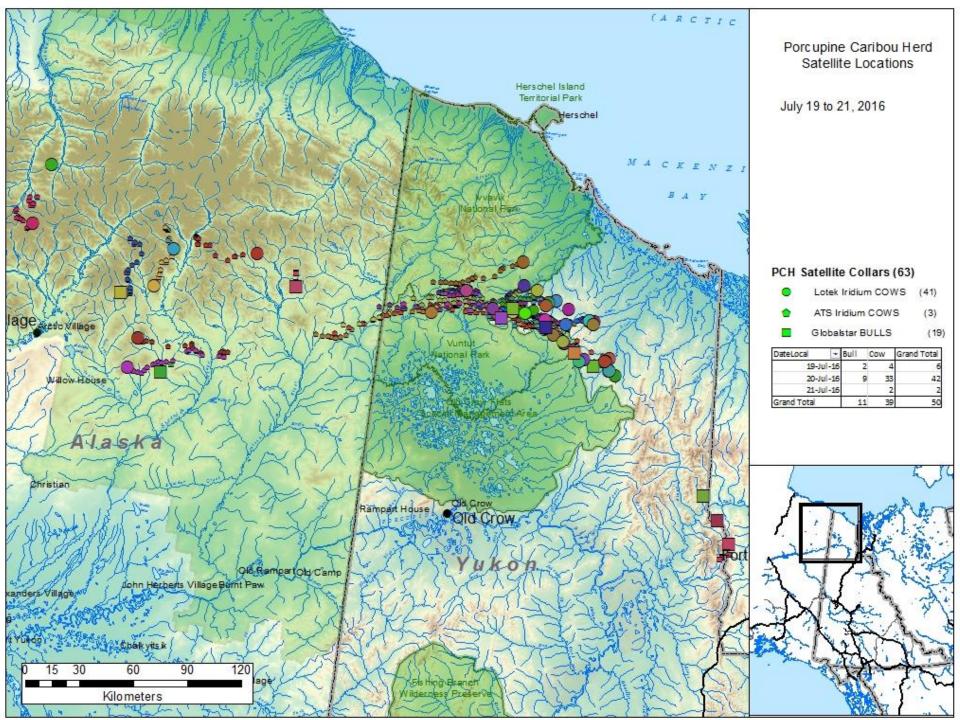
By: Porcupine Caribou Technical Committee

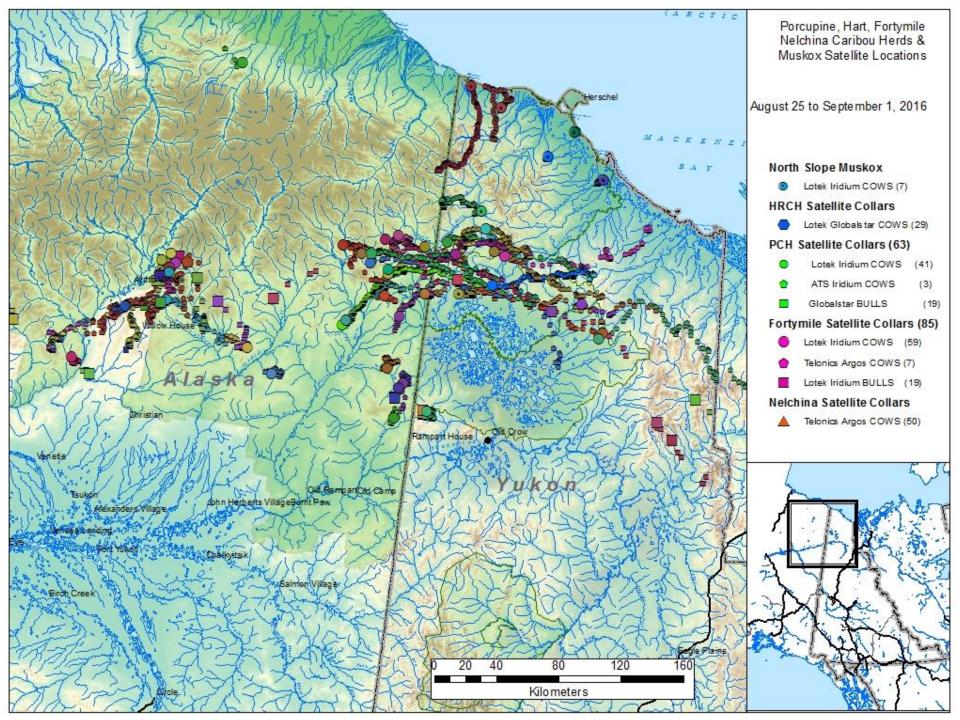
Range of Porcupine Caribou Herd

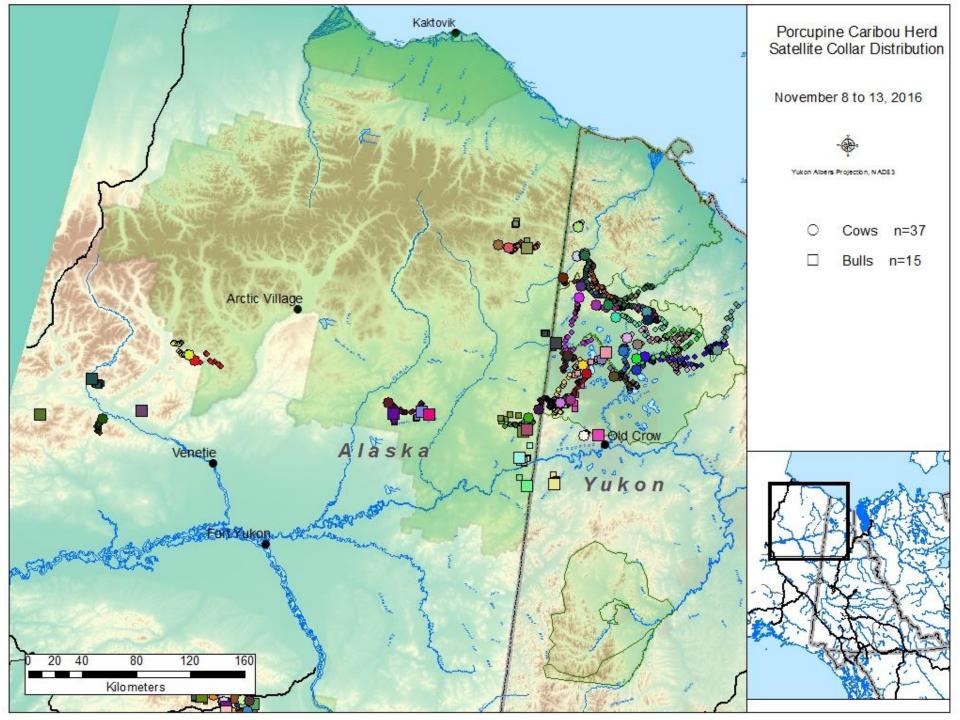


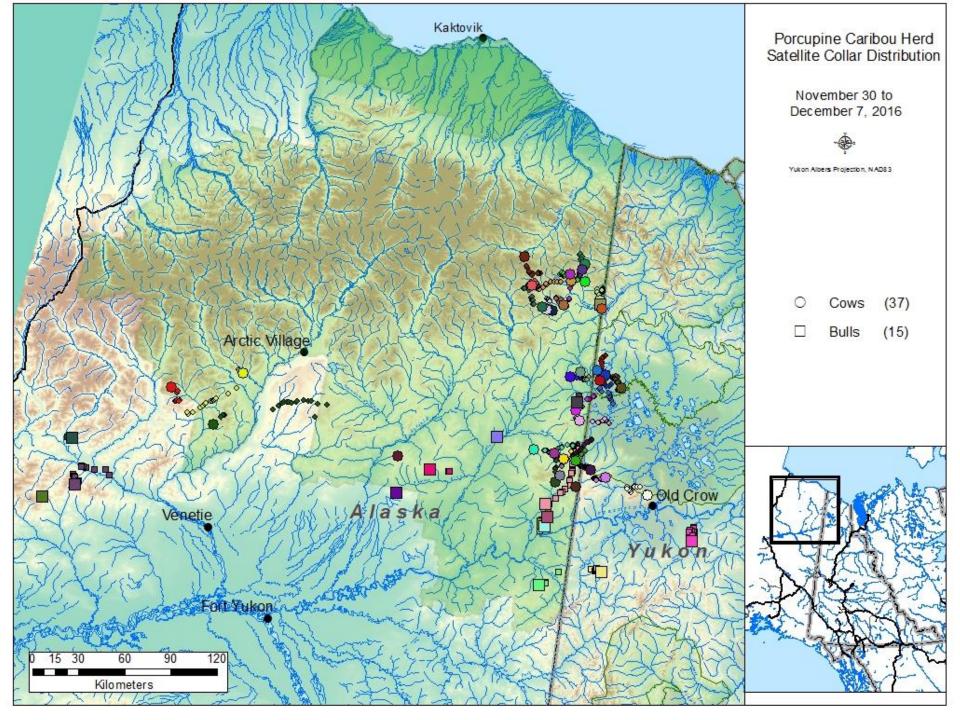


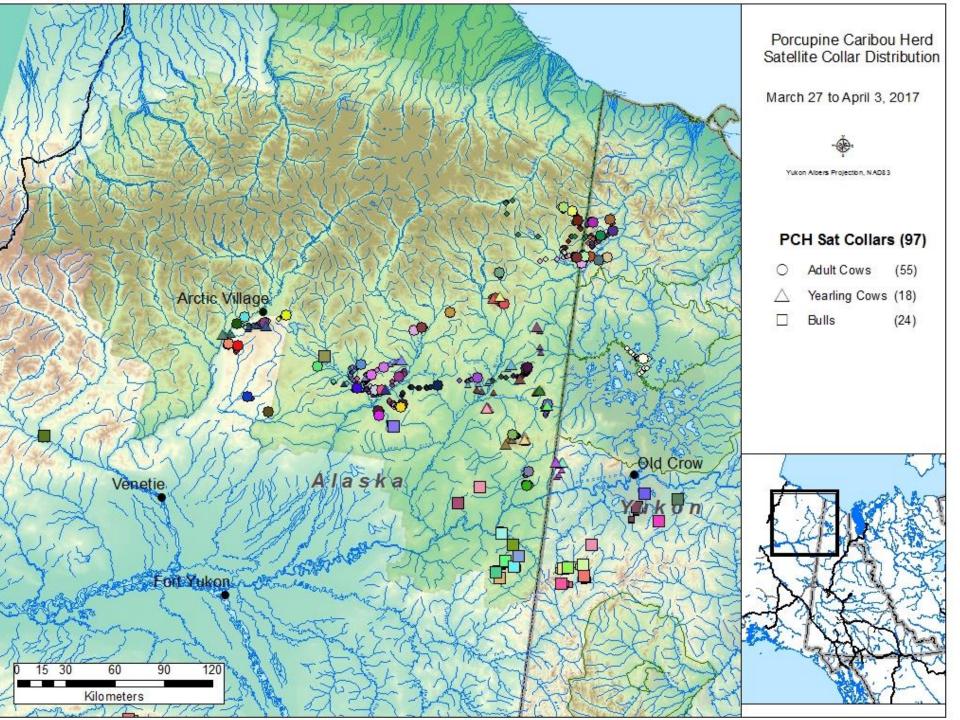


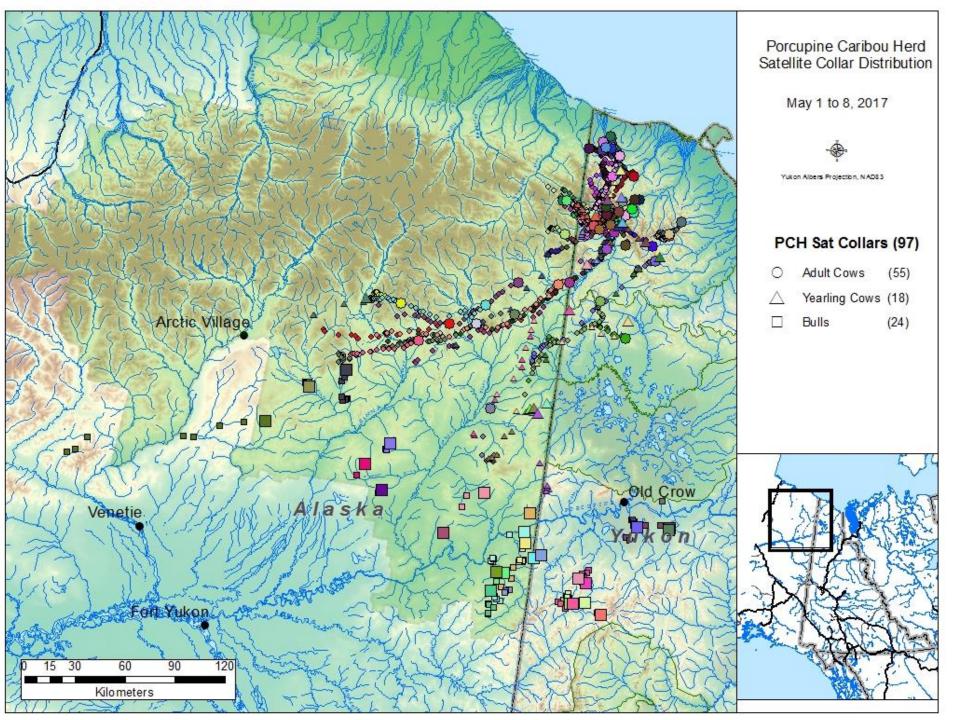


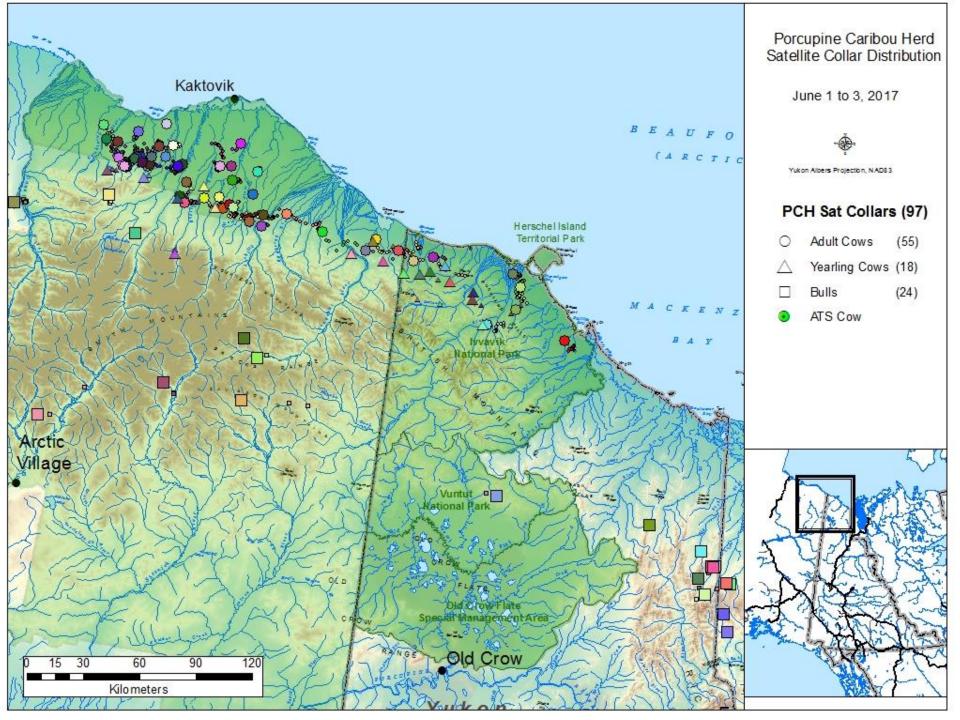




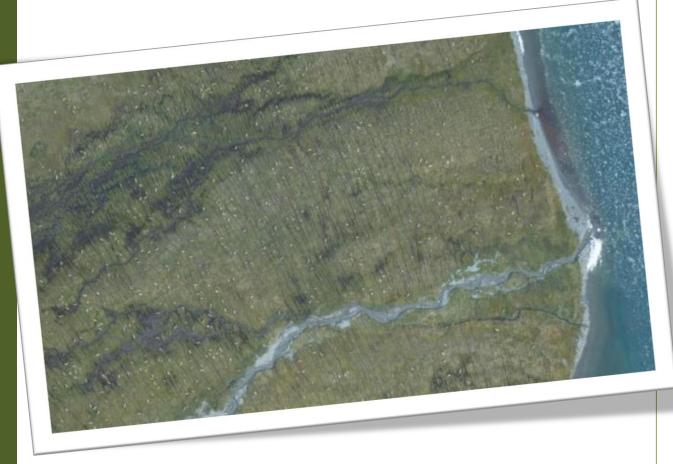








Population Harvest Body Condition Habitat



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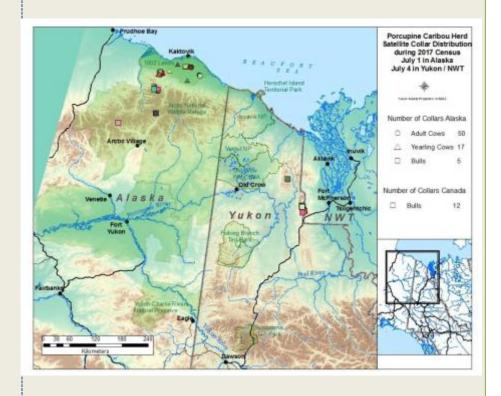
Overview

Population Size

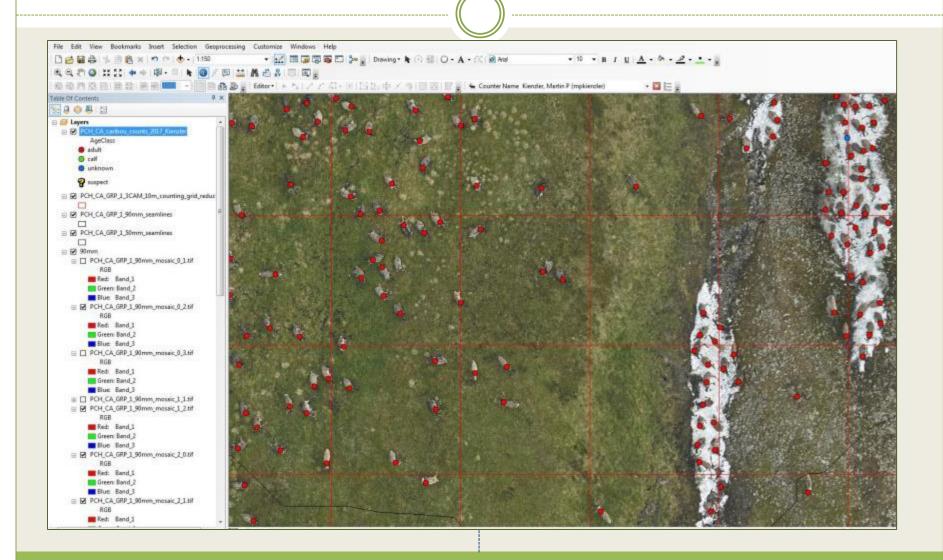
Methods

Count caribou using a photocensus

- July 1st, 2017 Alaska
- July 4th, 2017 Yukon
- Photo-direct technique and digital photography



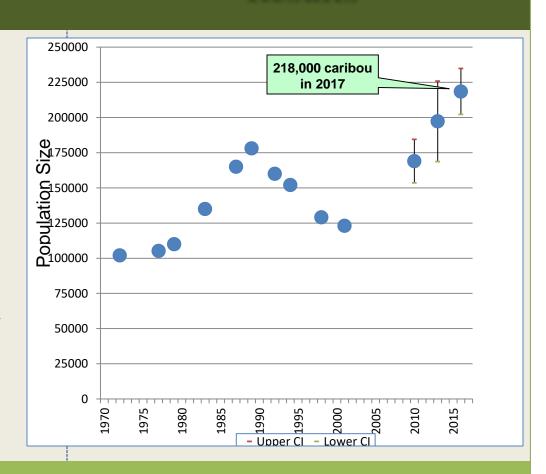
Population Size



Population Size

Methods

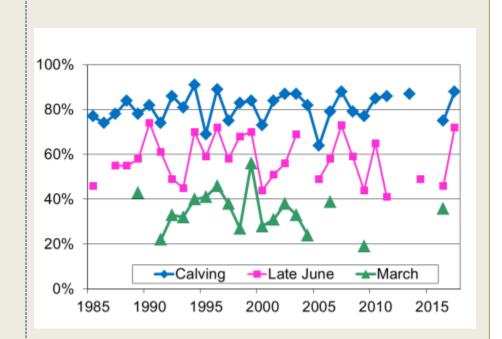
- 218,457 caribou(202,106 234,808)
- Minimum count =197,894 caribou
- Increasing (λ=1.35)
 similar to growth rate
 between 1972-1989.



Calf Birth Rate and Survival

Methods

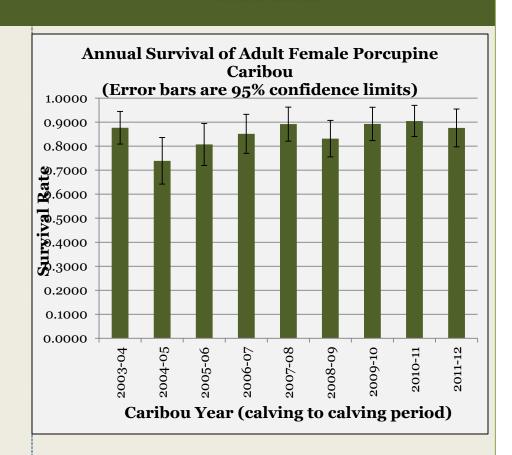
- Classify pregnancy on calving grounds
 - 88% of females pregnant
 - 100% evidence of pregnancy
- Check to see how many calves survive after 1 month
 - 90% calves survived
 - After 1 month: 72 calves per 100 cows



Adult Female Survival

Methods

- Percentage of females that survive each year
 - Last completed 2012
 - Priority for the PCTC to assess using satellite GPS collars (ADF&G lead)
 - Results to date indicate survival in the 85%+ range



Adult Sex Ratio

Methods

- Determine the ratio of bulls to cows in the fall
 - Attempted October 2017
 - Unsuccessful due to poor weather
 - Herd in Alaska
- 2010 = 57:100 (Bull:Cow)



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Composition Count

Methods

- Determine the ratio of calves to cows in March
 - March 2017
 - Classify 200 caribou around each collar
 - Herd in Alaska
- 2017 = 35.8 calves: 100 cows



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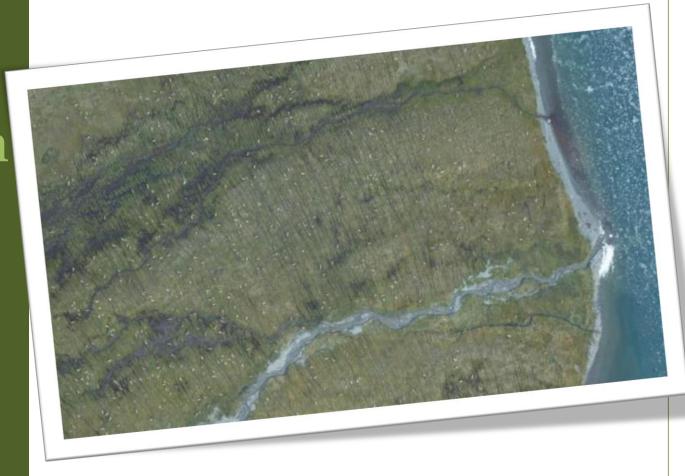
Population Roll Up

- Herd increasing, highest recorded point
- Pregnancy rate higher than average
- Calf survival higher than average
- March calf-cow ratio average



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Population Harvest Body Condition Habitat



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Overview

Harvest Monitoring

Methods

- 1. Interview based sampling survey of user groups
 - Harvest estimates, sex ratio of harvest
 - Rob Florkiewicz (YTG) present harvest results

Population
Harvest
Body

Condition

Habitat



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Overview

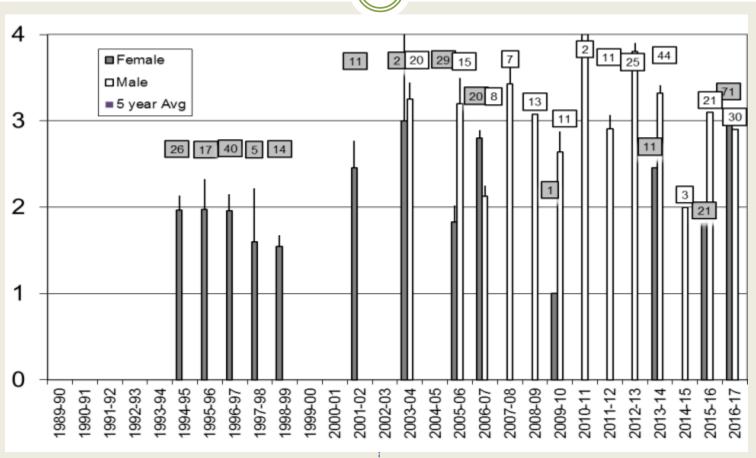
Caribou Body Condition

Methods

- How healthy individual caribou are by measuring back fat and rating animals
 - Fall and winter 2016-2017
 hunter samples submitted
 (Old Crow and NWT)
 - 78 cows and 31 bulls sampled for backfat

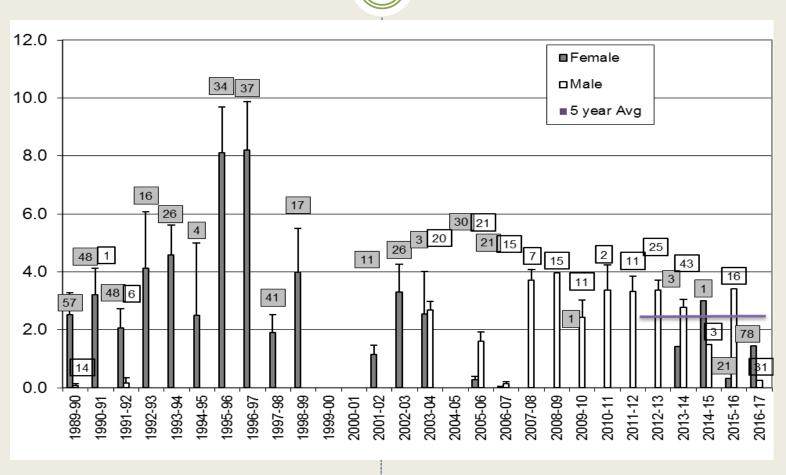
- Generally very good shape for time of year
- Cows body condition above average, backfat below average
- Bulls body condition and backfat below average

Caribou Body Condition



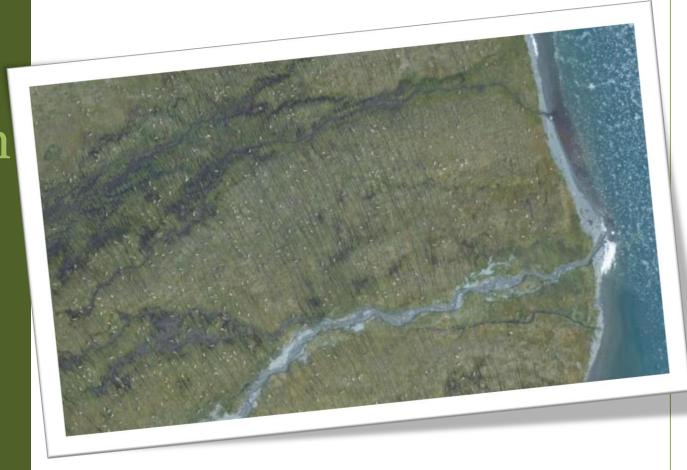
Average condition of harvested caribou 1=poor, 2=fair 3=good 4=very good

Caribou Body Condition



Average Depth of Backfat (cm)

Population Harvest Body Condition Habitat



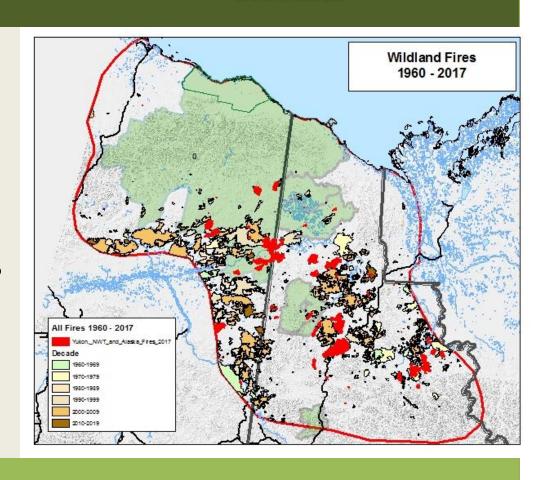
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Overview

Wildland Fires

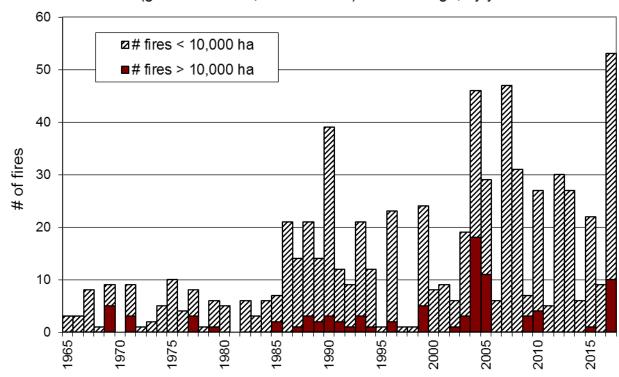
Methods

- Amount of PCH range burned as an index of range condition
- 1960-2017
- Fires in red are new as of 2017

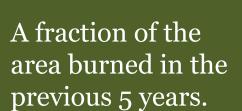


In 2016 there were 9 fires in Alaska, and no fires within the YT and NWT portion of the PCH range.

In 2017, 53 fires burned in AK and YT. Total number of fires and number of large fires (greater then 10,000 hectares) in PCH range, by year

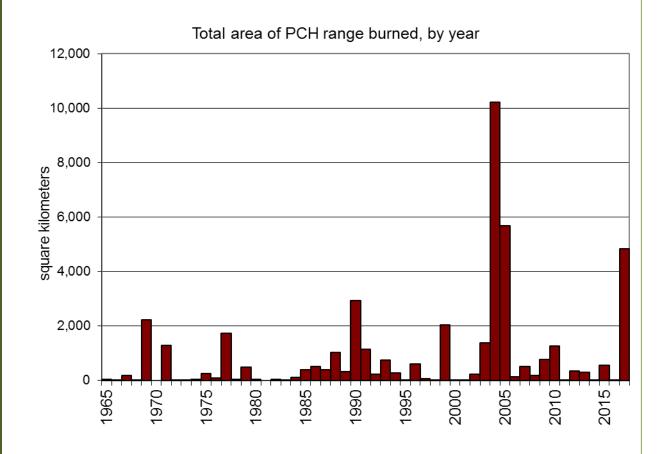


Wildland fires in PCH Range



Total area burned is roughly 17% of herd's total annual range since 1960.

2017 saw an additional 2% of the range burn that had not been burned since 1960.

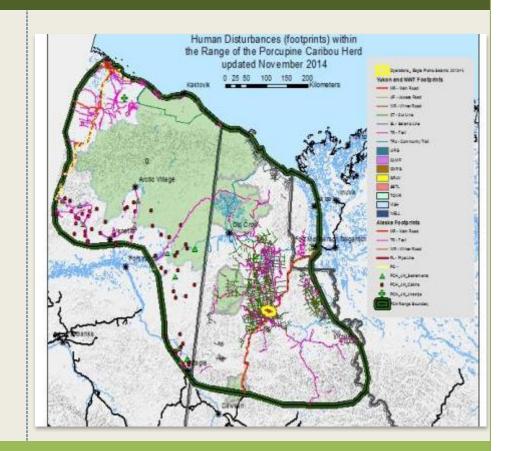


Wildland fires in PCH Range

Human Disturbance and Footprint

Methods

- Measured total linear footprint for each disturbance type
- No appreciable change in linear footprint in 2016/2017



Snow Conditions

Methods

- Index of winter conditions
- Measurements of depth and snow density measured at 17 permanent locations
- 1977-2016



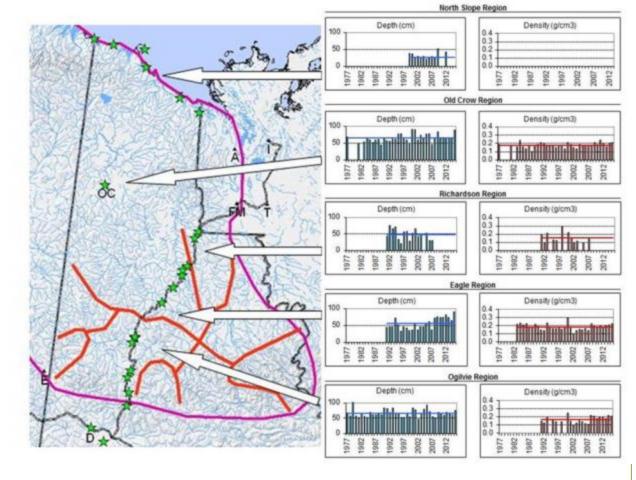
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No trends or large changes from long term averages

Peel River drainage = slightly below average snow depth, average density

Eagle River drainage = above average snow depth, average density



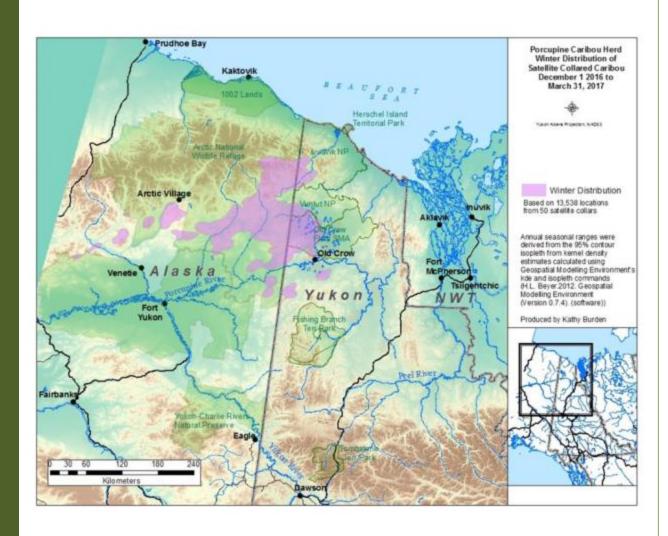
Snow Conditions

Winter distribution northwest of Old Crow and northeastern Alaska

Almost no snow in early winter in Old Crow Range

Further west average snow conditions

No ice layers encountered



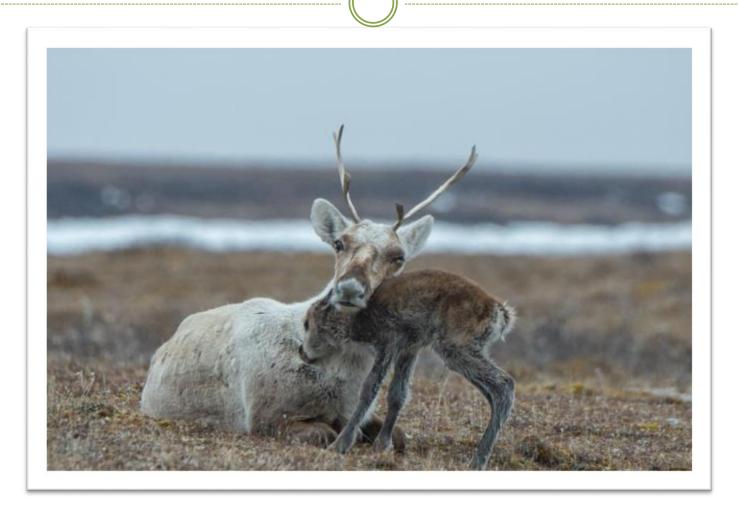
Habitat Roll Up

- Habitat did not change much over the year with the exception of fires in the winter range
- Snow conditions
 average where caribou
 spent most of the early
 and late winter



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Questions?



Peter Mather

Indicator Table - Nov. 2016



		5 year		Assessment and Year
Indicator	Value	average	Notes	Represented
Population size				110 1
Population size	2017 = 218,457 (202,106-		New digital cameras used in	Higher than average (2017)
r opulation size	234,808)		photocensus. Highest population	Trigher than average (2017)
	204,000)		count since surveys began in	
			1972.	
Population trend	2017 = increasing		Declined by 55,000 caribou	Increasing (2017)
			between 1989 and 2001.	
			Recovered to 169,000 by 2010	
			and continued to increase to	
			197,000 in 2013. Increasing at λ =	
			1.35 similar to growth rate	
			between 1972-1989.	
Adult cow survival	2017 = no data	0.879	The last estimated survival rate	No assessment (2017)
			(2011-12) was relatively high and	
			was indicative of a growing	
			population at that time. Results	
			from new analysis expected early 2018.	
Calf birth rate	2017 = 0.88	0.83	29-year average = 0.81	Higher than average (2017)
Late June calf:cow	2017 = 0.72	0.56	27-year average = 0.58	Higher than average (2017)
ratio				
March calf:cow ratio	2017 = 35.8		17-year average = 0.35.	Average (2017, 2016 birth year)
Bull Ratio	2017 = no data		Attempted, poor weather. Next	No assessment (2017)
			survey scheduled for 2018.	
Peak of calving	2017 = June 3, 2017	1 June		(Average 2017)

Indicator Table - Nov. 2016

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		11		
Body condition				
Average <u>backfat</u>	F: 1.4 cm; M: 0.3 cm	2.6 cm	Caribou were generally not available to hunters in Old Crow in September but returned and were available in November. Caribou were available to hunters from the NWT delta communities September thru December on the north coast and in the Richardson Mountains.	Below average overall but good shape for time of year (Fall 2016)
Hunter assessment	F: 3.1 M: 2.9	2.9	Most samples were collected in November and December, few in September. <u>Hunters</u> assessment was based on condition for the time of year.	Higher than average (Fall 2016)
Condition of caribou	Good	N/A		Average (Fall 2016)
Habitat and othe	r considerations			
Snow conditions winter (2015-16)	Snow Depth Eagle = 82.0 cm Ogilvie = 63.0 cm Old Crow = 68.0 cm North Slope = no data Richardson = no data Snow Density Eagle = 0.19 g/cm³ Ogilvie = 0.20 g/cm³ Old Crow = 0.18 g/cm³ Richardson = no data North Slope = no data	Depth 77.5 cm 65.3 cm 73.5 cm no data no data Density 0.20 g/cm³ 0.20 g/cm³ 0.19 g/cm³ no data no data	Spring precipitation, temperature and snowmelt appeared normal in most areas. Averages presented are for the length of record for each region and are not 5 year averages.	Above average snow depth in Eagle region (2016-17) Slightly below average snow depth in Ogilvie and Old Crow regions (2016-17) Average snow density in all areas (2016-17)
Wildland fires	2017 = data not yet available 2016 = 17.37 km ²	251 km ²	No fires in Yukon or NWT part of range. Very small fires in Alaska. Total of 15% of range affected by fires since 1960. 5 year average continues to decrease.	Well below average (2016)

Indicator Table - Nov. 2016



Linear disturbance	2016-17 = No major	N/A	Seismic project completed in	No additional increases in 2016-
and human	increases		2013-14 south of Eagle Plains	17.
development			created the following: 2124 km	
•			new seismic lines and 228 km	
			new access roads.	