

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTES: COPPER RIVER SUBSISTENCE  
FISHERIES 1979 AND 1980

by  
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Technical Paper Number 31

Prepared for the Alaska  
Board of Game  
March 1981

Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Division of Subsistence  
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NOTES ON COPPER RIVER SUBSISTENCE FISHERIES 1979 and 1980

Brief summary of subsistence fishery permit allocations for the Copper River Subsistence dip net and fishwheel fisheries 1980 .  
(Note Figure 1.)

There were 399 fishwheel permits issued. About 85% of these went to Copper River Basin residents.\*

There 2,804 dip net permits issued and 97% of these went to Non-Copper River Basin residents. 3% of these went to Copper River Basin residents.\*

In a 1979 survey of Copper River Subsistence Fishery permit holders the questions of what additional activities and what portion of the annual meat supply was composed of game meat were asked. A copy of Figure 3 and page 16 of that report are included.

Information from the 1980 Copper River Subsistence Fishery permit survey already presented to the Game Board is presented in Figures 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6. Additional information as to how the fishery could be limited is presented in Figure 7. Data on geartype by community had been purged from computer files and was not readily accessible.

Sources:

ADG&G. 1980. Copper River subsistence salmon fishery management and research - Report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries, December 1980. Prepared by Ken Roberson, Commercial Fisheries Division, Glennallen.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1980. Report of the survey of permit holders on the Copper River subsistence fishery - 1980. Presented to the Alaska Board of Fisheries by Paul Cunningham.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1979. Report of the survey of permit holders on the Copper River subsistence fishery -1979. Prepared by Alice Stickey and Paul Cunningham.

\*Roberson, K. 1981. Personal Communication. Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Glennallen, Alaska.

Figure 1. Communities in which 1980 Copper River permit survey respondents reside, and relative numbers from each community.

Category Label	Absolute Freq.	Relative Freq. (PCT)
No Response	25	2.6
Anchorage	172	17.8
Glennallen	94	9.7
Copper Center	83	8.6
Eilson AFB	80	8.3
Eureka Lodge	1	0.1
Palmer	31	3.2
Gulkana	7	0.7
Slana	18	1.9
Kenny Lake	23	2.4
Eagle River	20	2.1
Fairbanks	227	23.5
Moose Creek	4	0.4
Chicken	1	0.1
Nabesna	1	0.1
Delta Junction	26	2.7
North Pole	17	1.8
Chistochina	12	1.2
Mentasta	6	0.6
Tok	11	1.1
Nome	4	0.4
Wasilla	18	1.9
Gakona	28	2.9
Tazlina	10	1.0
Ft. Greely	5	0.5
College	3	0.3
Chugiak	5	0.5
Chitina	5	0.5
Silver Springs	2	0.2
Valdez	3	0.3
Dot Lake	7	0.7
Pippen Lake	1	0.1
Seward	2	0.2
Juneau	1	0.1
Healy	5	0.5
Salcha	2	0.2
Ft. Wainwright	2	0.2
Cantwell	1	0.1
Kenai	1	0.1
Clear	1	0.1
Homer	2	0.2
Total	<u>967</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Note: In 1980 there were 3,203 subsistence permits issued. Fishwheel permits number 399 while dip net permits numbered 2,804. This survey sampled 347 (87%) of the fishwheelers and 620 (22%) of the dip netters.

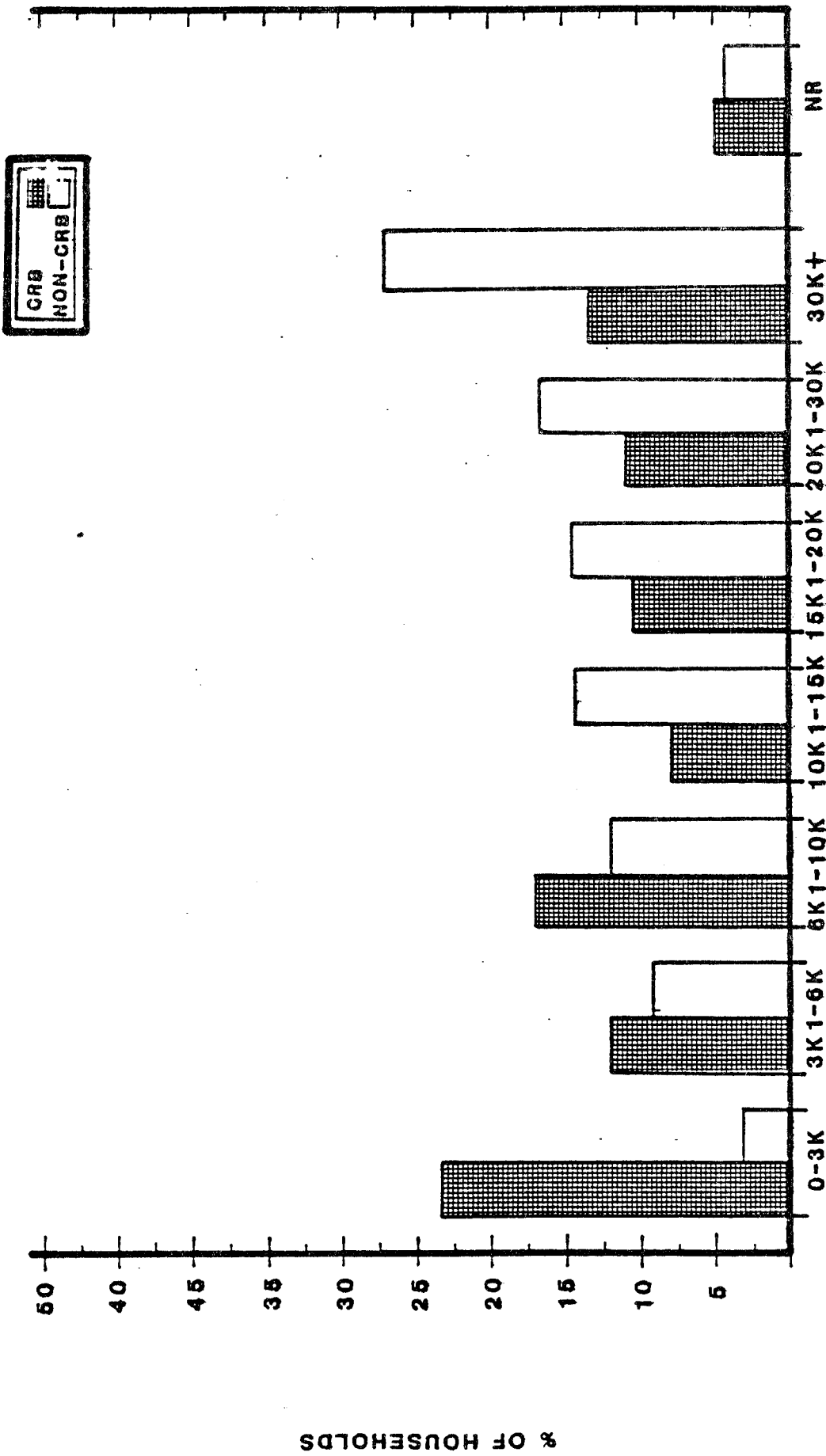


Figure 2. Comparison of gross annual household incomes for Copper River and Non-Copper River Basin households.

Figure 3. Additional Participation and involvement in the Copper Basin.

	# of Additional Activities in the Copper Basin (%) (hunting, trapping, berry- picking, etc.)			Contribution of Copper River game to annual meat supply	
	0	1	2-5+	% $\geq$ 1/2	some
Copper Basin	7	14	80	25	34
Non-local	71	17	13	4	4
Total Samples	61	16	23.0	7	9

Copper Basin households exploited the wild resources of their area much more extensively than did the non-local respondents. For 25% of the local respondents, Copper Basin game provided more than half of their annual meat supply, as compared to 4% of the non-locals. By contrast, 44% of the non-local households derived at least a portion of their meat supply from hunting and trapping outside the Copper Basin and 24% from subsistence fishing outside the Basin.

Seventy-three percent of the Copper Basin respondents felt they spent at least a portion of their year in subsistence activities, and 28% indicated that they spent none of their year in wage employment. For the non-local respondents, the corresponding figures were 59% and 11% respectively. The non-locals were more oriented towards a wage economy while the locals exhibited a greater commitment to exploit the natural resources of their area and maintain a subsistence economy alongside whatever wage economy is present.

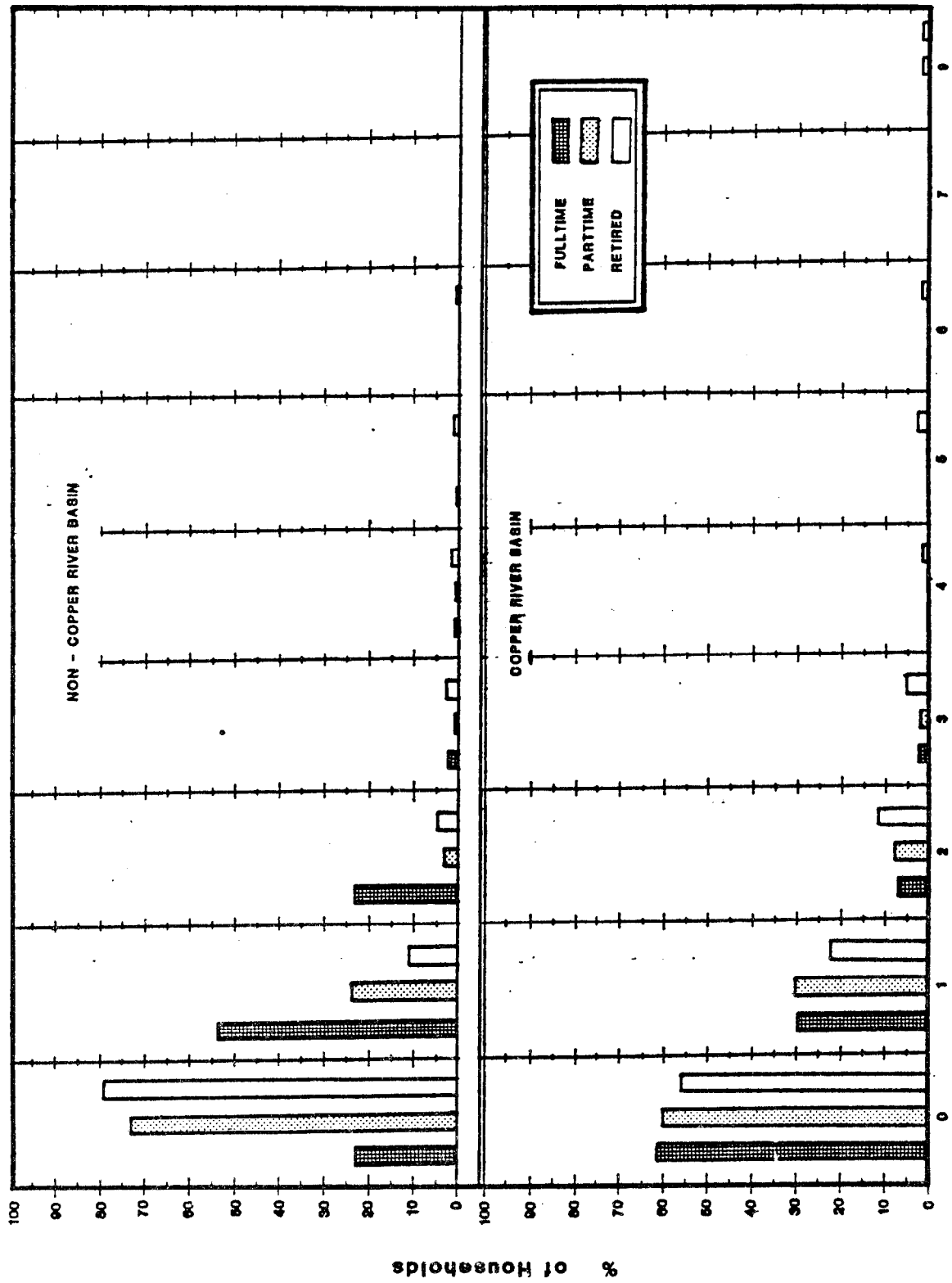


Figure 4. Comparison of numbers of household members in several employment categories for Copper River Basin and Non Copper River Basin household.

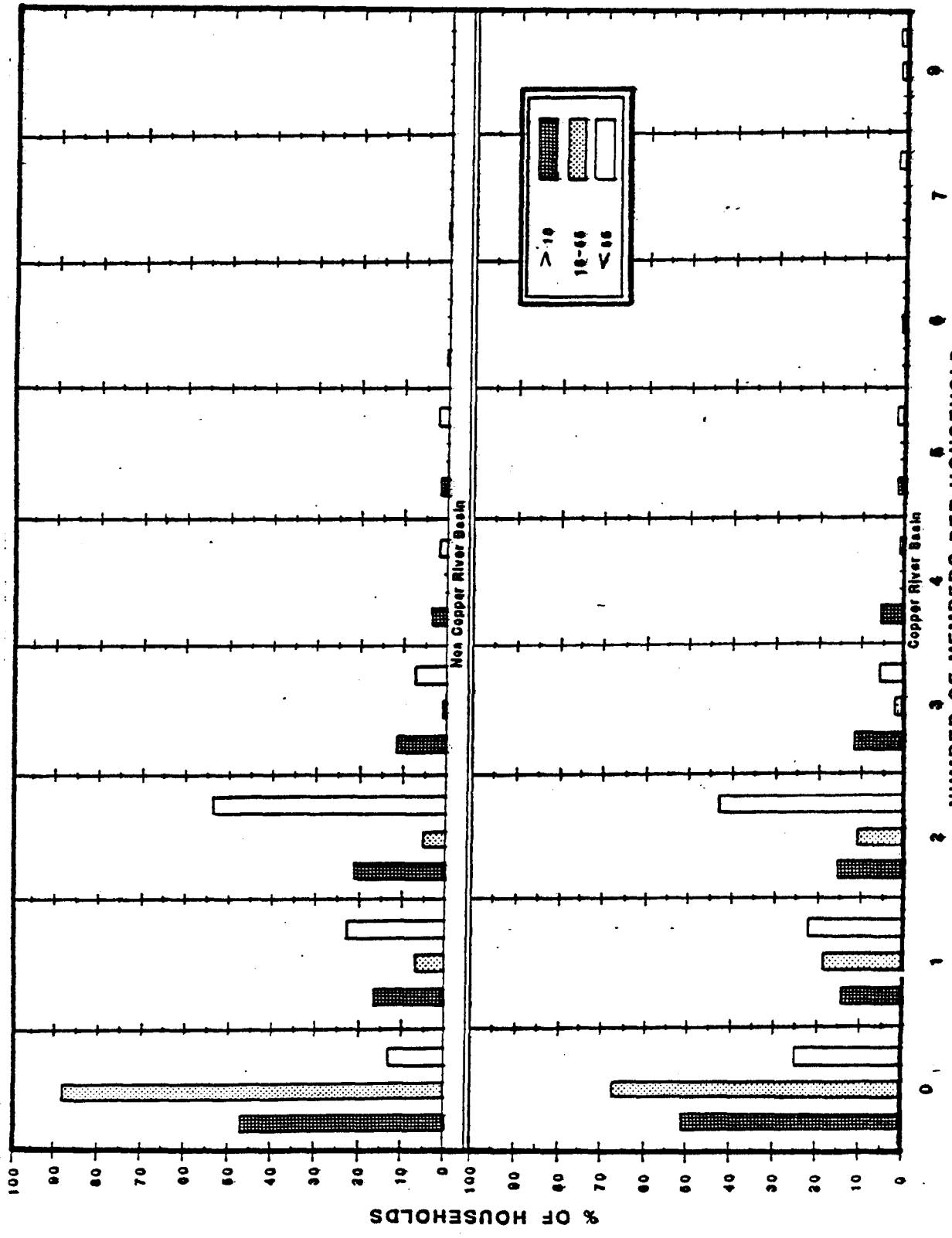


Figure 5. Comparison of numbers of household members in several age groups for Copper River and Non-Copper River basin households.

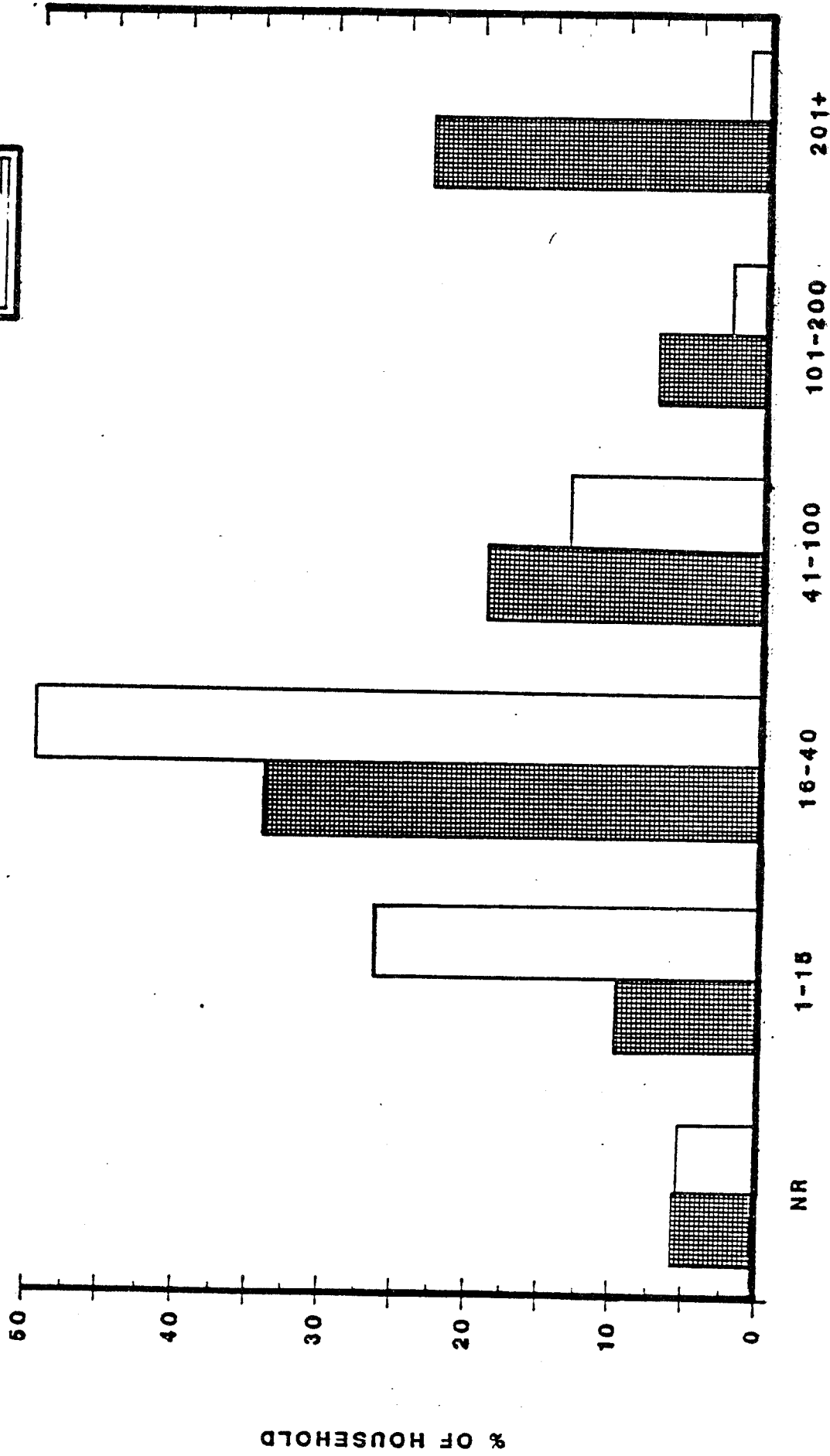
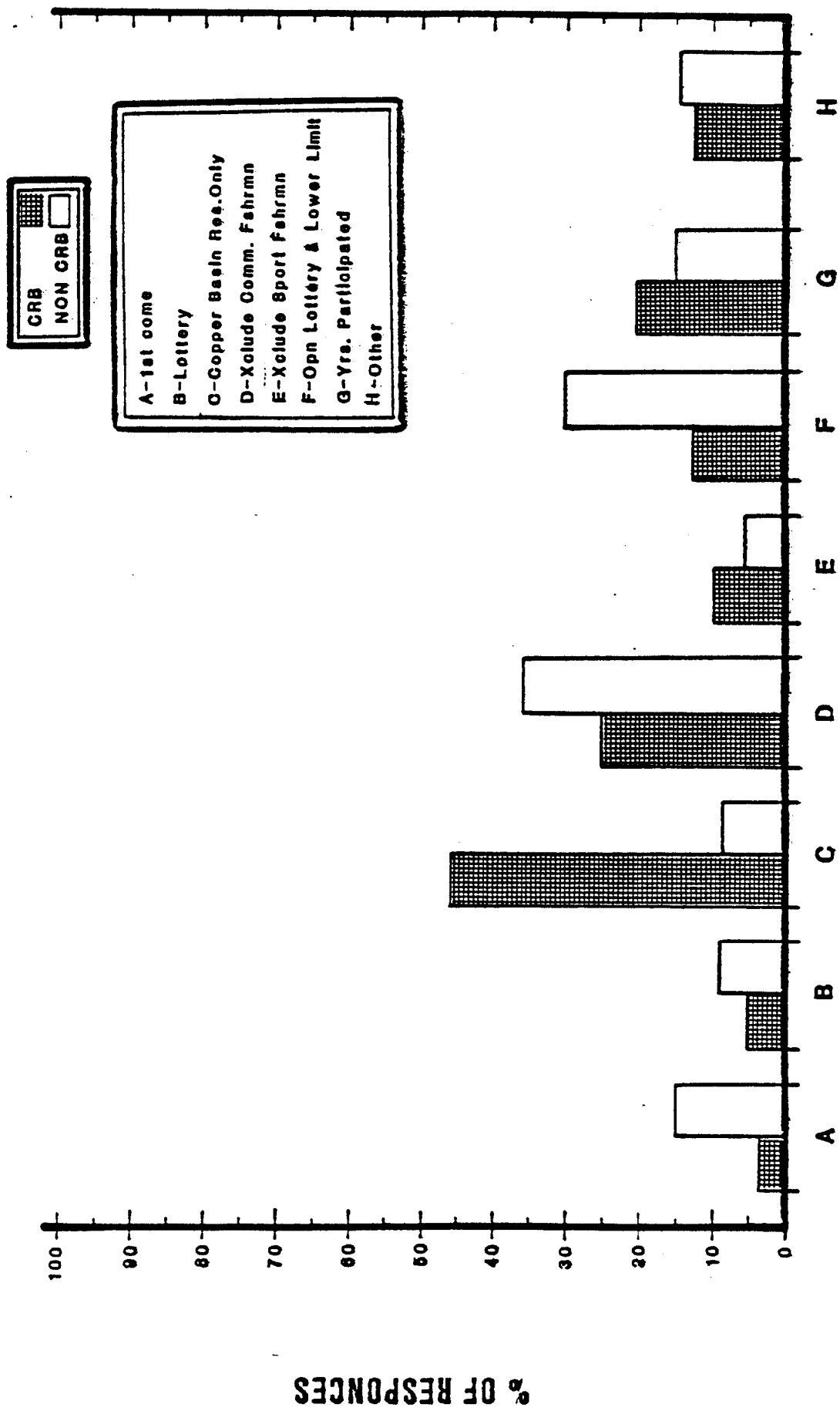


Figure 6. Comparison of number of salmon indicated to be used per household for (CRB) and (Non CRB) households.



**LIMITATION OPTIONS**

Figure 7. Comparison of % of responses to each of eight choices limiting the fishery for CRB and Non CRB fishermen.