

Regulations for the 2021 Alaska Subsistence Spring/Summer Migratory Bird Harvest

Conservation through Co-Management



Effective April 2 - August 31, 2021

<http://www.fws.gov/alaska/ambcc/regulations.htm>

All Photos, credit:USFWS unless otherwise indicated.

The Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council (Council) is a partnership between Alaska Native representatives, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Formed in 2000, the Council works to conserve migratory birds through development of recommendations for the subsistence spring/summer harvest in Alaska.



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General Information

This booklet is an informative summary of the 2021 Alaska subsistence spring/summer migratory bird harvest regulations contained in Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 92. There may be errors or omissions that have not been identified and regulatory changes that occur after printing. This booklet is intended as an informational guide only. To be certain of current regulations, refer to the official CFR, <https://www.ecfr.gov/>, and the Federal Register publications available at the website <http://alaska.fws.gov/ambcc/regulations.htm>

Effective upon publication of the Final Rule in the Federal Register, these regulations apply to the spring and summer subsistence harvest of migratory birds in Alaska, April 2 through August 31, 2021. The Council reviews and recommends needed modifications to these regulations annually.

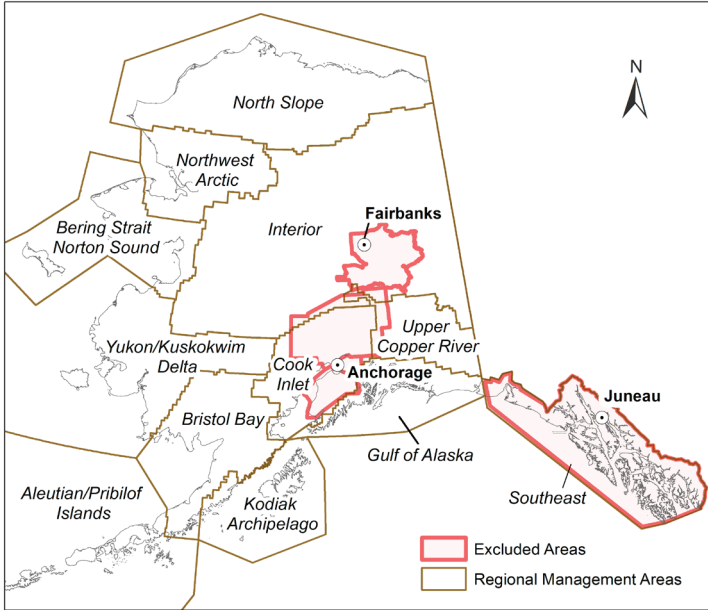
Migratory bird hunting from September 1, 2021 through March 10, 2022 is managed under separate Federal regulations in Title 50 CFR Part 20 and State regulations in 5 AAC 85.065.

For more information contact: Office of the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 E. Tudor Rd., MS 201, Anchorage, AK 99503.

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Who is Eligible to Participate?

If you are a permanent resident (see definition pg. 34) of a village within an included harvest area, you are eligible to harvest migratory birds and eggs for subsistence purposes.



Included Areas/Villages

Village areas located within the Alaska Peninsula/Bristol Bay, Kodiak Archipelago, the Aleutian Islands, or areas north and west of the Alaska Range are subsistence harvest areas. Additional included communities added by petition are: Gulkana, Gakona, Tazlina, Copper Center, Mentasta Lake, Chitina, Chistochina, Tatitlek, Chenega, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Tyonek, Hoonah, Craig, Hydaburg, Yakutat, and Cordova.

Excluded Areas

Persons living in Anchorage, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the Central Interior Excluded Area, the Kenai Peninsula roaded area, the Gulf of Alaska roaded area, and Southeast Alaska are excluded from participating. In the Gulf of Alaska, Upper Copper River, Cook Inlet, or Southeast Alaska regions, only residents of previously listed additional included communities can participate in the harvest.

Anyone can petition the Council to change a community's exclusion/inclusion status. The petition must address how the area does or does

not meet the qualifying criteria for inclusion or exclusion. Upon receipt, the Council will seek regional input and submit a recommendation to the Service Regulations Committee to consider including or excluding the community from the subsistence harvest.

Participation by Permanent Residents of Excluded Areas

Immediate family members who are residents of excluded areas may participate in the customary spring and summer subsistence harvest in a community's subsistence area with permission of the Village or Tribal council, whichever is appropriate, to assist indigenous inhabitants in meeting their nutritional and other essential needs or for the teaching of cultural knowledge. A letter of invitation will be sent by the Village or Tribal council to the hunter with a copy to the Executive Director of the Co-management Council. In the Upper Copper River region, an invitation permit may be issued from the Tribal Council to the hunter with a copy to the Executive Director of the Co-management Council as an alternative to the letter of invitation.

Subsistence Harvest Areas

All lands within the included areas are open for harvest, although special requirements apply to National Park Service areas, as explained below.

Special Requirements for National Parks and Preserves

Subsistence use on National Park Service areas is restricted to only those national monuments, parks, and preserves open to subsistence. Glacier Bay National Park, Katmai National Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, "old" McKinley National Park and Sitka National Historical Park are closed to subsistence. National Park Service regulations govern which communities or individual residents qualify to subsistence harvest for specific National Parks and Monuments (50 CFR Part 13, Subparts A, B, and C). For more information about National Park Service areas contact: National Park Service, 240 West 5th Ave., Room 114, Anchorage, AK 99501, (907) 644-3509.

Use and Possession of Migratory Birds

You may not sell, offer for sale, purchase, or offer to purchase migratory birds, their parts, or eggs, except as provided in this section.

- Eligible persons. You may take birds for human consumption only. Harvest of birds must be done using non-wasteful taking. Edible meat of migratory birds may be given to immediate family members by eligible persons. Inedible byproducts of birds taken for food may be used for other purposes, except taxidermy is not allowed. Authentic native articles of handicraft or clothing may be produced for sale under specific conditions listed in 50 CFR Part 92.6(b).

- Non-eligible persons. You may receive portions of birds or their eggs not kept for human consumption from eligible persons only if you have a valid U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service permit for scientific research or education.

Required Licenses and Stamps

- The license requirements outlined below are a matter of law and should not be construed as having been adopted or endorsed by the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council.
- Federal Duck Stamps are not required to participate in this harvest.
- Waterfowl hunters 18 years or older are required to have a State hunting license and State Duck Stamp, except disabled veterans, those 60 years or older, and those that qualify for a low-income license.
- State stamps and hunting licenses are available from State license vendors, ADF&G offices or online at: <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/store/>
- State Duck Stamps must be signed in ink across the face and must be carried at all times while hunting waterfowl but are not required for hunting non-waterfowl species.



Shooting Hours

The harvest is open 24-hours per day.

Seasonal Closures

Seasonal closures apply to both bird and egg harvest in Alaska, unless specified otherwise.

Prohibited Harvest Methods and Means

You may not use the following devices and methods to harvest migratory birds:

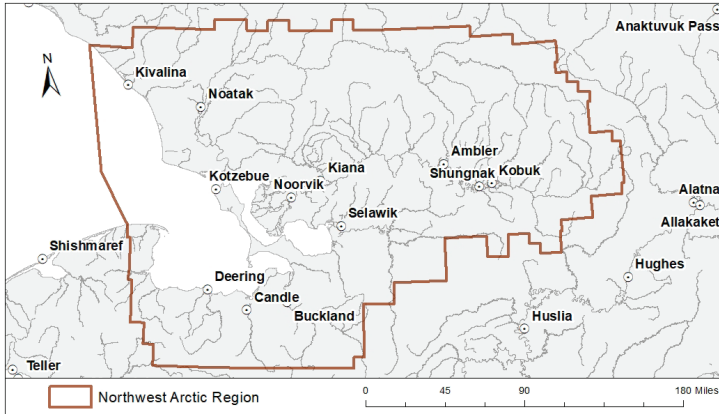
- Swivel guns, shotguns larger than 10 gauge; punt, battery or machine guns, fish hooks, poisons, drugs, explosives, or stupefying substances.
- Shooting from a sinkbox or low-floating device that conceals the hunter beneath the surface of the water.
- Hunting from any type of aircraft.
- Hunting with the aid of recorded bird calls.

- Using live birds as decoys, except for auklets on Diomedea and St. Lawrence Islands.
- Using any vehicle, aircraft, or boat to concentrate, drive, rally, or stir up any migratory birds; however, boats may be used to position a hunter.
- Possession or use of lead or other toxic shot while hunting.
- Shooting from or across any road or highway.
- Using an air boat (Interior and Bristol Bay Regions only) or jet ski (Interior Region only) for hunting or transporting hunters.
- Using private or chartered aircraft for hunting or transporting hunters, except for transportation between public airstrips (Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta Region only).
- Hunting with the aid of baiting, or over any baited area, where a person knows or reasonably should know that the area has been baited.
- Hunting from motorized vehicles or any form of watercraft (Prince William Sound Area East in Gulf of Alaska Region only).

Region-Specific Regulations

(Open Seasons)

Northwest Arctic Region

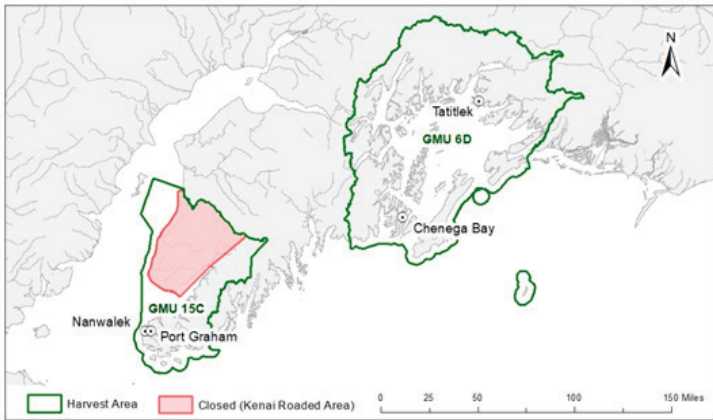


Seasons:

- April 2–June 14, July 16–August 31 (hunting – in general).
- April 2–June 14 (waterfowl egg gathering).
- May 20–July 12 (seabird egg gathering).
- July 1–July 15 (hunting molting/non-nesting waterfowl).
- Closure: June 15–July 15, except for the taking of seabird eggs and molting/non-nesting waterfowl as described above.

Emperor Goose – no egg gathering is permitted.

Gulf of Alaska Region



Prince William Sound - West

Harvest area: GMU 6(D).

Eligible communities: Chenega Bay and Tattilek

- Season: April 2–May 31 and July 1–August 31.
- Closure: June 1–June 30.

Kachemak Bay Area

Harvest area: GMU 15(C) South of a line connecting the tip of Homer Spit to the mouth of Fox River.

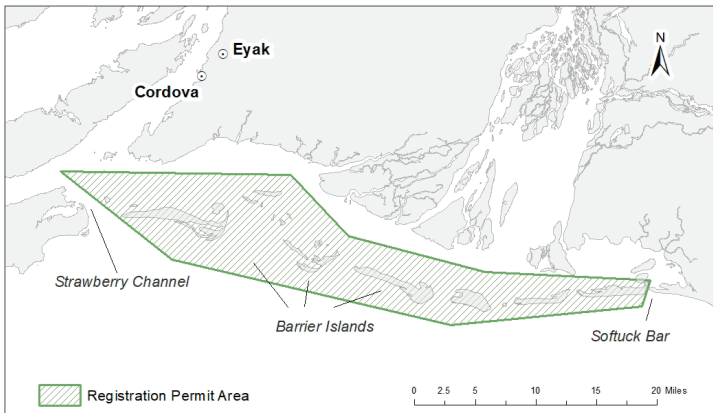
Eligible communities: Port Graham and Nanwalek

- Season: April 2–May 31 and July 1–August 31.
- Closure: June 1–June 30.

Prince William Sound - East

Harvest area: Barrier islands between Strawberry Channel and Softtuk Bar within GMU 6 (B and C).

Eligible communities: Cordova, Tattilek and Chenega Bay - by Special Registration Permit only. All hunters or egg gatherers must possess an annual permit, which is available from the Cordova offices of the Native Village of Eyak and the U.S. Forest Service.



- Season: April 2–April 30 (hunting).
May 1–May 31 (gull egg gathering).
- Closure: May 1–August 31 (hunting).
April 2–30 and June 1–August 31 (gull egg gathering).

Species open for hunting:

greater white-fronted goose; snow goose; gadwall; Eurasian and American wigeon; blue-winged and green-winged teal; mallard; northern shoveler; northern pintail; canvasback; redhead; ring-necked duck; greater and lesser scaup; king and common eider; harlequin duck; surf, white-winged, and black scoter; long-tailed duck; bufflehead; common and Barrow's goldeneye; hooded, common, and red-breasted merganser; and sandhill crane.

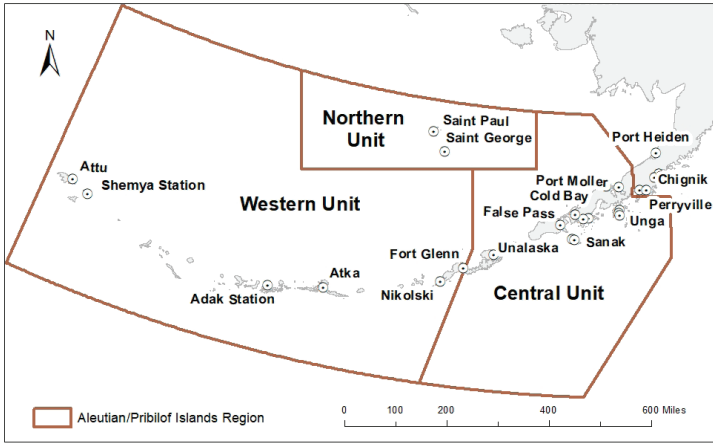
Species open for egg gathering:

glaucous-winged, herring, and mew gulls.

Use of Boats/All-Terrain Vehicles:

No hunting from motorized vehicles or any form of watercraft.

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Region



Northern Unit (Pribilof Islands)

- Season: April 2–June 30.
- Closure: July 1–August 31.

Central Unit (Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Region’s eastern boundary west to and including Unalaska Island)

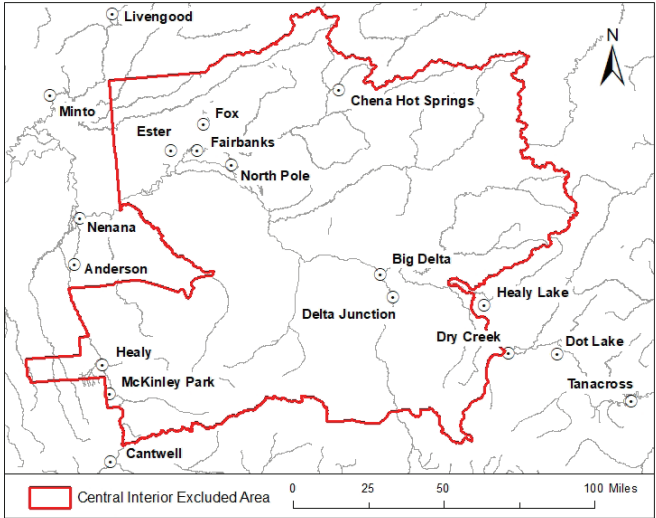
- Season: April 2–June 15 and July 16–August 31.
- Closure: June 16–July 15.

Tundra Swan Closure – Hunting/egg gathering closed in GMUs 9(D) and 10

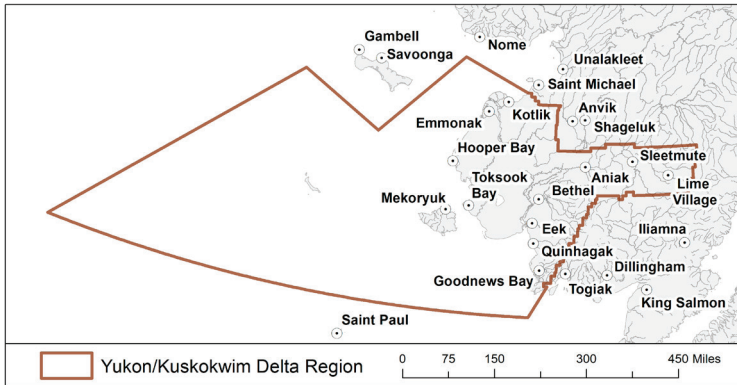
Black Brant Season Closure – August 16–31 for Izembek and Moffet Lagoons

Western Unit (Umnak Island west to and including Attu Island)

- Season: April 2–July 15 and August 16–August 31.
- Closure: July 16–August 15.



Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta Region



- Season: April 2–August 31.
- Closure: 30-day closure dates to be announced*.

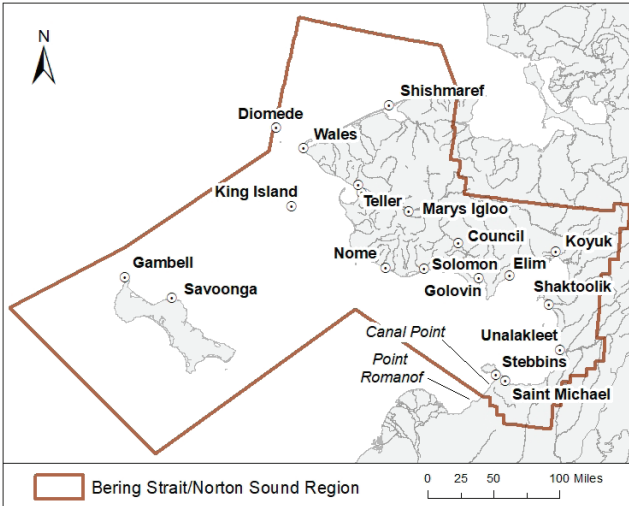
Special Black Brant Season Hunting Closure – From the period when egg laying begins until young birds are fledged. Closure dates to be announced*

Black Brant – no egg gathering is permitted.

Emperor Goose – no egg gathering is permitted.

*All closure dates to be announced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Alaska Regional Director or his/her designee, after consultation with field biologists and the Association of Village Council Presidents Waterfowl Conservation Committee. Announcements will be broadcast over the local public radio stations.

Bering Strait/Norton Sound Region



Emperor Goose – no egg gathering is permitted.

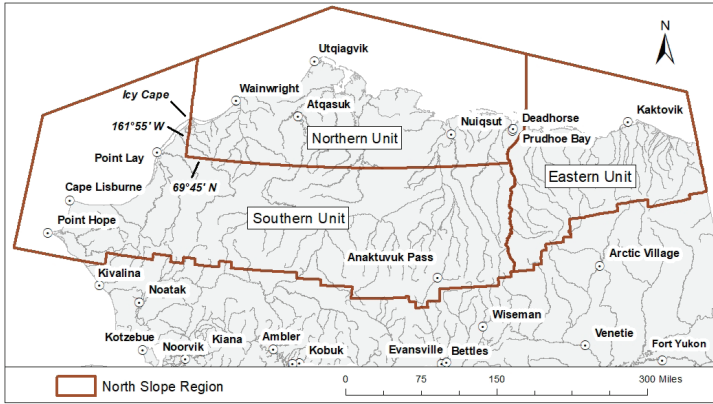
Stebbins/St. Michael Area (Point Romanof to Canal Point)

- Season: April 15–June 14 and July 16–August 31.
- Closure: June 15–July 15.

Remainder of the Region

- Season: April 2–June 14 and July 16–August 31 (waterfowl).
April 2–July 19 and August 21–August 31 (all other birds).
- Closure: June 15–July 15 (waterfowl).
July 20–August 20 (all other birds).

North Slope Region



All North Slope Units:

Yellow-billed loons - Yellow-billed loons that are inadvertently entangled in subsistence fishing nets may be kept for subsistence use. Individuals must report each yellow-billed loon found entangled in fishing nets to the North Slope Borough Dept. of Wildlife (907/852-0350) by Aug. 31st.

Black Brant – no egg gathering is permitted.

Southern Unit (Southwestern North Slope regional boundary northeast to Icy Cape, and everything west of longitude line 161°55' W and south of latitude line 69°45' N to the west bank of the Sagavanirktok River and south along the west bank to the North Slope regional boundary, then west to the beginning).

- Season: April 2–June 29 and July 30–August 31 (seabirds).
April 2–June 19 and July 20–August 31 (all other birds).
- *Closure: June 30–July 29 (seabirds).
June 20–July 19 (all other birds).

Eastern Unit (East of eastern bank of the Sagavanirktok River)

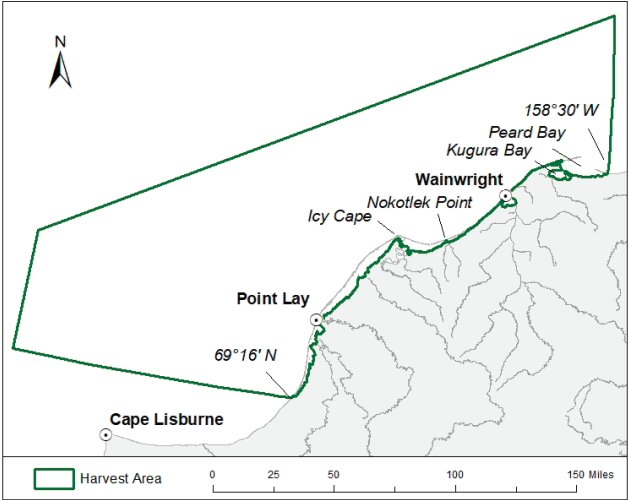
- Season: April 2–June 19 and July 20–August 31
- *Closure: June 20–July 19

Northern Unit (From Icy Cape, everything east of longitude line 161°55' W and north of latitude line 69°45' N to the west bank of Sagavanirktok River and north to 71°).

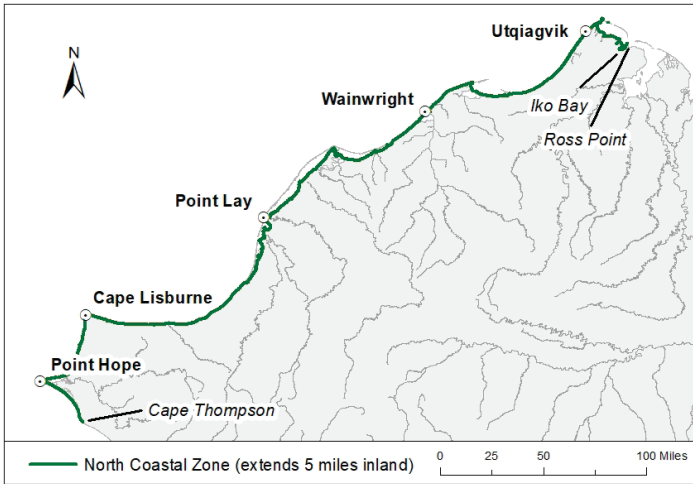
- Season: April 2–June 6 and July 7–August 31 (king and common eiders).
April 2–June 15 and July 16–August 31 (all other birds).
- *Closure: June 7–July 6 (king and common eiders).
June 16–July 15 (all other birds).

Special Black Brant Hunting Season: June 20–July 5.

The open area consists of the coastline from the mean high-water line outward to the North Slope regional boundary to include open water and barrier islands from southern Kasegaluk Lagoon from latitude line 69°16' N to the north and east to longitude line 158°30' W.



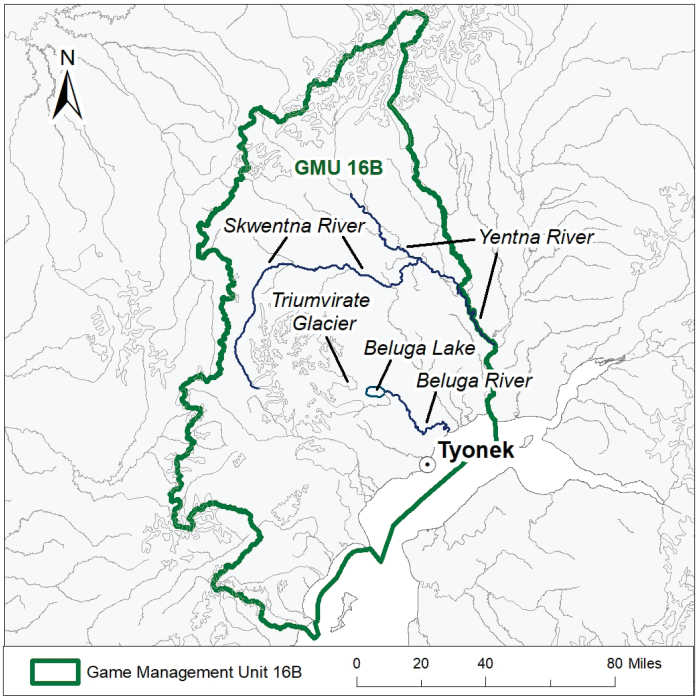
North Coastal Zone (Cape Thompson north to Point Hope and east along the Arctic Ocean coastline around Point Barrow to Ross Point, including Iko Bay, and 5 miles inland).



1. Upon request by a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement officer, hunters must present any migratory birds taken for species identification.
2. No person may possess any migratory bird or part that is not taken according to the regulations.

*Annual 30-day closure periods in the North Slope Region may differ from fixed dates shown above if environmental and biological conditions warrant such a change. After consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service field biologists, the North Slope Borough (NSB) Department of Wildlife Management, and the NSB Fish and Game Management Committee, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Alaska Regional Director or his/her designee may announce closure dates that differ from those fixed dates.

Cook Inlet Region

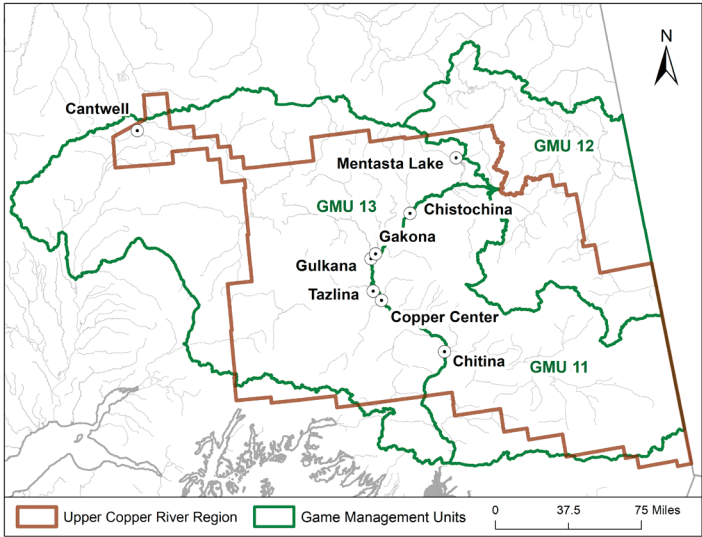


Harvest area: portions of GMU 16(B) as specified below.

Eligible community: Tyonek

- Season: April 2–May 31— That portion of GMU 16(B) south of the Skwentna River and west of the Yentna River.
- Season: August 1–31— That portion of GMU 16(B) south of the Beluga River, Beluga Lake, and the Triumvirate Glacier.
- Closure: June 1–July 31.

Upper Copper River Region



Harvest area: GMUs 11, 12, and 13.

Eligible communities: Gulkana, Chitina, Tazlina, Copper Center, Gakona, Mentasta Lake, Chistochina, and Cantwell.

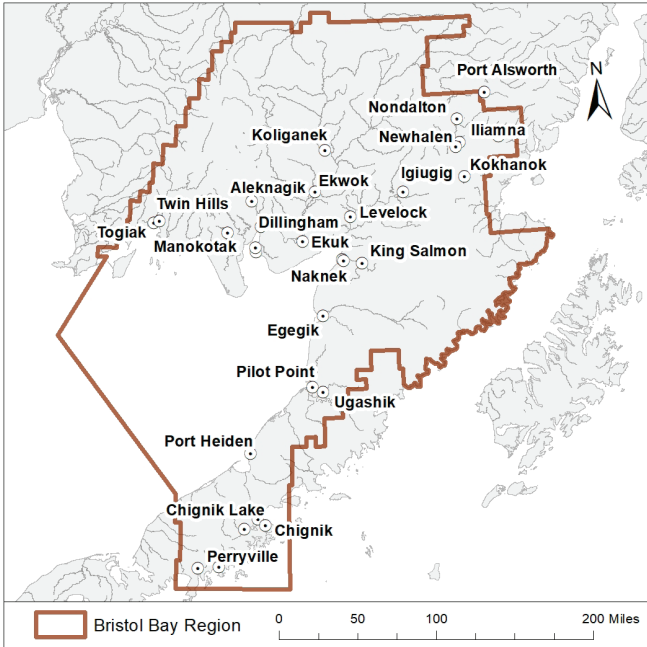
GMUs 11 and 13

- Season: April 15–May 26 and June 27–August 31.
- Closure: May 27–June 26.

GMU 12

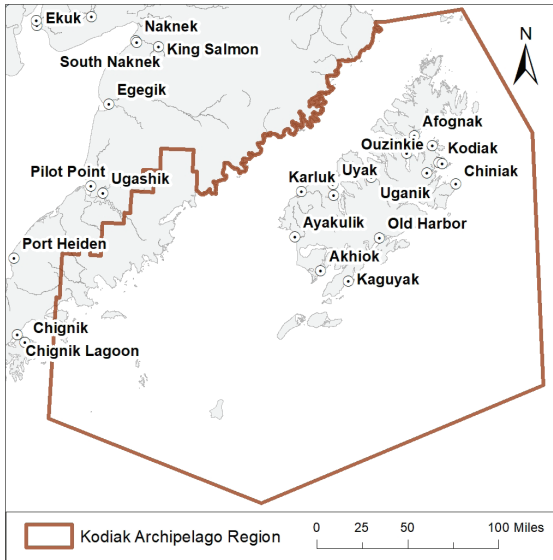
- Season: April 2–June 14 and July 16–August 31 (hunting).
May 1–June 14 (egg gathering).
- Closure: June 15–July 15.

Bristol Bay Region



- Season: April 2–June 14 and July 16–August 31 (general season).
April 2–July 15 (seabird egg gathering only).
- Closure: June 15–July 15 (general season).
July 16–August 31 (seabird egg gathering).

Kodiak Archipelago Region



- Season: April 2–June 30 and July 31–August 31 (seabirds).
April 2–June 20 and July 22–August 31 (all other birds).
- Closure: July 1–30 (seabirds).
June 21–July 21 (all other birds).

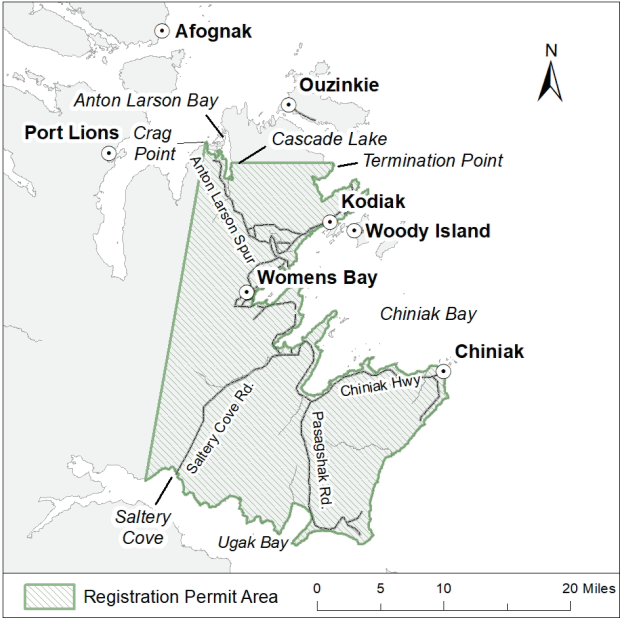
Kodiak Island Roded Area:

The Kodiak Island Roded Area is open to the harvesting of migratory birds and their eggs by registration permit only as administered by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, in cooperation with the Sun’aq Tribe of Kodiak.**

No hunting or egg gathering for Arctic terns, Aleutian terns, mew gulls, and emperor geese is allowed for the Kodiak Island Roded Area Registration Permit Hunt.

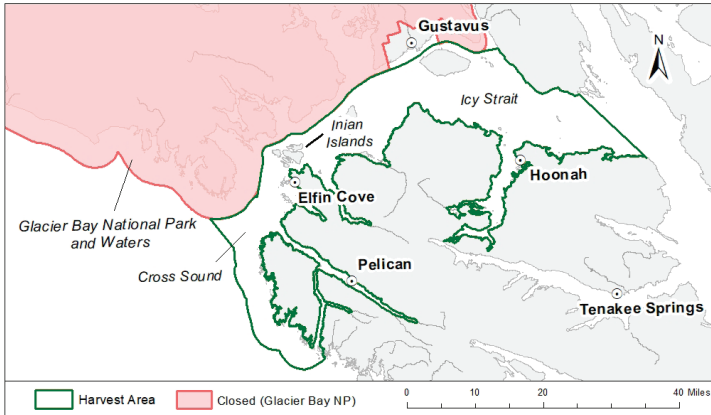
The Kodiak Island Roded Area consists of that portion of Kodiak Island (including exposed tidelands) south of a line from Termination Point along the north side of Cascade Lake to Anton Larsen Bay and east of a line from Crag Point to the west end of Saltery Cove. Marine waters adjacent to the Kodiak Island Roded Area within 500 feet from the water’s edge are included in the Kodiak Island Roded Area. The Kodiak

Island Roded Area does not include islands offshore of Kodiak Island. A registration permit is not required to hunt on lands and waters outside the Kodiak Island Roded Area.



The Kodiak Island Roded Area Registration Permit can be obtained at the offices of the Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak, 312 W Marine Way, Kodiak, AK 99615 (907) 486-4449.

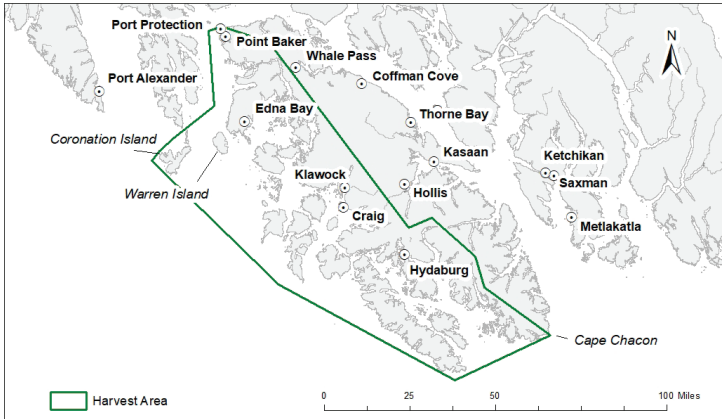
Southeast Alaska



Harvest area: National Forest lands in Icy Strait and Cross Sound, including Middle Pass Rock near the Inian Islands, Table Rock in Cross Sound, and other traditional locations on the coast of Yakobi Island. All lands and waters within Glacier Bay National Park remain closed to all subsistence harvesting.

Eligible community: Hoonah

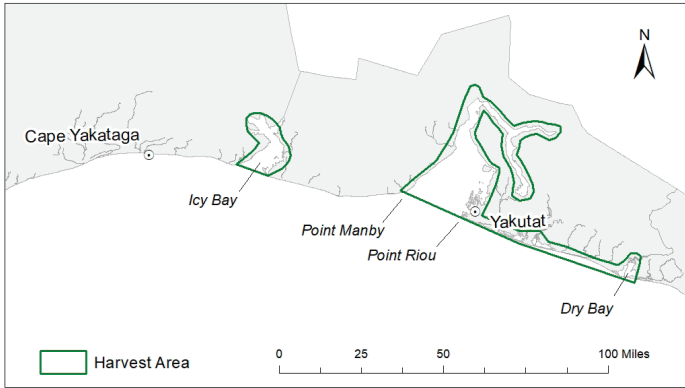
- Season: May 15–June 30 (glaucous-winged gull egg gathering).
- Closure: July 1–August 31.



Harvest area: small islands and adjacent shoreline of western Prince of Wales Island from Point Baker to Cape Chacon, but also including Coronation and Warren islands.

Eligible communities: Craig and Hydaburg

- Season: May 15–June 30 (glaucous-winged gull egg gathering)
- Closure: July 1–August 31.



Harvest area: Icy Bay (Icy Cape to Pt. Riou), and coastal lands and islands bordering the Gulf of Alaska from Pt. Manby southeast to and including Dry Bay.

Eligible community: Yakutat

- Season: May 15–June 30 (glaucous-winged gull egg gathering).
- Closure: July 1–August 31.

Protect Steller's and Spectacled Eiders

It is illegal to hunt or gather eggs statewide



Photo Credit: Ted Swem©



Steller's Eiders:

caqiar, caqiaraq,
ijniqauqtuq, aglekesegaq,
igniqauqtuq



Spectacled Eiders:

qavaasuk, iyegaateleq,
quageq

Emperor Geese:

Act Now to Keep the Hunt Open

In the past three years, emperor geese numbers have declined. It is now more important than ever that we work together to protect this uniquely Alaskan bird. By limiting harvest of emperor geese, we are helping ensure this species will continue to nest and winter in sufficient numbers to allow customary and traditional hunting.



Help Conserve Emperor Geese for the Future

- Note: Gathering of emperor goose eggs is closed statewide.
- Consider harvesting other species of waterfowl.
- Take fewer emperor geese.
- Don't shoot entire family groups.
- Don't flock shoot; target a single bird to reduce injuries.
- Harvest young birds in the fall (look for their gray heads) instead of adults



Migratory Birds Open for Harvest

You may harvest birds and gather eggs from the following species within all open regions, except where noted in the region-specific regulations (50 CFR Part 92.31)

Waterfowl

- Greater White-fronted Goose
- Snow Goose
- Emperor Goose – egg gathering closed statewide
- Canada Goose - closed in Prince William Sound East
- Cackling Goose - closed in the Semidi Islands
- Black Brant - egg gathering is closed in Yukon/ Kuskokwim Delta and North Slope regions
- Tundra Swan - closed in GMUs 9(D) and 10
- Gadwall
- Eurasian Wigeon
- American Wigeon
- Mallard
- Blue-winged Teal
- Northern Shoveler
- Northern Pintail
- Green-winged Teal
- Canvasback
- Redhead
- Ring-necked Duck
- Greater Scaup
- Lesser Scaup
- King Eider
- Common Eider
- Harlequin Duck
- Surf Scoter
- White-winged Scoter
- Black Scoter
- Long-tailed Duck
- Bufflehead
- Common Goldeneye
- Barrow’s Goldeneye
- Hooded Merganser
- Common Merganser
- Red-breasted Merganser

Waterbirds

- Red-throated Loon
- Arctic Loon
- Pacific Loon
- Common Loon
- Yellow-billed Loon – Closed except for limited opportunity only in the North Slope Region. See North Slope Region.
- Horned Grebe
- Red-necked Grebe

Shorebirds

- Black-bellied Plover
- Common Ringed Plover
- Black Oystercatcher
- Greater Yellowlegs
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Spotted Sandpiper
- Ruddy Turnstone
- Long-billed Dowitcher
- Bar-tailed Godwit
- Semipalmated Sandpiper
- Western Sandpiper
- Least Sandpiper
- Baird's Sandpiper

- Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
- Dunlin
- Common Snipe
- Wilson's Snipe
- Red Phalarope
- Red-necked phalarope

Seabirds

- Northern Fulmar
- Double-crested Cormorant
- Pelagic Cormorant
- Pomarine Jaeger
- Parasitic Jaeger
- Long-tailed Jaeger
- Bonaparte's Gull
- Mew Gull
- Herring Gull
- Slaty-backed Gull
- Glaucous-winged Gull
- Glaucous Gull
- Sabine's Gull
- Black-legged Kittiwake
- Red-legged Kittiwake
- Ivory Gull
- Arctic Tern

Seabirds (continued)

- Aleutian Tern
- Common Murre
- Thick-billed Murre
- Black Guillemot
- Pigeon Guillemot
- Cassin's Auklet
- Parakeet Auklet
- Least Auklet
- Whiskered Auklet

- Crested Auklet
- Rhinoceros Auklet
- Horned Puffin
- Tufted Puffin

Cranes

- Sandhill Crane

Owls

- Great Horned Owl
- Snowy Owl

Legislative History

As early as 1916, Migratory Bird Treaties with Canada and Mexico failed to recognize Alaska's traditional spring/summer subsistence harvest.

After negotiations, the treaties were amended in 1997. The Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council was created, which included representatives from the Alaska Native community, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service acting as equal partners. The Council's primary purpose is to develop recommendations for the subsistence migratory bird harvest regulations.

Eleven regional management bodies were created to provide local input to the Council on the bird harvest list, regional season dates, methods and means and other annual regulatory recommendations. Additional information on the Migratory Bird Treaties, the Council, harvest surveys, press releases and hunter bulletins can be found at <https://www.fws.gov/alaska/pages/co-management> and at www.alaskamigratorybirds.com/.

Definitions

Authentic Native article of handicraft or clothing means any item created by an Alaska Native to which edible parts of migratory birds authorized for use in handicrafts or clothing are incorporated and which is fashioned by hand, or with limited use of machines, provided no mass production occurs.

Closure means the season is closed to all forms of harvest including hunting and egg gathering, unless specified otherwise.

Edible meat means the meat from the breast, back, thighs, legs, wings, gizzard and heart. The head, neck, feet, other internal organs, and skin are considered optional.

Eligible person means a permanent resident of an included community within a subsistence harvest area.

Handicraft - Sale by consignment means that an Alaska Native sends or supplies an authentic Native article of handicrafts or clothing to a person who sells the item for the Alaska Native. The consignment seller need not be an Alaska Native and the Alaska Native craftsman retains ownership of the item and will receive money for the item when it is sold.

Immediate family means spouse, children, parents, grandchildren, grandparents, siblings.

Game Management Unit, also referred to as GMU, means 1 of the 26 geographical areas listed in the codified State of Alaska hunting and trapping regulations and on maps of the Alaska State Game Management Units.

Non-wasteful taking means making a reasonable effort to retrieve all birds killed or wounded, and retaining all edible meat (see definition above) until the birds have been transported to the location where they will be consumed, processed, or preserved as human food.

Permanent resident means any person whose primary, physical address/permanent residence for the previous 12 months was within a subsistence harvest area in Alaska. Factors used to demonstrate a person's primary, permanent residence may include: the physical address listed on your Alaska Permanent Fund application; the physical address listed on your Alaska hunting license; an Alaska driver's license; voter registration; location of residences owned, rented, or leased; residence of spouse, minor children or dependents; tax documents; not claiming residence in another

location for any purpose; and membership of a tribe in a subsistence harvest area. Mailing address alone is not proof of permanent residency.

Seabirds refers to all bird species within the families Alcidae, Laridae, Procellariidae, and Phalacrocoracidae (in general: gulls, kittiwakes, jaegers, murre, puffins, auklets, fulmars, and cormorants).

Shorebirds refers to all bird species within the families Charadriidae, Haematopodidae, and Scolopacidae (in general: sandpipers, plovers, oystercatchers, dunlin, godwits, turnstones, knots, and phalaropes).

Subsistence means the customary and traditional harvest or use of migratory birds and their eggs by eligible users for their own nutritional and other essential needs.

Subsistence harvest areas encompass customary and traditional hunting areas of villages in Alaska that qualify for a spring or summer subsistence harvest of migratory birds.

Taxidermy refers to birds preserved and mounted in life-like representations. Taxidermy does not include preserving bird parts to be integrated into traditional arts and crafts, such as use of skin or feathers for the making of clothing, ceremonial fans or regalia.

Waterfowl refers to all species within the family Anatidae (ducks, geese, and swans).

Village (or Community) is defined as a permanent settlement with one or more year-round residents.

Avian Health & Disease

Wild birds can carry many types of disease agents, including influenza viruses. Since 2006, the Department of Interior has sampled birds across Alaska for the highly pathogenic influenza virus, H5N1. To date this virus is rare in North America. The risk of transmitting avian diseases to humans is low. However, we want to ensure that people remember to handle birds safely.

What are the handling precautions for wild birds?

We should always practice good handling procedures while hunting or gathering eggs. To avoid possible exposure to disease agents (viruses, bacteria, etc.) follow the guidelines below:

- Use clean hunting habits, wash eggs, and cook the foods you get from birds.
- Don't handle birds that appear sick or you find dead.
- Don't eat, drink or smoke while cleaning birds.
- Wash your hands with soap & water, alcohol wipes, or gel after cleaning.
- Clean all tools and surfaces with hot soapy water first, then disinfect using water mixed with 10% chlorine bleach.
- Keep dead birds cool, clean and dry.
- Cook your eggs and birds thoroughly (165°F) or until body juices run clear.

Contact Information

Rural subsistence users would likely be the first to notice sick or dying wild birds, so please help our bird disease monitoring effort by calling toll-free:

1-866-5BRDFLU (1-866-527-3358). Be prepared to report the location, species of birds involved, and date and time found. Again, for your safety, do not handle any sick birds or those found dead.

Use of Inedible Bird Parts in Authentic Native Handicrafts for Sale

- Only Alaska Natives may sell or re-sell an “authentic native article of handicraft or clothing” that contains an inedible byproduct of a bird taken for food during the Alaska migratory bird subsistence harvest season. Eligibility can be shown by Tribal Enrollment Card, Bureau of Indian Affairs card, or membership in the Silver Hand program.
- All sales and transportation of sold items are restricted to within the U.S.
- Each sold item must be accompanied by either a certification (FWS Form 3-2484) signed by the artist or a Silver Hand insignia. Purchasers must retain this documentation and produce it upon the request of a Law Enforcement Officer.
- “Sales by consignment” are allowed. Each consigned item must be accompanied by either a certification (FWS Form 3-2484) signed by the artist or a Silver Hand insignia. All consignees, sellers, and purchasers must retain this documentation with each item and produce it upon the request of a Law Enforcement Officer. All consignment sales are restricted to within the United States.

Only these bird species can be used in handicrafts:

- Common Loon
- White-winged Scoter
- Wilson’s Snipe
- Tundra Swan
- Barrow’s Goldeneye
- Bonaparte’s Gull
- Blue-winged Teal
- Hooded Merganser
- Mew Gull
- Redhead
- Pacific Loon
- Red-legged Kittiwake
- Ring-necked Duck
- Double-crested Cormorant
- Arctic Tern
- Greater Scaup
- Black Oystercatcher
- Black Guillemot
- Lesser Scaup
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Cassin’s Auklet
- King Eider
- Semipalmated Sandpiper
- Great Horned Owl
- Common Eider
- Western Sandpiper
- Surf Scoter

Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Mgt Council
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
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