3.1 1986 YUKON TRAPPER QUESTIONNAIRE REPORT

Index = (₹ R₁)/9n X 100%, where n = number of valid responses.

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INTRODUCTION

Questionnaires on animal abundance and population changes have been mailed to all licenced trappers annually, in April or May, since 1977. The trappers are asked to answer questions based on their own experience over the winter trapping season just ended on the trapping concession(s) for which they had licences. The questionnaire has undergone several changes over the years, including the addition of questions on several species of furbearers, their prey, and on trapping effort. Prizes were offered as incentives 1982-1985. The response rate was initially low (10-20%) but has increased since 1982 to a high of 52.2% in 1985. In 1986, 335 out of 716 (46.8%) of trappers contacted returned their questionnaires.

har ANALYSES ies (C.J. Krebs, unpublished data) in the Kluane area in an attempt

The response frequencies are tabulated for each species and territory-wide population indices calculated from weighted averages. The index values are REScalculated as follows:

Abundant	121
Common 5 100 Scarce 55.56 Not Present 0 11.11	0

Index = $(\underset{\leftarrow}{\mathbf{x}} R_i)/9n \times 100\%$, where n = number of valid responses.

Population Change	Weight	(R _i)	I	ndex (%)
Increase Stable Decrease or populations were	1 0 -1		1985 19.13 80.93	100 0 -100
Index = (\(\sum_{i=1}^{2} R_i\)/n X 100%				

The response frequencies are compared between years with a log-likelihood ratio goodness of fit test, using the G-statistic (\triangle =0.05). The G-statistic is also used to test the significance of population change responses compared to a "no change" situation (H_0).

The snowshoe hare population level indices were correlated with known snowshoe hare densities (C.J. Krebs, unpublished data) in the Kluane area in an attempt to determine the reliability of the indices.

RESULTS

82.4% of the respondents trapped in 1985-86, showing little change from the previous two seasons (Table 1). Trapline locations of group area trappers was requested for the first time. This information, not presented here, may serve to delineate management units within the large group areas at a future date. Information obtained on the arctic fox population was not insufficient to warrant comment or analysis (only one response was obtained from each community of Aklavik, Ft. Mcpherson and Old Crow). The locations of several fisher

Table 1. Summary of Responses to Questions on Trapping.

Did you trap last winter?

	1984	1985	1986	
tehorse Yes	77.9% 22.1%	79.1% 20.9%	82.4% 17.6%	
n (Responses)	272	345	301	

If you answered "No", was it because:

	1984	1985
Fur populations were down other reasons	21.7% 78.3%	19.1% 80.9%
n (Responses)	60	68

If you answered "Yes", please answer the following questions on lynx trapping:

n (Responses)	was highly		
I set as many lynx traps as	31.7%	30.2%	
I set a reduced number of lynx traps	52.3%	52.2%	
I did not set lynx traps	16.0%	17.6%	
on their forms that this was d	1984	1985	

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r=0.97) between a regional que

ACKHONLEDGEMENT

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sightings were reported and serve to illustrate the localized distribution and sparse abundance of the species. The sightings are generally in the southeast Yukon, (6 traplines in the Liard basin) with others, possibly cases of mistaken identity (?), reported near Teslin, Johnson's Crossing, North Canol Road, Whitehorse (?), Donjek River (?), Tatlmain Lake (?) and Dawson City (?).

Population indices were calculated for the 12 widely distributed furbearers and 3 prey species (Table 2). Historic indices are appended for each species (Appendix I). All species were "stable" in 1985-86, with the exception of otter, mink, red fox and coyotes, which showed declining populations, and ermine, mice and red squirrels, which increased. Marten were reportedly stable, although the population level was down from 1984-85, when they were increasing. Conservation Area marten showed an increase, however some trappers wrote in on their forms that this was due to releases of transplanted marten. Lynx, snowshoe hare and grouse showed no significant changes from the previous season.

The snowshoe hare population level index was highly correlated with known hare densities at Kluane Lake for the period 1977-1984 (Table 3: r=0.84, p>0.0085). This helps to substantiate the validity of the indices as measures of abundance and population trend. Brand and Keith (1979) found a higher correlation (r=0.97) between a regional questionnaire index and hare population densities in Alberta.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT 34058 area (concessions 94, 120, 134, 204-206, 213, 217, 218,

I thank Emily Kotyluk for her SAS data entry.

REFERENCE

Brand, C.J. and L.B. Keith 1979. Lynx demography during a snowshoe hare decline in Alberta. J. Wildl. Manage. 43:827-849.

Table 2. 1986 Population Indices.

Population Leve	Po	pu l	ati	on	Leve
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Population Change

Species	Index		Species	Ind	ex
ABUNDANT	Ne s	100	INCREASED	PLI	
• Mice 1977	67.06		Marten (MCA) ¹	26.19	
Red Squirrel	66.292	decrease	,,,,,,,	20115	
Ermine	55.63 ²	decrease	Red Squirrel	20.4	1
			Mice	17.47	
COMMON		55.56	Ermine	16.322	decrease
Wolf	54.35		Marten	10.342	
Marten	48.172	decrease		9.02	
Grouse 1982	47.40	0.79	Grouse	6.48	
Wolverine	43.92		Snowshoe Hare	6.05	
Beaver	42.93		Beaver	2.93	
Red Fox	35.24			2.33	
Snowshoe Hare	34.52	N	O CHANGE		0
Mink C.J. Kreb	32.61		Muskrat	-6.79	
Lynx	31.96		Wolverine	-7.29	
Muskrat	29.49		Lynx	-11.25	
Otter	29.15		Otter		decrease
Coyote	26.79		Mink	-14.71	decrease
Marten (MCA) ¹	20.42		Red Fox		decrease
			Coyote	-23.45	decrease
			00,000	-23.45	
SCARCE		.11.11 D	ECREASED		100
NOT PRESENT		0			

MCA - Marten Conservation Area

The 0 marten quota area (concessions 94, 120, 134, 204-206, 213, 217, 218, 221-226, 265-291, 293-310, 323-326, 409-413), and the 10 marten quota area (concessions 208, 209, 214, 215, 219, 227, 292, 312, 317-321, 324, 327-329, 331), in the southwest Yukon.

²Significant difference from 1985 (G-statistic, $\ll = 0.05$).

Table 3 Correlation Between Mean Snowshoe Hare Densities per Hectare for April 1 at Kluane Lake Area* (6 unmanipulated grids) and Hare Population Level Index (PLI).

Year	Mean Hare Density	PLI	
1977	.024	36.7	
1978	0.95	56.9	
1979	0.99	69.0	
1980	2.31	65.6	
1981	2.61	78.4	
1982	0.79	60.1	
1983	0.22	28.0	
1984	0.25	30.5	

r=0.84 P>0.0085.

^{*}C.J. Krebs, Unpublished data.

Appendix I Furbearer Population Indices - 1977 to present.

SNOWSHOE HARE

Population Level

Year	Abundant	Common	Scarce	Not Present	Total Responses	Index	G*
1977	3	28	28	on Level -	59	36.72	
1978	13	44	11	_	68	56.86	*
1979	26	34	6	Ho- <u>t</u>	66	69.02	*
1980	46	60	18	Rrese_: t	124	65.59	
1981	89	45	11	2	147	78.38	*
1982	89	106	54	7	256	60.11	*
1983	21	76	175	23	295	28.02	*
1984	18	75	139	14	246	30.53	
1985	39	136	136	12	323	40.14	*
1986	24	114	146	6	300	34.52	

Year	Increased	Stable	Decreased	Total Responses	Index	G*
1977	37	17	pulation Change	61	49.18	
1978	52	13	4	69	69.57	
1979	47	14	6	67	61.19	
1980	75	45	4	124	57.26	*
1981	67	46	13	126	42.86	
1982	51	70	87	218	-17.31	*
1983	32	127	41	200	-68.42	*
1984	46	54	99	199	-26.63	*
1985	110	94	64	268	17.16	*
1986	88	87	73	248	6.05	

RED FOX

Population Level

Year	Abundant	Common	Scarce	Not Present	Total Responses	Index	G*
1981	24	50	46	15	135	42.14	
1982	32	119	67	16	218	45.11	
1983	26	142	89	20	277	41.44	
1984	24	103	94	13	234	39.17	
1985	31	139	124	14	308	39.61	
1986	19	126	125	22	292	35.24	

Population Change

Year	Increased	Stable	Decreased	Total Responses	Index	G*
1981	32	58	8	98	24.40	
1982	34	118	18	170	24.49	
1983	27	139	30		9.41	
1984	11	119	54	196	-1.53	
1985	40	162		184	-23.37	*
1986	16		39	241	0.41	*
	10	149	71	236	-23.31	*

LYNX

Population Level

Year	Abundant	Common	Scarce	Not Present	Total Responses	Index	G*
1981	35	51	44	9	139	40.00	
1982	57	111	68	20	256	49.08	
1983	33	148	109	8	198	49.31	
1984	15	101	116	13	245	42.73	*
1985	18	126	173			34.29	*
1986						29.99	
	13	120	143	8 23	325 299	31.9	

Year	Increased	Stable	Decreased	Total Responses	Index	G*
1981	56	47	8	111	43.24	
1982	69	95	30	194		*
1983	51	77	114	242	20.10	*
1984	29	76	100	205	-34.63	
1985	63	106	105	274	-15.33	*
1986	46	129	74	249	-11.24	*

MARTEN

Population Level

Year	Abundant	Common	Scarce	Not Present	Total Responses	Index	G*
1981	32	58	5 - 25	20	135	49.63	
1982	65	85	52	42	244	48.36	
1983	49	103	80	52	284	40.53	*
1984	34	90	98 71	43	238	38.61	
1985	113	108	61	35	317	56.71	*
1986	67	121	71	36	295	48.17	*

Population Change

Year	Increased	Stable	Decreased	Total Responses	Index	G*
1981	19	61	17	97	2.06	
1982	30	105	26	161	2.48	
1983	30	107	42	179	-6.70	
1984	23	80	63	166	-24.10	*
1985	118	108	13	239	43.93	*
1986	66	124	42	232	10.34	*

CONSERVATION AREA MARTEN

Population Level

Year	Abundant	Common	Scarce	Not Present	Total Responses	Index	G*
1981	0	C	5 5	12	19	n.s.	
1982	4	3	18	29	54	14.20	
1983	1 1	40.5	37	36	79	9.99	
1984	23 1	6	29	30	66	9.93	
1985	6	7	37	25	75	11.56	
1986	22.3	13	33	19	68	20.42	

Year	Increased	Stable	Decreased	Total Responses	Index	G*
1981	Increaled	S 4	0	5	n.s.	
1982	3	12	4	19	-5.26	
1983	6	8	9	23	-13.04	
1984	6	11	9	26	-11.54	
1985	15	23	4	42	26.19	*
1986	15	23	4	42	26.19	

WOLF
Population Level

Year	Abundant	Common	Scarce	Not Present	Total Responses	Index	G*
1981	55	65	24	3	147	63.79	
1982	103	106	47	3	259	64.52	
1983	106	143	44	2	295	64.52	
1984	82	121	40	2	245	62.72	
1985	76	152	90	6	324	52.61	*
1986	70	149	68	8	295	54.35	

Population Change

Year	Increased	Stable	Decreased	Total Responses	Index	G*
1981	57	52	12	121	37.19	
1982	100	87	18	205	40.00	
1983	97	117	22	236	31.78	
1984	68	99	42	209	12.44	*
1985	73	120	75	268	-0.75	
1986	67	132	45	244	9.02	*

COYOTE

Population Level

Year	Abundant	Common	Scarce	Not Present	Total Responses	Index	G*
1981	17	31	43	37	128	30.47	
1982	43	64	61	64	232	36.78	
1083	60	85	66	65	276	41.51	
1984	25	78	68	52	223	34.03	*
1985	33	76	101	78	288	30.02	
1986	26	67	101	84	278	26.78	

Increased	Stable	Decreased	Total Responses	Index	G*
24	35	3	62	33.87	
44	75	10	129		
62	79		165	23.03	
14	77	38	129	-18.60	*
16	110	47	173	-17.92	
19	122	68	209	-23.44	
	24 44 62 14 16	24 35 44 75 62 79 14 77 16 110	24 35 3 44 75 10 62 79 24 14 77 38 16 110 47	Increased Stable Decreased Responses 24 35 3 62 44 75 10 129 62 79 24 165 14 77 38 129 16 110 47 173	Increased Stable Decreased Responses Index 24 35 3 62 33.87 44 75 10 129 26.36 62 79 24 165 23.03 14 77 38 129 -18.60 16 110 47 173 -17.92

⁻ statistic indicates response frequency distribution over categories significantly different compared to previous years.