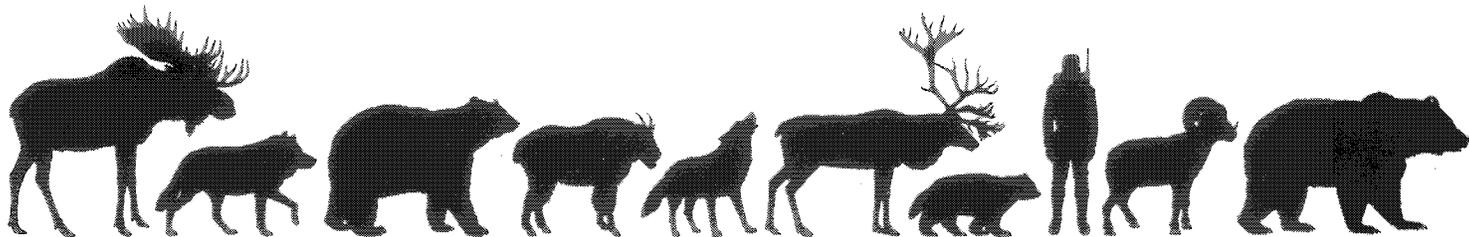
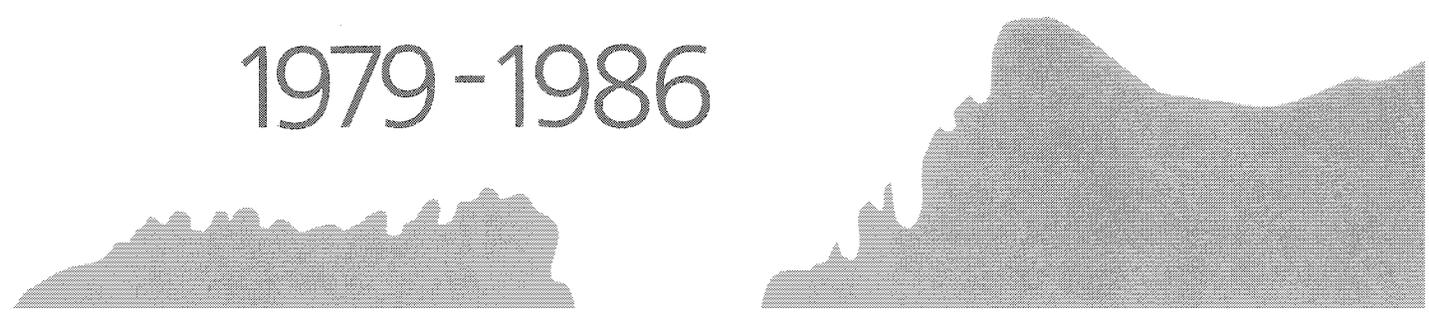




HUNTING PATTERNS in The Yukon



1979-1986





I am pleased to present you with this booklet about hunting in the Yukon. Gathered from the annual survey of hunters, the information contributes a great deal to our knowledge of hunting patterns and wildlife populations. Sound management would be much more difficult without the cooperation of hunters who, year after year, take the time to summarize their hunting activities and bring in their animals for inspection. To these hunters my personal thanks.

As valuable as this information is, it is only part of the data we require to manage our wildlife resources and the stresses they face. My officials within the Department of Renewable Resources will, therefore, continue to

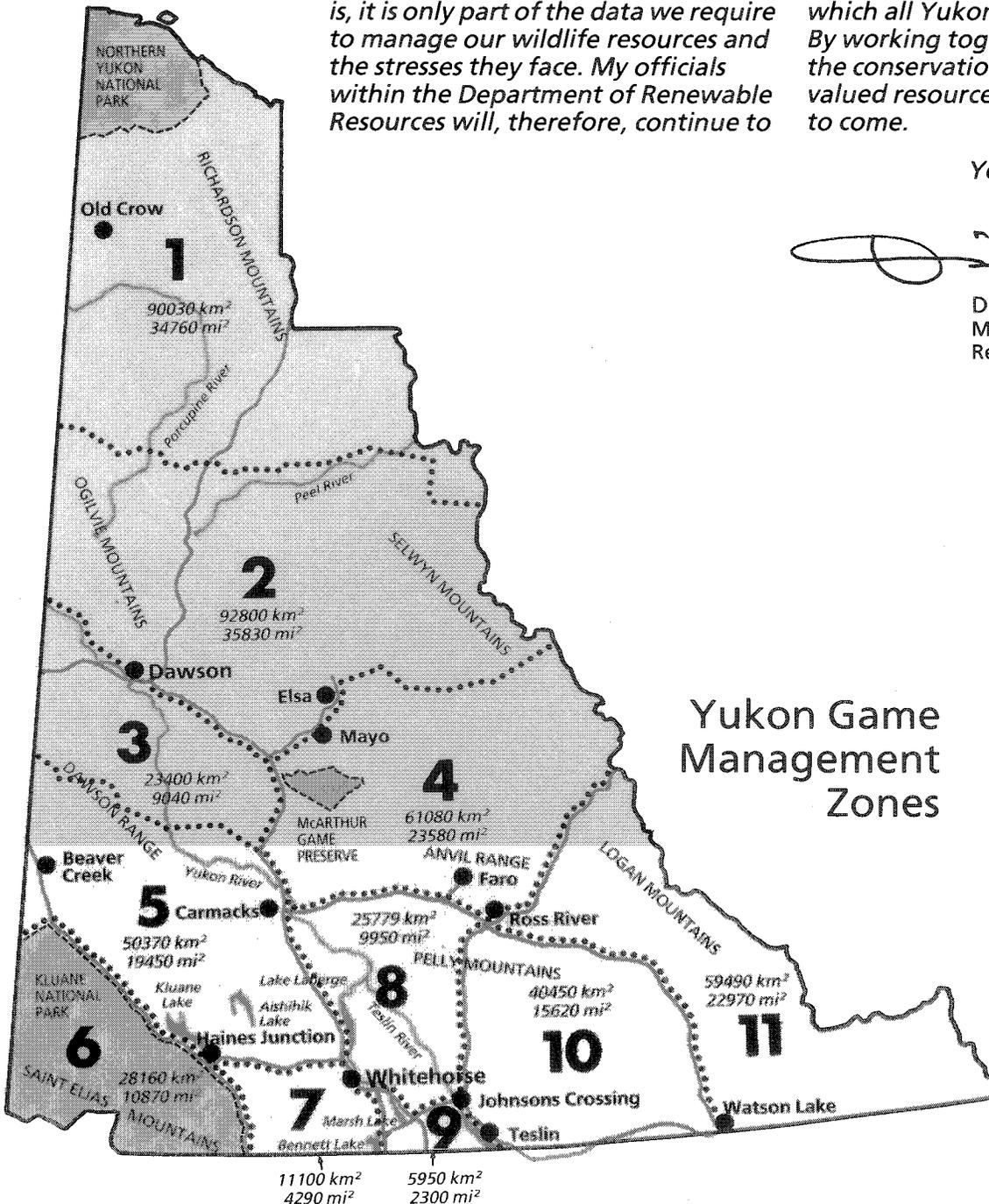
survey our wildlife populations. For example, by 1990 comprehensive surveys of moose will be completed in both southern and northern areas of the Yukon. We are also making efforts to determine the hunting patterns of aboriginal hunters in the Yukon as well as their views on wildlife management within the territory. As this information becomes available, other booklets like this one will be published.

Finally, as this booklet so clearly shows, the management of our wildlife resources is an activity in which all Yukoners can participate. By working together, we can ensure the conservation and sound use of this valued resource for many generations to come.

Yours sincerely,

David P. Porter
Minister
Renewable Resources

Yukon Game Management Zones



introduction

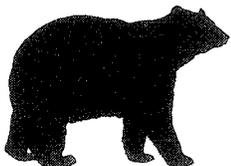
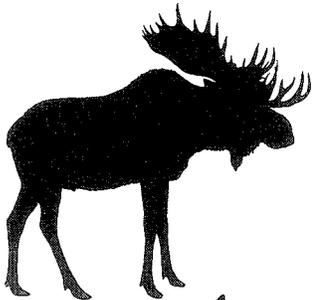
Our wilderness and wildlife - perhaps no other two features of the Yukon are so fundamental to who we are and where we live. They are the basis of the territory's subsistence economy; they are central to much of the recreation we seek; they are of critical importance to much of our tourism industry; and, of course, it is around wildlife that the Yukon's first inhabitants fashioned their lives. Their survival is, therefore, basic to the survival of the ways of life we here cherish so much.

We live in one of the last, truly great wilderness areas in the world. The successful conservation of our wilderness and wildlife is a matter of not just regional but international importance.

In a world of conflicting needs and interests, conservation is not an easy task. It requires not only

recognition of the value of our wildlife and its habitat but also a commitment to careful scientific management. In the Yukon we are fortunate to have so many residents who are deeply committed to the sustainable use of our renewable resources.

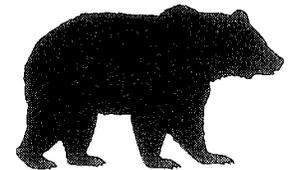
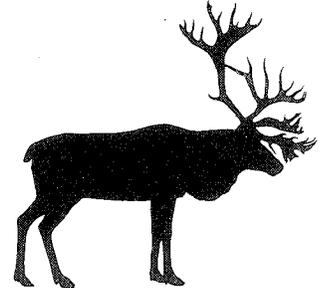
This overview of hunting patterns in the Yukon between 1979 and 1986 reflects this commitment. It is based on the information Yukon hunters, outfitters and trappers provide each year. Because of this data, we can clear up some misunderstandings, identify some patterns of use of which we can be proud and others of which we can be less so and finally, suggest practical things we can all do to ensure the continued good health of our renewable resources.



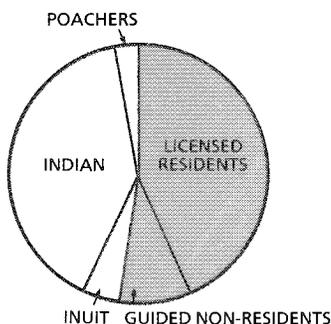
What's Included; What's Not

While our knowledge of hunting is much better than it was just eight years ago, it is still not complete. First of all, in this survey we do not cover waterfowl, upland game birds, hares and other small animals. These will be covered by later studies as data become available. Here we focus mainly on large mammals: moose, caribou, black and grizzly bears, mountain sheep, mountain goats, wolf, wolverine and coyote.

For each of these species, we examine a number of major trends: hunting intensity, where and when hunting occurs, and the number of animals.



Who is Included; Who Isn't



This survey deals with:

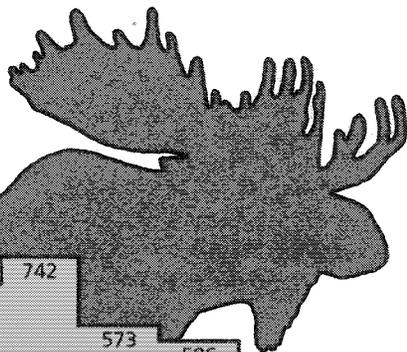


- proportions are approximate
- terms are defined in glossary at back

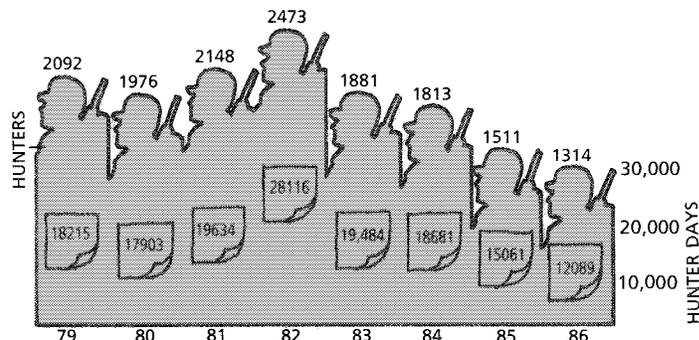
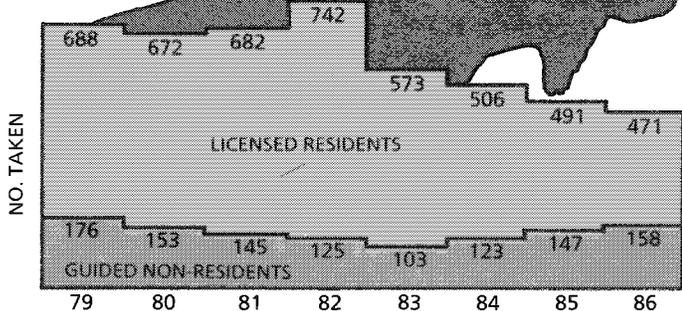
Our data has come mainly from Licensed Resident and Guided Non-resident hunters who, by law, are required to purchase licences and tags and report all sheep, goat and bear kills. Licensed Resident hunters also receive the Department of Renewable Resources' annual hunter questionnaire, over 70 percent of which are filled out and returned.

Most Indian and Inuit hunters are not required to purchase licences or report kills. However, in 1987 many native hunters began reporting their kills as part of a Yukon-wide study of native harvesting.

moose 1



Moose are the most frequently hunted big game animals in the Yukon. There are an estimated 35,000 moose in the territory and of these, Licensed Residents take 600 to 800 each year. This represents almost half a million pounds (a quarter of a million kilograms) of meat a year. To protect moose populations, only bulls may be taken.

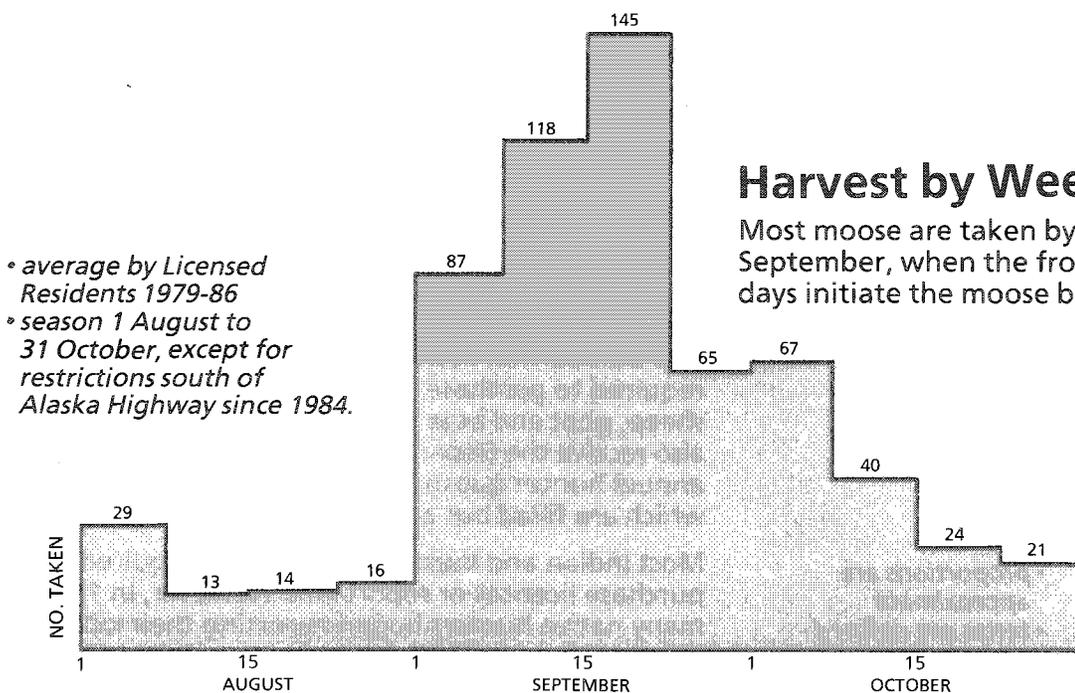


Harvest by Year

Interest in moose hunting has been declining. Licensed Resident hunters have been taking fewer moose, and doing less hunting. Harvests by Guided Non-residents have remained stable.

Hunters by Year

Between 1979 and 1985, Licensed Residents spent an average of 29,302 days hunting moose each year. As you can see on page 16, this is two-thirds of all big game hunting by Licensed Residents. But declines are evident. From a high of 28,116 hunting days in 1982, they spent just 12,089 days in 1986. On average, each moose hunter spends 10 days in the field.

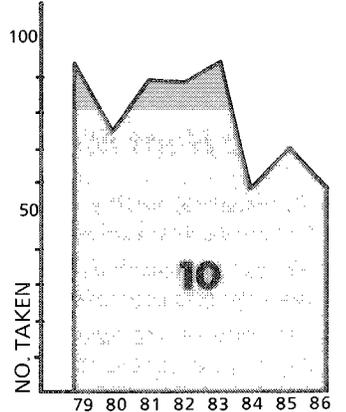
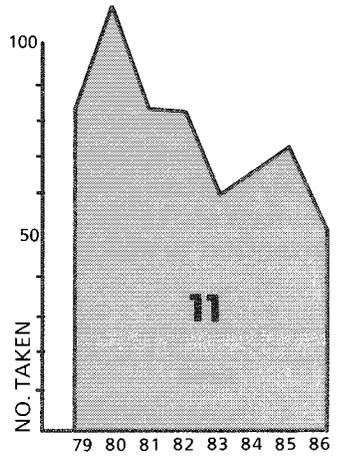
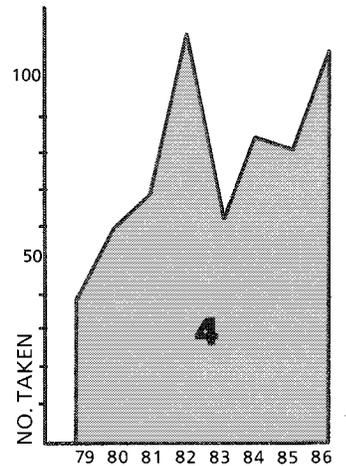
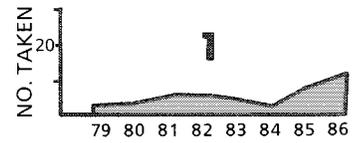
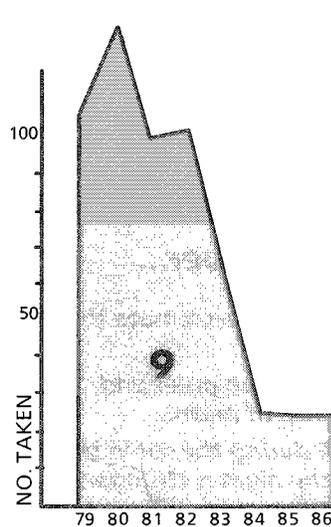
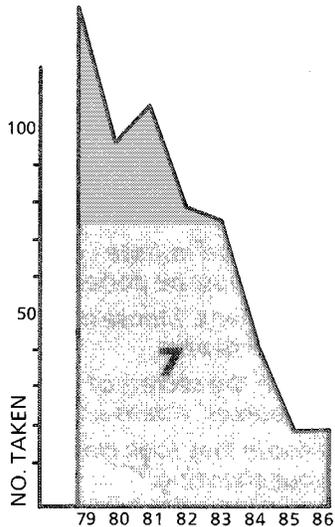
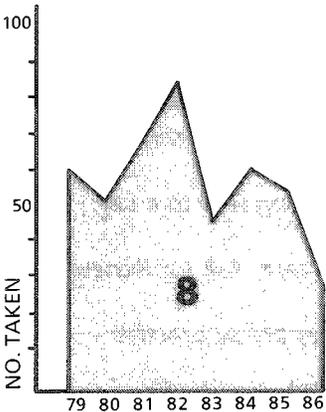
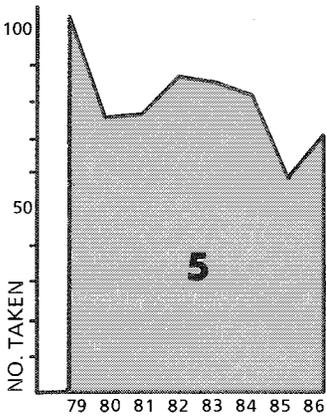
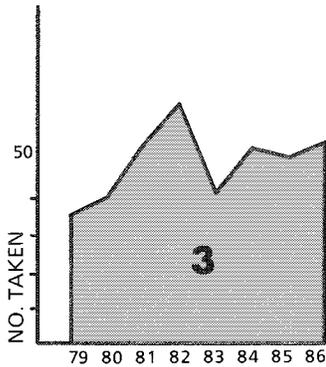
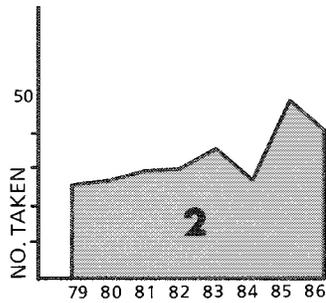
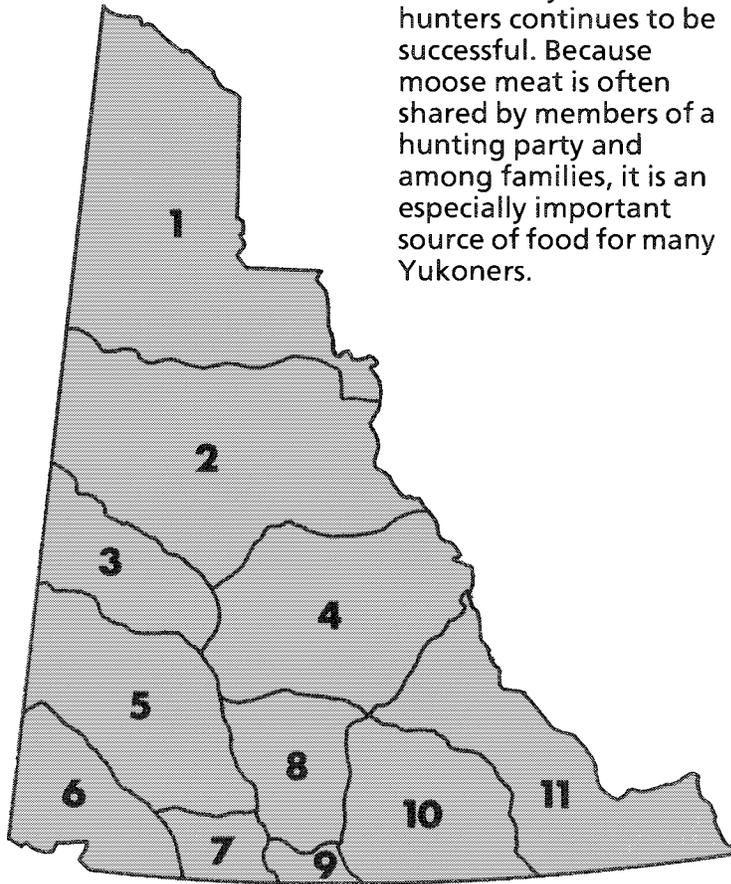


Harvest by Week

Most moose are taken by Licensed Residents in mid-September, when the frosty mornings and shorter days initiate the moose breeding season or "rut".

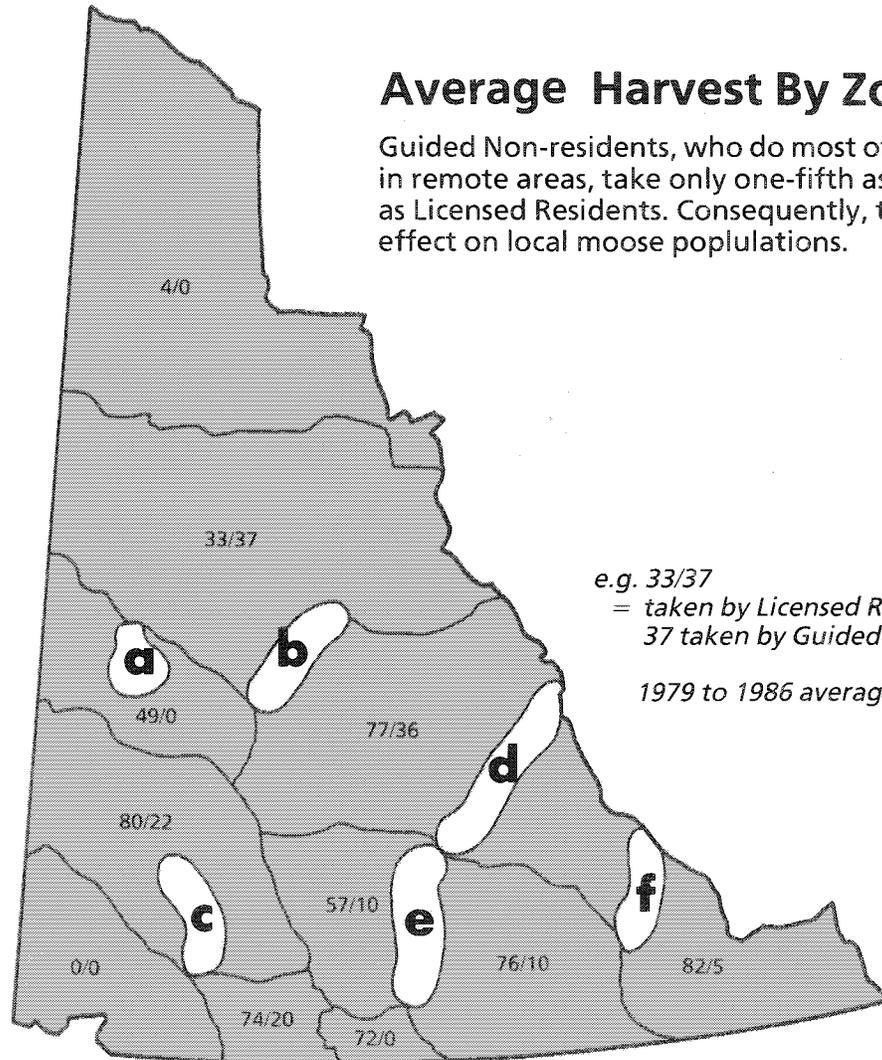
Harvest Trends By Zone

While fewer moose are being taken each year (especially south of the Alaska Highway), one out of every three hunters continues to be successful. Because moose meat is often shared by members of a hunting party and among families, it is an especially important source of food for many Yukoners.



Average Harvest By Zone

Guided Non-residents, who do most of their hunting in remote areas, take only one-fifth as many moose as Licensed Residents. Consequently, they have little effect on local moose populations.



Declining Success on Six Roads

Since 1979, up to one third of all moose hunting has been done along six Yukon roads. Consequently, the number of successful hunts along them has declined sharply. Improvements are not likely to occur until hunters shift their attention to new areas.

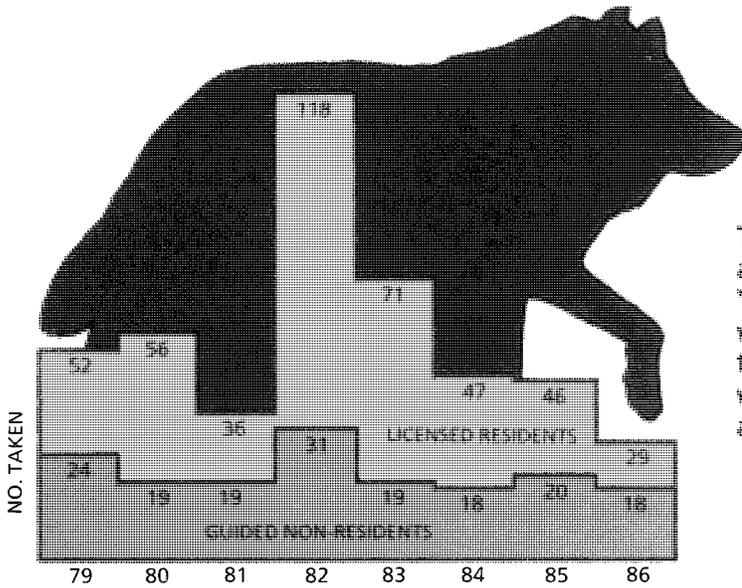
Road	1979		1984	
	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunters Days	Harvest
a. Hunker-Granville	49	8	456	13
b. Stewart-Elsa	629	17	1558	22
c. Aishihik	142	31	697	18
d. North Canol	643	21	719	34
e. South Canol	377	46	2026	34
f. Nahanni Range	455	31	874	12

If You Hunt Moose, Remember...

- Avoid areas with easy access. The more remote the area the more you will likely be successful.
- Moose sign such as pellets, tracks, rub poles and wallow pits indicate the presence of moose.
- Bull moose are easiest to hunt during the rut in late September and October, but the meat is stronger, leaner and may even be bruised.
- Moose are most active when it is cool and dark.

- Listen and imitate - grunts and bawls and thrashing of brush must be done carefully.
- Be patient. Moose may travel a long way to a call. So will bears.
- Learn the secrets of good meat care. Ask for Renewable Resources' videos and booklets.
- Moose may look closer than they are so practice your shooting.
- Moose are huge animals and heavy to pack. Plan on nine or ten packloads. Think before you shoot.

wolf



Tundra wolves are found along a narrow band adjacent to the Beaufort Sea coast. The rest of the Yukon's estimated 4000 to 5000 wolves are timber wolves that range the forested areas of the south and central Yukon. These powerful and wary carnivores are seldom seen, but their tracks and howls reveal their presence.

Harvest By Year ▲

Despite relatively liberal hunting regulations, most of the 70 wolves that are taken by hunters each year are shot during hunts for other species. Wolves

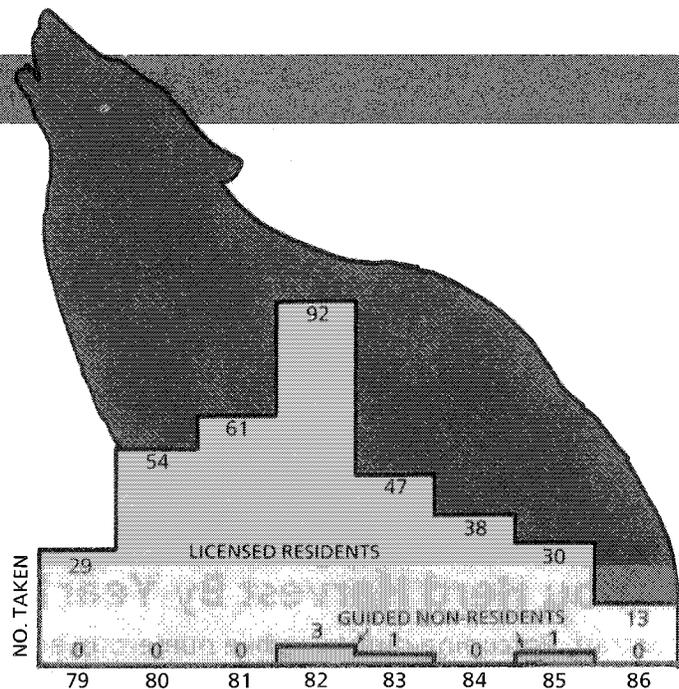
have also proven difficult to trap; on average, 111 are taken each year on the 300 active traplines in the territory. The increase in wolf kills in 1982 resulted from a dramatic increase in wolf-livestock conflicts in the Whitehorse area.

coyote

Coyote range in the Yukon has been expanding from the south. Today they range as far north as Dawson City. The coyote population and harvest varies greatly depending on availability of food, especially snowshoe hares.

Harvest By Year ►

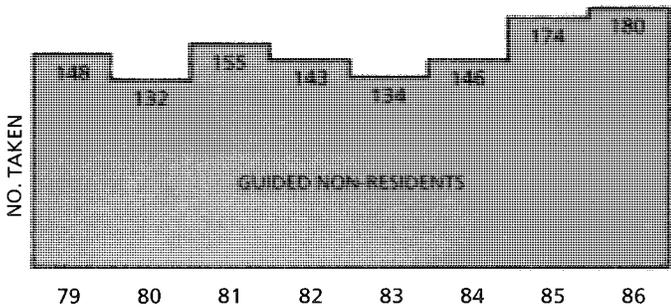
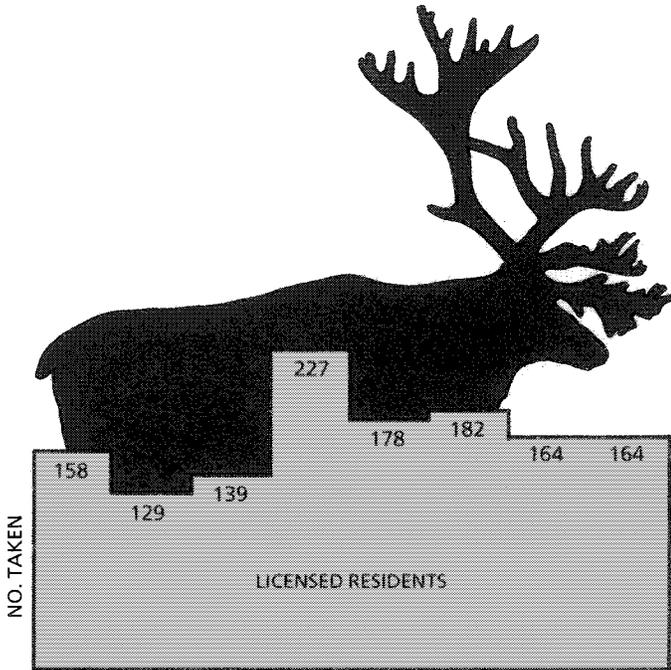
Each year Licensed Residents take an average of 46 coyotes while Guided Non-residents take almost none. Trappers, however, take about 150 each year.



If You Hunt Wolves and Coyotes, Remember...

- Pelts are best between October and March.
- These animals are so wary that they are very difficult to spot and even harder to hunt.

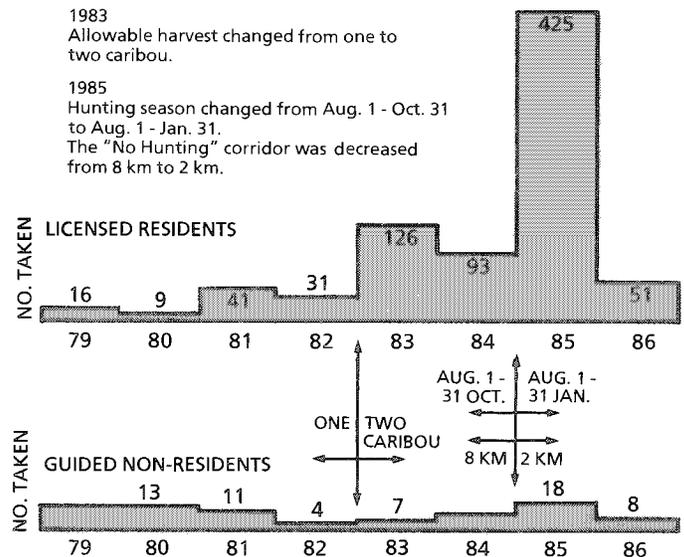
- Both coyotes and wolves will approach the sounds made by predator calls. Imitating howls often attracts wolves.
- Snowmobiles and skis can be effective in locating wolf travel routes; however, it is **illegal** to pursue or shoot animals from a snowmobile.



Caribou are the Yukon's most abundant large mammal. About 165,000 barren-ground caribou make up the Porcupine herd. Another estimated 28,000 woodland (mountain) caribou are scattered in smaller herds throughout the central and southern Yukon.

◀ Woodland Caribou Herds Harvest By Year

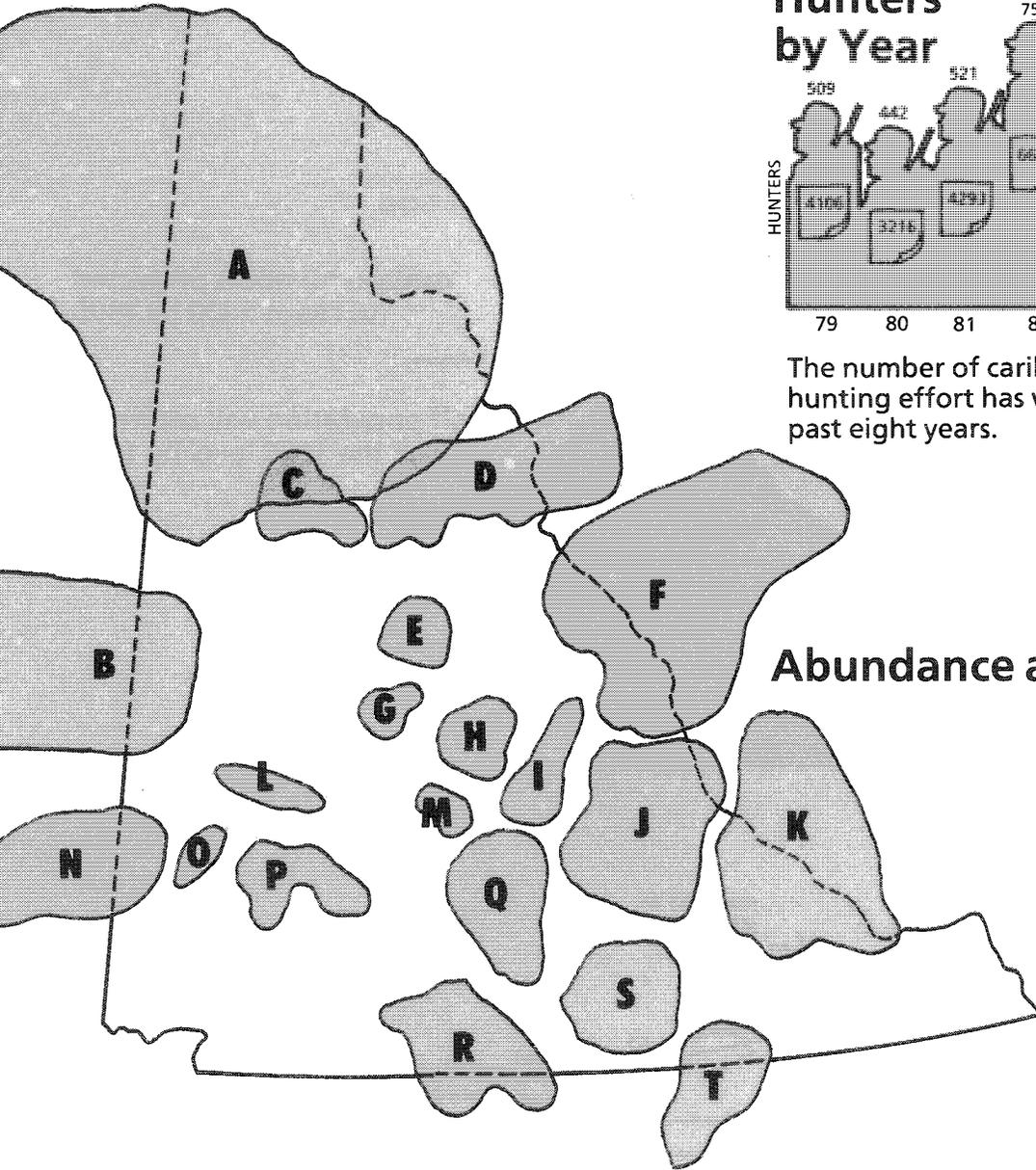
Woodland caribou harvests by Licensed Hunters have been relatively stable. Guided Non-residents take almost as many caribou as Licensed Residents.



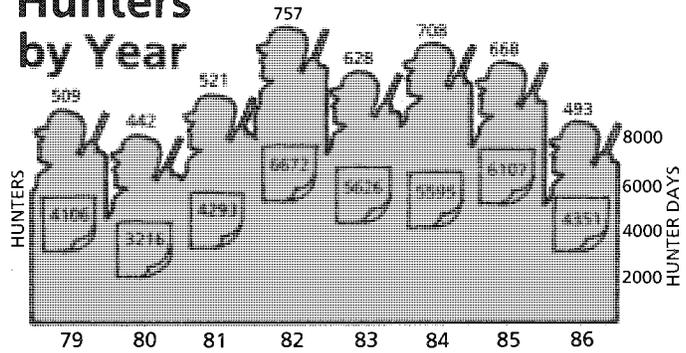
Porcupine Barren-ground Caribou Herd Harvest By Year ▶

In contrast, Porcupine caribou, while numerous, are relatively inaccessible to most hunters in most years. However, when parts of the herd are near the Dempster Highway in late October, caribou can be easily taken. Because dramatic declines have occurred elsewhere where caribou migrating across highways were overhunted, hunting has been restricted on either side of the Dempster Highway.

caribou 2



Hunters by Year



The number of caribou hunters and amount of hunting effort has varied considerably over the past eight years.

Abundance and harvest by herd

1979 TO 1986 AVERAGE

Because of varying access and caribou abundance, average annual harvests by Licensed Hunters varies greatly between herds.

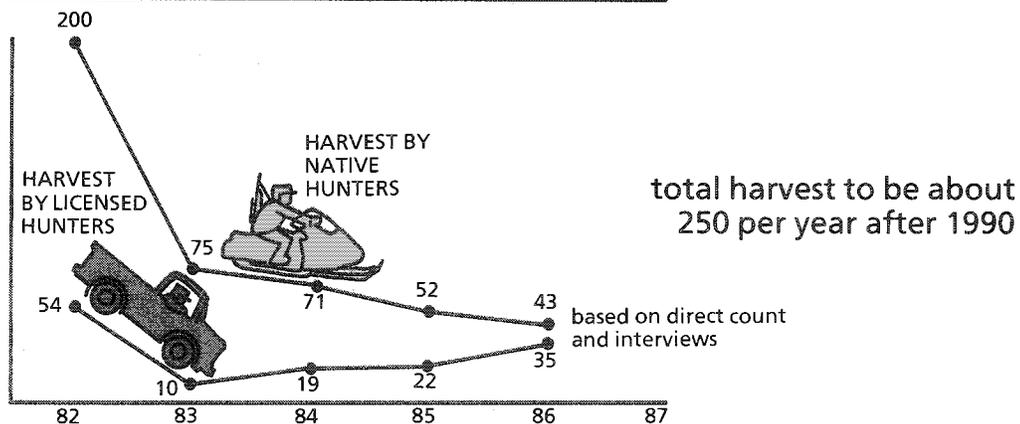
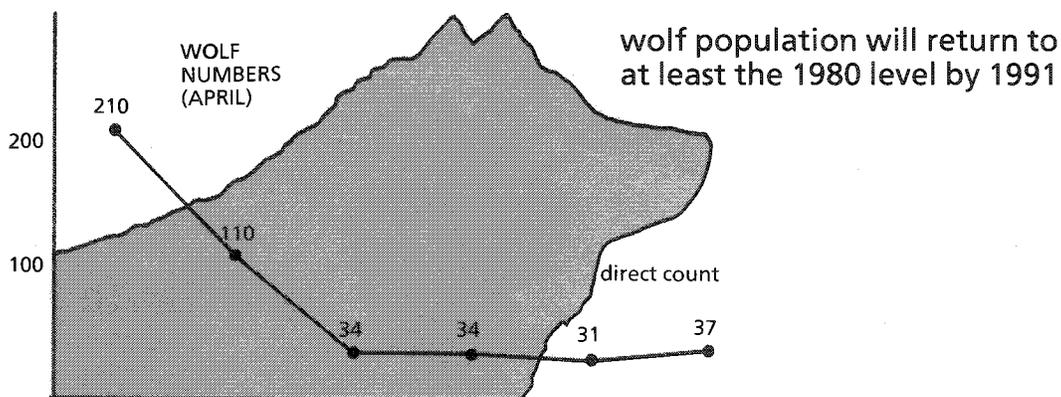
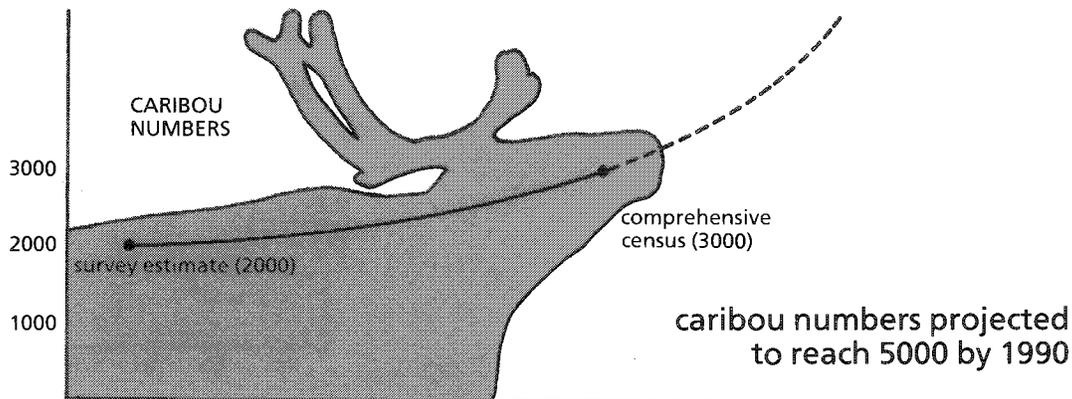
Map Ident.	Herd Name	Estimated Number	Harvest by:		Map Ident.	Herd Name	Estimated Number	Harvest by:	
			Licensed Resident	Guided Non-res.				Licensed Resident	Guided Non-res.
Barrenground									
A.	Porcupine	165,000	99	11	I.	Tay	300	8	6
B.	Fortymile	14,000	1	0	J.	Finlayson	3000	26	10
Woodland									
C.	Hart River	1200	2	4	K.	Nahanni	2000	24	8
D.	Bonnet Plume	5000	2	23	L.	Klotassin	350	8	1
E.	Mayo	?	0	0	M.	Glenlyon	350	4	9
F.	Redstone	7500	10	25	N.	Chisana	1000	2	6
G.	Ethel Lake	200	5	0	O.	Burwash	400	3	9
H.	Anvil	300	11	6	P.	Aishihik	1500	24	26
					Q.	Pelly	1000	6	8
					R.	Carcross	600	8	2
					S.	Wolf Lake	650	4	3
					T.	Little Rancheria	400	1	0

caribou 3

Finlayson Herd Intensive Management

The size and health of our caribou herds depend on many things: hunting pressure and predation are two factors over which we have some control. For example, the recovery of the previously declining Finlayson Herd was the result of the cooperation of hunters and a temporary reduction in the wolf population.

Studies of the Finlayson, Burwash, Rancheria and Carcross herds revealed low birth rates and calf survival, and emphasized the need to protect cows. Three out of four Licensed Residents and all Guided Non-residents take bull rather than cow caribou. Cow hunting has now been terminated for all central and southern caribou herds.



If You Hunt Caribou, Remember...

- Caribou meat tastes best in late August and early September when rump fat can exceed three inches.
- Meat from older male caribou shot during the rut in October, can be especially strong. It's best, therefore, not to shoot an animal that displays obvious rut behaviour or has a swollen neck. By November adult males usually lose their "rank" taste but the meat becomes increasingly lean.
- Knowing how to determine sex is important. Because females have antlers, the surest way to separate young males from females is by genital characteristics. Females retain antlers until spring while males generally lose theirs in November, old bulls first.
- There are good reasons for the higher bag limit for caribou in the northern half of the Yukon. The Bonnet Plume and Porcupine herds are large and lightly hunted.

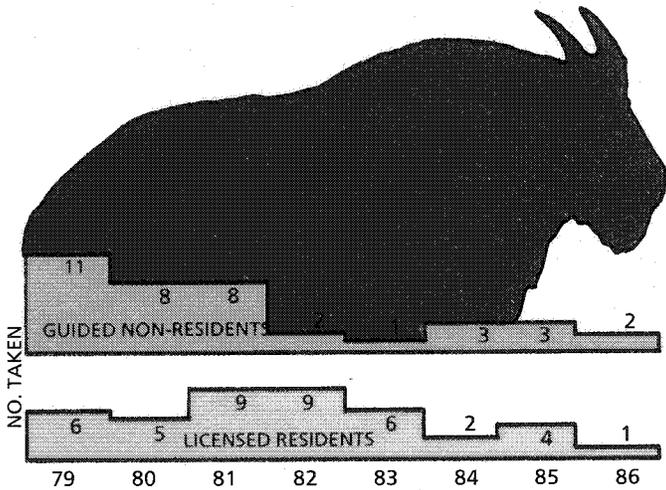
mountain goat

Most of the estimated 1500 goats in the Yukon are located in the Kluane area, but small groups may be found scattered throughout the Coast, Itsi, Cassiar and Logan Mountain Ranges.

Harvest by Year

Because there is so little goat hunting, even a slight change in harvest seems dramatic. In fact, very few Residents hunt goats and less than ten are taken each year. In 1980 seasons were closed in Zones 7, 9 and 10. In 1986 permit hunting was opened in part of Zone 7.

Very few mountain goats are taken by Guided Non-residents due to restrictive annual quotas set in 1979. Zones 7, 9 and 10 have been closed to Non-residents since 1980. Today only two Outfitters in Zone 11 offer goat hunts.



If You Hunt Mountain Goats, Remember...

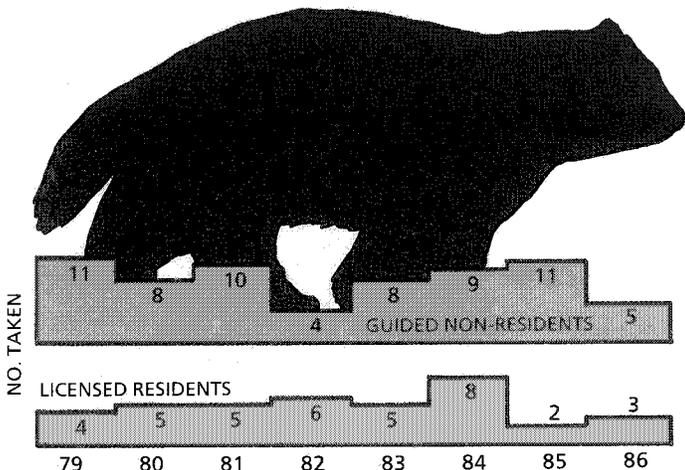
- Hunting in steep rocky rugged terrain requires good climbing skills and good equipment.
- Try to take male goats. They are usually solitary and have a smooth curve to their horns.
- Horn length can be judged against the ear which is usually about 5 inches (12.5 cm) long.
- Goats defend themselves by retreating to the security of steep rock faces. This makes them relatively easy to shoot but difficult to recover. Reflexes after death may cause goats to tumble off ledges and fall down cliffs.
- Goats are rarely "one shot kills".

wolverine

Wolverine are usually considered a furbearing, rather than a big game species. They are found throughout the Yukon but most often in remote unpopulated areas.

Harvest by Year

Very few wolverine are taken by hunters. Since 1979 Licensed Residents have taken an average of five a year and Guided Non-residents another eight a year. During the same period trappers took about 110 each year.

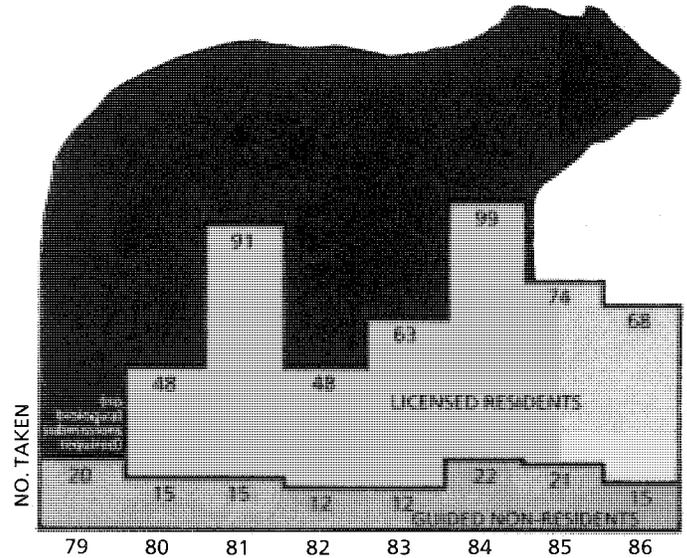


black bear 1

Roughly 10,000 black bears live in the forested river valleys of the southern Yukon. Despite the excellent meat, luxuriant pelts, the 122 day season and a two bear bag limit, relatively few are taken by hunters. Female bears with their cubs are protected.

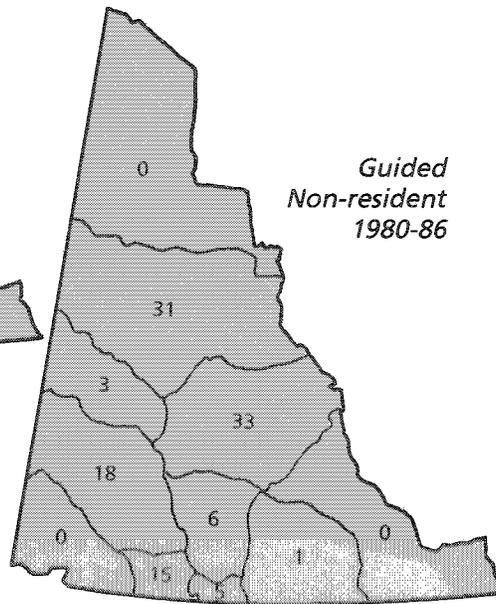
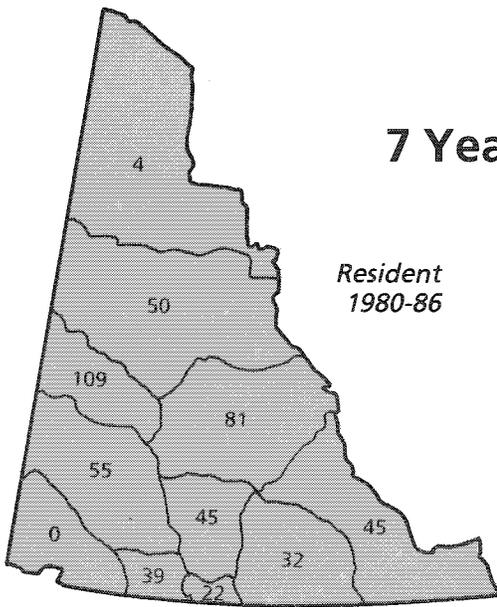
Harvest by Year

On average Licensed Residents take 70 black bears each year while Licensed Non-residents take another sixteen. All bear kills must be reported and the skulls must be brought in for measurement. This provides Renewable Resources with another important source of data.

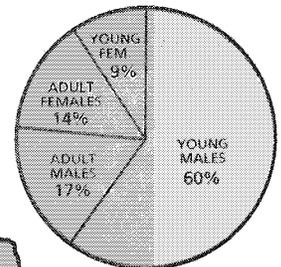


7 Year Harvest By Zone

- Most black bears are taken in the central and southern Yukon
- There is little competition between Resident and Non-resident hunters



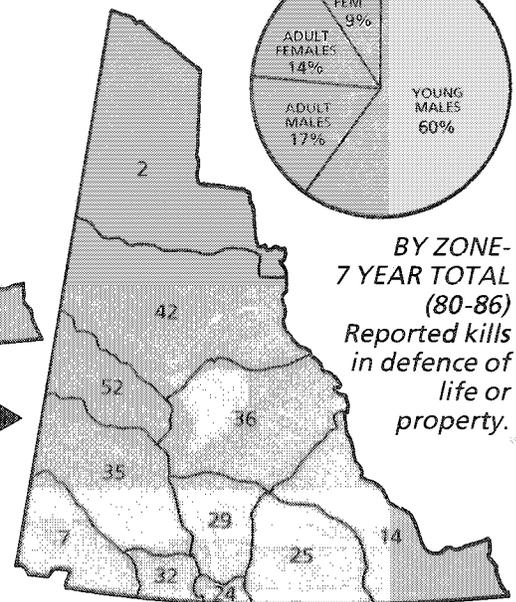
PROBLEM BEARS BY TYPE



BY ZONE-
7 YEAR TOTAL
(80-86)
Reported kills
in defence of
life or
property.

Harvest of Problem Black Bears

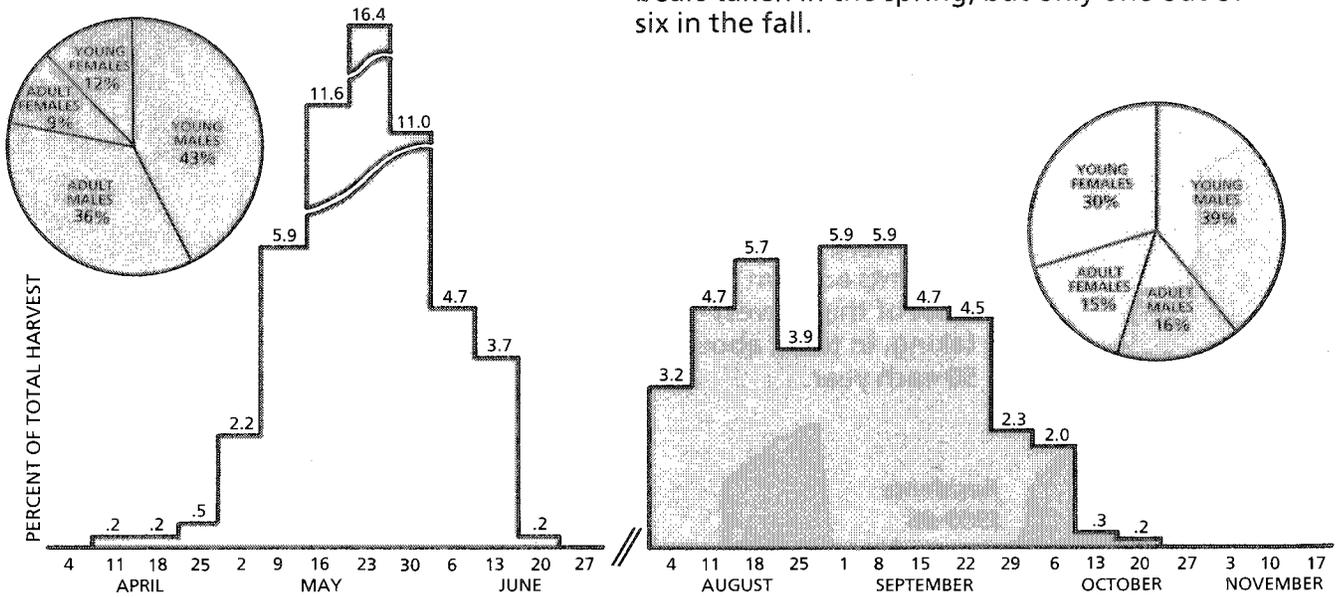
Although seven out of ten bear incidents involve black bears, they are responsible for only one out of seven cases where bears injure humans. Most of these troublesome bears are young males, under 7 years of age.



black bear 2

Composition by Season

The sex, age, and size of bears taken by hunters vary between the spring and fall seasons. The largest bears, adult males, make up about one out of three bears taken in the spring, but only one out of six in the fall.



Harvest By Week ▲

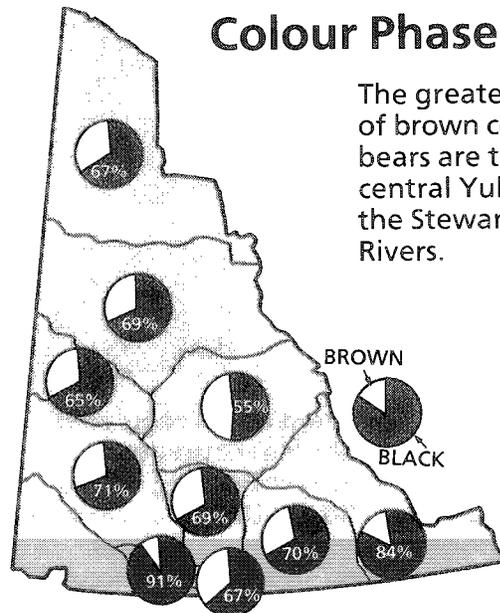
Half of all the black bears taken by hunters are taken in the spring, usually in late May. Black bears are most easily hunted at that time because the river ice has gone, permitting boating, and the aspen leaves have not yet emerged, making bears easy to see.

If You Hunt Black Bears, Remember...

- Between emergence from dens in late April and "green up", black bears feed on overwintered berries on open hillsides.
- Soapberry patches are a key food and therefore an ideal location for bears.
- Expect bears to be resting in shady/breezy daybeds when you don't need a sweater.
- Kick apart droppings. Food remains will give you valuable information on what and where bears are feeding.
- Watch for cubs. Bears with cubs are protected.
- Bear hides are sometimes in poor condition. Be selective when you hunt.

Colour Phase By Zone

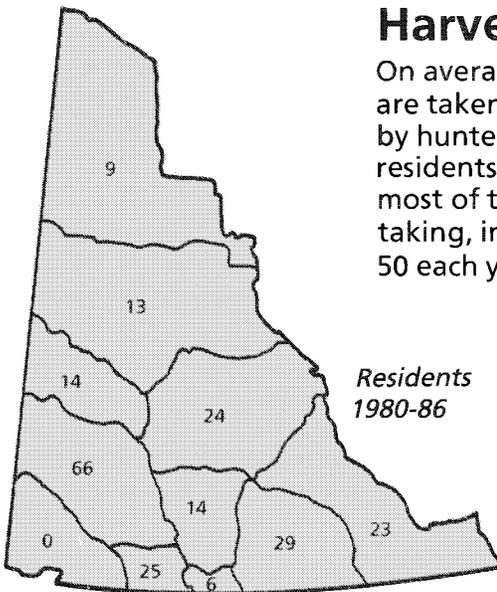
The greatest proportion of brown coloured 'black' bears are taken in the central Yukon between the Stewart and Pelly Rivers.



- Ears can help determine bear size. The smaller the ears look the larger the bear probably is.
- The meat is excellent and the fat has many uses, so don't waste it! Ask for Renewable Resources' recipe booklet.

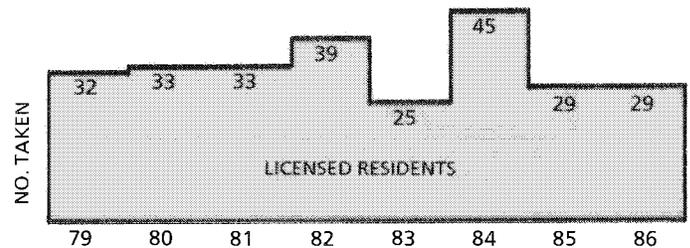
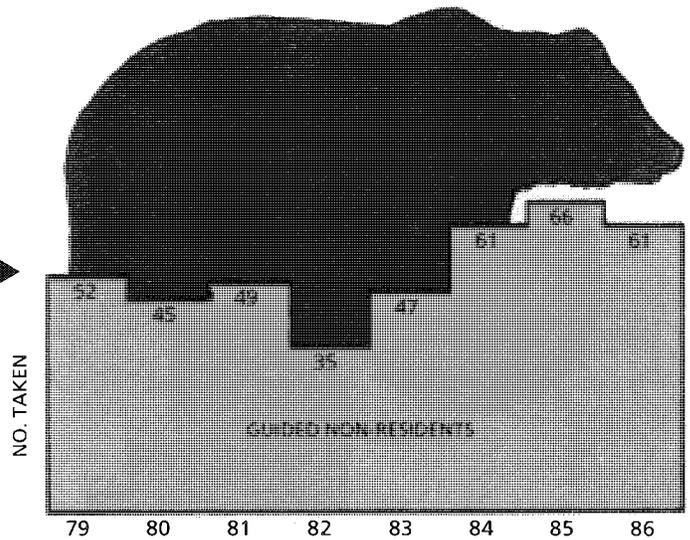
grizzly bear 1

With 6000 to 7000 animals, the Yukon is home to the second largest concentration of grizzly bears in North America. Careful management, which includes a point-quota system and restrictive bag limits, ensure that the demand for this prized trophy animal does not exceed sustainable levels.



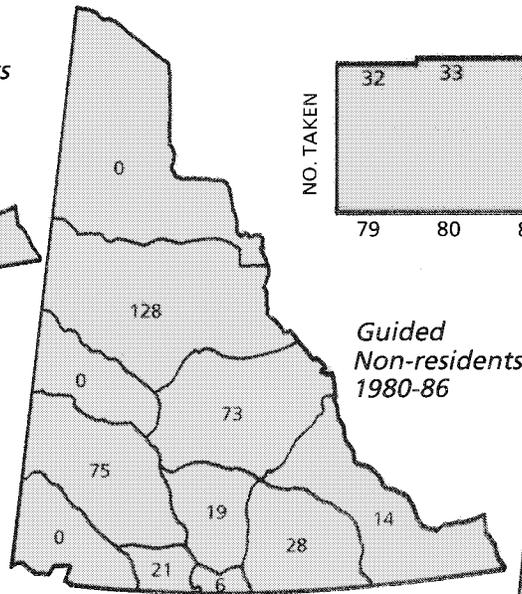
Harvest By Year

On average 85 grizzlies are taken each year by hunters. Guided Non-residents account for most of this harvest taking, in total, about 50 each year.

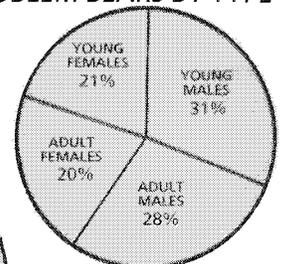


Seven Year Harvest by Zone

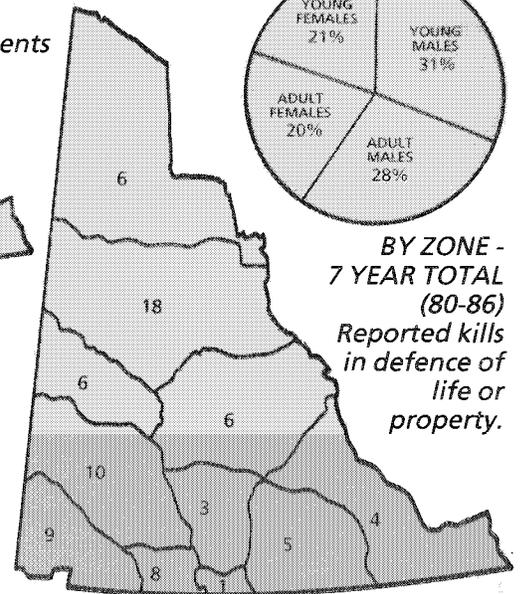
Resident and Guided Non-resident hunters seldom hunt in the same areas. Most Guided Non-resident hunting occurs in remote areas and is regulated by a point-quota system which encourages hunting of male bears. Resident hunting occurs mostly in the southwest Yukon. Due to a two year management program to reduce grizzly bear predation on moose calves much hunting occurred in Zone 7.



PROBLEM BEARS BY TYPE



BY ZONE - 7 YEAR TOTAL (80-86)
Reported kills in defence of life or property.



Harvest of Problem Grizzly Bears

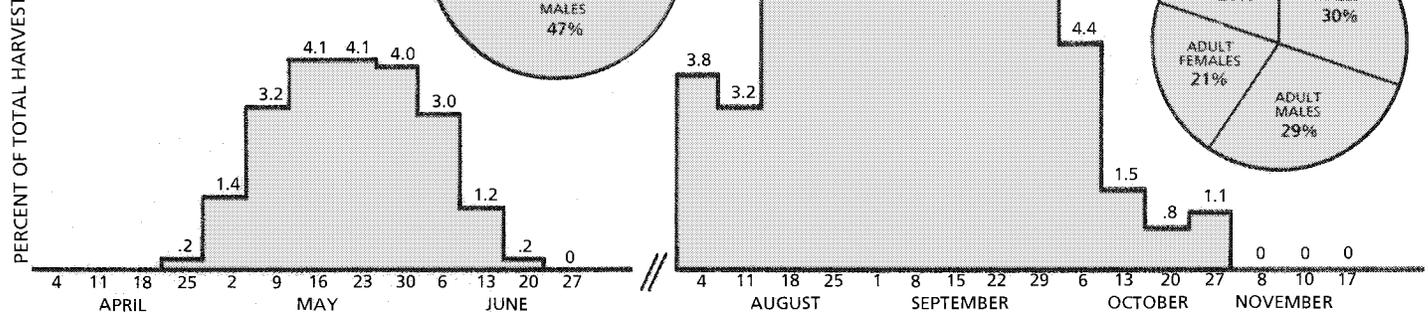
Each year, on average, eleven grizzly bears are killed in defence of life or property. These are taken into account when the potential harvests allocated to guide-outfitters are determined. "Problem" bears cost Yukoners \$63,000 in hospital fees,

management costs and property damage each year. Improved garbage management alone can substantially reduce these costs. To find out how, contact Renewable Resources.

grizzly bear 2

Harvest By Week

In the Yukon, hunters enjoy one of the longest hunting seasons for grizzly bears in Canada. Although most grizzly bear hunting takes place in the fall, many experienced hunters prefer the spring.

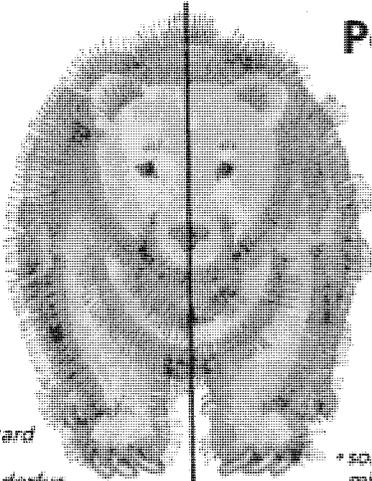


Composition by Season

Spring bears are larger. Half the bears taken in the spring are adult males while three quarters of those taken in the fall are smaller males or females.

Pelt Quality by Season

SPRING



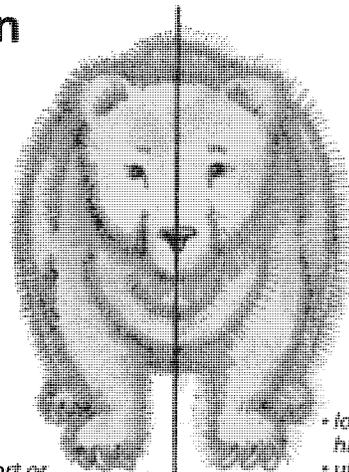
- longest guard hairs
- longest underfur
- longest claws

EARLY LATE

- some guard hairs missing giving a rubbed look

In the spring, grizzlies have more luxuriant pelts and longer claws. Also, long days, greater bear concentrations and greater movement make spring grizzly bear hunters almost twice as successful as fall hunters. (See page 16).

FALL



- short guard hairs
- underfur short or shedding

EARLY LATE

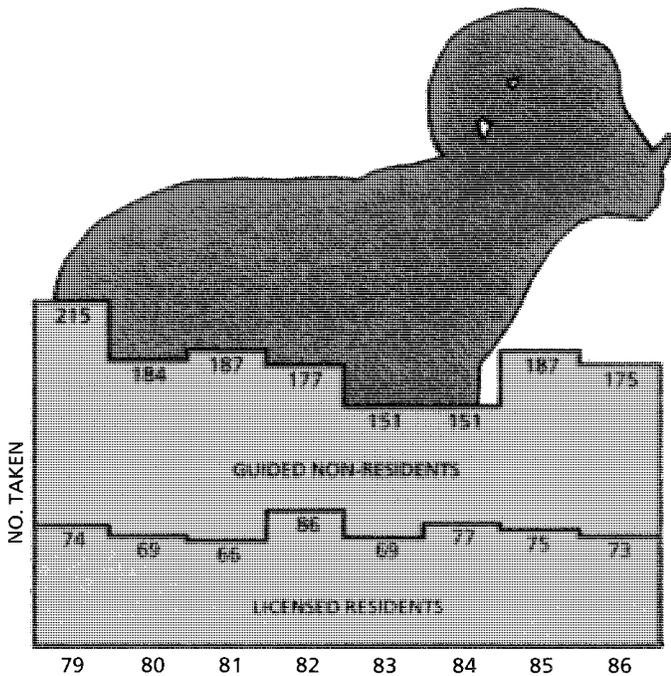
- long guard hairs
- underfur growing
- shortest claws

If You Hunt Grizzlies, Remember...

- When and where you hunt should depend on bear diets and habitat use - see Black Bear hints.
- Good binoculars and spotting scopes are essential for judging grizzlies.
- Take at least 10 lbs. (5 kg) of salt to preserve the hide.
- Scout potential areas for bear foods, feeding signs, and tracks.
- In the spring it's often best to stay put in a good vantage point.

- In the fall, most bears - particularly males - are taken in the late afternoon and evening.
- Before you shoot, examine your bear carefully. Loss of guard hair and underfur varies greatly between bears.
- Try to take larger male bears, leaving females for future reproduction.
- Large males appear to have a slow, pigeon-toed gait. They also carry their heads low, have an obvious hump, sway back and small ears. They are often darker than females which have a fluffy, "teddy-bearish" look, and are often blonde.

thinhorn sheep 1

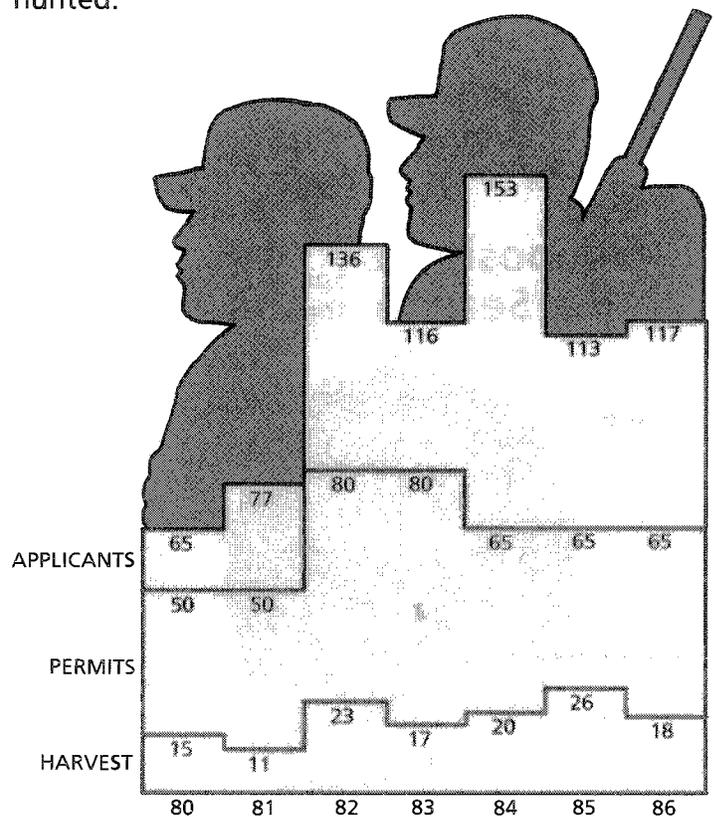


With about 22,000 animals, the Yukon has more thinhorn sheep than any other part of Canada. Most of these are Dall Sheep, the pure white animals found only in North America. About 3,000 are Stone or "coloured" sheep which vary from a light gray with black tails to almost solid black.

These animals are highly sought after for their large horns and excellent meat, and are the mainstay of the Big Game Outfitting industry. Small, isolated populations are totally protected and only rams whose horns are full curl or better can be legally hunted.

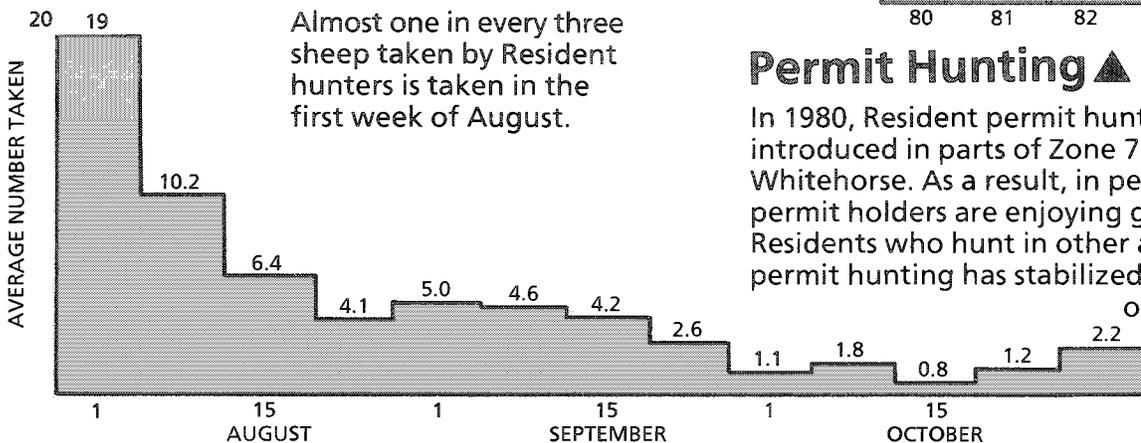
Harvest by Year

Guided Non-residents take about two to three times as many sheep each year as Resident hunters.



▼ Harvest by Week

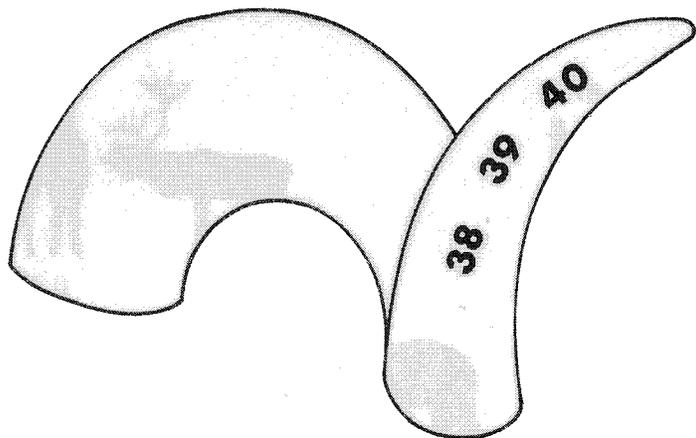
Almost one in every three sheep taken by Resident hunters is taken in the first week of August.



Permit Hunting ▲

In 1980, Resident permit hunts for sheep were introduced in parts of Zone 7 southwest of Whitehorse. As a result, in permit hunt areas, permit holders are enjoying greater success than Residents who hunt in other areas. Interest in permit hunting has stabilized and currently six out of every ten applicants receive permits.

thinhorn sheep 2



Horn Length by Zone

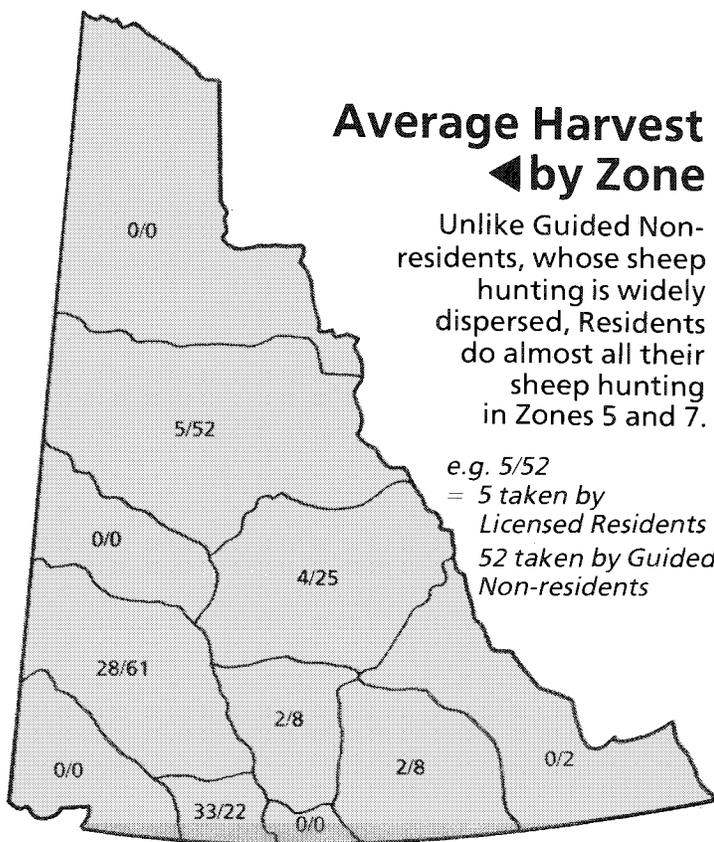
	2	4	5	7	8	10	11
% over 40 inches	7	5	6	3	7	6	6
% over 38 inches	21	15	15	17	14	24	16

About one in every five rams taken has horns over 38 inches long (97 cm) and one in fourteen has horns 40 inches (102 cm) or longer. The overall average is 35 inches. The proportion of rams taken that are 35, 38, and 40 or more inches is remarkably constant between zones.

Average Harvest by Zone

Unlike Guided Non-residents, whose sheep hunting is widely dispersed, Residents do almost all their sheep hunting in Zones 5 and 7.

e.g. 5/52
= 5 taken by
Licensed Residents
52 taken by Guided
Non-residents



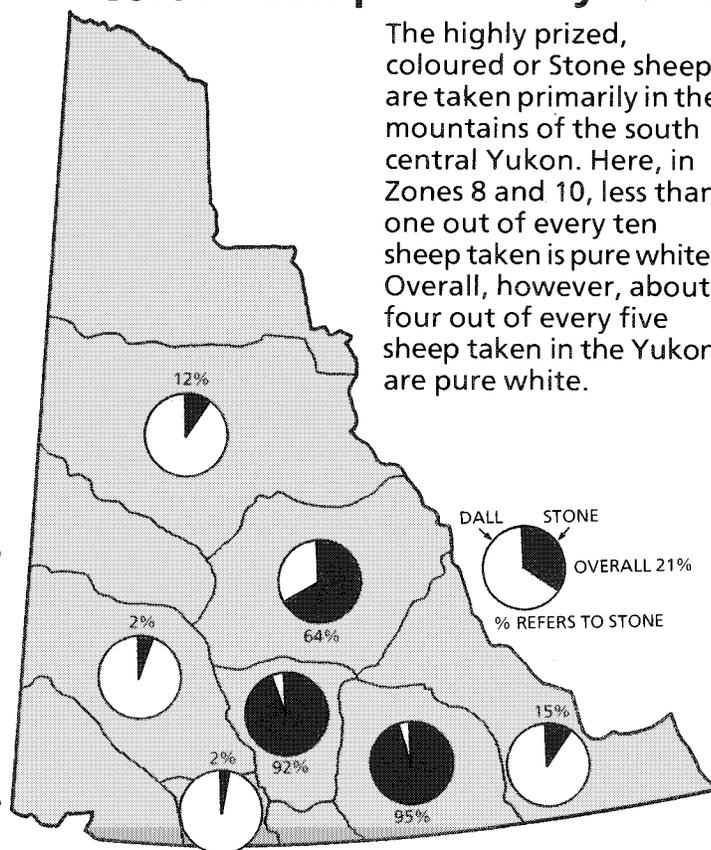
PERMIT ZONE ↑

If You Hunt Sheep, Remember...

- Prepare for extreme conditions - sleet, wind, snow, and rigorous climbing.
- Know how to judge full curl - ask for Renewable Resources' video.
- Know how your bullet performs up and downhill and in strong winds.

Colour Composition by Zone

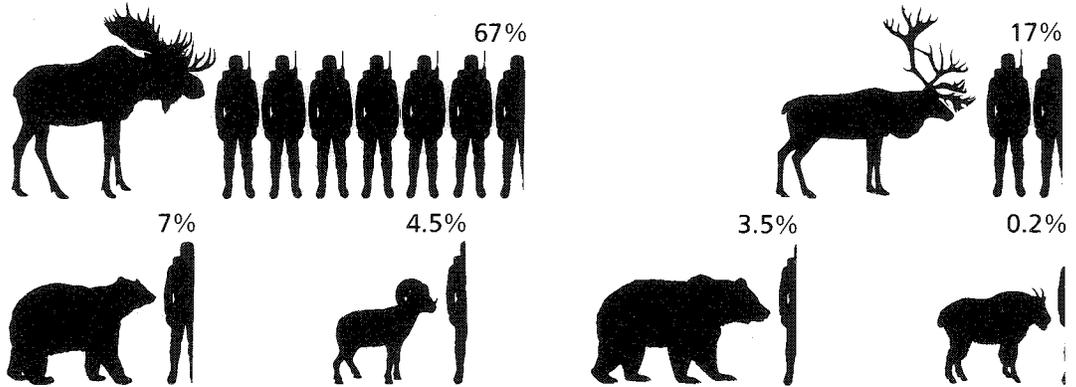
The highly prized, coloured or Stone sheep are taken primarily in the mountains of the south central Yukon. Here, in Zones 8 and 10, less than one out of every ten sheep taken is pure white. Overall, however, about four out of every five sheep taken in the Yukon are pure white.



- Be prepared to carry out 100 lbs. (45 kg) of boned meat, cape and horns.
- Mature rams are often solitary or in small groups. They are alert and will easily detect clumsy hunters. Keep off ridgetops and away from openings. Watch your scent.
- Sheep are best spotted in the morning and evening when they are feeding.

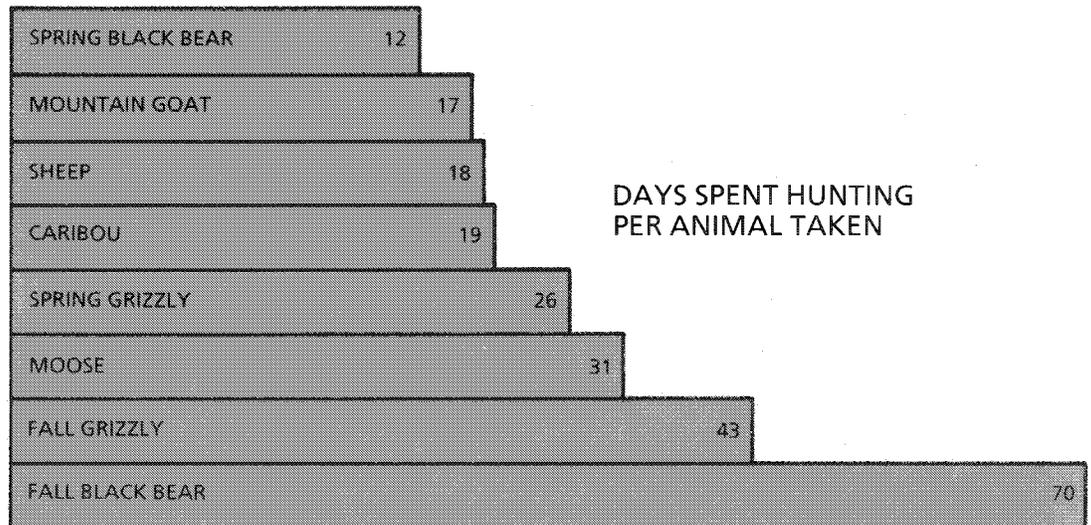
Hunter Effort by Species

Average 1979 - 86
29,302 Hunter Days
Licensed Residents only.
Licensed residents spend most of their time hunting moose.



Hunter Success by Species

Hunters were asked to estimate days spent hunting, and whether they were successful. As you can see these records revealed surprising results.



Glossary

Bag Limit: The maximum number of animals of a particular species that a hunter can take in a defined time period.

Guided Non-residents: All non-Yukoners hunting big game must be guided. Most of this is done by the territory's 20 licensed outfitters, but resident Yukoners may guide for Canadian citizens, once every three years, for certain species. All non-resident kills must be declared.

Indian Hunters: Many hunters of aboriginal descent have special hunting privileges in the Yukon. These include some Dene from Ft. McPherson, N.W.T., and qualified members of the Dawson, Champagne-Aishihik, Taku River Tlingit, Carcross-Tagish, Little Salmon-Carmacks, Ross River, Selkirk, Teslin, Kluane, Kwanlin Dun, Liard, Na-Cho Ny'a'k-Dun, Vantat Gwich'in, and Ta'an Dun Indian Bands. This report does not deal with their hunting activities except for bears, sheep and goat kills that are reported. Beginning in 1987 many native hunters will be reporting their kills as part of a Yukon-wide native harvest study being conducted jointly with most Bands.

Inuit Hunters: Inuvialuit of the Western Arctic have exclusive rights to hunt furbearers and, for subsistence use, preferential rights to harvest all species of wildlife throughout the Yukon's North Slope. A separate report will summarize this hunting.

Licensed Hunters: Licensed hunters include "licensed residents" and "guided non-residents".

Poachers: Some people hunt outside seasons, at night, without licences or tags and take more animals than they are entitled to. Confidentiality can be assured to those responsible individuals who report these selfish 'hunters'. No poaching estimates or crippling losses are included in this report.

Point/Quota System: An experimental system to allocate grizzly bear hunting opportunities to non-resident hunters and outfitters. Females taken deduct 3 points each and males taken deduct 1 point each from 3 year point totals allocated to outfitting areas.

Hunting Ethics

In most professions, sports and activities, certain standards of behaviour are essential. Hunting is no exception. Respect for wildlands and wildlife is fundamental to their conservation and management.

Wildlife laws clearly promote this by stating that:

- Wildlife that is taken must be used. Meat cannot be wasted and pelts of bears and wolves must be cared for.
- Permits must be obtained before animal parts can be sold.
- Only harvests that can be sustained are allowed. As a result, complex regulations are sometimes needed.
- Vulnerable and rare animals are protected. Thus, hunting females with young or rare species (eg. deer) is not permitted.
- Hunting practices must be fair and show respect for the animals. Baiting, spotting from aircraft, using inadequate weapons, pursuing wildlife with vehicles, hunting at night, all provide an unfair advantage to hunters. As well, reasonable efforts

must be made to track down wounded game.

- Violations must be reported. Accidents will happen but authorities must be notified.

Hunters have additional responsibilities that go beyond our laws. As a hunter you should:

- Respect property (eg. shooting road signs is not only foolish, it is expensive and dangerous).
- Know your rifle, range estimation, and how to make clean kills.
- Practise safe hunting.
- Promptly and accurately report animals taken.
- Alert Conservation Officers to illegal and unethical hunting.

The few hunters that poach, litter, damage property, shoot irresponsibly and drink while hunting do enormous damage to the reputation of all hunters.

Your involvement in promoting safe and responsible hunting, and sound wildlife management is now more important than ever.

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank the many people that made substantial contributions to this booklet.

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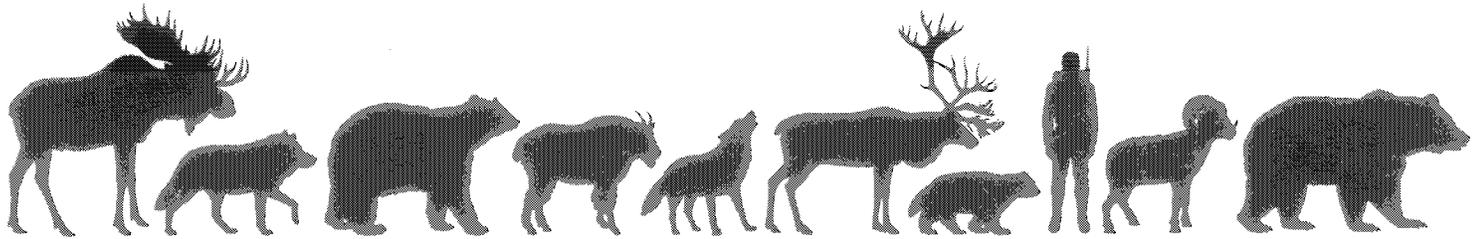
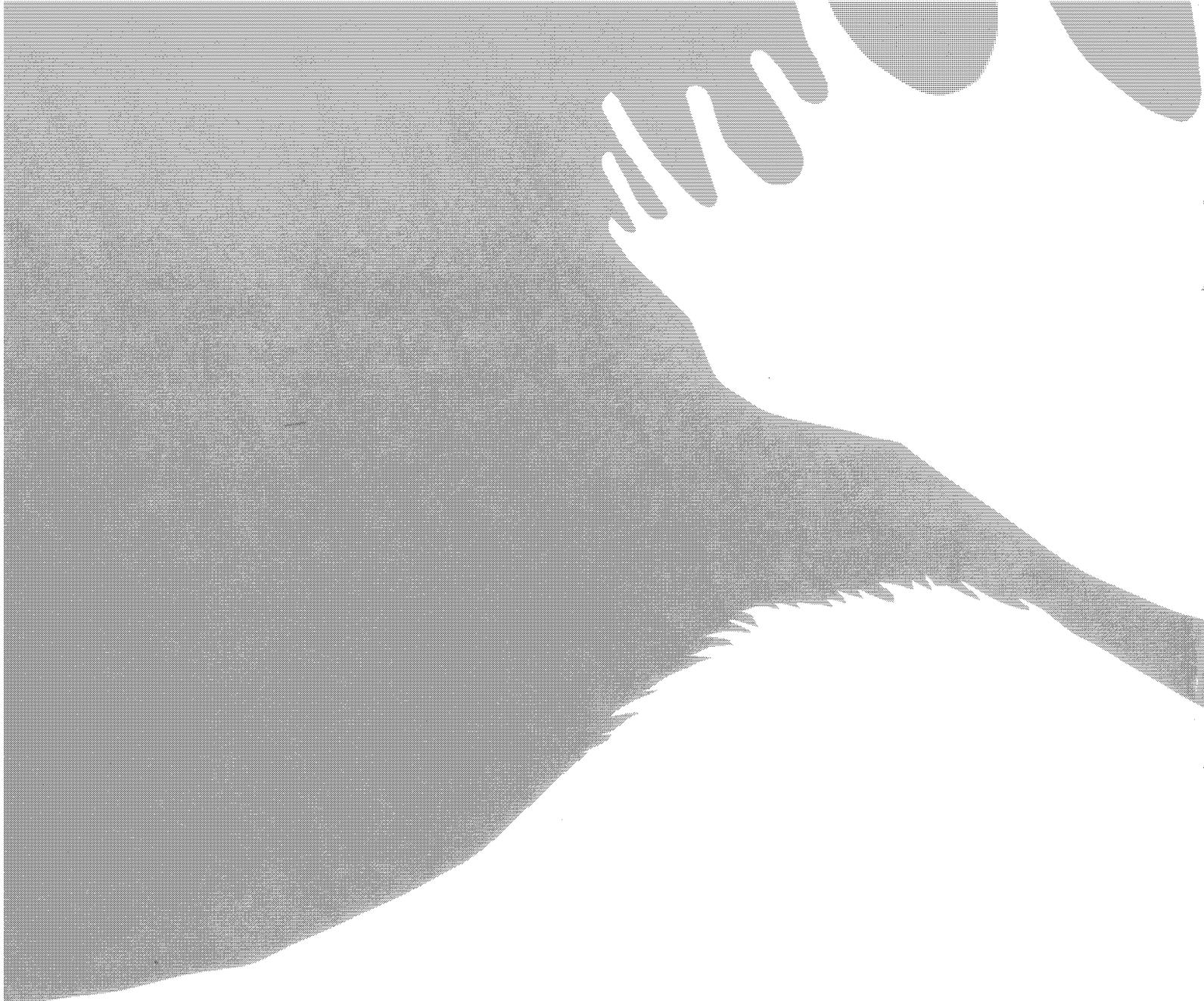
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