



Subsistence Migratory Bird Harvest: Kodiak Area

What You Should Know

Who Can Hunt?

You are eligible to harvest migratory birds and eggs for subsistence purposes if you are a permanent resident of an included community within a subsistence harvest area; all of the Kodiak Archipelago is identified as a subsistence harvest area.

Licenses and Equipment

You need a hunting license if you are age 16 or older. Low-income hunting licenses and elders' lifetime licenses are available.

Federal duck stamps are no longer required to participate in the spring/summer harvest.

You need to carry a current State duck stamp (\$5) if you are 16 or older. (*Exception:* Disabled veterans, hunters 60 years and older, and hunters with a low-income license.)

State duck stamps are valid from April 2 - Jan. 31 and must be signed in ink across the face.

Both rifles and shotguns (no larger than 10 gauge) may be used. You do not have to plug your shotgun. Archery is also allowed.

No lead shot may be used. Lead can be toxic to wildlife & people. Possession of lead shot carries a fine of \$250.

This is only a brief summary of some of the key regulations for spring subsistence bird hunting in the Kodiak region, Unit 8.

Please consult the full regulations at <https://www.fws.gov/alaska/ambcc/Regulations.htm>

Migratory bird hunting in the fall (beginning October 2) is governed by a different set of regulations under Alaska Department of Fish and Game.



Seasons

In the Kodiak region, migratory birds can be hunted during these times:

Seabirds:

- April 2 - June 30
- July 31 - August 31

All others:

- April 2- June 20
- July 22 - August 31

During the season you may hunt any time, 24 hours per day.

What Can Be Harvested?

There are no limits on the number of birds that can be taken, as long as the harvest is not wasteful. See page 2 for a reference list of species.

However, these species are closed to hunting and egg gathering in Kodiak due to low numbers:

- Yellow-billed Loon
- Spectacled Eiders
- Steller's Eiders
- Cackling Canada Geese (eggs)

Migratory birds may be taken only for human consumption. The heart, gizzard, and meat from the breast, back, thigh, leg, and wing must be salvaged. Other nonedible byproducts of birds taken for food may be used for other purposes.

Taxidermy is not allowed. Migratory birds and eggs can't be bought or sold.

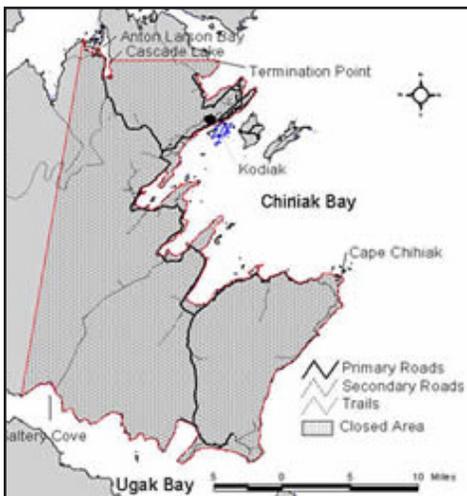
Closures

The Kodiak road system is closed to hunting, including adjacent marine waters up to 500 feet from shore. See page 2 for details.

Kodiak Road System Closure

The closed area consists of all lands and water (including exposed tidelands) east of a line extending from Crag Point in the north to the west end of Saltery Cove in the south and all lands and water south of a line extending from Termination Point along the north side of Cascade Lake extending to Anton Larsen Bay.

Marine waters adjacent to the closed area are closed to harvest within 500 feet from the water's edge. The offshore islands are open to harvest, for example: Woody, Long, Gull and Puffin islands.



Road System Closure Map

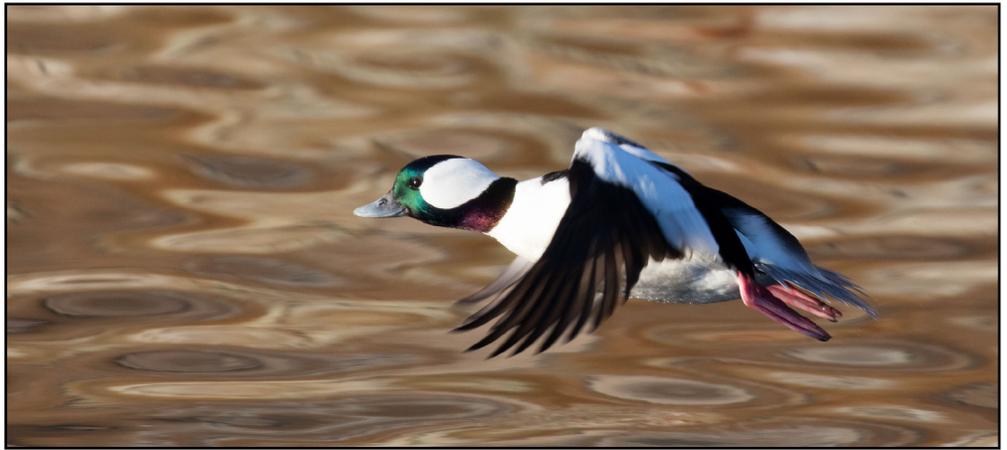
More Information

This fact sheet is a publication of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. For more information please contact:

1390 Buskin River Road
Kodiak, AK 99615
(907) 487-2600 or
kodiak@fws.gov

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
<http://kodiak.fws.gov>

March 2017



Species Reference List For Kodiak

Regulations are subject to change. Please check latest regulations prior to your hunt: <https://www.fws.gov/alaska/ambcc/Regulations.htm>

Waterfowl

• Greater White-fronted Goose
• Snow Goose • Lesser Canada Goose • Aleutian Canada Goose • Cackling Canada Goose - except no egg gathering is permitted anywhere. • Emperor Goose • Black Brant • Tundra Swan • 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 & Shorebirds

• Red-throated Loon • Arctic Loon • Pacific Loon • Common Loon • Horned Grebe • Red-necked Grebe • 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 • 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 • Aleutian Tern • Emperor Goose • 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