

Supporting Łuk'ae (Salmon) Through Ahtna Values & Action: Restoration, Research, Enhancement and Celebration

Presented by:
Jessica Winnestaffer

Chickaloon Native Village



Mat-Su Basin Salmon Symposium 2019

Chickaloon Native Village = Federally Recognized Tribe

Chickaloon Village Traditional Council = Tribal Government

Mission: Perpetuate Ahtna traditions and values and steward our environment to help our citizens (and community) thrive



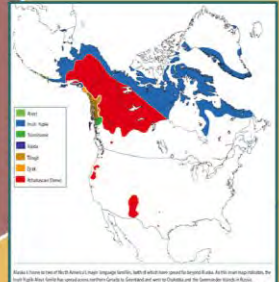
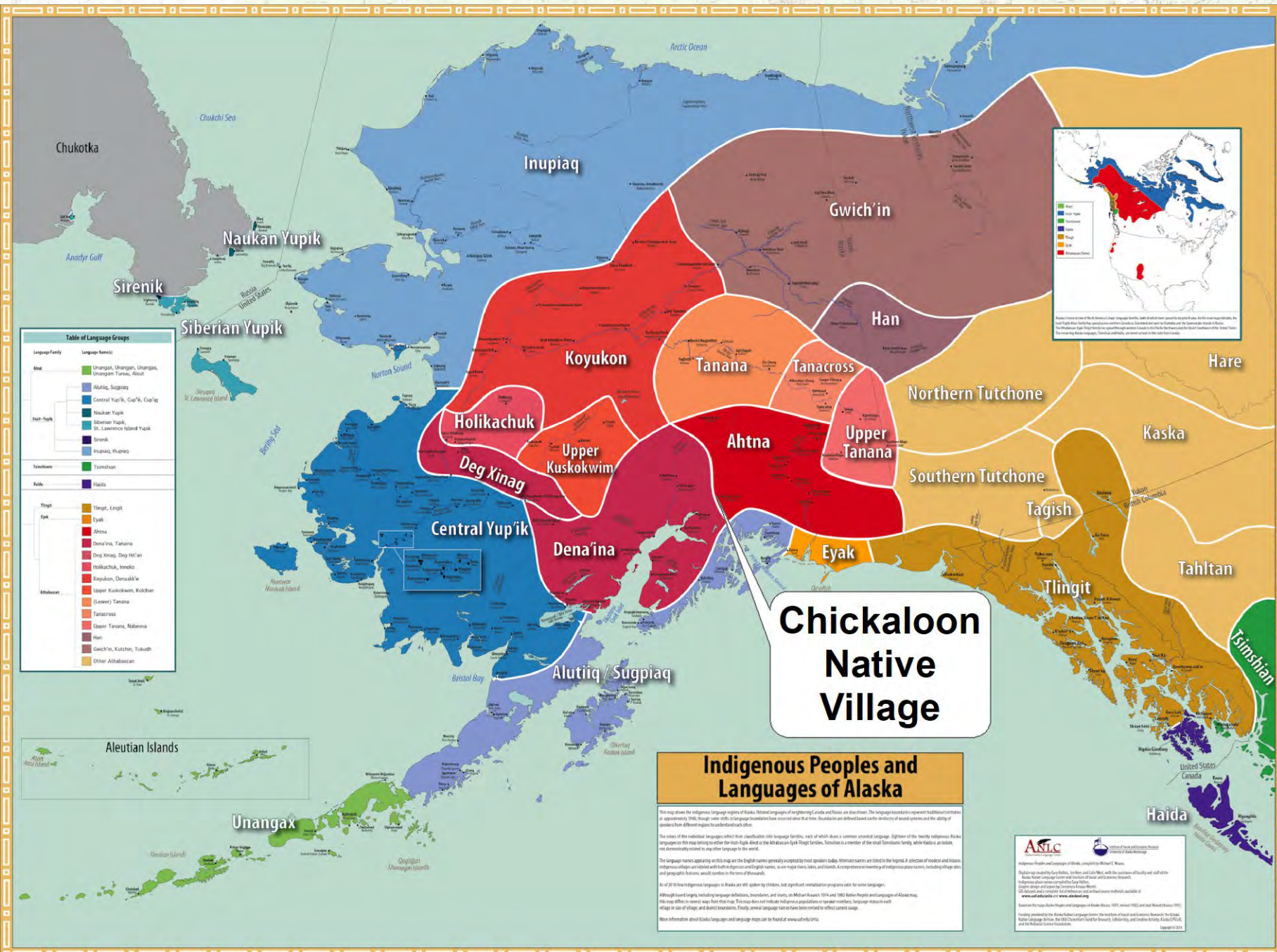


Table of Language Groups

Language Family	Language (Name)
Aleut	Unangax, Unangan, Unigang, Unigang Tunaa, Aleut
	Alutic, Saginax
	Central Yup'ik, Cie'ik, Cie'ig
	Naukan Yupik
	Siberian Yupik, St. Lawrence Island Yupik
Hait-Yupik	Sirenak
	Wainiak, Ithabak
Taimenian	Taimenian
Kala	Haida
Tlingit	Tlingit, Engit
	Eyak
Athabaskan	Ahtna
	Dena'ina, Tanana
	Deg Xinag, Deg Hic'an
	Holikachuk, Ineko
	Koyukon, Dena'ik'e
	Upper Kuskokwim, Kulkhan
	(Lower) Tanana
	Tanacross
	Upper Tanana, Nabesna
	Han
	Gwich'in, Kutche, Tukudh
	Other Athabaskan

Chickaloon Native Village

Indigenous Peoples and Languages of Alaska

This map shows the indigenous language groups of Alaska. Related languages of neighboring Canada and Russia are also shown. The language borders represent traditional territories as approximately 1900, though some with language boundaries have occurred since that time. Boundaries are differentiated by the ethnicity of speakers and the degree of speakers from different regions to understand each other.

The names of the individual languages reflect their classification into language families, each of which share a common ancestral language. Eighteen of the twenty indigenous Alaska languages on this map belong to either the North American or the Athabaskan-Yupik-Tlingit families. Tutchone is a member of the great Tutchone family, which includes an isolate not demonstrably related to any other language in the world.

The language names appearing on this map are the English names generally accepted as most speakers today. Alternate names are listed in the legend. A selection of modern and historic indigenous villages are listed with both indigenous and English names, as are major towns, lakes, and islands. A comprehensive inventory of indigenous place names, including village names and geographic features, would number in the tens of thousands.

As of 2010 the indigenous languages in Alaska are still spoken by children, but significant revitalization programs exist for some languages.

Although largely unspoken, language definitions, boundaries, and names, as Michael Krauss's 1984 and 1989 Native Peoples and Languages of Alaska says: "This map differs in several ways from that map. This map does not include indigenous populations in speaker numbers. Language status in each village or area of village and district boundaries. Finally, several language names have been revised to reflect current usage.

More information about Alaska languages and language maps can be found at www.uaf.edu/ifa/

ASLFC Alaska Native Language Center
 University of Alaska Fairbanks
 221 English Building
 Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1100
 Phone: 907/475-1500
 Fax: 907/475-1501
 Email: aslfc@alaska.edu
 Website: www.aslfc.org

Indigenous Peoples and Languages of Alaska, compiled by Michael W. Meese.
 Mapping created by Gary Rollins, Don Rice, and Colin Web, with the assistance of faculty and staff at the Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks.
 Indigenous place names compiled by Gary Rollins.
 English place names compiled by Colin Rice.
 US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Region.
 US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Region.
 Bureau of the Alaska Native Peoples and Languages of Alaska (since 1978, and until 1982) and until 1982 (Bureau 1982).
 Funding provided by the Alaska Native Language Center, the University of Alaska and University Research Center for the Study of Native Languages, the Alaska Native Language Center, Fairbanks, and the Alaska Native Language Center, Fairbanks and the National Science Foundation.
 Copyright © 2015

Our Core Values

- Care and Love for Each Other
- Honesty
- Humor
- Respect
- Education
- Responsibility
- Humility
- Community
- Hard Work
- Gratitude



2002:
Tribal Elders

**Man-made Waterfalls
Decreased Salmon**

Why Moose Creek?

Goals:

- 1) Restore fish passage
- 2) Restore natural stream processes
- 3) Restore salmon





Moose Creek Phase 1

Pre-project:

1,065' long



Post-project:

1,850' of restored relic channel



- **Salmon access to >8 miles**
- **200+ Chinook salmon adults upstream immediately**

Moose Creek Fish Passage Restorations By the Numbers

- **Bypassed 1 barrier waterfall**
- **Bypassed 3 partial barriers**
- **1,135 lineal feet of stream added**
- **15,000 willow cuttings planted**
- **~6 acres of floodplain created/connected**
- **5+ miles of new stream access**
- **~100 year flood (2006, 2012, 2018)**

✓ **Improved fish habitat quality**



6 Culvert Projects for Fish Passage

Access to 4+ miles of stream
Access to one lake



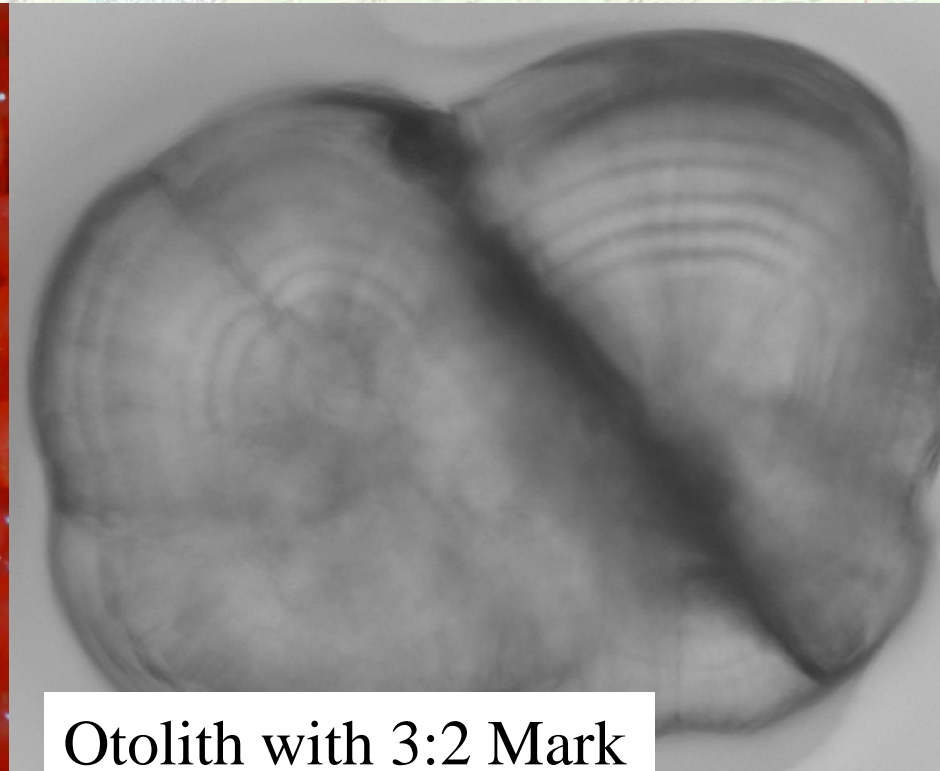
Photos: Upper Eska Creek

Chinook Salmon Population Enhancement on Moose Creek

- **Chinook salmon brood stock from lower creek**
 - **20 pairs per year**
- **Moist Air Incubation system to rear eggs to eyed stage (2007-2010, 2013)**

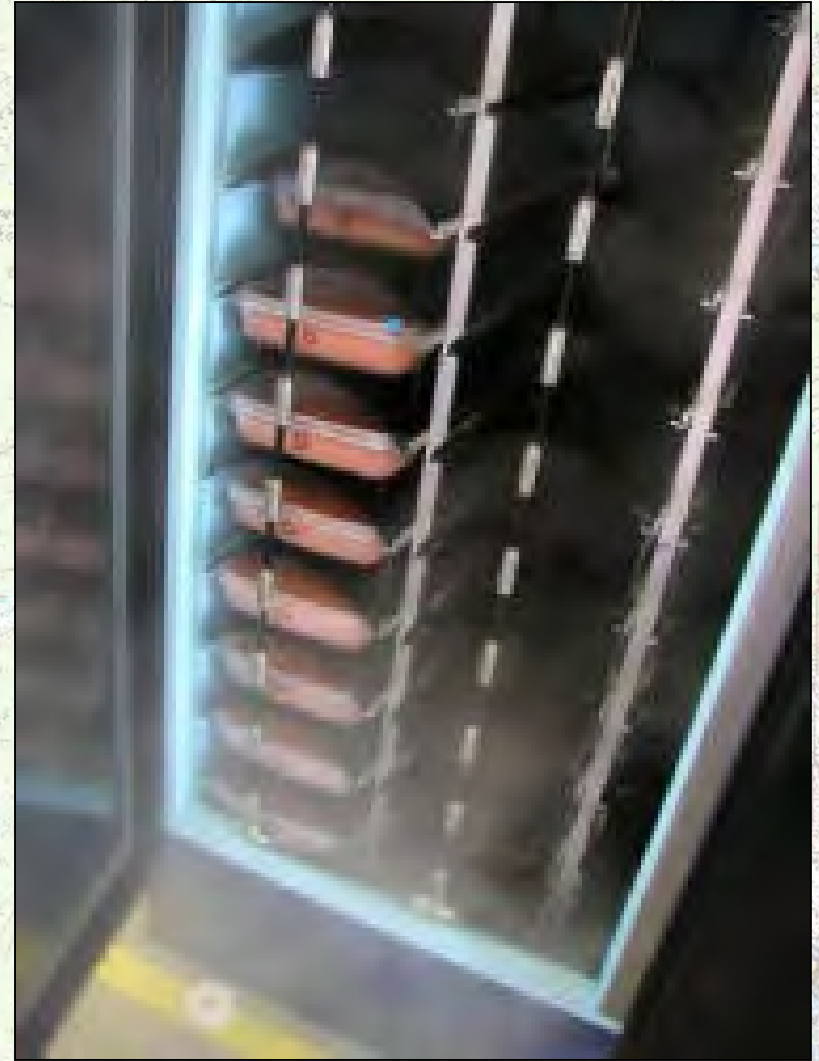


Eyed Eggs



Otolith with 3:2 Mark

Moist Air Incubator



- Injected eyed eggs into upstream habitats
 - River Mile 6-7
- Collect otoliths from carcasses of adults
- Adults identified with our thermal mark!



Instream Flow Protections for Moose Creek Salmon

- **15 years of USGS stream flow data to date**
- **Applied for Instream Flow Reservation (2009)**
- **Not yet adjudicated**



Other CVTC Research for Salmon

Salmon Spawner Distribution Study (2008-2009)

USFWS; Fishwheel in Matanuska River;
Radio Tagging; Mark/Recapture

Salmon Surveys for Catalog (2007, 2010-2011)

USFWS; Matanuska/ Knik Watersheds

Baseline Water Quality Monitoring

Matanuska Watershed



Education and Celebrations





Alignment with Mat-Su Fish Habitat Partnership Goals

- ❖ Restoration of Fish Passage
- ❖ Anadromous Waters Catalog
- ❖ Instream Flow Data/Protection
- ❖ Surface Water Studies/ Water Quality Monitoring

Management Implications

- ❖ Understanding of salmon/ habitats for their protections

Thank You!

Mat-Su Basin Fish Habitat Partnership
AK Department of Fish and Game
US Geologic Survey



Jessica Winnestaffer, Chickaloon Native Village

(907) 745-0737

jewinnestaffer@chickaloon-nsn.gov

