

Management Concerns

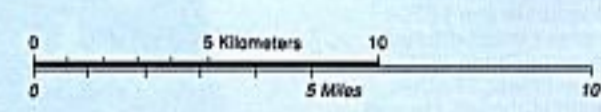
Hunting and Fishing
Fishing is permitted in both the monument and preserve. An Alaska fishing license is required, and anglers must follow state fishing regulations. Sport hunting is permitted only in the preserve and in compliance with state regulations. Contact the superintendent for information on guides and seasons.

Subsistence Use
Within the monument and preserve, certain sub-

sistence activities are allowed. Subsistence fishing, hunting, and trapping are regulated by the Federal Government to assure that harvest activities are consistent with maintaining natural and healthy populations. If you come across subsistence use camps or equipment and paraphernalia, do not disturb them.

Biological Succession
Aniakchak's 1931 eruption left a barren landscape with little or no vegetation, but plant communities now have made impressive comebacks.

This recovery and succession process is of great interest to scientists concerned with after-effects of volcanic eruptions. Important initial observations were recorded by Father Hubbard the year before the 1931 eruption. In recent years scientists have conducted baseline biological surveys of the caldera as a measure for future changes. Interest among scientists helped spur Aniakchak caldera's designation as a national natural landmark in 1967.



Aniakchak National Monument
 Aniakchak National Preserve

All offshore islands shown on this map are administered by Alaska Maritime NWR.