

Small Game Status

2018

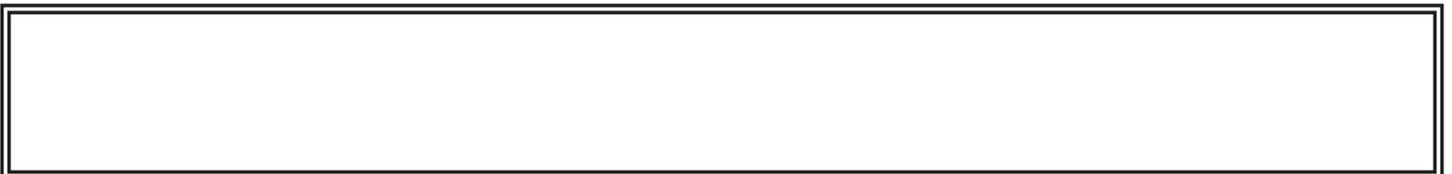


Harvest Data & Population Status Reports

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Arlington, Virginia 22203

Director
Nevada Department of Wildlife
6980 Sierra Center Parkway, Suite 120
Reno, Nevada 89511

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2017 – 2018 HUNTING SEASONS & BAG LIMIT REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION 16-13

UPLAND GAME

(Units referenced are Game Management Units)

YOUTH CHUKAR AND HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE SEASON	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide*
SPECIES ALLOWED:	Chukar and Hungarian partridge.
SEASON DATES:	The fourth Saturday in September through the first Sunday in October.
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 6. Possession limit 18.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate. Open to hunters 17 years of age or younger only. Youth must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years old. License and stamp requirements apply pursuant to NRS 502.010 and NRS 502.292.

**except per NAC 504.340*

YOUTH CALIFORNIA AND GAMBEL'S QUAIL SEASON	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide*
SPECIES ALLOWED:	California and Gambel's quail
SEASON DATES:	The fourth Saturday in September through the first Sunday in October
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10. Possession Limit 30.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate. Open to hunters 17 years of age or younger only. Youth must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years old. License and stamp requirements apply pursuant to NRS 502.010 and NRS 502.292.

**except per NAC 504.340*

YOUTH RABBIT SEASON	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide*
SPECIES ALLOWED:	Cottontail, pygmy and white-tailed jackrabbits
SEASON DATES:	The fourth Saturday in September through the first Sunday in October
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10**. Possession Limit 30**.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	<p>Limit singly or in the aggregate **except for pygmy rabbit where limits may not include more than 2 daily and 6 in possession.</p> <p>Open to hunters 17 years of age or younger only. Youth must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years old.</p> <p>License and stamp requirements apply pursuant to NRS 502.010 and NRS 502.292.</p>

**except per NAC 504.340*

SAGE-GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	That portion of Unit 184 in Churchill and Lander Counties Unit 031 of Humboldt County
SEASON DATES:	First Saturday and Sunday in October
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Closed to nonresidents.

SAGE-GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	<p>Hunt Units, or those portions of hunt units, 061, 062, 064-068, 071-077, 081, 101-104, 109, and 121 in Elko County</p> <p>Hunt Units, or those portions of hunt units, 141-145, 155, 162 and 163 in Eureka County</p> <p>Hunt Units, or those portions of hunt units, 154, 155, 161, 162, 172 and 173 in Lander County</p> <p>Hunt Units, or those portions of hunt units 172, 173, and 161-164 in Nye County</p> <p>Hunt Units, or those portions of hunt units, 104, 108, 111-113, 121, 131, 144, 221 and 222 in White Pine County</p>
SEASON DATES:	Fourth Saturday in September through the second Sunday in October
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Closed to nonresidents.

SAGE-GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	Hunt Units, or those portions of hunt units, 012, 034 and 051 in Humboldt County Hunt Units, or those portions of hunt units, 011-015 in Washoe County
SEASON DATES:	Fourth Saturday in September through the first Sunday in October
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Closed to nonresidents.

SHELDON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SPECIAL SAGE-GROUSE HUNT	
OPEN AREAS:	Unit 033 of Washoe and Humboldt Counties (Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge) excluding the Little Sheldon and other areas as posted.
Hunt Period	
SEASON DATES:	Third Saturday and Sunday in September
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	<p>Open to nonresidents.</p> <p>Limited to 75 reservations awarded through random draw.</p> <p>Unless his privilege is limited or revoked pursuant to law, any resident or nonresident is eligible to apply once for the Sheldon Special Sage Grouse Hunt in a year.</p> <p>Up to 4 applicants may apply as a party. Parties may be comprised of a combination of residents and nonresidents.</p> <p>Applications for reservations for the Sheldon Special Sage Grouse Hunt must be received by the Nevada Department of Wildlife, Game Division, 6980 Sierra Center Parkway, Suite 120, Reno NV 89511 by 5:00 p.m. on the first Friday in August. Successful applicants will be notified by mail.</p>

SHELDON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SPECIAL SAGE-GROUSE HUNT	
OPEN AREAS:	Unit 033 of Washoe and Humboldt Counties (Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge) excluding the Little Sheldon and other areas as posted.
Hunt Period	
SEASON DATES:	Fourth Saturday and Sunday in September
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	<p>Open to nonresidents.</p> <p>Limited to 75 reservations awarded through random draw.</p> <p>Unless his privilege is limited or revoked pursuant to law, any resident or nonresident is eligible to apply once for the Sheldon Special Sage Grouse Hunt in a year.</p> <p>Up to 4 applicants may apply as a party. Parties may be comprised of a combination of residents and nonresidents.</p> <p>Applications for reservations for the Sheldon Special Sage Grouse Hunt must be received by the Nevada Department of Wildlife, Game Division, 6980 Sierra Center Parkway, Suite 120, Reno NV 89511 by 5:00 p.m. on the first Friday in August. Successful applicants will be notified by mail.</p>

BLUE (DUSKY AND SOOTY) AND RUFFED GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	Carson City, Douglas, Elko, Eureka, Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Washoe, White Pine
SEASON DATES:	September 1 – December 31
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 3. Possession limit 9.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	<p>Limit singly or in the aggregate.</p> <p>Per NAC 503.185, the head or one fully feathered wing must be attached to all dusky, sooty and ruffed grouse until the carcass reaches the possessor's residence or a commercial facility for its preservation.</p> <p>Persons harvesting dusky, sooty or ruffed grouse are requested to deposit one wing from each bird harvested at any Nevada Department of Wildlife office, check station, or with Department employees who contact you in the field.</p>

****except per NAC 504.340***

SNOWCOCK	
OPEN AREAS:	Elko and White Pine Counties
SEASON DATES:	September 1 - November 30
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 2.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Prior to hunting snowcock, persons must obtain a snowcock hunting free-use permit from any Nevada Department of Wildlife office. Permits may be faxed to persons planning to hunt snowcock once appropriate information has been collected from the hunter.

**except per NAC 504.340*

CHUKAR AND HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide*
SEASON DATES:	Second Saturday in October – first Sunday in February
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 6. Possession limit 18.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate.

**except per NAC 504.340*

CALIFORNIA, GAMBEL'S AND MOUNTAIN QUAIL	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide*
SEASON DATES:	Second Saturday in October – first Sunday in February
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10**. Possession limit 30**.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate **except for mountain quail where limits may not include more than 2 daily and 6 in possession. Persons who harvest mountain quail are requested to report their harvest to the Nevada Department of Wildlife, 6980 Sierra Center Parkway, Suite 120 Reno, NV 89511, phone (775) 688-1523.

**except per NAC 504.340*

PHEASANT	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide*
SEASON DATES:	November 1 – November 30.
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 6.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Cocks only

**except per NAC 504.340*

COTTONTAIL, PYGMY AND WHITE-TAILED JACK RABBITS	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide*
SEASON DATES:	Second Saturday in October – February 28.
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10. Possession limit 30.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate except for pygmy rabbit where limits may not include more than 2 daily and 6 in possession. Persons who harvest pygmy rabbit are requested to report their harvest to the Nevada Department of Wildlife, 6980 Sierra Center Parkway, Suite 120 Reno, NV 89511, phone (775) 688-1523.

**except per NAC 504.340*

WILD TURKEY

2017 & 2018 SPRING TURKEY APPLICATION PROCEDURES FOR RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT HUNTS:

Unless his privilege is limited or revoked pursuant to law, an eligible person may apply once for a type of hunt for Wild Turkey during a draw period.

Only one person may apply on an application.

Except for those Wild Turkey hunts requiring the landowner to sign the application, Wild Turkey applications must be submitted online through the Internet at www.huntnevada.com. Hand delivered applications will not be accepted. Applications will be accepted until 11:00:00 p.m. on the first Tuesday in February. Applications for bonus points only will be accepted until 11:00:00 p.m. on the second Tuesday in February. The release date will be the first Friday in March

Except as specified for the Junior Wild Turkey Hunts and Landowner Hunts, any remaining tags will be available on a first come, first serve basis through the Internet at www.ndow.org over the counter during business hours, M – F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Wildlife Administrative Services, 185 N. Maine St., Fallon, Nevada 89407. Remaining tags will be sold until 7 weekdays prior to the close of the season.

Only one Wild Turkey tag can be awarded to an individual within a calendar year.

JUNIOR WILD TURKEY 2017 & 2018 SPRING - HUNT 0138

Physical Characteristics:	Bearded Wild Turkey	
Limit:	1 by tag only.	
Shooting Hours:	One half hour before sunrise to sunset daily	
Special Regulations:	<p>Youth must be 12 prior to the opening of the hunt season indicated and not attain their 18th birthday until after the last day of the hunt season indicated, pursuant to NAC 502.063.</p> <p>Applications for these tags or bonus points will only be accepted during the draw application periods. Remaining tags will not be issued.</p> <p>Closed to nonresidents.</p>	
Open Areas:	Season Dates	Quota
Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area	Last Saturday in March through first Sunday in May	2
Moapa Valley of Clark County	Last Saturday in March through second Friday in April	3
Unit 115 within White Pine County	Last Saturday in March through first Sunday in May	2
Lincoln County	Last Saturday in March through first Sunday in May	2

** Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on private lands and permission should be obtained from a landowner before applying for this hunt.*

WILD TURKEY 2017 & 2018 SPRING – LIMITED ENTRY – HUNTS 0131 & 0132			
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey		
LIMIT:	1 by tag only		
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to sunset daily		
UNIT 101 of ELKO COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	5	-
UNITS 102 & 065 of ELKO COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	12	1
UNITS 151 and 152 of LANDER COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	2	-
LINCOLN COUNTY			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	5	-
MASON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA ONLY OF UNIT 203			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	March 25 – April 2, 2017	5	1
	April 8 – 16, 2017	5	-
	April 22 – April 30, 2017	5	-
	March 31 – April 8, 2018	5	1
	April 14 – 22, 2018	5	-
	April 28 – May 6, 2018	5	-
<i>*Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on private lands and permission should be obtained from a landowner before applying for this hunt.</i>			

Wild Turkey Continued on Next Page

WILD TURKEY 2017 & 2018 SPRING – LIMITED ENTRY – HUNTS 0131 & 0132			
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey		
LIMIT:	1 by tag only		
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to sunset daily		
MOAPA VALLEY PORTION OF CLARK COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	March 25 – 31, 2017	3	1
	April 1 – 7, 2017	3	-
	April 8 – 14, 2017	3	-
	March 24 – 30, 2018	3	-
	March 31 – April 6, 2018	3	1
	April 7 – April 13, 2018	3	-
PERSHING COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	March 25 – April 9, 2017	10	1
	April 15 – April 30, 2017	10	1
	March 31 – April 15, 2018	10	1
	April 21 – May 6, 2018	10	1
UNIT 115 OF WHITE PINE COUNTY**			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	23	2
<p><i>*Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on private lands and permission should be obtained from a landowner before applying for this hunt.</i></p> <p><i>**Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on Great Basin National Park lands. Hunting is not permitted within park boundaries.</i></p>			

Wild Turkey Continued on Next Page

WILD TURKEY 2017 & 2018 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 & 0137

**Units 202, 203, 204 and 291 of Lyon County
(except the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area)***

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:	1 by tag only.	
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to sunset daily.	
SEASON DATES:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	
QUOTAS:	Resident Hunt 0135	Nonresident Hunt 0137
	Open	Open

SPECIAL REGULATIONS:

UNITS 202, 203, 204 and 291 OF LYON COUNTY (except the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area)* APPLICATION REGULATIONS:

A Lyon County Application Form is required. Hunters can obtain these forms from the participating landowners. A landowner must sign the application form. The form must be submitted through the mail or over the counter during business hours, M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Wildlife Administrative Services, PO Box 1345, Fallon, NV 89407-1345. Tags will be available until the close of the season. Internet applications for the Lyon County hunt will not be available.

Unless his privilege is limited or revoked pursuant to law, an eligible person may apply once for a type of hunt for Wild Turkey during a draw period.

Only one person may apply on an application.

Only one Wild Turkey tag per calendar year.

**WILD TURKEY 2017 & 2018 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 & 0137
PARADISE VALLEY OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY**

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:	1 by tag only.	
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to sunset daily.	
SEASON DATES:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	
QUOTAS:	Resident Hunt 0135	Nonresident Hunt 0137
	Open	Open

SPECIAL REGULATIONS:

PARADISE VALLEY OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY APPLICATION REGULATIONS:

A Paradise Valley of Humboldt County Application Form is required. Hunters can obtain these forms from the participating landowners. A landowner must sign the application form. The form must be submitted through the mail or over the counter during business hours, M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Wildlife Administrative Services, PO Box 1345, Fallon, NV 89407-1345. Tags will be available until the close of the season. Internet applications for the Paradise Valley of Humboldt County hunt will not be available.

Unless his privilege is limited or revoked pursuant to law, an eligible person may apply once for a type of hunt for Wild Turkey during a draw period.

Only one person may apply on an application.

Only one Wild Turkey tag per calendar year.

FALCONRY SEASON

FALCONRY SEASONS FOR UPLAND GAME BIRDS & RABBITS	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide*
SEASON DATES:	September 1 – Last day of February
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 8.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	<p>All resident upland game birds except turkey and sharp-tailed grouse.</p> <p>Cottontail, pygmy and White-tailed jackrabbits.</p> <p>The taking of sage-grouse by falconry is only allowed in those units where there is an established open season. The daily and possession limit for sage-grouse and pygmy rabbit is 2 and 4.</p> <p>Limits singly or in the aggregate.</p>

**except per NAC 504.340*

FURBEARING ANIMALS

BEAVER, MINK AND MUSKRAT	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
SEASON DATES:	October 1 – April 30

OTTER	
OPEN AREAS:	Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander and Pershing Counties
SEASON DATES:	October 1 – March 31
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	<p>Carson City, Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Esmeralda, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Storey, Washoe and White Pine counties are closed to otter trapping.</p> <p>If an otter is accidentally trapped or killed in those counties which are closed or outside the prescribed season, the person trapping or killing it shall report the trapping or killing within 48 hours to a representative of the Department of Wildlife. The animal must be disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the representative.</p>

KIT AND RED FOX	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
SEASON DATES:	October 1 - Last Day of February

GRAY FOX SEASON	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
SEASON DATES:	Last Saturday in November – Last day of February
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Closed to Nonresidents.

BOBCAT SEASON	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
SEASON DATES:	Last Saturday in November – Last day of February
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Closed to Nonresidents.

BOBCAT PELT SEALING DATES

Pelt sealing will be done only on the dates and during the times specified. Sealing locations will be at Department offices unless otherwise noted.

BOBCAT PELT SEALING DATES FOR THE 2017-2018 SEASON			
City	Date	Time	Location
Carson City	December 27	10am-2pm	NDOW Warehouse Corner of south Carson at Colorado St.
Elko	January 16 February 7 March 9	1 p.m.–5 p.m.	NDOW Elko Office
Ely	January 18 February 22	8 a.m.–Noon 10 a.m.- 2p.m.	NDOW Ely Office
Eureka	January 17	12 p.m.–4 p.m.	NDOW Eureka Office
Fallon	January 24	10 a.m.–3 p.m.	NDOW Fallon Office
	Annually scheduled to coincide with the NTA Fur Sale.	7 a.m.–11 a.m.	Nevada Trappers Association Fallon Fur Sale
	March 9	10 a.m.-3 p.m.	NDOW Fallon Office
Las Vegas	January 24	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Las Vegas Office
	March 9	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
Panaca	March 9	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	Nevada State Parks - NDOW Office, Panaca
Tonopah	February 6	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Tonopah Office
	March 9	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
Winnemucca	January 25	8 a.m.– 1 p.m.	NDOW Winnemucca Office

COMMISSION REGULATION 17-12

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

MOURNING & WHITE-WINGED DOVE	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
2017-18 SEASON:	September 1 – October 30, 2017
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 15 Possession 45
SHOOTING HOURS:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limits for mourning dove and white-winged dove are singly or in the aggregate.

AMERICAN CROW	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
FALL SEASON:	September 1 – November 17, 2017
SPRING SEASON	March 1 – April 15, 2018
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Shotguns only. All crows must be retrieved and removed from the field. Season closed on ravens

Note regarding Waterfowl Zone designations:

NORTHEAST ZONE: Elko & White Pine Counties

NORTHWEST ZONE: Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, Storey & Washoe Counties

SOUTH ZONE: Lincoln & Clark Counties

SPECIAL YOUTH WATERFOWL HUNT	
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHEAST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	September 9 & 10, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHWEST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	September 23, 2017 & February 3, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE (to include the Moapa Valley portion of the Overton Wildlife Management Area)
2017-18 SEASON:	February 10 & 11, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	Moapa Valley portion of the Overton Wildlife Management Area.
2017-18 SEASON:	October 14, 2017
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit is the same as that for the general season for ducks, mergansers, geese, coots and moorhens. Limits singly or in the aggregate for Canada geese and Brant. Limits singly or in the aggregate for Snow and Ross' geese. Snow and Ross' geese are closed in Ruby Valley within Elko and White Pine Counties.
SHOOTING HOURS:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Open to hunters 17 years of age or younger. Youth hunters 16 years of age and older must possess a federal duck stamp. Youth Hunters 12 years of age and older must possess a state duck stamp. Youth must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years old. Adults are not allowed to hunt during this season. Open to Nonresidents.

DUCKS AND MERGANSERS	
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHEAST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	September 23, 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 7, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHWEST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	October 7, 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 21, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE – Clark and Lincoln County (except the Moapa Valley)
2017-18 SEASON:	October 14, 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 28, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE – Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers
2017-18 SEASON:	October 28, 2017 – January 28, 2018
LIMITS (daily / possession)	
General Duck Limits:	7 / 21
Included within the general duck limit, but not to include more than:	
Pintail:	1 / 3
Mallard (total/female):	2 hen mallards daily and 6 in possession.
Redhead:	2 / 6
Canvasback:	2 / 6
Scaup:	3 / 9 (within Scaup season)
Shooting hours:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
Special Regulations:	Open to Nonresidents

**bag limits are established by the USFWS in late July and are based upon latest available population data.*

SCAUP (Lesser and Greater)	
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHEAST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	September 23, 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – December 19, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHWEST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	October 28, 2017 – January 21, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE – Clark and Lincoln County (except the Moapa Valley)
2017-18 SEASON:	November 4, 2017 – January 28, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE – Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers
2017-18 SEASON:	November 4, 2017 – January 28, 2018
LIMITS (daily/possession):	3 / 9 (Included within general duck limit, not in addition to)
Shooting hours:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
Special Regulations:	Open to Nonresidents

COOTS AND COMMON MOORHENS (Common Gallinules)	
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHEAST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	September 23, 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 7, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHWEST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	October 7 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 21, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE – Clark and Lincoln County (except the Moapa Valley)
2017-18 SEASON:	October 14, 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 28, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE – Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers
2017-18 SEASON:	October 28, 2017 – January 28, 2018
LIMITS (daily/possession):	25 / 75
Shooting hours:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
Special Regulations:	Open to Nonresidents

SNIPE	
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHEAST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	September 23, 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 7, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHWEST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	October 7 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 21, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE – Clark and Lincoln County (except the Moapa Valley)
2017-18 SEASON:	October 14, 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 28, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE – Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers
2017-18 SEASON:	October 28, 2017 – January 28, 2018
LIMITS (daily/possession):	8 / 24
Shooting hours:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
Special Regulations:	Open to Nonresidents

CANADA GEESE AND BRANT	
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHEAST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	September 23, 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 7, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHWEST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	October 7 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 21, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE – Clark and Lincoln County (except the Moapa Valley)
2017-18 SEASON:	October 14, 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 28, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE – Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers
2017-18 SEASON:	October 28, 2017 – January 28, 2018
Limits (daily/possession)	4 / 12
Shooting hours:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
Special Regulations:	Open to Nonresidents

WHITE-FRONTED GEESE	
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHEAST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	September 23, 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 7, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHWEST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	October 7 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 21, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE – Clark and Lincoln County (except the Moapa Valley)
2017-18 SEASON:	October 14, 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 28, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE – Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers
2017-18 SEASON:	October 28, 2017 – January 28, 2018
Limits (daily/possession)	10 /30
Shooting hours:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
Special Regulations:	Open to Nonresidents

SNOW AND ROSS' GEESE	
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHEAST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	October 25, 2017 – January 7, 2018 February 24, 2018 – March 10, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHWEST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	October 25, 2017 – January 21, 2018 February 24, 2018 – March 10, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE – Clark and Lincoln County (except the Moapa Valley)
2017-18 SEASON:	October 14, 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 28, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE – Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers
2017-18 SEASON:	October 28, 2017 – January 28, 2018
Limits (daily/possession)	20 / 60
Shooting hours:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
Special Regulations:	Open to Nonresidents CLOSED: Ruby Valley within Elko and White Pine Counties CLOSED: The following WMAs are closed during the February 24, 2018 – March 10, 2018 season: Kirch, Mason Valley, Fernley, Alkali Lake, Humboldt, Steptoe and Scripps/ Washoe State Park.
Special Regulations:	Restrictions on three shotshell capacity and recorded or amplified bird calls do not apply during the light goose seasons from February 24, 2018 until March 10, 2018

FALCONRY SEASONS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS	
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHEAST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	September 23, 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 7, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHWEST ZONE
2017-18 SEASON:	October 7 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 21, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE – Clark and Lincoln County (except the Moapa Valley)
2017-18 SEASON:	October 14, 2017 – October 22, 2017 October 25, 2017 – January 28, 2018
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTH ZONE – Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers
2017-18 SEASON:	October 28, 2017 – January 28, 2018
Limits (daily/possession)	3 / 9
Hunting hours:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
Special Regulations:	Migratory birds allowed for take include: geese, ducks, mergansers, coots, common moorhens and common snipe. Limits for all permitted migratory birds are singly or in the aggregate. Open to Nonresidents.

SWAN	
OPEN AREAS:	Churchill, Lyon and Pershing counties
2017-18 SEASON:	October 7, 2017 - January 7, 2018
LIMITS:	One swan per swan hunt permit, Maximum two swan hunt permits per season One swan per day
SHOOTING HOURS:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	<p>Persons may apply for one of the 650 swan hunt permits. Applications for the draw must be submitted online through the Internet at www.huntnevada.com. Permits are to be awarded through an initial drawing.</p> <p>Deadline: Applications must be received by 11:00 p.m. Monday August 21, 2017. No hand delivered applications for the drawing. Initial draw results will be posted online no later than 48 hours after the completion of the draw. Draw result notifications may not reflect the final status of an application due to ongoing processing of credit cards after the result notifications have been posted. The results of the draw will be provided by Friday, September 15, 2017.</p> <p>Beginning on Friday, September 15, 2017 any remaining swan hunt permits will be available on a first come, first served basis, online at www.huntnevada.com. Applications may also be submitted through the mail or over the counter during normal business hours (M-F 8:00 am – 5:00 pm) at the Wildlife Administrative Services Office, 185 North Main Street, Fallon, Nevada. Persons may apply for a second swan permit beginning on Friday, September 15, 2017. Applicants can submit one application per draw period. Applicants that did not apply for the initial drawing period may submit two applications during the first come, first served draw period.</p> <p>Successful swan hunters are required to validate their permit pursuant to NAC 502.380, and then present at least the head and neck of their swan to an NDOW agent at selected sites for species verification within five (5) days of harvest. Mandatory inspection sites and requirements will be provided with the swan hunt permits.</p> <p>If a total harvest of five (5) trumpeter swans is reached, the swan season is closed for the remainder of the season.</p> <p>Persons must possess a valid annual Nevada hunting license and both a current Federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Stamp and a current Nevada Duck Stamp, when required, to hunt swan in Nevada.</p> <p>Open to Nonresidents who have a valid annual Nevada hunting license or a Nonresident Short-Term Permit to hunt Upland game & Waterfowl and required waterfowl stamps.</p>

STATEWIDE SUMMARIES FOR UPLAND GAME SPECIES

GREATER SAGE-GROUSE

Season Structure and Limits

The season for Greater sage-grouse was split into three different hunt periods during the 2017 season. The shortest season was October 7-8 for the Desatoya Mountains in Churchill and Lander County and Hunt Unit 031 in Humboldt County (Montana and Bilk Creek Mountains). A nine day season was held from September 23 - October 1 in certain Hunt Units in Humboldt and Washoe Counties and a 16-day season was held from September 23 - October 8 in specific Hunt Units within Elko, Eureka, Lander, Nye and White Pine Counties. Two special sage-grouse seasons (September 16-17 and September 23-24) were held on the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge with 75 reservations available for each season through a drawing process.

The daily limit for all seasons was two birds with a possession limit of four. Sage-grouse seasons were closed to non-residents except for the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge special hunt, which was open to non-resident applicants.

Harvest and Effort

An estimated 1,430 hunters took 2,494 sage-grouse during the 2017 hunting season (Figure 1). This represented a 5.7% increase over the 2016 estimated harvest of 2,360; however, there were 27% more hunters than the previous season (n=1,127) and those hunters spent 32% more days (n=2,939) in the field pursuing the species. The 2017 statewide harvest was down 45% from the 10-year average of 4,551 sage-grouse.

Hunters averaged 1.7 birds for the season and 0.9 birds per day. Both values represented declines of 16.7% and 20.2% respectively from the previous year. The number of birds taken per season was down 11.5% from the 10-year average.

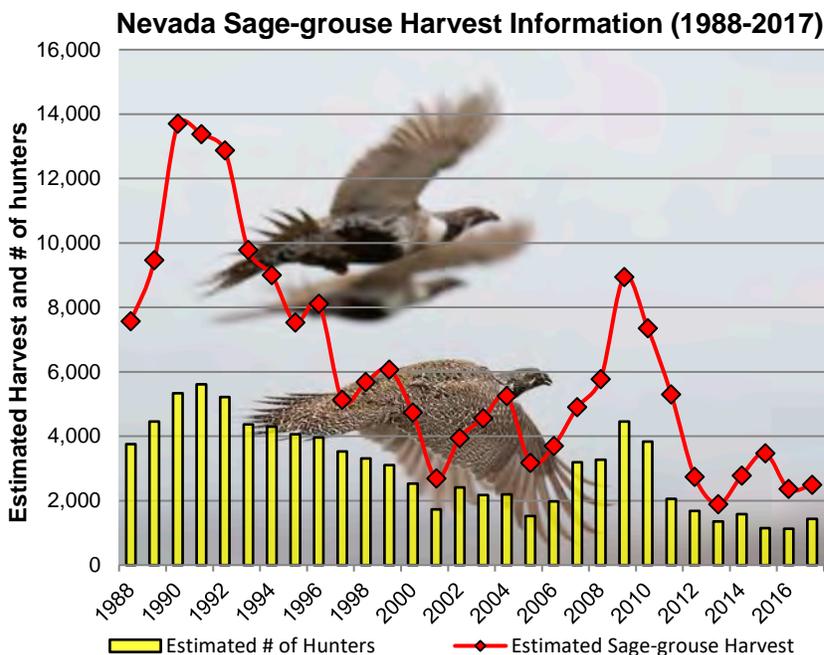


Figure 1. Estimated harvest and hunter numbers for sage-grouse from 1988-2017.

Population Status

During the 2018 spring breeding season, Nevada Department of Wildlife biologists and volunteers, as well as federal agency personnel, conducted 1,928 lek counts at 889 leks. A peak male count of 8,134 males were observed in 2018, which was down considerably from the 2017 peak attendance of 9,828 males. Data from 161 comparable leks, or “trend” leks, indicated that average attendance was 20.5 males per lek compared to 25.6 males in 2017. This represented a decline of 20% from the prior year and was also 18% below the 20-year average of 24.9 males per trend lek (Figure 2).

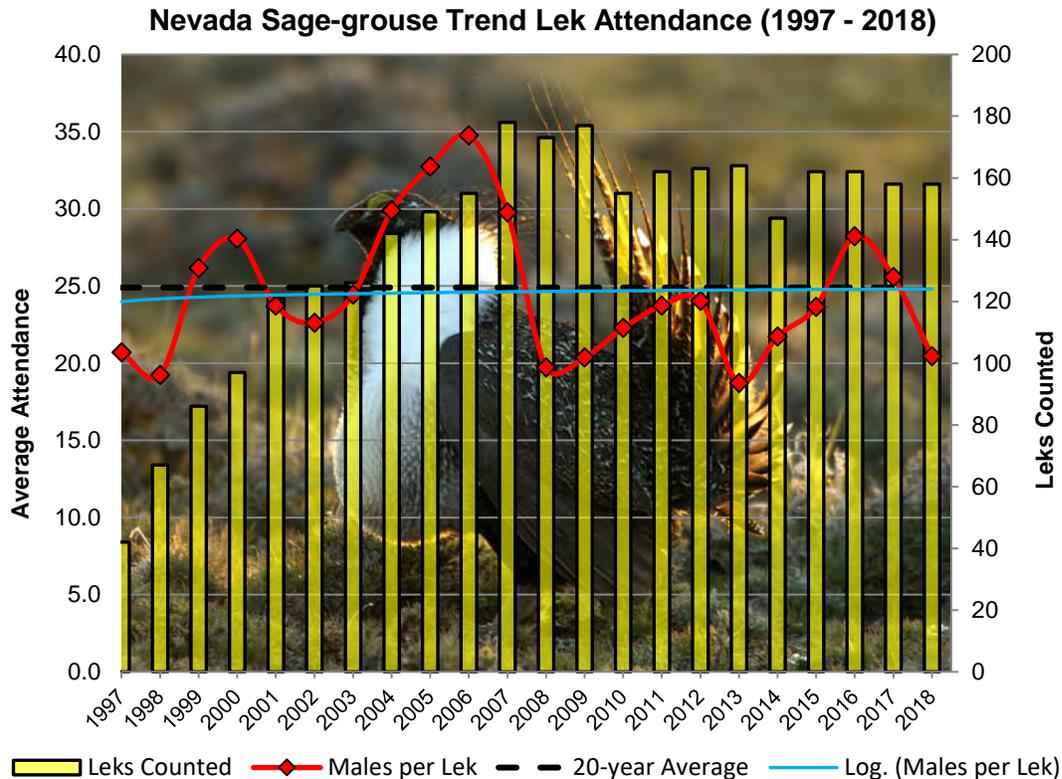


Figure 2. Greater sage-grouse trend lek attendance rates from 1997 through 2018.

Sage-grouse wing collection from hunter harvest yielded 1,278 samples for the 2017 season. Statewide production was estimated at 1.0 chicks per hen, which was well below the 10-year average of 1.5 chicks per hen. Production values from 2014 – 2016 were very similar at just over 1.5 chicks per hen; however, those values seem to have only supported population stability. The poor production observed in 2017 will likely facilitate a population decline that should manifest itself in lek counts in 2019 and potentially, 2020.

Ongoing research and monitoring efforts during the spring and summer of 2018 indicated that nest and brood success improved this year compared to last year. However, with diminished lek attendance for the past two years, and poor production in 2017, locating birds may be more difficult this year than in the past few years. In addition, the 2018 fire season is shaping up to be one of the worst in Nevada’s history. The 441,000 acre Martin Fire burned an incredible amount of quality sage-grouse habitat and hunt units 051 and 066 were subsequently closed to sage-grouse hunting due to this fire. Other fires such as the Goose Creek Fire (132,220 acres) and the ongoing Sugarloaf Fire (92,030 acres at the time of this writing) have taken a heavy toll on quality sage-grouse habitat in northeastern Nevada.

FOREST GROUSE

Season Structure and Limits

Forest grouse include dusky, sooty and ruffed grouse. The 2017 season for these species collectively extended from September 1 through December 31. The daily limit was 3 and the possession limit was 9 birds. Limits were considered “singly or in the aggregate” which means that a person is limited to only 3 forest grouse per day (e.g. 2 ruffed grouse and one dusky grouse) and 9 forest grouse in possession. Forest grouse seasons were open to nonresidents. Hunters were asked to deposit one wing from each bird taken to be analyzed for age, gender and nest success.

Blue Grouse (Dusky and Sooty Grouse)

Harvest and Effort

An estimated 986 dusky and sooty grouse were taken during the 2017 hunting season by 640 hunters (Figure 3). This represented a 70% increase in harvest over the 2016 season (n=580) and a 50% increase in the number of hunters (n=426). Dusky and sooty grouse hunters also spent 42.5% more days in the field during the 2017 season (n=1,385 days) compared to 2016 (n=972 days). The 10-year average for harvest was 1,403 birds and number of hunters averaged 1,119.

Dusky and sooty grouse hunters averaged 1.54 birds for the season and 0.71 birds per day which represented increases of 13% and 19% respectively over the previous year. The number of birds per hunter was also 22% greater than the 10-year average and the number of birds taken per day was 39% greater than the 2007-2016 average.

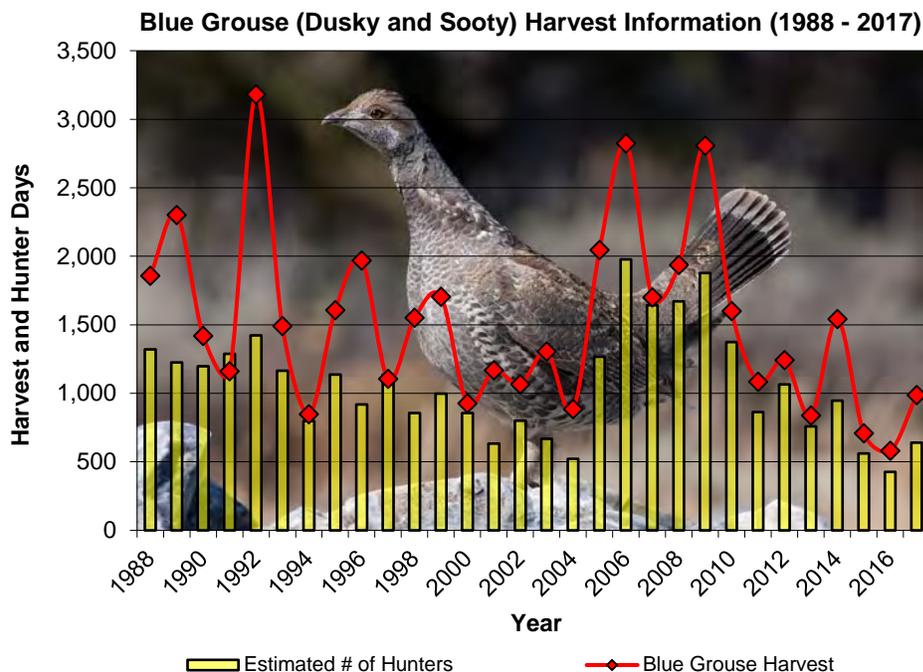


Figure 3. Estimated blue grouse harvest and number of hunters from 1988-2017.

Population Status

The Nevada Department of Wildlife does not conduct standardized surveys to generate estimates of dusky or sooty grouse population size or trends. However, a research effort was initiated during the spring of 2018 to better understand habitat use and population vital rates of dusky grouse in eastern Nevada (White Pine County). Approximately 24 female dusky grouse were radio-marked during the spring and summer of 2018 and transmitters should provide a substantial amount of information relative to seasonal habitat use, monthly and annual survival and productivity given a preponderance of birds survive through the breeding and nesting period in 2019.

In the 2017 Small Game Status Report, we stated that “habitat conditions for nesting and brood rearing should have improved substantially during the spring of 2017 and we suspect that brood sizes should increase. This, in turn, should lead to greater success in harvesting grouse when encountering them.” These statements appear to have been fairly accurate as harvest increased substantially and hunters return on investment also improved. The birds per hunter day value of 0.71 is roughly equivalent to the long-term (1960-2016) average of 0.70 birds per hunter and is the highest birds per hunter value estimated since 2004.

Projecting population performance into the future for dusky and sooty grouse can be a bit of a gamble, but annual precipitation data and timing of precipitation often help develop fairly reliable forecasts. In the case of sooty grouse, water year to date precipitation values for the Truckee and Carson River basins were 91% and 87% of average, but the timing of precipitation may have been of utmost importance as March and May of 2018 were largely the two months responsible for pulling these basins out of well below average precipitation levels. This should lead to above average production for the species in western Nevada. Dusky grouse populations in northeastern Nevada experienced a relatively mild and below average winter, with the Upper Humboldt Basin receiving 81% of average precipitation since October 1, 2017. In eastern Nevada, common ranges associated with dusky grouse in White Pine County only received 71% of average precipitation. This being said, May was a relatively wet month in both areas of the state and this appears to have promoted good production of dusky grouse through both field observation and the observation of the research crew in White Pine County.

Ruffed Grouse

Harvest and Effort

Statewide ruffed grouse harvest was estimated at 175 birds during the 2017 hunting season. This represented a 34% increase over the 2016 harvest (Figure 4), but was 52.5% below the 10-year average harvest of 368 ruffed grouse. There were 15% fewer hunters in 2017 (n=158) than in 2016 (n=185) and the total estimated hunters was 43.5% lower than the 10-year average of 280.

Ruffed grouse hunters were somewhat rewarded for their efforts in 2017 compared to 2016 as each hunter averaged 1.1 ruffed grouse for the season and 0.4 birds per day. The number of birds taken per hunter represented a 56% increase over 2016 while the number of birds taken per day was 14% greater than in 2016 (Figure 5).

Population Status

Ruffed grouse drumming counts are conducted each year in mid to late May (access permitting). During May of 2018, field biologists and technicians performed surveys at 107 points at six different locations including Tennessee Mountain, Yankee Bill Summit, Columbian Creek and Toe Jam Creek in Elko County as well as one survey route each in the Pine Forest and Santa Rosa Mountains of Humboldt County. Overall, detection rates of ruffed grouse across all survey

transects was 43%. This represents a fairly substantial improvement over 2017 where detection rates were just 23% across 87 transects. The 2018 season should be slightly better than 2018; however, the Sugarloaf Fire in the Bull Run Mountains (currently at 92,030 acres) is consuming a considerable amount of quality ruffed grouse habitat within their range in northeastern Nevada. This will have a negative effect on the population in the short-term.

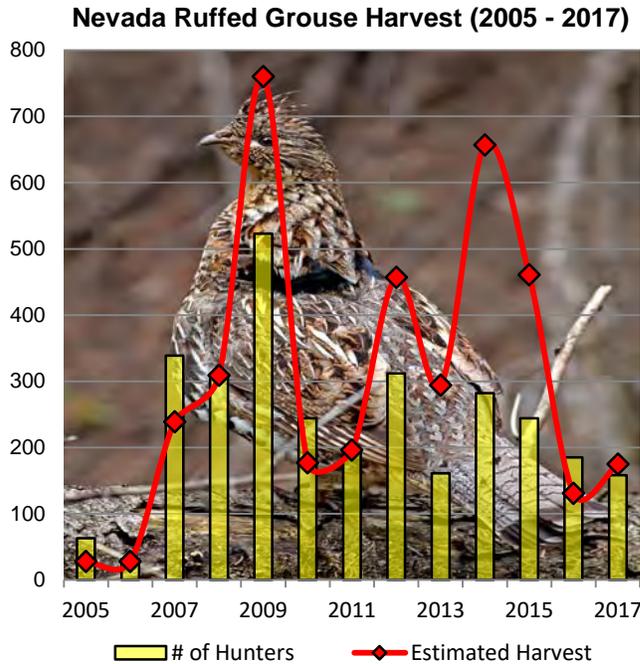


Figure 4. Estimated ruffed grouse harvest and number of hunters from 2005-2017.

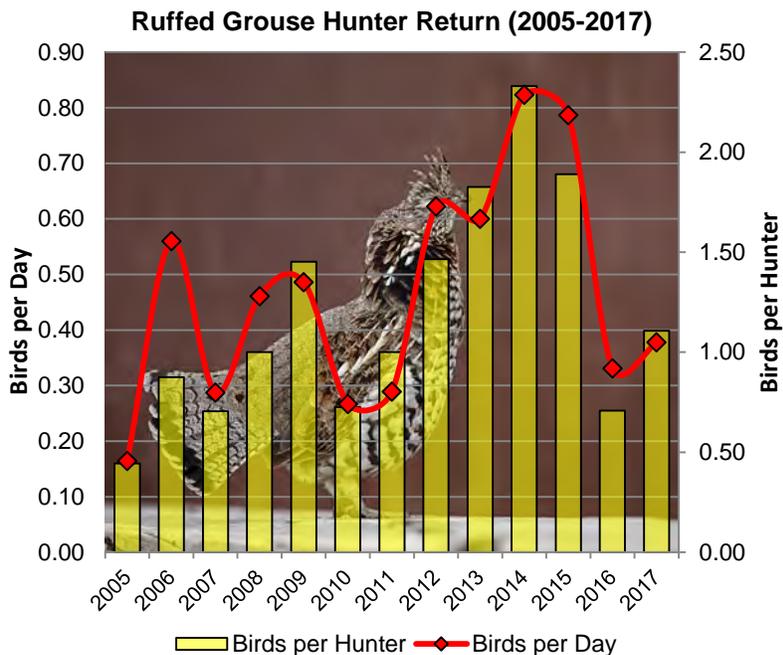


Figure 5. Estimated seasonal averaged of bird per hunter and per day from 2005-2017.

CHUKAR PARTRIDGE

Season Structure and Limits

Chukar and gray (Hungarian) partridge season extended from October 14, 2017 through February 4, 2018 for a total of 114 days in length. Daily and possession limits remained at 6 and 18 respectively. Limits applied to a single species or in the aggregate (combination of both partridge species). In addition to the general season, a nine day youth season (17 years of age or younger) was held from September 23 – October 1, 2017). Daily and possession limits for the youth hunt were also 6 and 18 respectively.

Harvest and Effort

The estimated 2017-2018 chukar harvest of 77,121 birds was roughly equivalent to the previous season's take of 75,850 (Figure 6). However, there was a 33.5% increase in the number of hunters (n=11,569) and a 38% increase in the number of days (n=58,851) spent in the field pursuing the species. The number of birds taken was also 12.5% greater than the 10-year average of 68,530, but even with the increase in hunter numbers from 2016-2017, the number of hunters was 5% below the 10-year average (n=12,154).

Being that harvest rates were essentially equal over the past two years, the additional hunters that spent more time in the field drove the birds per hunter and birds per hunter day values down. The number of birds taken per hunter was estimated at 6.7 in 2017-2018 compared to 8.8 in 2016-2017. However, the value was 14% greater than the 10-year average of 5.8 birds per hunter. An estimated 1.3 birds were taken per day spent in the field which was equivalent to the 10-year average, but 26% less than the return on investment for 2016-2017.

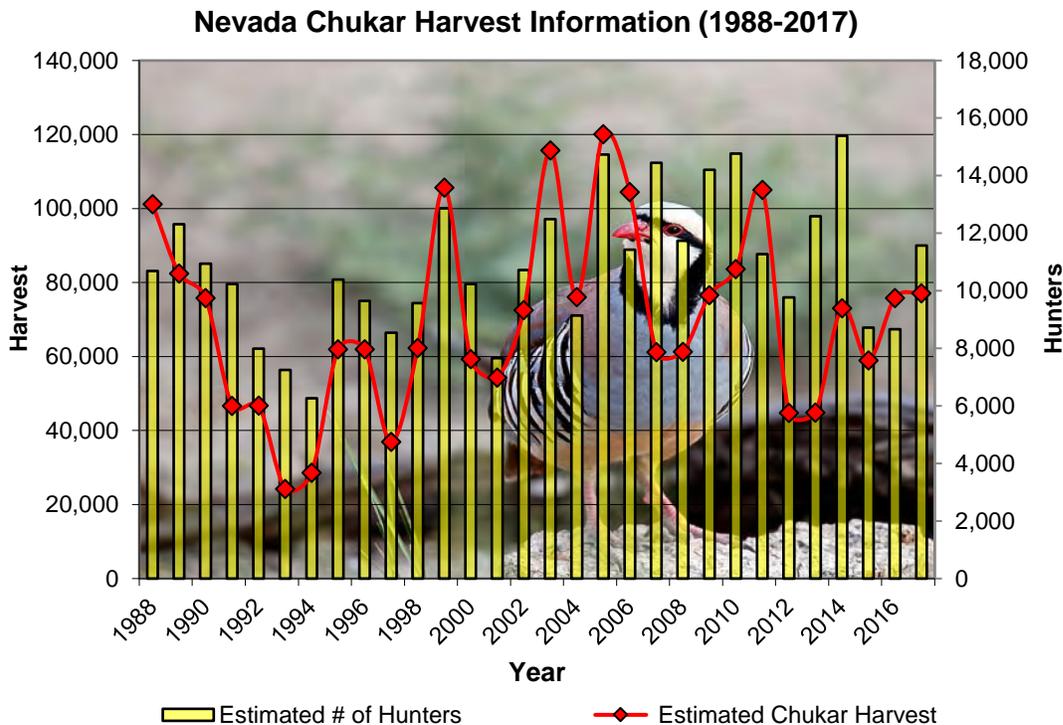


Figure 6. Estimates of chukar partridge harvest and hunter numbers from 1988-2017.

Population Status

Even though the overall chukar harvest was slightly greater than that of the 2016-2017 season, the 26% decline in the number of birds taken per day provides a good indication that bird numbers in many traditional locations were likely fewer, or that coveys mainly consisted of older age class birds that were wary of the approaching hunter. For the most part, aerial chukar density surveys indicated this situation before the season began.

For 2018, the spring precipitation pattern seemed to follow a path between Reno and Elko with a few variations. Generally, west central Nevada through Elko should offer better opportunities for chukar hunters. Mountain ranges such as the Clan Alpine, Sand Spring and Stillwater Ranges in Churchill County should provide fair to good chukar hunting this season. In Pershing County, the Lava Beds, East Range and Trinity Ranges should also provide a similar experience. Portions of southern to central Washoe County should also provide western Nevada chukar hunters with at least some quality hunter experiences. Look to the Buffalo Hills and Dry Valley Rim areas to offer above average chukar hunting in 2018.

Alternatively, more traditional chukar hunting spots such as the Black Rock, Jackson and Pine Forest Ranges did not receive the May rainfall that other portions of the state did and observations of coveys in these ranges indicated that production was poor. Avoiding these areas in favor of mountain ranges closer to Interstate 80 may be a more productive choice.

HIMALAYAN SNOWCOCK

Season Structure and Limits

The 2017 Himalayan Snowcock (hereafter, snowcock) season extended from September 1 – November 30. Hunters were limited to two birds per day and 2 birds in possession.

Harvest and Effort

For the 2017 snowcock hunting season, 74 questionnaires were received from 110 known permits issued for a 67% return rate. Of the 74 questionnaires received, 27 indicated that they did not hunt, leaving 47 hunters who reported spending time in the field. Eleven birds were reported harvested by 8 individual hunters, with two additional birds reported as wounding loss. Of the birds harvested, all were taken in unit 102. Hunters reported seeing 450 snowcock during 91 hunter-days. Past reported snowcock harvest has ranged between 2 and 23 birds annually and has averaged approximately 8 birds per year since 1980.

Population Status

The habits and remote habitat preference of these birds make standard population surveys extremely difficult. Random sightings and observations noted during other wildlife management activities are recorded. Snowcock density and distribution surveys were previously conducted in conjunction with helicopter mountain goat/bighorn sheep surveys. Beginning in 2005, bighorn sheep surveys and Rocky Mountain goat surveys were rescheduled to late winter to better assess lamb and kid recruitment. Generally speaking, because snowcock data were collected incidental to aerial (helicopter) sheep and goat surveys, summer aerial surveys are no longer being conducted for snowcock.

Mild climatic conditions existed during the majority of the winter with well-below average snowpack. Significant rainfall occurred during the spring, but it is unclear how this may have affected the nesting success. Summer precipitation has been very minimal and has led to unseasonably dry conditions in the upper elevation vegetative communities of which the snowcock rely heavily upon.

The current snowcock population appears to be locally abundant in many portions of the range, primarily in Unit 102. Units 101 and 103 appear to be at very low levels based on limited observations from hunters, no harvest, and the limited numbers of birds observed during incidental helicopter surveys and ground work. Unit 101 appears to be on a slight upward trend, but bird numbers are still very low. More intensive survey work would be needed to adequately assess snowcock population condition and trend.

Fall Prediction

Harvest levels for the 2018 season may be elevated in Unit 102 due to lower resource abundance driven by increasingly dry conditions. Birds observed per hunter-day were approximately 4.9 in 2017, as compared to 8.4 in 2016, and 10 in 2015. Bird availability for the 2018 season is expected to be consistent with that of recent hunting seasons, but may be more locally concentrated with the dry conditions. Habitat preference, the wary nature of the bird, the relatively low hunter pressure, and the low population levels in Units 101 and 103, are expected to keep harvest levels low.

CALIFORNIA QUAIL

Season Structure and Limits

The 2017-2018 California quail season extended 114 days from October 14, 2017 through February 4, 2018. The daily limit for California quail was 10 and possession limit was 30. A youth hunt for California quail was held prior to the regular season for a 9 day period from September 23 through October 1, 2017 with the same bag and possession limits as those for the general season. The youth hunt was open to hunters 17 years of age and younger only, but they must have been accompanied by an adult that was at least 18 years of age.

Harvest and Effort

Numbers of California quail hunters (n=1,697) increased by 31% from the previous season and spent 7,390 days in the field during the 2017-2018 season compared to 5,329 days in 2016-2017. Hunter numbers were 43% below the 10-year average of 2,977. Hunters harvested an estimated 11,889 California quail during the 2017-2018 season, which represented a 35% increase over the previous season's estimated harvest. However, the 2017-2018 harvest was 48% lower than the 10-year average of 22,823 birds taken and well short of the long-term (1960-2016) average of 41,040. As with many other upland game species, harvest is closely correlated with hunter participation (Figure 7).

California quail hunters averaged 7.0 birds per hunter and took 1.6 birds per day spent in the field. These estimates were within $\pm 3\%$ of the previous season's return on investment numbers. Both values were 7% below the 10-year average of 7.5 birds per hunter and 1.7 birds per day.

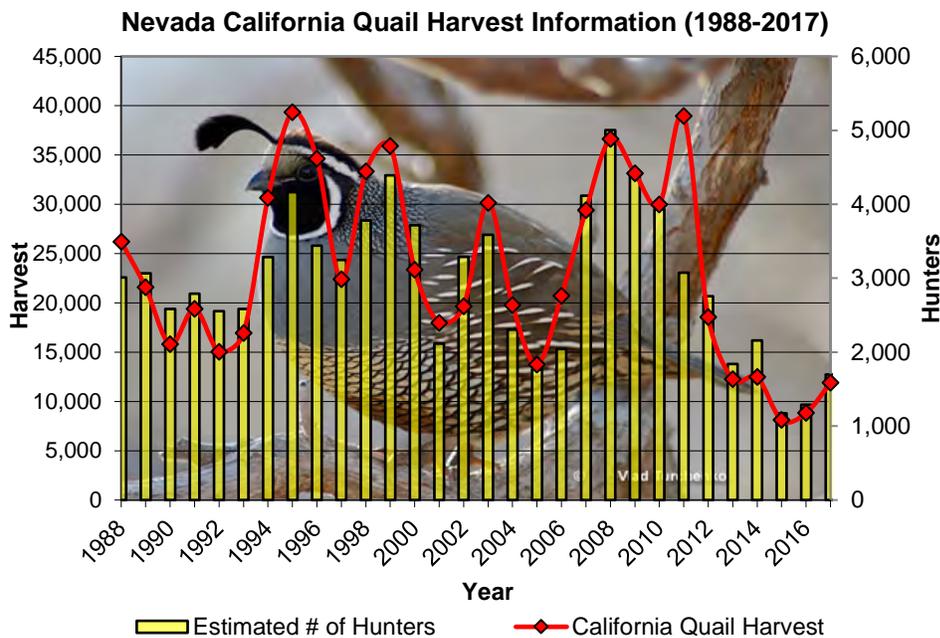


Figure 7. Estimated California quail harvest and hunter numbers from 1988-2017.

Population Status

After a reprieve from extended drought conditions due to the winter of 2016-2017, the 2017-2018 brought Nevada back to abnormally dry to moderate drought conditions across much of the state (Figure 8). Nevada basin snowpack were 18-64% of average; however water year precipitation through May 1, 2018 was 63-98% of average according to the Natural Resources Conservation Service's "Nevada Water Supply Outlook Report – May 1, 2018". From an upland game perspective; however, these conditions were somewhat tempered by an extremely wet May where precipitation came in the form of rain. The Northern Great Basin cumulatively experienced 127% of average precipitation in May while the Lower Humboldt River Basin received 119% of average precipitation. This should have translated into some habitat improvement within major portions of California quail range in western Nevada and led to increased productivity for the species.

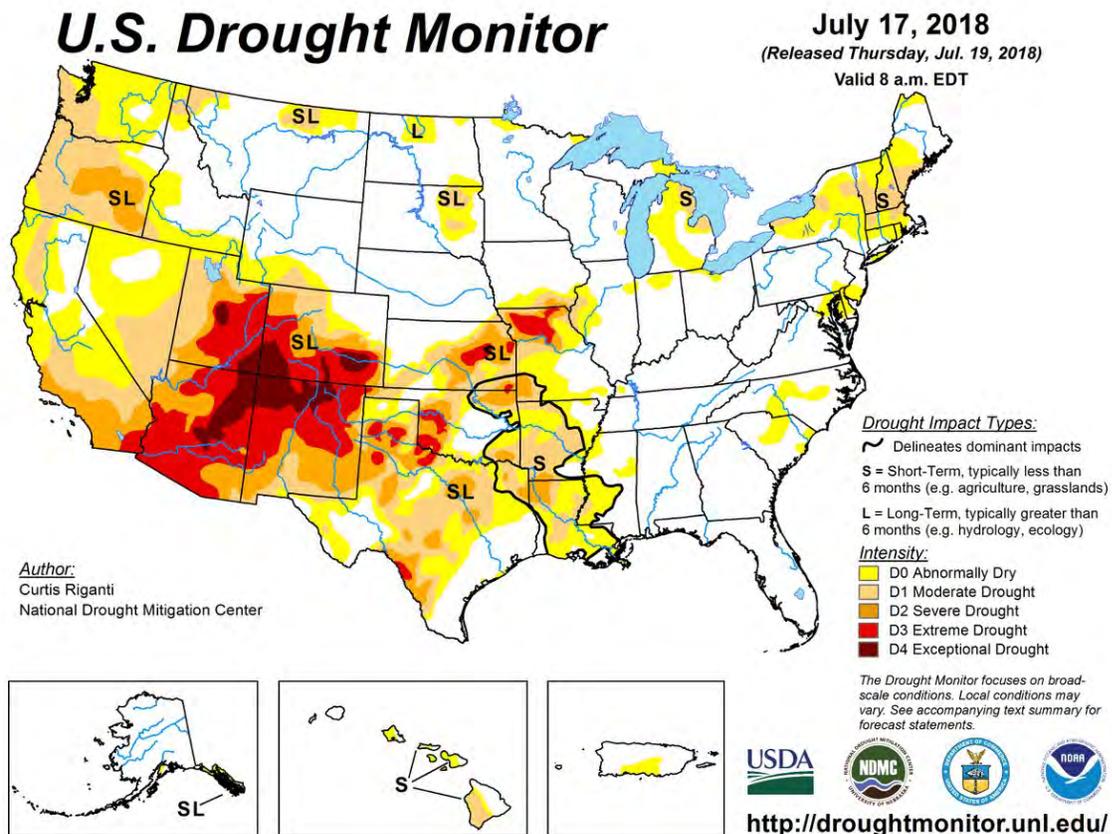


Figure 8. Drought conditions throughout the United States as of July 17, 2018.

An above average March in terms of precipitation receipts in the form of rain and snowfall and the aforementioned rainfall in May essentially rescued much of northern and west-central Nevada from more severe drought conditions in 2018. In addition, improved water storage in many reservoirs that serve agricultural areas such as Lahontan Valley in Churchill County and Lovelock Valley in Pershing County should provide California quail populations with additional cover, food and water availability. This should lead to moderate to good production for the species once again in 2018 and with some recovery of California quail population experienced in 2017, harvest and success should increase during the 2018-2019 season.

GAMBEL'S QUAIL

Season Structure and Limits

The 2017-2018 Gambel's quail season extended 114 days from October 14, 2017 through February 4, 2018. The daily limit for the species was 10 and possession limit was 30. A youth hunt for Gambel's quail was held prior to the regular season for a nine day period from September 23 through October 1, 2017 with the same bag and possession limits as those for the general season. The youth hunt was open to hunters 17 years of age and younger only, but they must have been accompanied by an adult that was at least 18 years of age.

Harvest and Effort

Southern Nevada Gambel's quail hunters took an estimated 7,637 birds during the 2017-2018 season. The harvest represented a 30% increase over the previous season's take of 5,882 birds, but was 41% lower than the 10-year average of 12,941. Numbers of Gambel's quail hunters increased 25% from 1,029 hunters in 2016-2017 to 1,286 last season. However, hunter numbers were 43.4% less than the 10-year average of 2,271.

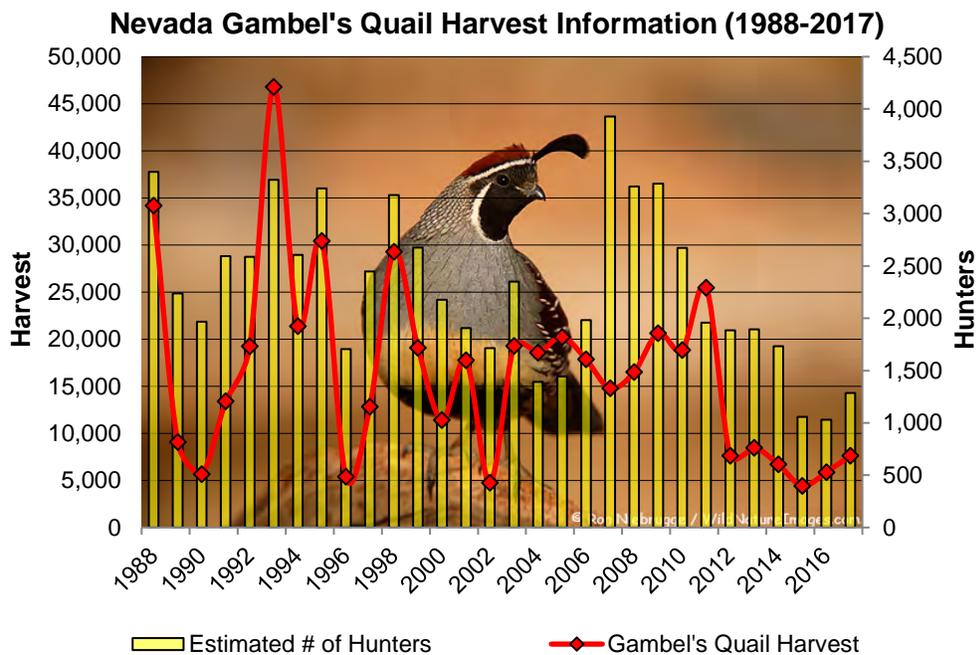


Figure 9. Estimated number of Gambel's quail harvested and numbers of hunters from 1988-2017.

Gambel's quail hunters spent an estimated 5,493 days in the field during the 2017-2018 season which was a 29% increase over the previous season's effort of 4,244 days. Hunters return on investment was similar to the prior season with an average of 5.9 birds taken by each hunter and 1.4 birds bagged per day. The 10-year average for the number of Gambel's quail taken per season averages 5.7, while the take per day averages 1.3.

Population Status

No formal surveys are conducted for Gambel's quail; however, some information is captured during the North American Breeding Bird Surveys. Data for Nevada are somewhat difficult to draw any conclusions on population trend from, but rather demonstrate the cyclical nature of the species, much like birds per day values indicate (Figures 10).

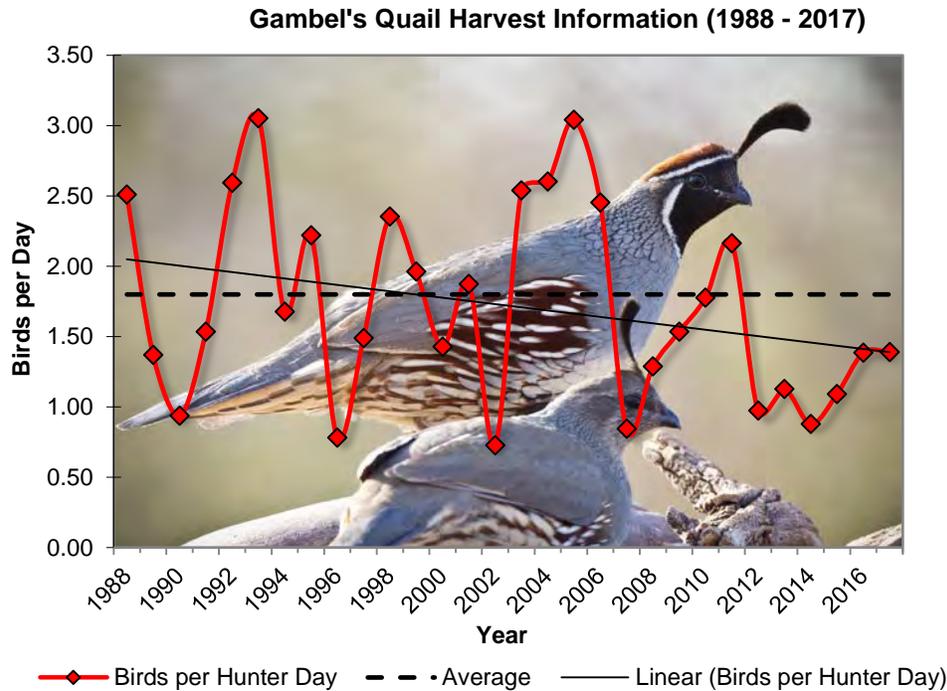


Figure 10. Estimated birds taken per day by Gambel's quail hunters from 1988 through 2017.

The U.S. Drought Monitor classified much of Gambel's quail range in southern Nevada (Figure 8) as being in a "moderate drought" as recently as July 17, 2018. In the 2017 Small Game Status report we predicted that "improved conditions during the winter of 2015-2016 and an exceptional winter and spring during 2016-2017 would provide Gambel's quail with better resources for increased productivity". This was somewhat reflected in the harvest data from 2015-2017; however, dry conditions have returned to southern Nevada, particularly Lincoln County, and we expect that this will have negative consequences for Gambel's quail populations. Unfortunately, with the exception of just a couple of years in the past decade or more, southern Nevada cannot break the chain of dry years, and precipitation receipts have been poorly timed to facilitate a recovery in the Gambel's quail population.

MOUNTAIN QUAIL

Season Structure and Limits

The 2016-2017 mountain quail season was 114 days, extending from October 14, 2017 to February 4, 2018. Limits for mountain quail were set at 2 birds per day and 6 in possession. The youth hunt was open to hunters 17 years of age and younger only, but they must have been accompanied by an adult that was at least 18 years of age. Daily and possession limits were the same for the youth hunt as the general season.

Harvest and Effort

Mountain quail hunters harvested an estimated 1,433 birds (Figure 11) during the 2017-2018, representing a 39% increase over the previous season and a 44% increase over the 10-year average of 996 birds. Hunter numbers increased from 264 during the 2016-2017 season to 347 last season. However, this value was 14% less than the 10-year average of 405 hunters statewide. Mountain quail hunters spent 1,555 days in the field during last season compared to 852 during the 2016-2017 season, representing an increase of 82.5%.

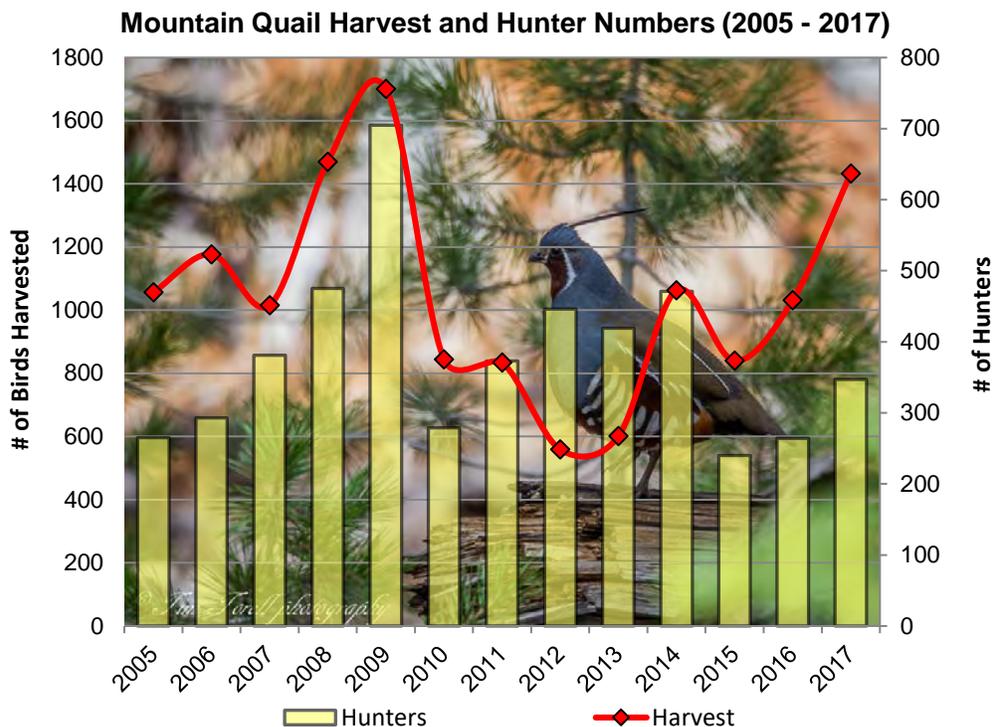


Figure 11. Estimated mountain quail and number of hunters from 2005-2017.

An estimated 4.1 mountain quail were harvested by each mountain quail hunter during the 2017-2018 season which was the highest number of birds taken over a season that has been recorded since 2005 when the upland game questionnaire was revised to capture harvest data pertaining to mountain quail specifically. The season's harvest was 5.6% greater than that of the 2016-2017 season and 60% greater than the 10-year average of 2.6 mountain quail per season. Mountain quail hunters averaged 0.9 birds per day which was 24% less than the prior season ($n=1.2$), but 23% greater than the 10-year average of 0.8 birds per day spent in the field.

Population Status

The numbers of birds taken per hunter during the season and the number of birds taken per day has been well above average for the past three seasons for this species suggesting that numbers and distribution have improved during that period. In the extreme portion of western Nevada, the Truckee River basin received 108% of normal rainfall during the month of May which should lead to moderate to good production for this species in 2018. Mountain quail hunters should enjoy similar success to that experienced during the 2017-2018 season.

The Nevada Department of Wildlife has invested considerable resources into establishing and augmenting mountain quail populations within suitable habitat through a fairly aggressive translocation program over the last decade. Augmentations have taken place in the Stillwater Range in Churchill County and the Vya Rim in Washoe County. In addition, population establishment efforts have taken place in the Bilk Creek Range in Humboldt County, Buck Mountain in White Pine County and the Fish Creek Mountains in Lander County. Over 1,000 wild caught mountain quail have been released during these augmentation and translocation efforts.

WILD TURKEY

Season Structure and Limits

Variable season lengths are available annually for the spring turkey hunt. The longest season, was 37 days (March 31 – May 6, 2018), was available for several hunt units. Some areas such as Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area and Moapa Valley of Clark County had three separate 9-day seasons each within the 37 day hunt period. Pershing County and Unit 115 of White Pine County had two separate 16-day hunts available. Seven junior spring wild turkey hunts were also available for young hunters aged 12-17.

Hunters must apply for a turkey tag and there were 16 choices available for various hunt units for residents during the spring 2018 season. Nine choices in several hunt units were available for non-residents. Turkey hunters were limited to one bearded wild turkey by tag only during the spring season.

Harvest and Effort

A total of 177 tags were issued for the 2018 spring turkey hunt. This included the controlled general resident and non-resident hunt and the resident junior hunt. One hundred and fifty six questionnaires were returned for a return rate of 88%. Similarly, the questionnaire return rate was 87% in 2017. Of the 156 respondents, 8 (5%) reported that they did not hunt.

Tag-holders harvested 95 male turkeys for a success rate of 64% compared to a success rate of 75% in 2017. Of those, 82 were toms and 13 were jakes. Overall, the 2018 success rate was comparable to the 2015 and 2016 harvest rates of 62% and 66% respectively. 2018 represented the fifth year of increased turkey harvest since 2013 (n=43), which was the lowest recorded harvest during the 2001-2018 period (Figure 12).

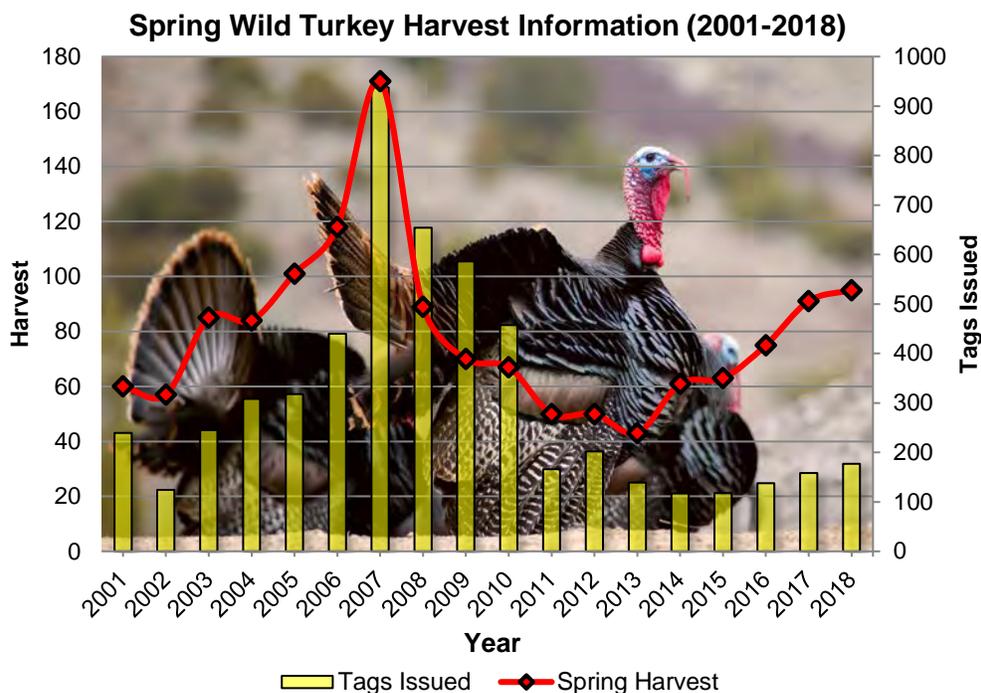


Figure 12. Number of tags issued and hunter return card results for spring turkey from 2001-2018.

Of the 95 birds taken, 90 were harvested by shotgun and 5 with archery equipment. Twenty five hunters reported that they had an opportunity to harvest a bearded turkey, but chose not to, likely due to beard length. Average beard length during the 2018 season was 7.4 inches, which was the same reported for the 2017 season and suggests that the mature male segment of the population is fairly robust. Three hunters reported wounding and losing a bird during the season. Turkey hunters spent 429 days in the field and scouted a total of 198 days. Each hunter averaged 2.9 days to take a tom. More complete statistics on the 2018 spring turkey hunt, by hunt area, can be found in Appendix I, page A-3 and A-4.

Population Status

Harvest data continue to suggest that turkey populations in Nevada are doing well. Numbers of tags have increased over the last five years and additional tags are being recommended for the 2019 spring season as well. Even though the success rate dipped by 11% in 2018, it is still well above the long-term average of 44%. Given that the average number of days that it takes to take a turkey has not changed (n=2.9 in 2018 vs. 3.0 in 2017), and that the average beard length was also equivalent to 2017 at 7.4", the availability of mature toms is considered above average compared to other western states.

The positive trend in harvest has continued since 2013 and with a recent translocation of Merriam's turkeys to the Toiyabe Range, and initial positive indications, we expect that hunter opportunities will mildly increase for turkey hunters in future years. In 2018, high (>80%) harvest rates were reported for Lander County (100%), Lincoln County (80%), Moapa Valley (91%), and hunt unit 115 in White Pine County (87%). Moderate (≥ 50 - <80) harvest rates were reported for Pershing County (50%), Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area (58%), and the private lands hunts in Lyon County (50%) and Paradise Valley of Humboldt County (68%). Even though the 2018 water year was below average throughout most of Nevada, an incredibly wet March and May should have led to fair to moderate production throughout most agricultural valleys in west-central Nevada. We expect turkey populations to remain stable to slightly increasing going into 2019.

RABBIT

Season Structure and Limits

The 2017-2018 season for cottontail, pygmy and white-tailed jackrabbits extended from October 14, 2017 to February 28, 2018 for a total season length of 138 days. The season was open statewide with a daily limit of 10 and possession limit of 30 rabbits. Limits applied to each species individually or in the aggregate with other rabbit species except for pygmy rabbit where the daily limit was 2 and the possession limit was 6 rabbits. Persons who harvested pygmy rabbits were requested to report their harvest to the Nevada Department of Wildlife. In addition to the general hunt, a nine-day youth season was held from September 23 through October 1, 2017 with the same limits applying.

Harvest and Effort

Estimated cottontail rabbit harvest declined almost 21% from 2016-2017 (n=5,031) to 2017-2018 (n=3,995) while rabbit hunter numbers dipped 12% during that time from 924 to 816 (Figure 13). Cottontail rabbit harvest during the 2017-2018 season was also 56% below the 10-year average of 9,111 rabbits. Rabbit hunters averaged 4.9 rabbits per season, which was 10% below the previous season's take while just 7% lower than the 10-year average of 5.3 rabbits per hunter. Conversely, the number of rabbits taken per day (n=1.1) was 3% greater than the prior season and 7% greater than the 10-year average of 1.0 rabbits per day.

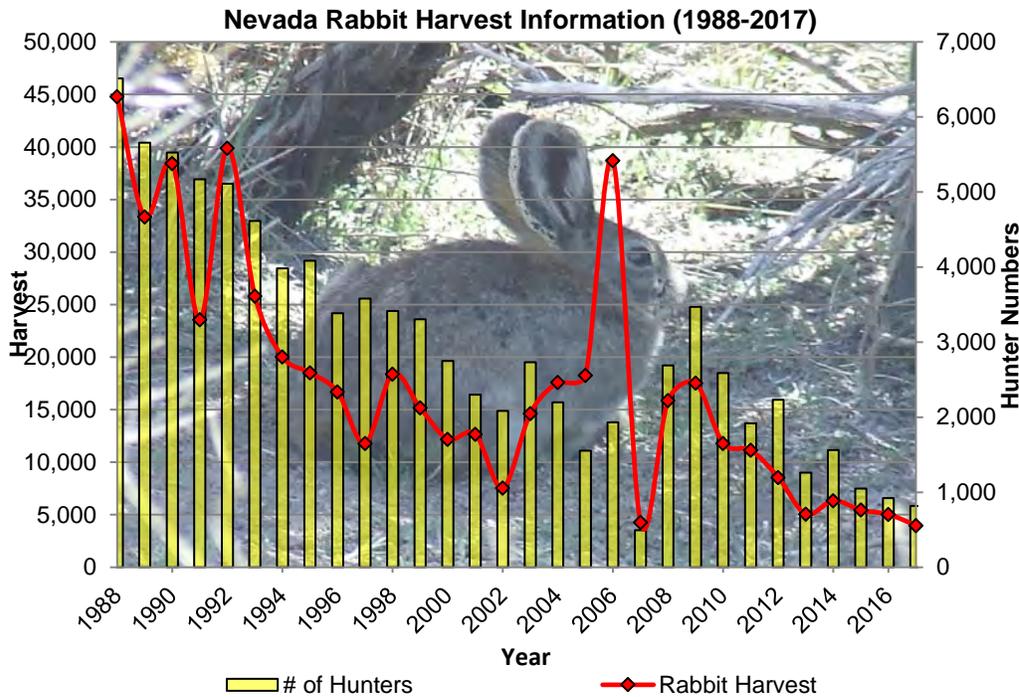


Figure 13. Cottontail rabbit harvest and hunter number estimates from 1988-2017.

Population Status

No established, repeatable surveys are conducted for any of the rabbit species so it is difficult to know, with any level of certainty, their abundance or distribution. The relatively mild 2017-2018 winter coupled with increased spring precipitation received in May should enhance productivity for many of Nevada's rabbit species. However, there are some areas of the state that did not receive these favorable conditions and rabbit population may continue to lag for a period of time. Desert cottontails breed from around February through the summer months and can mate at a relatively young age (approximately 3 months old). They can produce up to 2 to 4 litters a year with anywhere between one to 6 young. Thus, when conditions are favorable, cottontails can respond fairly rapidly and increases in population size can be relatively sudden.

Concern remains over species such as white-tailed jackrabbit and pygmy rabbit in terms of distribution and abundance compared to historic levels. Hunter harvest is very minimal for both species, and recreational harvest is not considered a threat to their population numbers. Rather, loss or alteration of habitat, particularly for pygmy rabbits where wildfire has reduced overall sagebrush land cover, and subsequently degraded existing habitat (cheatgrass and other invasive species incursion) are primary factors influencing population size and distribution. The 441,000 acre Martin Fire that occurred in July of 2018 (Humboldt and Elko Counties) affected a vast amount of occupied, quality pygmy rabbit habitat that will take years, if not decades, to restore.

STATEWIDE SUMMARIES FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

WATERFOWL

Season Structure and Limits

Using the guidelines of Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM) and the frameworks established by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the 2017–2018 duck hunting season allowed for a liberal season length and general bag limit, with specific bag limit restrictions for duck species that continue to remain below continental objectives. The Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners (Commission) adopted the full number of days (107) for Nevada allowed under the framework.

For the 2017–2018 duck hunting season, Nevada continued with a three-hunt-zone configuration. Nevada opted for a split season in all three zones. Each zone closed for a two-day period on October 23 and 24, 2017. These closures were statewide and excluded from the following season dates. Nevada's 2017–2018 duck hunting season began in the Northeast Zone on September 23, 2017 and extended until January 7, 2018. The duck hunting season for the Northwest Zone began October 7, 2017 and extended to January 21, 2018. The duck hunting season for the South Zone began October 14, 2017 and extended to January 28, 2018. The two-day closures accommodated days set aside for youth waterfowl hunting, which was two days in each of the three zones (Northeast Zone: September 9 and 10, Northwest Zone: September 23 and February 3, and South Zone: February 10 and 11). Additionally, the South Zone included a special youth hunt day on Overton Wildlife Management Area on October 14. The Commission adopted a later opening date (October 28, 2017) for the Moapa Valley portion of the South Zone.

Species restrictions continue to be in place with hunters allowed to take no more than two hen mallards, two redheads, one pintail and two canvasback of either sex. Scaup restrictions were for the 2017–2018 season were set for a three-bird daily bag limit and an 86-day season (Northeast Zone: September 23 to October 22, 2017 and October 25 to December 19, 2017, Northwest Zone: October 28, 2017 through Jan 21, 2018 and for all of South Zone: November 4, 2017 through January 28, 2018).

Harvest and Effort

Data obtained through NDOW's Post-season Questionnaire is reported in Table 1 and in the Appendix of this report. In past reports, FWS harvest information has been reported as a comparison to NDOW harvest numbers. Changes that occurred to the National Flyway System and subsequently, the dates when the FWS generates their data have changed. Because of that change, FWS harvest results will be delayed one year.

Table 1. Comparisons between HIP and Nevada Post-season Questionnaire estimates.

Year	Estimated Duck Hunters			Estimated Total Duck Harvest		
	HIP ⁽¹⁾	NV Questionnaire	% Diff.	HIP	NV Questionnaire	% Diff.
2008	2,600	2,275	-13%	29,900	30,396	2%
2009	3,500	3,952	13%	41,000	29,091	-29%
2010	3,600	4,524	26%	48,200	58,592	22%
2011	3,200	2,565	-20%	63,800	45,746	-28%
2012	3,900	3,247	-17%	51,000	50,892	-2%
2013	3,600	3,068	-15%	38,300	43,700	14%
2014	2,700	2,448	-9%	30,000	23,810	-21%
2015	2,400	2,651	11%	27,200	30,800	13%
2016	2,700	2,884	7%	32,400	29,650	-9%
2017		3,004			32,018	

(1) Expressed as "Active Adult Hunters" within the HIP survey.

DUCKS AND MERGANSERS

The general limit was seven ducks per day with twenty-one in possession with the species restrictions previously described. Table 2 describes harvest and effort statistics compiled through Nevada's post-season questionnaire.

Table 2. Statewide duck and merganser harvest – from post-season questionnaire.

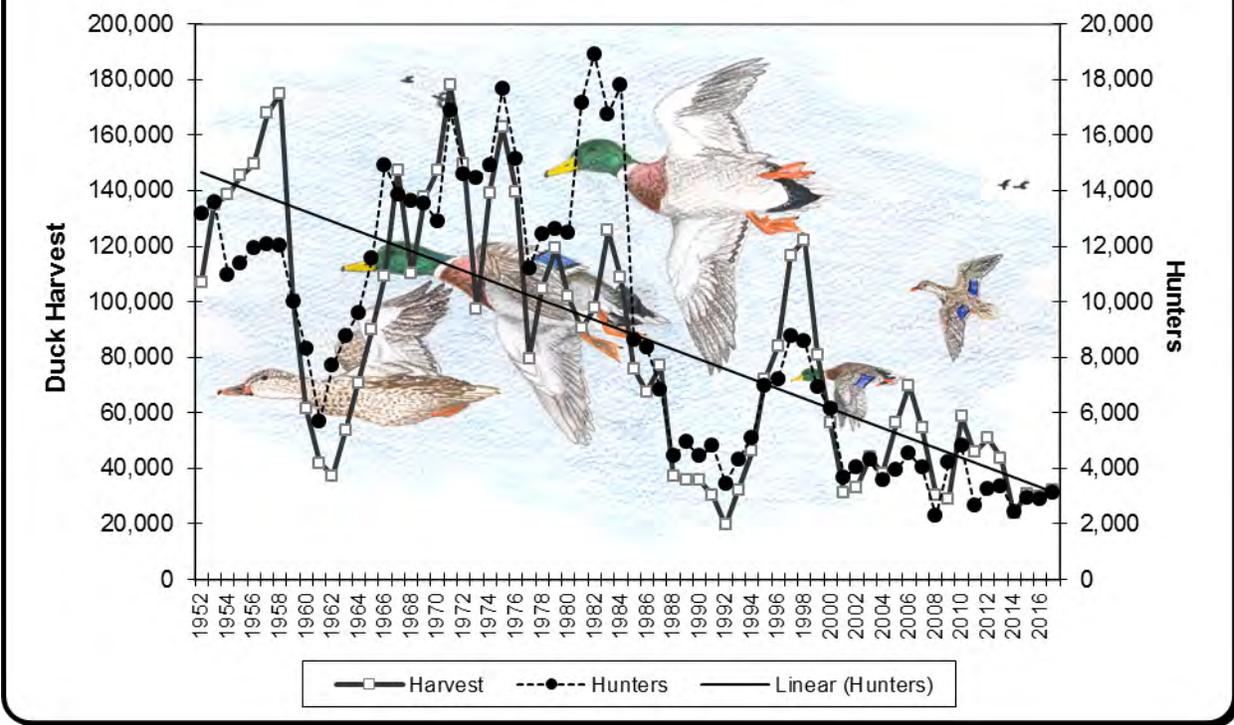
	STATEWIDE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2017	2016	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Ducks & Mergs.	32, 018	29,650	42,134	8.0%	-24.0
No. of Hunters*	3,436	3,304	3,569	4.0%	-3.7%
No. of Days	19,665	17,482	20,753	12.5%	-5.2%
Birds / Hunter	9.3	9.0	10.5	3.3%	-7.4%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.6	1.7	1.90	-5.9%	-15.7%
Individual Hunters*	3,004	2,884	--	4.2%	--

* see explanation below

In the table above, the "number of hunters" (Table 2; second row) represents the sum of all hunters hunting in all counties. The totals at the bottom of the columns for 2016 and 2017 represents the estimated total of all *individual* hunters, based upon the reported sales of electronic duck stamp privileges and a proportion of all paper duck stamps sold.

Figure 1 below describes the trends for duck harvest and hunter numbers in Nevada based upon NDOW's post-season questionnaire data. Peaks are principally attributed to short term precipitation-driven habitat reprieves but again Nevada's habitat is not linked to continental duck numbers.

Figure 1. Nevada Duck Hunting Statistics 1952-2015
Source: Nevada Post-season Questionnaire



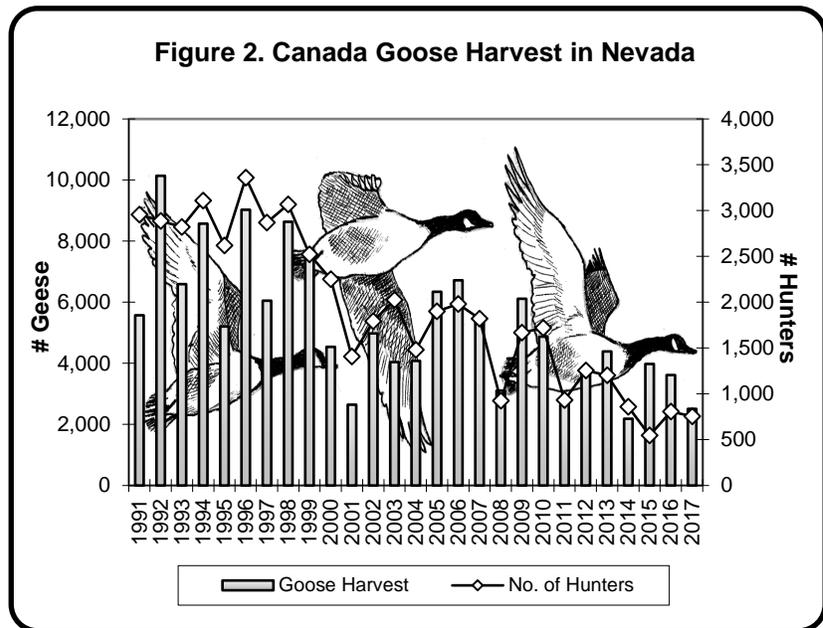
GEESE

For the 2017–2018 goose hunting season, Nevada used a three-hunt-zone configuration. During the 2017–2018 goose hunting season the Northeast Zone for dark geese (Canada geese and Brant and White-fronted Geese) began on September 23, 2017 and extended until January 7, 2018. The dark goose seasons for the Northwest Zone began October 7, 2017 and extended until January 21, 2018. The South Zone season began on October 14, 2017 and extended to January 28, 2018. A two-day closure was instituted on October 23 and 24, 2017. These closures accommodated days set aside for youth waterfowl hunting, which was two days in each of the three zones. The Commission adopted a later opening date (October 28, 2017) for the Moapa Valley portion of Clark County within the South Zone. The white goose (snow and Ross’ goose) season for the South Zone and Moapa Valley portion of Clark County ran concurrent with dark goose seasons, but the Northeast and Northwest Zones opened in conjunction with the later dates for dark geese to accommodate the late white goose hunt season. Regular season dates for the Northeast Zone ran from October 25, 2017 until January 7, 2018 and the Northwest Zones ran from October 25, 2017 until Jan 21, 2018. The Northeast and Northwest Zones opened for a late white goose season from February 24, 2018 until March 10, 2018. Limits for the Canada geese and brant were four daily with twelve in possession. White-fronted geese limits were ten daily with 30 in possession. Limits for white geese (Snow and Ross” geese) singly or in the aggregate were 20 daily with 60 in possession.

Table 3. Statewide dark and white goose harvest – from Post-season Questionnaire.

	STATEWIDE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2017	2016	10 Yr. Avg.	Prev. Yr.	vs. Avg.
Dark Geese Harvest	2509	3,616	4,420	-30.6%	-43.2%
No. of Hunters	754	806	1,301	-6.5%	-42.0%
White Geese Harvest	500	121	612	-16.0%	-78.5%
No. of Hunters	92	92	329	1.1%	-72.0%
TOTAL GEESE:	3009	3,737	4,534	313%	-18.3%

Most of Nevada’s Canada geese harvest occurs in western Nevada within those counties that contain large amounts of cultivated fields or pastures. Douglas County has clearly established itself as the leader in dark goose harvest. Lyon County remained high in harvest per hunter and harvest per hunter day statistics. Within the Pacific Flyway, large-bodied Canada geese have greatly expanded. Migrating geese that originate from both the relatively sedentary Pacific Population and the more widespread and migratory Rocky Mountain Population comprise the majority of the hunter’s bag in Nevada. There are locally produced geese hatching within Nevada’s wetlands and translocated nuisance adult geese and goslings that contribute to the harvest totals but these latter sources pale compared to numerical tide of migratory geese that bred and hatched elsewhere.



TUNDRA SWAN

The Nevada tundra swan season commenced on October 7, 2017 and concluded on January 7, 2018. Permits were available during an initial draw period, which had an application deadline of August 21, 2017. One hundred sixty-six applications for the 650 permits (26%) were posted for the initial draw. Remaining permits were available online, over the counter or through the mail after September 15 through the last Friday of the hunting season. An additional 413 permits were sold after the initial draw bringing the total permit sales to 579. This total included 85 second permits, thus there were 494 individual permittees last year. Total sales for the 2017–2018 season were higher (43%) than the previous year representing a continued rebound from the past the recent extended drought.

Continuing a flyway commitment to detect trumpeter swan harvest, NDOW required all successful hunters to have their swan and permit validated within five days of the harvest date. Agency personnel inspected swans at specific NDOW offices where they could examine the birds' bills and feather coloration. This scrutiny is necessary to detect occurrence of trumpeter swans. In this manner, take can be documented and its impact to the latter species can be assessed.

Table 4. Past ten years of Nevada swan harvest.

Year	Tags / Permits Purchased	Percent Participating	Reported Harvest	Expanded Hunter Days
2008	535	75%	124	1,597
2009	472	60%	56	1,424
2010	469	75%	118	1,831
2011	527	76%	145	2,061
2012	650	77%	203	2,281
2013	488	55%	26	1,320
2014	234	56%	25	890
2015	105	57%	8	265
2016	404	73%	133	1,127
2017	579	70%	127	1,847
'08-'17 Avg.	446	67%	97	1,464

For the 2017–2018 season, juvenile swans made up 45% of the total swan harvest ($n = 38$), a figure that is above the long-term average of 35%. Seventy percent of permittees hunted last year. Seventy swans (55%) were reported taken at Stillwater NWR, in contrast to the long-term average of 61% of the harvest being from that location. Five trumpeter swans were taken in the 2017–2018 season. Nevada's allowable Trumpeter take is a total of five. Normally the take of five trumpeter swans would evoke a season closure; however, the fifth swan was not taken until the final weekend of the hunt, so no closure occurred.

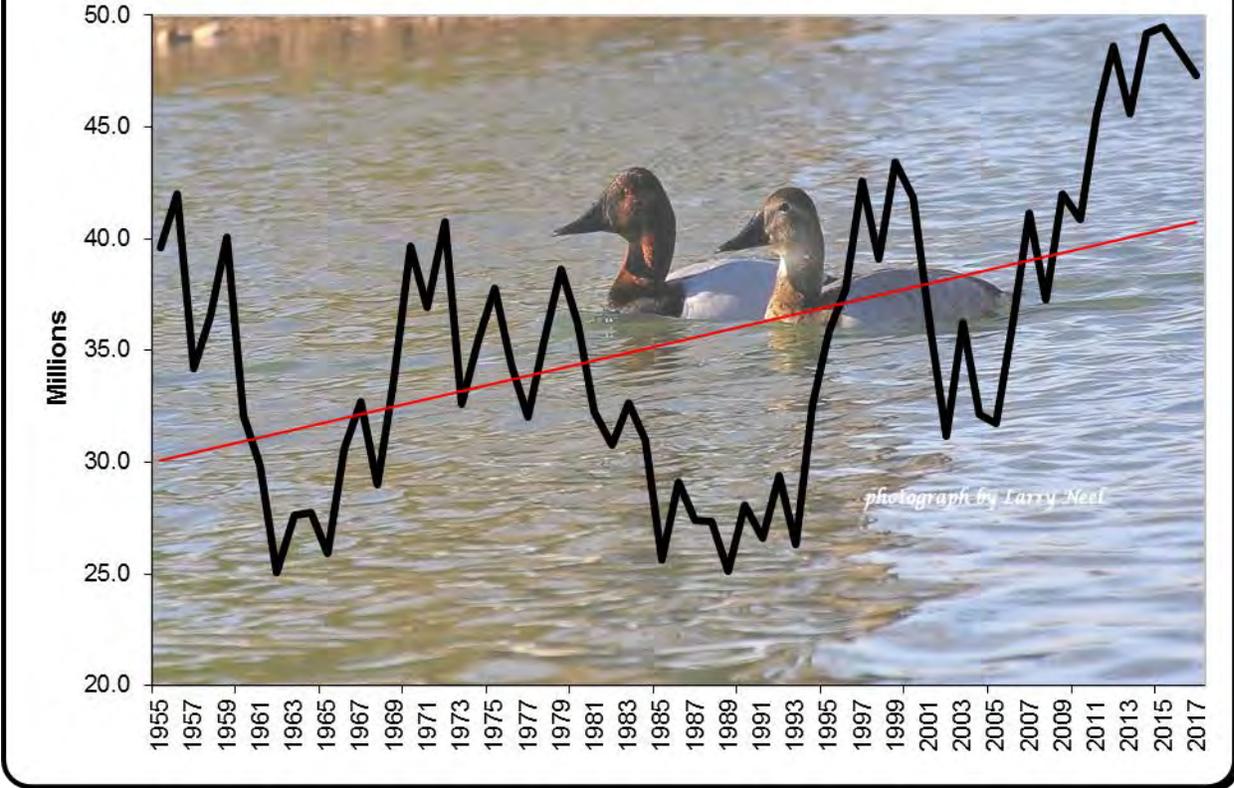
Population Status

Each year the FWS conducts a continental assessment of the status of waterfowl¹. The FWS follows established survey protocols to evaluate bird abundance and habitat conditions within traditional survey areas in the central and northwest portions of North America, known as the Prairie Pothole Region and the Canadian Parkland Region, and in Northwest Canada and Alaska. Service statisticians then incorporate these data into annual or multi-year population models.

Biologists estimated the continental spring breeding duck population (BPOP) within the traditional survey area at 47.3 million birds (Figure 3). This total is similar compared to the 2016 estimate (48.4 Million) and is 34% higher than the long term average. Nevada Breeding pair population estimates for 2017 were 69,000 birds. This number is an increase (64%) from last year's estimate of 42,000 birds.

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2017. *Waterfowl population status, 2017*. U.S Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C. USA.

Figure 3. Total breeding duck estimates for the traditional survey area.



For the traditional survey area, many species showed stable numbers compared to the previous year, and, most are still above the long term average (Table 5).

Table 5. Five-year North American duck BPOP estimates (in thousands) and long-term average (LTA) for 10 species within the traditional survey area.

Species	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	LTA	% change	
							v.2016	v LTA
Mallard	10372	10900	11643	11793	10488	7855	-11%	34%
Gadwall	3351	3811	3834	3712	4180	1981	13%	111%
Pintail	3335	3220	3043	2618	2889	3966	10%	-27%
BW Teal	7732	8542	8547	6689	7889	5035	18%	87%
GW Teal	3053	3440	4081	4275	3605	2126	-16%	70%
Wigeon	2644	3117	3037	3411	2777	2617	-19%	6%
Shoveler	4751	5279	4391	3967	4353	2568	10%	69%
Scaup	4166	4611	4395	4992	4372	5016	-12%	-13%
Redhead	1202	1279	1196	1289	1115	718	-13%	55%
Canvasback	787	685	757	736	733	587	-1%	25%

State and federal biologists observed 91,625 waterfowl in Nevada's portion of the Mid-winter Waterfowl Survey (MWS) last January (see appendix). This represents an increase of 91% compared to the previous year's results. The observed total is 35% above the long-term average. The mid-winter survey is a coordinated effort to inventory the Pacific Flyway's migrating waterfowl. States conduct the survey simultaneously in early January to avoid double counts between proximal geographic areas.

Dark and light geese seen during this survey totaled 16,806 (14,927 western Canada's, 1,512 lesser Canada's, 11 white-fronted geese, and 356 lesser snow and Ross' geese). Total observed goose numbers were 10% lower than the previous year's number. Total geese counted on Nevada MWI surveys remains above the long-term average (15,660).

The total number of swans encountered during survey efforts was 1,827 tundra swans and 24 trumpeter swans. Trumpeter swan numbers observed were nearly equivalent to the long-term average (26).

During the 2016 field season, biologists captured and banded 1,918 ducks and 376 geese at several sites in the state. The recovery and report of these bands, mostly by hunters, will help estimate waterfowl abundance and distribution patterns.

MOURNING AND WHITE-WINGED DOVE

Harvest

Nevada's traditional dove season comprised 60 days, beginning on September 1, 2017 and running until October 30, 2017. The bag and possession limits were 15 and 45, respectively. Mourning and white-wing dove hunting was statewide.

The FWS conducts harvest surveys through its Harvest Information Program (HIP) survey. The same protocols used to estimate waterfowl harvest are applied to the dove findings collected through this survey. NDOW has been refining its questionnaire by attempting to poll a larger proportion of the hunting public. Data obtained through the NDOW's Post-season Questionnaire is reported in Table 6 and in the Appendix of this report. In past reports, FWS harvest information has been reported as a comparison to NDOW harvest numbers. Changes that occurred to the National Flyway System and subsequently, the dates when FWS generates their data have changed. Because of that change, FWS harvest results will be delayed one year.

Table 6. Comparisons Between Estimated Dove Harvest Statistics for Nevada.

Year	Estd. Hunter Numbers			Estimated Hunter Days			Estimated Dove Harvest		
	HIP ⁽¹⁾	NV Q ⁽²⁾	% Diff	HIP	NV Q	% Diff	HIP	NV Q	% Diff
2008	4,900	4,215	-14%	12,200	14,840	24%	45,000	51,785	15%
2009	4,600	4,184	-16%	11,600	13,652	-18%	41,500	45,954	11%
2010	4,500	4,681	4%	12,700	15,069	18%	60,300	54,405	-10%
2011	3,500	3,169	-9%	8,600	9,315	8%	31,900	33,738	6%
2012	3,600	3,822	6%	7,400	11,254	52%	26,900	34,176	27%
2013	3,800	2,439	-36%	9,900	7,236	-27%	31,900	20,510	-36%
2014	2,700	2,149	-20%	6,600	8,026	22%	24,800	21,072	-15%
2015	2,200	1,749	-21%	5,000	5,154	3%	22,400	15,566	-31%
2016	3,200	1,396	-56%	7,600	4,962	-38%	32,100	14,956	-54%
2017		1,431			4,705			11,997	

Expressed as "Active Adult Hunters" within the HIP survey. (2) Figures are *individual* hunters

Hunter numbers estimated through Both the HIP process and NDOW's survey describes a decrease in hunter numbers. Dove harvest data obtained through the 2017–2018 Nevada Post-season Harvest Questionnaire are as follows:

Table 7. Nevada mourning dove harvest – from Post-season Questionnaire.

	STATE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2017	2016	10-yr avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. avg.
No. of Birds	11,997	14,956	34275	-19.8%	-65.0%
No. of Hunters⁽³⁾	1,421	1,397	3,274	2.4%	-56.3%
No. of Days	4,705	4,962	10,361	-5.2%	-54.6%
Birds / Hunter	8.44	10.71	10.2	-21.2%	-17.3%
Birds/Hunter Day	2.55	3.01	3.22	-15.4%	-20.8%

(3) Figures in the row represent cumulative hunters.

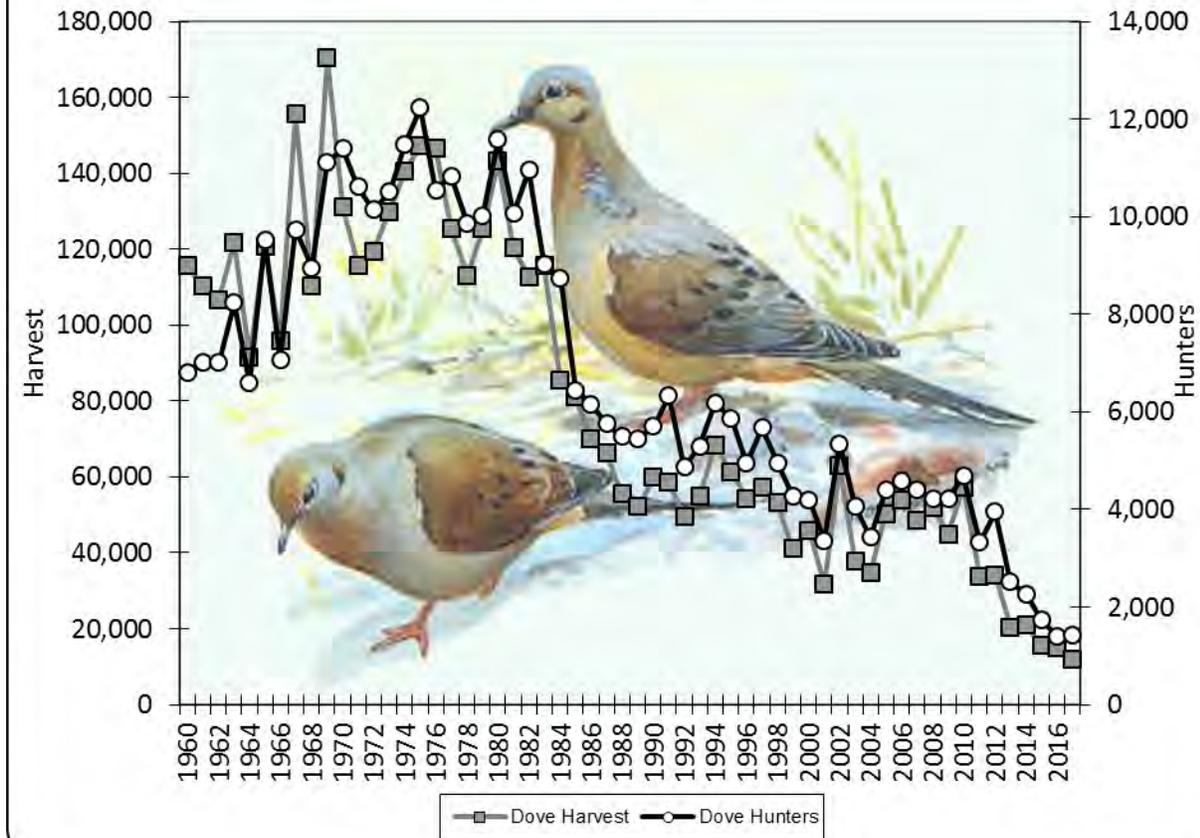
NDOW's revised questionnaire allows managers to analyze individual hunters – the estimated number of license holders that hunted doves, as well as cumulative hunters – the total of all the estimated number of persons that hunted in each of the state's 17 counties. It is obvious that some dove hunters actively hunt in more than one county. Harvest and participation levels are some of the lowest on record.

Table 8. Mourning dove harvest by region – from Post-season Questionnaire.

	WESTERN			EASTERN			SOUTHERN		
	2017	2016	AVG.*	2017	2016	AVG.*	2017	2016	AVG.*
No. of Birds	7,266	9,594	26,276	839	777	2,363	3,892	4,585	9,002
No. of Hunters	816	871	2,335	144	126	313	461	400	884
No. of Days	2,718	3,111	8,176	418	286	842	1,568	1,565	2,964
Birds / Hunter	8.9	11.01	10.82	6.17	6.17	7.24	8.44	11.46	10.21
Birds/Hunter Day	2.67	3.08	3.27	2.01	2.72	2.80	2.48	2.93	3.03

*average is 2007-2016

Figure 4. Nevada dove harvest & hunter data.



White-winged Dove

For the 2017 season, 527 individual questionnaire respondents indicated that they hunted upland migratory game birds other than waterfowl. Of these, only 13 indicated that they hunted white-winged dove. This data was sufficient to perform an extrapolation of harvest. Those harvest figures are depicted in Appendix 2 of this report. NDOW cannot make comparisons between years because the white-winged dove data has been very sporadic. This species is not abundant in Nevada and will continue to be somewhat of a novelty among southern Nevada hunters.

Eurasian Collared Dove

NDOW began asking questionnaire recipients to indicate whether or not they shot Eurasian Collared Doves (ECD) in 2007–2008. The ECD is a bird that is expanding its distribution and abundance throughout the nation and in Nevada. An estimated two hundred seventy-eight individual hunters harvested ECD in all but two of Nevada’s 17 counties. The 2017 numbers are similar to 294 hunters harvesting in all but three counties in 2016. The data supports an estimated statewide harvest of 3,177 compared to 2,695 in 2016 and 2,749 in 2015. The species is unprotected and the questionnaire did not ask which month the birds were harvested. However, it is suspected that most were taken incidental to mourning dove hunting.

Table 9. Nevada Eurasian collared dove harvest – from Post-season Questionnaire.

	STATE TOTALS:				Percent Change	
	2015	2016	2017	08-16 avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. avg.
No. of Birds	2,749	2,695	3,177	4,474	17.9%	-29.0%
No. of Hunters⁽³⁾	326	294	278	551	-5.4%	-49.6%
Birds / Hunter	8.44	9.16	11.31	8.16	24.7%	40.1%

Population Status

The FWS collectively with the three mourning dove management units (Flyway based) uses a predictive model to monitor and assess mourning dove populations across the continent. This predictive model uses data retrieved from both nation-wide banding efforts as well as parts collection surveys to assess mourning dove populations. The model uses collected data and abundance estimates over time to determine maximum population growth rate and carrying capacity, from which the critical thresholds for harvest are derived.

During the 2017 field season, biologists captured and banded 280 dove at several sites in the state. The recovery and report of these bands, mostly by hunters, will help estimate dove abundance and distribution patterns.

BAND-TAILED PIGEON

No survey and inventory activities were conducted for this job during this report period.

AMERICAN CROW

Harvest

Crow hunting was open statewide with two hunt periods. The fall hunt was September 1 to November 17, 2017 and the spring hunt extended from March 1 to April 15, 2018. The limit was 10 daily and 10 in possession and hunters were required to retrieve their crows and remove them from the field.

NDOW modified its harvest questionnaire to attempt to document crow harvest beginning in 2003, with specific questions incorporated within the 2006 questionnaire. Initially, data was insufficient to merit any analysis but as the agency increased its distribution to a larger base of small game hunters, enough responses came in to affect an estimated harvest (see appendix 2). This year, 6 of 527 (.01%) individual respondents that hunted migratory birds also reported harvesting crows. Table 10 depicts harvest data recorded since 2003, with a separation of figures after 2006 to differentiate between raw data collected for four years and estimates modeled since. The majority of crow harvest occurs in the fall hunt.

Table 10. – Estimated American crow harvest in Nevada.

	CC	CH	DO	HU	LY	MN	PE	ST	WA	EL	EU	LA	WP	CL	ES	LN	NY
2003	4	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	17	--	--	1	--	1	--
2004	--	6	2	36	124	--	4	--	--	--	32	13	--	42	--	--	18
2005	3	1	--	4	49	41	2	--	1	54	1	51	5	--	--	2	10
2006	--	0	--	9	3	3	15	--	1	16	--	11	--	--	6	16	1
2007	--	262	363	68	233	2	77	--	198	72	--	--	--	363	0	98	30
2008	--	93	--	42	291	19	--	32	16	19	--	109	32	80	--	67	--
2009	--	136	50	311	91	5	50	--	10	69	17	31	7	165	--	--	53
2010	--	21	--	82	36	23	--	--	75	40	--	55	47	49	1	15	8
2011	--	9	9	88	4	--	4	--	--	494	13	--	62	119	--	--	--
2012	0	10	5	79	251	-	-	-	49	128	39	-	0	-	-	-	74
2013	0	205	0	0	27	0	0	0	13	18	4	0	0	49	0	0	0
2014	34	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	29	0	0	0
2015	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	6	--	--	--	--	--	0	29
2016	--	39	--	20	20	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	98	--	--
2017	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	17	--	30	--	--	--	90	--

Since the sample size is still relatively small, variation in data can be quite substantial among years. The 2017–2018 harvest estimates are based upon data provided by information provided by a total of 6 questionnaire respondents. Only a greater distribution of questionnaires among small game hunters, a higher sampling rate, will achieve more statistically reliable estimates.

Population Status

Crows are not classified as migratory *game* birds under federal rule thus the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service does not regulate the take of American Crows. Accordingly, there are no coordinated efforts within the flyways to determine their population status. NDOW does not conduct any population analysis other than an analysis of harvest data. The species is ubiquitous and since it is lightly hunted within a broad statewide distribution, managers feel that the harvest data is not indicative of crow population trends.

STATEWIDE SUMMARIES FOR FURBEARER ANIMALS

Season Structure

The 2017–2018 trapping season for most of Nevada’s furbearer species (beaver, muskrat, mink, otter, and kit and red fox) began October 1, 2017. The seasons extended through April 30, 2018 for beaver, muskrat and mink, March 31, 2018 for otter and February 28, 2018 for kit and red fox. The 2017–2018 gray fox season and bobcat season ran concurrently from November 1, 2017 ending February 28, 2018.

Harvest and Prices

Statewide bobcat harvest for the 2017–2018 season was 4,018 (table 1). This was a 88% increase from the 2016–2017 season (2,143). The 2017–2018 harvest was 64% higher than below the 10-year average of 2,248 as well as a 74% higher than the long-term average of 2,300 bobcats per season. Statewide bobcat production was 60 kittens/100 adult females. Bobcat production for 2017 was 9% above the past 10-year average and 10% below the long-term average. During the 2017–2018 season, average bobcat pelt prices decreased 21% to \$288.49 as compared to the 2016–2017 season average of \$367.05.

Table 1. Bobcat harvest by region.

	WESTERN			EASTERN			SOUTHERN		
	2017-2018	2016-2017	10-YR AVG.	2017-2018	2016-2017	10-YR AVG.	2017-2018	2016-2017	10-YR AVG.
Bobcat Harvest	1394	889	914	1215	476	669	1409	778	865
No. of Trappers	156	121	152	188	100	149	152	121	152
Trap Days	184,624	127,345	202,010	149,509	47,916	116,233	178,457	90,520	151,686
Trap Days/cat	139	145	230	129	107	171	150	136	183
Bobcats/Trapper	8.9	7.4	6.0	6.5	4.8	4.5	9.3	6.4	5.7

Overall, statewide harvest of furbearing animals during the 2017–20187 season was 22% below long-term averages. Harvest of all furbearing species increased 68% when compared to the 2016–2017 season (Table 2). Coyote harvest during the 2017–2018 season increased 54% from the previous season. The number of licensed trappers during the 2017–2018 season (1,115) increased 27% from the previous year (876). This number is above the 30-year average of 702 trappers. During the 2017-18 furbearer season 679 trappers (61%) reported participating in the harvest of furbearers, compared to an average of 56% of licensees using their furbearer license over the past decade. Fur prices for the past season decreased for most species except raccoon, coyote and ring-tailed cat. Please see furbearer tables in the appendix for complete harvest and fur prices.

Table 2. Selected Furbearer Harvest Synopsis by Region.

Species:	2017-18	2016-17	10-yr Average	Percent Change	
				Prev. Year	10 Year Avg.
Statewide					
Coyote	4,429	2,879	3015	54%	47%
Gray Fox	1,631	760	1,214	115%	34%
Kit Fox	652	455	650	43%	0%
Beaver	208	137	563	55%	-63%
Muskrat	1,400	645	1,570	117%	-11%
Mink	20	8	77	150%	-74%
Eastern Region					
Coyote	1,815	1,188	977	53%	85%
Gray Fox	153	38	119	303%	29%
Kit Fox	37	7	47	429%	-21%
Beaver	46	35	228	31%	-80%
Muskrat	187	76	118	146%	59%
Mink	4	0	33	-400%	-88%
Western Region					
Coyote	2,014	1,271	1,337	59%	51%
Gray Fox	313	210	271	49%	16%
Kit Fox	224	218	264	3%	-15%
Beaver	155	98	321	58%	-52%
Muskrat	1,213	569	1,439	113%	-16%
Mink	16	8	43	100%	-63%
Southern Region					
Coyote	600	420	611	43%	-2%
Gray Fox	1,165	512	821	128%	42%
Kit Fox	391	230	328	70%	19%
Beaver	7	4	11	75%	-36%
Muskrat	0	0	12	0%	-100%
Mink	0	0	1	0%	0%

A table in the appendix of this volume titled “Summary of Statewide Fur Harvest” summarizes annual harvest from the 1970-1971 season until this reporting (2017-2018). Within this report there are two separate lines depicting harvest data from the 2016-2017 season. The first of these two lines, if totaled, show a combined harvest estimate of all species at 7,308. This estimate comes from the initial extrapolation of the post-season questionnaire data with a 76.6% reporting rate.

After the initial data reporting which was included in the Department’s 2017 Small Game Status Report, additional furbearer harvest questionnaires were received by the Department. These questionnaires came in as a result of changes to NAC 503.160 requiring compliance with questionnaire return. After application of this NAC, additional responses to the questionnaire brought the response rate to 79.5%.

With this additional information the data was reanalyzed and the orange line within the summary table was calculated. This recalculation indicates a 4% increase in harvest from the original data.

Populations

Furbearer harvest data are obtained each year by summarizing and expanding postseason questionnaire information obtained from licensed trappers. These data have been comparable for decades. Additionally, the Department obtains bobcat harvest data and trapper effort through a mandatory check-in process. Trappers are required to retain and remit a portion of the lower jaw preserving one or more canine teeth. Biologists can later extract the canines and determine the age classification of the animal, adult or juvenile, based upon tooth characteristics. Various data from harvest and age characteristics of harvested bobcats are used to assess population status and trends.

APPENDIX I

UPLAND GAME TABLES

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SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE UPLAND GAME HARVEST 1972-2017
From Post-season Questionnaire

Year	Sage Grouse	Hunters	Blue Grouse	Hunters	Chukar Partridge	Hunters	Hungarian Partridge	Hunters
1972	17,686	9,099	1,301	882	75,520	14,116	ND	ND
1973	24,930	8,536	2,529	1,237	131,608	13,936	ND	ND
1974	22,924	9,348	3,409	1,696	161,813	17,952	9,625	2,160
1975	16,376	8,331	2,168	1,534	89,408	14,292	2,671	1,185
1976	13,902	5,977	1,752	1,047	56,440	9,626	2,020	870
1977	7,561	4,230	2,257	1,164	52,245	7,853	1,503	606
1978	17,693	6,647	2,663	1,396	108,775	12,296	2,234	796
1979	28,228	8,090	3,123	1,684	151,270	13,960	2,665	1,042
1980	14,648	5,895	1,824	1,112	218,965	15,481	4,895	1,465
1981	15,522	6,731	2,916	1,560	84,498	11,486	8,671	1,469
1982	13,015	6,150	1,792	1,501	55,454	10,738	2,151	1,257
1983	14,495	6,297	939	1,379	79,222	10,979	2,999	1,105
1984	11,555	5,960	1,183	1,043	52,243	9,264	3,299	1,079
1985	ND	ND	1,125	1,063	19,514	6,842	1,271	484
1986	3,967	2,361	1,897	950	43,555	9,325	1,802	774
1987	9,104	3,866	1,694	1,063	52,640	10,200	2,609	983
1988	7,564	3,722	1,856	1,317	101,194	13,065	3,888	1,260
1989	9,445	4,320	2,303	1,225	82,464	14,545	1,655	847
1990	13,697	5,331	2,357	1,291	75,834	10,941	3,829	1,247
1991	13,371	5,564	1,161	1,285	46,700	11,364	1,526	858
1992	12,871	5,126	3,179	1,422	46,780	9,206	750	489
1993	9,782	4,352	1,490	1,141	24,232	7,519	368	377
1994	9,004	4,238	847	796	28,563	6,871	938	275
1995	7,529	4,042	1,606	1,127	62,009	11,613	1,985	658
1996	8,111	3,906	1,969	919	61,972	11,041	1,455	760
1997	5,125	3,471	1,105	1,113	36,950	9,178	1,055	480
1998	5,723	3,277	1,550	857	62,289	10,742	2,830	750
1999	6,070	3,097	1,702	997	105,655	15,586	8,759	2,069
2000	4,728	2,520	925	844	61,310	11,721	4,801	992
2001	2,691	1,708	1,168	666	54,350	8,905	2,223	697
2002	3,940	2,412	1,064	801	72,545	10,722	1,504	789
2003	4,557	2,177	1,305	688	115,738	12,491	2,266	892
2004	5,244	2,194	833	523	76,081	9,134	1,482	523
2005	3,175	1,526	2,046	1,268	120,135	14,727	2,767	1,613
2006	3,701	1,981	2,822	1,987	104,408	15,654	4,334	1,866
2007	4,897	3,197	1,699	1,643	61,153	14,448	1,775	1,114
2008	5,775	3,271	1,936	1,670	61,307	11,735	1,334	1,023
2009	8,944	4,461	2,807	1,878	76,851	14,197	2,272	1,438
2010	7,353	3,827	1,599	1,375	83,660	14,770	3,656	1,300
2011	5,295	2,055	1,084	864	105,047	11,273	3,592	1,095
2012	2,743	1,681	1,241	1,066	44,768	9,766	3,057	1,124
2013	1,889	1,354	837	759	44,870	12,584	823	587
2014	2,776	1,587	1,542	837	73,080	15,382	1,683	636
2015	3,472	1,145	708	562	58,988	8,721	1,408	398
2016	2,360	1,127	580	426	75,850	8,666	973	324
2017	2,494	1,430	986	640	77,121	11,569	2,131	539

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE UPLAND GAME HARVEST 1972-2017
From Post-season Questionnaire (page 2)

Year	Cal. Quail	Hunters	Gambel's Quail	Hunters	Pheasant	Hunters	Rabbit	Hunters
1972	37,111	7,636	n/a	n/a	5,274	3,441	29,682	7,376
1973	41,696	6,532	n/a	n/a	5,012	2,887	28,059	6,476
1974	65,674	8,431	n/a	n/a	7,188	3,842	45,926	9,124
1975	104,954	8,790	n/a	n/a	8,046	4,117	58,573	9,122
1976	68,629	8,694	44,036	5,923	5,910	3,469	53,133	8,800
1977	71,720	7,825	37,546	4,435	4,969	2,987	71,898	9,592
1978	104,939	9,050	52,313	4,675	5,322	2,946	99,817	10,491
1979	171,972	11,338	123,822	6,990	6,072	3,139	136,502	11,550
1980	138,863	11,128	83,492	7,432	6,740	3,305	105,671	9,904
1981	70,882	9,451	23,723	5,157	5,424	4,031	62,831	8,871
1982	54,397	9,620	16,275	4,959	3,119	3,325	52,168	9,386
1983	88,434	9,575	47,330	4,801	2,461	2,412	45,344	7,375
1984	62,981	8,241	25,726	3,563	3,110	2,839	40,406	6,961
1985	59,756	7,511	38,547	3,970	2,314	1,928	27,266	5,277
1986	49,423	7,384	25,702	3,826	2,535	1,731	25,709	5,481
1987	51,404	6,810	24,326	3,295	1,703	1,223	33,470	5,745
1988	60,398	6,484	34,190	3,398	2,758	1,359	45,215	6,545
1989	30,632	5,125	9,067	2,237	1,246	1,178	33,341	5,533
1990	21,471	4,336	5,686	1,967	1,058	1,054	38,449	5,298
1991	32,791	5,195	13,396	2,593	1,177	1,373	23,565	5,059
1992	34,265	4,966	19,249	2,586	1,041	1,129	39,893	4,994
1993	63,723	5,874	46,805	3,324	681	952	25,817	4,504
1994	52,044	5,798	21,382	2,604	1,973	1,341	20,035	3,900
1995	74,223	7,303	30,453	3,241	1,117	735	17,962	4,030
1996	39,989	5,054	5,384	1,706	557	556	16,694	3,284
1997	35,194	5,569	12,827	2,447	839	935	11,783	3,446
1998	62,619	6,814	29,295	3,176	1,315	1,047	18,404	3,346
1999	54,996	6,909	19,098	2,676	990	1,058	15,183	3,291
2000	34,757	5,782	11,413	2,176	699	808	12,114	2,659
2001	35,718	4,006	17,753	1,905	1,095	574	12,672	2,247
2002	24,420	5,006	4,771	1,715	1,015	686	7,554	2,085
2003	49,422	5,939	19,279	2,351	1,523	639	14,638	2,734
2004	38,353	3,725	18,587	1,392	783	387	17,604	2,196
2005	35,662	3,352	20,241	1,443	338	227	18,269	1,554
2006	38,557	4,022	17861	1981	388	218	38,727	1932
2007	44,185	8,403	14783	3928	344	360	4,278	494
2008	53,150	8,262	16,516	3,258	463	588	15,878	2,691
2009	33,139	4,426	20,640	3,288	741	798	17,553	3,468
2010	29,976	3,937	18,863	2,672	722	547	11,805	2,587
2011	38,928	3,076	25,471	1,959	664	353	11,149	1,920
2012	18,532	2,756	7,632	1,886	525	446	8559	2,230
2013	12,238	1,841	8,482	1,895	120	129	5,063	1,259
2014	12,463	2,157	6,715	1,733	213	161	6,345	1,563
2015	8,108	1,171	4,422	1,057	244	104	5,451	1,049
2016	8,829	1,291	5,882	1,029	109	64	5,031	924
2017	11,889	1,697	7,637	1,286	188	94	3,995	816

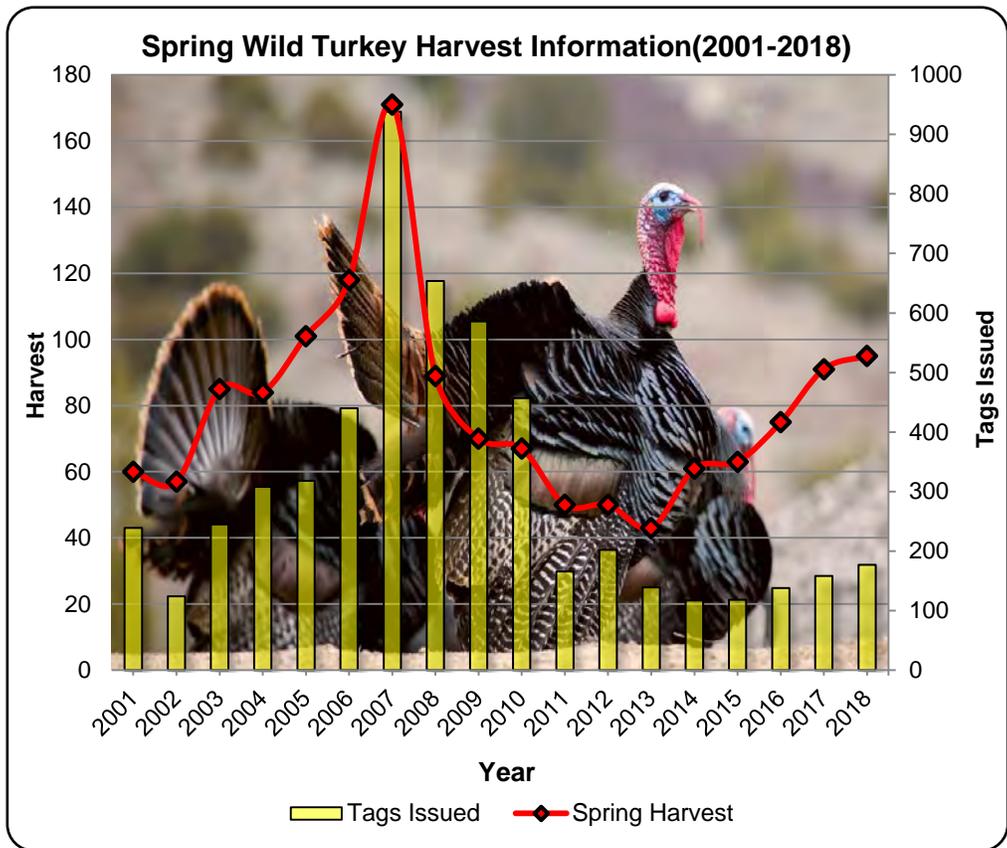
TURKEY RETURN CARD DATA STATEWIDE SUMMARY SPRING 2018																
Hunt Area	Tag Quota	# Tags Issued	# Qstr. Rtn	% Rtn	Effort					Harvest			Chose Not to Harvest	Weapon Type		
					# Succ.	%Succ.	Hunter Days	Scout	DNH	Tom	Jake	Lost		Archery	Shotgun	
Elko Co. - Unit 101	5	5	5	100%	1	20%	10	5	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	
Elko Co. - Unit 102 & 065**	13	13	11	85%	4	36%	36	9	0	2	2	1	4	1	3	
Lander Co. - Units 151 & 152*	3	3	3	100%	3	100%	11	11	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	
Lincoln County	7	7	6	86%	4	80%	15	16	1	3	1	0	1	0	4	
Pershing County	26	25	21	84%	10	50%	56	33	1	9	1	0	2	1	9	
Mason Valley WMA*	18	15	14	93%	7	58%	28	17	2	6	1	1	4	0	7	
Moapa Valley* **	13	13	11	85%	10	91%	22	8	0	9	1	0	2	2	8	
White Pine Co. - Unit 115* **	36	36	31	86%	26	87%	83	28	1	24	2	0	5	1	25	
Lyon County except MVWMA**	32	32	29	91%	13	50%	71	35	3	12	1	1	3	0	13	
Paradise Valley**	28	28	25	89%	17	68%	97	36	0	13	4	0	2	0	17	
TOTALS:	181	177	156	88%	95	64%	429	198	8	82	13	3	25	5	90	

*Includes youth hunt information

**Includes non-resident information

Hunt Area	Effort Statistics			Bird Statistics			
	Average Days/Hunter	Average Scout Days/Hunter	% DNH	% of Harvest		Lost Rate	Avg. Beard Length
				Ad. M	Juv. M		
Elko Co. - Unit 101	2.0	1.0	0%	100%	0%	0.0%	10.3
Elko Co. - Unit 102 & 065	3.3	0.8	0%	50%	50%	25.0%	5.8
Lander Co. - Units 151 & 152	3.7	3.7	0%	100%	0%	0.0%	9.2
Lincoln County	3.0	3.2	17%	75%	25%	0.0%	6.8
Pershing County	2.8	1.7	5%	90%	10%	0.0%	6.5
Mason Valley WMA	2.3	1.4	14%	86%	14%	14.3%	6.8
Moapa Valley	2.0	0.7	0%	90%	10%	0.0%	8.4
White Pine Co. - Unit 115	2.8	0.9	3%	92%	8%	0.0%	6.4
Lyon County except MVWMA	2.7	1.3	10%	92%	8%	7.7%	8.4
Paradise Valley	3.9	1.4	0%	76%	24%	0.0%	5.8
TOTALS:	2.9	1.3	5%	86%	14%	4.0%	7.4

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE TURKEY HARVEST 2001-2018						
Year	Harvest		Tags Issued		Hunter Effort (days)	
	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall
2001	60	17	239	57	No Data	No Data
2002	57	4	124	65	No Data	No Data
2003	85	45	245	130	706	264
2004	84	26	308	116	835	241
2005	101	44	318	104	1043	124
2006	118	51	440	134	1456	289
2007	171	29	938	92	2371	194
2008	89	29	654	81	1269	129
2009	70	17	586	72	1298	152
2010	67	Closed	457	Closed	811	Closed
2011	50	Closed	166	Closed	411	Closed
2012	50	Closed	202	Closed	393	Closed
2013	43	Closed	139	Closed	266	Closed
2014	61	Closed	117	Closed	320	Closed
2015	63	Closed	118	Closed	352	Closed
2016	75	Closed	138	Closed	320	Closed
2017	91		158		367	
2018	95		177		379	
TOTALS:	1430	262	5524	851	12597	1393
AVERAGE:	78	29	324	95	847	199



Summary of Statewide Fur Harvest

From post-Season Questionnaire

Year	Trappers	R-TCat	Weasel	Beaver	Skunk	Otter	Muskrat	Mink	Raccoon	Kit Fox	Gray Fox	Red Fox	Badger	Bobcat	Coyote	Total Value
1970-71	189			1,005		5	8,677	55	75		361			1,421	1,213	\$46,628
1971-72	243			1,045	22	18	14,579	26	210		283		34	1,442	1,464	\$79,190
1972-73	253			1,788	53	23	6,240	63	137		348		226	1,517	2,155	\$142,705
1973-74	409	10	22	1,890	293	54	6,042	63	170		445		291	2,051	4,125	\$290,957
1974-75	460	2	5	1,472	213	8	7,946	34	208	126	239		300	1,345	3,730	\$173,041
1975-76	334	10	2	1,139	153	8	11,365	50	262	72	548		278	1,334	3,008	\$339,998
1976-77	640	22	9	2,957	179	40	12,966	156	283	537	815		651	1,948	7,718	\$742,171
1977-78	628	20	14	743	46	11	8,274	98	130	687	865		550	2,814	6,172	\$785,534
1978-79	1,009	17	14	715	205	12	9,898	115	148	1,173	1,197		750	4,643	8,458	\$2,062,610
1979-80	2,209	80	25	2,846	396	76	18,946	185	129	2,306	2,119		1,033	5,513	16,229	\$1,883,894
1980-81	1,567	81	4	2,123	296	46	30,165	245	133	1,103	1,294		589	4,257	10,304	\$1,640,904
1981-82	1,524	87	12	1,148	209	9	24,227	167	115	865	1,112		536	3,392	14,129	\$1,545,102
1982-83	1,509	35	0	834	220	7	19,920	143	520	832	937		569	3,786	13,882	\$1,499,808
1983-84	1,184	49	3	897	209	3	32,128	127	80	914	1,013		362	3,027	10,055	\$1,071,431
1984-85	1,250	42	10	495	115	5	10,849	24	78	1,205	619		496	3,077	10,306	\$1,038,602
1985-86	1,051	58	14	1,219	147	0	8,211	100	163	1,373	1,040		353	2,657	6,119	\$877,423
1986-87	875	28	0	1,722	129	49	14,864	380	106	1,345	767		397	1,305	7,745	\$830,114
1987-88	875	86	2	675	80	19	12,641	126	108	1,004	630		366	1,458	6,373	\$641,495
1988-89	512	25	2	367	30	4	2,135	113	52	845	439		141	2,189	2,352	\$546,993
1989-90	592	29	2	1,020	103	3	149	47	53	397	811		97	2,489	1,717	\$336,394
1990-91	462	9	1	421	49	0	410	24	14	87	212		55	939	1,252	\$122,767
1991-92	334	17	1	1,089	118	9	680	80	52	514	443		151	2,476	3,718	\$447,162
1992-93	488	14	0	254	53	1	100	20	17	488	223		112	1,175	3,746	\$176,354
1993-94	510	16	0	403	67	8	273	72	56	537	612		233	1,820	4,477	\$348,844
1994-95	524	25	1	625	45	7	876	116	23	247	354		182	1,270	3,298	\$165,352
1995-96	373	9	0	398	13	5	1,372	41	14	172	376		53	806	1,791	\$157,861
1996-97	420	15	2	564	96	8	6,717	75	48	195	498		96	1,509	3,209	\$218,439
1997-98	482	10	1	780	35	13	9,604	80	62	298	565		58	1,705	2,227	\$196,671
1998-99	320	7	0	421	21	1	3,415	17	11	154	318		94	899	1,003	\$183,203
1999-00	382	9	2	544	79	6	3,078	71	46	193	434		91	1,637	1,202	\$172,585
2000-01	408	12	1	301	32	5	592	22	62	138	448		49	949	1,185	\$145,022
2001-02	380	8	0	553	71	8	425	33	52	135	497	1	40	1,145	1,071	\$229,284
2002-03	564	16	0	641	73	13	75	40	105	187	554	2	73	2,198	1,340	\$414,808
2003-04	580	19	0	666	184	5	546	29	110	414	967	9	256	2,744	2,726	\$781,849
2004-05	615	7	2	441	74	19	468	45	89	399	536	9	170	2,666	2,003	\$644,688
2005-06	585	17	1	409	91	7	1,280	33	72	442	720	3	152	3,316	1,776	\$1,147,034
2006-07	857	11	9	494	295	1	4,546	108	116	516	1,608	12	555	4,911	2,956	\$1,248,873
2007-08	937	20	3	677	157	2	3,023	29	180	609	1,771	18	269	2,811	3,245	\$1,543,803
2008-09	1,048	11	1	684	108	5	966	62	172	453	1,172	13	92	2,532	2,425	\$726,901
2009-10	918	4	11	627	74	5	731	95	114	363	821	4	77	1,240	1,514	\$431,438
2010-11	868	8	2	515	105	28	2,140	125	134	619	715	6	100	2,527	2,147	\$1,150,888
2011-12	1,085	36	19	879	204	24	4,047	116	124	963	1,760	44	175	3,992	3,236	\$2,005,276
2012-13	1,308	33	11	1,013	188	25	2,531	165	212	615	1,680	106	192	3,333	3,782	\$2,311,750
2013-14	1,487	49	2	699	157	5	1,655	88	204	1,105	1,952	166	282	3,063	3,561	\$1,593,612
2014-15	1,334	15	0	568	144	5	996	54	84	877	1,045	43	212	1,641	3,591	\$702,862
2015-16	934	19	7	282	25	2	780	34	79	534	598	8	79	1,197	2,715	\$375,451
2016-17	877	8	5	137	72	1	645	8	33	455	760	17	145	2,143	2,879	\$925,843
2016-17	877	7	5	234	69	1	628	14	32	447	784	27	164	2,143	3,069	
2017-18	1,115	15	3	208	130	3	1,400	20	47	652	1,631	67	152	4,018	4,429	\$1,387,138
Average	779	25	5	878	126	13	6,658	85	116	621	817	32	262	2,344	4,402	\$757,551

NEVADA FUR HARVEST 2017-2018

Expanded Data

Region	County	Beaver	Muskrat	Coyote	Bobcat	Gray Fox	Kit Fox	Mink	Otter	Badger	Weasel	Raccoon	Striped Skunk	Spotted Skunk	Ring-Tail Cat	Red Fox
Western	Carson	15	1	1	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Churchill	0	351	188	102	39	72	0	0	9	0	0	4	0	0	3
	Douglas	58	812	99	54	63	3	6	0	1	0	13	37	4	0	0
	Humboldt	0	0	495	212	0	18	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Lyon	4	0	97	104	85	3	0	0	6	0	3	3	0	0	0
	Mineral	0	0	136	174	64	58	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0
	Pershing	0	0	540	118	22	67	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Storey	36	0	7	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Washoe	42	49	451	618	28	3	10	3	1	0	9	24	0	0	0
	TOTALS:	155	1213	2014	1397	313	224	16	3	37	0	27	69	10	0	19
Eastern	Elko	46	145	1214	421	9	0	4	0	22	3	13	13	1	0	13
	Eureka	0	42	226	144	25	22	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	18
	Lander	0	0	121	225	55	15	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
	White Pine	0	0	254	334	64	0	0	0	18	0	0	9	13	0	9
	TOTALS:	46	187	1815	1124	153	37	4	0	47	3	13	28	14	0	46
Southern	Clark	0	0	211	400	420	199	0	0	18	0	4	1	3	13	0
	Esmeralda	0	0	33	129	45	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	4	0	94	461	459	63	0	0	28	0	3	0	4	1	1
	Nye	3	0	262	376	241	126	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	1	1
	TOTALS:	7	0	600	1366	1165	391	0	0	68	0	7	1	8	15	2
Unknown	TOTALS	0	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide Totals:		208	1400	4429	4018	1631	652	20	3	152	3	47	98	32	15	67

NEVADA TRAPPERS BY SPECIES AND COUNTY 2017-2018

Expanded Data

Region	County	Beaver	Muskrat	Coyote	Bobcat	Gray Fox	Kit Fox	Mink	Otter	Badger	Weasel	Raccoon	Striped Skunk	Spotted Skunk	Ring-Tail Cat	Red Fox
Western	Carson	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Churchill	0	1	18	19	4	7	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Douglas	1	1	7	9	6	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
	Humboldt	0	0	22	24	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Lyon	1	0	13	17	12	3	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0
	Mineral	0	0	7	14	7	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
	Pershing	0	0	19	15	3	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Storey	1	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Washoe	4	6	37	39	4	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	TOTALS:		8	9	127	142	42	29	4	1	17	0	7	5	4	0
Eastern	Elko	10	10	66	59	4	0	3	0	9	1	3	4	1	0	6
	Eureka	0	1	15	22	9	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
	Lander	0	0	9	20	9	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
	White Pine	0	0	21	51	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	6	0	4
	TOTALS:		10	11	111	152	22	9	3	0	17	1	3	9	7	0
Southern	Clark	0	0	30	30	34	22	0	0	10	0	3	1	1	4	0
	Esmeralda	0	0	6	10	4	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	1	0	21	45	36	7	0	0	9	0	3	0	3	1	1
	Nye	1	0	22	35	22	13	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	1	1
	TOTALS:		2	0	79	120	96	45	0	0	31	0	6	1	5	6
Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide Totals:		20	20	317	414	160	83	7	1	65	1	16	15	16	6	27

NEVADA FUR HARVEST VALUE 2017-2018

From Post-Season Questionnaire

Species	Total Value of Catch	AVERAGE PRICE		% Increase +
		2017-2018	2016-2017	% Decrease -
Beaver	\$2,080.00	\$10.00	\$12.97	-22.9%
Muskrat	\$3,080.00	\$2.20	\$3.59	-38.7%
Mink	\$141.40	\$7.07	\$11.01	-35.8%
Raccoon	\$305.97	\$6.51	\$5.63	15.6%
Bobcat	\$1,159,152.82	\$288.49	\$367.05	-21.4%
Coyote	\$192,395.76	\$43.44	\$39.15	11.0%
Badger	\$2,105.20	\$13.85	\$18.50	-25.1%
Striped Skunk	\$490.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	-28.6%
Ring-tailed Cat	\$214.95	\$14.33	\$8.00	79.1%
Kit Fox	\$5,574.60	\$8.55	\$10.59	-19.3%
Gray Fox	\$19,865.58	\$12.18	\$17.99	-32.3%
Red Fox	\$1,731.95	\$25.85	\$27.60	-6.3%
Total	\$1,387,138.23			

**SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE WATERFOWL HARVEST from
1972 - 2017**

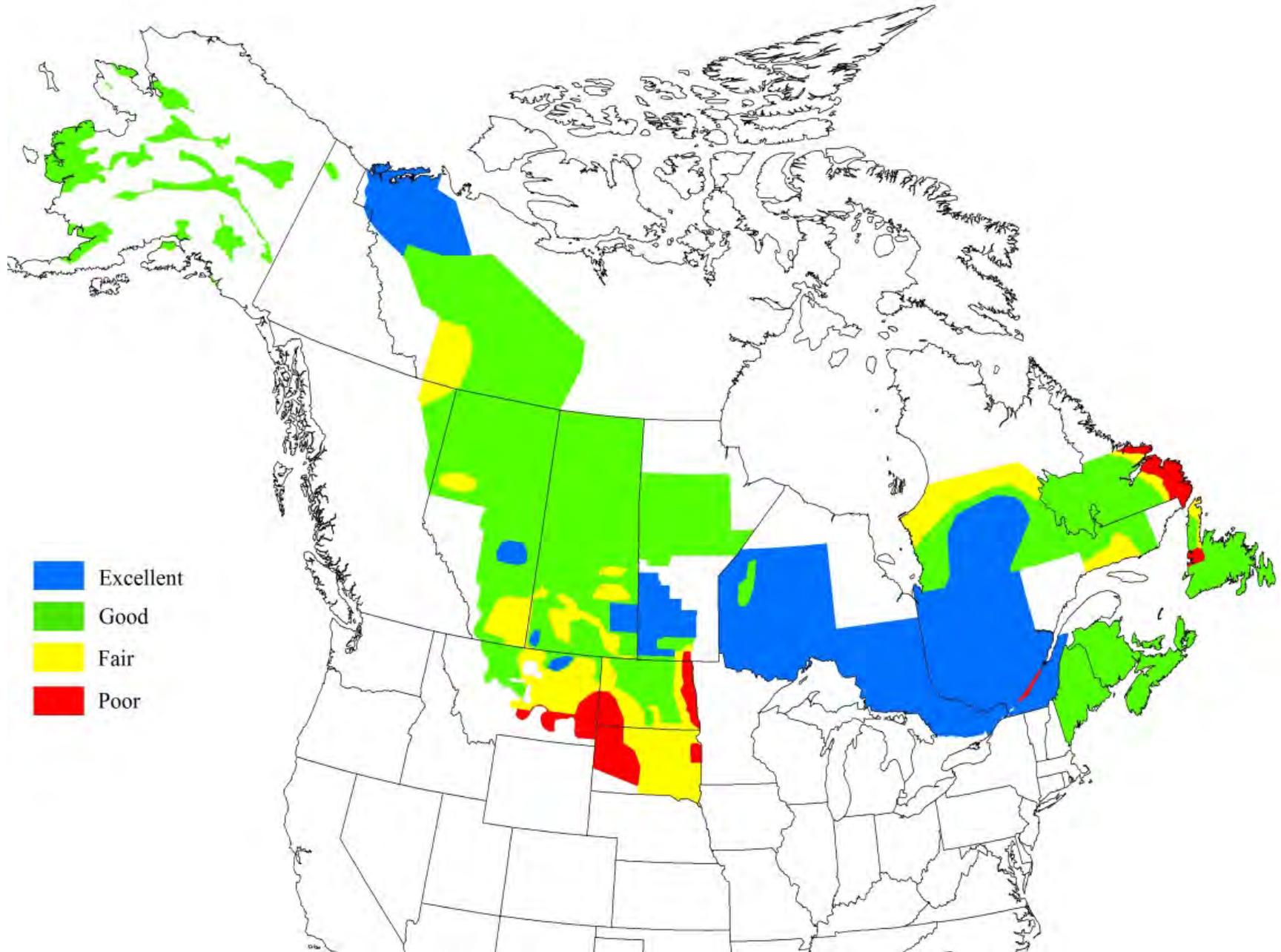
From Post-Season Questionnaire

Year	Duck Stamp Sales		Est'd. NV Hunters	Ducks	Geese			Tundra Swans*	Total Waterfowl
	Federal	Nevada			Dark	White	Total		
1972	12,701	--	14,605	149,565	8,066	1,756	9,822	124	159,511
1973	13,732	--	14,435	97,251	4,047	2,580	6,627	109	103,987
1974	11,714	--	14,902	139,080	5,480	1,498	6,978	190	146,248
1975	13,856	--	17,661	162,863	3,629	1,430	5,059	188	168,110
1976	13,146	--	15,154	139,598	6,379	3,194	9,573	206	149,377
1977	11,145	--	11,190	79,491	4,142	1,606	5,748	84	85,323
1978	12,154	--	12,452	104,840	5,998	942	6,940	90	111,870
1979	11,370	18,799	12,600	119,150	5,238	561	5,799	214	125,163
1980	11,705	18,300	12,487	101,765	4,515	388	4,903	103	106,771
1981	10,496	15,489	17,168	90,396	8,897	1,961	10,858	301	101,555
1982	11,969	17,250	18,921	97,582	6,558	759	7,317	161	105,060
1983	12,009	16,607	16,765	125,619	8,901	1,407	10,308	169	136,096
1984	12,950	16,451	17,799	108,570	11,658	1,386	13,044	199	121,813
1985	12,421	17,290	8,647	75,890	9,870	1,207	11,077	229	87,196
1986	11,749	20,000	8,357	67,615	6,969	249	7,218	196	75,029
1987	9,907	25,000	6,840	76,949	8,784	900	9,684	94	86,727
1988	7,564	28,700	4,432	37,338	8,690	950	9,640	78	47,056
1989	6,703	15,600	4,950	35,722	6,232	410	6,642	81	42,445
1990	6,647	9,050	4,446	35,693	10,655	529	11,184	67	46,944
1991	6,034	9,777	4,803	30,225	5,574	346	5,920	62	36,207
1992	6,303	7,277	3,453	19,589	10,140	281	10,421	29	30,039
1993	7,245	9,162	4,335	32,191	6,593	463	7,056	46	39,293
1994	7,704	8,469	5,112	46,340	8,573	595	9,168	88	55,596
1995	8,347	9,132	6,964	72,259	5,206	863	6,069	72	78,400
1996	7,702	9,127	7,228	83,908	9,028	892	9,920	119	93,947
1997	7,874	11,451	8,752	116,596	6,051	331	6,382	131	123,109
1998	8,331	11,420	8,574	122,092	8,635	819	9,454	185	131,731
1999	8,880	10,898	6,918	80,814	7,575	667	8,242	217	89,273
2000	8,000	10,085	6,159	56,579	4,537	151	4,688	78	61,345
2001	7,293	9,016	3,692	31,203	2,646	281	2,927	58	34,188
2002	6,914	8,460	4,028	33,113	4,980	133	5,113	40	38,266
2003	6,896	8,018	4,298	44,022	4,041	219	4,260	71	48,353
2004	5,991	7,501	3,572	38,305	1,479	1,135	2,614	78	40,997
2005	6,574	7,956	3,960	56,428	4,041	219	4,260	71	60,759
2006	6,307	8,581	4,525	69,893	6,719	848	7,567	147	77,607
2007	5,718	8,890	4,038	54,459	5,339	414	5,753	200	60,412
2008	5,995	8,807	2,275	30,396	3,105	230	3,335	113	33,844
2009	4,503	9,018	4,201	29,091	6,114	664	6,778	56	35,925
2010	4,053	8,728	4,812	58,592	5,935	1,275	7,210	118	65,920
2011	6,360	8,807	2,669	45,746	2,642	359	3,001	145	48,892
2012		8,849	3,247	50,892	3,738	698	4,436	203	55,531
2013		8,674	3,371	43,655	4,389	840	5,229	26	48,910
2014		8,234	2,448	23,810	2,185	844	3,029	25	26,864
2015		7,645	2,956	30,800	3,980	144	4,124	8	34,932
2016		8,026	2,884	29,650	3,616	121	3,737	133	33,520
2017		8,557	3,135	32,018	2,509	500	3,009	127	35,154

NEVADA MID-WINTER WATERFOWL INVENTORY DATA

SPECIES	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Current year compared to			
							5 Year	54 Year	Highest	Lowest
							Average	Average		
Mallard	26,344	14,711	22,115	16,103	9,287	16,597	15,763	14,670	28,950	4,321
Gadwall	4,539	5,439	2,750	1,211	923	4,620	2,989	2,956	12,832	550
Widgeon	2,626	591	3,592	4,235	1,477	6,208	3,221	1,494	6,208	205
G.W. Teal	5,961	5,727	4,530	4,151	3,106	9,274	5,358	6,356	26,150	540
B.W. Teal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	75	0
Cinnamon Teal	50	85	20	0	10	329	89	50	660	0
Shoveler	8,189	12,425	11,504	3,848	2,908	7,997	7,736	4,015	24,700	224
Pintail	3,660	1,088	385	650	1,028	2,251	1,080	5,676	24,765	385
Wood Duck	96	100	182	218	4	120	125	55	218	0
Redhead	1,982	5,260	12,587	3,913	2,725	4,405	5,778	2,824	13,330	100
Canvasback	2,590	1,582	3,833	1,575	4,076	12,396	4,692	3,100	12,396	233
Scaup	670	301	143	427	60	545	295	260	1,850	10
Ringneck	865	771	250	539	40	899	500	789	3,316	13
Goldeneye	347	424	402	1,094	387	406	543	598	2,093	40
Bufflehead	1,437	736	1,575	639	195	1,090	847	901	2,571	153
Ruddy	1,531	7,755	5,202	3,409	2,393	4,812	4,714	4,758	22,532	268
Merganser	277	446	659	733	327	966	626	1,558	8,806	241
Miscellaneous	62	61	35	49	15	53	43	57	127	3
Total Ducks	61,226	57,502	69,765	42,794	28,961	72,968	54,398	50,079	128,540	15,739
% Change from Previous Year	-23%	-6%	-6%	-39%	-32%	152%	34%	46%		
Dark Geese	20,348	15,909	18,362	17,079	18,187	16,450	17,197	15,797	35,806	3,310
Light Geese	27	326	470	360	544	356	411	751	7,678	10
Total Geese	20,375	16,235	18,832	17,439	18,731	16,806	17,609	15,660	33,730	3,651
% Change from Previous Year	-2%	-20%	16%	-7%	7%	-10%	-5%	7%		
Trumpeter Swan	19	8	26	24	0	24	16	26	60	0
Tundra Swan	246	125	375	449	318	1,827	619	2,011	10,742	31
Total Waterfowl	81,866	73,870	88,998	60,706	48,010	91,625	72,642	67,776	149,746	22,097
% Change from Previous Year	-20%	-10%	20%	-32%	-21%	91%	26%	35%		
Coot	14,746	100,769	44,273	69,877	36,867	37,220	57,801	23,389	100,769	3,926

2017 Breeding Waterfowl Habitat Conditions



APPENDIX II

2017-18 SMALL GAME AND WATERFOWL HARVEST DATA DERIVED FROM MODIFIED POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE

Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		DUCKS			Run date: 8/1/2018	
HUNTING SEASON: 2017-18		Expanded Data						
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	511	55	364	9.29	1.40	1.6%	1.6%
	Churchill	11,132	838	5,351	13.28	2.08	34.8%	24.4%
	Douglas	2,216	217	1,522	10.19	1.46	6.9%	6.3%
	Humboldt	956	97	605	9.86	1.58	3.0%	2.8%
	Lyon	2,339	293	1,514	7.97	1.54	7.3%	8.5%
	Mineral	529	63	233	8.42	2.27	1.7%	1.8%
	Pershing	225	81	275	2.77	0.82	0.7%	2.4%
	Storey	13	16	42	0.83	0.31	0.0%	0.5%
	Washoe	3,096	519	2,834	5.97	1.09	9.7%	15.1%
EASTERN	Elko	3,182	377	1,899	8.44	1.68	9.9%	11.0%
	Eureka	181	31	100	5.75	1.82	0.6%	0.9%
	Lander	175	39	270	4.47	0.65	0.5%	1.1%
	White Pine	215	45	160	4.82	1.34	0.7%	1.3%
SOUTHERN	Clark	3,444	382	2,721	9.01	1.27	10.8%	11.1%
	Esmeralda	3	3	5	1.00	0.50	0.0%	0.1%
	Lincoln	2,986	244	1,425	12.26	2.10	9.3%	7.1%
	Nye	815	136	346	5.98	2.36	2.5%	4.0%
TOTALS:		32,018	3,436	19,665	9.3	1.6	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Duck Hunters:				3,004				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		DARK GEESE			Run date: 8/1/2018	
HUNTING SEASON: 2017-18		Expanded Data						
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	8	5	5	1.50	1.50	0.3%	0.7%
	Churchill	356	97	720	3.68	0.49	14.2%	13.2%
	Douglas	474	110	605	4.31	0.78	18.9%	15.0%
	Humboldt	293	39	204	7.47	1.44	11.7%	5.4%
	Lyon	372	100	626	3.74	0.59	14.8%	13.6%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Pershing	37	18	50	2.00	0.74	1.5%	2.5%
	Storey	0	3	3	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.4%
	Washoe	217	110	741	1.98	0.29	8.7%	15.0%
EASTERN	Elko	168	65	330	2.56	0.51	6.7%	8.9%
	Eureka	52	10	29	5.00	1.82	2.1%	1.4%
	Lander	50	18	94	2.71	0.53	2.0%	2.5%
	White Pine	29	18	50	1.57	0.58	1.1%	2.5%
SOUTHERN	Clark	283	73	1,213	3.86	0.23	11.3%	10.0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	118	45	477	2.65	0.25	4.7%	6.1%
	Nye	52	21	58	2.50	0.91	2.1%	2.9%
TOTALS:		2,509	733	5,204	3.42	0.48	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				754				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		WHITE GEESE			Run date: 8/1/2018	
HUNTING SEASON: 2017-18		Expanded Data						
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Churchill	369	31	165	11.75	2.24	73.8%	35.3%
	Douglas	10	5	8	2.00	1.33	2.1%	5.9%
	Humboldt	10	5	5	2.00	2.00	2.1%	5.9%
	Lyon	34	13	126	2.60	0.27	6.8%	14.7%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	0	3	5	0.00	0.00	0.0%	2.9%
EASTERN	Elko	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lander	0	5	5	0.00	0.00	0.0%	5.9%
	White Pine	0	3	5	0.00	0.00	0.0%	2.9%
SOUTHERN	Clark	71	18	113	3.86	0.63	14.1%	20.6%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Nye	5	5	10	1.00	0.50	1.0%	5.9%
TOTALS:		500	89	443	5.62	1.13	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				92				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		COOT			Run date: 8/2/2018	
HUNTING SEASON:		2017-18		Expanded Data				
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	18	8	21	0.00	0.00	2.9%	9.7%
	Churchill	204	13	134	15.60	1.53	32.0%	16.1%
	Douglas	13	3	13	5.00	1.00	2.0%	3.2%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lyon	26	8	21	3.33	1.25	4.1%	9.7%
	Mineral	157	3	26	60.00	6.00	24.6%	3.2%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	29	13	31	2.20	0.92	4.5%	16.1%
EASTERN	Elko	21	5	10	4.00	2.00	3.3%	6.5%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lander	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	157	21	144	7.50	1.09	24.6%	25.8%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	10	3	52	4.00	0.20	1.6%	3.2%
	Nye	3	5	5	0.50	0.50	0.4%	6.5%
TOTALS:		639	81	458	7.87	1.39	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				114				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species: SNIPE			Run date: 8/1/2018			
HUNTING SEASON: 2017-18		Expanded Data						
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lyon	8	3	13	0.00	0.00	25.0%	25.0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	13	5	10	0.00	0.00	41.7%	50.0%
EASTERN	Elko	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lander	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	10	3	8	0.00	0.00	33.3%	25.0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Nye	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
TOTALS:		31	10	31	3.00	1.00	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				10			100.0%	

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
MIGRATORY BIRDS		Species:		MOURNING DOVE			Run date: 8/2/2018	
HUNTING SEASON: 2017-18 Expanded Data								
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	157	27	87	5.88	1.81	1.3%	1.9%
	Churchill	1,979	130	468	15.18	4.23	16.5%	9.2%
	Douglas	304	60	217	5.06	1.40	2.5%	4.2%
	Humboldt	378	40	87	9.42	4.35	3.1%	2.8%
	Lyon	2,200	234	883	9.40	2.49	18.3%	16.5%
	Mineral	80	7	20	12.00	4.00	0.7%	0.5%
	Pershing	171	27	30	6.38	5.67	1.4%	1.9%
	Storey	47	17	23	2.80	2.00	0.4%	1.2%
	Washoe	1,949	274	903	7.11	2.16	16.2%	19.3%
EASTERN	Elko	468	80	244	5.83	1.92	3.9%	5.6%
	Eureka	114	23	47	4.86	2.43	0.9%	1.6%
	Lander	157	20	43	7.83	3.62	1.3%	1.4%
	White Pine	100	20	84	5.00	1.20	0.8%	1.4%
SOUTHERN	Clark	2,438	271	950	9.00	2.57	20.3%	19.1%
	Esmeralda	301	10	37	30.00	8.18	2.5%	0.7%
	Lincoln	418	84	247	5.00	1.69	3.5%	5.9%
	Nye	736	97	334	7.59	2.20	6.1%	6.8%
TOTALS:		11,997	1,421	4,705	8.44	2.55	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:			1,431					

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE							
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST							
MIGRATORY BIRDS		Species:		White-winged Dove		Run date: 8/2/2018	
HUNTING SEASON: 2017-18 Expanded Data							
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill							
County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	Kill/ Hunter	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters		
Clark	324	33	9.70	94.2%	76.9%		
Nye	3	3	1.00	1.0%	7.7%		
Lincoln	17	7	2.50	4.9%	15.4%		
TOTALS:	344	43	7.92	100%	100%		
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:		43					

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE						
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST						
MIGRATORY BIRDS		Species:	Eurasian Collared Dove	Run date:	8/2/2018	
HUNTING SEASON: 2017-18 Expanded Data						
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill						
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	Kill/ Hunter	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	77	7	11.50	2.4%	2.4%
	Churchill	465	33	13.90	14.6%	11.9%
	Douglas	87	7	13.00	2.7%	2.4%
	Humboldt	0	7	0.00	0.0%	2.4%
	Lyon	692	74	9.41	21.8%	26.2%
	Mineral	50	3	15.00	1.6%	1.2%
	Pershing	147	13	11.00	4.6%	4.8%
	Storey	23	3	7.00	0.7%	1.2%
	Washoe	395	27	14.75	12.4%	9.5%
EASTERN	Elko	90	13	6.75	2.8%	4.8%
	Eureka	27	3	8.00	0.8%	1.2%
	Lander	57	3	17.00	1.8%	1.2%
	White Pine	33	3	10.00	1.1%	1.2%
SOUTHERN	Clark	916	70	13.05	28.8%	25.0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	47	7	7.00	1.5%	2.4%
	Nye	70	7	10.50	2.2%	2.4%
TOTALS:		3,177	281	11.31	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:			278			

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
MIGRATORY BIRDS		Species: AMERICAN CROW			Run date: 8/2/2018			
HUNTING SEASON: 2017-18		Expanded Data						
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Churchill	10	3	3	3.00	3.00	11.1%	16.7%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Humboldt	0	3	3	0.00	0.00	0.0%	16.7%
	Lyon	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	10	3	20	3.00	0.50	11.1%	16.7%
EASTERN	Elko	17	3	13	5.00	1.25	18.5%	16.7%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lander	30	3	3	9.00	9.00	33.3%	16.7%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	23	3	7	7.00	3.50	25.9%	16.7%
	Nye	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
TOTALS:		90	20	50	4.50	1.80	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				20				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-Season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

SAGE-GROUSE

HUNTING SEASON: 2017-2018

Expanded Data

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders

Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	17	21	21	0.8	0.8	1%	1%
	Douglas*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	471	248	534	1.9	0.9	19%	17%
	Lyon*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	324	231	383	1.4	0.8	13%	16%
Western Region Subtotals:		812	500	938	1.6	0.9	33%	35%
EASTERN	Elko	774	458	1047	1.7	0.7	31%	32%
	Eureka	265	114	219	2.3	1.2	11%	8%
	Lander	227	118	240	1.9	0.9	9%	8%
	White Pine	257	130	290	2.0	0.9	10%	9%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		1522	820	1796	1.9	0.8	61%
SOUTHERN	Clark*	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda*	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Lincoln*	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Nye	160	109	206	1.5	0.8	6%	8%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		160	109	206	1.5	0.8	6%
TOTALS:		2494	1430	2939	1.7	0.8	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

BLUE GROUSE

HUNTING SEASON: **2017-2018**

Expanded Data

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders

Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/Hunter	Kill/Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	9	22	31	0.4	0.3	1%	3%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	123	48	158	2.5	0.8	12%	8%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	188	171	355	1.1	0.5	19%	27%
	Western Region Subtotals:	320	241	543	1.3	0.6	32%	38%
EASTERN	Elko	315	228	495	1.4	0.6	32%	36%
	Eureka	0	13	22	0.0	0.0	0%	2%
	Lander	31	39	74	0.8	0.4	3%	6%
	White Pine	259	96	219	2.7	1.2	26%	15%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	605	377	811	1.6	0.7	61%	59%
SOUTHERN	Clark	18	4	9	4.0	2.0	2%	1%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0%	0%
	Lincoln	35	9	13	4.0	2.7	4%	1%
	Nye	9	9	9	1.0	1.0	1%	1%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	61	22	31	2.8	2.0	6%	3%
TOTALS:		986	640	1385	1.5	0.7	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

RUFFED GROUSE

HUNTING SEASON:

2017-2018

Expanded Data

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders

Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/Hunter	Kill/Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	8	16	20	0.5	0.4	5%	10%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Western Region Subtotals:	8	16	20	0.5	0.4	4.7%	10.3%
EASTERN	Elko	142	138	431	1.0	0.3	81%	87%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	24	4	12	6.0	2.0	14%	3%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
		Eastern Region Subtotals:	167	142	443	1.2	0.4	95.3%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
		Southern Region Subtotals:	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%
	TOTALS:	175	158	463	1.1	0.4	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

CALIFORNIA QUAIL

HUNTING SEASON:

2017-2018

Expanded Data

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders

Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	242	47	179	5.2	1.4	2%	3%
	Churchill	2479	230	1140	10.8	2.2	21%	14%
	Douglas	842	119	506	7.1	1.7	7%	7%
	Humboldt	1157	247	1046	4.7	1.1	10%	15%
	Lyon	3640	383	1952	9.5	1.9	31%	23%
	Mineral	98	17	43	5.8	2.3	1%	1%
	Pershing	570	64	234	8.9	2.4	5%	4%
	Storey	221	21	119	10.4	1.9	2%	1%
	Washoe	2368	502	1901	4.7	1.2	20%	30%
	Western Region Subtotals:		11617	1629	7118	7.1	1.6	98%
EASTERN	Elko	217	51	225	4.3	1.0	2%	3%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Lander	9	4	21	2.0	0.4	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		225	55	247	4.1	0.9	2%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Nye	47	13	26	1.0	0.7	0%	1%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		47	13	26	3.7	1.8	0%
TOTALS:		11889	1697	7390	7.0	1.6	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

CHUKAR

HUNTING SEASON: 2017-2018

Expanded Data

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders

Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/Hunter	Kill/Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	52	38	52	1.4	1.0	0%	0%
	Churchill	2167	616	1857	3.5	1.2	3%	5%
	Douglas	196	67	215	2.9	0.9	0%	1%
	Humboldt	19324	2377	13349	8.1	1.4	25%	21%
	Lyon	2907	587	2577	5.0	1.1	4%	5%
	Mineral	95	95	186	1.0	0.5	0%	1%
	Pershing	4176	830	3164	5.0	1.3	5%	7%
	Storey	339	91	449	3.7	0.8	0%	1%
	Washoe	28135	3651	21854	7.7	1.3	36%	32%
	Western Region Subtotals:		57391	8352	43703	6.9	1.3	74%
EASTERN	Elko	10753	1422	7312	7.6	1.5	14%	12%
	Eureka	2257	258	1179	8.8	1.9	3%	2%
	Lander	3852	544	2663	7.1	1.4	5%	5%
	White Pine	262	81	243	3.2	1.1	0%	1%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		17124	2305	11397	7.4	1.5	22%
SOUTHERN	Clark	797	363	1527	2.2	0.5	1%	3%
	Esmeralda	153	81	358	1.9	0.4	0%	1%
	Lincoln	444	177	878	2.5	0.5	1%	2%
	Nye	1212	291	988	4.2	1.2	2%	3%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		2606	912	3751	2.9	0.7	3%
TOTALS:		77121	11569	58851	6.7	1.3	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

GAMBEL'S QUAIL

HUNTING SEASON: 2017-2018

Expanded Data

**Survey Type: Upland
Game Stamp Holders**

Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/Hunter	Kill/Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Western Region Subtotals:		0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%
EASTERN	Elko	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	5020	942	4045	5.3	1.2	66%	73%
	Esmeralda	17	8	8	2.0	2.0	0%	1%
	Lincoln	2053	266	1108	7.7	1.9	27%	21%
	Nye	548	71	332	7.8	1.7	7%	5%
	Southern Region Subtotals		7637	1286	5493	5.9	1.4	100%
TOTALS:		7637	1286	5493	5.9	1.4	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

HUNTING SEASON: 2017-2018

Expanded Data

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders

Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/Hunter	Kill/Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	588	181	1061	3.3	0.6	28%	34%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	58	29	123	2.0	0.5	3%	5%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Western Region Subtotals:		646	210	1185	3.1	0.5	30%
EASTERN	Elko	1041	251	1057	4.1	1.0	49%	47%
	Eureka	378	58	432	6.6	0.9	18%	11%
	Lander	66	21	74	3.2	0.9	3%	4%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		1485	329	1563	4.5	1.0	70%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		0	0	0	-	-	0%
TOTALS:		2131	539	2747	4.0	0.8	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

MOUNTAIN QUAIL

HUNTING SEASON:

2017-2018

Expanded Data

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders

Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/Hunter	Kill/Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	78	33	127	2.4	0.6	5%	9%
	Churchill	196	24	147	8.0	1.3	14%	7%
	Douglas	78	37	118	2.1	0.7	5%	11%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lyon	322	65	343	4.9	0.9	23%	19%
	Mineral	0	8	16	0.0	0.0	0%	2%
	Pershing	20	4	8	5.0	2.5	1%	1%
	Storey	82	8	33	10.0	2.5	6%	2%
	Washoe	592	143	694	4.1	0.9	41%	41%
	Western Region Subtotals:		1367	322	1486	4.2	0.9	95%
EASTERN	Elko	0	0	-	-	-	0%	0%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	0	0	-	-	-	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		0	0	-	-	-	0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	33	4	12	8.0	2.7	2%	1%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	33	20	57	1.6	0.6	2%	6%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		65	24	69	2.7	0.9	5%
TOTALS:		1433	347	1555	4.1	0.9	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

PHEASANT

HUNTING SEASON: 2017-2018

Expanded Data

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders

Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	4	4	8	1.0	0.5	2%	4%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	78	45	115	1.7	0.7	41%	48%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	16	12	37	1.3	0.4	9%	13%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Western Region Subtotals:		98	61	160	1.6	0.6	52%
EASTERN	Elko	16	4	4	4.0	4.0	9%	4%
	Eureka	45	4	25	11.0	1.8	24%	4%
	Lander	16	16	16	1.0	1.0	9%	17%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		78	25	45	3.2	1.7	41%
SOUTHERN	Clark	12	4	4	3.0	3.0	7%	4%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	4	4	0.0	0.0	0%	4%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		12	8	8	1.5	1.5	7%
TOTALS:		188	94	213	2.0	0.9	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

RABBIT

HUNTING SEASON:

2017-2018

Expanded Data

**Survey Type: Upland Game
Stamp Holders**

Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	157	37	124	4.2	1.3	4%	5%
	Douglas	166	37	257	4.4	0.6	4%	5%
	Humboldt	220	46	199	4.8	1.1	5%	6%
	Lyon	348	75	460	4.7	0.8	9%	9%
	Mineral	8	4	8	2.0	1.0	0%	1%
	Pershing	66	17	62	4.0	1.1	2%	2%
	Storey	29	8	17	3.5	1.8	1%	1%
	Washoe	763	170	783	4.5	1.0	19%	21%
	Western Region Subtotals:		1757	394	1911	4.5	0.9	44%
EASTERN	Elko	236	70	274	3.4	0.9	6%	9%
	Eureka	46	12	50	3.7	0.9	1%	2%
	Lander	17	12	12	1.3	1.3	0%	2%
	White Pine	120	21	178	5.8	0.7	3%	3%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		419	116	514	3.6	0.8	10%
SOUTHERN	Clark	862	207	1020	4.2	0.8	22%	25%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	812	66	199	12.3	4.1	20%	8%
	Nye	145	33	91	4.4	1.6	4%	4%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		1820	307	1310	5.9	1.4	46%
TOTALS:		3995	816	3734	4.9	1.1	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

PYGMY RABBIT

HUNTING SEASON:

2017-2018

Expanded Data

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders

Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	29	4	4	7.0	7.0	27%	13%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	4	4	4	1.0	1.0	4%	13%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	8	4	8	2.0	1.0	8%	13%
	Western Region Subtotals:		41	12	16	3.3	2.5	38%
EASTERN	Elko	8	4	4	2.0	2.0	8%	13%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	4	4	4	1.0	1.0	4%	13%
	White Pine	20	8	135	2.5	0.2	19%	25%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		33	16	143	2.0	0.2	31%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	33	4	24	8.0	1.3	31%	13%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		33	4	24	8.0	1.3	31%
TOTALS:		106	33	184	3.3	0.6	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

WHITE-TAILED JACKRABBIT

HUNTING SEASON: 2017-2018

Expanded Data

**Survey Type: Upland Game
Stamp Holders**

Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/Hunter	Kill/Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	4	4	4	-	-	3%	7%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	102	24	73	4.2	1.4	69%	40%
Western Region Subtotals:		106	29	78	3.7	1.4	72%	47%
EASTERN	Elko	37	29	61	1.3	0.6	25%	47%
	Eureka	4	4	4	1.0	1.0	3%	7%
	Lander	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		41	33	65	1.3	0.6	28%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		0	0	0			0%
TOTALS:		147	61	143	2.4	1.0	100%	100%

