

Nevada Department of Wildlife

2013

Upland and Migratory Game Bird, Rabbit and Furbearing Mammals



Harvest Data and Population Status Reports

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DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE TONY WASLEY, DIRECTOR NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

Dear Fellow Sportsmen:

We here at the Nevada Department of Wildlife are pleased to present you with the 2012-13 Upland Game, Waterfowl and Furbearer Status and Trend report. The following pages contain a substantial amount of information regarding the status and trend of not only upland game, waterfowl and furbearing species, but also provide an interesting, if not concerning, representation of hunter participation over time. The concerning part is that, for most species, hunter numbers have dwindled substantially since the 1970s and early 1980s. Activities available for youths and parent's schedules today are likely somewhat responsible for this, but we remain committed to encourage adolescents to get involved in hunting through various outdoor education activities and the annual special youth upland game hunt. This year will represent at least the 53rd publication of this document and will likely be the last year that regional summaries will be prepared. Due to existing workloads and prioritization of duties, a more condensed version of this document will be made available in the future. This will also allow for the publication to be provided in a more timely fashion.

Currently, some early upland game seasons have already begun including forest grouse. One of the few species that has exhibited a stable trend in terms of hunter numbers has been dusky and sooty (blue) grouse. Initial reports from those hunters pursuing the species in central and eastern Nevada this year have been pleasantly surprising with occasional limits being reported. Another positive is ruffed grouse hunter participation and harvest. Species specific records have only been requested since 2005, but the trend for both is increasing and we are excited about the future potential for ruffed grouse in Nevada. The effects of two years of drought conditions do not seem to be as pronounced for forest grouse species as they have been on many other upland game species.

Conversely, our most popular upland game bird, the chukar partridge, is a species that has felt the effects of two relatively dry springs in a row. The long term (1960-2011) average annual harvest for chukar is 83,452 birds. Last year's harvest of 44,768 chukar was 46% below the long term average and the 1.1 birds per hunter day was 42% less than the long term average of 1.9. Unfortunately, aerial chukar density surveys conducted in August of 2013 do not provide much optimism. The overall average number of birds per square mile was 41, which represents a 35% decrease from the 2012 average and an 18% decrease from the long term average of 49 birds per square mile. Ample moisture in any form during March, April and May of 2014 would be more than welcomed.

Also unfortunate, the 2012-13 harvest of California quail, and to an even greater degree Gambel's quail, was depressing. The annual harvest of 18,532 California quail was off 52% from the previous season and 58% from the long-term average of 43,829 birds. Even more concerning, Gambel's quail harvest was down 70% from the previous year at 7,632 birds and a similar 72% from the long-term average of 27,662. Considering that Gambel's quail were once the second most popular game bird in Nevada, these data give us some discomfort in that climate change effects may be pronounced for this species. If we could somehow transfer monsoonal rains that southern Nevada has been receiving during the late summer months to springtime, Gambel's quail populations would be in much better shape.

Waterfowl hunters could also be faced with a challenging season. Continental breeding duck numbers this past spring were estimated to be an impressive 45.6 million birds, which is the second-highest breeding population estimate since the survey began in 1955. However, waterfowl habitat in Nevada suffers at the end of the second straight year of drought resulting in limited water in Marshes, lakes and ponds. Many are at 45 to 60% capacity going into the hunting season. There should be plenty of migrating birds, so if one can find open water to draw them in, we can only hope for some good duck weather to turn this into a good season.

For those trappers out there, the 2012-13 season should be a good year. Prey species continue to be plentiful in many areas. Populations of furbearing species have maintained despite drought conditions. Prices on most species increased last year with gray fox prices increasing by 42% and bobcat prices increasing by 38%. With furbearer populations holding their own, it should prove to be a good trapping season.

On behalf of the Nevada Department of Wildlife, thank you for supporting wildlife management and conservation through the purchase of your hunting license and Upland Game and/or Waterfowl Stamp. Fees obtained from licenses, permits and stamps allow us to provide match for federal grant funding and conduct the type of work you see in this document, as well as "on the ground" projects to benefit wildlife populations. We face many challenges in the future, but remain optimistic that those challenges can be met head on and addressed to improve wildlife populations and habitat for future generations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Tony Walsh". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

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2013-14 HUNTING SEASONS & BAG LIMIT REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION 12-06 (WITH AMENDMENTS #1 AND #2)

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 last Saturday and Sunday of September.
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 6. Possession limit 12.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate. Open to hunters 15 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.

YOUTH CALIFORNIA AND GAMBEL'S QUAIL SEASON	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide*
SPECIES ALLOWED:	California, Gambel's and scaled quail
SEASON DATES:	The last Saturday and Sunday of September.
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10. Possession Limit 20.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate. Open to hunters 15 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.

YOUTH RABBIT SEASON	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide*
SPECIES ALLOWED:	Cottontail, pygmy and white-jackrabbits
SEASON DATES:	The last Saturday and Sunday of September.
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10. Possession Limit 20.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate. Open to hunters 15 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.

SAGE-GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	Churchill County, except Units 041, 181, 182 and 183 Lander County, except Units 068, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 161, 172, 173
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:	Elko County, except Units 078, 079, 091, 105 and 106 Eureka County, except Unit 068 Lander County, except Units 151, 153, 156, 183 and 184 Nye County, except Units 132, 133, 181, 251, 252, 261 and 262 White Pine County, except Unit 114, 115 and 132
SEASON DATES:	September 25 – October 9
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Closed to nonresidents.

SAGE-GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	Humboldt County, except Units 031, 032, 033, 035, 042, 044, 046 and 151 Washoe County, except Units 021, 022, 033, 194 and 196
SEASON DATES:	September 25 – October 4
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.
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 per hunt period, 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, 1100 Valley Road, Reno NV 89512 by 5:00 p.m. on the first Friday in August. Successful applicants will be notified by mail.</p> <p>Persons harvesting sage-grouse are requested to deposit one wing from each bird harvested at any wing barrel, Nevada Department of Wildlife office, check station, or with Department employees who contact you in the field.</p>

BLUE (DUSKY AND SOOTY) AND RUFFED GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	Carson City, Clark, 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 6.
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 blue (dusky and/or 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>

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.

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.

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 20.
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 4 in possession . Persons who harvest mountain quail are requested to report their harvest to the Nevada Department of Wildlife, 1100 Valley Road, Reno, NV 89512, phone (775) 688-1500.

PHEASANT	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide*
SEASON DATES:	November 1 – November 30.
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Cocks only

COTTONTAIL, PYGMY AND WHITE-TAILED RABBITS	
OPEN AREAS:	<i>Statewide*</i>
SEASON DATES:	Second Saturday in October – February 28.
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10. Possession limit 20.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate.

WILD TURKEY

2013 - 2014 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 third Tuesday in February. Applications for bonus points only will be accepted until 11:00:00 p.m. on the fourth 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 2013-2014 GENERAL SPRING HUNTS – 0138

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:	1 by tag only.	
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. 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
Unit 151 & 152 of Lander County*	Last Saturday in March through Last Sunday in April	1
Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area	Last Saturday in March through Last Sunday in April	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 2013 & 2014 SPRING – LIMITED ENTRY – HUNTS 0131 & 0132			
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey		
LIMIT:	1 by tag only		
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily		
UNIT 091 of ELKO COUNTY			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	5	-
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	-

Wild Turkey Continued on Next Page

WILD TURKEY 2013 & 2014 SPRING – LIMITED ENTRY – HUNTS 0131 & 0132			
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey		
LIMIT:	1 by tag only		
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily		
MASON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA ONLY OF UNIT 203			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in April	5	-
	Second Saturday in April – third Sunday in April	5	-
	Last Saturday in April – first Sunday in May	5	-
MOAPA VALLEY PORTION OF UNITS 243, 244, 268, 271, & 272 IN CLARK COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods :	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in April	3	1
	Second Saturday in April – third Sunday in April	4	-
	Last Saturday in April – first Sunday in May	4	-
PERSHING COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods :	Last Saturday in March – second Sunday in April	5	-
	Third Saturday in April – first Sunday in May	5	-
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 2014 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 & 0137 Unit 192 of Douglas County		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:	1 by tag only.	
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily.	
SEASON DATES:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	
QUOTAS:	Resident Hunt 0135	Nonresident Hunt 0137
	Open	Open
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:		
<u>UNIT 192 of DOUGLAS COUNTY APPLICATION REGULATIONS:</u>		
A Douglas 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 Douglas 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 2013 - 2014 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 4:00 p.m. daily.	
SEASON DATES:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	
QUOTAS:	Resident Hunt 0135	Nonresident Hunt 0137
	Open	Open
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:		
<u>UNITS 202, 203, 204 and 291 OF LYON COUNTY (except the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area)* APPLICATION REGULATIONS:</u>		
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 2013 - 2014 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 & 0137 Units 181 & 182 of Churchill County		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:	1 by tag only.	
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily.	
SEASON DATES:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	
QUOTAS:	Resident Hunt 0135	Nonresident Hunt 0137
	Open	Open
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:		
<u>UNIT 181 AND 182 OF CHURCHILL COUNTY APPLICATION REGULATIONS:</u>		
A Churchill 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 Churchill 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 2013 - 2014 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 4:00 p.m. daily.	
SEASON DATES:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	
QUOTAS:	Resident Hunt 0135	Nonresident Hunt 0137
	Open	Open
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:		
<u>PARADISE VALLEY OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY APPLICATION REGULATIONS:</u>		
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 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

BOBCAT SEASON	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
SEASON DATES:	November 1 – Last Day in February
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Closed to Nonresidents.

GRAY FOX SEASON	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
SEASON DATES:	November 1 – Last Day in 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 2012-2013 SEASON			
City	Date	Time	Location
Elko	January 22, February 12, March 8.	8 a.m.–5 p.m.	NDOW Elko Office
Ely	January 24, February 13, March 7.	9 a.m.–3 p.m.	NDOW Ely Office
Eureka	January 23, March 6.	12 p.m.–5 p.m.	NDOW Eureka Office
Fallon	January 30.	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 8.	10 a.m.–3 p.m.	NDOW Fallon Office
Las Vegas	February 14.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Las Vegas Office
	March 8.	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
Panaca	February 14.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	Nevada State Parks - NDOW Office, Panaca
Tonopah	February 14.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Tonopah Office
	March 8.	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
Winnemucca	January 31.	8 a.m.– 1 p.m.	NDOW Winnemucca Office

BOBCAT PELT SEALING DATES FOR THE 2013-2014 SEASON			
City	Date	Time	Location
Elko	January 21, February 11, March 10.	8 a.m.–5 p.m.	NDOW Elko Office
Ely	January 23, February 12, March 6.	9 a.m.–3 p.m.	NDOW Ely Office
Eureka	January 22, March 5.	12 p.m.–5 p.m.	NDOW Eureka Office
Fallon	January 29.	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 10.	10 a.m.–3 p.m.	NDOW Fallon Office
Las Vegas	February 13.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Las Vegas Office
	March 10.	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
Panaca	February 13.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	Nevada State Parks - NDOW Office, Panaca
Tonopah	February 13.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Tonopah Office
	March 10.	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
Winnemucca	January 30.	8 a.m.– 1 p.m.	NDOW Winnemucca Office

MIGRATORY UPLAND GAME BIRDS

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

Note: pursuant to 50 CFR 20.133 the maximum number of days a state can allow crow hunting is 124 in a calendar year.

MOURNING & WHITE-WINGED DOVE	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
SEASON:	September 1 – 30
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10. Possession limit 20.
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limits for mourning dove and white-wing dove are singly or in aggregate.

Note: Federal Framework for dove hunting seasons is published in July each year. Identified dates and season length are subject to change. Should the federal framework require alteration of Commission-approved seasons, then an amendment to CR12-06 shall be submitted for Commission action at their August meeting.

STATEWIDE SUMMARIES FOR UPLAND GAME SPECIES

Report by: Shawn Espinosa, Upland Game Staff Specialist

Sampling Methods

In 2012, the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) commenced a new methodology for collecting harvest information from sportsmen regarding the previous season's effort and take for both upland game and waterfowl species. For the first time, hunters were able to enter their harvest information into an online questionnaire. Postcards were mailed to sportsmen that purchased a state upland game or duck stamp and informed of the availability of the online database. This tool was made available through the NDOW website at www.ndow.org.

The online questionnaire has features that reduce reporting error and mistakes that were often made on paper questionnaires. Once the information is entered, it is stored within a Microsoft Access database. For the 2012-13 season, information was collected through June 30th, at which time the database was provided to staff specialists for quality control and analysis. Once all data have been entered, it is separated by species and then by county and entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets for each species. These "raw" data, including harvest, number of hunters, and number of hunter days are then expanded based on the proportion of the number of hunters that hunted a particular species versus the expanded total number of upland game hunters that actually hunted upland game. The data are then checked for quality assurance because of erroneous reporting. In some cases, erroneous data can be deleted because of reported harvest of certain species that do not occur in certain counties and unrealistic numbers; however, some reporting error certainly occurs. These data are then provided to area biologists throughout Nevada for a second check for quality assurance and subsequent report writing.

GREATER SAGE-GROUSE

Season Structure and Limits

The general Greater Sage-grouse season in 2012 was 15 days long, extending from September 25 through October 9 for most Nevada Counties with open hunt units. A separate 10-day season extending from September 25 through October 4, 2012 was held for open units within Humboldt County. Additionally, there were shorter seasons held for the Desatoya Population Management Unit (Hunt Unit 184) and the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge (Hunt Unit 033). A two-day season was held in the Desatoya PMU (October 6-7, 2012) and two separate two-day seasons were held within the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge (SNWR) (September 15-16 and September 22-23, 2012). The SNWR hunt is limited to 75 hunters for each hunt period and permits are issued through a random drawing. The daily and possession limits for all hunts were 2 and 4 respectively.

Hunt unit closures for 2012 included the unit 068 portion of Eureka County, unit 153 and 156 in Lander County, and hunt unit 031 in Humboldt County (due to an extremely large wildfire). All seasons continue to remain closed to nonresidents with the exception of the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge Special Sage-grouse Hunt.

Harvest and Effort

An estimated 2,743 sage-grouse were taken during the 2012 season. This represented a 48% decrease both from the previous year and the long term average harvest of 5,288 sage-grouse. The number of sage-grouse hunters was down approximately 18% from the previous year at 1,681. These hunters also spent 35% fewer days in the field in 2012 (n=3,753 days) than in 2011.

Birds per hunter and birds per hunter day were estimated at 1.6 and 0.7 respectively. These numbers were down 20% and 22% respectively from the ten year average of 2.0 and 0.9 for these parameters. The long term trend for both hunter numbers and harvest is declining (Figure 1).

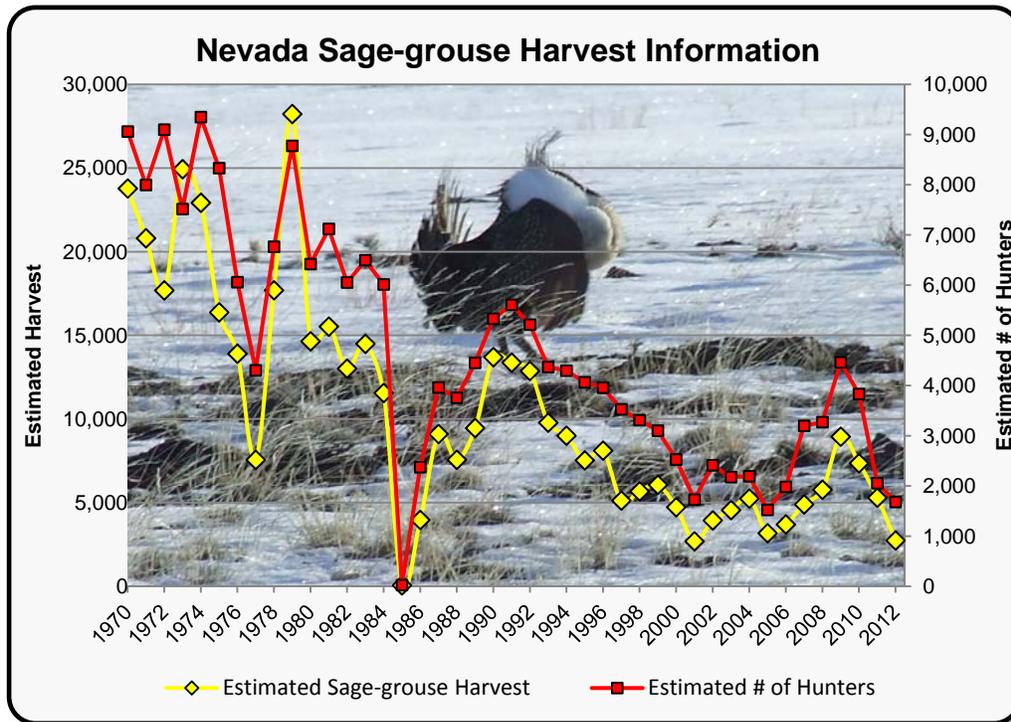


Figure 1. Sage-grouse harvest and hunter participation from 1970-2012.

Population Status

The Nevada Department of Wildlife relies on lek counts conducted during the spring as well as production estimates garnered from sage-grouse wing collection during the hunting season to determine population trends for the species. Lek count data obtained from “trend leks” (lek that are counted multiple times each year) provide the best representation of population trends. The average male attendance obtained from this subset of leks (n=221 currently) in 2013 was 18.4 males per lek. This represented a 22% decrease from the previous year and was 34% lower than the long term average (1965-2012) attendance of 27.8 males per lek (Figure 2). Production in 2012 was estimated at 0.73 chicks per hen which was the second lowest production rate ever recorded. The lowest chick per hen value was estimated to be 0.58 in 2007 (Figure 3). Having two years with such low production rates within one five year period is a cause for concern and largely reflects how weather and climate can limit sage-grouse populations.

The resultant decline in sage-grouse lek attendance and probable decline in overall population size in 2012 was not unexpected. As reported last year, “the production rate, derived from the

2011 hunting season, coupled with an expected poor production year for 2012 will likely lead to a population decline.” Similarly, at least for the immediate future, populations are likely to continue to decline into 2014. It will likely take several good moisture years, coupled with improved habitat conditions, for populations to rebound.

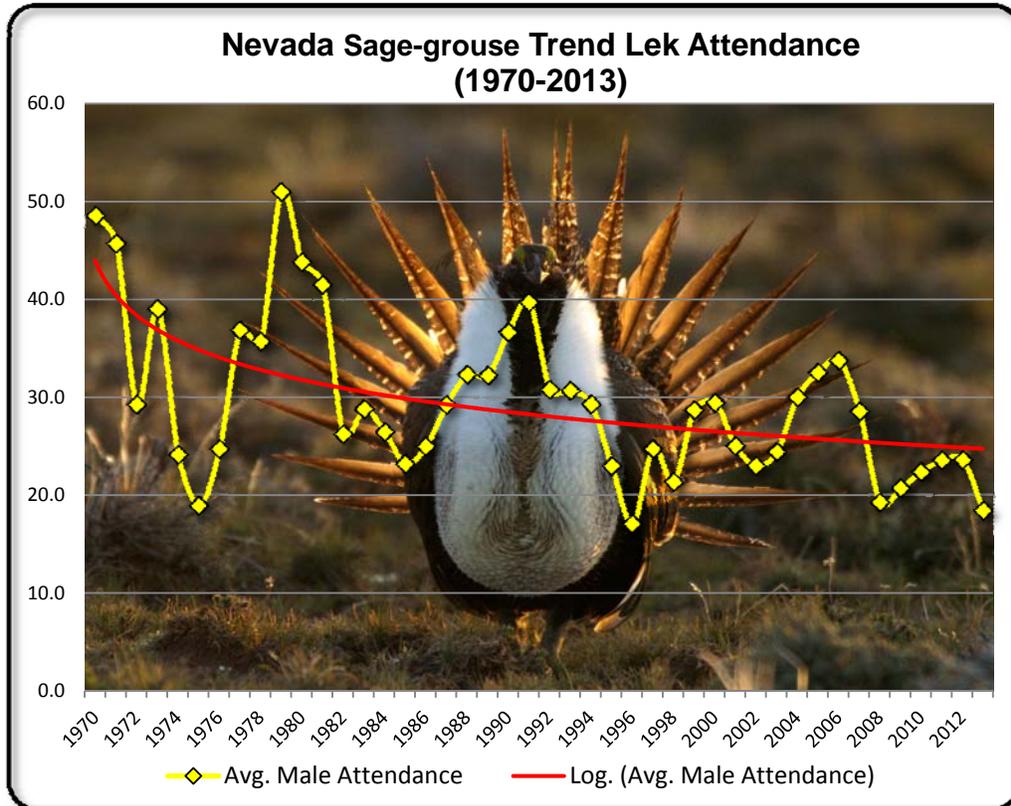


Figure 2. Average male attendance rates for trend leks from 1970-2013.

Although sage-grouse habitat conditions improved somewhat from more favorable precipitation received during the winter of 2012, the relatively dry spring did not provide what was necessary for a marked increase in production overall in 2013. Northwestern Nevada continues to suffer from extremely dry conditions and excessive livestock and feral horse utilization. Many springs, seeps and riparian areas are in poor condition in this area. These conditions are pervasive throughout other areas of the state with many areas exhibiting conditions where the perennial grass and forb component has been all but completely removed with soil trampling now occurring. Portions of northern Nye, Eureka and White Pine County have received better precipitation that has resulted in improved habitat conditions and may result in improved production in 2013. No significant wildfires have occurred thus far during the summer of 2013; however, the extended fire season that has exhibited itself recently does not provide any guarantees.

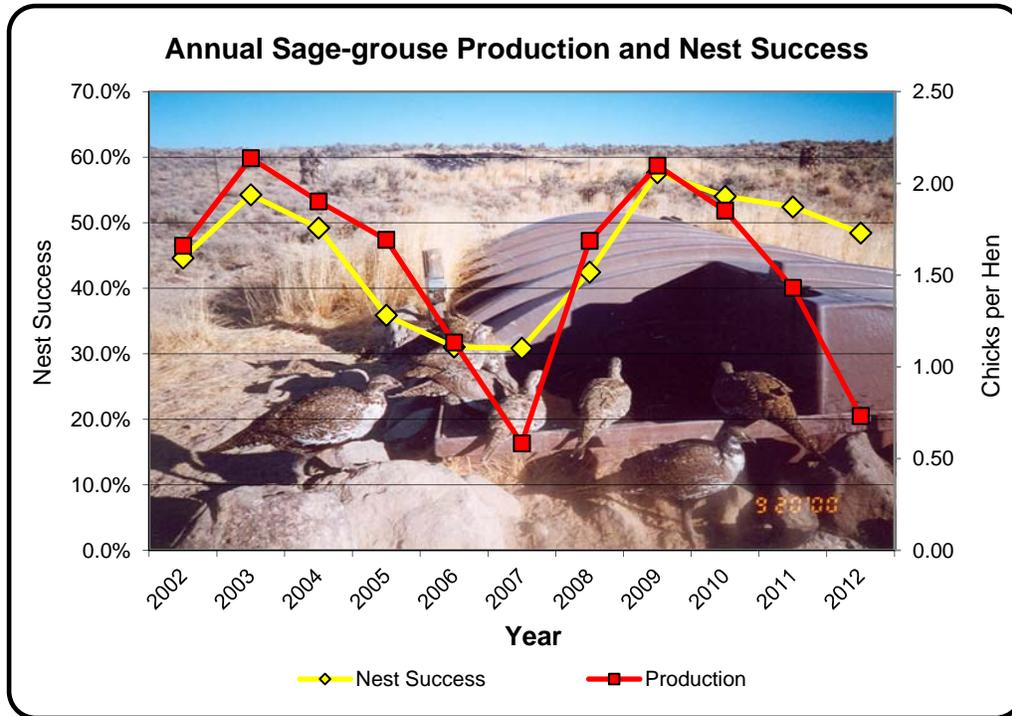


Figure 3. Sage-grouse production and nest success values obtained from wing collection and analyses (2002-2012).

The prediction for the upcoming Greater sage-grouse season is for 2013 to be another difficult season throughout much of the state with better opportunities available in northern Nye County and most of White Pine County. Extremely dry conditions continue to persist in northwestern Nevada with below average to average conditions in northeastern Nevada. These conditions exhibit themselves within the sage-grouse population in each area. Production is expected to be rather poor in northwestern Nevada and adult birds will be difficult to find depending on the conditions. If the dry conditions persist, hunters can find birds congregated around spring sources and waterholes. If much needed rains and cooler temperatures are experienced, then sage-grouse will become difficult to find in this area. Much the same can be said for most other places in Nevada; however, central and eastern Nevada populations have not experienced as severe drought conditions and populations are considered stable or have declined only slightly. Mountain ranges in northern Nye County such as the Toquima and Monitor ranges should provide better hunting opportunities for sage-grouse and some portions of White Pine County such as the Butte and Egan ranges could actually provide good numbers of birds.

FOREST GROUSE

Season Structure and Limits

The season for forest grouse, which include dusky and sooty grouse as well as ruffed grouse, extended from September 1 through December 31st, 2012 (122 days). A separate season was held for hunt units 141-145 in Eureka County where the season lasted from September 25 through November 4, 2013. Daily limits were set at 3 birds and possession limits were twice the daily bag (6). Limits were for single species or in the aggregate (any combination of species, but not to exceed the daily and possession limits).

Blue Grouse (Dusky and Sooty Grouse)

Harvest and Effort

Nevada blue grouse hunters took an estimated 1,241 birds during the 2012 season which represented an approximate 15% increase from the previous year, but was still down 28% from the 10-year average of 1,724 birds. An estimated 1,066 hunters spent 2,516 days pursuing the species in 2012, which equated to 23% more individuals than the previous season. Birds per hunter (n=1.2) was down 7% from the previous year; however, birds per hunter day (n=0.5) increased 11% over 2011 season figures. The long term trend for hunter harvest is declining while the number of blue grouse hunters is considered stable (Figure 4).

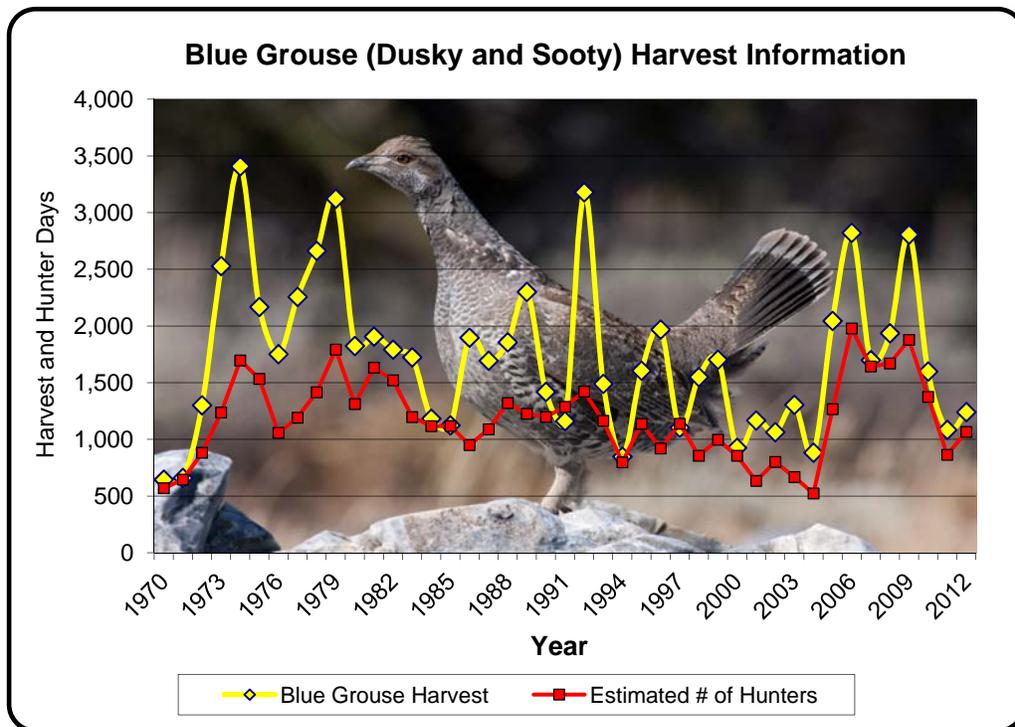


Figure 4. Estimated blue grouse harvest and number of hunters from 1960-2011.

The Eastern Region contributes the majority of blue grouse harvest in the state with 78% of the birds coming from this region, mainly from Elko and White Pine Counties. The Western Region accounted for 17% while the Southern Region contributed 5% of the total estimated harvest of blue grouse.

Population Status

There are no formally established surveys conducted for either Dusky or Sooty grouse at this time. Whenever broods are encountered, numbers and location are documented and that information is sent to a centralized database. In areas where breeding bird surveys are conducted within the range of sooty grouse, there is some useful information that can be gained due to the auditory range of their call or “hooting”. However, the same cannot be said of dusky grouse in central and eastern Nevada as their call is barely audible at distances.

NDOW has collected wings from hunter harvested dusky and sooty grouse since 2007. The wings allow for the classification of age and sex and to monitor harvest locations. In addition, tissue samples obtained from these wings are being utilized in genetic analyses. Samples are stored at the Museum of Natural History in New York.

In 2012, 58 wings were collected during the season which resulted in a 164% increase from the previous year’s collect of 22 wings. This equaled the average wing collection since these efforts began. Chick recruitment was estimated at 3.0 chicks per hen which represented a 60% decrease from the 2011 recruitment value; however, with such a low sample size that year, the 7.5 chicks per hen recruitment value is suspect (Figure 5). The 2012 estimated recruitment is a more realistic value and is in line with the average of 3.3 chicks per hen.

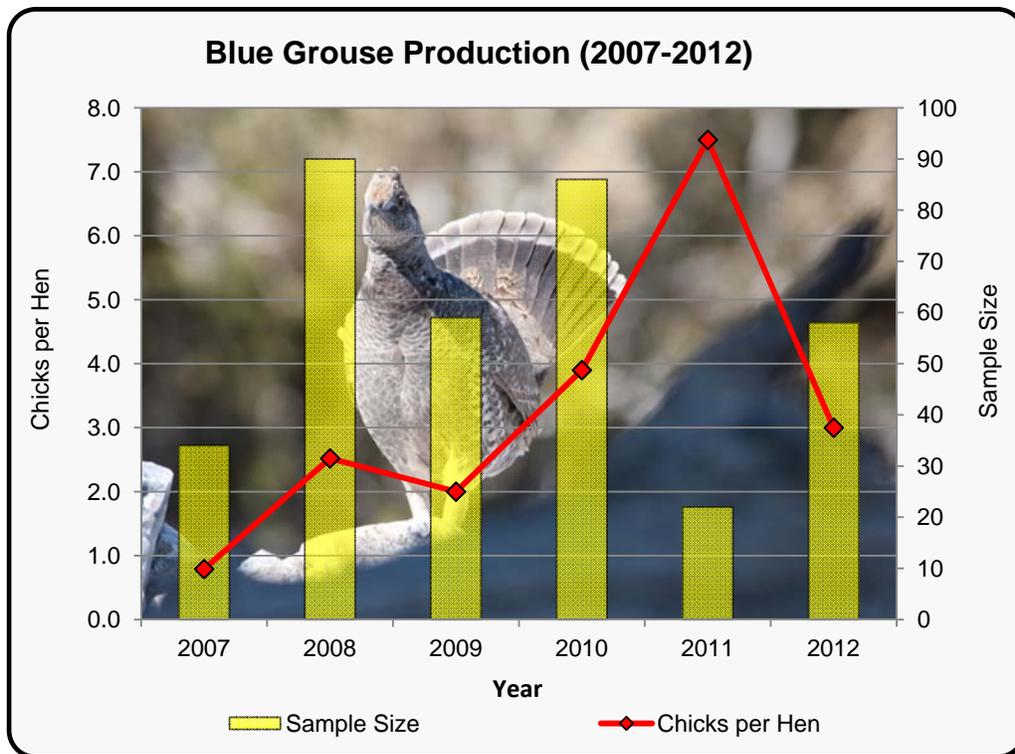


Figure 5. Blue grouse production estimates and sample size of wings obtained from hunter harvest from 2007-2012.

Ruffed Grouse

Harvest and Effort

The 2012 ruffed grouse harvest represented the second highest number of birds taken since the Upland Game Questionnaire specifically asked for information regarding this species. An estimated 457 birds were taken in 2012, which was 133% greater than the previous season's take. There was an estimated 59% increase in hunter numbers from 196 in 2011 to 312 in 2012. However, these hunters only spent 8% more days in the field in 2012 at 734. Birds per hunter ($n=1.5$) and birds per hunter day ($n=0.6$) increased 47% and 115% respectively from the previous year. Elko County within the Eastern Region contributed 95% of the total estimated ruffed grouse harvest during the 2012 season. Only 5% of the harvest came from Humboldt County in the Western Region compared to 15% of the total harvest in 2011.

Even though data has only been collected for this species since 2005, the trend for both the estimated number of hunters and harvest is increasing. Ruffed grouse opportunities and hunter interest are likely to continue to increase in the future.

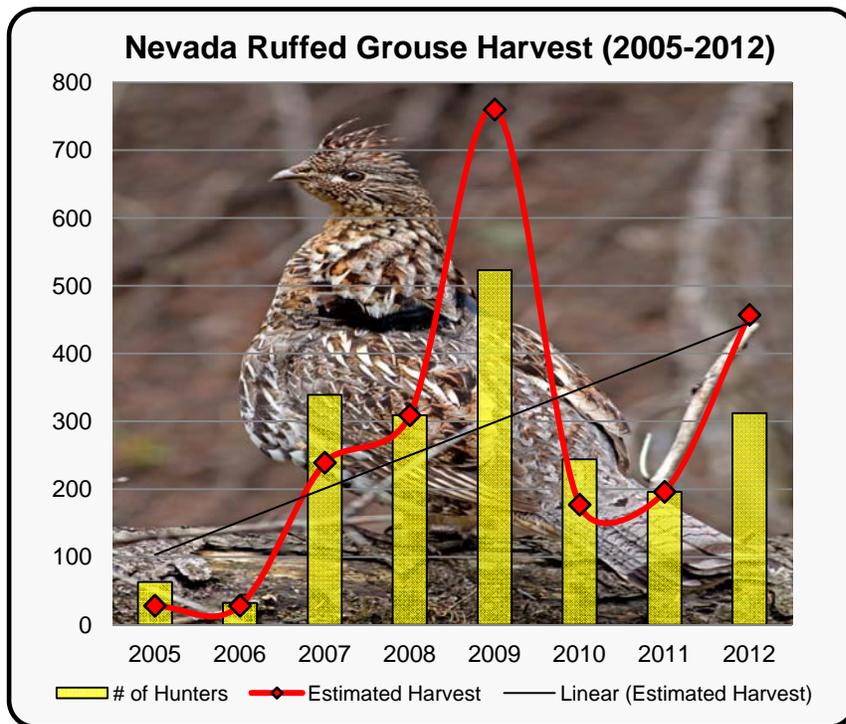


Figure 6. Estimated harvest of ruffed grouse and hunter numbers in Nevada from 2005-2012

Population Status

Overall, the establishment of ruffed grouse in several mountain ranges in Nevada is considered an exciting success. In the Eastern Region, ruffed grouse are now well established in the Independence, Bull Run, and Tuscarora mountain ranges as well as the Merritt/Tennessee Mountain Complex and the Ruby Mountains. In addition, newer populations are forming in portions of the Toiyabe Range within Lander County.

In the Western Region, ruffed grouse are considered well established in the Santa Rosa Range and the recent release of birds into the Pine Forest Range of Humboldt County should

eventually transform into a self sustaining population in the future.

Production and recruitment in 2012 led to the second highest harvest of ruffed grouse since tracking of the species began. Although this level of production is not expected for 2013, the carry-over of birds from the previous year, plus whatever production did occur in 2013 should lead to some above average ruffed grouse hunting during the upcoming season.

CHUKAR PARTRIDGE

Season Structure and Limits

The 2012-13 chukar season was 114 days long and extended from October 13, 2012 through February 3, 2013. Daily and possession limits for chukar remained at 6 and 18 respectively. Limits applied as a single species or in the aggregate with Gray (Hungarian) Partridge. In addition to the general season, a two day youth season was also held from September 29-30, 2012. Daily and possession limits for the youth hunt were 6 and 12 respectively.

Harvest and Effort

The estimated number of chukar taken during the 2012-13 hunting season was 44,768 which represented a significant drop from the previous year (-57%) and the 10-year average (-49%). The estimated statewide harvest for 2012-13 was the lowest annual harvest of chukar since 1997 when 36,952 birds were taken. The estimated number of chukar hunters (n=9,766) dropped by 13% from the previous season and 22% from the long term average of 12,493. Chukar hunters spent an estimated 40,722 days in the field last season which represented a 33% decline from the season prior and a 24% drop from the 10-year average of 53,615 days. Birds per hunter and birds per hunter day values declined by 36% and 34% respectively from the long term average.

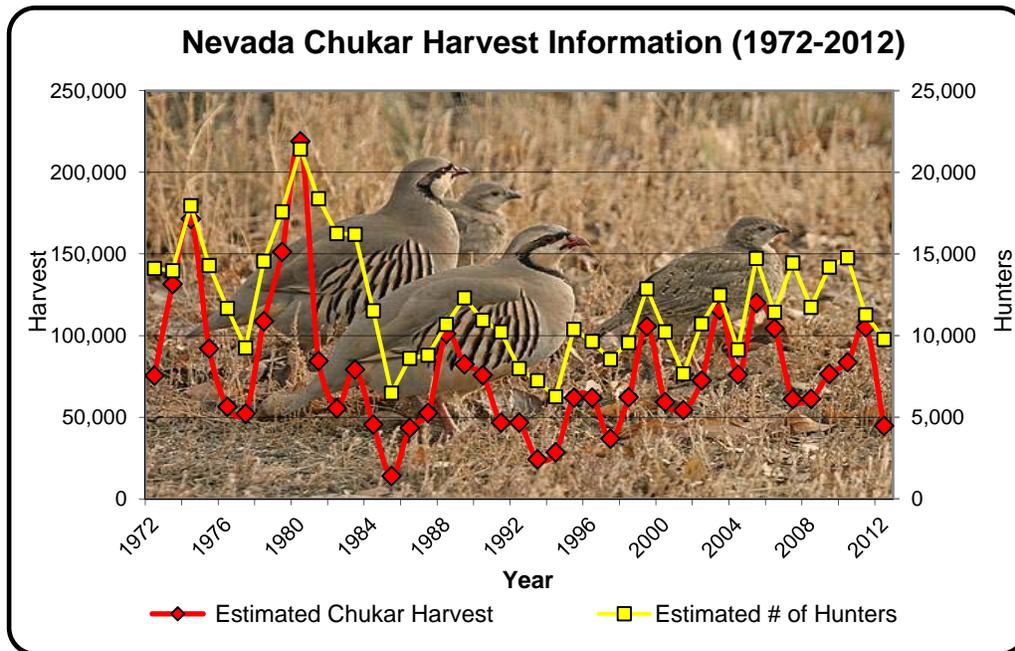


Figure 7. Estimate chukar harvest and number of hunters from 1972-2012.

Population Status

The 2012-13 forecast stated that “the upcoming season will offer smaller size coveys of adult chukar that will make hunting more of a challenge”. That may have been a bit of an understatement as adult birds in many areas were very wary and rarely allowed hunters the opportunity to get within shotgun range. This, plus the fact that there were simply fewer birds than the previous season, discouraged many hunters from getting out in the field again during the season. The scenario likely was more responsible for the drastic decline in harvest than the actual number of birds available on the landscape.

Unfortunately, two poor production years in a row, plus natural mortality have caught up to us in many traditional chukar hunting areas in the state in 2013. Although there likely will be a few spots that exhibit good production due to timely rain showers, overall chukar numbers will down. The one positive is that at least some production was noted in many areas, which was better than the summer of 2012 and this should at least translate into more approachable coveys, even if covey sizes are likely to be smaller.

CALIFORNIA QUAIL

Season Structure and Limits

Like the chukar season, the California, Gambel’s and Mountain quail season was also 114 days long, extending from October 13, 2012 through February 3, 2013. Limits for quail remained at 10 per day and 20 in possession with the exception of mountain quail where no more than 2 per day or 4 in possession were allowed. In addition to the general season, a youth season was also held for one weekend from September 29-30, 2012. Daily and possession limits for this hunt were also 10 and 20 respectively.

Harvest and Effort

During the 2012-13 season, an estimated 18,532 California quail were harvested by 2,756 hunters. These figures represent a 52% decrease in harvest and a 10% reduction in hunter numbers from the 2011-12 season. The number of hunter days (n=12,101) was down 32% from the previous year and 11% from the 10-year average of 13,627 days in the field. Birds per hunter (n=6.7) and birds per hunter day (n=1.5) exhibited decreases of 47% and 30% respectively from the prior year. These were stark contrasts from the 2011-12 season where sportsmen enjoyed a rather successful season in terms of take per unit of effort.

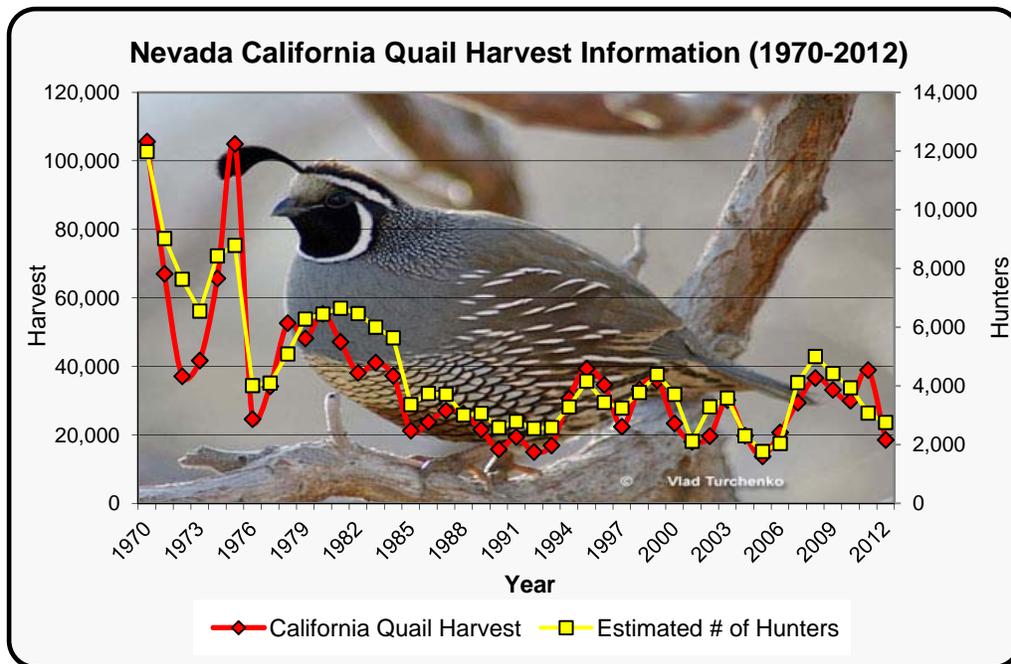


Figure 8. Estimated harvest of California quail and number of hunters from 1970-2012.

Population Status

After a year in which the California quail harvest was the highest since the 1995-96 season, the 2012-13 season saw harvest numbers drastically decline to the lowest level since 2005. California quail are a relatively short-lived bird in true wildland habitats with high mortality rates. The species relies on production to perpetuate populations and much like what other upland game species encountered, 2012 did not provide the necessary precipitation to facilitate habitat conditions conducive to reproduction. This coupled with temperature inversions experienced throughout northern Nevada during late December and early January of 2012-2013 that likely led to elevated mortality during this period will decrease the size of base populations in various regions of northwestern Nevada. A few areas may see fair to good production in 2013 due to localized rain shower events.

GAMBEL'S QUAIL

Season Structure and Limits

Like the chukar season, the California, Gambel's and Mountain quail season was also 114 days long, extending from October 13, 2012 through February 3, 2013. Limits for quail remained at 10 per day and 20 in possession with the exception of mountain quail where no more than 2 per day or 4 in possession were allowed. In addition to the general season, a youth season was also held for one weekend from September 29-30, 2012. Daily and possession limits for this hunt were also 10 and 20 respectively.

Harvest and Effort

The 2011-12 estimated harvest of 7,632 Gambel's quail was 70% less than the previous year and 57% less than the 10-year average of 17,701 birds. Hunter numbers were only down 3% at 1,886 from the previous season; however, the number of hunter days was down 33% from the year prior and 23% from the 10-year average, suggesting that hunters likely were unsuccessful early on in the season and did not elect to return.

Like harvest differences between the 2011-12 and last season, the number of birds per hunter declined by 69% to 4.1 birds per hunter. Birds per hunter day declined to 1.0 birds per day which was 55% lower than the season prior and 49% off of the 10-year average of 1.9 birds. All Gambel's quail harvest occurs within the Southern Region. Unfortunately, as is evident with California quail, the long-term hunter participation trends are declining (Figure 9).

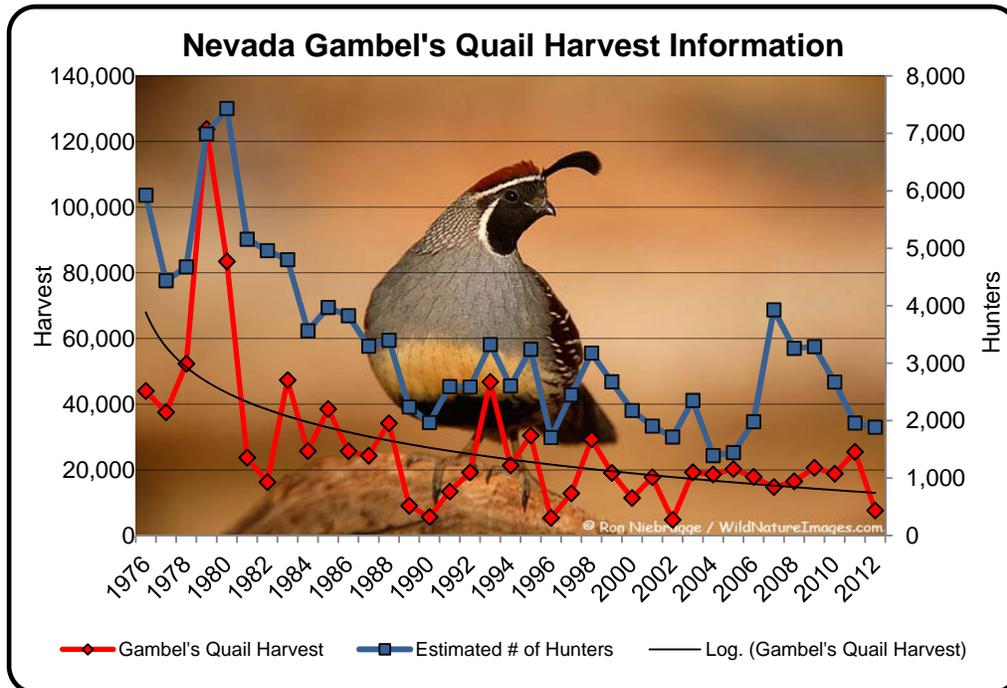


Figure 9. Gambel's quail harvest and hunter participation from 1976-2012.

Population Status

As with 2011-12, the winter of 2012-13 and subsequent spring did not provide adequate precipitation to induce favorable nesting and brood rearing conditions for Gambel's quail. Production, in turn, was mostly poor throughout Clark, Lincoln, Esmeralda and southern Nye Counties. Densities of birds will likely be low throughout the majority of the Southern Region.

Some brood surveys were conducted in the Southern Region during 2013 which indicated a paltry average of 2.1 chicks per adult compared to 3.8 the previous year (both considered very low for Gambel's quail). These surveys indicate a downward trend for Gambel's Quail across the Southern Region. Two poor years of recruitment in a row ultimately leads to smaller population sizes for Gambel's quail due to their high mortality rates. It is likely that several years of good spring moisture are needed to incur a population rebound.

RABBIT

Season Structure and Limits

There were a total of 139 days included in the 2012-13 rabbit season which extended from October 13, 2012 to February 28, 2013. Legal rabbit species included cottontail, pygmy, and white-tailed jackrabbit. A youth rabbit season was also held for one weekend (September 28-29, 2012) prior to the normal season opener. Limits for these species remained and 10 per day

and 20 in possession and could consist of a single species, or an aggregate of species not exceeding those limits. Black-tailed jackrabbits are not considered a protected species.

Harvest and Effort

An estimated 8,559 rabbits were harvest during the 2012-13 hunting season which was down 23% from the previous seasons harvest of 11,149. Interestingly, there were 16% more hunters in 2012-13 than in 2011-12 with 2,230 hunters participating. These individuals spent 10,875 days in the field, which was 19% less than the previous season, but basically the same as the 10-year average of 10,819 days. The number of rabbits killed per hunter (n=3.8) was down 34% from the prior year and rabbits per hunter day (n=0.8) was down 5%; however, these values were both approximately 50% less than the 10-year average for each of these values.

White-tailed jackrabbits are considered a lightly hunted species and are probably the subject of some misidentification by sportsmen, often not differentiated with black-tailed jackrabbits during much of the year and then being incorrectly labeled as “snowshoe rabbits” in the winter. There were an estimated 312 white-tailed jackrabbits harvested by 107 hunters during the 2012-13 season. The estimated harvest was very similar to the 2011-12 season’s harvest of 321 white-tailed jackrabbits; however, there was a 27% increase in the number of hunters from the previous season.

Pygmy rabbits are also considered a lightly hunted species and are very secretive, often being most active during the very early morning and late evening hours. In the past, it is suspected that sportsmen routinely mistook young of the year cottontails for pygmy rabbit and incorrectly recorded their harvest. During the 2012-13 season, an estimated 157 pygmy rabbits were killed which represents an 83% increase over the previous season’s harvest of just 86. Correspondingly, the number of hunters was up 82% from the previous year at 111. This information should be tempered by the relatively small sample size of individuals that hunt the species.

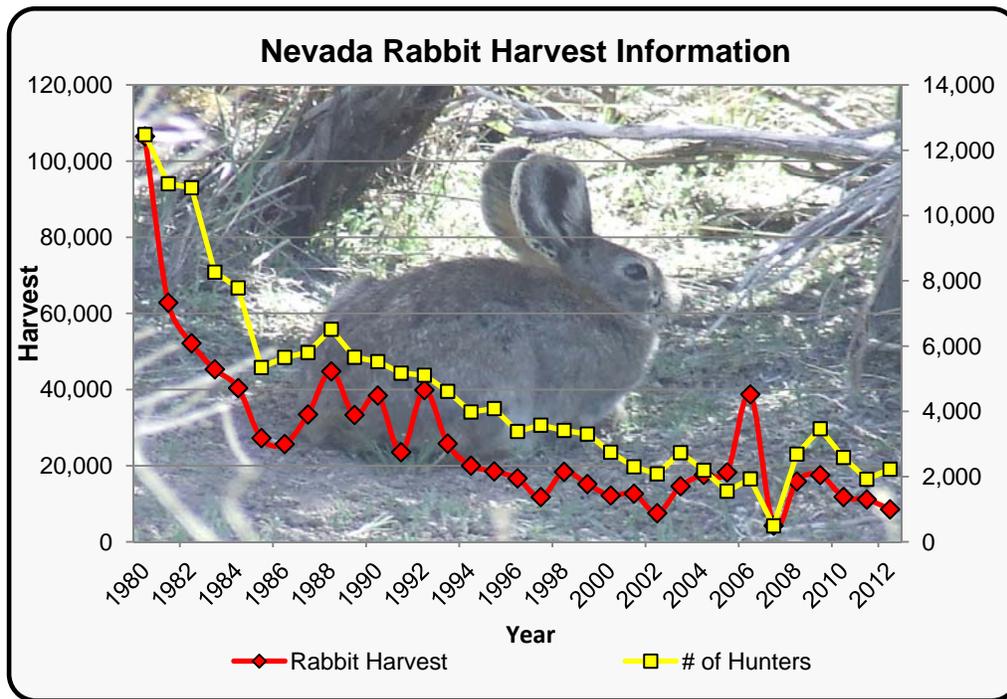


Figure 10. Rabbit harvest and hunter participation from 1980-2012.

Population Status

No standardized rabbit surveys are conducted for white-tailed jackrabbit or cottontail rabbit. The only data available are harvest information and limited site records. The long-term average (1960-2011) rabbit harvest is 37,796 and last season's harvest of 8,559 rabbit was 77% less than this average. However, fewer hunters participate in rabbit hunting than they did historically, so simply looking at harvest does not provide meaningful indications regarding population levels. A more comparable measure of population abundance from year to year may be the number of rabbits killed per hunter day. During the 2012-13 season the number of rabbits taken per hunter day was 0.8, which was 46% lower than the long term average of 1.46. This would seemingly indicate that the density of rabbits is less than in past years

Concern remains over species such as white-tailed jackrabbit and pygmy rabbit. Hunter harvest is very minimal for these two species, thus sport hunting is not considered a threat to these populations. Rather, loss of habitat and degradation of existing habitat (sagebrush communities) are thought to be the leading factors influencing population size and distribution.

STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

WATERFOWL

Season Structure and Limits

Pursuant to the guidelines of Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM), the frameworks established by the United States Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) for the 2012-13 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 2012-2013 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 November 1 and November 2, 2012. These closures were statewide and excluded from the following season dates. Nevada's 2012-13 duck hunting season began in the Northeast Zone on September 22 and extended until January 6, 2013. The duck hunting season for the remaining two zones (Northwest and South Zones) began October 13th and extended to January 27th, 2013. These closures accommodated days set aside for youth waterfowl hunting, which was two days in each of the three zones (Northeast Zone: September 15 and January 12, Northwest Zone: September 29 and February 9, and South Zone: February 9-10). Additionally, the South Zone included a special youth hunt day on Overton Wildlife Management Area on October 20. The Commission adopted a later opening date (November 2, 2011) for the Clark County 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, two pintail and 1 canvasback of either sex. Scaup restrictions were removed for the 2012-13 season allowing a daily bag of 7 scaup and a full season mirroring those of other ducks.

Harvest and Effort

Data obtained through the NDOW's Post-season Questionnaire is reported in Table 1 and in the Appendix of this report. Within Table 1, NDOW's findings are compared to the results of the FWS's *Harvest Information Program* (HIP) survey as published in its July¹ findings publication.

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.
2006	4,000	4,525	13%	55,402	69,893	26%
2007	2,900	4,039	39%	43,800	45,459	4%
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	-9%	51,000	50,892	-2%

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

¹ Raftovich, R.V., and K.A. Wilkins. 2013. Migratory bird hunting activity and harvest during the 2011-12 and 2012-13 hunting seasons. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Laurel, Maryland. USA.

DUCKS & MERGANSERS

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

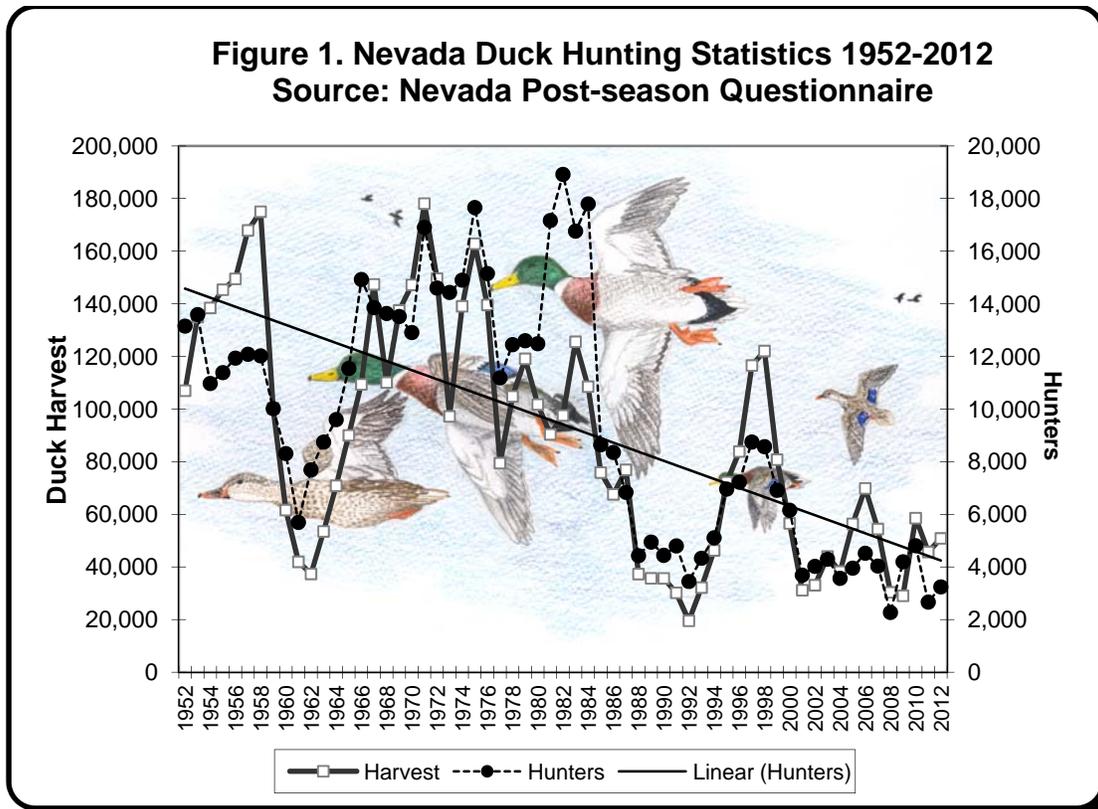
Table 2. Statewide duck & merganser harvest - from post-season questionnaire.

	STATEWIDE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2012	2011	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Ducks & Mergs.	50,892	45,746	46,005	4.4%	10.6%
No. of Hunters*	4,095	3,750	3,838	9.2%	6.7%
No. of Days	22,303	20,204	24,627	10.4%	-9.4%
Birds / Hunter	12.4	12.2	10.12	1.6%	22.5%
Birds/Hunter Day	2.3	2.3	1.92	0%	19.8%
Individual Hunters*	3,247	2,565	--	26.6%	--

* see explanation below

In the table above, the "number of hunters" (second row) represents the sum of all hunters hunting in all counties. The totals at the bottom of the columns for 2010 & 2011 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.



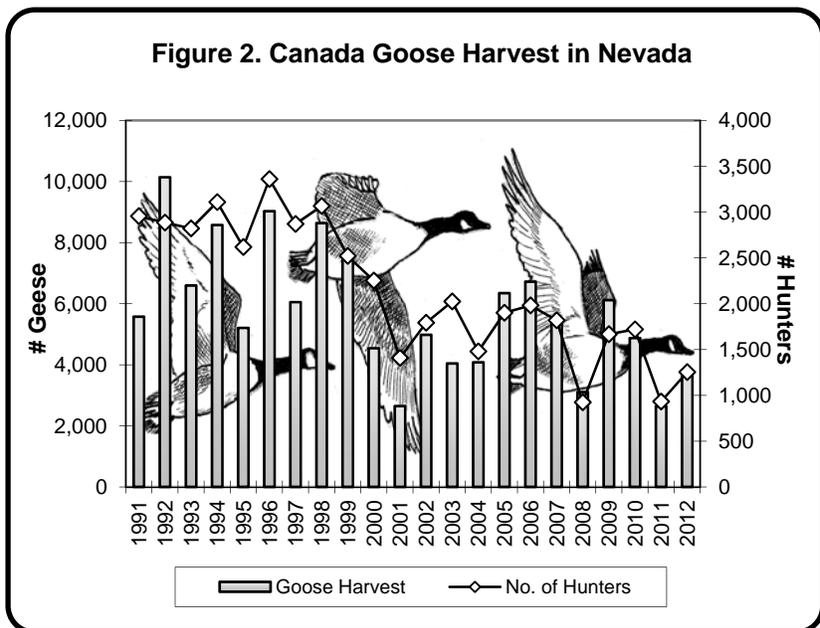
GEESE

For the 2012-2013 goose hunting season, Nevada used a three hunt zone configuration. Nevada also opened a late season white goose hunt for the first time. During the 2012-13 goose hunting season the Northeast zone for dark geese began on September 22, 2012 and extended until January 6, 2013. The dark goose seasons for both the Northwest and South zones began on October 13, 2012 and extended to January 27, 2013. A two day closure was instituted on November 1 and 2, 2012. 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 (November 3, 2012) for the Clark County portion of the South zone. The white goose (snow and Ross' goose) season opened in conjunction with the later dates for dark geese to accommodate the new late white goose hunt season. Season dates for all three zones ran from November 3, 2012 until Jan 6, in the Northeast zone and January 27 in the northwest and south zones. A first time ever in Nevada later season white goose hunt ran in the northeast and northwest zones only ran from February 10, 2013 until February 28, 2013. Limits for the Canada and white-fronted geese were three daily, species singly or in the aggregate and Limits for white geese were ten daily.

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

	STATEWIDE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2012	2011	10 Yr. Avg.	Prev. Yr.	vs. Avg.
Dark Geese Harvest	3,738	2,641	4,824	41.5%	-22.5%
No. of Hunters	1,254	1,124	1,624	11.6%	22.8%
Light Geese Harvest	698	359	619	94.4%	12.8%
No. of Hunters	327	254	793	28.7%	-42.7%
TOTAL GEESE:	4,436	3,001	5,442	47.8%	-18.5%

Within the Pacific Flyway, the two populations of large-bodied Canada geese (*Branta canadensis moffiti*) 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. Most of Nevada's Canada geese harvest occurs in western Nevada within those counties with large amounts of cultivated fields or pasture support the greatest abundance of geese. Again, Churchill County leads all counties in percent of harvest. In this county, geese are taken



both incidental to duck hunting in wetlands like Stillwater NWR and Carson Lake and out of decoy spreads set out in agricultural fields. Lyon and Douglas counties remains high in kill per hunter and kill per hunter day statistics.

TUNDRA SWAN

The Nevada tundra swan season commenced on October 13, 2012 and concluded on January 6, 2013. Permits were available during an initial draw period, which had an application deadline of September 14, 2012. Only 166 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 October 8 through the last Friday of the hunting season. An additional 484 permits were sold after the initial draw bringing the total permit sales to 650. This total included 133 second permits, thus there were 517 individual permittees last year. Total sales for the 2012-13 season were higher (23.3%) than the previous year. 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, incidental 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
2003	298	74%	71	802
2004	330	67%	77	892
2005	370	73%	92	934
2006	605	73%	147	2,014
2007	650	77%	200	1,996
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
'03-'12 Avg.	491	72%	120	1,584

For the 2012-13 season, juvenile swans made up 22% of the total swan harvest (n=44), a figure that is below the long-term average of 35%. Seventy-seven percent of permittees hunted last year, matching long-term average. Hunters reported taking 67% of swans at Stillwater NWR, slightly higher than the LTA of 61%. No trumpeter swans were taken in the 2012-13 season.

Nonresidents accounted for 10% of all individual swan permittees last year. Sixty-eight percent of those were California residents.

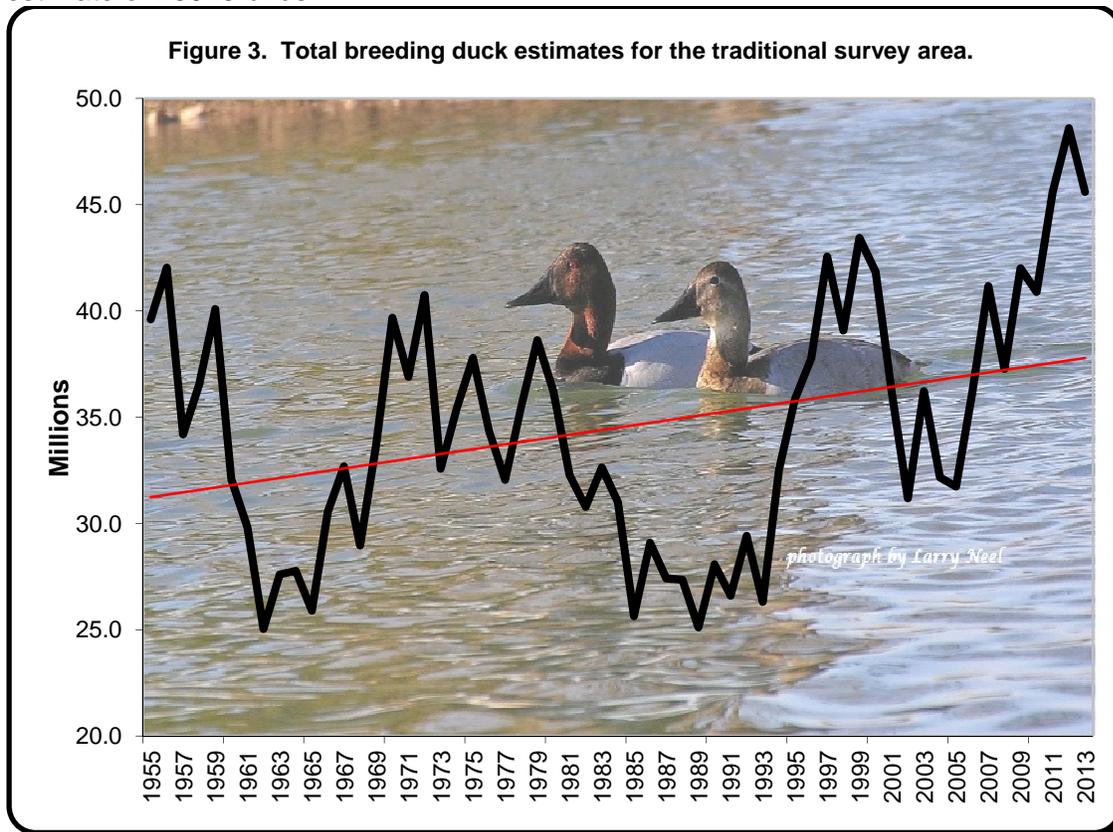
Population Status

Each year the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) conducts a continental assessment of the status of waterfowl². The FWS follows established survey protocols to evaluate bird abundance

² U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2013. *Waterfowl population status, 2013*. U.S Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C. USA. 79pp.

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 this spring’s breeding duck population (BPOP) within the traditional survey area at 45.6 million birds (Figure 3). This total represents a decrease (6%) compared to the 2012 estimate, but is 33% higher than the long term average. Nevada Breeding pair population estimates for 2013 were 40,137 birds. This number is an increase (68%) from last year’s estimate of 23923 birds.



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

Table 5. Five-year Duck BPOP estimates (in thousands) for 10 species within the traditional survey area.

Species	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	LTA	% change	
							v.2012	v LTA
Mallard	7723.8	8430.1	9182.6	10602	10372	7626	37.3%	36.0%
Gadwall	2612.8	2976.7	3256.9	3586	3351	1864	31.5%	79.8%
Pintail	2612.8	3508.6	4428.6	3473	3335	4029	32.9%	-17.2%
BW Teal	6640.1	6328.5	8948.5	9242	77332	4839	39.2%	59.8%
GW Teal	2979.7	3475.9	2900.1	3471	3053	2017	16.5%	51.4%
Wigeon	2486.6	2424.6	2084.0	2145	2644	2587	-13.7%	2.2%
Shoveler	3507.8	4057.4	4641.0	5018	4751	2429	43.1%	95.6%
Scaup	3738.3	4244.4	4319.3	5239	4166	5048	40.1%	-17.5%
Redhead	1056	1064.2	1356.1	1270	1202	682	20.3%	76.2%
Canvasback	488.7	585.2	691.6	760	787	576	55.5%	36.6%

Redheads again exceeded the million bird mark for the seventh consecutive year while canvasback numbers continue to be above the long-term average. Hunters will want to be in Nevada's marshes when waves of these migrating species pass through.

NDOW biologists observed a total of 81,866 waterfowl in Nevada's portion of the Mid-winter Waterfowl Survey (MWS) last January (see appendix). This represents an decrease of 20% compared to the previous year's results. The observed total is 22% above the LTA. 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 were 20,375 (15,994 western Canada's, 4,316 lesser Canada's, 35 white-fronted geese, and 27 lesser snow geese). Total observed goose numbers were 3% lower than their five-year average. Total geese counted on Nevada MWI surveys remains above the LTA (15,461).

The total number of swans encountered during survey efforts was 246 tundra's and 19 trumpeters. Trumpeter swan numbers observed were below LTA. All trumpeter swans were observed on Ruby Lake NWR.

MOURNING AND WHITE-WINGED DOVE

Harvest

Nevada's traditional dove season comprised the 30 days of September 2011. The bag and possession limits were 10 and 20, respectively. Mourning and white-wing dove hunting was statewide.

The United States Fish & Wildlife Service (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. Table 1 describes the findings of the two survey approaches:

Table 1. Comparisons Between Estimated Dove Harvest Statistics for Nevada.

Year	Estd. Hunter Numbers			Estimated Hunter Days			Estimated Dove Harvest		
	HIP ⁽¹⁾	NV Q	% Diff	HIP	NV Q	% Diff	HIP	NV Q	% Diff
2004	3,800	3,434	-10%	8,800	9,619	9%	36,500	34,650	-5%
2005	4,100	4,110 ⁽²⁾	--	10,000	14,580	46%	47,700	50,364	6%
2006	4,100	4,325 ⁽²⁾	5%	9,400	13,650	45%	38,900	53,850	38%
2007	2,800	3,214 ⁽²⁾	15%	9,600	14,135	47%	38,500	48,629	26%
2008	4,900	4,215 ⁽²⁾	-14%	12,200	14,840	24%	45,000	51,785	15%
2009	4,600	4,184 ⁽²⁾	-16%	11,600	13,652	-18%	41,500	45,954	11%
2010	4,500	4,681 ⁽²⁾	4%	12,700	15,069	18%	60,300	54,405	-10%
2011	3,500	3,169 ⁽²⁾	-9%	8,600	9,315	8%	31,900	33,738	6%
2012	3,600	3,822⁽²⁾	6%	7,400	11,254	52%	26,900	34,176	27%

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

(2) Figures in 2005 - 2012 are *individual* hunters

Hunter numbers estimated through Both the HIP process and NDOW's survey describes an increase in hunter numbers, HIP shows decreases in harvest and hunter days for 2012, while the Nevada post season questionnaire shows increases. Dove harvest data obtained through the 2012-13 Nevada Post-season Harvest Questionnaire are as follows:

Table 2. Nevada mourning dove harvest - from Post-season Questionnaire.

	STATE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2012	2011	01-10 avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. avg.
No. of Birds	34,176	33,738	47,407	-41.2%	-28.8%
No. of Hunters⁽³⁾	3,955	3,319	4,275	-29.1%	-22.3%
No. of Days	11,254	9,315	12,950	38.2%	-28.1%
Birds / Hunter	8.64	10.17	10.99	-0.2%	-0.1%
Birds/Hunter Day	3.04	3.62	3.66	-0.1%	0.0%

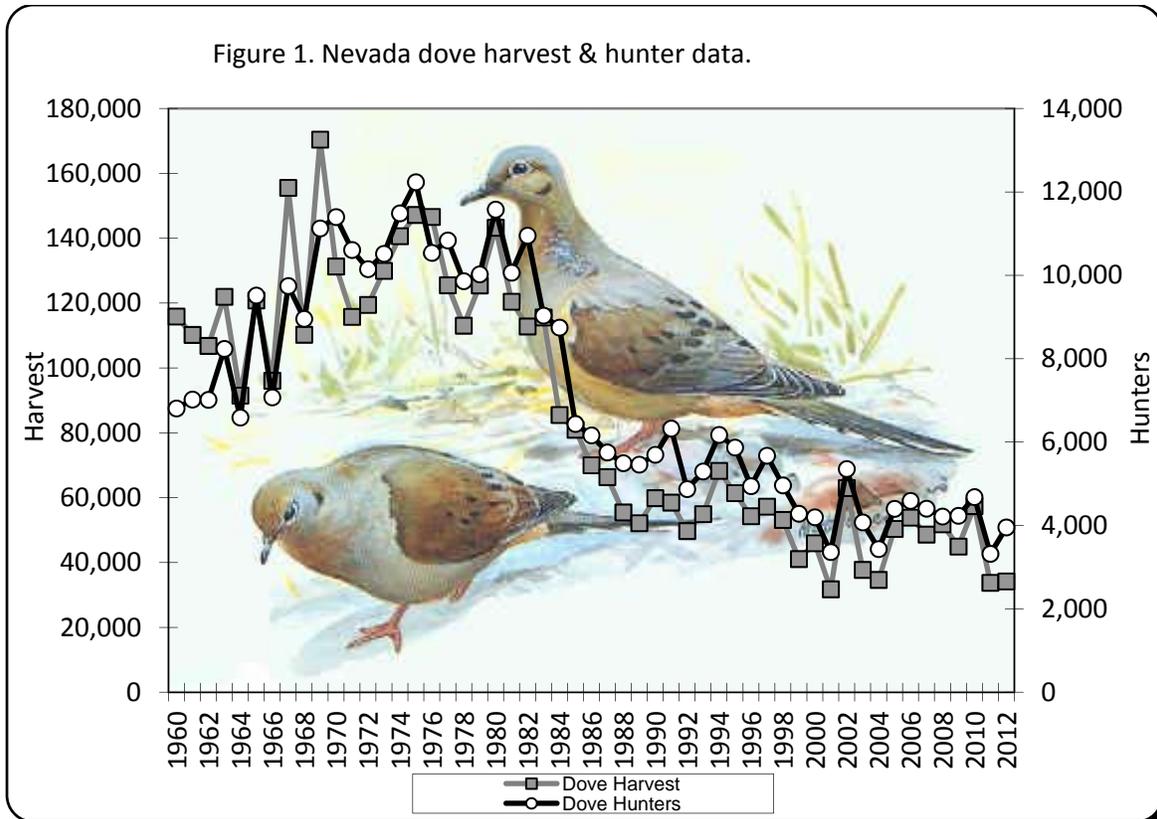
(3) Figures in the row represent cumulative hunters.

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. Individual hunter total calculations are only estimated for the past three seasons.

Table 3. Mourning dove harvest by region - from Post-season Questionnaire.

	WESTERN			EASTERN			SOUTHERN		
	2012	2011	AVG.*	2012	2011	AVG.	2012	2011	AVG.
No. of Birds	22,755	20,101	31,079	1,653	2,747	4,099	9,769	10,890	13,116
No. of Hunters	2,518	2,067	2,631	349	323	510	1,087	930	1,176
No. of Days	7,182	5,631	8,938	885	811	1,251	3,187	2,873	3,857
Birds / Hunter	9.04	9.72	11.63	4.74	8.50	8.15	8.99	11.71	11.28
Birds/Hunter Day	3.17	3.57	3.65	3.39	3.39	3.38	3.07	3.79	3.44

*average is 2002-2011



White-winged Dove – For the 1012-13 season, 820 individual questionnaire respondents indicated that they hunted migratory game birds other than waterfowl. Of these, 36 indicated that they hunted white-winged dove in the state last hunting season. This data was sufficient to perform an extrapolation of harvest. Those harvest figures are depicted on page Q-6. NDOW cannot do any comparisons between years because the white-winged dove data has been very sporadic. Suffice it to say that 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 2007-08. The ECD is a bird that is expanding its distribution and abundance throughout the nation and in Nevada. Seven hundred thirty individual questionnaire respondents indicated ECD harvest in all of Nevada’s 17 counties. Those numbers are up from 309 hunters harvesting in all counties in 2010. The data supports an estimated statewide harvest of 5,769 in 2011, compared to 2,404 ECD in 2010 and 3,938 in 2009. The species is unprotected and the questionnaire did not ask which month the birds were shot in. However, it is suspected that most were taken incidental to mourning dove hunting. Managers continue to attempt to gain an understanding of the bird’s ecological role.

Table 4. Nevada Eurasian collared dove harvest - from Post-season Questionnaire.

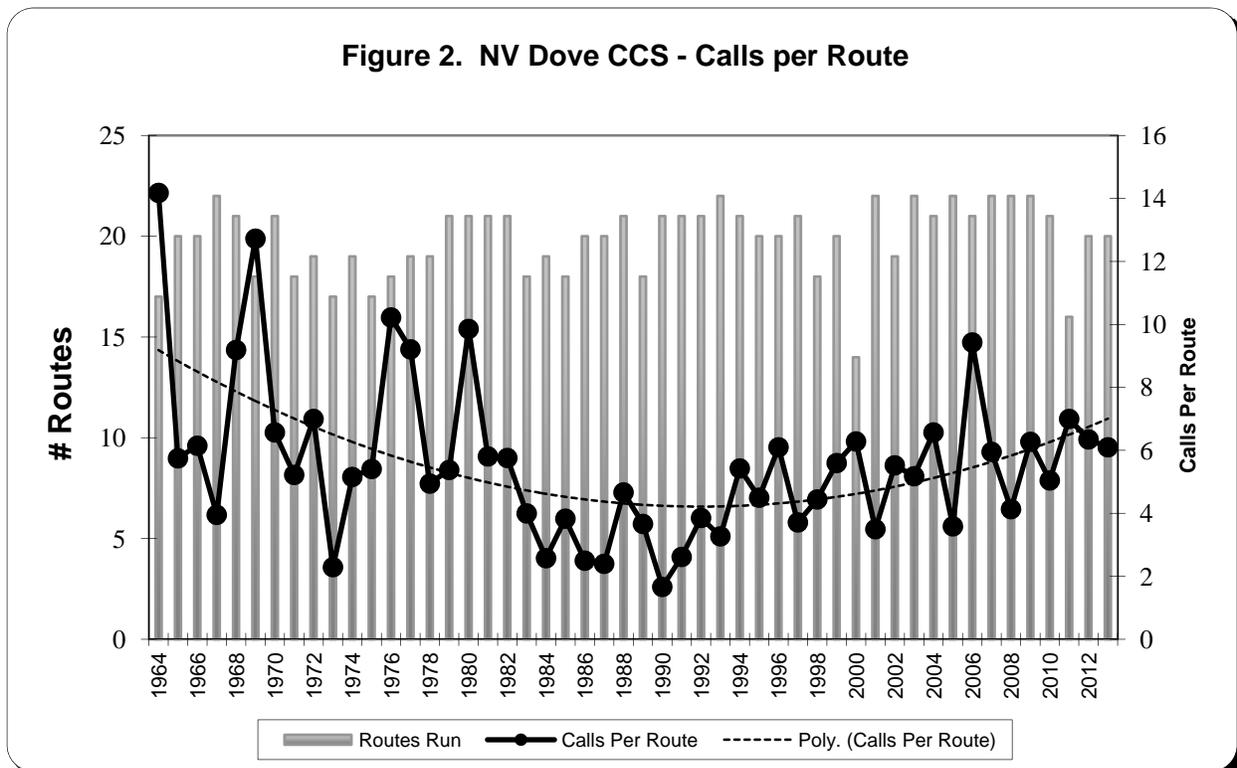
	STATE TOTALS:				Percent Change	
	2010	2011	2012	08-11 avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. avg.
No. of Birds	2,404	5,769	9,292	3,504	61%	165%
No. of Hunters⁽³⁾	309	730	1,269	480	74%	179%
Birds / Hunter	7.78	7.9	7.3	7.57	8%	3%

Population Status

The FWS coordinates the Mourning Dove Call-count Survey for the entire nation. This comprehensive effort includes more than 1,000 randomly selected routes distributed within physiographic regions. These migratory game birds are managed within three zones – the Eastern, Central and Western Management Units (MU). Populations within these MUs are considered to be largely independent of one another. Nevada is one of seven of the contiguous western states within the WMU. There are 22 call-count routes in Nevada, most of which have been run since 1964.

State and federal biologists in Nevada conducted 20 of the established survey routes this spring. This year route-runners observed 161 birds compared to 111 last year and nearly matching LTA of 165. Documented calls amounted to 122, compared to 127 in 2012 and the LTA of 110. Of course these data are subject to a number of biases and the rules for establishing or moving established routes are very strict. Managers have been somewhat critical of the inclusion of this data into models that will affect adaptive harvest management of doves in the near future. Like duck season frameworks, frameworks for season length and bag limit will be established by the FWS following a consultation process, but the status of management unit populations will be determined through modeling. Presently, a nationwide banding effort is underway in an effort to quantify distribution, abundance and vital rates of these birds in order to achieve better precision in the models.

Last summer, biologists captured and banded 700 dove at two 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 1st to November 17th, 2012 and the spring hunt extended from March 1st to April 15th, 2013. The limit was 10 daily and 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 page Q-8). This year, 32 of 820 (3.9%) individual respondents that hunted migratory birds also reported harvesting crows. Table 1 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 for the past six years. Managers speculate that the majority of crow harvest occurs in the fall hunt.

Table 5. – Reported 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

Since the sample size is still relatively small, some variation in data can be quite significant between years. The 2012-13 harvest estimates are based upon data provided by information provided by a total of 32 questionnaire respondents. Last year, there were 31 respondents that indicated they hunted crows. Only a greater distribution of questionnaires among theoretical small game hunters, in other words 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 FWS 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. The extent of the effects of West Nile Virus is not known, although it is recognized that corvids are particularly susceptible to the disease.

STATEWIDE SUMMARY FOR FURBEARER ANIMALS

Season Structure

The 2012-13 trapping season for most of Nevada's furbearer species (beaver, muskrat, mink, otter and kit and red fox) began October 1, 2012. The seasons extended through April 30, 2013 for beaver, muskrat and mink, March 30, 2013 for otter and February 28, 2013 for kit and red fox. The 2012-13 gray fox season began on November 1, 2011 and ran for 120 days ending February 28, 2013. The bobcat season for 2012-13 opened on November 1, 2012 and ran for 120 days ending February 28, 2013.

Harvest and Prices

Statewide bobcat harvest for the 2012-13 season was 3,333 (table 1). This was a 17% decrease from the 2011-12 season, and 15% above the 10-year average of 2,888 as well as 45% above the long-term average of 2,293 cats per season. Statewide bobcat production was 41 kittens per 100 adult females, a decrease of 34% from the 2011-12 production rate of 62 kittens/ 100 adult females. Bobcat production for 2012 was 32% below the past 10-year average and 39% below the long-term average. During the 2012-13 season, average bobcat pelt prices rose 38% to \$615.43 as compared to the 2011-12 season average of \$446.10.

Table 1. Bobcat harvest by region.

	WESTERN			EASTERN			SOUTHERN		
	2012	2011	10-YR AVG.	2012	2011	10-YR AVG.	2012	2011	10-YR AVG.
Bobcat Harvest	1,224	1,679	1,033	817	1,110	892	1,292	1,203	964
No. of Trappers	180	196	133	184	184	145	199	175	139
Trap Days	330,399	335,245	188,502	135,744	186,100	144,340	251,347	231,596	170,251
Trap Days/cat	273	200	186	176	168	165	214	193	187
Bobcats/Trapper	6.8	8.6	7.8	4.4	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.9	6.9

Overall, statewide harvest of furbearing animals during the 2012-13 season was 18% below long-term averages. Harvest of all furbearing species decreased 11% when compared to the 2011-12 season (table 2). Coyote harvest during the 2012-13 season increased 17% from the previous season. Red fox harvest increased for the second year in a row. Red fox harvest increased 141% during 2012-13 with a record harvest of 106 foxes reported. The number of licensed trappers during the 2012-13 season increased from the previous year by 21% to 1,308 licenses sold. This number is above the 30-year average of 693 trappers. Fur prices for the past season rose for nearly every species. Please see furbearer tables in the appendix for complete harvest and fur prices.

Table 2. Selected Furbearer Harvest Synopsis by Region.

Species:	20012-13	2011-12	10 yr Average	Percent Change	
				Prev. Year	10 Year Avg.
Statewide					
Coyote	3,782	3,236	2,581	17%	47%
Gray Fox	1,680	1,760	1,175	-5%	43%
Kit Fox	615	963	539	-36%	14%
Beaver	1,013	879	641	15%	58%
Muskrat	2,531	4,047	2,028	-38%	25%
Mink	165	116	81	42%	104%
Eastern Region					
Coyote	1,359	764	862	78%	58%
Gray Fox	216	111	110	95%	96%
Kit Fox	50	54	30	-7%	67%
Beaver	331	538	228	-39%	45%
Muskrat	94	335	80	-72%	18%
Mink	91	72	32	26%	184%
Western Region					
Coyote	1,587	1,310	1,081	21%	47%
Gray Fox	375	603	244	-38%	54%
Kit Fox	275	446	272	-38%	1%
Beaver	678	308	398	120%	70%
Muskrat	2,429	3,709	1,941	-35%	25%
Mink	74	44	49	68%	51%
Southern Region					
Coyote	716	781	589	-8%	22%
Gray Fox	1,089	1,027	819	6%	20%
Kit Fox	290	418	233	-31%	25%
Beaver	4	4	12	0%	-67%
Muskrat	8	0	7	NA	14%
Mink	0	0	0	0%	0%

Population estimates for some of the furbearer species harvested in Nevada were generated by utilizing USGS GAP analysis data. GAP data uses maps that delineate topographical, biological and geological features to identify various habitats. GAP data for each species is paired with habitat suitability models that specify known habitat requirements. This process provided the Department with maps indicating available statewide habitat for each of the species. The GAP data was then used in conjunction with biological density and home range data for each species to generate population estimates. Density and home range data were derived from research data either in Nevada, or in the absence of Nevada research, from nearby states (Utah and California) with similar habitat types. Those estimates and estimated harvest rates based on expanded trapper harvest data appear in Table 3.

Table 3. Estimated Population and Rate of Harvest.

Species	Median Population Estimate	2011-12 Harvest	Rate of Harvest
Beaver	71,000	641	0.90%
Bobcat	27,000	3,333	12.34%
Gray Fox	88,500	1,175	1.33%
Kit Fox	83,000	539	0.65%

Furbearer harvest data are obtained each year by summarizing and expanding postseason questionnaire information obtained from licensed trappers. The Department sends trappers a logbook at the beginning of each season to facilitate their documentation of trapping effort. 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.



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REGIONAL SPECIES SUMMARIES

GREATER SAGE GROUSE

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

Sage grouse harvest data for the western region showed a major decline in both the number of birds harvested and the number of hunters participating in last year's hunt. Most of this decline can be directly attributed to Unit 031 being closed to hunting due to a recent fire. Historically Unit 031 has had the most hunting pressure and the most birds harvested out of this region.

Table 1 describes the combined hunting season results of the open counties within the Western Region.

Table 1. WESTERN REGION SAGE GROUSE HARVEST

	REGIONAL TOTALS			Percent Change	
	2011	2012	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	2,680	860	2,433	-67.9%	-64.7%
No. of Hunters	937	589	1,214	-37.1%	-51.5%
No. of Days	2,740	1,238	2,586	-54.8%	-52.1%
Birds / Hunter	2.86	1.46	2.1	-49.0%	-29.7%
Birds/Hunter Day	0.98	0.6	1.0	-29.0%	-27.5%

Population Status and Productivity Potential

Department biologists continue to monitor sage grouse population trends throughout the region. Sage grouse production is measured by young per hen ratios and is acquired from hunter harvested wings. The estimated production value for the Western Region was 0.38 chicks per hen in 2012. This represented a 73% drop from the year prior (n=1.41 chicks/hen) and a 79% decrease from the long-term average of 1.84 chicks/hen. The sample size of wings for 2012 was 378, substantially less than the long-term average of 1,004 wings. Much of this decrease is due to the closure of Hunt Unit 031 (Lone Willow Population Management Unit).

Fall Prediction

For those areas that do not have an open hunting season, brood surveys are utilized for production rates. Early brood counts indicate that most of the areas have had good production with isolated exceptions in some counties. Current range conditions throughout the region are extremely dry with an unusual lack of free water. Currently, one of the regions highest density sage-grouse populations, Hunt Unit 031, will be closed again due to the wild land fire which burned a high percentage of quality sage- grouse habitats in 2012. Hunters can expect fair hunting if dry conditions persist while focusing on meadow and spring systems; however, if rain or light snow is experienced, finding birds will be difficult.

EASTERN REGION

The Eastern Region (Elko, Eureka, Lander and White Pine counties) 2012 sage-grouse season was 15 days long and ran from September 25 through October 9, 2012. Bag limits were 2 daily and 4 in possession. Game Management Units 079, 091, 106, 114, 115, 132, 151, 153, 156 and a portion of 068 were closed to sage-grouse hunting based on low population levels.

Harvest

The 2012 sage-grouse harvest decreased in the Eastern Region by 28% compared to 2011. The 1,677 birds harvested were also 36% below the 10-year-average and declined for the 3rd consecutive year. The number of hunters (950) and days hunted (2,158) also decreased in 2012 by 5% and 20% respectively. The number of birds per hunter and the birds per day also decreased compared to 2011. The number of sage-grouse harvested and number of hunters in 2012 was the 3rd lowest since 1976. The sage-grouse harvest and number of hunters has decreased since the high harvests of the late 1970's and early 1980's (see Figure 1).

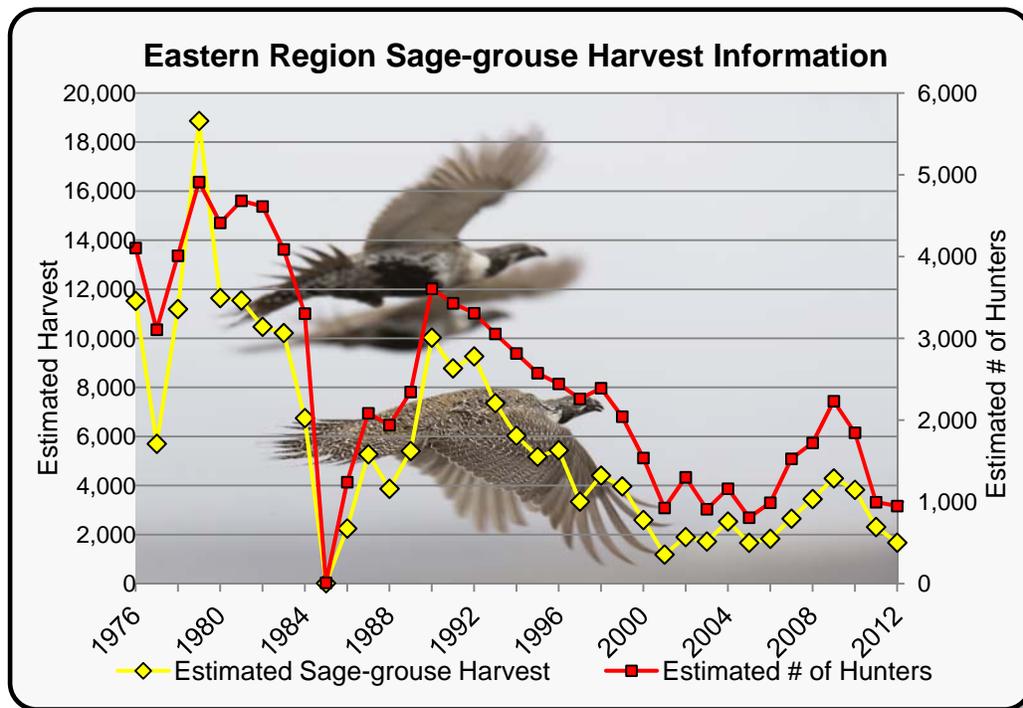


Figure 1. Eastern Region sage-grouse harvest and hunter numbers (1976-2012).

Population Status

Sage-grouse wings were collected from hunters in 2012 to determine male/female ratios and production. There were 665 wings collected in the Eastern Region down from 722 wings in 2011. Wing analysis indicated survival of young birds into October declined from 2011 to 2012. The juvenile/adult hen ratio was 0.98 in 2012, the lowest in the last 12 years and 26% below the 2011 ratio of 1.33. The number of wings was the lowest since 2002 when only 598 wings were collected.

There has been a gradual downward trend in sage-grouse lek attendance over the long-term throughout the Eastern Region since the 1960's. Following gradual overall increases between 2000 and 2006, a downward trend was documented between 2006 and 2009. There was an

increase in male attendance on trend leks from 2010 to 2012. In 2013, there were 1,501 male sage-grouse counted on 68 trend leks throughout the Eastern Region for 22 males per lek an 8% decrease compared to 2012. White Pine County was the bright spot in the regions with all 4 PMU's in the county showing an increase in the number of males on trend leks for a combined 13% increase. There was a tremendous effort to conduct lek surveys with 414 man days or mornings spent by NDOW, BLM, USFS, USGS, volunteers and others in 2013. There were 494 leks of the 1,200+ known leks in the Eastern Region surveyed in 2013 with 4,750 male sage-grouse in attendance. NDOW Biologists spent 136 man days conducting lek surveys throughout the region in 2013.

Fall Prediction

The productivity potential is poor to fair for the Eastern Region in 2013. The drought of 2012 continued in 2013 as below average precipitation thru the winter continued through August 2013. The precipitation data for the current water year October 1, 2012 to August 15, 2013 from the National Weather Service stations in Elko, Ely and Eureka were 33%, 24% and 23% below normal respectfully. The drought of 2013 resulted in poor herbaceous cover with few forbs and insects for brooding sage-grouse in the Eastern Region. Successful nesting hens had fair to poor conditions to raise their broods.

The chick per hen ratio from wing data and harvest of sage-grouse both decreased in the Eastern Region in 2012. The decreased harvest may be a reflection of fewer hunters and not directly a result of the number of birds available. The decrease in trend lek counts in 2013 indicates a slight decrease in the base population of sage grouse in the short-term. The low production potential should provide for a low to moderate number of young birds this fall. Bird availability in the Eastern Region is predicted to be fair where habitat is intact but poor in areas of Elko County where large wildfires, have destroyed sage-grouse habitat in recent years. Any measurable precipitation occurring immediately prior to and during the hunting season tends to reduce hunting success. Dry conditions often concentrate birds making them more available to the hunter. Hunting is expected to be fair in most of the region for 2013.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

Although sage-grouse occur in the Southern Region in Esmeralda, Lincoln, and Nye counties, Nye is the only county supporting an open season at this time. Sage-grouse do not occur in Clark County. Figure 2 illustrates sage-grouse harvest and hunting pressure trends for the Southern Region based upon post-season questionnaire data for the period 1982-2012. While hunter participation and harvest levels remain below levels seen during the 1980's and 90's, the past six years have seen some renewed interest in pursuing sage-grouse when compared to the lows experienced during the early 2000's.

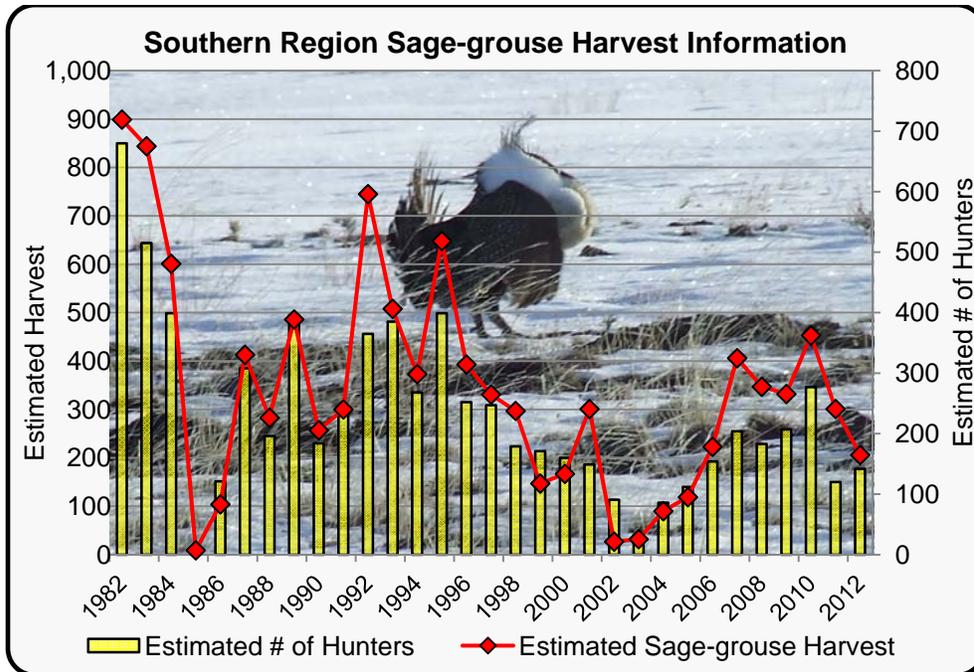


Figure 2. Sage-grouse harvest and hunter numbers in the Southern Region from 1982-2012.

Harvest data indicate that a total of 206 sage-grouse was harvested by 142 hunters in Nye County during the 2012 season (see Table 2). In comparison, the 2011 sage grouse season saw a harvest of 301 sage grouse by 122 hunters. The noticeable drop between 2011 and 2012 in total birds harvested, as well as overall hunter success based on birds per hunter, and birds per day data, is considered to be more a function of sage-grouse distribution patterns, due to large moisture receipts experienced during the late summer and fall of 2012, than an indication of a significant change in population size.

Table 2. SOUTHERN REGION (NYE COUNTY) SAGE GROUSE HARVEST

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2011	2012	Previous 10yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	301	206	233	-31.6%	-11.6%
No. of Hunters	120	142	147	18.3%	-3.2%
No. of Days	388	357	347	-8.0%	2.8%
Birds / Hunter	2.5	1.45	1.4	-42.2%	0.3%
Birds/Hunter Day	0.8	0.6	0.6	-25.6%	-9.4%

Population Status

Each spring, NDOW, BLM, and USFS personnel, as well as volunteers, conduct sage grouse lek surveys in the Southern Region. These surveys help determine sage-grouse breeding population status and trends. There are 14 leks identified as trend leks in central Nevada, and an effort is made to conduct a survey at each of these leks once per week, for five weeks, in order to determine peak attendance of both male and female grouse. As Nye County is the only county currently holding an open sage-grouse season, only lek survey data for Nye County was included in this report.

Of the 14 trend grounds surveyed, 10 showed decreases in male attendance from 2012, three showed increases, and one showed no change. Data gathered on trend leks surveyed in both 2012 and 2013 indicate a one percent increase in cock attendance in 2013. However, this small bump in overall cock attendance is due solely to large increases seen at two particular trend leks, and is not a good representation of overall trend. Overall, sage-grouse populations in central Nevada are showing a slightly decreasing trend due to recent drought conditions and resultant impacts to production and recruitment.

Sage-grouse wings collected from hunter harvested birds each fall also provide important information to NDOW biologists. These wings are used to determine male/female harvest ratios, nesting success, and young of the year recruitment rates. During the 2012 Southern Region sage-grouse season a total of 78 wings were collected. This total represents a noticeable drop in collected wings when compared to the number collected during the previous six seasons. Data obtained from analyzing the collected wings indicate that the juvenile/adult hen ratio during the fall of 2012 was approximately 1.20 juveniles/adult hen. While this ratio is higher than that seen over most of the state in 2012, it is still considered below the level required to result in stable population levels. In comparison, the 2011 season saw a record total of 205 wings collected. Data obtained from assessing those wings indicated that the juvenile/adult hen ratio during the fall of 2011 was approximately 1.98 juveniles/adult hen.

The reliability of wing data is partially dependent upon sample size, and in many areas of central Nevada sample sizes are comparatively small. Wing data for central Nevada are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. SOUTHERN REGION SAGE GROUSE WING DATA

Year	Total Sample	Adults		Juveniles		Young/ Ad Hen
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
2000	33	5	10	7	11	1.8
2001	76	10	16	21	28	3.1
2002	63	10	25	9	19	1.1
2003	75	6	20	26	23	2.5
2004	62	14	24	10	14	1.0
2005	90	8	23	36	23	2.6
2006	155	28	40	31	56	2.2
2007	127	30	58	17	22	0.67
2008	103	11	38	22	32	1.42
2009	188	14	68	53	53	1.56
2010	166	25	50	38	53	1.82
2011	205	38	56	52	59	1.98
2012	78	34	20	7	17	1.20
Average	109	18	34	25	31	1.77

Productivity Potential and Fall Prediction

While central Nevada experienced a period of very cold temperatures in conjunction with moderate snow depths during the winter of 2012-13, it is unlikely that conditions were severe enough to have caused unusually high winter mortality of sage-grouse. Similarly to the spring of 2012, the spring of 2013 saw very dry conditions. Although conditions were not as severe as

those seen in 2012, the resultant impacts to habitat conditions are still anticipated to have had at least some effect on the production of many upland game species, including sage-grouse. However, due to their preference for higher elevation habitats in many cases, sage-grouse production may have been less affected than that of some species of upland game.

While early July saw some relief in the form of isolated rain storms, overall, central Nevada moisture receipts remain below average. Habitat conditions, particularly in lower elevation areas, continue to suffer.

A limited number of sage-grouse brood surveys were conducted in central Nevada during the summer of 2013. Data gathered during the survey period showed a juvenile/adult hen ratio of 2.0, which indicates another year of below average sage-grouse production in central Nevada. Due to lowered production, numbers of young birds available for harvest are expected to be lower than in a typical year. However, good adult carryover should result in fair densities of birds in traditionally productive areas.

Depending upon late summer moisture patterns, the late September/early October season structure should again allow sportsmen to more easily locate birds near water. It is important to note however, that even with fair bird availability; hunter success can vary widely dependent upon localized population densities, fall weather patterns, and an individual's knowledge of specific hunting areas and sage grouse habits. Overall, the Southern Region sage-grouse season is expected to be fair for the 2013 season.

FOREST GROUSE (BLUE AND RUFFED GROUSE)

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

Blue grouse make up the majority of the forest grouse harvest with most of these killed in the Carson Range of the Sierra Nevada from above Reno south to Gardnerville. Very few ruffed grouse are killed annually in the Western Region and all of these are taken in the Santa Rosa Range of Humboldt County. Actual numbers reported average a half dozen per year. Forest grouse harvest figures from expanded data for the 2012 season are presented in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4. Western Region Sooty Grouse Harvest

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change:	
	2011	2012	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	383	210	397	-45.2%	-47.1%
No. of Hunters	360	367	443	1.9%	-17.1%
No. of Days	921	708	1,042	-23.1%	-32.1%
Birds / Hunter	1.06	0.57	1.0	-46.2%	-43.2%
Birds/Hunter Day	0.42	0.30	0.4	-28.7%	-29.4%

Table 5. Western Region Ruffed Grouse Harvest

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change:	
	2011	2012	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	30	22	38	-26.7%	-42.8%
No. of Hunters	43	44	68	2.3%	-35.4%
No. of Days	81	92	137	13.6%	-32.6%
Birds / Hunter	0.70	0.50	0.6	-28.3%	-22.6%
Birds/Hunter Day	0.37	0.24	0.3	-35.4%	-22.3%

Population Status and Productivity Potential

Based on harvest levels and hunter effort, forest grouse populations are at moderate levels in most areas. These species are typically not surveyed, although drumming counts are occasionally conducted in the Santa Rosa's for ruffed grouse. The limited information available for the past few years indicates that the Santa Rosa ruffed grouse population may be expanding. There were no remarkable habitat changes that would adversely affect forest grouse populations in western Nevada overall.

Fall Prediction

The winter precipitation levels during 2012/2013 were low once again. Spring moisture seems to have helped these drought conditions somewhat, and the temperatures during these spring precipitation events were not as low as the previous year. This should have proven beneficial for production and recruitment. It is unclear what is driving the decline in hunter participation for forest grouse when comparing recent years with the long-term averages, but increased

recreational activities such as biking and trail hiking in the Carson Range is one plausible explanation.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

Dusky grouse make up the majority of forest grouse harvest in the Eastern Region. The 2012 dusky grouse harvest increased 37% from 2011 but was 25% below the 10-year-average (2002-2011). Again, Elko County has shown the highest harvest in the Eastern Region. Harvest data suggest dusky grouse populations experienced average recruitment throughout the region in 2013. Ruffed grouse harvest is limited to Elko County and just a portion of Lander County. Reported ruffed grouse harvest has been 268, 649, 140, 166 and 435 birds by 245, 413, 212, 153 and 268 hunters for the 2008, '09, '10, '11' and '12' seasons respectively (Figure 4).

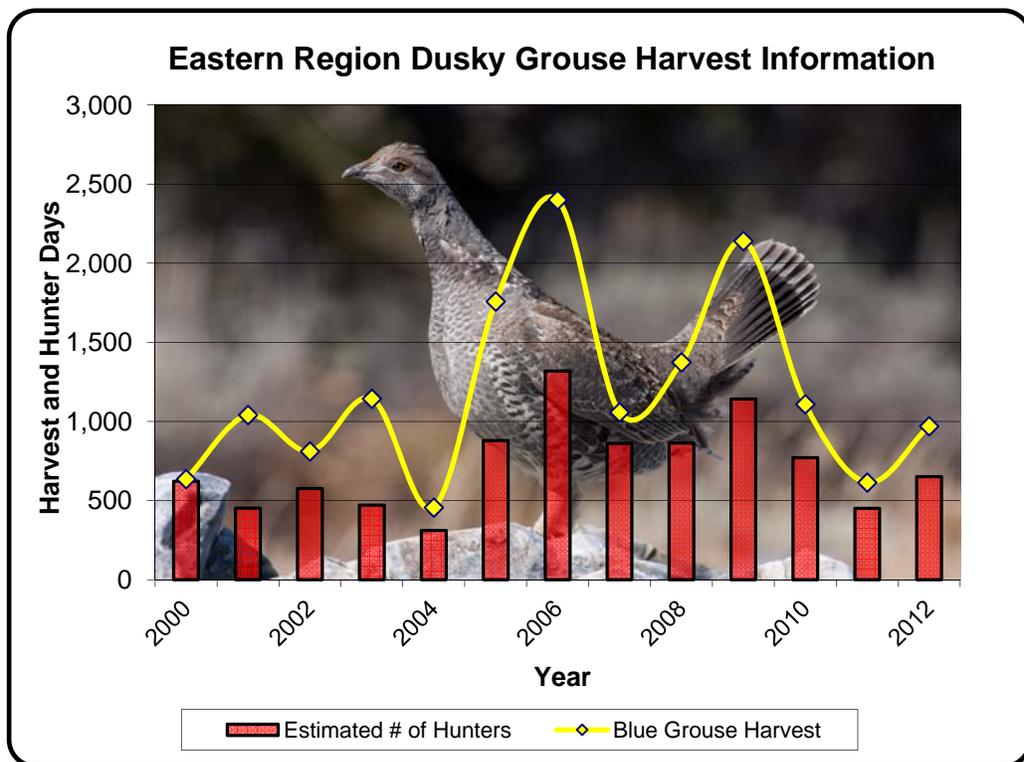


Figure 3. Dusky grouse harvest and hunter numbers in the Eastern Region (2000-2012).

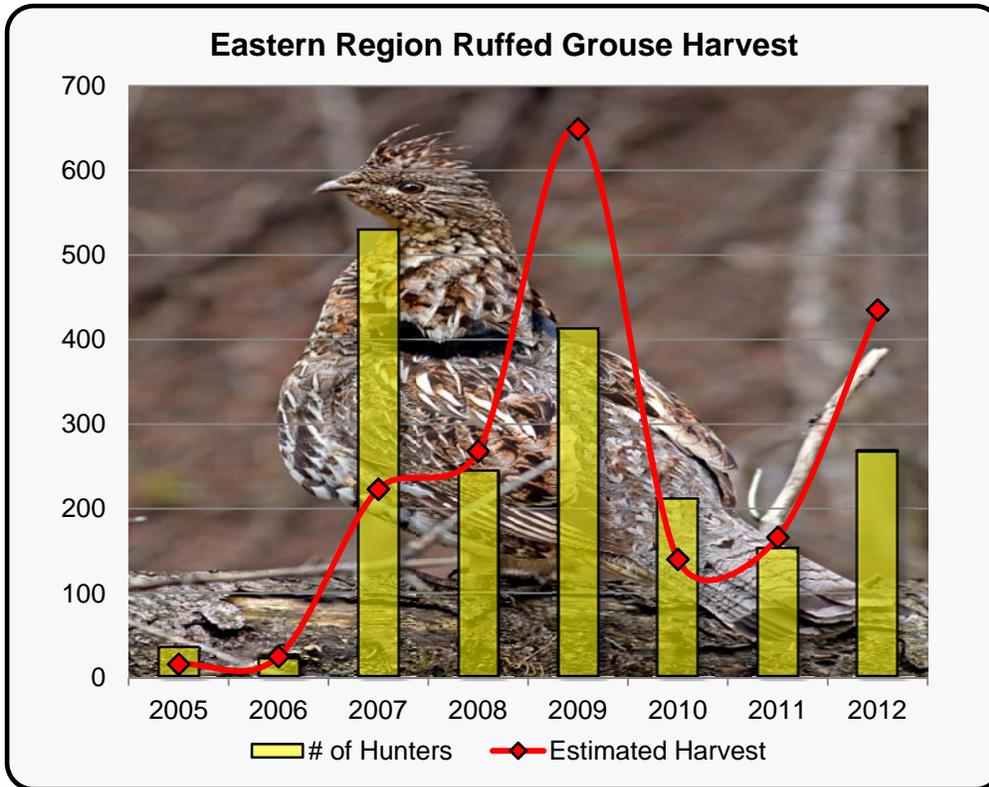


Figure 4. Eastern Region ruffed grouse harvest and hunter numbers (2000-2012).

Population Status

2012 was a phenomenal year for ruffed grouse and indications are dusky grouse exhibited average to above average production in Elko County as well. Last year, a fall ruffed grouse translocation project from Unit 061 of northwestern Elko County yielded 10 adult females, 10 adult males and 101 juveniles for a ratio of 10.1 chicks: hen. All 121 ruffed grouse were either translocated to augment newly established populations within the Eastern Region or to establish a new population in the Western Region.

Given the high production of ruffed grouse observed throughout northern Elko County, ruffed grouse are likely continuing to spread their distribution; capitalizing on favorable habitat conditions throughout much of the aspen forested lands of the Mountain City and Jarbidge Ranger Districts as well as productive BLM lands.

Fall Prediction

Limited brood data from the Eastern Region includes 4 broods of ruffed grouse with a ratio of 6.75 chicks: hen and 8 broods of blue grouse with a ratio of 4.1 chicks:hen.

Drought conditions have likely had localized adverse affects on forest grouse. Throughout much of the forest grouse range, reduced surface water availability has concentrated grouse on limited water sources during the late summer months. Even with the adverse drought conditions, berry production is much improved over last year, which should aid in chick survival and improved body condition. Average ruffed grouse broods were observed in Elko County and average broods of dusky grouse have also been observed throughout the region. Forest grouse availability in 2013 is predicted to be good in the Eastern Region.

It is important to note the observed decline of Limber Pine and Whitebark Pine in the Eastern Region. The decline is of a particular concern as five needle pines provide winter habitat in the form of food and shelter for dusky grouse. The lack of adequate winter range is thought to be a limiting factor of dusky grouse in the Eastern Region. If the observed loss of 5 needle pines continues, dusky grouse populations will continue to be negatively affected. Likewise, both forest grouse species in the eastern region are reliant on riparian habitat in good ecological condition. After two drought years in a row, observed grazing pressure on forested riparian areas has increased. Such increases can reduce cover and forage which will negatively impact production and adult survival.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

Although the forest grouse season is open statewide, neither blue grouse nor ruffed grouse occur in Clark County, and blue grouse are the only species of forest grouse that currently occur in Esmeralda, Lincoln, and Nye counties. Figure 5 illustrates blue grouse harvest and hunting pressure trends for the Southern Region, based upon post-season questionnaire data for the period 1982-2012. Harvest data obtained from upland game hunters indicate that the 2012 forest grouse season, while less productive than the 2011 season, was still above the previous 10 year average. Data indicate that a total of 48 hunters harvested 61 blue grouse in the southern region during the 2012 season. In comparison, 2011 saw a harvest of 87 birds by 53 hunters.

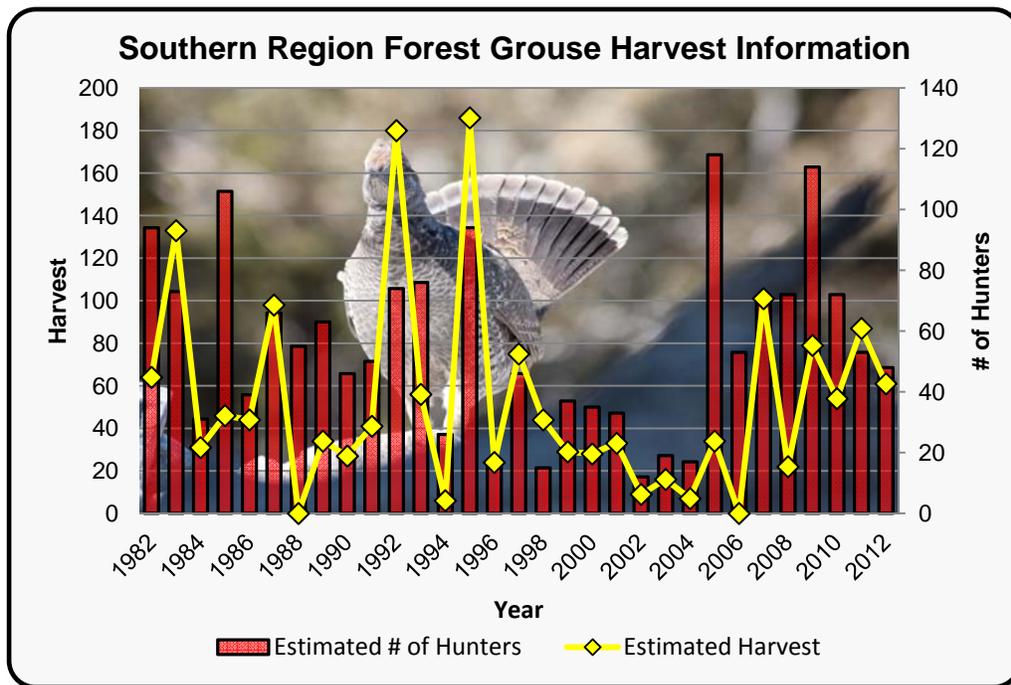


Figure 5. Estimated blue grouse harvest and hunter numbers in the Southern Region from 1982-2012.

Although questionnaire data provide important information regarding overall harvest and hunter pressure trends, it can be influenced by sampling bias. This bias is particularly apparent when sample sizes are small, as is typically the case with forest grouse data. Refer to the following table for a breakdown of the Southern Region harvest, as well as the short- and long-term

perspectives of harvest.

Table 6. SOUTHERN REGION FOREST GROUSE HARVEST

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2011	2012	Previous 10yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	87	61	41	-29.9%	49.1%
No. of Hunters	53	48	60	-9.4%	-20.0%
No. of Days	182	122	174	-33.0%	-30.0%
Birds / Hunter	1.6	1.2	0.7	-22.6%	78.4%
Birds/Hunter Day	0.48	0.50	0.23	4.60%	120.9%

Population Status and Productivity Potential

During the winter of 2012-13, central Nevada experienced a period of very cold temperatures in conjunction with moderate snow depths. However, due to the fact that blue grouse typically move to higher elevations during the winter to feed on pine needles, and do not rely on forage that might be impacted by snow cover, winter mortality is not expected to have been above average.

The spring of 2013 turned very dry by March, and conditions remained that way into the summer. While habitat conditions at lower elevations were impacted, higher elevation areas fared better. Due to their preference for higher elevation habitats, blue grouse production should not have been as significantly impacted by these dry conditions as that of some other species of upland game.

Fall Prediction

In regard to forest grouse, even more so than with other species of upland game, erratic fluctuations in data and small sample sizes can make post-season questionnaire data difficult to analyze. Consequently, the data that may be most helpful in making predictions regarding blue grouse are birds per hunter and birds per hunter days. These data indicate that while the 2012 Southern Region blue grouse season was not quite as good as the 2011 season, it was still better than average. Continuing drought conditions are impacting wildlife populations of all types in central Nevada, and while blue grouse are not completely immune to these impacts, they should fare better than some species. Due to this fact, blue grouse hunting is expected to be near average during the upcoming season. No major changes are expected, and hunters familiar with the habits of blue grouse should be able to locate birds in their typical haunts where there should be fair numbers of birds available for harvest.

SNOWCOCK

Harvest

For the 2012 snowcock hunting season, 102 questionnaires were received from 121 known permits issued (84%). Of those 102 received, 39 indicated that they did not hunt. From the 63 hunters who reported spending time in the field, 5 birds were reported as being harvested by 5 separate hunters. No wounding loss was reported although a bird was reported to have been observed as wounded. Past reported snowcock harvest has ranged between 2 and 23 birds annually and has averaged approximately 8 birds/year since 1980. Birds observed per hunter day were approximately 1.0 in 2012 as compared to 2.0 in 2011 and 2.8 in 2010. Further changes in the permitting and reporting requirements should be considered to improve data collection and analysis.

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 which has compromised the collection of snowcock data. More intensive survey work would be needed to adequately assess snowcock population condition and trend. However, based on hunter observations, limited survey observations and poor range conditions, the populations are considered to be at low levels.

Productivity Potential

Mild climatic conditions existed during the majority of the winter and spring months. During the 2012 breeding and nesting periods, below average snow pack was present and spring precipitation was well below normal creating good nesting and hatching conditions. However, due to the below average snowpack, summer range conditions, even in the upper elevations of the Ruby and East Humboldt Ranges, were extremely dry with two back-to-back drought years. Sheep fescue and Alpine Fescue (some of the primary spring forage) cured very quickly. Additionally, many of the meadows and riparian areas historically used by the birds, dried much sooner than normal. Of the successful nesters, brood survival should have been low.

Fall Prediction

Climatic conditions, habitat preference, the snowcocks wary nature, and the current low-population level are expected to keep harvest levels low. Bird availability for the 2012 season is expected to be below average.

CHUKAR AND HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

The 2012 chukar and Hungarian partridge hunting seasons were much more challenging and difficult for hunters than any in recent memory. Hunters reported harvesting 63 percent less birds in 2012 than they had during the very successful 2011 hunting season. The 2012 chukar harvest was also down approximately 53% from the long-term average (average between 2002 and 2011). In fact, the 2002 hunting season was the last hunting season to have a lower harvest level than the 30,302 birds harvested this past year.

The number of days that hunters expended hunting chukar also dropped this past year (-38%) when compared with the previous year. Hunters averaged just 4.8 birds per hunter and 1.11 birds per day in 2012 compared with 10.18 birds per hunter and 1.86 birds per day in 2011. Approximately 68% of the total 2012 statewide chukar harvest occurred within the Western Region.

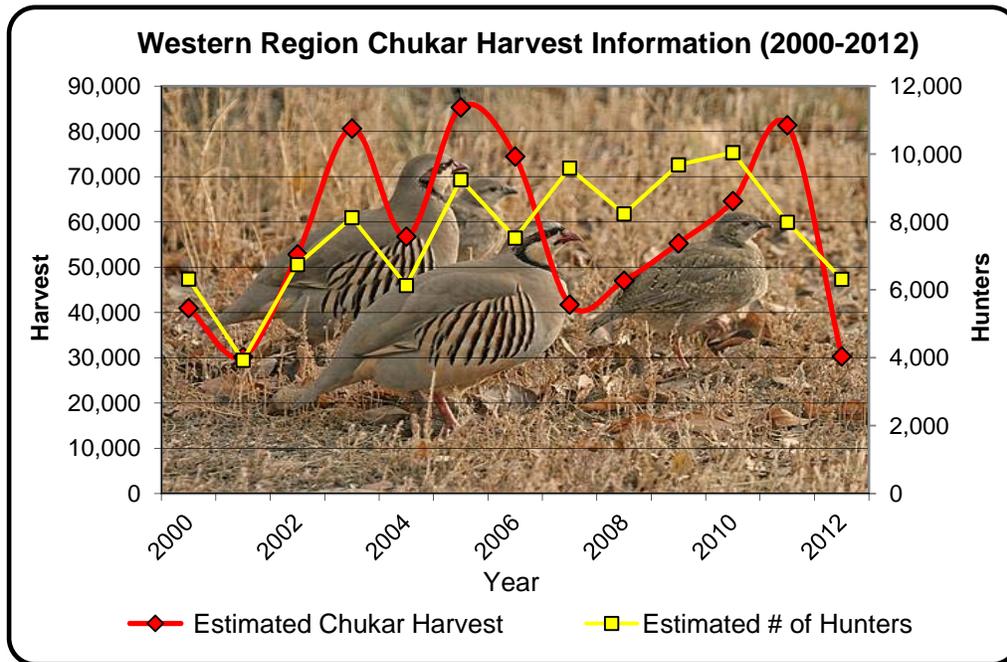


Figure 6. Western Region chukar harvest and hunter numbers (2000-2012).

Population Status and Productivity Potential

Significant moisture received during the month of July helped to offset a very dry winter. The much needed rainfall increased water availability and resulted in an improvement in overall habitat conditions. However, chick survival was only fair in most areas and many of the chukar populations within the Region are expected to experience static to decreasing trends in 2013. Biologists reported only a few areas where surveys showed improved recruitment and increasing population trends. These areas were usually associated with upper elevation areas or mountain ranges that received more moisture and appeared to have higher chick survival. Overall bird numbers for the Western Region appear to be experiencing a downward trend this year. Lower elevation areas that received less precipitation appear to have much lower bird numbers and poor recruitment.

Helicopter chukar surveys conducted within the Western Region in mid-August also confirmed the fact that bird numbers in most survey areas were slightly to well below those levels observed in 2012. Most aerial transects showed decreasing trends and overall lower bird numbers.

Fall Prediction

The 2013 chukar season is predicted to be even tougher than the 2012 hunting season. Most areas within the Western Region appear to be experiencing downward trends this year. There were a few areas where biologists reported observing improved recruitment and increasing numbers of birds compared with the previous year. However, many of the lower elevation mountain ranges or areas will continue to have low numbers of birds that are made up of a high percentage of adult birds. These areas will prove to be much more difficult for hunters to locate and harvest their birds. Hunters should expend their energy chasing chukar in those locations where bird numbers and densities are the highest.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

The 2012 Eastern-Region harvest of 13,293 chukars was 27% below the previous year's harvest of 18,116 and 33% below the previous 10-year-average (Table 7). Regional Hungarian partridge harvest was reported to be 1,823 birds in 2012 which was 12% above the previous 10-year-average of 1,625 Hungarian partridge (Table 8).

Table 7. EASTERN REGION CHUKAR HARVEST

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2011	2012	10 yr. Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. 10 yr. Avg.
No. of Birds	18,116	13,293	19,729	-26.6%	-32.6%
No. of Hunters	2,100	2,348	2,935	11.8%	-19.9%
No. of Days	11,424	9,766	12,472	-14.5%	-21.7%
Birds / Hunter	8.63	5.66	6.7	-34.4%	-15.2%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.59	1.36	1.6	-14.2	-13.2%

Table 8. EASTERN REGION HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE HARVEST

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2011	2012	10 yr. Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. 10 yr. Avg.
No. of Birds	1,625	1,823	1,177	12.2%	54.9%
No. of Hunters	564	683	588	21.1%	16.1%
No. of Days	2,445	2,838	2,204	16.1%	28.8%
Birds / Hunter	2.88	2.67	2.1	-7.4%	25.0%
Birds/Hunter Day	0.66	0.64	0.7	-3.4%	-1.7%

Productivity Potential

Production appears to be spotty throughout the region with some areas having better nesting success than others. Higher chukar production has been documented in northern Elko County as better moisture and or better habitat conditions have resulted in higher chick production. Unfortunately, severe drought conditions coupled with severe livestock use on some brood rearing habitat has and will continue to limit chukar production throughout much of the Eastern Region.

Four helicopter chukar density surveys were conducted in the Eastern Region in 2013. A total of 817 chukars were observed on these 4 surveys covering 41.24 square miles for 19 chukars/square mile. In comparison, the 2012 survey yielded a total of 2,123 chukar which resulted in a density of 51.4 chukar/square mile. All 4 survey areas have been completely or partially burned, so no completely "intact" areas were surveyed for comparison in the Eastern Region.

Fall Prediction

Chukar and Hungarian partridge hunters are expected to experience poor to fair hunting in the Eastern Region in 2013.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

Hungarian partridge do not typically occur in the Southern Region, and although on occasion a few sportsmen will report the harvest of a small number of the species, these reports are likely due to misidentification of late hatch, young of the year chukar. The remainder of this report will deal solely with chukar partridge in the Southern Region.

Figure 7 illustrates chukar harvest and hunting pressure trends for the Southern Region, based upon post-season questionnaire data for the period 1990-2012. Although actual numbers can vary greatly year to year, as can be seen with the 2012 data, the trend lines in Figure 1 above make it apparent that overall hunter participation and the total number of birds harvested has been showing an increasing trend over the past 20 years in the Southern Region. The steady population growth, experienced up until quite recently, in Clark County is almost certainly the reason behind this trend.

The 2012-13 Southern Region chukar season saw a total harvest of 1,173 chukar by 1,105 hunters. During this past season, chukar hunters spent a total of 3,764 days in the field. The 2012-13 season saw a huge decrease in the total number of chukar harvested despite the fact that the total number of sportsmen in the field was similar to the 2011 season. The drastic drop in total harvest is the product of very poor production caused primarily by drought conditions experienced during the winter and spring of 2012. In comparison, during the 2011-12 Southern Region chukar season, a total of 1,180 hunters expended 5,595 days of effort, and harvested an impressive 5,551 chukar.

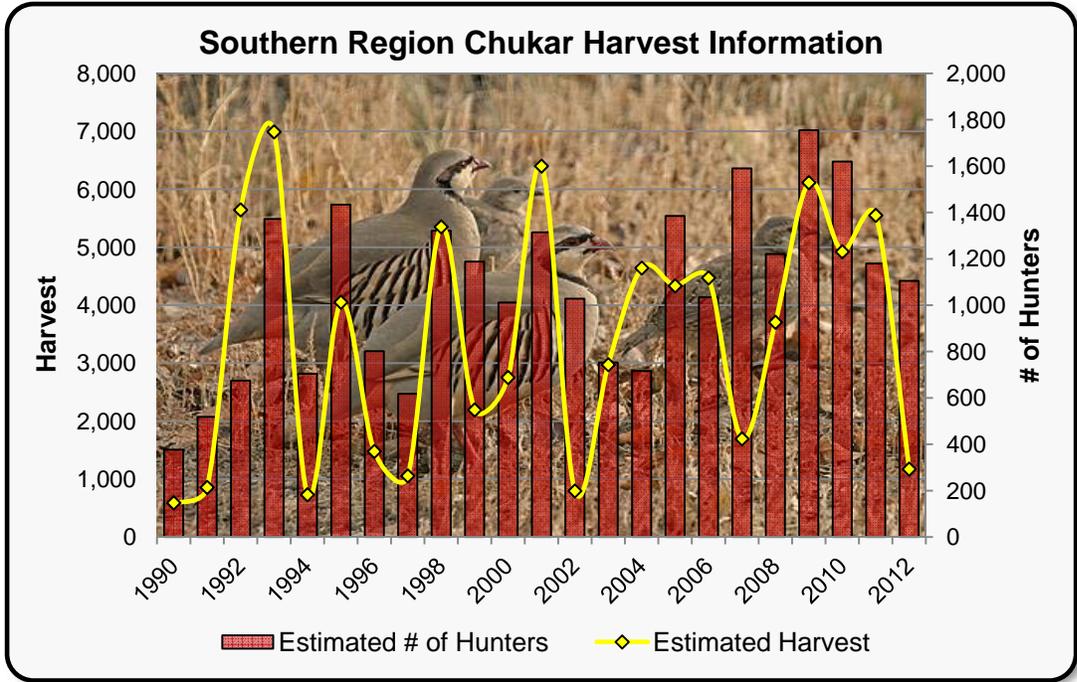


Figure 7. Estimated Southern Region chukar harvest and hunter numbers from 1990-2012.

During the 2012-13 season in the Southern Region, 42% of the reported chukar harvest took place in Nye County, followed by Clark County with 29%, Esmeralda County with 15%, and finally, Lincoln County with 14%. Refer to the following table for a breakdown of the Southern Region chukar harvest, as well as short- and long-term perspectives.

Table 9. SOUTHERN REGION CHUKAR HARVEST

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2011	2012	Previous 10yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	5,551	1,173	3,921	-78.9%	-70.1%
No. of Hunters	1,180	1,105	1,228	-6.4%	-10.0%
No. of Days	5,595	3,764	4,341	-32.7%	-13.3%
Birds / Hunter	4.7	1.06	3.4	-77.4%	-68.8%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.0	0.31	1.0	-68.6%	-67.2%

Population Status and Productivity Potential

An unfortunate combination of conditions severely hampered chukar production through much of the Southern Region in 2012. Drought, along with an ill-timed period of inclement weather during the late May/early June period, impacted the production of many species of upland game.

Fortunately, beginning in July 2012, very favorable precipitation patterns returned to the Southern Region in the form of monsoonal storms. While these conditions came too late to benefit production, it allowed the remaining base of adult chukar to overwinter more successfully than may have otherwise been the case.

Unfortunately, the spring and early summer of 2013 saw a return to drought conditions that likely once again impacted chukar production. While conditions have not been as severe, or extended as those seen in 2012, chukar population levels in the Southern Region are expected to remain below average until more favorable conditions return to the region.

Fall Prediction

While some improvement in chukar production has been observed in localized areas in 2013, overall production is expected to have been below average once again in the Southern Region. With a reduced base of adult chukar, the modest increase in production seen in some areas is not likely to result in a significant improvement in the upcoming season. While the 2013 season is expected to be somewhat better than that experienced in 2012, the forecast is for a fair season at best.

In addition to relative abundance of chukar, fall precipitation patterns can also affect overall hunter success in any given year. In the event of a dry fall, total harvest can increase noticeably due to the vulnerability of birds more closely associated with water sources, whereas a wet fall can scatter birds, and result in a sharp decline in total harvest.

CALIFORNIA QUAIL

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

California quail harvest data indicates that the 2012-13 harvest levels were well below both short-term and long-term levels. Harvest data also indicates that fewer hunters took to the field last year in pursuit of quail and those that did had difficulty in finding birds (Table 10).

Table 10. WESTERN REGION CALIFORNIA QUAIL HARVEST

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2011	2012	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	37,911	18,199	26,383	-52.0%	-31.0%
No. of Hunters	2,970	2,633	3,167	-11.3%	-16.9%
No. of Days	17,152	11,701	12,938	-31.8%	-9.6%
Birds / Hunter	12.76	6.9	8.5	-45.9%	-18.9%
Birds/Hunter Day	2.21	1.6	2.1	-29.6%	-24.7%

Table 11. WESTERN REGION MOUNTAIN QUAIL HARVEST

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2011	2012	5-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	745	528	1,135	-29.1%	-53.5%
No. of Hunters	338	399	410	18.0%	-2.7%
No. of Days	1083	1432	1,588	32.2%	-9.8%
Birds / Hunter	2.20	1.32	2.8	-40.0%	-53.2%
Birds/Hunter Day	0.69	0.37	0.7	-46.4%	-48.9%

Harvest data indicate that the same core group of hunters pursued mountain quail this past year but were less successful in finding birds to harvest (Table 11).

Population Status

California quail are found throughout the region and are typically associated with upland riparian areas or urban interfaces. Populations of California quail, like most other upland species, are greatly influenced by precipitation levels and the timing of weather events over the course of the year.

This past year, biologists and hunters alike noted a decline in California quail populations in the Western Region of the state from recent highs that were experienced over the last five years. Harvest data for mountain quail also suggest a decline in bird numbers and availability.

Fall Prediction

The winter of 2012 and spring of 2013 were generally dry with some isolated precipitation events that may have improved site specific habitat conditions over the short term. Base populations of quail were probably average to slightly below average depending on location going into the 2012-13 winter.

Observations made during August 2013 chukar flights indicate that some mountain ranges experienced excellent quail production and numbers in these areas appear to be well above long term trends. However, not all areas exhibited this phenomenon and hunters are advised that the availability of both California and mountain quail will be spotty throughout the region with some areas mysteriously providing good hunting while others are expectedly lacking quail.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

Quail harvest in 2012 decreased 48% from the previous year in the Eastern Region and was 16% lower than 10-year average. Although harvest was down, both the total number of hunters and the number of hunter days both increased (27% and 25% respectively). Only 8 mountain quail were reported harvested from Elko County. Another 23 were reported harvested from Lander County. The 2012 regional harvest was comparable to the previous year's harvest.

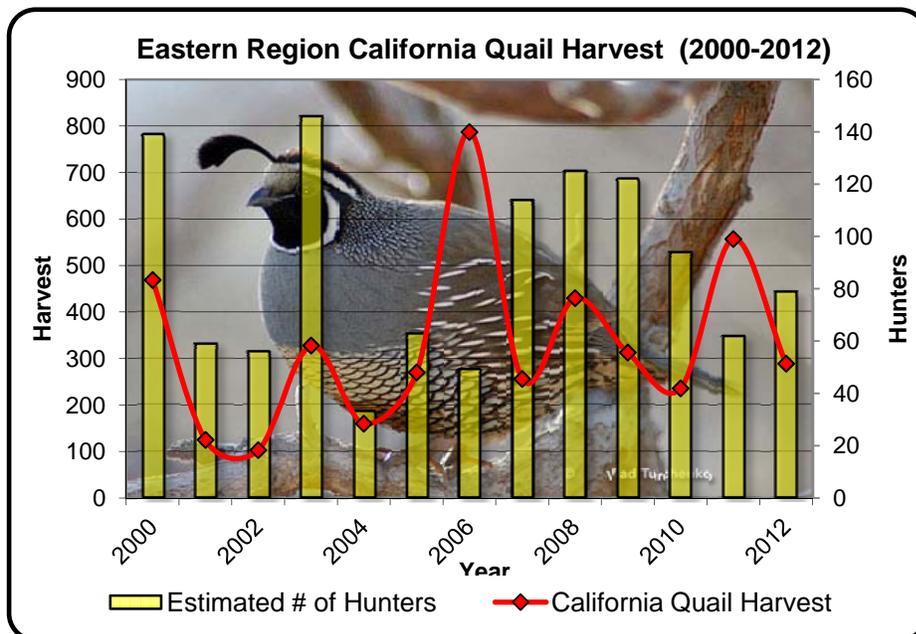


Figure 8. Eastern Region California quail harvest and estimated number of hunters (2000-2012).

Population Status

California quail appear to be expanding in northern Elko County. Quail in this portion of the state will continue at moderate levels until a significant winter is experienced which most likely will reduce populations back to very low levels. Populations throughout the rest of the region appear to be stable at average levels.

Fall Prediction

Eastern Region quail populations are low compared to most of the State. Small relatively isolated quail populations in the region will provide limited hunting opportunities during the 2013 season. Spring conditions were warm and likely provided for good nesting and recruitment. Due to drought conditions, there will be increased concentrations around water sources this fall. Quail harvest is expected to be comparable to last year's harvest.

GAMBEL'S QUAIL

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

Based on hunter questionnaire data for the Southern Region, 1,886 hunters harvested 7,632 quail during the 2012-2013 season. This represents a 70% decrease in harvest from the 2011-2012 quail season.

Quail harvest, number of hunters, number of hunter days, birds per hunter, and birds per hunter day all decreased compared to the 2011-2012 season as well as the previous ten-year average (Table 12).

Table 12. SOUTHERN REGION GAMBEL'S QUAIL HARVEST

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2011-12	2012-13	02-11 AVG.	PRE. YR.	10 YR. AVG.
No. of Birds	25,471	7,632	17,701	-70.0%	-56.9%
No. of Hunters	1,959	1,886	2,399	-3.7%	-21.4%
No. of Days	11,778	7,840	10,144	-33.4%	-22.7%
Birds / Hunter	13.00	4.05	8.3	-68.9%	-51.0%
Birds/Hunter Day	2.16	0.97	1.9	-55.0%	-48.7%

Population Status

According to the Community Environmental Monitoring Program's (CEMP) website, Lincoln County has received approximately 58% of average annual precipitation at the time this document was prepared. In general, low precipitation results in low production of upland game birds in this area. There are likely a few areas of the southern region that will have moderate densities of Gambel's Quail, but overall the density of birds is low.

Productivity Potential

Limited brood surveys were conducted in the Southern Region during 2013. Brood surveys showed an average of 2.1 chicks per adult compared to 3.8 the previous year. These surveys indicate a downward trend for Gambel's Quail across the Southern Region. Poor winter precipitation followed by poor spring precipitation during May and June likely resulted in poor nesting and brood-rearing conditions. Although dry conditions existed during the early summer, mid-summer moisture should provide increased forage in the form of green grasses, forbs, and insects.

Fall Prediction

Lower than average precipitation resulted in poor to moderate nesting and habitat conditions that should result in lower numbers of birds. Gambel's Quail populations are at low to moderate levels, with most areas experiencing low production that will likely lead to decreases in harvest from the previous year.

PHEASANT

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

In 2012, the Western Region's pheasant harvest was estimated at 463 birds taken by 379 hunters that spent 1,107 days in the field (1.22 pheasants/hunter and 0.42 pheasants/hunter day). Overall, hunter participation and effort increased over the 2011 season. However, hunters were not rewarded for their efforts. In 2012, birds/hunter and birds/hunter day are lower than their respective 2011 and 10-year average values (Table 13).

Table 13. Western Region Pheasant Harvest

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2011	2012	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	622	463	623	-26%	-26%
No. of Hunters	307	379	435	24%	-13%
No. of Days	1,025	1,107	823	8%	35%
Birds / Hunter	2.03	1.22	1.5	-40%	-17%
Birds/Hunter Day	0.61	0.42	1.0	-31%	-59%

Population Status and Productivity Potential

The bulk of the pheasant population in the Western Region inhabits Paradise and King's River Valleys and around Orovada in Humboldt County. Smaller populations exist in Lovelock Valley in Pershing County, Mason and Smith Valleys in Lyon County and Lahontan Valley in Churchill County. Based on harvest data, pheasant populations in Pershing and Lyon Counties appear to be slightly increasing and Churchill County's population is deemed very low, but stable. 2012 harvest data indicate that Humboldt County's pheasant population is showing a slightly decreasing trend.

Natural reproducing populations of pheasants continue to rely on farming practices that favor delayed cutting of alfalfa, leave vegetation on irrigated canals, and do not remove large stands of buffalo berry that provides essential escape and thermal cover. Humboldt County, Pershing County and to some extent Lyon County ranchers manage their property this way. No formal brood surveys are conducted for pheasants in the Western Region.

Fall Prediction

Since 1999, Humboldt County has provided the majority of the statewide harvest. In 2012, Humboldt County furnished 58% of the total statewide harvest, which is approximately 16% below its 10-year average harvest level of 69%. Despite last year's reduced harvest rate, Humboldt County is still expected to provide the bulk of the statewide harvest for the 2013 season. Other counties that should provide some pheasant hunting opportunities include Lyon and Pershing. The remainder of the Western Region will continue to depend upon pen raised birds for harvest opportunities.

WILD TURKEY

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

Western Region turkey hunters experienced a 44% success rate for the spring 2013 hunting season. This figure is a 25% reduction in harvest when compared to the previous year. Hunters expended an average of 2.26 scouting days prior to their hunt. Hunter days in the field averaged 4.12, just slightly below the statewide average of 4.5 days. Tom turkeys made up 95% of the reported harvest throughout the Western Region. The Western Region experienced decent success within the five areas opened to hunting.

Table 14. SPRING 2013 TURKEY HARVEST – WESTERN REGION

Hunt Area		# Tags Issued	# Questionnaires Returned	DNH	Number Successful	Percent Success*
Mason Valley WMA		17	14	1	5	38%
Douglas County 192		2	1	1	0	0%
Lovelock Valley		10	8	1	7	100%
Permission slip	Lyon County	24	8	1	4	57%
	Paradise Valley	27	8	0	2	25%
	Churchill County	0	0	0	0	0%
Western Region Totals:		80	39	4	16	44%

* *Participant* success determined by dividing harvest by the number of hunters reporting that they hunted.

Population Status

During the winter months of 2012-13 there were several weeks of sub zero temperatures in many areas in northwestern Nevada, which could have resulted in reduced survivorship of turkeys. The turkeys that did survive this past winter are expected to have low to moderate brood sizes because of the limited precipitation received in the spring and summer months. Additional observations from Mason Valley Management Area (MVWMA) personnel confirm at least some turkey broods on the management area in 2013, which is promising. Hunters encountered a decent amount of success in the 2013 hunting season, which indicates the Western Region turkey population is stable with lower overall numbers.

Productivity Potential

Green-up was observed in some valleys in northwestern Nevada in early spring, although what followed was a hot dry summer with triple digit temperatures in July. Of the 16 reported turkeys killed in the western region, 95% of them were adult males. This information may indicate that hunters were extremely selective in harvest quality (toms vs. jakes), or the most plausible explanation is that there was very little production in 2012, leading to no available jakes in 2013. This year's sightings of broods observed should allow for the population to be stable into the future. The prediction for the spring 2014 turkey hunt should be fair to good because of the observance of new turkey broods allowing for the sustainability of the resource.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

There were 47 tags available in the Eastern Region during the 2013 spring turkey season. Five hunt choices were available in 7 units located in 3 counties in the Eastern Region that were open for turkey hunting during the 2013 spring season. These hunts included Hunt Unit 091 in Elko County, Hunt Unit 101 in Elko County, Hunt Units 102 and 065 in Elko County, Hunt Unit 115 in White Pine County, and Hunt Units 151 and 152 in Lander County along the Humboldt River. This was the first year that there was a Junior Turkey Tag offered in the Units 151 and 152 Hunt.

Table 15. SPRING 2013 TURKEY HARVEST – EASTERN REGION

Hunt Area	Tag Quota	# Qstr. Rtn'd	Effort					Harvest		
			# Succ.	%Succ.	Hunter Days	Scout	DNH	Tom	Jake	Lost
Unit 091	5	5	0	0%	12	3	0	0	0	0
Unit 101	5	4	2	50%	12	5	0	2	0	0
Units 102 & 065	13	9	4	50%	34	19	1	4	0	0
Units 151 & 152	4	3	2	67%	35	10	0	2	0	0
Unit 115	20	14	7	64%	31	6	3	6	1	0
Eastern Region Totals	47	35	15	48%	124	43	4	14	1	0

Population Status

Turkey populations within the region appear to be slightly decreasing. There has been fluctuations in both production and hunter availability in response to two below average water years. For the second year in a row, the dry spring forced turkeys to heavily rely on private lands in several unit groups which made hunting difficult and restricted hunter access. The dry conditions also caused the birds to utilize higher elevation sites in some units. In Hunt Unit 091, for example, this made birds unavailable as they actually moved into Utah.

Productivity Potential

For the second year in a row there were very few brood observations which may mark population contractions throughout the region. The current drought appears to have been partially responsible for hindering regional population growth by causing reductions in both habitat quality and availability. Mast crop yields, such as pine nuts, appear to have been very minimal throughout the region, and many of the agricultural fields that are utilized by turkeys were unproductive and dry this year. The one exception to the drought was Hunt Unit 115, which has received significant monsoonal moisture the past two summers and appears to be primed for population growth. Future environmental conditions will dictate the fate of the region's turkey populations and will continue to drive tag quotas.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

Clark County (Moapa Valley)

In 2013, ten toms were harvested in Moapa Valley based on questionnaire data submitted by 11 of 12 hunters. Hunter success equated to 100% among reporting hunters that hunted. Overall,

hunters expended 23 days scouting and 31 days hunting. One hunter reported no scouting effort, while another hunter scouted seven days. Average scouting effort approximated two days. Hunting effort ranged from one day to six days, and averaged fractionally less than three days. In 2012 for comparison, scouting and hunting efforts among hunters averaged fractionally less than two days, respectively.

Population Status

Clark County (Moapa Valley)

In Moapa Valley, wild turkey habitat exists in a fairly confined, narrow band along the Muddy River. Wild turkeys tend to concentrate throughout the year in a relatively small area that includes the Overton Wildlife Management Area (OWMA) and nearby croplands in Overton and Logandale. Increasingly, crop fields adjacent to the river are being subdivided and developed for housing and commercial enterprises. It is anticipated in the near future, the loss of habitat, predation, harassment and illegal take coupled with an inevitable no-shooting ordinance will likely result in a reduced turkey population and restriction to hunting.

Nevertheless, hunters should experience little difficulty in locating turkeys on private lands and the OWMA during the spring wild turkey seasons. A substantial proportion of the Moapa Valley turkey population occurs on private land, and as a result, tagholders generally have to seek landowner consent to access fields. Incidences have arisen where this situation ultimately resulted in lost hunting opportunity for some sportsmen.

Overall, 2012 and the first half of 2013 were marked by dry conditions. In general, vegetative abundance and vigor and insect availability have ranged from poor-to-fair. No turkey surveys were conducted in 2012-13.

Lincoln County

Wild turkeys were introduced to Lincoln County in 1999. Initial releases proved successful, and a limited hunt was opened in 2001. At that time, turkeys were found primarily in association with private lands. Hunting pressure quickly served to disperse many birds from private lands to adjacent, less productive public lands. Additional releases in various locations in Lincoln County resulted in a low-density, broadly distributed turkey population.

More recently, below-average precipitation combined with poor habitat conditions resulted in decreases in turkey production. Successive years of poor turkey production have resulted in a dramatic drop in the turkey population. Although turkeys still appear to be dispersed in low densities across Lincoln County, the county will likely remain closed to turkey hunting for the foreseeable future.

RABBIT

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

Post-season questionnaire data from the 2012-2013 season indicates that an estimated 3,671 rabbits were harvested by 1,017 hunters. Hunter participation appears stable and near last year's and 10-year average values, while rabbits/hunter and rabbits/hunter day are significantly less than last year's and 10-year average values, respectively. An estimated 45 hunters pursued pygmy rabbits in the Western Region last season. These hunters harvested 40 pygmy rabbits in 131 days of hunting (pygmy rabbits/hunter 1.1 and pygmy rabbits/hunter day 0.30).

Table 16. WESTERN REGION RABBIT HARVEST

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2011	2012	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Rabbits	6,942	3,671	5,853	-47%	-37%
No. of Hunters	1,050	1,017	957	-3%	6%
No. of Days	8,006	5,355	4,951	-33%	8%
Rabbits / Hunter	6.6	3.61	7	-45%	-46%
Rabbits/Hunter Day	0.87	0.69	1	-21%	-46%

Population Status and Production Potential

No formal surveys are conducted in the Western Region. Based on harvest data, the Western Region's rabbit population was at a moderate level last year but is currently demonstrating a declining trend. A declining trend could be attributed to a lack of winter moisture received, which left many of the uplands in a degraded state. However, production around cultivated areas should remain adequate due to dependable water and forages sources.

Fall Prediction

Last year, the Western Region enjoyed an estimated 43% of the statewide harvest on rabbits. Western Region counties with the highest harvest were Washoe (12% statewide harvest), Humboldt (10% statewide harvest), Lyon (6% statewide harvest) and Churchill and Douglas (4% statewide harvest). Given drought conditions that have prevailed in the uplands this spring/summer, opportunities for harvest should be equal to last season. Harvest opportunities near cultivated areas should be better.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

There was a 116% increase in the regional rabbit harvest from the previous year's total. Despite this year's increase, harvest is still 59% lower than the 10-year average. The number of hunters in 2012 increased 102% from the previous year. The reported harvest of pygmy rabbits was quite a bit higher this year; however the white-tailed jackrabbit reported harvest decreased in the Eastern Region counties compared to the previous year.

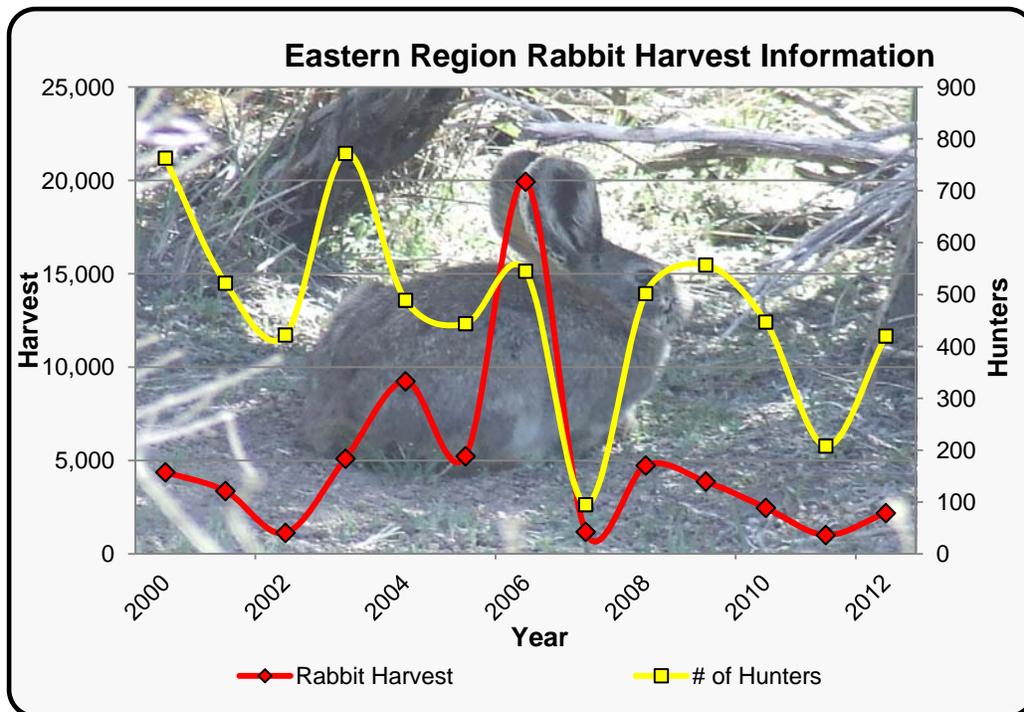


Figure 9. Eastern Region rabbit harvest and number of hunters (2000-2012).

Population Status

Eastern Region rabbit populations appear to be increasing compared to recent years. Biologist observations and the number of road-killed rabbits have been more frequent. Rabbit populations are cyclic and may be on an upward trend. However, if current drought conditions persist, the rabbit population may rapidly decline.

Fall Prediction

The apparent increase in the Eastern Region rabbit population should result in higher harvest levels this year, but much could depend on overall hunter participation as the outlook for some other upland game species that would normally spur time in the field is not considered as promising.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

Post-season questionnaire data for the four counties of the Southern Region show that 761 hunters harvested a total of 4,583 rabbits during 4,583 days of hunting. The number of rabbits harvested, number of days hunted, rabbits per hunter, and rabbits per hunter day all decreased compared to the previous year, while the number of hunters increased compared to the previous year (Table 15). The number of rabbits harvested, number of days hunted, rabbits per hunter, and rabbits per hunter day were all lower than the ten-year average, while the number of hunters was above the long-term average. The Southern Region accounted for approximately 32% of the statewide rabbit harvest during the 2012-13 rabbit season.

Table 17. SOUTHERN REGION RABBIT HARVEST

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2011-12	2012-13	AVG.	PRE. YR.	10 YR. AVG.
No. of Rabbits	3192	2697	4,583	-15.5%	-41.1%
No. of Hunters	662	792	761	19.6%	4.1%
No. of Days	4119	3663	3,787	-11.1%	-3.3%
Rabbits / Hunter	4.82	3.41	7.1	-29.4%	-52.3%
Rabbits /Hunter Day	0.77	0.74	1.3	-5.0%	-45.3%

Population Status

The Southern Region rabbit population appears to stable at low population levels. No rabbit transects were driven in 2013, but anecdotal reports and observations indicate that rabbit populations have increased recently. Rabbit populations are generally subject to cyclical changes which are normal to most populations of lagomorphs.

Fall Prediction

Below average precipitation during the late spring of 2013 should have resulted in unfavorable habitat conditions for rabbits. By most observations, rabbit numbers have increased slightly over 2012. It's possible that, although lower-than-average precipitation has been received throughout the Southern Region, the timing of precipitation may have been beneficial to rabbit production. Decent summer precipitation should result in areas with moderate range conditions that will benefit rabbits. Cottontail rabbit populations appear to be at low-to-moderate levels, however, most areas should be experiencing moderate production that will likely lead to slight increases in harvest from the previous year.

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SMALL GAME QUESTIONNAIRE DATA

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SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE UPLAND GAME HARVEST 1968-2012
From Post-season Questionnaire

Year	Sage Grouse	Hunters	Blue Grouse	Hunters	Chukar Partridge	Hunters	Hungarian Partridge	Hunters
1968	11,765	5,499	975	559	78,064	10,047	ND	ND
1969	23,270	7,605	767	611	124,353	14,536	ND	ND
1970	23,775	9,180	645	570	16,886	18,615	ND	ND
1971	20,805	7,845	660	645	155,895	17,127	ND	ND
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

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE UPLAND GAME HARVEST 1968-2012
From Post-season Questionnaire (page 2)

Year	Ca. Quail	Hunters	Pheasant	Hunters	Rabbit	Hunters	Dove	Hunters
1968	134,002	12,275	2,847	3,159	55,465	8,924	110,253	9,658
1969	107,287	11,396	2,938	2,377	56,660	9,662	170,419	11,125
1970	105,646	13,533	4,125	3,555	64,181	12,282	131,290	12,084
1971	67,027	9,040	4,357	3,191	49,004	9,387	115,761	10,608
1972	37,111	7,636	5,274	3,441	29,682	7,376	119,461	10,149
1973	41,696	6,532	5,012	2,887	28,059	6,476	129,945	10,552
1974	65,674	8,431	7,188	3,842	45,926	9,124	140,639	11,487
1975	104,954	8,790	8,046	4,117	58,573	9,122	147,189	12,234
1976	68,629	8,694	5,910	3,469	53,133	8,800	146,586	9,571
1977	71,720	7,825	4,969	2,987	71,898	9,592	125,504	9,802
1978	104,939	9,050	5,322	2,946	99,817	10,491	113,048	9,390
1979	171,972	11,338	6,072	3,139	136,502	11,550	125,462	9,123
1980	138,863	11,128	6,740	3,305	105,671	9,904	143,253	9,843
1981	70,882	9,451	5,424	4,031	62,831	8,871	120,424	8,858
1982	54,397	9,620	3,119	3,325	52,168	9,386	112,810	9,948
1983	88,434	9,575	2,461	2,412	45,344	7,375	117,294	8,248
1984	62,981	8,241	3,110	2,839	40,406	6,961	85,501	8,173
1985	59,756	7,511	2,314	1,928	27,266	5,277	80,974	6,435
1986	49,423	7,384	2,535	1,731	25,709	5,481	69,998	6,123
1987	51,404	6,810	1,703	1,223	33,470	5,745	66,348	5,747
1988	60,398	6,484	2,758	1,359	45,215	6,545	55,454	5,371
1989	30,632	5,125	1,246	1,178	33,341	5,533	52,132	5,459
1990	21,471	4,336	1,058	1,054	38,449	5,298	59,863	5,670
1991	32,791	5,195	1,177	1,373	23,565	5,059	58,503	6,255
1992	34,265	4,966	1,041	1,129	39,893	4,994	49,710	4,804
1993	63,723	5,874	681	952	25,817	4,504	54,929	5,242
1994	52,044	5,798	1,973	1,341	20,035	3,900	68,270	6,112
1995	74,223	7,303	1,117	735	17,962	4,030	61,418	5,790
1996	39,989	5,054	557	556	16,694	3,284	54,291	4,923
1997	35,194	5,569	839	935	11,783	3,446	57,244	5,623
1998	62,619	6,814	1,315	1,047	18,404	3,346	53,138	4,895
1999	54,996	6,909	990	1,058	15,183	3,291	41,068	4,270
2000	34,757	5,782	699	808	12,114	2,659	45,955	4,193
2001	35,718	4,006	1,095	574	12,672	2,247	31,749	3,329
2002	24,420	5,006	1,015	686	7,554	2,085	62,977	5,355
2003	49,422	5,939	1,523	639	14,638	2,734	37,750	4,074
2004	38,353	3,725	783	387	17,604	2,196	34,650	3,434
2005	35,662	3,352	338	227	18,269	1,554	49,795	4,110
2006	38,557	4,022	388	218	38,727	1932	53,851	4,590
2007	44,185	8,403	344	360	4,278	494		
2008	53,150	8,262	463	588	15,878	2,691		
2009	33,139	4,426	741	798	17,553	3,468		
2010	29,976	3,937	722	547	11,805	2,587		
2011	38,928	3,076	664	353	11,149	1,920		
2012	18,532	2,756	525	446	8559	2,230		

NEVADA WILD TURKEY RETURN CARD SUMMARY – SPRING 2013 (STATEWIDE TOTALS)

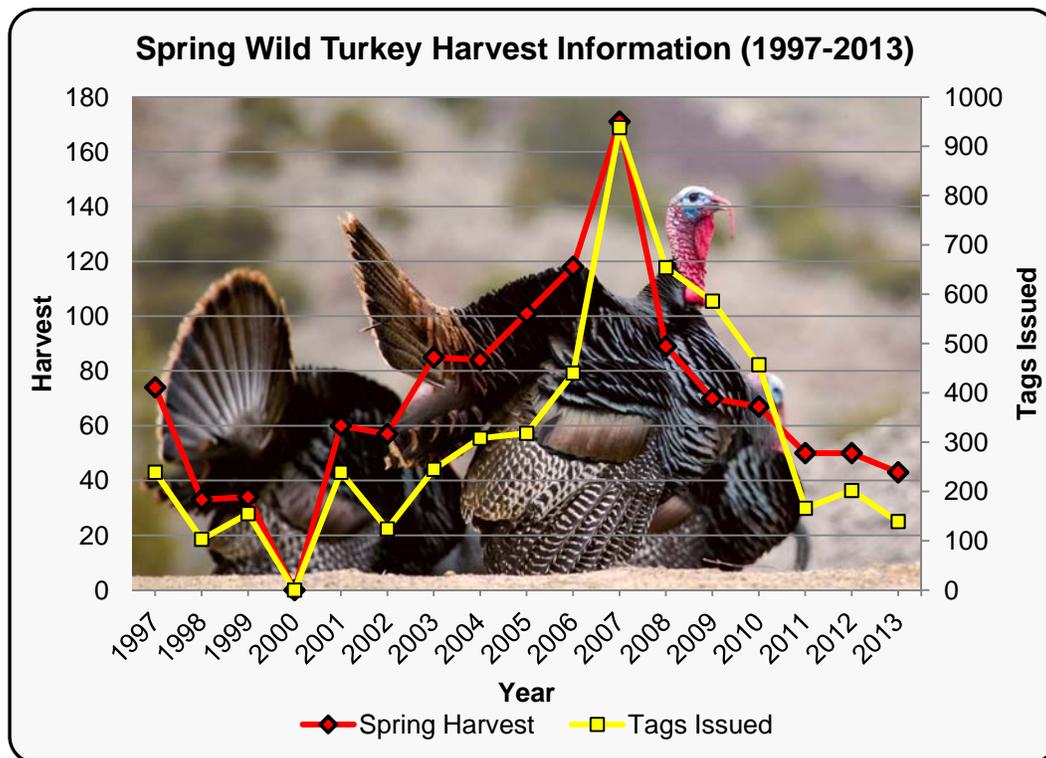
Hunt Area	Tag Quota	# Tags Issued	# Qstr. Returned	% Rtn	Effort					Harvest			Chose Not to Harvest	Weapon Type	
					# Succ.	%Succ.	Hunter Days	Scout	DNH	Tom	Jake	Lost		Archery	Shotgun
Elko Co. - Unit 091	5	5	5	100%	0	0%	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elko Co. - Unit 101	5	5	4	80%	2	50%	12	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Elko Co. - Unit 102 & 065	13	13	9	69%	4	50%	34	19	1	4	0	0	0	0	4
Lander Co. - Units 151 & 152	4	4	3	75%	2	67%	35	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Lincoln County	Closed														
Lincoln County (Youth)	Closed														
Douglas Co. - Unit 192	2	2	1	50%	0		10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pershing County	10	10	8	80%	7	100%	10	17	1	7	0	0	0	1	6
Mason Valley WMA	17	17	14	82%	5	38%	30	15	1	4	1	2	2	0	5
Moapa Valley	12	12	11	92%	10	100%	31	23	1	10	0	0	2	2	8
White Pine Co. - Unit 115	20	20	14	70%	7	64%	31	6	3	6	1	0	0	1	6
Lyon County except MVWMA	Open	24	8	33%	4	57%	22	22	1	4	0	0	0	1	3
Churchill County - Unit 181 & 182	Open	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paradise Valley	Open	27	8	30%	2	25%	39	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
TOTALS:	88	139	85	61%	43	57%	266	136	9	41	2	2	4	5	38

Table 2. Nevada hunter return card summary for the 2013 spring season.

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 091	2.4	0.6	0%				
Elko Co. - Unit 101	3.0	1.3	0%	100%	0%	0.0%	9.0
Elko Co. - Unit 102 & 065	4.3	2.4	11%	100%	0%	0.0%	7.8
Lander Co. - Units 151 & 152	11.7	3.3	0%	100%	0%	0.0%	7.0
Lincoln County	Closed						
Lincoln County (Youth)	Closed						
Douglas Co. - Unit 192	10.0	3.0	50%	0%	0%	0.0%	
Pershing County	1.4	2.4	13%	100%	0%	0.0%	8.0
Mason Valley WMA	2.3	1.2	7%	80%	20%	40.0%	7.0
Moapa Valley	3.1	2.3	9%	100%	0%	0.0%	7.8
White Pine Co. - Unit 115	2.8	0.5	21%	86%	14%	0.0%	7.0
Lyon County except MVWMA	3.1	3.1	13%	100%	0%	0.0%	8.3
Churchill County - Unit 181 & 182	No tags issued						
Paradise Valley	4.9	1.6	0%	100%	0%	0.0%	5.5
TOTALS:	4.5	2.0	13%	87%	3%	4.0%	7.5

Table 3. Effort and demographic characteristics of harvested turkey during the 2013 spring season.

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE TURKEY HARVEST (1997-2013)						
Year	Harvest		Tags Issued		Hunter Effort (days)	
	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall
1997	74	28	239	79	No Data	No Data
1998	33	29	103	75	No Data	No Data
1999	34	No Data	155	No Data	No Data	No Data
2000	No Data	13	No Data	51	No Data	No Data
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
TOTALS:	1186	332	5313	1056	10859	1393
AVERAGE:	74	28	332	88	987	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
Average	739	25	5	919	127	14	7,166	89	117	603	771	19	270	2,332	4,479	\$733,624

NEVADA FUR HARVEST 2012-2013 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	39	0	4	7	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Churchill	64	1658	173	69	36	42	0	0	13	0	24	6	3	0	0
	Douglas	107	401	123	105	110	0	8	0	3	0	7	13	1	0	0
	Humboldt	40	10	507	210	0	31	0	3	14	0	1	20	0	0	6
	Lyon	230	35	87	91	126	35	54	0	6	0	68	22	0	0	0
	Mineral	0	0	42	74	67	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Pershing	22	0	262	155	18	112	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Storey	28	180	18	44	8	4	4	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	0
	Washoe	148	145	371	475	6	28	8	0	15	3	47	38	8	0	0
	TOTALS:	678	2429	1587	1230	375	275	74	3	52	3	154	108	12	0	13
Eastern	Elko	286	94	853	250	8	0	91	22	40	1	15	6	0	0	66
	Eureka	21	0	212	79	42	14	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	11
	Lander	24	0	117	98	18	25	0	0	4	0	0	3	7	0	0
	White Pine	0	0	177	347	148	11	0	0	35	3	1	27	6	3	6
	TOTALS:	331	94	1359	774	216	50	91	22	83	7	16	36	13	3	83
Southern	Clark	1	8	205	365	426	120	0	0	21	0	36	4	0	15	0
	Esmeralda	0	0	61	82	24	21	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Lincoln	3	0	211	408	343	75	0	0	22	0	3	1	1	14	7
	Nye	0	0	239	473	296	74	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	3
	TOTALS:	4	8	716	1328	1089	290	0	0	57	0	39	6	1	30	10
Unknown	TOTALS	0	0	120	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	11	1	0	0
Statewide Totals:		1013	2531	3782	3333	1680	615	165	25	192	11	212	161	27	33	106

NEVADA TRAPPERS BY SPECIES AND COUNTY 2012-2013

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	4	0	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Churchill	6	14	21	19	7	13	0	0	6	0	6	4	1	0	0
	Douglas	7	8	11	13	8	0	3	0	3	0	3	4	1	0	0
	Humboldt	3	1	36	22	1	4	0	1	7	0	1	6	0	0	4
	Lyon	10	1	18	24	15	8	4	0	3	0	4	4	0	0	0
	Mineral	0	0	8	12	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Pershing	1	0	17	21	6	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Storey	3	4	4	14	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
	Washoe	11	10	61	44	6	13	6	0	10	1	8	3	1	0	1
	TOTALS:		45	38	180	170	58	58	16	1	30	1	25	23	3	0
Eastern	Elko	24	14	84	59	1	0	13	14	15	3	6	3	0	0	8
	Eureka	1	0	20	16	10	6	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	7
	Lander	3	0	18	18	7	8	0	0	4	0	1	3	3	0	1
	White Pine	0	0	38	62	31	10	0	0	15	3	1	7	4	3	4
	TOTALS:		28	14	160	155	49	24	13	14	38	7	8	13	7	3
Southern	Clark	1	1	46	47	56	27	0	0	13	0	8	3	0	8	1
	Esmeralda	0	0	8	10	6	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Lincoln	1	0	35	63	45	18	0	0	14	0	3	1	1	7	3
	Nye	0	0	40	48	46	18	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	3
	TOTALS:		2	1	129	168	153	67	0	0	38	0	11	5	1	16
Unknown		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide Totals:		75	53	469	494	260	149	29	15	106	8	44	41	11	19	35

NEVADA FUR HARVEST VALUE 2012-2013

From Post-Season Questionnaire

Species	Total Value of Catch	AVERAGE PRICE		% Increase +
		2012-2013	2011-2012	% Decrease -
Beaver	\$24,008.10	\$23.70	\$15.29	55.0%
Muskrat	\$21,614.74	\$8.54	\$5.97	43.0%
Mink	\$3,738.90	\$22.66	\$15.77	43.7%
Raccoon	\$4,733.96	\$22.33	\$12.71	75.7%
Bobcat	\$2,051,228.19	\$615.43	\$446.10	38.0%
Coyote	\$129,382.22	\$34.21	\$37.47	-8.7%
Badger	\$4,289.28	\$22.34	\$21.85	2.2%
Striped Skunk	\$779.24	\$4.84	\$5.57	-13.1%
Ring-tailed Cat	\$404.25	\$12.25	\$11.33	8.1%
Kit Fox	\$9,532.50	\$15.50	\$14.53	6.7%
Gray Fox	\$56,431.20	\$33.59	\$23.71	41.7%
Red Fox	\$5,607.40	\$52.90	\$30.74	72.1%
Total	\$2,311,749.98			

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE WATERFOWL HARVEST 1970 - 2012

From Post-Season Questionnaire

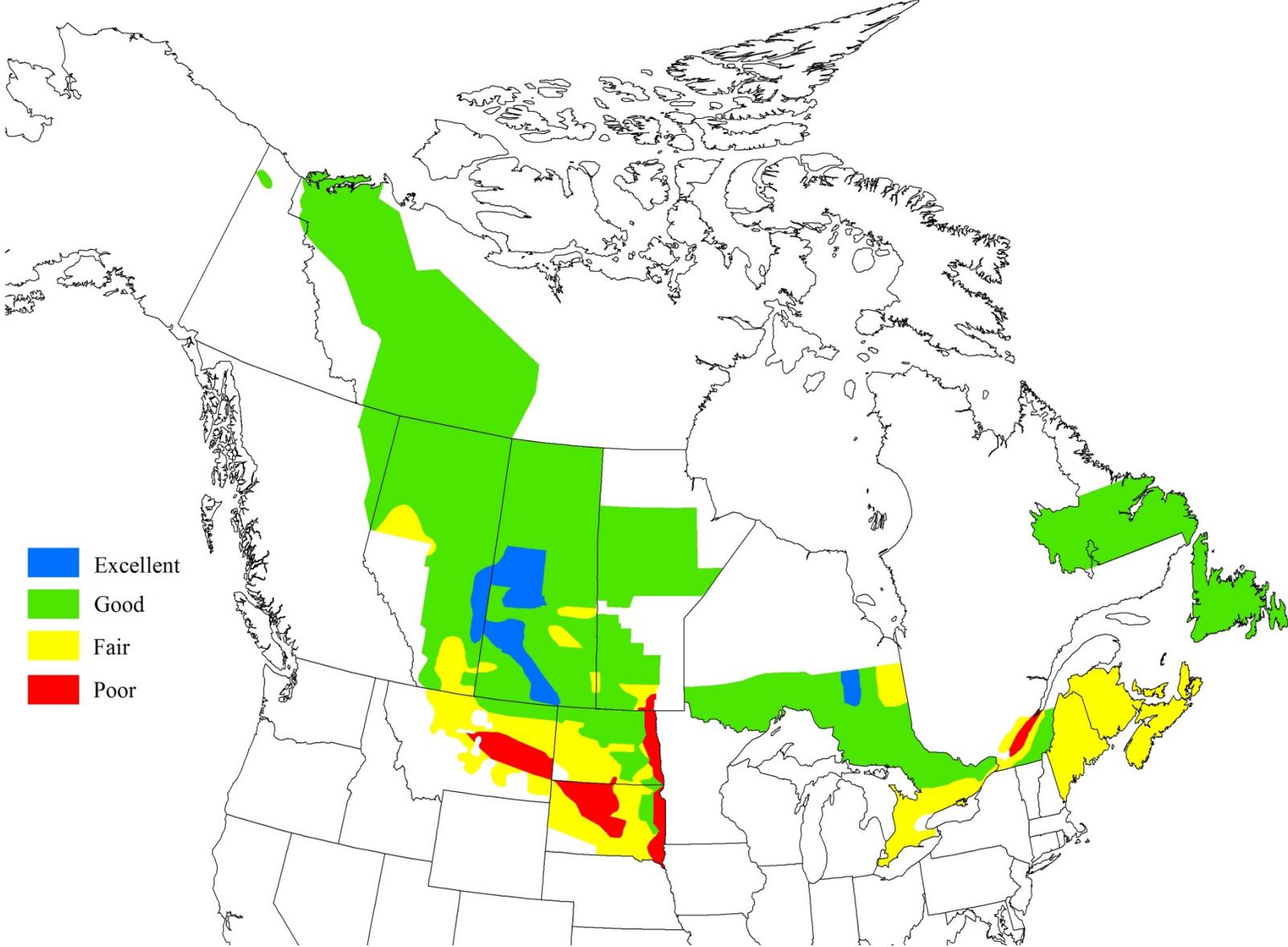
Year	Duck Stamp Sales		Est'd. NV Hunters	Ducks	Geese			Tundra Swans*	Total Waterfowl
	Federal	Nevada			Dark	White	Total		
1970	14,361	--	12,913	147,211	6,649	3,488	10,137	208	157,556
1971	15,029	--	16,906	178,107	7,357	4,655	12,012	102	190,221
1972	12,701	--	14,605	149,565	8,066	1,756	9,822	124	159,511
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	6,570	7,956	3,960	56,428	4,041	219	4,260	71	60,759
2006	6,704	8,581	4,525	69,893	6,719	848	7,567	147	77,607
2007	6,337	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		9,018	4,201	29,091	6,114	664	6,778	56	35,925
2010		8,728	4,812	58,592	5,935	1,275	7,210	118	65,920
2011		8,807	2,669	45,746	2,642	359	3,001	145	48,892
2012		8,849	3,247	50,892	6,982	698	7,680	203	58,775

Individual year NV duck stamp sales noted by year beginning in 1989.

Individual Nevada hunters are calculated beginning in 2005. This is the value recorded from 2005 on.

NEVADA MID-WINTER WATERFOWL INVENTORY DATA										
SPECIES	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Current year compared to			
							5 Year Average	48 Year Average	Highest	Lowest
Mallard	28,950	17,326	15,148	19,868	25,213	26,344	23,809	14,868	30,296	4,321
Gadwall	3,055	2,739	1,042	3,253	3,450	4,539	3,213	2,974	12,832	550
Widgeon	820	1,941	1,267	1,534	823	2,626	1,985	1,353	4,154	205
G.W. Teal	3,973	4,601	2,010	7,296	5,405	5,961	5,457	6,499	26,150	540
B.W. Teal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	75	0
Cinnamon Teal	0	2	55	90	50	50	60	47	660	0
Shoveler	5,654	4,679	1,738	8,620	8,543	8,189	6,513	3,651	24,700	224
Pintail	11,360	3,221	1,500	3,290	4,290	3,660	3,587	6,185	24,765	446
Wood Duck	2	46	35	141	41	96	79	38	150	0
Redhead	4,171	2,669	3,595	5,857	8,445	1,982	5,229	2,596	13,330	100
Canvasback	6,484	3,167	5,170	4,920	8,529	2,590	4,132	2,861	10,475	233
Scaup	262	116	215	222	909	670	2,451	463	1,850	10
Ringneck	2,155	803	728	1,791	849	865	948	812	3,316	13
Goldeneye	528	358	357	476	590	347	497	611	2,093	40
Bufflehead	1,727	1,480	1,019	1,217	1,525	1,437	1,539	927	2,571	153
Ruddy	5,659	10,432	6,162	9,064	9,656	1,531	8,601	4,889	22,532	268
Merganser	2,149	1,483	520	558	1,111	4,816	1,820	1,758	8,806	241
Miscellaneous	82	99	118	32	146	74	99	55	127	3
Total Ducks	77,031	55,162	40,679	68,229	79,575	61,226	69,115	50,468	128,540	15,739
% Change from Previous Year	-19%	-28%	-26%	68%	17%	-23%	-11%	21%		
Dark Geese	21,590	17,210	17,210	18,070	20,114	20,348	19,781	15,660	35,806	3,457
Light Geese	39	325	325	487	640	27	361	803	7,678	10
Total Geese	21,629	17,535	17,535	18,557	20,754	20,375	18,951	15,359	33,730	3,651
% Change from Previous Year	-18%	-19%	0%	6%	12%	-2%	8%	33%		
Trumpeter Swan	38	31	31	28	9	19	24	28	62	9
Tundra Swan	1,191	351	351	606	1,480	246	607	2,160	10,742	31
Total Waterfowl	99,889	73,079	58,596	87,420	101,818	81,866	80,556	68,475	149,746	22,097
% Change from Previous Year	-20%	-27%	-20%	49%	16%	-20%	2%	20%		
Coot	39,330	17,827	43,380	39,130	42,188	42,188	36,943	20,952	65,280	3,926

2013 Breeding Waterfowl Habitat Conditions



APPENDIX 2
2012-13 SMALL GAME AND WATERFOWL HARVEST DATA
 DERIVED FROM MODIFIED POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE

Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		DUCKS			Run date: 8/29/2013	
HUNTING SEASON:		2012-13		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	19	2	69	8.00	0.27	0.0%	0.1%
	Churchill	21,602	1,345	8,670	16.06	2.49	42.4%	32.9%
	Douglas	2,386	176	1,609	13.55	1.48	4.7%	4.3%
	Humboldt	896	101	556	8.91	1.61	1.8%	2.5%
	Lyon	2,999	330	1,641	9.09	1.83	5.9%	8.1%
	Mineral	1,185	88	321	13.46	3.70	2.3%	2.1%
	Pershing	1,305	163	560	7.98	2.33	2.6%	4.0%
	Storey	349	28	204	12.33	1.71	0.7%	0.7%
	Washoe	2,945	472	2,251	6.25	1.31	5.8%	11.5%
EASTERN	Elko	4,108	242	908	16.97	4.52	8.1%	5.9%
	Eureka	607	63	201	9.65	3.02	1.2%	1.5%
	Lander	245	53	302	4.59	0.81	0.5%	1.3%
	White Pine	824	88	468	9.36	1.76	1.6%	2.1%
SOUTHERN	Clark	6,400	465	2,606	13.76	2.46	12.6%	11.4%
	Esmeralda	0	3	6	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.1%
	Lincoln	3,668	305	1,459	12.03	2.52	7.2%	7.4%
	Nye	1,355	170	472	7.98	2.87	2.7%	4.1%
TOTALS:		50,892	4,095	22,303	12.4	2.3	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				3,247				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		DARK GEESE			Run date: 8/29/2013	
HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13		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	54	13	60	4.30	0.90	1.4%	1.0%
	Churchill	956	308	1,980	3.10	0.48	25.6%	24.6%
	Douglas	487	116	949	4.19	0.51	13.0%	9.3%
	Humboldt	157	41	151	3.85	1.04	4.2%	3.3%
	Lyon	619	214	764	2.90	0.81	16.6%	17.0%
	Mineral	0	6	6	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.5%
	Pershing	38	19	72	2.00	0.52	1.0%	1.5%
	Storey	0	3	6	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.3%
	Washoe	424	157	654	2.70	0.65	11.4%	12.5%
EASTERN	Elko	239	82	503	2.92	0.48	6.4%	6.5%
	Eureka	101	25	75	4.00	1.33	2.7%	2.0%
	Lander	44	28	217	1.56	0.20	1.2%	2.3%
	White Pine	72	28	258	2.56	0.28	1.9%	2.3%
SOUTHERN	Clark	374	126	839	2.98	0.45	10.0%	10.0%
	Esmeralda	6	3	6	2.00	1.00	0.2%	0.3%
	Lincoln	157	60	377	2.63	0.42	4.2%	4.8%
	Nye	9	25	63	0.38	0.15	0.3%	2.0%
TOTALS:		3,738	1,254	6,982	2.98	0.54	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				1,116				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		WHITE GEESE			Run date: 8/29/2013	
HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13		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	365	145	817	2.52	0.45	52.3%	39.7%
	Douglas	9	22	167	0.43	0.06	1.4%	6.0%
	Humboldt	38	6	6	6.00	6.00	5.4%	1.7%
	Lyon	201	41	44	4.92	4.57	28.8%	11.2%
	Mineral	0	6	13	0.00	0.00	0.0%	1.7%
	Pershing	3	3	16	1.00	0.20	0.5%	0.9%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	28	38	185	0.75	0.15	4.1%	10.3%
EASTERN	Elko	13	9	107	1.33	0.12	1.8%	2.6%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lander	13	3	0	4.00	0.00	1.8%	0.9%
	White Pine	0	3	13	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.9%
SOUTHERN	Clark	19	50	289	0.38	0.07	2.7%	13.8%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	6	28	170	0.22	0.04	0.9%	7.8%
	Nye	3	9	31	0.33	0.10	0.5%	2.6%
TOTALS:		698	365	1,858	1.91	0.38	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				327				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		COOT			Run date: 8/29/2013	
HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13		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	179	53	321	3.35	0.56	36.5%	26.6%
	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	16	16	88	1.00	0.18	3.2%	7.8%
	Mineral	0	3	6	0.00	0.00	0.0%	1.6%
	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	75	31	104	2.40	0.73	15.4%	15.6%
EASTERN	Elko	16	13	22	1.25	0.71	3.2%	6.3%
	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	3	13	0.00	0.00	0.0%	1.6%
SOUTHERN	Clark	97	44	185	2.21	0.53	19.9%	21.9%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	85	28	167	3.00	0.51	17.3%	14.1%
	Nye	22	9	19	2.33	1.17	4.5%	4.7%
TOTALS:		490	201	924	2.44	0.53	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				192				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		SNIPE			Run date: 8/29/2013	
HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13		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	16	189	0.00	0.00	0.0%	33.3%
	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	3	9	69	0.33	0.05	100.0%	20.0%
	Mineral	0	3	6	0.00	0.00	0.0%	6.7%
	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	25	0.00	0.00	0.0%	6.7%
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	3	13	0.00	0.00	0.0%	6.7%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	13	28	0.00	0.00	0.0%	26.7%
	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:		3	47	330	0.07	0.01	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				37	100.0%			

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
MIGRATORY BIRDS		Species: MOURNING DOVE		Run date: 8/20/2013				
HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13		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	251	49	84	5.10	3.00	0.7%	1.2%
	Churchill	8,652	551	1,815	15.71	4.77	25.3%	13.9%
	Douglas	664	138	403	4.82	1.65	1.9%	3.5%
	Humboldt	1,835	197	566	9.33	3.24	5.4%	5.0%
	Lyon	3,276	531	1,048	6.17	3.13	9.6%	13.4%
	Mineral	44	30	98	1.50	0.45	0.1%	0.7%
	Pershing	733	79	182	9.31	4.03	2.1%	2.0%
	Storey	241	54	123	4.45	1.96	0.7%	1.4%
Washoe	7,059	890	2,863	7.93	2.47	20.7%	22.5%	
EASTERN	Elko	615	177	556	3.47	1.11	1.8%	4.5%
	Eureka	275	54	103	5.09	2.67	0.8%	1.4%
	Lander	295	49	69	6.00	4.29	0.9%	1.2%
	White Pine	467	69	157	6.79	2.97	1.4%	1.7%
SOUTHERN	Clark	5,376	635	1,913	8.47	2.81	15.7%	16.0%
	Esmeralda	467	30	84	15.83	5.59	1.4%	0.7%
	Lincoln	1,500	207	492	7.26	3.05	4.4%	5.2%
	Nye	2,425	216	698	11.20	3.47	7.1%	5.5%
TOTALS:		34,176	3,955	11,254	8.64	3.04	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				3,822				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE					
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST					
MIGRATORY BIRDS		Species: White-winged Dove		Run date: 8/20/2013	
HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13		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	103	118	0.88	39.6%	64.9%
Nye	118	44	2.67	45.3%	24.3%
Other	39	20	2.00	15.1%	10.8%
TOTALS:	261	182	1.43	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:			157		

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE						
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST						
MIGRATORY BIRDS		Species:	Eurasian Collared Dove	Run date:	8/20/2013	
HUNTING SEASON:		2012-13	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	54	15	3.67	0.6%	1.2%
	Churchill	3,246	236	13.75	34.9%	18.6%
	Douglas	344	79	4.38	3.7%	6.2%
	Humboldt	743	93	7.95	8.0%	7.4%
	Lyon	433	103	4.19	4.7%	8.1%
	Mineral	10	10	1.00	0.1%	0.8%
	Pershing	694	54	12.82	7.5%	4.3%
	Storey	182	10	18.50	2.0%	0.8%
	Washoe	1,008	162	6.21	10.9%	12.8%
EASTERN	Elko	384	44	8.67	4.1%	3.5%
	Eureka	69	20	3.50	0.7%	1.6%
	Lander	0	0	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	White Pine	98	25	4.00	1.1%	1.9%
SOUTHERN	Clark	1,422	271	5.25	15.3%	21.3%
	Esmeralda	5	5	1.00	0.1%	0.4%
	Lincoln	300	64	4.69	3.2%	5.0%
	Nye	300	79	3.81	3.2%	6.2%
TOTALS:		9,292	1,269	7.32	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:			1,254			

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
MIGRATORY BIRDS		Species:		AMERICAN CROW			Run date: 8/20/2013	
HUNTING SEASON:		2012-13		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	5	49	0.00	0.00	0.0%	3.1%
	Churchill	10	5	10	2.00	1.00	1.6%	3.1%
	Douglas	5	5	5	1.00	1.00	0.8%	3.1%
	Humboldt	79	30	34	2.67	2.29	12.4%	18.8%
	Lyon	251	20	143	12.75	1.76	39.5%	12.5%
	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%
EASTERN	Washoe	49	34	152	1.43	0.32	7.8%	21.9%
	Elko	128	34	98	3.71	1.30	20.2%	21.9%
	Eureka	39	5	15	8.00	2.67	6.2%	3.1%
	Lander	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
SOUTHERN	White Pine	0	5	30	0.00	0.00	0.0%	3.1%
	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	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Nye	74	15	521	5.00	0.14	11.6%	9.4%
TOTALS:		635	157	1,058	4.03	0.60	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				157				

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-Season Questionnaire**

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

SAGE-GROUSE

HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13
Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders

Expanded Data
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	0%	0%
	Churchill	77	60	82	1.3	0.9	3%	4%
	Douglas*	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Humboldt	288	219	486	1.3	0.6	11%	13%
	Lyon*	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Mineral*	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Pershing*	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Storey*	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	494	310	671	1.6	0.7	18%	18%
Western Region Subtotals:		860	589	1238	1.5	0.7	31%	35%
EASTERN	Elko	877	507	1156	1.7	0.8	32%	30%
	Eureka	249	116	327	2.1	0.8	9%	7%
	Lander	288	172	327	1.7	0.9	11%	10%
	White Pine	262	155	348	1.7	0.8	10%	9%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		1677	950	2158	1.8	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	206	142	357	1.5	0.6	8%	8%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		206	142	357	1.5	0.6	8%
TOTALS:		2743	1681	3753	1.6	0.7	100%	100%

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire**

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

BLUE GROUSE

HUNTING SEASON:

2012-13

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	39	83	144	0.5	0.3	3%	8%
	Churchill	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Douglas	9	35	61	0.3	0.1	1%	3%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lyon	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Mineral	9	9	13	1.0	0.7	1%	1%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	153	240	489	0.6	0.3	12%	23%
	Western Region Subtotals:	210	367	708	0.6	0.3	17%	34%
EASTERN	Elko	751	476	1263	1.6	0.6	61%	45%
	Eureka	61	26	39	2.3	1.6	5%	2%
	Lander	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	White Pine	157	149	384	1.1	0.4	13%	14%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	970	651	1686	1.5	0.6	78%	61%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Nye	61	48	122	1.3	0.5	5%	5%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	61	48	122	1.3	0.5	5%	5%
TOTALS:		1241	1066	2516	1.2	0.5	100%	100%

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire**

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

RUFFED GROUSE

HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13

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	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Humboldt	22	44	92	0.5	0.2	5%	14%
	Lyon	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Western Region Subtotals:		22	44	92	0.5	0.2	4.8%
EASTERN	Elko	435	268	642	1.6	0.7	95%	86%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lander	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		435	268	642	1.6	0.7	95.2%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%
TOTALS:		457	312	734	1.5	0.6	100%	100%

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire**

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

CHUKAR

HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13

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	81	172	0.6	0.3	0%	1%
	Churchill	1367	479	1422	2.9	1.0	3%	5%
	Douglas	126	81	207	1.6	0.6	0%	1%
	Humboldt	15221	1901	10705	8.0	1.4	34%	19%
	Lyon	654	431	1603	1.5	0.4	1%	4%
	Mineral	136	81	249	1.7	0.5	0%	1%
	Pershing	2663	803	2705	3.3	1.0	6%	8%
	Storey	78	65	139	1.2	0.6	0%	1%
	Washoe	10006	2390	9990	4.2	1.0	22%	24%
	Western Region Subtotals:		30302	6313	27193	4.8	1.1	68%
EASTERN	Elko	8878	1380	6018	6.4	1.5	20%	14%
	Eureka	2322	360	1487	6.5	1.6	5%	4%
	Lander	1843	476	1837	3.9	1.0	4%	5%
	White Pine	249	133	424	1.9	0.6	1%	1%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		13293	2348	9766	5.7	1.4	30%
SOUTHERN	Clark	343	499	1850	0.7	0.2	1%	5%
	Esmeralda	178	55	168	3.2	1.1	0%	1%
	Lincoln	168	217	654	0.8	0.3	0%	2%
	Nye	483	334	1092	1.4	0.4	1%	3%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		1173	1105	3764	1.1	0.3	3%
TOTALS:		44768	9766	40722	4.6	1.1	100%	100%

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire**

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13

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	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	4	4	0	0	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Humboldt	970	376	2414	2.6	0.4	32%	33%
	Lyon	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	24	57	0	0	0%	2%
	Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	255	32	214	7.9	1.2	8%	3%
	Western Region Subtotals:		1225	437	2689	2.8	0.5	40%
EASTERN	Elko	1504	526	2195	2.9	0.7	49%	47%
	Eureka	202	85	441	2.4	0.5	7%	8%
	Lander	117	49	178	2.4	0.7	4%	4%
	White Pine	0	24	24	0.0	0.0	0%	2%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		1823	683	2838	2.7	0.6	60%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Nye	8	4	28	2.0	0.3	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		8	4	28	2.0	0.3	0%
TOTALS:		3057	1124	5555	2.7	0.6	100%	100%

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire**

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

CALIFORNIA QUAIL

HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13

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	424	71	360	5.9	1.2	2%	3%
	Churchill	3382	337	1354	10.0	2.5	18%	12%
	Douglas	1061	194	962	5.5	1.1	6%	7%
	Humboldt	4312	511	3112	8.4	1.4	23%	19%
	Lyon	3714	491	2039	7.6	1.8	20%	18%
	Mineral	12	20	40	0.6	0.3	0%	1%
	Pershing	1315	147	645	9.0	2.0	7%	5%
	Storey	158	55	139	2.9	1.1	1%	2%
	Washoe	3821	808	3049	4.7	1.3	21%	29%
	Western Region Subtotals:		18199	2633	11701	6.9	1.6	98%
EASTERN	Elko	269	67	261	4.0	1.0	1%	2%
	Eureka	8	8	28	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Lander	12	4	4	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		289	79	293	3.7	1.0	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	44	44	107	1.0	0.7	0%	2%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		44	44	107	1.0	0.4	0%
TOTALS:		18532	2756	12101	6.7	1.5	100%	100%

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire**

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

GAMBEL'S QUAIL

HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13

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	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lyon	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Western Region Subtotals:		0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%
EASTERN	Elko	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lander	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	6187	1422	6299	4.4	1.0	81%	75%
	Esmeralda	20	12	40	1.7	0.5	0%	1%
	Lincoln	1137	324	1061	3.5	1.1	15%	17%
	Nye	288	128	440	2.3	0.7	4%	7%
	Southern Region Subtotals		7632	1886	7840	4.0	1.0	100%
TOTALS:		7632	1886	7840	4.0	1.0	100%	100%

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire**

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

MOUNTAIN QUAIL

HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13

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	43	27	125	1.6	0.3	8%	6%
	Churchill	16	8	12	2.0	1.3	3%	2%
	Douglas	90	63	153	1.4	0.6	16%	14%
	Humboldt	35	20	121	1.8	0.3	6%	4%
	Lyon	125	94	313	1.3	0.4	22%	21%
	Mineral	35	27	70	1.3	0.5	6%	6%
	Pershing	0	4	8	0	0	0%	1%
	Storey	23	8	31	3.0	0.8	4%	2%
	Washoe	160	149	599	1.1	0.3	29%	33%
	Western Region Subtotals:		528	399	1432	1.3	0.4	94%
EASTERN	Elko	8	16	2	0.5	4.0	1%	4%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lander	23	16	6	1.5	4.0	4%	4%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		31	31	8	1.0	4.0	6%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	16	74	0	0	0%	4%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		0	16	74	0.0	0.0	0%
TOTALS:		559	446	1514	1.3	0.4	100%	100%

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire**

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

PHEASANT

HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13

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	0%	0%
	Churchill	13	26	40	0.5	0.3	3%	6%
	Douglas	9	4	13	2.0	0.7	2%	1%
	Humboldt	304	243	869	1.3	0.4	58%	54%
	Lyon	88	75	119	1.2	0.7	17%	17%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Pershing	49	26	62	1.8	0.8	9%	6%
	Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	4	4	0	0	0%	1%
	Western Region Subtotals:		463	379	1107	1.2	0.4	88%
EASTERN	Elko	9	18	35	0.5	0.3	2%	4%
	Eureka	22	13	31	1.7	0.7	4%	3%
	Lander	31	22	40	1.4	0.8	6%	5%
	White Pine	0	4	26	0	0	0%	1%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		62	57	132	1.1	0.5	12%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	13	57	0	0	0%	3%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		0	13	57	0.0	0.0	0%
TOTALS:		525	450	1297	1.2	0.4	100%	100%

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire**

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

RABBIT

HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13

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	290	65	307	4.5	0.9	3%	3%
	Churchill	368	104	385	3.5	1.0	4%	5%
	Douglas	381	65	398	5.9	1.0	4%	3%
	Humboldt	818	152	1160	5.4	0.7	10%	7%
	Lyon	472	160	844	2.9	0.6	6%	7%
	Mineral	52	43	130	1.2	0.4	1%	2%
	Pershing	186	65	260	2.9	0.7	2%	3%
	Storey	48	52	100	0.9	0.5	1%	2%
	Washoe	1056	312	1771	3.4	0.6	12%	14%
	Western Region Subtotals:		3671	1017	5355	3.6	0.7	43%
EASTERN	Elko	1281	190	766	6.7	1.7	15%	9%
	Eureka	182	52	268	3.5	0.7	2%	2%
	Lander	255	65	342	3.9	0.7	3%	3%
	White Pine	472	113	481	4.2	1.0	6%	5%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		2191	420	1857	5.2	1.2	26%
SOUTHERN	Clark	1970	545	2650	3.6	0.7	23%	24%
	Esmeralda	43	13	43	3.3	1.0	1%	1%
	Lincoln	338	117	442	2.9	0.8	4%	5%
	Nye	346	117	528	3.0	0.7	4%	5%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		2697	792	3663	3.4	0.7	32%
TOTALS:		8559	2230	10875	3.8	0.8	100%	100%

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire**

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

PYGMY RABBIT

HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13

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	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lyon	0	5	25	0	0	0%	5%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Pershing	10	5	10	2.0	1.0	6%	5%
	Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	35	30	96	1.2	0.4	23%	27%
	Western Region Subtotals:		46	41	132	1.1	0.3	29%
EASTERN	Elko	25	20	132	1.3	0.2	16%	18%
	Eureka	10	5	51	2.0	0.2	6%	5%
	Lander	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	White Pine	15	30	299	0.5	0.1	10%	27%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		51	56	481	0.9	0.1	32%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lincoln	10	5	51	2.0	0.2	6%	5%
	Nye	51	10	314	5.0	0.2	32%	9%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		61	15	365	4.0	0.2	39%
TOTALS:		157	111	978	1.4	0.2	100%	100%

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire**

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

WHITE-TAILED JACKRABBIT

HUNTING SEASON: 2012-13

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	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Humboldt	13	9	27	1.5	0.5	4%	8%
	Lyon	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	152	22	169	6.8	0.9	49%	21%
	Western Region Subtotals:	165	31	196	5.3	0.8	53%	29%
EASTERN	Elko	71	54	143	1.3	0.5	23%	50%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lander	49	9	13	5.5	3.7	16%	8%
	White Pine	27	13	62	2.0	0.4	9%	13%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	147	76	218	1.9	0.7	47%	71%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
TOTALS:		312	107	415	2.9	0.8	100%	100%