

# Small Game Status 2017



# **Harvest Data & Population Status Reports**

*Compiled by:*

Shawn P. Espinosa, Upland Game Staff Biologist  
Russell Woolstenhulme, Waterfowl and Furbearer Staff Biologist

Regional Supervising Game Biologists  
Mike Scott - Tom Donham - Steven Kimble

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6980 Sierra Center Parkway, Suite 120  
Reno, Nevada 89511



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# 2016 - 2017 HUNTING SEASONS & BAG LIMIT REGULATIONS

## COMMISSION REGULATION 16-13

### UPLAND GAME

*(Units referenced are Game Management Units)*

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

*\*except per NAC 504.340*

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

*\*except per NAC 504.340*

<b>YOUTH RABBIT SEASON</b>	
OPEN AREAS:	<b>Statewide*</b>
SPECIES ALLOWED:	Cottontail, pygmy and white-tailed jackrabbits
SEASON DATES:	The fourth Saturday in September through the first Sunday in October
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10**. Possession Limit 30**.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate <b>**except for pygmy rabbit where limits may not include more than 2 daily and 4 in possession.</b>  Open to hunters 17 years of age or younger only. Youth must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years old.  License and stamp requirements apply pursuant to NRS 502.010 and NRS 502.292.

*\*except per NAC 504.340*

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

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

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

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

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

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

*\*except per NAC 504.340*

<b>SNOWCOCK</b>	
OPEN AREAS:	<b>Elko and White Pine Counties</b>
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 <b>free-use permit</b> from any Nevada Department of Wildlife office. Permits may be faxed to persons planning to hunt snowcock once appropriate information has been collected from the hunter.

*\*except per NAC 504.340*

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

*\*except per NAC 504.340*

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

*\*except per NAC 504.340*

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

*\*except per NAC 504.340*

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

*\*except per NAC 504.340*

## WILD TURKEY

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

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

Only one person may apply on an application.

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

*Except as specified for the Junior Wild Turkey Hunts and Landowner Hunts*, any remaining tags will be available on a first come, first serve basis through the Internet at [www.ndow.org](http://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.**

*Wild Turkey Continued on Next Page*

**JUNIOR WILD TURKEY 2017 & 2018 SPRING - HUNT 0138**

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

*Wild Turkey Continued on Next Page*

<b>WILD TURKEY 2017 &amp; 2018 SPRING – LIMITED ENTRY – HUNTS 0131 &amp; 0132</b>			
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey		
LIMIT:	1 by tag only		
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to sunset daily		
<b>UNIT 101 of ELKO COUNTY*</b>			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	5	-
<b>UNITS 102 &amp; 065 of ELKO COUNTY*</b>			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	12	1
<b>UNITS 151 and 152 of LANDER COUNTY*</b>			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	2	-
<b>LINCOLN COUNTY</b>			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	5	-
<b>MASON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA ONLY OF UNIT 203</b>			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	March 25 – April 2, 2017	5	1
	April 8 – 16, 2017	5	-
	April 22 – April 30, 2017	5	-
	March 31 – April 8, 2018	5	1
	April 14 – 22, 2018	5	-
	April 28 – May 6, 2018	5	-
<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>			

*Wild Turkey Continued on Next Page*

<b>WILD TURKEY 2017 &amp; 2018 SPRING – LIMITED ENTRY – HUNTS 0131 &amp; 0132</b>			
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:		Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:		1 by tag only	
SHOOTING HOURS:		One half hour before sunrise to sunset daily	
<b>MOAPA VALLEY PORTION OF CLARK COUNTY*</b>			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods :	March 25 – 31, 2017	3	1
	April 1 – 7, 2017	3	-
	April 8 – 14, 2017	3	-
	March 24 – 30, 2018	3	-
	March 31 – April 6, 2018	3	1
	April 7 – April 13, 2018	3	-
<b>PERSHING COUNTY*</b>			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods :	March 25 – April 9, 2017	10	1
	April 15 – April 30, 2017	10	1
	March 31 – April 15, 2018	10	1
	April 21 – May 6, 2018	10	1
<b>UNIT 115 OF WHITE PINE COUNTY**</b>			
	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*

<b>WILD TURKEY 2017 &amp; 2018 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 &amp; 0137</b> Units 202, 203, 204 and 291 of Lyon County (except the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area)*		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	<b>Bearded Wild Turkey</b>	
LIMIT:	<b>1 by tag only.</b>	
SHOOTING HOURS:	<b>One half hour before sunrise to sunset daily.</b>	
SEASON DATES:	<b>Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May</b>	
QUOTAS:	<b>Resident Hunt 0135</b>	<b>Nonresident Hunt 0137</b>
	Open	Open
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:		
<b><u>UNITS 202, 203, 204 and 291 OF LYON COUNTY (except the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area)* APPLICATION REGULATIONS:</u></b>		
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.		

<b>WILD TURKEY 2017 &amp; 2018 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 &amp; 0137</b> PARADISE VALLEY OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	<b>Bearded Wild Turkey</b>	
LIMIT:	<b>1 by tag only.</b>	
SHOOTING HOURS:	<b>One half hour before sunrise to sunset daily.</b>	
SEASON DATES:	<b>Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May</b>	
QUOTAS:	<b>Resident Hunt 0135</b>	<b>Nonresident Hunt 0137</b>
	Open	Open
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:		
<b><u>PARADISE VALLEY OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY APPLICATION REGULATIONS:</u></b>		
A Paradise Valley of Humboldt County Application Form is required. Hunters can obtain these forms from the participating landowners. A landowner must sign the application form. The form must be submitted through the mail or over the counter during business hours, M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Wildlife Administrative Services, PO Box 1345, Fallon, NV 89407-1345. Tags will be available until the close of the season. Internet applications for the Paradise Valley of Humboldt County hunt will not be available.		
Unless his privilege is limited or revoked pursuant to law, an eligible person may apply once for a type of hunt for Wild Turkey during a draw period.		
Only one person may apply on an application.		
Only one Wild Turkey tag per calendar year.		

## FALCONRY SEASON

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

*\*except per NAC 504.340*

## FURBEARING ANIMALS

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

<b>OTTER</b>	
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>

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

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

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

## 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.

<b>BOBCAT PELT SEALING DATES FOR THE 2016 - 2017 SEASON</b>			
<b>City</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Carson City</b>	December 28	10am-2pm	NDOW Warehouse Corner of south Carson at Colorado St.
<b>Elko</b>	January 17 February 8 March 10	1 p.m.–5 p.m.	NDOW Elko Office
<b>Ely</b>	January 19 February 23	8 a.m.–Noon 10 a.m.- 2p.m.	NDOW Ely Office
<b>Eureka</b>	January 18	12 p.m.–4 p.m.	NDOW Eureka Office
<b>Fallon</b>	January 25	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
<b>Las Vegas</b>	January 26	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Las Vegas Office
	March 10	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
<b>Panaca</b>	March 10	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	Nevada State Parks - NDOW Office, Panaca
<b>Tonopah</b>	February 9	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Tonopah Office
	March 10	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
<b>Winnemucca</b>	January 26	8 a.m.– 1 p.m.	NDOW Winnemucca Office

# COMMISSION REGULATION 16-11

## MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

<b>MOURNING &amp; WHITE-WINGED DOVE</b>	
OPEN AREAS:	<b>Statewide</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	September 1 – October 30, 2016
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 15 Possession 45
SHOOTING HOURS:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limits for mourning dove and white-winged dove are singly or in the aggregate.

<b>AMERICAN CROW</b>	
OPEN AREAS:	<b>Statewide</b>
FALL SEASON:	September 1 – November 17, 2016
SPRING SEASON	March 1 – April 15, 2017
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Shotguns only. All crows must be retrieved and removed from the field. Season closed on ravens

**Note regarding Waterfowl Zone designations:**

**NORTHEAST ZONE:** Elko & White Pine Counties

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

**SOUTH ZONE:** Lincoln & Clark Counties

<b>SPECIAL YOUTH WATERFOWL HUNT</b>	
<b>OPEN AREAS:</b>	<b>NORTHEAST ZONE</b>
<b>2016-17 SEASON:</b>	September 17 & 18, 2016
<b>OPEN AREAS:</b>	<b>NORTHWEST ZONE</b>
<b>2016-17 SEASON:</b>	September 24, 2016 & February 4, 2017
<b>OPEN AREAS:</b>	<b>SOUTH ZONE (to include the Moapa Valley portion of the Overton Wildlife Management Area)</b>
<b>2016-17 SEASON:</b>	February 11 & 12, 2017
<b>OPEN AREAS:</b>	<b>Moapa Valley portion of the Overton Wildlife Management Area.</b>
<b>2016-17 SEASON:</b>	October 15, 2016
<b>LIMITS:</b>	Daily bag limit is the same as that for the general season for ducks, mergansers, geese, coots and moorhens. Limits singly or in the aggregate for Canada geese and Brant. Limits singly or in the aggregate for Snow and Ross' geese. Snow and Ross' geese are closed in Ruby Valley within Elko and White Pine Counties.
<b>SHOOTING HOURS:</b>	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
<b>SPECIAL REGULATIONS:</b>	Open to hunters 17 years of age or younger.  Youth hunters 16 years of age and older must possess a federal duck stamp.  Youth Hunters 12 years of age and older must possess a state duck stamp.  Youth must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years old.  Adults are not allowed to hunt during this season.  Open to Nonresidents.

<b>DUCKS AND MERGANSERS</b>	
OPEN AREAS:	<b>NORTHEAST ZONE</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 1, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 15, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>NORTHWEST ZONE</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 8, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 22, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>SOUTH ZONE – Clark and Lincoln County (except the Moapa Valley)</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 15, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 29, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>SOUTH ZONE – Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 29, 2016 – January 29, 2017
LIMITS (daily / possession)	
General Duck Limits:	7 / 21
Included within the general duck limit, but not to include more than:	
Pintail:	2 / 6
Mallard (total/female):	2 hen mallards daily and 6 in possession.
Redhead:	2 / 6
Canvasback:	2 / 6
Scaup	3 / 9 (within Scaup season)
Shooting hours:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
Special Regulations:	Open to Nonresidents

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

<b>SCAUP (Lesser and Greater)</b>	
OPEN AREAS:	<b>NORTHEAST ZONE</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 1, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – December 27, 2016
OPEN AREAS:	<b>NORTHWEST ZONE</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 29, 2016 – January 22, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>SOUTH ZONE – Clark and Lincoln County (except the Moapa Valley)</b>
2016-17 SEASON::	November 5, 2016 – January 29, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>SOUTH ZONE – Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	November 5, 2016 – January 29, 2017
LIMITS (daily/possession):	3 / 9 (Included within general duck limit, not in addition to)
Shooting hours:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
Special Regulations:	Open to Nonresidents

<b>COOTS AND COMMON MOORHENS (Common Gallinules)</b>	
OPEN AREAS:	<b>NORTHEAST ZONE</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 1, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 15, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>NORTHWEST ZONE</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 8, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 22, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>SOUTH ZONE – Clark and Lincoln County (except the Moapa Valley)</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 15, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 29, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>SOUTH ZONE – Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 29, 2016 – January 29, 2017
LIMITS (daily/possession):	25 / 75
Shooting hours:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
Special Regulations:	Open to Nonresidents

<b>SNIFE</b>	
OPEN AREAS	<b>NORTHEAST ZONE</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 1, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 15, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>NORTHWEST ZONE</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 8, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 22, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>SOUTH ZONE – Clark and Lincoln County (except the Moapa Valley)</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 15, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 29, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>SOUTH ZONE – Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 29, 2016 – January 29, 2017
LIMITS (daily/possession):	8 / 24
Shooting hours:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
Special Regulations:	Open to Nonresidents

<b>CANADA GEESE AND BRANT</b>	
OPEN AREAS:	<b>NORTHEAST ZONE</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 1, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 15, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>NORTHWEST ZONE</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 8, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 22, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>SOUTH ZONE – Clark and Lincoln County (except the Moapa Valley)</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 15, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 29, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>SOUTH ZONE – Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 29, 2016 – January 29, 2017
Limits (daily/possession)	4 / 12
Shooting hours:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
Special Regulations:	Open to Nonresidents

<b>WHITE-FRONTED GEESE</b>	
OPEN AREAS:	<b>NORTHEAST ZONE</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 1, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 15, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>NORTHWEST ZONE</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 8, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 22, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>SOUTH ZONE – Clark and Lincoln County (except the Moapa Valley)</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 15, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 29, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>SOUTH ZONE – Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 29, 2016 – January 29, 2017
Limits (daily/possession)	10 / 30
Shooting hours:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
Special Regulations:	Open to Nonresidents

<b>SNOW AND ROSS' GEESE</b>	
OPEN AREAS:	<b>NORTHEAST ZONE</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 26, 2016 – January 15, 2017 February 25, 2017 – March 10, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>NORTHWEST ZONE</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 26, 2016 – January 22, 2017 February 25, 2017 – March 10, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>SOUTH ZONE – Clark and Lincoln County (except the Moapa Valley)</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 15, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 29, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>SOUTH ZONE – Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 29, 2016 – January 29, 2017
Limits (daily/possession)	20 / 60
Shooting hours:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
Special Regulations:	Open to Nonresidents CLOSED: Ruby Valley within Elko and White Pine Counties CLOSED: Kirch WMA, Mason Valley WMA and Scripps WMA/ Washoe State Park during February 25, 2017 – March 10, 2017 season.

<b>FALCONRY SEASONS FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS</b>	
OPEN AREAS:	<b>NORTHEAST ZONE</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 1, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 15, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>NORTHWEST ZONE</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 8, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 22, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>SOUTH ZONE – Clark and Lincoln County (except the Moapa Valley)</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 15, 2016 – October 23, 2016 October 26, 2016 – January 29, 2017
OPEN AREAS:	<b>SOUTH ZONE – Moapa Valley to the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 29, 2016 – January 29, 2017
Limits (daily/possession)	3 / 9
Hunting hours:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
Special Regulations:	Migratory birds allowed for take include: geese, ducks, mergansers, coots, common moorhens and common snipe. Limits for all permitted migratory birds are singly or in the aggregate. Open to Nonresidents.

<b>SWAN</b>	
<b>OPEN AREAS:</b>	<b>Churchill, Lyon and Pershing counties</b>
2016-17 SEASON:	October 8, 2016 - January 8, 2017
<b>LIMITS:</b>	One swan per swan hunt permit, Maximum two swan hunt permits per season One swan per day
<b>SHOOTING HOURS:</b>	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
<b>SPECIAL REGULATIONS:</b>	<p>Persons may apply for one of the 650 swan hunt permits. Applications for the draw must be submitted online through the Internet at <a href="http://www.huntnevada.com">www.huntnevada.com</a>. Permits are to be awarded through an initial drawing.</p> <p><b>Deadline:</b> Applications must be received by 11:00 p.m. Monday August 22, 2016. <b>No hand delivered applications for the drawing.</b> Initial draw results will be posted online no later than 48 hours after the completion of the draw. Draw result notifications may not reflect the final status of an application due to ongoing processing of credit cards after the result notifications have been posted. The results of the draw will be provided by Friday, September 16, 2016.</p> <p>Beginning on Friday, September 16, 2016 any remaining swan hunt permits will be available on a first come, first served basis, online at <a href="http://www.huntnevada.com">www.huntnevada.com</a>. Applications may also be submitted through the mail or over the counter during normal business hours (M-F 8:00 am – 5:00 pm) at the Wildlife Administrative Services Office, 185 North Main Street, Fallon, Nevada. Persons may apply for a second swan permit beginning on Friday, September 16. Applicants can submit one application per draw period. Applicants that did not apply for the initial drawing period may submit two applications during the first come, first served draw period.</p> <p><b>Successful swan hunters are required to validate their permit pursuant to NAC 502.380, and then present at least the head and neck of their swan to an NDOW agent at selected sites for species verification within five (5) days of harvest. Mandatory inspection sites and requirements will be provided with the swan hunt permits.</b></p> <p><b>If a total harvest of five (5) trumpeter swans is reached, the swan season is closed for the remainder of the season.</b></p> <p>Persons must possess a valid annual Nevada hunting license and both a current Federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Stamp and a current Nevada Duck Stamp, when required, to hunt swan in Nevada.</p> <p>Open to Nonresidents who have a valid annual Nevada hunting license or a Nonresident Short-Term Permit to hunt Upland game &amp; Waterfowl and required waterfowl stamps.</p>



# **STATEWIDE SUMMARIES FOR UPLAND GAME SPECIES**

## **GREATER SAGE-GROUSE**

### **Season Structure and Limits**

There were three separate hunt periods plus two special, permit only, hunts for Greater sage-grouse (sage-grouse) during the 2016 hunting season. The shortest season was October 1-2 for the Desatoya Mountains in Churchill and Lander County and Hunt Unit 031 in Humboldt County (Montana and Bilk Creek Mountains). A nine day season was held from September 24 - October 2 in certain Hunt Units in Humboldt and Washoe Counties and a 16-day season was held from September 24 - October 9 in certain Hunt Units within Elko, Eureka, Lander, Nye and White Pine Counties. Two special sage-grouse seasons were also held on the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge (September 17-18 and September 24-25) with 75 reservations available through a drawing process.

The daily limit for all seasons was two birds with a possession limit of four. Sage-grouse seasons were closed to non-residents except for the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge special hunt, which was open to non-resident applicants. The Nevada Department of Wildlife requested hunters to deposit one wing from each harvested bird into a wing barrel or any Department office to determine age and sex of birds as well as nest success.

### **Harvest and Effort**

An estimated 2,360 sage-grouse were taken during the 2016 season, representing a 32% decline from the prior season and almost a 50% decline from the ten-year average (2006-2015) of 4,685. There were roughly the same amount of sage-grouse hunters ( $n = 1,127$ ) as in 2015 ( $n=1,145$ ); however, those hunters spent 20% fewer days in the field pursuing the species ( $n = 2,219$ ). Sage-grouse harvest and hunter numbers have exhibited a downward trend over the past 30-years (Figure 1).

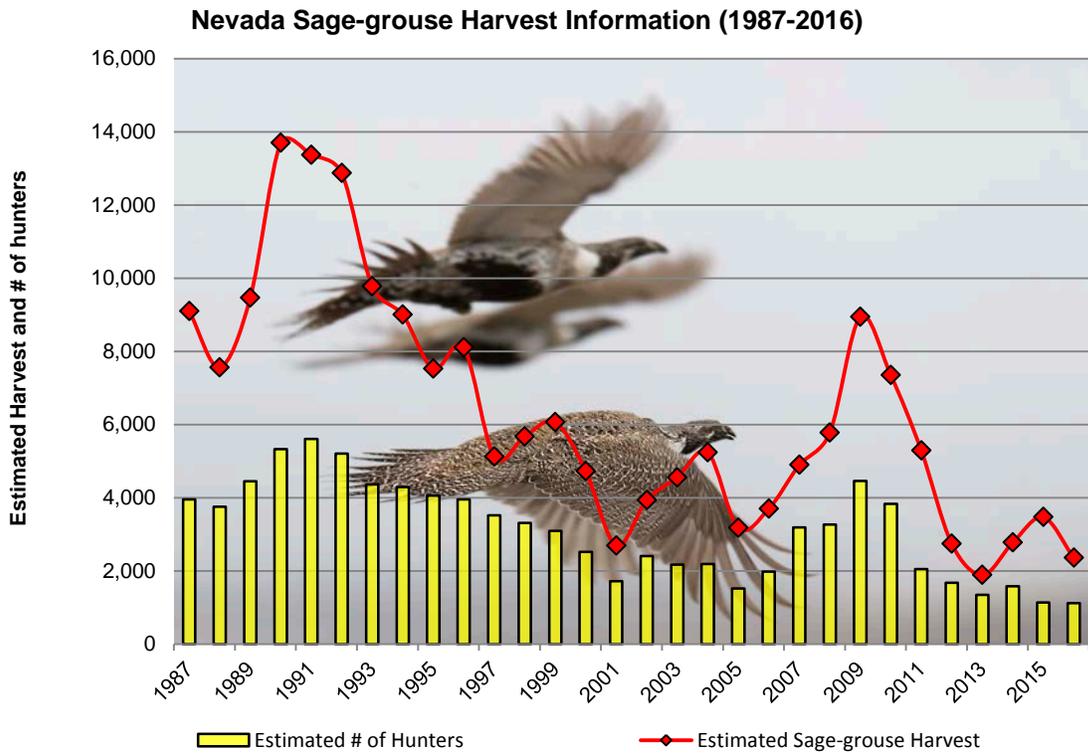
The number of birds taken per hunter averaged 2.1, which was 7.5% greater than the 10-year average of 1.9, but 31% fewer than the prior season's average of 3.0 birds per hunter. Birds taken per hunter day equaled 1.1 in 2016, which was almost 24% greater than the 10-year average of 0.9.

### **Population Status**

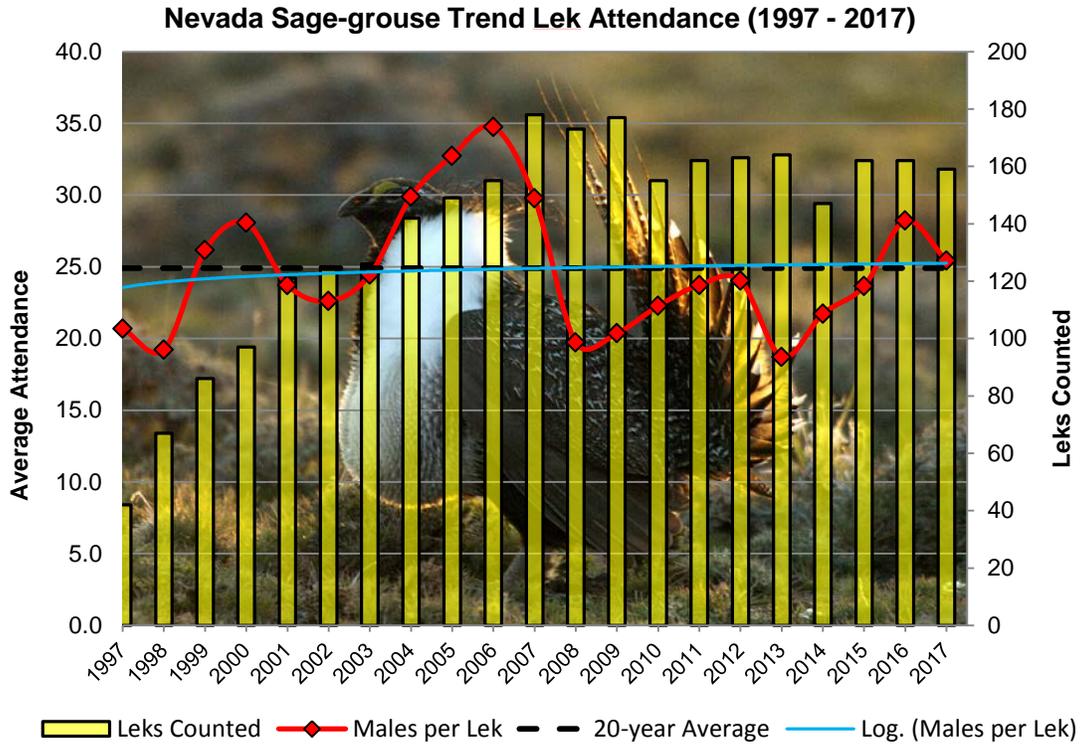
During the 2017 spring breeding period, 1,725 visits (surveys) were performed on 942 sage-grouse lek sites. Observed peak male attendance was 9,828 males, which was down slightly from the 10,070 observed in 2016. Data from 159 comparable leks, or "trend leks", produced an average of 25.4 males per lek in 2017 which represented a 10% decline from the 2016 average of 28.2 males per lek (Figure 2). However, the 2017 trend lek attendance rate was 2% greater than the 20-year average of 24.9 males per lek.

Sage-grouse production was estimated at 1.56 chicks per hen in 2016 from a total sample of 1,541 wings that were collected from hunters. The production value was very similar to values from 2014 and 2015 of 1.54 and 1.52 chicks per hen respectively. Nest success was estimated at 36.5% in 2016 which was noticeably less than the 10-year average of 45%. The production values experienced over the last three years should contribute to a stable to slightly increasing population, which is somewhat counter to the results from the 2017 lek survey; however, this year's lek surveys could have been influenced by the above average winter conditions that progressed into the spring breeding period for sage-grouse.

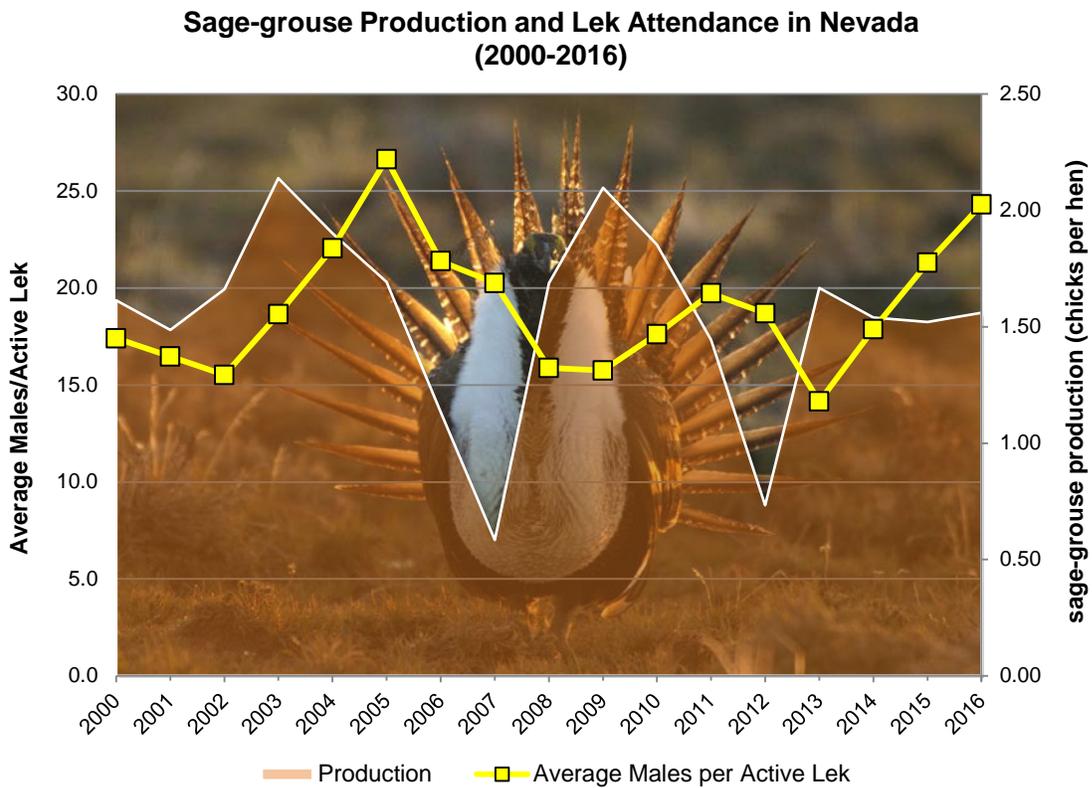
Given the decrease in lek attendance in 2016 and production values that may only contribute to a stable population rather than an increasing one, we expect sage-grouse hunting experiences overall to be somewhat diminished from 2016. However, there are a few silver linings in the state including portions of central Nevada such as the Reese River Valley, Toquima Range and the Monitor Range located in northern Nye County where stable lek counts and improved nest success in 2017 should lead to quality hunting opportunities. In addition, some improvement in habitat conditions and production in portions of northern Washoe County likely has contributed to an increasing population. Hunters should expect fair to good sage-grouse hunting in these areas of the state.



**Figure 1. Estimate sage-grouse harvest and hunter numbers from 1987 through 2016.**



**Figure 2. Average trend lek attendance and number of leeks counted from 1997-2017.**



**Figure 3. Sage-grouse production and average male lek attendance from 2000 through 2016.**

# FOREST GROUSE

## Season Structure and Limits

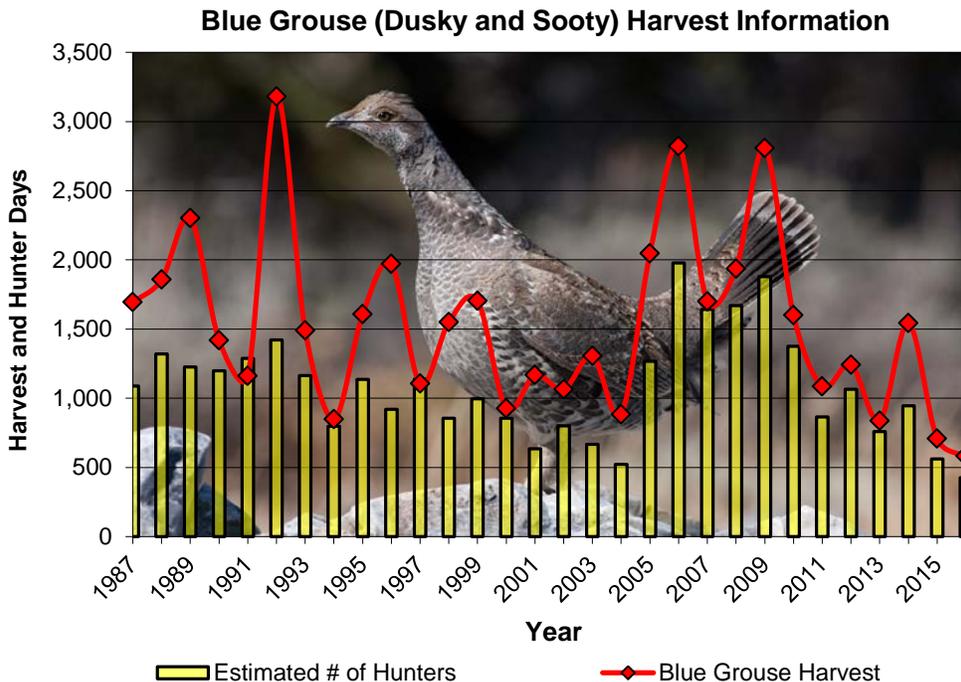
Forest grouse seasons for dusky, sooty, and ruffed grouse extended 122 days from September 1 through December 31, 2016. The daily and possession limits were 3 and 9 respectively and the limits were for a single species or in the aggregate (any combination of species, but not to exceed the specified daily and possession limits). Forest grouse seasons were open to non-residents. The head of all forest grouse or one fully feathered wing must be attached to all dusky, sooty and ruffed grouse until the carcass reaches the possessor's residence.

## *Blue Grouse (Dusky and Sooty Grouse)*

### Harvest and Effort

Dusky and sooty grouse harvest declined by 18% from 2015 (n = 708) to 2016 (n = 580). The 2016 harvest was also 64% below the 10-year average of 1,628 grouse and is the lowest harvest estimate since 1966. This may be attributable to the correlation between harvest and the number of hunters as participation declined by 24% from the prior season and was 67% below the 10-year average; numbers similar to the decrease in harvest (Figure 4). An estimated 426 hunters pursued either dusky or sooty grouse during the 2016 season whereas the 2006-2015 average was 1,274 hunters. Likewise, the number of days that hunters spent in the field attempting to take these species declined from 1,374 in 2015 to 972 in 2016, representing a 29% decline from the prior season and a 69% decline from the 10-year average.

In slight contrast to the figures above, the number of birds per hunter and birds per hunter day both represented improvement over the prior year's figures and the 10-year average. Hunters averaged 1.36 birds during the season, which was up 8% from 2015 and 7% greater than the 10-year average. The average number of birds taken per day was up 16% from 2015 and 16% from the 10-year average of 0.6.



**Figure 4. Estimated blue grouse harvest and number of hunters from 1987-2016.**

## **Population Status**

It is difficult to truly determine the overall population status of either dusky or sooty grouse as no standardized surveys are conducted for either species. A habitat concern related to dusky grouse involves the loss of coniferous species (e.g., limber pine and sub-alpine fir) within the range of the species in central and eastern Nevada. Several mountain ranges within this region have experienced die-offs of coniferous species that are an essential forage item during the winter months. These die offs may be related to drought-induced stress and susceptibility to various insect infestations. Additionally, aspen stands in some areas have experienced die-offs due to drought or reduced overall stand health. The ultimate effects to dusky grouse are not known at this time.

The correlation between the decline in hunter numbers, number of days hunted and 2016 harvest figures suggest that dusky and sooty grouse populations may not be doing as poorly as the harvest numbers alone suggest. The Nevada Department of Wildlife is initiating a three year research project in eastern Nevada (White Pine County) to better understand dusky grouse population ecology, demographic parameters and the potential effects of harvest to local dusky grouse populations. This project will begin during the spring of 2018 and conclude in 2021.

Much of northern Nevada was hit with an exceptionally wet winter after five years of drought conditions. Snowpack, as of May 1, 2017, was 167-178% of median in the Humboldt Basin in northern Nevada; 154% in the Snake Basin in eastern Nevada and 129% in the Owyhee Basin in north-central Nevada (NRCS Nevada Water Supply Outlook – May 2017). This is welcomed news for Nevada after experiencing one of the worst droughts in recorded history. Native grouse species normally winter well; however, with exceptional winter conditions such as these and a more limited supply of limber pine and subalpine fir, dusky and sooty grouse may have experienced some mortality. Habitat conditions for nesting and brood rearing should have improved substantially during the spring of 2017 and we suspect that brood size should increase. This, in turn, should lead to greater success in harvesting grouse when encountering them. The trick may be locating them this season.

## ***Ruffed Grouse***

### **Harvest and Effort**

Ruffed grouse harvest declined substantially in 2016 from 461 birds in 2015 to 131 birds last season. This represented a 72% decline from the prior season and was 63% less than the 10-year average of 358 birds. The estimated harvest was the lowest since 2006 (Figure 5). The number of ruffed grouse hunters (n = 185) also declined by 24% from the prior season and was 30% less than the 10-year average of 264 hunters.

The number of birds taken per hunter declined from 1.9 in 2015 to 0.7 in 2016, which represented a 63% decrease. This was the fewest birds per hunter value recorded since 2007. A 58% decrease in the number of birds taken per day (n = 0.3) was also realized in 2016 (Figure 6) and this value was 36% below the 10-year average of 0.5. These estimates represent the most useful figures for determining population trends for ruffed grouse populations and indicate a sizeable decline.

### **Population Status**

The Nevada Department of Wildlife has devoted increased efforts to conduct ruffed grouse drumming counts along designated routes within most established populations. Results of these surveys have indicated a decline in detections of male ruffed grouse except in the Toiyabe

Range located in central Nevada. In addition, the number of birds take per day spent in the field declined substantially in 2016 (Figure 6) and represents the most useful metric obtained from hunter harvest information in terms of determining comparable trends. Due to the depressed population size throughout much of northern Nevada, ruffed grouse hunting is expected to be poor to fair for the upcoming 2017 season.

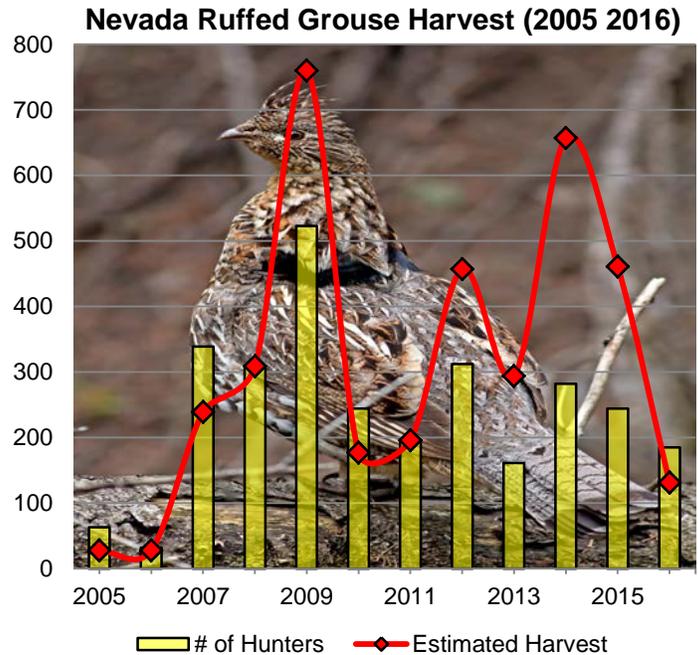


Figure 5. Estimated ruffed grouse harvest and hunter numbers from 2005-2016.

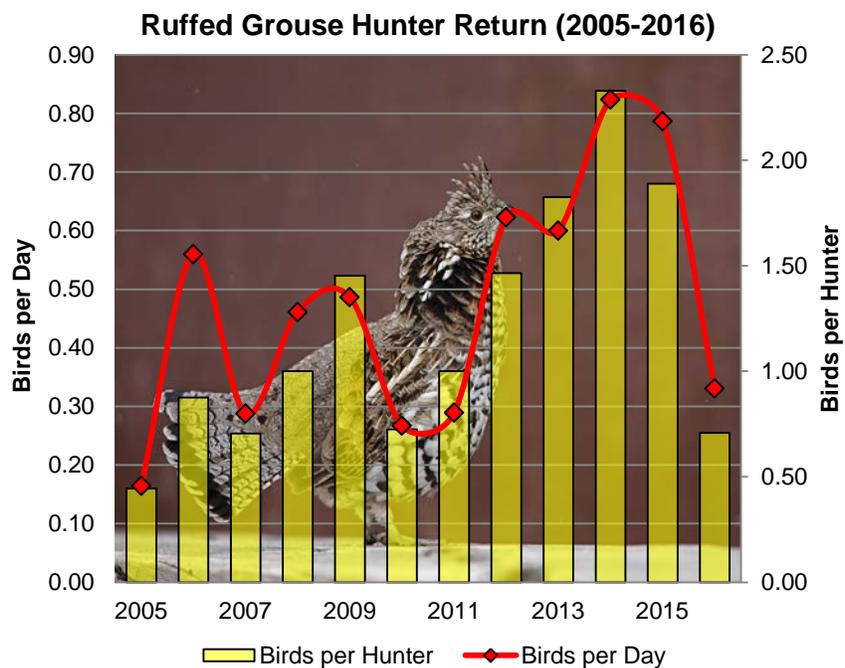


Figure 6. Estimated seasonal averages of birds per hunter and per day from 2005 through 2016.

# CHUKAR PARTRIDGE

## **Season Structure and Limits**

Chukar and gray (Hungarian) partridge season extended from October 8, 2016 through February 5, 2017 for a total of 121 days in length. Daily and possession limits remained at 6 and 18 respectively. Limits applied to a single species or in the aggregate with Hungarian partridge. In addition to the general season, a nine day youth season (17 years of age or younger) was held from September 24 – October 2, 2016). Daily and possession limits for the youth hunt were also 6 and 18 respectively.

## **Harvest and Effort**

An estimated 75,850 chukar were harvested in Nevada during the 2016-2017 season which represents the most birds harvested since 2011 (Figure 7). Harvest was 29% greater than the prior season's take and 6% greater than the 10-year average harvest of 71,368 birds. Of note, 78.6% of the total chukar harvest was from the Western Region during the 2016-2017 season, with 13.9% coming from the Eastern Region and 7.6% coming from the Southern Region. The Eastern Region's harvest was the fewest since 2008 while, alternatively, the harvest for the Southern Region was the best since 2009. There were slightly fewer hunters (n = 8,666) that participated in pursuing chukar during the 2016-2017 season compared to 2015-2016 (n = 8,721). Chukar hunters spent 42,657 days in the field, which was a slight increase over the previous season, but still 21% less than the 10-year average of 54,213 days.

Overall, chukar hunters were rewarded for their efforts during the 2016-2017 season with an average take of 8.8 birds per hunter and 1.8 birds per day. Take per hunter was up 29% from the previous season and 49% from the 10-year average of 5.9 birds per hunter. The number of birds taken per hunter day was up 26% from the 2015-2016 season and 36% from the 10-year average of 1.3 birds taken per day.

## **Population Status**

With the overall increase in harvest, albeit much of it coming from the Western Region, and the increase in daily and seasonal take for hunters, one could have assumed that chukar numbers were on the rise. And, since much of northern Nevada received such an exceptionally wet winter with well above average snow pack (e.g. 167-178% in the Humboldt Basin and 129% in the Owyhee Basin), conditions were set for improved production during the spring of 2017 and the upcoming season would be a banner year. Sadly, aerial density surveys conducted in mid-August indicate that was not the case throughout much of northwestern and north-central Nevada in 2017 (Figure 8). Of 13 transects, all but two indicated fairly significant declines of between 24% and 69% below last year's observed birds per square mile figures. Ten transects were also below long-term averages.

Unfortunately, it appears that winter took its toll on chukar populations throughout much of Nevada, particularly in the northeastern portion of the state and specifically in popular chukar hunting areas like the Santa Rosa and Sheep Creek Ranges. Chukars may have been particularly vulnerable to winter conditions in areas that have experienced prior wildfires and have not recovered from a vegetation standpoint. A few areas such as the Buffalo Hills, Pine Forest Range, Sonoma Range and west-central Nevada mountain ranges such as the Sand Springs Range will continue to provide fair to good opportunities for sincere chukar hunters, but it looks as if this will not be the outstanding year that was hoped for.

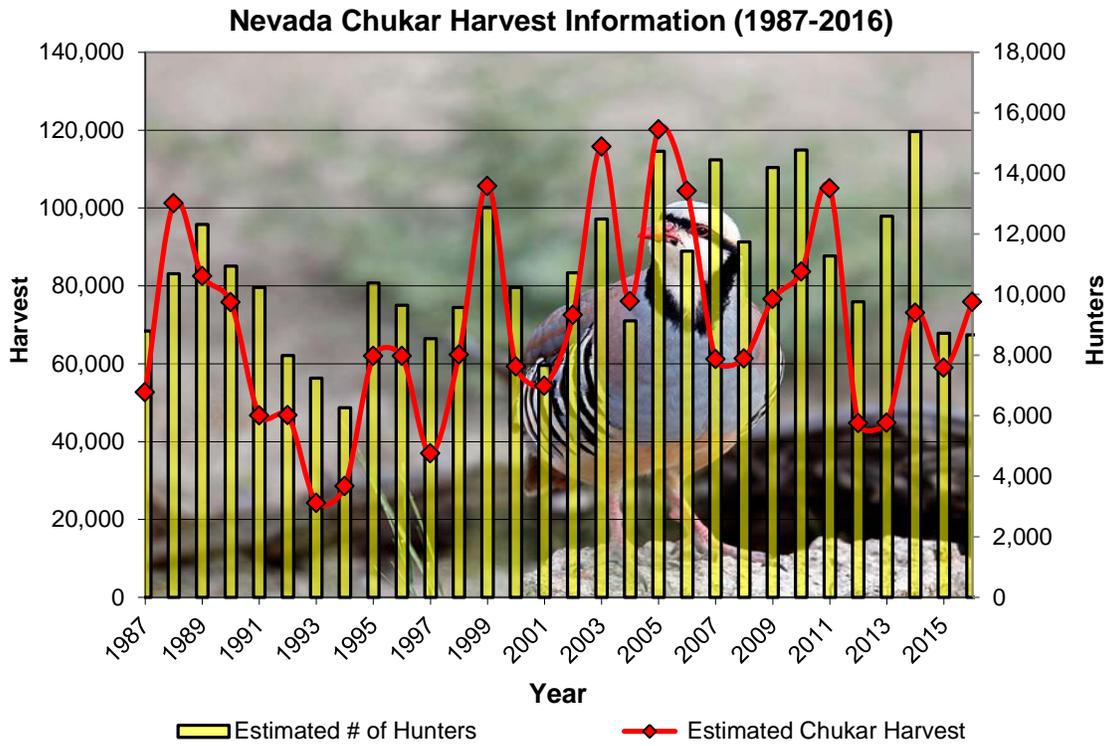


Figure 7. Estimated chukar harvest and number of hunters from 1987-2016.

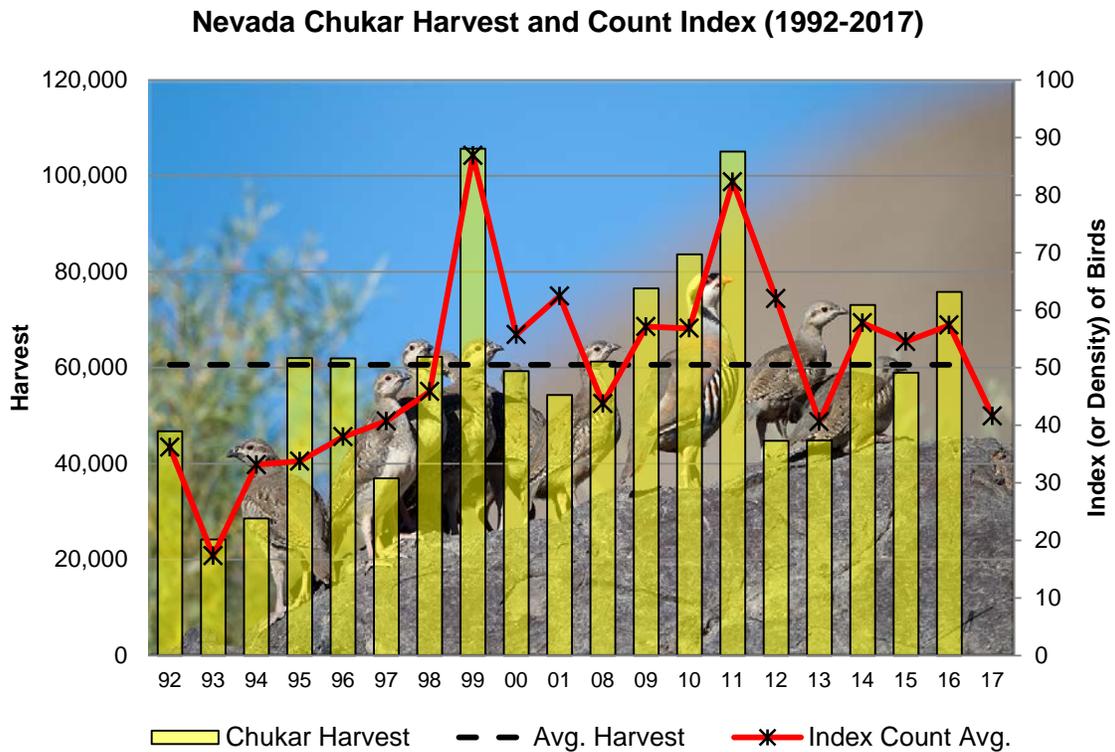


Figure 8. Nevada aerial chukar survey index count averages and number of chukar hunters as estimated from the annual online small game questionnaire from 1992-2017.

# CALIFORNIA QUAIL

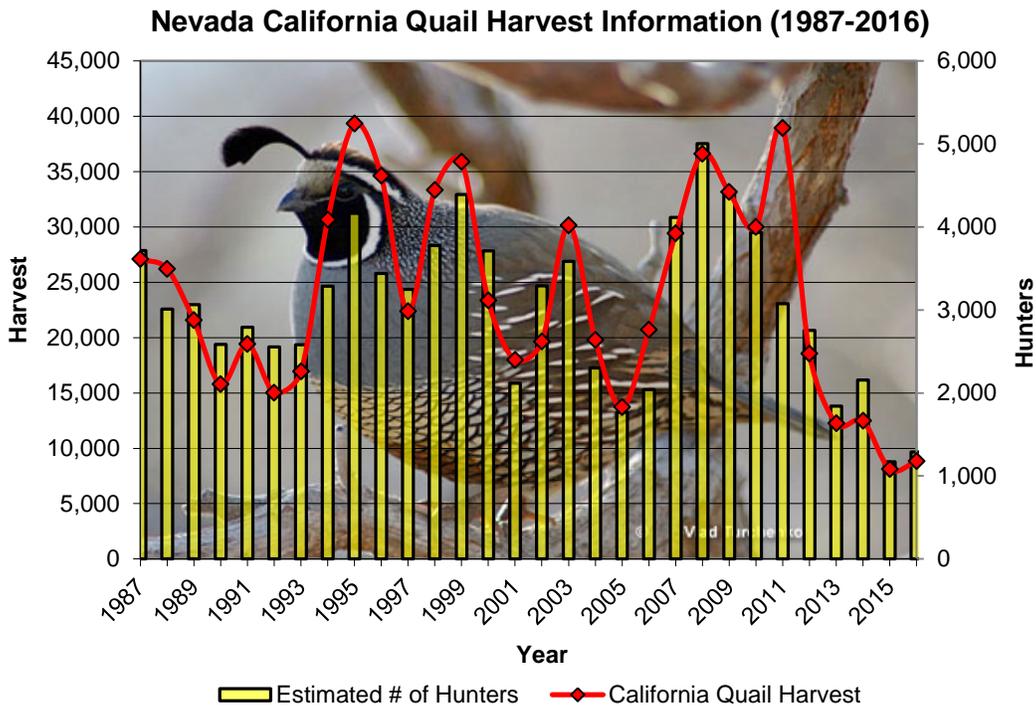
## Season Structure and Limits

The 2016-2017 California quail season was 121 days, extending from October 8, 2016 to February 5, 2017. Limits for California quail were set at 10 birds per day and 30 in possession. The possession limit for California quail was increased from 20 to 30 in 2016. A youth hunt for California quail was also held prior to the regular season for a nine-day period from September 24 through October 2, 2016 with the same bag and possession limits as those for the general season. The youth hunt was open to hunters 17 years of age and younger only, but they must have been accompanied by an adult that was at least 18 years of age.

## Harvest and Effort

Extrapolation of the 2017 online small game questionnaire results indicated that 8,829 California quail were harvested by 1,291 hunters that pursued the species during the 2016-2017 season. Both values were improvements compared to the prior season as harvest was up 8.9% and hunter numbers increased 10.2%. However, these figures remain well below the 10-year averages for harvest (n = 24,010) and hunter numbers (n = 3,052). The number of days spent in the field hunting California quail showed an increase of 13.5% (n = 5,329 days) over the previous season, but was almost 60% below the 10-year average of 13,209 days per year. Overall, California quail harvest and number of hunters have declined substantially since 2011 (Figure 9).

In terms of return on investment, California quail hunters took an average of 6.8 birds each during the 2016-2017 season and averaged about 1.7 birds per day. These values are fairly consistent with the prior season, but still 13% and 7% below the 10-year averages for each respectively.



**Figure 9. Estimated number of California quail hunters and harvest from 1987-2016.**

## Population Status

After over four years of severe to exceptional drought conditions throughout much of the California quail range in northwestern Nevada, the winter of 2016-2017 essentially brought an end to that drought across much of Nevada (Figure 10). Precipitation receipts for the major river basin in western Nevada including the Truckee, Carson and Walker River basins exceeded 200% of average and the Northern Great Basin received 142-148% of average precipitation. This not only led to improved habitat conditions and water availability in the uplands, but also contributed to agricultural production and cover within western Nevada valleys that are population strongholds for California quail.

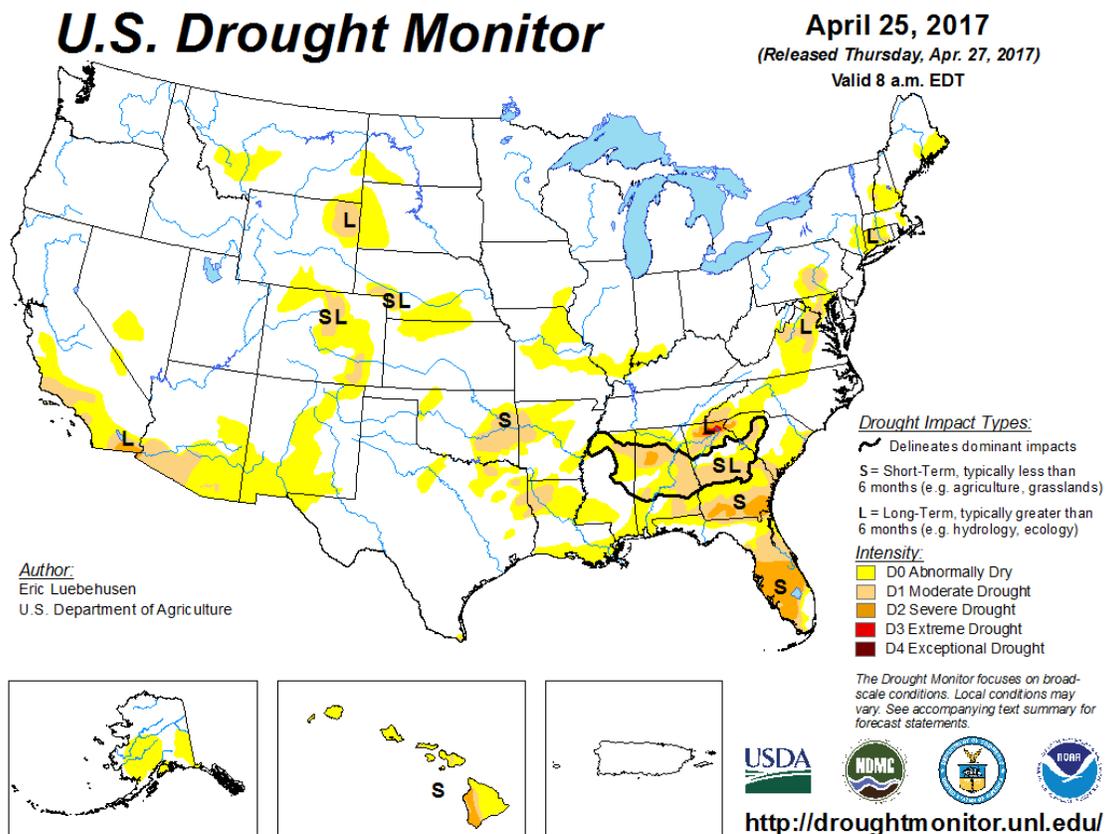


Figure 10. Drought conditions throughout the United States as of April 25, 2017.

The improved habitat conditions mentioned above within agricultural valleys such as Lahontan Valley in Churchill County and Lovelock Valley in Pershing County, plus improved riparian habitat conditions, largely due to increased water availability should lead to increasing California quail populations throughout most of their range in Nevada. This was evident during the annual aerial chukar density surveys conducted in early August of 2017 and anecdotal observation throughout Lahontan Valley where several large California quail broods have been noted later in the summer of 2017. Overall, the upcoming season is expected to realize an increase in harvest and hunters should expect to find more and larger coveys than they have in the past 3-5 years.

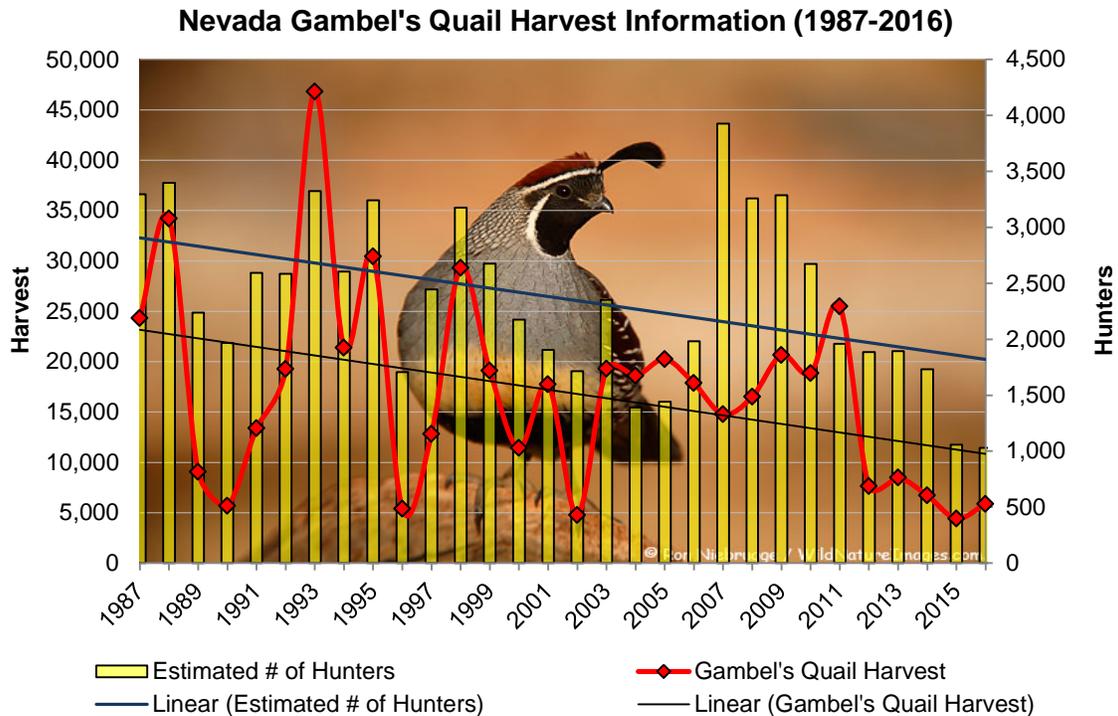
# GAMBEL'S QUAIL

## Season Structure and Limits

Gambel's quail season extended from October 8, 2016 through February 5, 2017 for a total length of 121 days. This was the same season length as the previous season. The daily and possession limit for Gambel's quail was 10 and 30 respectively. The possession limit for Gambel's quail was increased from 20 to 30 in 2016. A youth Gambel's quail season was also held prior to the regular season extending from September 24 through October 2, 2016 for hunter 17 years of age and younger. The daily and possession limits were the same as those for the general season.

## Harvest and Effort

Estimated Gambel's quail harvest increased by 33% during the 2016-2017 season from 4,422 birds in 2015-2016 to 5,882 in 2016-2017. The harvest was 58% below the 10-year average of 14,139 quail. The increase in harvest was realized even though hunter numbers slightly declined to 1,029 compared to 1,057 hunters in 2015-2016. These hunters spent 4,244 days in the field pursuing Gambel's quail, which also was an increase over the prior season, but well below the 10-year average (-58%) of 10,053 days. Long-term trends in both hunter numbers and harvest are declining in almost equal proportions (Figure 11).

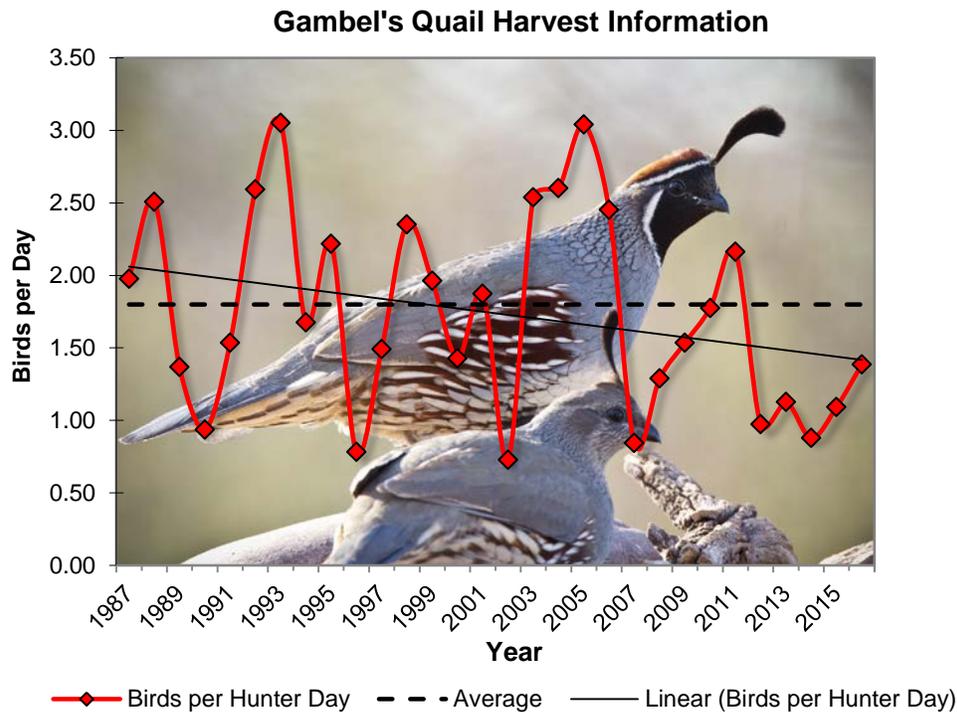


**Figure 11. Estimated harvest of Gambel's quail and hunter numbers from 1987-2016.**

Those hunters that took part in hunting Gambel's quail last season found greater success than the 2015-2016 season. The numbers of birds taken per hunter increased from 4.2 to 5.7 (37%) during the 2016-2017 season and the number of birds taken per day increased by 27% from 1.1 to 1.4. These figures are comparable to the 10-year averages for each metric of 6.1 birds per hunter for the season and 1.4 birds per day. These values were the highest since the 2011 season.

## Population Status

Without stratified sampling and survey data collected over time, it is difficult to determine the status and trends of Gambel's quail populations. The numbers of birds harvested per day is likely the best metric to determine population trends. From 1987–2016, birds per hunter day has exhibited a declining trend (Figure 12).



**Figure 12. Estimates of the number of Gambel's quail taken per hunter day from 1987-2016.**

Several years of drought, which in some cases has been extreme to exceptional, and poorly timed rains during a few years prior to 2016 created a worst case scenario for Gambel's quail production. However, improved conditions during the winter of 2015-2016 and an exceptional winter and spring during 2016-2017 should provide Gambel's quail with better resources for increased productivity. As with most upland game bird populations, Gambel's quail experience population cycles and as Figure 12 suggests, the species may be on the leading edge of a recovery. Gambel's quail hunters should expect to experience more and larger coveys during their outings during the 2017-2018 season in most traditional areas, particularly in Lincoln County.

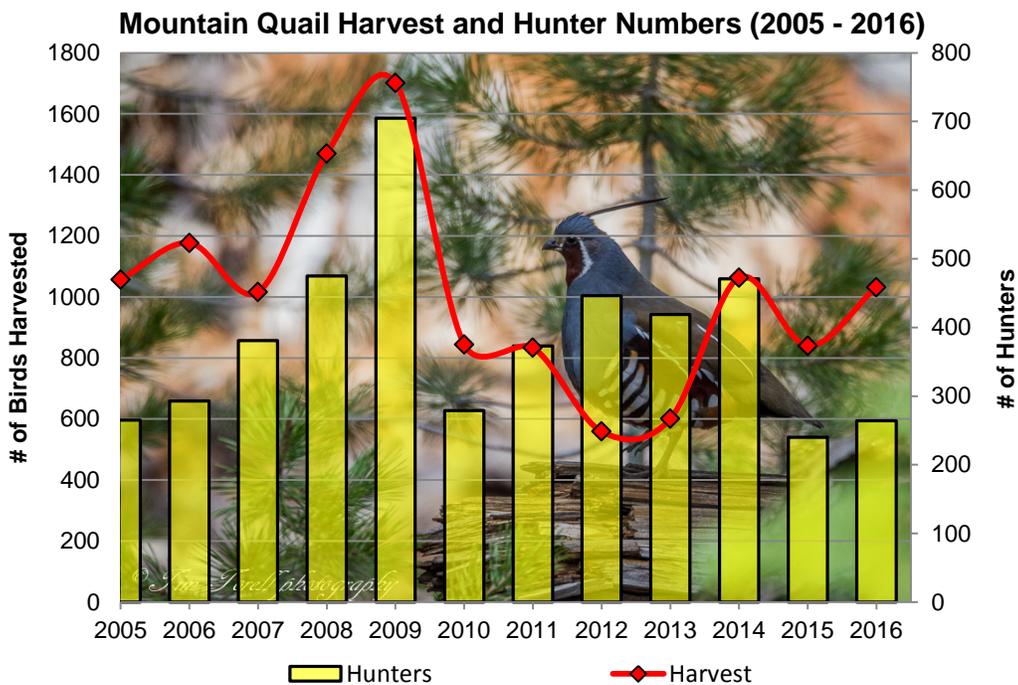
# MOUNTAIN QUAIL

## Season Structure and Limits

The 2016-2017 mountain quail season was 121 days, extending from October 8, 2016 to February 5, 2017. Limits for mountain quail were set at 2 birds per day and 6 in possession. The youth hunt was open to hunters 17 years of age and younger only, but they must have been accompanied by an adult that was at least 18 years of age.

## Harvest and Effort

The estimated mountain quail harvest for the 2016-2017 season was 1,032 birds, which was up 23% from the previous season and corresponded with the 10-year average of 1,011 birds. Two hundred and sixty four mountain quail hunters spent 852 days in the field last season representing increases of 10% and 17% respectively over the 2015-2016 season. Hunter numbers were down 35% and the number of days hunted was down 41% from the 10-year average.



**Figure 13. Estimate mountain quail harvest and hunter numbers from 2005-2016.**

Mountain quail hunters were rewarded for their effort last season as the number of birds per hunter increased from 3.5 during the 2015-2016 season to 3.9. This was a 51% increase from the 10-year average of 2.6 birds per hunter. The number of birds taken per day was up 5% from the prior season at 1.2 and was also up 67% from the 10-year average of 0.7.

### **Population Status**

Birds per hunter day values for the last two seasons suggest that mountain quail populations may have rebounded slightly and with well above average precipitation receipts during the 2016-2017 season throughout mountain quail range in Nevada, hunters should expect to encounter the species more often during the upcoming season.

The Nevada Department of Wildlife has invested considerable resources into establishing and augmenting mountain quail populations within suitable habitat through a fairly aggressive translocation program over the last decade. Augmentations have taken place in the Stillwater Range in Churchill County and the Vya Rim in Washoe County. Population establishment efforts have also occurred in the Bilk Range in Humboldt County, Buck Mountain in White Pine County and the Fish Creek Mountains in Lander County. Almost 900 mountain quail have been released during these translocation efforts.

# WILD TURKEY

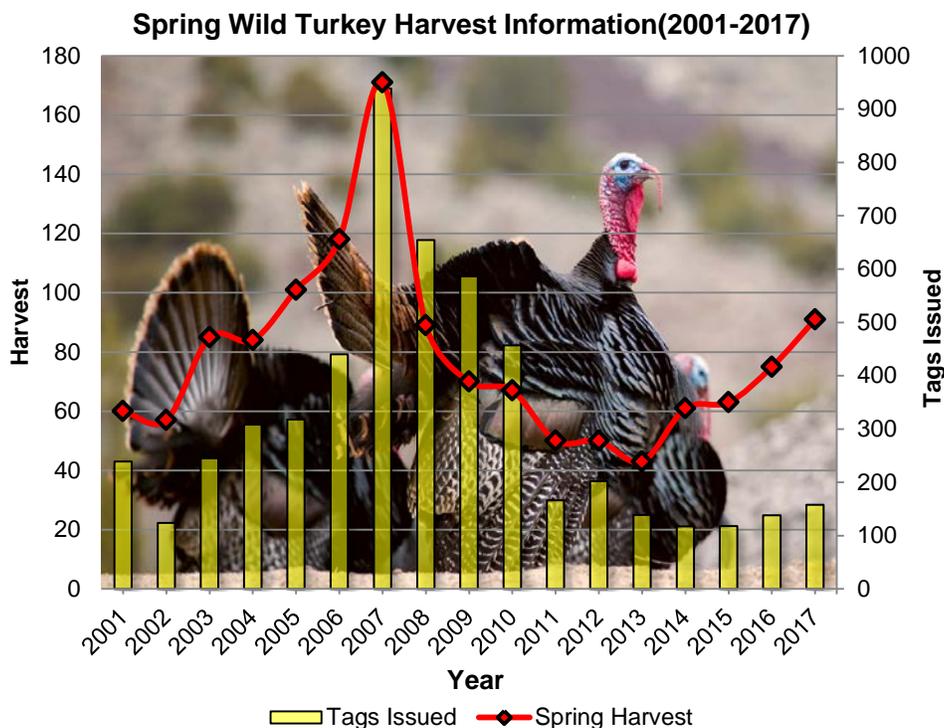
## Season Structure and Limits

The 2017 spring turkey season lasted 44 days, extending from March 25–May 7, 2017 for most open units throughout the state. There were some areas such as the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area and Moapa Valley of Clark County that had three separate 9-day seasons each within that same 44 day period. Pershing County had two separate 16-day hunts.

Hunters must apply for a turkey tag and there were 15 hunt unit choices available for residents during the spring 2017 season. Eight hunt unit choices were available for non-residents. A junior spring turkey hunt was also available for youth hunters aged 12 to 17 with four hunt unit choices. Turkey hunters were limited to one bearded wild turkey by tag only during the spring season.

## Harvest and Effort

Turkey hunters enjoyed a 75% success rate during the 2017 spring season harvesting 91 males that consisted of 76 toms (84%) and 15 jakes (16%). Comparatively, the success rates for the spring 2015 and 2016 hunts were 62% and 66% respectively. Four birds were reported as being “tracked and lost” during the 2017 spring hunt. There were 158 tags issued for the 2017 spring season and 138 harvest return cards were submitted for an 87% return rate. Five hunters reported that they had an opportunity to harvest a bird, but chose not to, likely because the bird was an immature male (jake). Sixteen tag-holders (12%) reported that they did not hunt. Spring turkey harvest has increased each year since 2013 after experiencing fairly significant declines since 2007 (Figure 14).



**Figure 14. Harvest of wild turkey and number of tags issued for the spring turkey hunts from 2001-2017**

Hunters that submitted a return card reported scouting 202 days for turkeys and hunting 367 days during the 2017 spring hunt. Each hunter spent an average of 1.7 days scouting and 3.0 days hunting. The average beard length for all hunt units combined was 7.4 inches, suggesting a healthy mature male segment of the population. Complete statistics on the 2017 spring turkey hunt can be found in Appendix I, page A-3.

### **Population Status**

No formal survey data are collected on turkeys to determine population size, trends, or productivity (e.g. brood counts), so we rely on harvest data to determine the status of the population. Considering that the number of tags issued increased by 20 in each of the last two years, the success rate (75%) continues to climb and remains well above the long-term average of 44%, and the average number of days spent hunting seems to have stabilized at 3.0, we believe that turkey populations throughout the state are faring better and the outlook is positive.

The trend in harvest has been increasing since 2013 (Figure 14) while opportunity has also increased slightly. High success rates (100%) were reported for hunt units 151 and 152 and the Lincoln County hunt area during 2017. The lowest success rate (56%) was reported from the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area (MVWMA); however, the Lyon County hunt (mostly private lands), which excludes the MVWMA, experienced a 68% success rate with a greater number of tags ( $n = 26$ ), suggesting that the turkey population in the agricultural area of Mason Valley as a whole is stable to increasing. Due to exceptional winter conditions, improved streamflow across all major drainage basins across western Nevada and increased agricultural production along western Nevada river systems, adult survival and chick production should increase in 2017 resulting in increased opportunities for the spring of 2018.

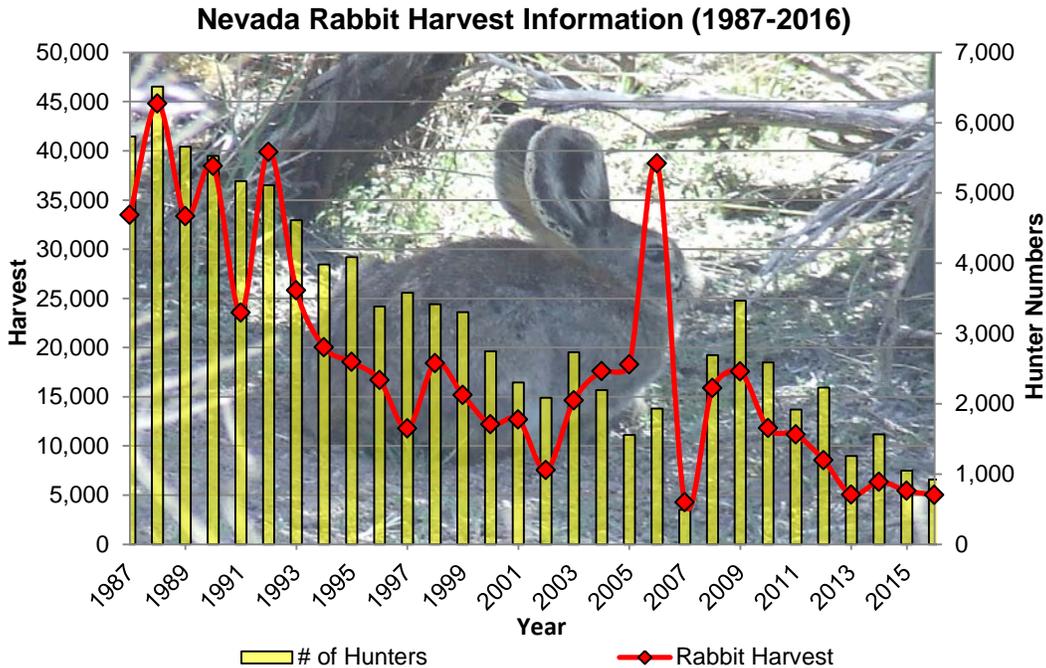
# RABBIT

## Season Structure and Limits

The 2016-2017 season for cottontail, pygmy and white-tailed jackrabbits extended from October 8, 2016 to February 28, 2017 for a total season length of 144 days. The season was open statewide with a daily limit of 10 and possession limit of 30 rabbits. The possession limit was increased in 2016 from 20 to 30 rabbits. Limits applied to each species individually or in the aggregate with other rabbit species except for pygmy rabbit where the daily limit was 2 and possession limit was 6 rabbits. Persons who harvested pygmy rabbits were requested to report their harvest to the Nevada Department of Wildlife. In addition to the general hunt, a nine-day youth season was held from September 24 through October 2, 2016 with the same limits applying.

## Harvest and Effort

Rabbit harvest was down 8% from the prior season's harvest at 5,013 rabbits and declined 60% from the 10-year average rabbit harvest of 12,481. There were 12% fewer rabbit hunters (n = 924) in the field compared to the 2015-2016 season and the number of days spent in the field was 10% less at 4,847 days. The number of hunters and hunter days were both approximately 51% below 10-year average values. The number of rabbits taken per hunter (n = 5.4) and number of rabbits taken per day (n = 1.0) were consistent with the 2015-2016 season values of 5.2 and 1.0 respectively. However, each of these return on investment values were about 19% below 10-year averages.



**Figure 15. Estimated harvest of cottontail rabbits and number of hunters from 1987-2016.**

The estimated harvest of white-tailed jackrabbits during the 2016-2017 season was 222 and was consistent with the 226 rabbits taken during the previous season. Only 87 hunters pursued white-tailed jackrabbits during the 2016-2017 season and spent 320 days in the field. Each hunter averaged 2.6 rabbits during the season and 0.7 white-tailed jackrabbits per day, consistent with values from the prior season.

### **Population Status**

No established, repeatable surveys are conducted for any of the rabbit species so it is difficult to know, with any level of certainty, their distribution and abundance. Like other upland game species, the improved snowpack and precipitation receipts received throughout the state should improve habitat conditions for rabbit species and they should respond with greater reproduction potential.

Concern remains over species such as white-tailed jackrabbit and pygmy rabbit in terms of distribution and abundance compared to historic levels. Hunter harvest is very minimal for both species, and recreational harvest is not considered a threat to their population numbers. Rather, loss or alteration of habitat, particularly for pygmy rabbits where wildfire has reduced overall sagebrush land cover, and subsequently degraded existing habitat (cheatgrass and other invasive species incursion) are primary factors influencing population size and distribution.

# HIMALAYAN SNOWCOCK

## **Season Structure and Limits**

The 2016 Himalayan Snowcock (hereafter, snowcock) season extended from September 1 – November 30. Hunters were limited to two birds per day and in possession.

## **Harvest and Effort**

For the 2016 snowcock hunting season, 92 questionnaires were received from 114 known permits issued (81% return rate). Of the 92 questionnaires received, 35 indicated that they did not hunt, leaving 57 hunters who reported spending time in the field. No hunter effort was reported for Hunt Unit 103 and only 11 hunter-days were reported for Hunt Unit 101. Fifty-two hunter-days were reported for Hunt Unit 102. Ten birds were reported as being harvested by six separate hunters, with four additional birds reported as wounding loss. Of the birds harvested, all were taken in unit 102. Hunters reported seeing 528 snowcock during 63 hunter-days. The number of birds observed per hunter day was down from last year's observations, but still above average. Past reported snowcock harvest has ranged between 2 and 23 birds annually and has averaged approximately 8 birds per year since 1980. The catch per unit of effort for the 2016 season was similar to the 2015 season.

## **Population Status**

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

Heavy snow pack existed during the majority of the winter and was well above average. The snowpack has provided phenomenal summer conditions for upper elevation forbs and grasses which the snowcock heavily rely upon. It is anticipated that nesting success was likely above average based on the timing of spring rains and that brood survival will be excellent with the lush forbs and grasses persisting into the summer.

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

Habitat preference and the snowcocks wary nature, as well as the current low population levels in Units 101 and 103, are expected to keep harvest levels low in these areas. Harvest levels for the 2017 season could likely be elevated in Unit 102 based on bird abundance and production. Birds observed per hunter-day were approximately 8.4 in 2016, as compared to 10 in 2015. Bird availability for the 2017 season is expected to be well above average in unit 102 and below average for unit 101 and 103.



# STATEWIDE SUMMARIES FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

## WATERFOWL

### Season Structure and Limits

Using the guidelines of Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM) and the frameworks established by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the 2016–2017 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 2016–2017 duck hunting season, Nevada continued with a three-hunt-zone configuration. Nevada opted for a split season in all three zones. Each zone closed for a two-day period on October 24 and 25, 2016. These closures were statewide and excluded from the following season dates. Nevada's 2016–2017 duck hunting season began in the Northeast Zone on October 1 and extended until January 15, 2017. The duck hunting season for the Northwest Zone began October 8 and extended to January 22, 2017. The duck hunting season for the South Zone began October 15 and extended to January 29, 2017. The two-day closures accommodated days set aside for youth waterfowl hunting, which was two days in each of the three zones (Northeast Zone: September 17 and 18, Northwest Zone: September 24 and February 4, and South Zone: February 11 and 12). Additionally, the South Zone included a special youth hunt day on Overton Wildlife Management Area on October 15. The Commission adopted a later opening date (October 29, 2016) for the Moapa Valley Portion of the South Zone.

Species restrictions continue to be in place with hunters allowed to take no more than two hen mallards, two redheads, two pintail and two canvasback of either sex. Scaup restrictions were for the 2016–2017 season were set for a three-bird daily bag limit and an 86-day season (Northeast Zone: October 1 to October 23, 2016 and October 26 to December 27, 2016, Northwest Zone: October 29, 2016 through Jan 22, 2017 and for all of South Zone: November 5, 2016 through January 29, 2017).

### Harvest and Effort

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

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

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

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

## DUCKS AND MERGANSERS

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

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

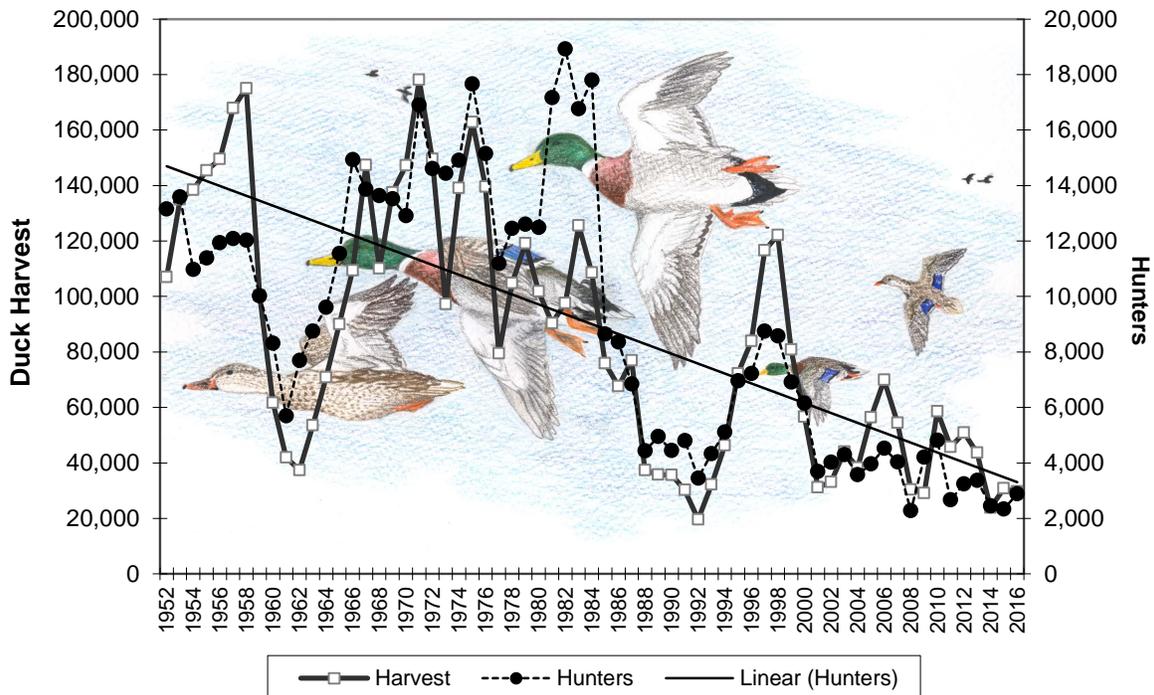
	STATEWIDE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2016	2015	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
<b>No. of Ducks &amp; Mergs.</b>	<b>29,650</b>	30,800	40,820	-3.8%	-27.4%
<b>No. of Hunters*</b>	<b>3,304</b>	3,001	3,399	21.3%	-15.2%
<b>No. of Days</b>	<b>17,482</b>	17,480	20,851	0.0%	-16.2%
<b>Birds / Hunter</b>	<b>9.0</b>	10.3	10.12	-12.6%	-11.0%
<b>Birds/Hunter Day</b>	<b>1.7</b>	1.8	1.92	-5.0%	-11.7%
<b>Individual Hunters*</b>	<b>2,884</b>	2,651	--	8.8%	--

\* see explanation below

In the table above, the "number of hunters" (Table 2; second row) represents the sum of all hunters hunting in all counties. The totals at the bottom of the columns for 2015 and 2016 represents the estimated total of all *individual* hunters, based upon the reported sales of electronic duck stamp privileges and a proportion of all paper duck stamps sold.

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

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



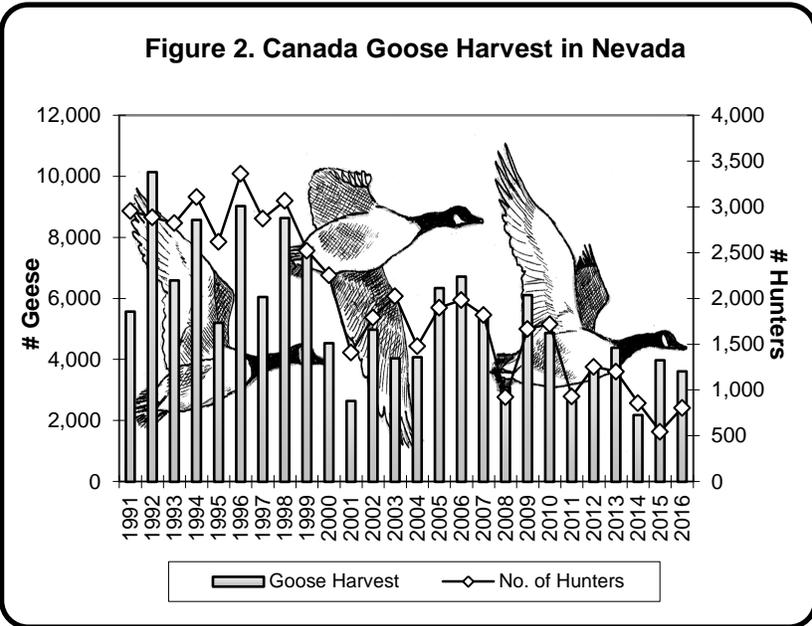
## GEESE

For the 2016–2017 goose hunting season, Nevada used a three-hunt-zone configuration. During the 2016–2017 goose hunting season the Northeast Zone for dark geese (Canada geese and Brant and White-fronted Geese) began on October 1, 2016 and extended until January 15, 2017. The dark goose seasons for the Northwest Zone began October 8, 2016 and extended until January 22, 2017. The South Zone season began on October 15, 2016 and extended to January 22, 2017. A two-day closure was instituted on October 24 and 25, 2016. These closures accommodated days set aside for youth waterfowl hunting, which was two days in each of the three zones. The Commission adopted a later opening date (October 29, 2016) for the Moapa Valley portion of Clark County within the South Zone. The white goose (snow and Ross' goose) season for the South Zone and Moapa Valley portion of Clark County ran concurrent with dark goose seasons, but the Northeast and Northwest Zones opened in conjunction with the later dates for dark geese to accommodate the late white goose hunt season. Season dates for the Northeast and Northwest Zones ran from October 26, 2016 until Jan 22, 2017. The Northeast and Northwest Zones opened for a late white goose season from February 25, 2017 until March 10, 2017. Limits for the Canada geese and brant were four daily with twelve in possession. White-fronted geese limits were ten daily with 30 in possession. Limits for white geese (Snow and Ross" geese) singly or in the aggregate were 20 daily with 60 in possession.

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

	STATEWIDE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2016	2015	10 Yr. Avg.	Prev. Yr.	vs. Avg.
<b>Dark Geese Harvest</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>3,980</b>	4,246	-9.1%	-14.8%
<b>No. of Hunters</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>546</b>	1,246	47.6%	-35.3%
<b>White Geese Harvest</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>144</b>	564	-16.0%	-78.5%
<b>No. of Hunters</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	329	1.1%	-72.0%
<b>TOTAL GEESE:</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>4,124</b>	4,917	-9.4%	-24.0%

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



## TUNDRA SWAN

The Nevada tundra swan season commenced on October 8, 2016 and concluded on January 8, 2017. Permits were available during an initial draw period, which had an application deadline of August 22, 2016. One hundred twenty-two applications for the 650 permits (19%) were posted for the initial draw. Remaining permits were available online, over the counter or through the mail after September 16 through the last Friday of the hunting season. An additional 282 permits were sold after the initial draw bringing the total permit sales to 404. This total included 66 second permits, thus there were 338 individual permittees last year. Total sales for the 2016–2017 season were higher (285%) than the previous year representing a significant rebound from the past two seasons of extended drought.

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

**Table 4. Past ten years of Nevada swan harvest.**

Year	Tags / Permits Purchased	Percent Participating	Reported Harvest	Expanded Hunter Days
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
2013	488	55%	26	1,320
2014	234	56%	25	890
2015	105	57%	8	265
2016	404	73%	133	1,127
<b>'06-'15 Avg.</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1,568</b>

For the 2016–2017 season, juvenile swans made up 29% of the total swan harvest ( $n = 38$ ), a figure that is slightly below the long-term average of 35%. Seventy-three percent of permittees hunted last year. Forty swans (30%) were reported taken at Stillwater NWR, in contrast to the long-term average of 61% of the harvest being from that location. Two trumpeter swans were taken in the 2016–2017 season.

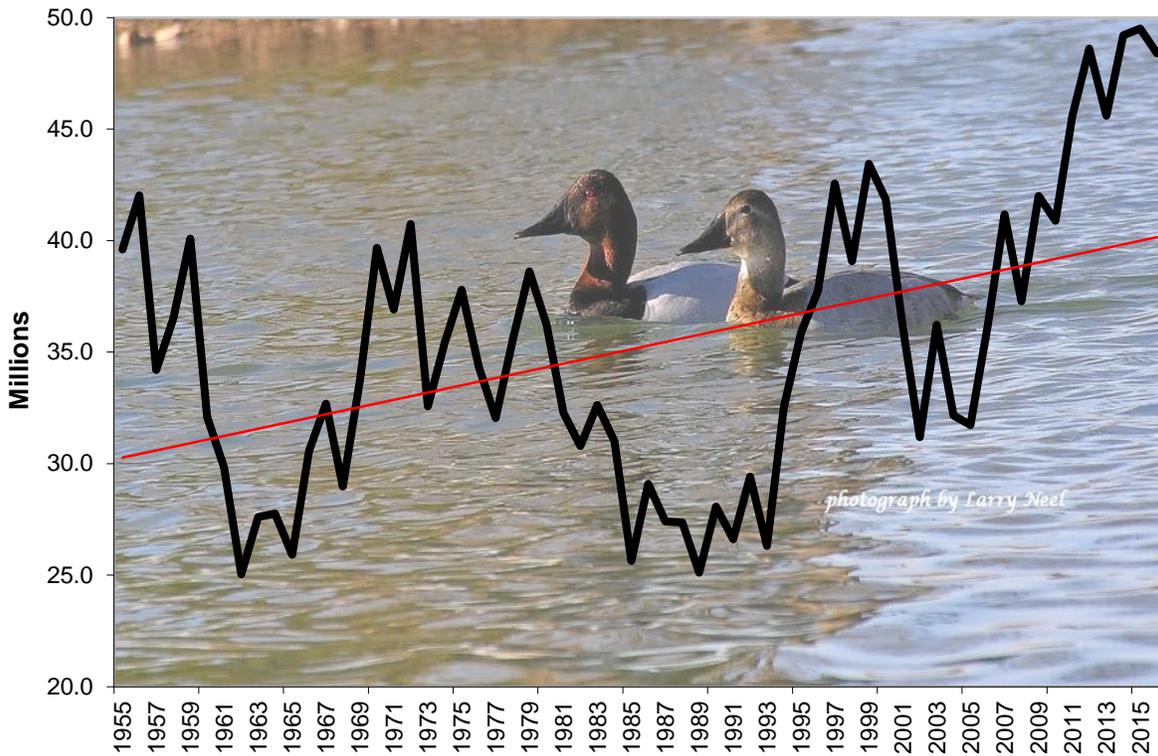
### **Population Status**

Each year the FWS conducts a continental assessment of the status of waterfowl<sup>1</sup>. The FWS follows established survey protocols to evaluate bird abundance and habitat conditions within traditional survey areas in the central and northwest portions of North America, known as the Prairie Pothole Region and the Canadian Parkland Region, and in Northwest Canada and Alaska. Service statisticians then incorporate these data into annual or multi-year population models.

Biologists estimated the spring breeding duck population (BPOP) within the traditional survey area at 48.4 million birds (Figure 3). This total is similar compared to the 2014 estimate (49.5 Million) and is 38% higher than the long term average. Nevada Breeding pair population estimates for 2016 were 42,000 birds. This number is an increase (47%) from last year's estimate of 28,500 birds.

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2016. *Waterfowl population status, 2016*. U.S Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C. USA. 76pp.

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



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) and long-term average (LTA) for 10 species within the traditional survey area.

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	LTA	% change	
							v.2015	v LTA
Mallard	10602	10372	10900	11643	<b>11793</b>	7791	1%	51%
Gadwall	3586	3351	3811	3834	<b>3712</b>	1952	-3%	90%
Pintail	3473	3335	3220	3043	<b>2618</b>	3988	-14%	-34%
BW Teal	9242	7732	8542	8547	<b>6689</b>	5008	-22%	34%
GW Teal	3471	3053	3440	4081	<b>4275</b>	2091	5%	104%
Wigeon	2145	2644	3117	3037	<b>3411</b>	2604	12%	31%
Shoveler	5018	4751	5279	4391	<b>3967</b>	2546	-10%	56%
Scaup	5239	4166	4611	4395	<b>4992</b>	5016	14%	0%
Redhead	1270	1202	1279	1196	<b>1289</b>	709	8%	82%
Canvasback	760	787	685	757	<b>737</b>	584	-3%	26%

NDOW biologists observed 48,010 waterfowl in Nevada's portion of the Mid-winter Waterfowl Survey (MWS) last January (see appendix). This represents a decrease of 21% compared to the previous year's results. The observed total is 29% below the long-term average. The mid-winter survey is a coordinated effort to inventory the Pacific Flyway's migrating waterfowl. States conduct the survey simultaneously in early January to avoid double counts between proximal geographic areas.

Dark and light geese seen during this survey totaled 18,731 (18,005 western Canada's, 173 lesser Canada's, no white-fronted geese, and 543 lesser snow geese). Total observed goose numbers were 7% higher than the previous year's number. Total geese counted on Nevada MWI surveys remains above the long-term average (15,638).

The total number of swans encountered during survey efforts was 318 tundras and no trumpeters. Trumpeter swan numbers observed were below the long-term average (26).

During the 2016 field season, biologists captured and banded 1240 ducks and 179 geese at several sites in the state. The recovery and report of these bands, mostly by hunters, will help estimate waterfowl abundance and distribution patterns.

## **MOURNING AND WHITE-WINGED DOVE**

### **Harvest**

Nevada's traditional dove season comprised 60 days, beginning on September 1, 2016 and running until October 30, 2016. The bag and possession limits were 15 and 45, respectively. Mourning and white-wing dove hunting was statewide.

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

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

Year	Estd. Hunter Numbers			Estimated Hunter Days			Estimated Dove Harvest		
	HIP <sup>(1)</sup>	NV Q <sup>(2)</sup>	% Diff	HIP	NV Q	% Diff	HIP	NV Q	% Diff
2007	2,800	3,214	15%	9,600	14,135	47%	38,500	48,629	26%
2008	4,900	4,215	-14%	12,200	14,840	24%	45,000	51,785	15%
2009	4,600	4,184	-16%	11,600	13,652	-18%	41,500	45,954	11%
2010	4,500	4,681	4%	12,700	15,069	18%	60,300	54,405	-10%
2011	3,500	3,169	-9%	8,600	9,315	8%	31,900	33,738	6%
2012	3,600	3,822	6%	7,400	11,254	52%	26,900	34,176	27%
2013	3,800	2,439	-36%	9,900	7,236	-27%	31,900	20,510	-36%
2014	2,700	2,149	-20%	6,600	8,026	22%	24,800	21,072	-15%
2015	2,200	1,749	-21%	5,000	5,154	3%	22,400	15,566	-31%
<b>2016</b>		<b>1,396</b>			<b>4,962</b>			<b>14,956</b>	

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

Hunter numbers estimated through Both the HIP process and NDOW's survey describes a decrease in hunter numbers. Dove harvest data obtained through the 2016–2017 Nevada Post-season Harvest Questionnaire are as follows:

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

	STATE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2016	2015	10-yr avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. avg.
<b>No. of Birds</b>	<b>14,956</b>	15,566	<b>38,165</b>	-3.9%	-60.8%
<b>No. of Hunters<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>1,397</b>	1,749	<b>3,594</b>	-20.1%	-61.1%
<b>No. of Days</b>	<b>4,962</b>	5,154	<b>11,230</b>	-4.2%	-55.8%
<b>Birds / Hunter</b>	<b>10.71</b>	8.90	<b>10.31</b>	0.20%	-0.04%
<b>Birds/Hunter Day</b>	<b>3.01</b>	3.00	<b>3.31</b>	0.00%	-0.09%

(3) Figures in the row represent cumulative hunters.

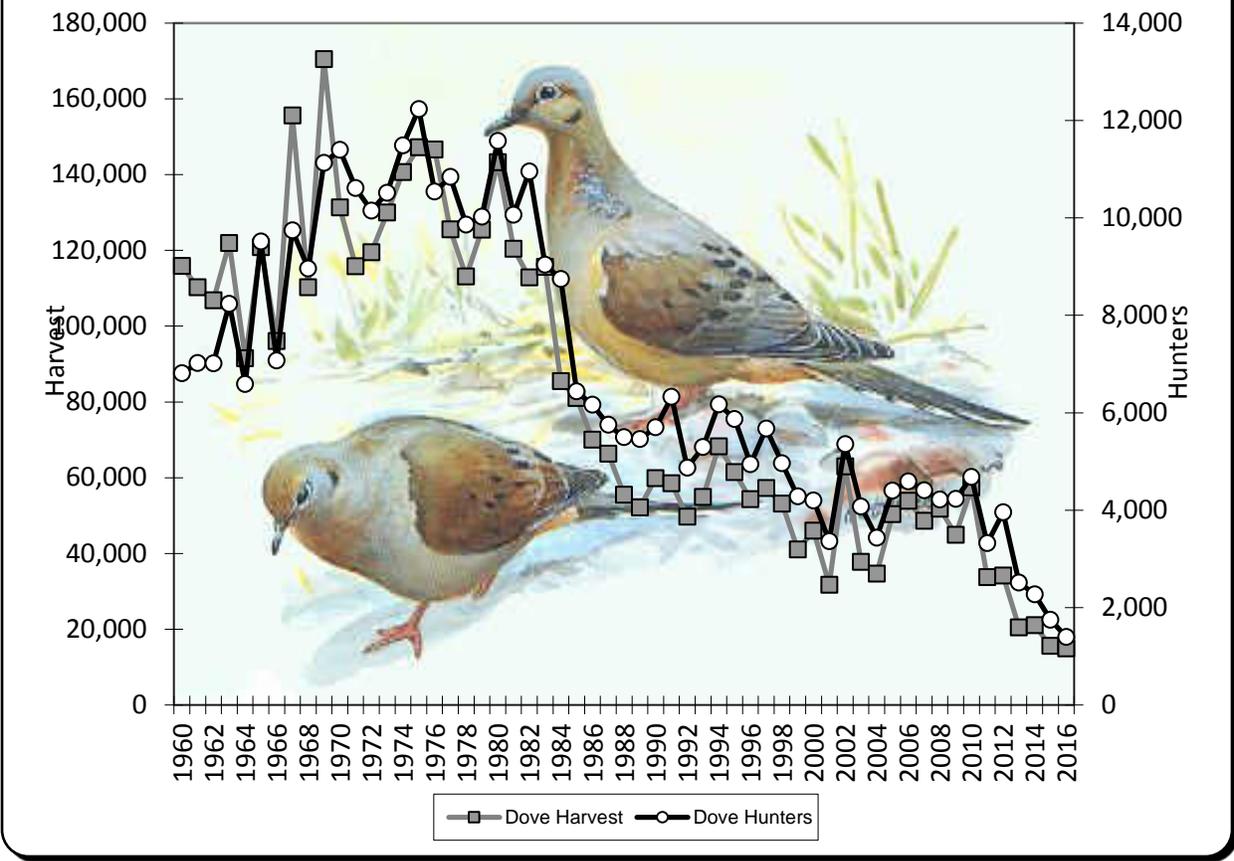
NDOW's revised questionnaire allows managers to analyze individual hunters – the estimated number of license holders that hunted doves, as well as cumulative hunters – the total of all the estimated number of persons that hunted in each of the state's 17 counties. It is obvious that some dove hunters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

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

	WESTERN			EASTERN			SOUTHERN		
	2016	2015	AVG.*	2016	2015	AVG.*	2016	2015	AVG.*
<b>No. of Birds</b>	<b>9,594</b>	8,652	26,276	<b>777</b>	1,594	2,835	<b>4,585</b>	5,320	9,740
<b>No. of Hunters</b>	<b>871</b>	983	2,335	<b>126</b>	189	367	<b>400</b>	577	938
<b>No. of Days</b>	<b>3,111</b>	2834	8,176	<b>286</b>	448	964	<b>1,565</b>	1,771	3,127
<b>Birds / Hunter</b>	<b>11.01</b>	8.8	10.82	<b>6.17</b>	8.43	7.44	<b>11.46</b>	9.22	10.34
<b>Birds/Hunter Day</b>	<b>3.08</b>	3.05	3.27	<b>2.72</b>	2.76	2.90	<b>2.93</b>	3.0	3.12

\*average is 2006-2015

Figure 4. Nevada dove harvest & hunter data.



**White-winged Dove**

For the 2016 season, 395 individual questionnaire respondents indicated that they hunted upland migratory game birds other than waterfowl. Of these, only 14 indicated that they hunted white-winged dove. This data was sufficient to perform an extrapolation of harvest. Those harvest figures are depicted in Appendix 2 of this report. NDOW cannot make comparisons between years because the white-winged dove data has been very sporadic. This species is not abundant in Nevada and will continue to be somewhat of a novelty among southern Nevada hunters.

**Eurasian Collared Dove**

NDOW began asking questionnaire recipients to indicate whether or not they shot Eurasian Collared Doves (ECD) in 2007–2008. The ECD is a bird that is expanding its distribution and abundance throughout the nation and in Nevada. An estimated two hundred ninety-four individual hunters harvested ECD in all but three of Nevada’s 17 counties. The 2016 numbers are similar to 326 hunters harvesting in all counties in 2015. The data supports an estimated statewide harvest of 2,695 compared to 2,749 in 2015 and 6,348 in 2014. The species is unprotected and the questionnaire did not ask which month the birds were harvested. However, it is suspected that most were taken incidental to mourning dove hunting.

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

	STATE TOTALS:				Percent Change	
	2014	2015	2016	08-15 avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. avg.
<b>No. of Birds</b>	6,348	2,749	<b>2,695</b>	4,697	-2.0%	-42.6%
<b>No. of Hunters</b> <sup>(3)</sup>	626	326	<b>294</b>	585	-9.8%	-49.8%
<b>Birds / Hunter</b>	9.69	8.44	<b>9.16</b>	8.02	8.5%	14.2%

### **Population Status**

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

During the 2016 field season, biologists captured and banded 298 dove at several sites in the state. The recovery and report of these bands, mostly by hunters, will help estimate dove abundance and distribution patterns.

## BAND-TAILED PIGEON

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

## AMERICAN CROW

### Harvest

Crow hunting was open statewide with two hunt periods. The fall hunt was September 1 to November 17, 2016 and the spring hunt extended from March 1 to April 15, 2017. The limit was 10 daily and 10 in possession and hunters were required to retrieve their crows and remove them from the field.

NDOW modified its harvest questionnaire to attempt to document crow harvest beginning in 2003, with specific questions incorporated within the 2006 questionnaire. Initially, data was insufficient to merit any analysis but as the agency increased its distribution to a larger base of small game hunters, enough responses came in to affect an estimated harvest (see appendix 2). This year, 8 of 395 (2%) individual respondents that hunted migratory birds also reported harvesting crows. Table 10 depicts harvest data recorded since 2003, with a separation of figures after 2006 to differentiate between raw data collected for four years and estimates modeled since. The majority of crow harvest occurs in the fall hunt.

**Table 10. – Estimated American crow harvest in Nevada.**

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

Since the sample size is still relatively small, variation in data can be quite substantial among years. The 2016–2017 harvest estimates are based upon data provided by information provided by a total of 8 questionnaire respondents. Only a greater distribution of questionnaires among small game hunters, a higher sampling rate, will achieve more statistically reliable estimates.

### Population Status

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

## STATEWIDE SUMMARIES FOR FURBEARER ANIMALS

### Season Structure

The 2016–2017 trapping season for most of Nevada’s furbearer species (beaver, muskrat, mink, otter, and kit and red fox) began October 1, 2016. The seasons extended through April 30, 2017 for beaver, muskrat and mink, March 31, 2017 for otter and February 28, 2017 for kit and red fox. The 2016–2017 gray fox season and bobcat season ran concurrently from November 26, 2016 ending February 28, 2017.

### Harvest and Prices

Statewide bobcat harvest for the 2016–2017 season was 2,143 (table 1). This was a 79% increase from the 2015–2016 season (1,197). The 2016–2017 harvest was 21% below the 10-year average of 2,720 as well as a 5% below the long-term average of 2,262 bobcats per season. Statewide bobcat production was 94 kittens/100 adult females, identical to the 2015–2016 production rate of 94 kittens/100 adult females. Bobcat production for 2016 was 71% above the past 10-year average and 40% above the long-term average. During the 2016–2017 season, average bobcat pelt prices increased 68% to \$367.05 as compared to the 2015–2016 season average of \$218.04.

**Table 1. Bobcat harvest by region.**

	WESTERN			EASTERN			SOUTHERN		
	2016-2017	2015-2016	10-YR AVG.	2016-2017	2015-2016	10-YR AVG.	2016-2017	2015-2016	10-YR AVG.
<b>Bobcat Harvest</b>	<b>889</b>	445	989	<b>476</b>	283	767	<b>778</b>	469	964
<b>No. of Trappers</b>	<b>121</b>	104	156	<b>100</b>	79	159	<b>121</b>	95	159
<b>Trap Days</b>	<b>127,345</b>	95,748	222,890	<b>47,916</b>	32,230	137,338	<b>90,520</b>	58,179	169,820
<b>Trap Days/cat</b>	<b>145</b>	220	236	<b>107</b>	121	178	<b>136</b>	185	189
<b>Bobcats/Trapper</b>	<b>7.35</b>	4.27	6.3	<b>4.76</b>	3.6	4.8	<b>6.43</b>	4.9	6.1

Overall, statewide harvest of furbearing animals during the 2016–2017 season was 55% below long-term averages. Harvest of all furbearing species increased 15% when compared to the 2015–2016 season (Table 2). Coyote harvest during the 2016–2017 season decreased 6% from the previous season. The number of licensed trappers during the 2016–2017 season (876) decreased 6% from the previous year (934). This number is above the 30-year average of 702 trappers. During the 2016-17 furbearer season 531 trappers (61%) reported participating in the harvest of furbearers, compared to an average of 55% of licensees using their furbearer license over the past decade. Fur prices for the past season increased for nearly every species except raccoon and kit fox. Please see furbearer tables in the appendix for complete harvest and fur prices.

**Table 2. Selected Furbearer Harvest Synopsis by Region.**

Species:	2016-17	2015-16	10-yr Average	Percent Change	
				Prev. Year	10 Year Avg.
<b>Statewide</b>					
<b>Coyote</b>	<b>2,879</b>	2,715	2,878	6%	0%
<b>Gray Fox</b>	<b>760</b>	598	1,225	27%	-38%
<b>Kit Fox</b>	<b>455</b>	534	647	-15%	-30%
<b>Beaver</b>	<b>137</b>	282	600	-51%	-77%
<b>Muskrat</b>	<b>645</b>	780	1,734	-17%	-63%
<b>Mink</b>	<b>8</b>	34	77	-77%	-90%
<b>Eastern Region</b>					
<b>Coyote</b>	<b>1,188</b>	791	894	50%	33%
<b>Gray Fox</b>	<b>38</b>	39	115	-3%	-67%
<b>Kit Fox</b>	<b>7</b>	53	46	-87%	-85%
<b>Beaver</b>	<b>35</b>	58	233	-40%	-85%
<b>Muskrat</b>	<b>76</b>	193	107	-61%	-29%
<b>Mink</b>	<b>0</b>	10	33	-100%	-100%
<b>Western Region</b>					
<b>Coyote</b>	<b>1,271</b>	1,344	1,271	-5%	0%
<b>Gray Fox</b>	<b>210</b>	148	271	42%	-23%
<b>Kit Fox</b>	<b>218</b>	211	278	3%	-22%
<b>Beaver</b>	<b>98</b>	217	352	-55%	-72%
<b>Muskrat</b>	<b>569</b>	586	1,620	-3%	-65%
<b>Mink</b>	<b>8</b>	24	44	-67%	-82%
<b>Southern Region</b>					
<b>Coyote</b>	<b>420</b>	579	621	-28%	-32%
<b>Gray Fox</b>	<b>512</b>	407	836	26%	-39%
<b>Kit Fox</b>	<b>230</b>	269	312	-15%	-26%
<b>Beaver</b>	<b>4</b>	6	12	-33%	-67%
<b>Muskrat</b>	<b>0</b>	1	6	-100%	-100%
<b>Mink</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0%	0%

A table in the appendix of this volume titled “Summary of Statewide Fur Harvest” summarizes annual harvest from the 1970-1971 season until this reporting (2016-2017). Within this report there are two separate lines depicting harvest data from the 2015-2016 season. The first of these two lines, if totaled, show a combined harvest estimate of all species at 6,547. This estimate comes from the initial extrapolation of the post-season questionnaire data with a 76.6% reporting rate.

After the initial data reporting which was included in the Department’s 2016 Small Game Status Report, additional furbearer harvest questionnaires were received by the Department. These questionnaires came in as a result of changes to NAC 503.160 requiring compliance with questionnaire return. After application of this NAC, additional responses to the questionnaire brought the response rate to 81.7%.

With this additional information the data was reanalyzed and the orange line within the summary table was calculated. This recalculation indicates a 3% decrease in harvest from the original data. This is due primarily because a high percent of late responders did not use their license (no harvest). Questionnaire non-respondents are disproportionately likely to be unsuccessful or non-participatory. Because they are estimated to have used the resource at the same rate as users who report, the extrapolations tend to over-estimate the harvest.

### **Populations**

Population estimates for some of the furbearer species harvested in Nevada were generated by using 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.**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Harvest</b>	<b>Harvest</b>
Beaver	71,000	137	0.19%
Bobcat	27,000	2,143	7.94%
Gray Fox	88,500	760	0.86%
Kit Fox	83,000	455	0.55%

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

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**SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE UPLAND GAME HARVEST 1972-2016**  
**From Post-season Questionnaire**

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

**SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE UPLAND GAME HARVEST 1972-2016**  
**From Post-season Questionnaire (page 2)**

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

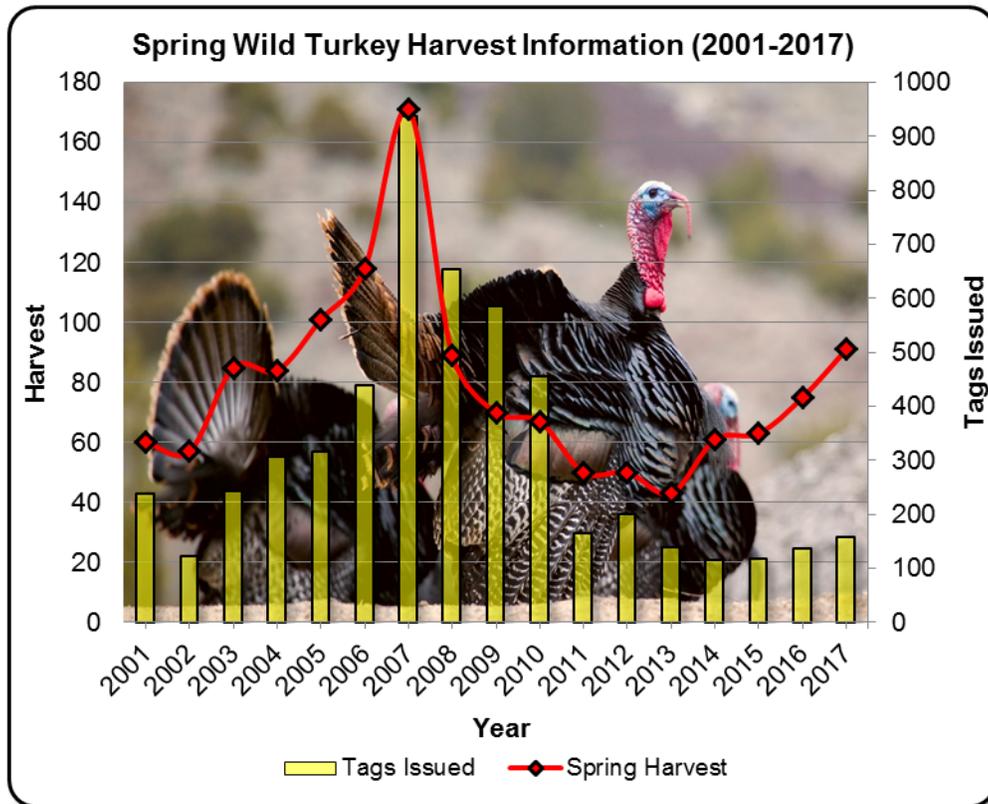
TURKEY RETURN CARD DATA				STATEWIDE SUMMARY						SPRING 2017					
Hunt Area	Tag Quota	# Tags Issued	# Qstr. Rtn	% Rtn	Effort					Harvest			Chose Not to Harvest	Weapon Type	
					# Succ.	%Succ.	Hunter Days	Scout	DNH	Tom	Jake	Lost		Archery	Shotgun
Elko Co. - Unit 101	5	5	4	80%	2	67%	12	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	1
Elko Co. - Unit 102 & 065**	13	13	11	85%	9	82%	54	30	0	8	1	0	0	2	7
Lander Co. - Units 151 & 152*	2	2	2	100%	2	100%	11	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Lincoln County	7	7	6	86%	5	100%	12	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	5
Pershing County	21	21	20	95%	13	87%	39	29	5	10	3	1	1	0	13
Mason Valley WMA*	18	17	17	100%	9	56%	45	34	1	6	3	1	1	1	8
Moapa Valley* **	13	12	11	92%	7	78%	18	14	2	6	1	0	0	2	5
White Pine Co. - Unit 115* **	27	27	22	81%	14	74%	58	12	3	13	1	1	2	0	14
Lyon County except MVWMA**	26	26	22	85%	13	68%	46	36	3	9	4	1	1	0	13
Paradise Valley**	28	28	23	82%	17	74%	72	32	0	15	2	0	0	17	0
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>68</b>

\*Includes youth hunt information

\*\* Includes non-resident information

Hunt Area	Effort Statistics			Bird Statistics			
	Average Days/Hunter	Average Scout Days/Hunter	% DNH	% of Harvest		Lost Rate	Avg. Beard Length
				Ad. M	Juv. M		
Elko Co. - Unit 101	4.0	1.0	25%	100%	0%	0.0%	9.5
Elko Co. - Unit 102 & 065	4.9	2.7	0%	89%	11%	0.0%	7.1
Lander Co. - Units 151 & 152	5.5	3.5	0%	100%	0%	0.0%	8.0
Pershing County	2.6	1.9	25%	77%	23%	7.7%	6.5
Mason Valley WMA	2.8	2.1	6%	67%	33%	11.1%	6.9
Moapa Valley	2.0	1.6	18%	86%	14%	0.0%	8.7
White Pine Co. - Unit 115	3.1	0.6	14%	93%	7%	7.1%	6.0
Lyon County except MVWMA	2.4	1.9	14%	69%	31%	7.7%	6.9
Paradise Valley	3.1	1.4	0%	88%	12%	0.0%	6.6
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>7.4</b>

<b>SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE TURKEY HARVEST 2001-2017</b>						
<i>Year</i>	<i>Harvest</i>		<i>Tags Issued</i>		<i>Hunter Effort (days)</i>	
	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Fall</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Fall</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Fall</i>
2001	60	17	239	57	No Data	No Data
2002	57	4	124	65	No Data	No Data
2003	85	45	245	130	706	264
2004	84	26	308	116	835	241
2005	101	44	318	104	1043	124
2006	118	51	440	134	1456	289
2007	171	29	938	92	2371	194
2008	89	29	654	81	1269	129
2009	70	17	586	72	1298	152
2010	67	Closed	457	Closed	811	Closed
2011	50	Closed	166	Closed	411	Closed
2012	50	Closed	202	Closed	393	Closed
2013	43	Closed	139	Closed	266	Closed
2014	61	Closed	117	Closed	320	Closed
2015	63	Closed	118	Closed	352	Closed
2016	75	Closed	138	Closed	320	Closed
<b>2017</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>Closed</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>Closed</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>Closed</b>
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>1335</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>5347</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>12218</b>	<b>1393</b>
<b>AVERAGE:</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>199</b>



## 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	2140	125	134	619	715	6	100	2,527	2,147	\$1,150,888
2011-12	1,085	36	19	879	204	24	4,047	116	124	963	1,760	44	175	3,992	3,236	\$2,005,276
2012-13	1,308	33	11	1,013	188	25	2,531	165	212	615	1,680	106	192	3,333	3,782	\$2,311,750
2013-14	1,487	49	2	699	157	5	1,655	88	204	1,105	1,952	166	282	3,063	3,561	\$1,593,612
2014-15	1,334	15	0	568	144	5	996	54	84	877	1,045	43	212	1,641	3,591	\$702,862
2015-16	934	21	8	300	28	3	831	33	81	529	614	10	85	1,197	2,807	\$375,451
<b>2015-16</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>2,715</b>	
<b>2016-17</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>2,879</b>	<b>925,843</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6,643</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>4,371</b>	<b>747,736</b>

## NEVADA FUR HARVEST 2016-2017

### 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	10	0	12	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Churchill	0	0	196	82	37	103	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	1
	Douglas	62	541	92	33	58	7	8	0	0	0	7	30	0	0	0
	Humboldt	0	0	235	158	1	30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Lyon	3	1	51	45	51	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
	Mineral	0	0	151	120	40	10	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Pershing	0	0	265	57	8	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Storey	8	0	15	14	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	0
	Washoe	15	27	254	402	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	8	1	0	0
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>1271</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	
Eastern	Elko	32	29	635	153	3	1	0	1	27	4	0	0	1	0	0
	Eureka	3	47	221	73	12	1	0	0	33	0	1	0	0	0	3
	Lander	0	0	100	72	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White Pine	0	0	232	96	23	0	0	0	3	1	0	7	1	0	3
	<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1188</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
Southern	Clark	0	0	133	148	246	85	0	0	44	0	14	0	0	3	0
	Esmeralda	0	0	3	111	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	4	0	207	293	187	84	0	0	11	0	1	1	1	5	0
	Nye	0	0	77	284	74	58	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	0	0
	<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Statewide Totals:</b>		<b>137</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>2879</b>	<b>2143</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>

## NEVADA TRAPPERS BY SPECIES AND COUNTY 2016-2017

### 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
<b>Western</b>	Carson	1	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Churchill	0	0	25	20	10	10	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	1
	Douglas	1	1	7	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
	Humboldt	0	0	21	15	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Lyon	1	1	8	9	7	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
	Mineral	0	0	11	10	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Pershing	0	0	10	9	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Storey	1	0	5	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
	Washoe	3	5	37	35	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
	<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Eastern</b>	Elko	4	4	54	26	3	3	0	1	8	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Eureka	1	3	14	10	4	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Lander	0	0	10	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White Pine	0	0	22	20	10	0	0	0	4	1	0	3	1	0	3
	<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Southern</b>	Clark	0	0	29	22	25	18	0	0	14	0	3	0	0	3	0
	Esmeralda	0	0	1	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	3	0	27	31	32	7	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
	Nye	0	0	18	35	14	11	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
	<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Statewide Totals:</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	

# NEVADA FUR HARVEST VALUE 2016-2017

From Post-Season Questionnaire

Species	Total Value of Catch	AVERAGE PRICE		% Increase +
		2016-2017	2015-2016	% Decrease -
Beaver	\$1,776.89	\$12.97	\$11.61	11.7%
Muskrat	\$2,315.55	\$3.59	\$2.11	70.1%
Mink	\$88.08	\$11.01	\$9.91	11.1%
Raccoon	\$185.79	\$5.63	\$7.80	-27.8%
Bobcat	\$786,588.15	\$367.05	\$218.04	68.3%
Coyote	\$112,712.85	\$39.15	\$32.06	22.1%
Badger	\$2,682.50	\$18.50	\$13.60	36.0%
Striped Skunk	\$469.00	\$7.00	\$6.06	15.5%
Ring-tailed Cat	\$64.00	\$8.00	\$7.50	6.7%
Kit Fox	\$4,818.45	\$10.59	\$11.48	-7.8%
Gray Fox	\$13,672.40	\$17.99	\$17.09	5.3%
Red Fox	\$469.20	\$27.60	\$23.83	15.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$925,842.86</b>			

## SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE WATERFOWL HARVEST from 1971

From Post-Season Questionnaire

Year	Duck Stamp Sales		Est'd. NV Hunters	Ducks	Geese			Tundra Swans*	Total Waterfowl
	Federal	Nevada			Dark	White	Total		
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	6,574	7,956	3,960	56,428	4,041	219	4,260	71	60,759
2006	6,307	8,581	4,525	69,893	6,719	848	7,567	147	77,607
2007	5,718	8,890	4,038	54,459	5,339	414	5,753	200	60,412
2008	5,995	8,807	2,275	30,396	3,105	230	3,335	113	33,844
2009	4,503	9,018	4,201	29,091	6,114	664	6,778	56	35,925
2010	4,053	8,728	4,812	58,592	5,935	1,275	7,210	118	65,920
2011	6,360	8,807	2,669	45,746	2,642	359	3,001	145	48,892
2012		8,849	3,247	50,892	3,738	698	4,436	203	55,531
2013		8,674	3,371	43,655	4,389	840	5,229	26	48,910
2014		8,234	2,448	23,810	2,185	844	3,029	25	26,864
2015		7,645	2,337	30,800	3,980	144	4,124	8	34,932
2016		8,026	2,884	29,650	3,616	121	3,737	133	33,520

## NEVADA MID-WINTER WATERFOWL INVENTORY DATA

SPECIES	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Current year compared to			
							5 Year	53 Year	Highest	Lowest
							Average	Average		
Mallard	25,213	26,344	14,711	22,115	16,103	9,287	17,712	14,634	28,950	4,321
Gadwall	3,450	4,539	5,439	2,750	1,211	923	2,972	2,924	12,832	550
Widgeon	823	2,626	591	3,592	4,235	1,477	2,504	1,405	4,235	205
G.W. Teal	5,405	5,961	5,727	4,530	4,151	3,106	4,695	6,301	26,150	540
B.W. Teal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	75	0
Cinnamon Teal	50	50	85	20	0	10	33	43	660	0
Shoveler	8,543	8,189	12,425	11,504	3,848	2,908	7,775	3,939	24,700	224
Pintail	4,290	3,660	1,088	385	650	1,028	1,362	5,740	24,765	385
Wood Duck	41	96	100	182	218	4	120	52	218	0
Redhead	8,445	1,982	5,260	12,587	3,913	2,725	5,293	2,794	13,330	100
Canvasback	8,529	2,590	1,582	3,833	1,575	4,076	2,731	2,924	10,475	233
Scaup	909	670	301	143	427	60	320	255	1,850	10
Ringneck	849	865	771	250	539	40	493	787	3,316	13
Goldeneye	590	347	424	402	1,094	387	531	602	2,093	40
Bufflehead	1,525	1,437	736	1,575	639	195	916	898	2,571	153
Ruddy	9,656	1,531	7,755	5,202	3,409	2,393	4,058	4,757	22,532	268
Merganser	1,111	277	446	659	733	327	488	1,569	8,806	241
Miscellaneous	146	62	61	35	49	15	44	52	127	3
<b>Total Ducks</b>	<b>79,575</b>	<b>61,226</b>	<b>57,502</b>	<b>69,765</b>	<b>42,794</b>	<b>28,961</b>	<b>52,050</b>	<b>49,647</b>	<b>128,540</b>	<b>15,739</b>
% Change from Previous Year	17%	-23%	-6%	-6%	-39%	-32%	-44%	-42%		
Dark Geese	20,120	20,348	15,909	18,362	17,079	18,187	17,977	15,775	35,806	3,310
Light Geese	634	27	326	470	360	544	345	763	7,678	10
<b>Total Geese</b>	<b>20,754</b>	<b>20,375</b>	<b>16,235</b>	<b>18,832</b>	<b>17,439</b>	<b>18,731</b>	<b>18,322</b>	<b>15,638</b>	<b>33,730</b>	<b>3,651</b>
% Change from Previous Year	12%	-2%	-20%	16%	-7%	7%	2%	20%		
Trumpeter Swan	9	19	8	26	24	0	15	27	60	0
Tundra Swan	1,480	246	125	375	449	318	303	2,014	10,742	31
<b>Total Waterfowl</b>	<b>101,818</b>	<b>81,866</b>	<b>73,870</b>	<b>88,998</b>	<b>60,706</b>	<b>48,010</b>	<b>70,690</b>	<b>67,326</b>	<b>149,746</b>	<b>22,097</b>
% Change from Previous Year	16%	-20%	-10%	20%	-32%	-21%	-32%	-29%		
Coot	42,188	14,746	100,769	44,273	69,877	36,867	53,306	23,128	100,769	3,926



**2016-17 SMALL GAME AND WATERFOWL HARVEST DATA**  
**DERIVED FROM MODIFIED POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		DUCKS			Run date: 7/1/2017	
HUNTING SEASON: 2016-17		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	239	55	228	4.33	1.05	0.8%	1.7%
	Churchill	5,596	622	3,156	9.00	1.77	18.9%	18.8%
	Douglas	2,472	243	1,405	10.18	1.76	8.3%	7.3%
	Humboldt	1,052	114	581	9.23	1.81	3.5%	3.5%
	Lyon	1,950	261	1,766	7.46	1.10	6.6%	7.9%
	Mineral	945	74	394	12.85	2.40	3.2%	2.2%
	Pershing	412	55	147	7.47	2.80	1.4%	1.7%
	Storey	224	40	206	5.55	1.09	0.8%	1.2%
	Washoe	3,223	416	2,270	7.75	1.42	10.9%	12.6%
EASTERN	Elko	3,690	394	1,902	9.37	1.94	12.4%	11.9%
	Eureka	416	48	173	8.69	2.40	1.4%	1.4%
	Lander	103	29	147	3.50	0.70	0.3%	0.9%
	White Pine	191	55	195	3.47	0.98	0.6%	1.7%
SOUTHERN	Clark	4,827	397	2,656	12.15	1.82	16.3%	12.0%
	Esmeralda	22	7	15	3.00	1.50	0.1%	0.2%
	Lincoln	3,407	335	1,703	10.18	2.00	11.5%	10.1%
	Nye	879	158	537	5.56	1.64	3.0%	4.8%
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>29,648</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>17,482</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Estimated # of Individual Duck Hunters:</b>				<b>2,884</b>				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		DARK GEESE			Run date: 7/1/2017	
HUNTING SEASON: 2016-17		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	4	7	48	0.50	0.08	0.1%	0.8%
	Churchill	213	103	806	2.07	0.26	5.9%	11.8%
	Douglas	1,001	103	956	9.71	1.05	27.7%	11.8%
	Humboldt	228	59	228	3.88	1.00	6.3%	6.8%
	Lyon	581	118	511	4.94	1.14	16.1%	13.5%
	Mineral	22	7	52	3.00	0.43	0.6%	0.8%
	Pershing	26	15	26	1.75	1.00	0.7%	1.7%
	Storey	0	4	15	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.4%
	Washoe	261	125	497	2.09	0.53	7.2%	14.3%
EASTERN	Elko	419	107	504	3.93	0.83	11.6%	12.2%
	Eureka	114	29	103	3.88	1.11	3.2%	3.4%
	Lander	70	22	210	3.17	0.33	1.9%	2.5%
	White Pine	70	33	77	2.11	0.90	1.9%	3.8%
SOUTHERN	Clark	265	59	445	4.50	0.60	7.3%	6.8%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	232	55	438	4.20	0.53	6.4%	6.3%
	Nye	110	26	81	4.29	1.36	3.1%	3.0%
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>3,616</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>4,996</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Estimated # of Individual Hunters:</b>				<b>806</b>				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		WHITE GEESE			Run date: 7/1/2017	
HUNTING SEASON: 2016-17 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	4	55	0.00	0.00	0.0%	4.0%
	Churchill	33	22	173	1.50	0.19	27.3%	24.0%
	Douglas	4	4	18	1.00	0.20	3.0%	4.0%
	Humboldt	11	7	7	1.50	1.50	9.1%	8.0%
	Lyon	7	11	18	0.67	0.40	6.1%	12.0%
	Mineral	11	4	4	3.00	3.00	9.1%	4.0%
	Pershing	15	7	11	0.00	0.00	12.1%	8.0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	15	11	22	1.33	0.67	12.1%	12.0%
EASTERN	Elko	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lander	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	11	11	37	1.00	0.30	9.1%	12.0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	7	7	77	1.00	0.10	6.1%	8.0%
	Nye	7	4	29	2.00	0.25	6.1%	4.0%
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>121</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Estimated # of Individual Hunters:</b>				<b>92</b>				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		COOT			Run date: 7/1/2017	
HUNTING SEASON:		2016-17		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	953	15	136	64.75	7.00	32.1%	12.9%
	Douglas	7	4	4	2.00	2.00	0.2%	3.2%
	Humboldt	33	4	55	9.00	0.60	1.1%	3.2%
	Lyon	40	15	55	2.75	0.73	1.4%	12.9%
	Mineral	147	4	37	40.00	4.00	5.0%	3.2%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	26	11	22	2.33	1.17	0.9%	9.7%
EASTERN	Elko	37	18	81	2.00	0.45	1.2%	16.1%
	Eureka	405	7	52	55.00	7.86	13.6%	6.5%
	Lander	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	1,310	33	243	39.56	5.39	44.2%	29.0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	7	4	18	2.00	0.40	0.2%	3.2%
	Nye	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>2,965</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Estimated # of Individual Hunters:</b>				<b>114</b>				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		SNIFE			Run date: 7/1/2017	
HUNTING SEASON: 2016-17		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	15	4	15	4.00	1.00	44.4%	33.3%
	Douglas	11	4	4	3.00	3.00	33.3%	33.3%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lyon	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
EASTERN	Elko	7	4	4	2.00	2.00	22.2%	33.3%
	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	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Nye	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Estimated # of Individual Hunters:</b>				<b>11</b>			100.0%	

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
MIGRATORY BIRDS		Species:		MOURNING DOVE			Run date: 7/13/2017	
HUNTING SEASON: 2016-17 Expanded Data								
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	157	20	31	8.00	5.00	1.0%	1.4%
	Churchill	2,063	122	565	16.97	3.65	13.8%	8.7%
	Douglas	510	59	204	8.67	2.50	3.4%	4.2%
	Humboldt	714	47	118	15.17	6.07	4.8%	3.4%
	Lyon	1,973	231	863	8.53	2.29	13.2%	16.6%
	Mineral	24	8	8	3.00	3.00	0.2%	0.6%
	Pershing	463	35	102	13.11	4.54	3.1%	2.5%
	Storey	329	16	35	21.00	9.33	2.2%	1.1%
	Washoe	3,362	333	1,185	10.08	2.84	22.5%	23.9%
EASTERN	Elko	577	90	212	6.39	2.72	3.9%	6.5%
	Eureka	106	20	35	5.40	3.00	0.7%	1.4%
	Lander	31	8	16	4.00	2.00	0.2%	0.6%
	White Pine	63	8	24	8.00	2.67	0.4%	0.6%
SOUTHERN	Clark	2,389	251	796	9.52	3.00	16.0%	18.0%
	Esmeralda	216	8	16	27.50	13.75	1.4%	0.6%
	Lincoln	690	51	349	13.54	1.98	4.6%	3.7%
	Nye	1,290	90	404	14.30	3.19	8.6%	6.5%
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>14,956</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>4,962</b>	<b>10.71</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Estimated # of Individual Hunters:</b>				<b>1,396</b>				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE					
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST					
MIGRATORY BIRDS		Species:		White-winged Dove	
Run date: 7/13/2017					
HUNTING SEASON: 2016-17 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	75	27	2.71	32.8%	50.0%
Nye	16	4	4.00	6.9%	7.1%
Lincoln	137	24	5.83	60.3%	42.9%
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Estimated # of Individual Hunters:</b>			<b>55</b>		

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE						
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST						
MIGRATORY BIRDS Species: Eurasian Collared Dove Run date: 7/13/2017						
HUNTING SEASON: <b>2016-17</b> 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	0	0	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Churchill	431	31	13.75	16.0%	10.7%
	Douglas	275	24	11.67	10.2%	8.0%
	Humboldt	373	24	15.83	13.8%	8.0%
	Lyon	243	35	6.89	9.0%	12.0%
	Mineral	8	4	2.00	0.3%	1.3%
	Pershing	326	24	13.83	12.1%	8.0%
	Storey	4	4	1.00	0.1%	1.3%
	Washoe	400	35	11.33	14.8%	12.0%
EASTERN	Elko	47	20	2.40	1.7%	6.7%
	Eureka	0	0	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lander	4	4	1.00	0.1%	1.3%
	White Pine	0	0	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	396	63	6.31	14.7%	21.3%
	Esmeralda	71	4	18.00	2.6%	1.3%
	Lincoln	4	4	1.00	0.1%	1.3%
	Nye	114	20	5.80	4.2%	6.7%
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>2,695</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>9.16</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Estimated # of Individual Hunters:</b>			<b>294</b>			

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
MIGRATORY BIRDS		Species:		<b>AMERICAN CROW</b>			Run date: 7/3/2017	
HUNTING SEASON:		<b>2016-17</b>		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	39	4	392	10.00	0.10	20.4%	12.5%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Humboldt	20	4	4	5.00	5.00	10.2%	12.5%
	Lyon	20	4	4	5.00	5.00	10.2%	12.5%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Pershing	12	4	39	3.00	0.30	6.1%	12.5%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
EASTERN	Elko	0	4	4	0.00	0.00	0.0%	12.5%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lander	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	4	4	0.00	0.00	0.0%	12.5%
	Esmeralda	98	4	78	25.00	1.25	51.0%	12.5%
	Lincoln	4	4	4	1.00	1.00	2.0%	12.5%
	Nye	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>192</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Estimated # of Individual Hunters:</b>				<b>31</b>				

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

**UPLAND GAME SURVEY**

**SAGE-GROUSE**

**HUNTING SEASON: 2016-2017**

*Expanded Data*

**Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders**

**Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill**

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/Hunter	Kill/Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	30	11	19	2.7	1.6	1%	1%
	Douglas*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	444	182	353	2.4	1.3	19%	16%
	Lyon*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	436	171	360	2.6	1.2	18%	15%
	<b>Western Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>32%</b>
EASTERN	Elko	838	459	903	1.8	0.9	36%	41%
	Eureka	152	76	175	2.0	0.9	6%	7%
	Lander	156	68	106	2.3	1.5	7%	6%
	White Pine	178	91	178	2.0	1.0	8%	8%
	<b>Eastern Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>1324</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>1362</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>62%</b>
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	125	68	125	1.8	1.0	5%	6%
	<b>Southern Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>2360</b>	<b>1127</b>	<b>2219</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

**UPLAND GAME SURVEY**

**BLUE GROUSE**

**HUNTING SEASON: 2016-2017**

*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
<b>WESTERN</b>	Carson City	15	19	57	0.8	0.3	3%	4%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	75	26	94	2.9	0.8	13%	6%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	79	94	188	0.8	0.4	14%	22%
	<b>Western Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>EASTERN</b>	Elko	188	177	366	1.1	0.5	32%	42%
	Eureka	19	8	11	2.5	1.7	3%	2%
	Lander	45	26	45	1.7	1.0	8%	6%
	White Pine	106	68	188	1.6	0.6	18%	16%
	<b>Eastern Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>65%</b>
<b>SOUTHERN</b>	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	53	8	23	7.0	2.3	9%	2%
	<b>Southern Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>580</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

**UPLAND GAME SURVEY**

**RUFFED GROUSE**

**HUNTING SEASON: 2016-2017**

*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
<b>WESTERN</b>	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	15	15	15	1.0	1.0	12%	8%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	<b>Western Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>11.8%</b>
<b>EASTERN</b>	Elko	96	150	342	0.6	0.3	74%	81%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	19	15	27	1.3	0.7	15%	8%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	<b>Eastern Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>115</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>88.2%</b>
<b>SOUTHERN</b>	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	0	4	12	0.0	0.0	0%	2%
	<b>Southern Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>131</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

**UPLAND GAME SURVEY**

**CHUKAR**

**HUNTING SEASON: 2016-2017**

*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	92	35	110	2.6	0.8	0%	0%
	Churchill	3391	533	1951	6.4	1.7	4%	6%
	Douglas	57	22	57	2.6	1.0	0%	0%
	Humboldt	18112	1955	10542	9.3	1.7	24%	23%
	Lyon	1030	242	1030	4.3	1.0	1%	3%
	Mineral	238	66	194	3.6	1.2	0%	1%
	Pershing	4712	656	2501	7.2	1.9	6%	8%
	Storey	432	101	330	4.3	1.3	1%	1%
	Washoe	31534	2629	16020	12.0	2.0	42%	30%
	<b>Western Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>59597</b>	<b>6240</b>	<b>32736</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>79%</b>
EASTERN	Elko	6451	1163	4610	5.5	1.4	9%	13%
	Eureka	1440	211	872	6.8	1.7	2%	2%
	Lander	2510	317	1585	7.9	1.6	3%	4%
	White Pine	114	62	159	1.9	0.7	0%	1%
<b>Eastern Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>10516</b>	<b>1753</b>	<b>7226</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>20%</b>
SOUTHERN	Clark	277	211	709	1.3	0.4	0%	2%
	Esmeralda	233	70	167	3.3	1.4	0%	1%
	Lincoln	2977	123	506	24.1	5.9	4%	1%
	Nye	2250	269	1312	8.4	1.7	3%	3%
<b>Southern Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>5738</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>2695</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>75850</b>	<b>8666</b>	<b>42657</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

**UPLAND GAME SURVEY**

**HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE**

**HUNTING SEASON: 2016-2017**

*Expanded Data*

**Survey Type: Upland Game  
Stamp Holders**

**Harvest and Hunting Pressure by  
County of Kill**

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/Hunter	Kill/Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	374	100	448	3.7	0.8	38%	31%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	23	4	15	6.0	1.5	2%	1%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	<b>Western Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>398</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>41%</b>
EASTERN	Elko	459	181	749	2.5	0.6	47%	56%
	Eureka	85	27	293	3.1	0.3	9%	8%
	Lander	31	12	19	2.7	1.6	3%	4%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	<b>Eastern Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>575</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1061</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>59%</b>
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	<b>Southern Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>973</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1525</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

**UPLAND GAME SURVEY**

**CALIFORNIA QUAIL**

**HUNTING SEASON: 2016-2017**

*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
<b>WESTERN</b>	Carson City	146	31	165	4.6	0.9	2%	2%
	Churchill	1862	193	1114	9.7	1.7	21%	15%
	Douglas	724	91	523	8.0	1.4	8%	7%
	Humboldt	1086	216	803	5.0	1.4	12%	17%
	Lyon	2244	287	1126	7.8	2.0	25%	22%
	Mineral	106	8	35	13.5	3.0	1%	1%
	Pershing	441	35	98	12.4	4.5	5%	3%
	Storey	79	8	51	10.0	1.5	1%	1%
	Washoe	2082	370	1102	5.6	1.9	24%	29%
	<b>Western Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>8770</b>	<b>1240</b>	<b>5018</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>99%</b>
<b>EASTERN</b>	Elko	16	31	268	0.5	0.1	0%	2%
	Eureka	35	8	28	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Lander	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	<b>Eastern Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>SOUTHERN</b>	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	8	12	16	1.0	0.7	0%	1%
	<b>Southern Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>8829</b>	<b>1291</b>	<b>5329</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

**UPLAND GAME SURVEY**

**GAMBEL'S QUAIL**

**HUNTING SEASON: 2016-2017**

*Expanded Data*

**Survey Type: Upland Game  
Stamp Holders**

**Harvest and Hunting Pressure by  
County of Kill**

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/Hunter	Kill/Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	<b>Western Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
EASTERN	Elko	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	<b>Eastern Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
SOUTHERN	Clark	4294	802	3142	5.4	1.4	73%	78%
	Esmeralda	39	8	23	5.0	1.7	1%	1%
	Lincoln	1469	189	856	7.8	1.7	25%	18%
	Nye	81	31	224	2.6	0.4	1%	3%
	<b>Southern Region Subtotals</b>	<b>5882</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>4244</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>5882</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>4244</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

**UPLAND GAME SURVEY**

**MOUNTAIN QUAIL**

**HUNTING SEASON: 2016-2017**

*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	4	4	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Churchill	173	26	109	6.6	1.6	17%	10%
	Douglas	173	38	87	4.6	2.0	17%	14%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lyon	260	53	158	4.9	1.6	25%	20%
	Mineral	0	8	8	0.0	0.0	0%	3%
	Pershing	121	11	53	10.7	2.3	12%	4%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	275	106	381	2.6	0.7	27%	40%
	<b>Western Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>93%</b>
EASTERN	Elko	0	0	-	-	-	0%	0%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	0	0	-	-	-	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	<b>Eastern Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	30	19	53	1.6	0.6	3%	7%
	<b>Southern Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>1032</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

**UPLAND GAME SURVEY**

**PHEASANT**

**HUNTING SEASON: 2016-2017**

*Expanded Data*

**Survey Type: Upland Game  
Stamp Holders**

**Harvest and Hunting Pressure by  
County of Kill**

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/Hunter	Kill/Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	11	4	4	3.0	3.0	10%	6%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	60	34	57	1.8	1.1	55%	53%
	Lyon	23	8	11	3.0	2.0	21%	12%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	4	4	4	1.0	1.0	3%	6%
<b>Western Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>98</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>76%</b>
EASTERN	Elko	4	4	4	1.0	1.0	3%	6%
	Eureka	0	4	11	0.0	0.0	0%	6%
	Lander	8	4	15	2.0	0.5	7%	6%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	<b>Eastern Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>10%</b>
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	4	4	0.0	0.0	0%	6%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	<b>Southern Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>109</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

**UPLAND GAME SURVEY**

**RABBIT**

**HUNTING SEASON: 2016-2017**

*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	19	4	19	5.0	1.0	0%	0%
	Churchill	226	55	406	4.1	0.6	4%	6%
	Douglas	109	39	487	2.8	0.2	2%	4%
	Humboldt	195	51	218	3.8	0.9	4%	5%
	Lyon	304	66	339	4.6	0.9	6%	7%
	Mineral	8	8	19	1.0	0.4	0%	1%
	Pershing	101	19	51	5.2	2.0	2%	2%
	Storey	39	8	19	5.0	2.0	1%	1%
	Washoe	1521	207	952	7.4	1.6	30%	22%
	<b>Western Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>2523</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>2511</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>50%</b>
EASTERN	Elko	679	109	429	6.2	1.6	13%	12%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	27	16	27	1.8	1.0	1%	2%
	White Pine	90	19	27	4.6	3.3	2%	2%
	<b>Eastern Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>796</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>16%</b>
SOUTHERN	Clark	979	226	1088	4.3	0.9	19%	24%
	Esmeralda	86	8	86	11.0	1.0	2%	1%
	Lincoln	374	55	203	6.9	1.8	7%	6%
	Nye	273	35	476	7.8	0.6	5%	4%
	<b>Southern Region Subtotals:</b>		<b>1712</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>5031</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>4847</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

**UPLAND GAME SURVEY**

**PYGMY RABBIT**

**HUNTING SEASON:**

**2016-2017**

*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
<b>WESTERN</b>	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	4	4	8	1.0	0.5	6%	11%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	23	8	30	3.0	0.8	33%	22%
	<b>Western Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>EASTERN</b>	Elko	15	8	19	2.0	0.8	22%	22%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	4	4	4	1.0	1.0	6%	11%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	<b>Eastern Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>SOUTHERN</b>	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	15	8	53	2.0	0.3	22%	22%
	Nye	8	4	8	2.0	1.0	11%	11%
	<b>Southern Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

**UPLAND GAME SURVEY**

**WHITE-TAILED JACKRABBIT**

**HUNTING SEASON: 2016-2017**

*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
<b>WESTERN</b>	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	26	8	8	3.5	3.5	12%	9%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	57	19	98	3.0	0.6	25%	22%
	<b>Western Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>EASTERN</b>	Elko	83	41	121	2.0	0.7	37%	48%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	White Pine	53	15	57	3.5	0.9	24%	17%
	<b>Eastern Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>65%</b>
<b>SOUTHERN</b>	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	4	4	38	1.0	0.1	2%	4%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	<b>Southern Region Subtotals:</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>TOTALS:</b>		<b>222</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>