Small Game Status

2016

NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF
WILDLIFE

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

Cover photo of a chukar courtesy of Tim Torell

State of Nevada
Brian Sandoval, Governor

Department of Wildlife
Tony Wasley, Director

Game Division
Brian F. Wakeling, Chief

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Diversity Program Manager
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
4401 N. Fairfax Drive, MS: 7072-43
Arlington, Virginia 22203

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

Director's Message

Tony Wasley, Director
Nevada Department of Wildlife

Dear Fellow Sportsmen:

I am looking forward to upland game seasons! While big game hunting opportunities are typically dictated by the luck of the draw, upland game opportunities are determined by interest, and will of the hunter. Not getting drawn for a big game hunt can open a wealth of hunting opportunities if a hunter so chooses. Another advantage of upland game hunting is that your hunt need not end the day of your first harvest; liberal bag and seasons allow you to stay in the field and enjoy what Nevada has to offer! The Nevada Department of Wildlife conducts many habitat restoration projects to benefit upland game each year, along with water developments and initiating programs with private landowners to benefit these game animals. Upland game remains an important focus of our wildlife management programs.

Wildlife management is dependent upon a lot of variables, not the least of which is climate. At times I feel as though the weather conspires against us – it is either too dry or rains too much at the wrong time! Last year we finally received some improved winter precipitation that favored production of grasses and forbs that wildlife often depend on for food and cover. Unfortunately, the precipitation was followed by an extended dry period that turned those vital grasses and forbs into an easily ignited fuel source creating fires that can irreparably damage wildlife habitat.

The Department has noted improvements in many upland game populations this year. Sage grouse populations have increased approximately 19% and chukar populations, although variably distributed have increased 5% over last year's numbers. Hunters seeking upland game this year are in luck, but shouldn't expect game to be abundant in every valley or mountain range. Remember, the word "hunt" is an active verb!

A common understanding among hunters is that the worst day in the field is better than the best day in the office. I agree, and my hope is that by using the data and reports compiled in this status book, we can help you make a good day even better. Fall days in Nevada are difficult to surpass when family and friends are enjoying one another's company in the pursuit of upland game.

As always, the Department wants to ensure that we deliver the best value possible to our customers. We are working to simplify our license structures and our harvest guidelines. We are trying to improve the information and data we provide to our customers to better inform them on everything we do. We are supporting national legislation that can provide substantial funding to implement our State Wildlife Action Plan. I hope this status report proves valuable in your planning for your fall hunts and outdoor excursions this year!

Sincerely,

Table of Contents

2015-16 HUNTING SEASONS & BAG LIMIT REGULATIONS 1

UPLAND GAME 1
WILD TURKEY 6
FALCONRY SEASON 11
FURBEARING ANIMALS 12
BOBCAT PELT SEALING DATES 13
MIGRATORY UPLAND GAME BIRDS 14

STATEWIDE SUMMARIES FOR UPLAND GAME SPECIES 15

GREATER SAGE-GROUSE 15
FOREST GROUSE 19
CHUKAR PARTRIDGE 22
CALIFORNIA QUAIL 24
GAMBEL'S QUAIL 26
WILD TURKEY 28
RABBIT 30
HIMALAYAN SNOWCOCK 32

STATEWIDE SUMMARIES FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS 33

WATERFOWL 33
DUCKS AND MERGANSERS 34
GEESE 36
TUNDRA SWAN 37
MOURNING AND WHITE-WINGED DOVE 40
BAND-TAILED PIGEON 43
AMERICAN CROW 43

STATEWIDE SUMMARIES FOR FURBEARER ANIMALS 44

APPENDIX I A-1

APPENDIX II Q-1

2015-16 HUNTING SEASONS & BAG LIMIT REGULATIONS

Commission Regulation 14-11
(With Amendments #1, #2 and #3)

(Units referenced are Game Management Units)

UPLAND GAME

YOUTH CHUKAR AND HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE SEASON	
OPEN AREAS:	**Statewide***
SPECIES ALLOWED:	Chukar and Hungarian partridge.
SEASON DATES:	The last Saturday and Sunday of September.
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 6. Possession limit 12.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate. Open to hunters 15 years of age or younger only. Youth must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years old. License and stamp requirements apply pursuant to NRS 502.010 and NRS 502.292.

YOUTH CALIFORNIA AND GAMBEL'S QUAIL SEASON	
OPEN AREAS:	**Statewide***
SPECIES ALLOWED:	California, Gambel's and scaled quail
SEASON DATES:	The last Saturday and Sunday of September.
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10. Possession Limit 20.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate. Open to hunters 15 years of age or younger only. Youth must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years old. License and stamp requirements apply pursuant to NRS 502.010 and NRS 502.292.

YOUTH RABBIT SEASON	
OPEN AREAS:	**Statewide***
SPECIES ALLOWED:	Cottontail, pygmy and white-jackrabbits
SEASON DATES:	The last Saturday and Sunday of September.
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10. Possession Limit 20.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate except for pygmy rabbit where limits may not include more than 2 daily and 4 in possession. Open to hunters 15 years of age or younger only. Youth must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years old. License and stamp requirements apply pursuant to NRS 502.010 and NRS 502.292.

SAGE-GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	**Hunt Unit 184 and Hunt Unit 031***
SEASON DATES:	First Saturday and Sunday in October
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	**Closed to nonresidents.**
Please see 2015 Sage-grouse Hunt Units and Seasons Map available at www.ndow.org	

SAGE-GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	**Hunt Units 061, 062, 064, 065, 066, 067, that portion of Hunt Unit 068 in Elko County, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 077, 101, 102, 103, 104, 108, 111, 112, 113, 121, 131, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 154, 155, 161, 162, 163, 164, 172, 173 and those portions of Hunt Units 221 and 222 in White Pine County***
SEASON DATES:	September 25 – October 9
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	**Closed to nonresidents.**
Please see 2015 Sage-grouse Hunt Units and Seasons Map available at www.ndow.org	

SAGE-GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	**Hunt Units 011, those portions of hunt unit 012 in Washoe and Humboldt Counties, 013, 014, that portion of Hunt Unit 034 in Humboldt County and hunt unit 051***
SEASON DATES:	September 25 – October 4
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Closed to nonresidents.
Please see 2015 Sage-grouse Hunt Units and Seasons Map available at www.ndow.org	

SHELDON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SPECIAL SAGE-GROUSE HUNT	
OPEN AREAS:	**Unit 033 of Washoe and Humboldt Counties (Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge) excluding the Little Sheldon and other areas as posted.**
Hunt Period	
SEASON DATES:	Third Saturday and Sunday in September
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	**Open to nonresidents.** Limited to **75 reservations** 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, 1100 Valley Road, Reno NV 89512 by 5:00 p.m. on the first Friday in August. Successful applicants will be notified by mail.

BLUE (DUSKY AND SOOTY) AND RUFFED GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	**Carson City, Clark, Douglas, Elko, Eureka, Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Washoe, White Pine**
SEASON DATES:	September 1 – December 31
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit **3** Possession limit **6**
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate. 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. 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.

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

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

CALIFORNIA, GAMBEL'S AND MOUNTAIN QUAIL	
OPEN AREAS:	**Statewide***
SEASON DATES:	Second Saturday in October – first Sunday in February
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10. Possession limit 20.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate **except for mountain quail** where limits may not include more than **2 daily and 4 in possession**. Persons who harvest mountain quail are requested to report their harvest to the Nevada Department of Wildlife, 1100 Valley Road, Reno, NV 89512, phone (775) 688-1500.

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

COTTONTAIL, PYGMY AND WHITE-TAILED RABBITS	
OPEN AREAS:	***Statewide****
SEASON DATES:	Second Saturday in October – February 28.
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10. Possession limit 20.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate **except for pygmy rabbit** where limits may not include more than **2 daily and 4 in possession**. Persons who harvest pygmy rabbit are requested to report their harvest to the Nevada Department of Wildlife, 1100 Valley Road, Reno, NV 89512, phone (775) 688-1500.

WILD TURKEY

2015 - 2016 APPLICATION PROCEDURES FOR RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT HUNTS:
Unless his privilege is limited or revoked pursuant to law, an eligible person may apply once for a type of hunt for Wild Turkey during a draw period. Only one person may apply on an application. Except for those Wild Turkey hunts requiring the landowner to sign the application, Wild Turkey applications must be submitted online through the Internet at www.huntnevada.com. Hand delivered applications will not be accepted. Applications will be accepted until 11:00:00 p.m. on the first Tuesday in February. Applications for bonus points only will be accepted until 11:00:00 p.m. on the second Tuesday in February. The release date will be the fourth Friday in February. *Except as specified for the Junior Wild Turkey Hunts and Landowner Hunts*, any remaining tags will be available on a first come, first serve basis through the Internet at www.ndow.org over the counter during business hours, M – F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Wildlife Administrative Services, 185 N. Maine St., Fallon, Nevada 89407. Remaining tags will be sold until 7 weekdays prior to the close of the season. **Only one Wild Turkey tag can be awarded to an individual within a calendar year.**

JUNIOR WILD TURKEY 2015-2016 GENERAL SPRING HUNTS – 0138		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:	1 by tag only.	
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily	
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	**Youth must be 12 prior to the opening of the hunt season indicated and not attain their 18th birthday until after the last day of the hunt season indicated, pursuant to NAC 502.063.** **Applications for these tags or bonus points will only be accepted during the draw application periods. Remaining tags will not be issued.** **Closed to nonresidents.**	
Open Areas:	**Season Dates**	**Quota**
Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area	Last Saturday in March through first Sunday in May	2
Moapa Valley of Clark County	Last Saturday in March through fourth Sunday in April	3
Unit 115 of White Pine County**	Last Saturday in March through first Sunday in May	2
**** Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on private lands and permission should be obtained from a landowner before applying for this hunt.*** ***** 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.***		

WILD TURKEY 2015 & 2016 SPRING – LIMITED ENTRY – HUNTS 0131 & 0132	
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey
LIMIT:	1 by tag only
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily

UNIT 101 of ELKO COUNTY*

	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	5	-

UNITS 102 & 065 of ELKO COUNTY*

	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	*Nonresident* Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	12	1

UNITS 151 and 152 of LANDER COUNTY*

	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	1	-

MASON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA ONLY OF UNIT 203

	Seasons		
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in April	5	-
	Second Saturday in April – third Sunday in April	5	-
	Fourth Saturday in April – first Sunday in May	5	-

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

WILD TURKEY 2015 & 2016 SPRING – LIMITED ENTRY – HUNTS 0131 & 0132	
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey
LIMIT:	1 by tag only
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily

MOAPA VALLEY PORTION OF CLARK COUNTY*

	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Friday in April	4	-
	First Saturday in April – second Friday in April	4	-
	Second Saturday in April – third Friday in April	4	1

PERSHING COUNTY*

	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – second Sunday in April	8	-
	Third Saturday in April – first Sunday in May	8	-

UNIT 115 OF WHITE PINE COUNTY**

	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	23	2

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.

****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.***

WILD TURKEY 2015 & 2016 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 & 0137 Unit 192 of Douglas County		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	**Bearded Wild Turkey**	
LIMIT:	**1 by tag only.**	
SHOOTING HOURS:	**One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily.**	
SEASON DATES:	**Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May**	
QUOTAS:	**Resident Hunt 0135**	**Nonresident Hunt 0137**
	Open	Open

SPECIAL REGULATIONS:

UNIT 192 of DOUGLAS COUNTY APPLICATION REGULATIONS:
A Douglas County Application Form is required. Hunters can obtain these forms from the participating landowners. A landowner must sign the application form. The form must be submitted through the mail or over the counter during business hours, M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Wildlife Administrative Services, PO Box 1345, Fallon, NV 89407-1345. Tags will be available until the close of the season. Internet applications for the Douglas County hunt will not be available.

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

Only one person may apply on an application.

Only one Wild Turkey tag per calendar year.

WILD TURKEY 2015 & 2016 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 & 0137 Units 202, 203, 204 and 291 of Lyon County (except the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area)*		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	**Bearded Wild Turkey**	
LIMIT:	**1 by tag only.**	
SHOOTING HOURS:	**One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily.**	
SEASON DATES:	**Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May**	
QUOTAS:	**Resident Hunt 0135**	**Nonresident Hunt 0137**
	Open	Open

SPECIAL REGULATIONS:

UNITS 202, 203, 204 and 291 OF LYON COUNTY (except the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area)* APPLICATION REGULATIONS:
A Lyon County Application Form is required. Hunters can obtain these forms from the participating landowners. A landowner must sign the application form. The form must be submitted through the mail or over the counter during business hours, M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Wildlife Administrative Services, PO Box 1345, Fallon, NV 89407-1345. Tags will be available until the close of the season. Internet applications for the Lyon County hunt will not be available.

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

Only one person may apply on an application.

Only one Wild Turkey tag per calendar year.

WILD TURKEY 2015 & 2016 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 & 0137 PARADISE VALLEY OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	**Bearded Wild Turkey**	
LIMIT:	**1 by tag only.**	
SHOOTING HOURS:	**One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily.**	
SEASON DATES:	**Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May**	
QUOTAS:	**Resident Hunt 0135**	**Nonresident Hunt 0137**
	Open	Open

SPECIAL REGULATIONS:

PARADISE VALLEY OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY APPLICATION REGULATIONS:

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

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

Only one person may apply on an application.

Only one Wild Turkey tag per calendar year.

FALCONRY SEASON

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

except per NAC 504.340

FURBEARING ANIMALS

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

OTTER	
OPEN AREAS:	Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander and Pershing Counties
SEASON DATES:	October 1 – March 31
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Carson City, Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Esmeralda, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Storey, Washoe and White Pine counties are closed to otter trapping. 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.

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

BOBCAT SEASON	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
SEASON DATES:	December 1 – February 21
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	**Closed to Nonresidents.**

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

BOBCAT PELT SEALING DATES

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

BOBCAT PELT SEALING DATES FOR THE 2015-2016 SEASON			
City	**Date**	**Time**	**Location**
Carson City	December 29.	10am-2pm	NDOW Warehouse Corner of South Carson at Colorado Street
Elko	January 19 February 9 March 2.	8 a.m.–5 p.m. 12p.m.–5 p.m. 8 a.m.–5 p.m.	NDOW Elko Office
Ely	January 21, February 24.	9 a.m.–3 p.m.	NDOW Ely Office
Eureka	January 20.	12 p.m.–5 p.m.	NDOW Eureka Office
Fallon	January 27.	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 2	10 a.m.-3 p.m.	NDOW Fallon Office
Las Vegas	January 21.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Las Vegas Office
	March 2	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
Panaca	February 26.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	Nevada State Parks - NDOW Office, Panaca
Tonopah	February 11.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Tonopah Office
	March 2.	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
Winnemucca	January 28.	8 a.m.– 1 p.m.	NDOW Winnemucca Office

MIGRATORY UPLAND GAME BIRDS

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

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

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

Note: Federal Framework for dove hunting seasons is published in July each year. Identified dates and season length are subject to change. Should the federal framework require alteration of Commission-approved seasons, then an amendment to CR14-11 shall be submitted for Commission action at their August meeting.

STATEWIDE SUMMARIES FOR UPLAND GAME SPECIES

Report by: Shawn Espinosa, Upland Game Staff Specialist

GREATER SAGE-GROUSE

Season Structure and Limits

Seasons for Greater sage-grouse (hereafter referred to as sage-grouse) were split into three separate seasons in 2015, depending on the region or hunt unit in which a season was held, plus a special two-day hunting season within the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge (SNWR). Within the Eastern and Southern Regions including Elko, Eureka, Lander, Nye, and White Pine Counties, the sage-grouse season lasted 15 days from September 25–October 9, 2015 for those hunt units that were open. In the Western Region, a 10-day season was held from September 25–October 4, 2015 for open hunt units. These hunt units were located within Washoe and Humboldt Counties in the northwestern portion of the state. Additionally, a two-day season was held in both Hunt Unit 184 in Churchill and Lander Counties and Hunt Unit 031 in Humboldt County from October 3–4, 2015. Lastly, a two-day season was also held on the SNWR located in Humboldt County from September 19–20, 2015. This hunt was a special application hunt limited to 75 reservations only.

The daily limit for all seasons was two birds with a possession limit of four. 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. For the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge Special Sage-grouse Hunt, 75 reservations were available and successful applicants were randomly drawn.

Harvest and Effort

During the 2015 sage-grouse season, 28% fewer hunters (n = 1,145) took to the field in pursuit of the species compared to the 2015 season; however, those that did were rewarded for their efforts with improved success and took an estimated 3,472 birds. This represented a 25% increase in harvest over the 2014 season, but was still 25% below the 10-year average of 4,655 birds. Sage-grouse hunters spent 2,775 days in the field in 2015 representing a 19% decline from 2014 and a 54% decline from the 10-year average of 5,593 days. Figure 1 displays sage-grouse harvest and the number of hunters over the last 30-year period.

Hunters averaged 3.0 birds during the season and 1.25 birds per day. In comparison, hunters averaged 1.75 birds per hunter and 0.8 birds per day in 2014. The 2015 figures were 73% and 54% greater than the 2014 values respectively. The 2015 results were also a substantial improvement over the 10-year average of 1.9 bird per hunter and 0.8 birds per day.

For further perspective, the 2015 harvest was 47% less than the 30-year average of 6,519 birds. Additionally, the decline in hunter numbers has been fairly substantial over the last 30-year period with peaks in 1991 (n = 5,608) and 2009 (n = 4,461). The 30-year average for hunter numbers is 3,217 and the 2015 number was 64% below that figure. Sage-grouse hunter numbers have declined each decade since the 1970s; however, much the same could be said for other upland game species as well.

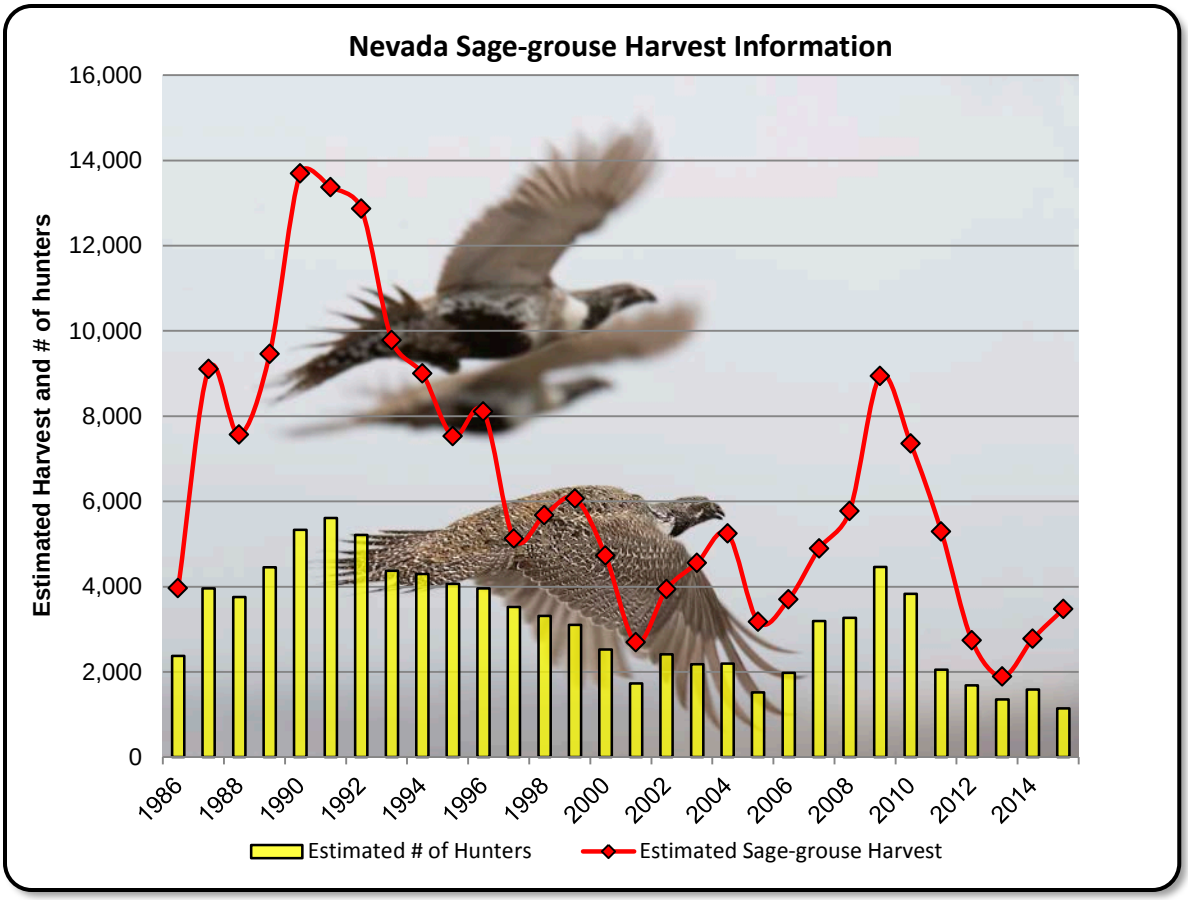


Figure 1. Estimated sage-grouse harvest and hunter numbers from 1986 through 2015.

Population Status

Personnel with the Nevada Department of Wildlife, federal agency personnel such as the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Geological Survey as well as volunteers conducted 1,731 lek counts at 976 leks in Nevada in 2016. Analysis of a subset of leks known as trend leks (*n* = 195), which are counted multiple times each year, indicated a 19.3% increase in male lek attendance over 2015 (Figure 2). The 2016 number of males per lek averaged 28.2 which also represented a 6.5% increase over the long-term average (1965-2015) of 26.5 males per trend lek and was 15.2% greater than the average male attendance for the last 20 years.

The estimated production for sage-grouse was 1.52 chicks per hen in 2015, which was consistent with the 2014 production value of 1.54. The last three years of production has contributed to a stable to slightly increasing sage-grouse population (Figure 3). Preliminary analysis of lek count data and production indicates that production values that exceed 1.5 chicks per adult hen leads to an increasing population growth rate.

During the 20-year period from 1997–2015, sage-grouse populations peaked in 2005 and 2006 then declined fairly substantially through 2013 to a period minimum of 18.7 male per trend lek. Since 2013, sage-grouse have experienced a rebound in population trend with the 2016 male attendance rate for trend leks being the highest since 2007.

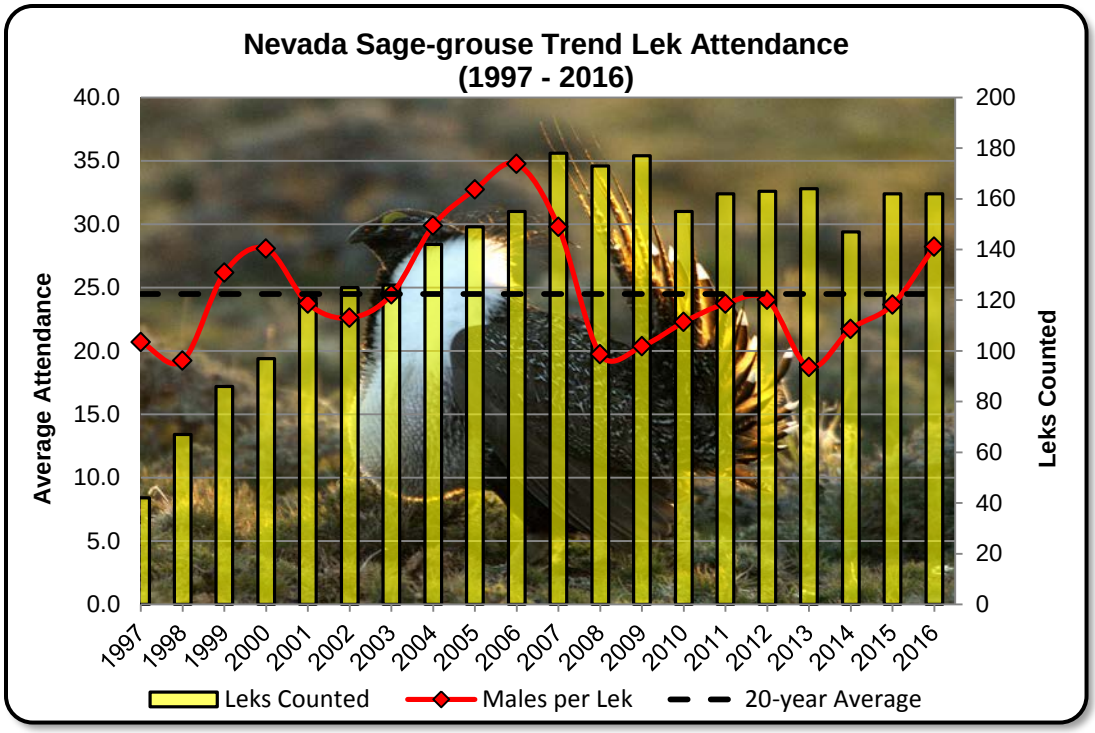


Figure 2. Average trend lek attendance rates and the number of trend leks counted from 1997 through 2016.

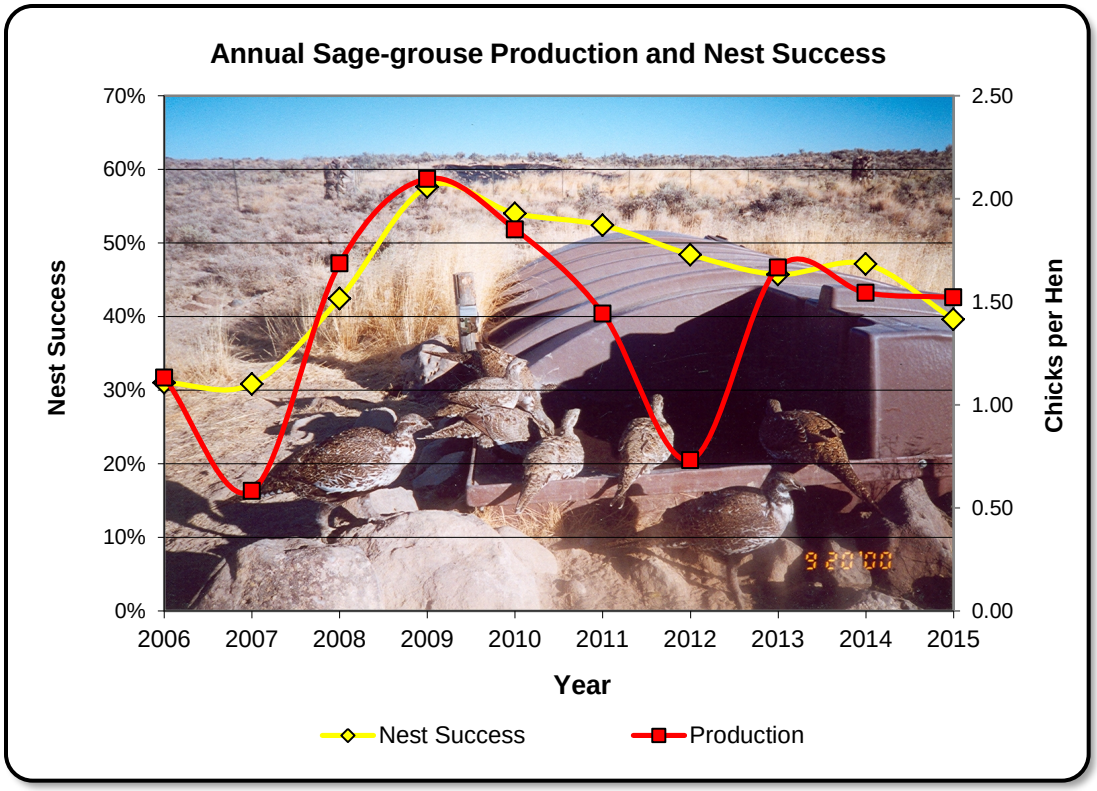


Figure 3. Sage-grouse production and nest success as determined from wing analysis from 2006 through 2015.

With the observed increase in sage-grouse population trends exhibited in 2016, the upcoming hunting season is expected to improve even though hunter success was considered very good during 2015 with 3.0 birds taken during the season and 1.25 birds per day. Bird numbers should be the highest since the 2006–2007 seasons. Production estimated from various research projects occurring throughout the state have provided mixed results with respect to nest success and brood success so far in 2016. Some areas have reported very poor nest success such as northern Washoe County and the Santa Rosa-Owyhee study area while others such as the Desatoya Range in central Nevada and the White Pine Range in eastern Nevada have reported good nest and brood success. Still others, such as the Tuscarora study area, have reported average nest success, but below average brood success. Regardless of the mixed results, this should be a very good year to pursue sage-grouse in late September.

FOREST GROUSE

Season Structure and Limits

Forest grouse seasons for dusky, sooty, and ruffed grouse extended from September 1 through December 31, 2015. The daily and possession limits were 3 and 6 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).

Blue Grouse (Dusky and Sooty Grouse)

Harvest and Effort

The harvest of both dusky and sooty grouse declined to 708 birds during the 2015 season along with the number of hunters for the species (Figure 4). The harvest represented a 54% drop-off from the prior season and the number of hunters (*n* = 562) was down about 41%. Compared to 10-year averages, harvest was 60% lower and hunter numbers were reduced by 58%. These results were somewhat surprising considering a small peak in harvest (1,542), hunter numbers (946), and days spent in the field in 2014 (1,374). Numbers of birds per hunter dropped from 1.63 in 2014 to 1.26 in 2015; however, the 2015 figure was just 3.4% below the 10-year average. Similarly, the number of birds per hunter day was only 3% below the 10-year average at 0.52 birds per day. In 2014, blue grouse hunters averaged 0.59 birds per day.

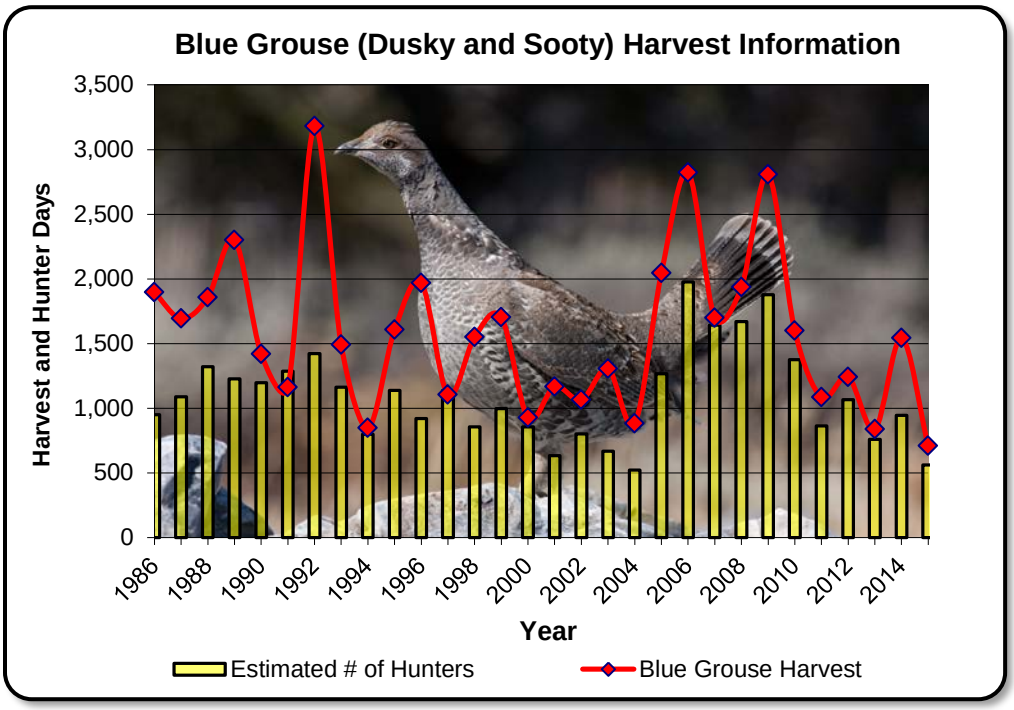


Figure 4. Estimated blue grouse harvest and number of hunters from 1986-2015.

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. An issue of concern is the loss of coniferous species (e.g., limber pine and sub-alpine fir) within the range of dusky grouse in central and eastern Nevada. Several mountain ranges within this region are experiencing 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. The ultimate effects to dusky grouse are not known at this time.

Improved winter snow accumulations throughout much of northern Nevada from the last couple of years, plus above average precipitation, should translate into a better production year for most upland game species. As of May 1, 2016 snowpack ranged from 66% of average in the Owyhee Basin to 127% in Eastern Nevada where the majority of dusky grouse populations are located. From October 1, 2015 through April 30, 2016, water year precipitation ranged from 106–137% of average in the region, with Eastern Nevada receiving 161% of average precipitation during the month of April. Again, this should translate into a good production year for dusky grouse in this portion of the state. Populations of sooty grouse in the Carson Range and White Mountains in Esmeralda County should see an increase in the juvenile segment of the population as well. Likewise, stronghold population of dusky grouse within central Nevada mountain ranges such as the Toiyabe, Schell Creek, and Ruby Mountains should experience an increase from last year and provide good hunting opportunities.

Ruffed Grouse

Harvest and Effort

During the 2015 forest grouse season, an estimated 461 ruffed grouse were harvested by 244 hunters (Figure 5). The harvest and number of hunters both declined from 2014 numbers and were 30% and 13.5% lower respectively. Compared to long-term averages though, harvest was up almost 47% while the number of hunters virtually matched the 10-year average of 246 hunters. Ruffed grouse hunters spent 586 days pursuing the species in 2015 which was down almost 27% from the prior year and about 12% less than the 10-year average. The number of birds taken per hunter during the season (1.89) represented a 19% decrease from the 2014 season; however, birds per hunter day was lower by only 4.4% at 0.79. The number of birds taken by each hunter in 2015 represented a 72.4% increase over the 10-year average of 0.5 birds per hunter.

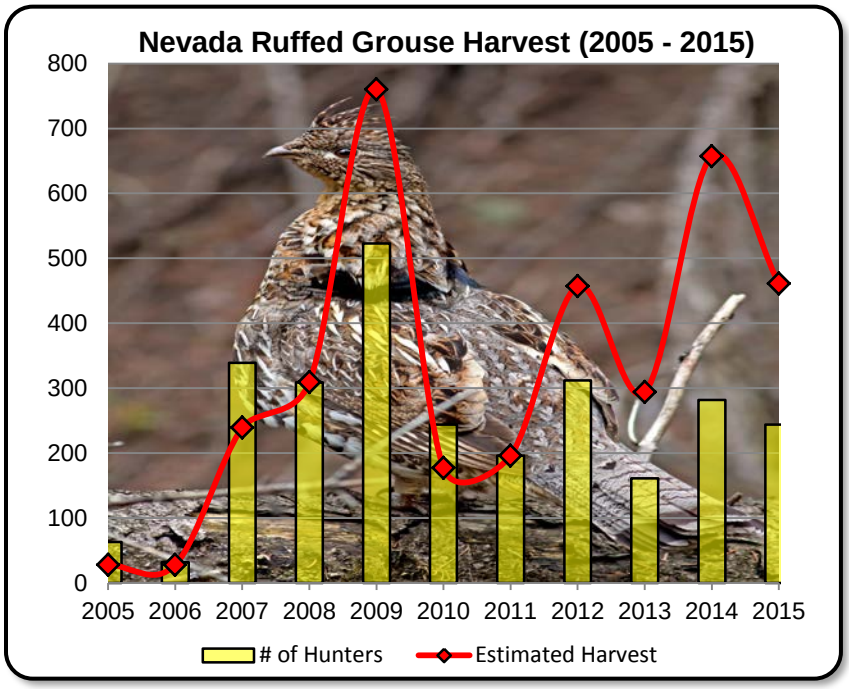


Figure 5. Annual ruffed grouse harvest and hunter numbers from 2005-2015.

Population Status

The Nevada Department of Wildlife has continued ruffed grouse trap and transplant efforts to achieve some of the ruffed grouse population objectives identified in the 2008 Upland Game Species Management Plan. The first introduction of ruffed grouse into Nevada occurred in 1963 with the delivery of 13 ruffed grouse from Mink Creek near Pocatello, Idaho to Soldier Creek in the Ruby Mountains. Since then, 14 translocations involving 348 birds have taken place in Nevada and ruffed grouse are now well established in the Ruby, East Humboldt, Bull Run, Independence, Tuscarora, and Merritt Mountains of Elko County, the Santa Rosa Range of Humboldt County, and the northern portion of the Toiyabe Range of Lander County. More recent attempts at establishing populations of ruffed grouse have taken place in the Pine Forest Range of Humboldt County and the southern portion of the Toiyabe Range in Nye County. Additional monitoring will be necessary to determine the success of these translocations. An additional trap and transplant effort is scheduled for 2016 to augment the Pine Forest population in Humboldt County.

Improved winter snow accumulations throughout much of northern Nevada during the last couple of years along with above average precipitation should translate into good production for most upland game species. As of May 1, 2016 snowpack ranged from 66% of average in the Owyhee Basin to 127% in Eastern Nevada where the majority of ruffed grouse populations are located. From October 1, 2015 through April 30, 2016, water year precipitation ranged from 106–137% of average in the region with Eastern Nevada receiving 161% of average precipitation during the month of April. Again, this should result in good production for ruffed grouse in this portion of the state.

CHUKAR PARTRIDGE

Season Structure and Limits

The 2015–2016 season for chukar partridge extend from October 10, 2015 to February 7, 2016 for a total season length of 121 days. The 2015–2016 season was seven days longer than the prior season. Daily and possession limits remained at 6 and 18 respectively. Limits applied to a single species or in the aggregate with Gray (Hungarian) Partridge. In addition to the general season, a two day youth season (15 years of age or younger) was held from September 26–27, 2015. Daily and possession limits for the youth hunt were 6 and 12 respectively.

Harvest and Effort

The statewide estimate for chukar partridge harvest was 58,988 birds for the 2015–2016 season (Figure 6), which represented a 19% decrease from the previous season and a 24% decline from the 10-year average (2005–2014) of 77,501 birds. This was likely due to the decreased participation in chukar hunting as the number of hunters (*n* = 8,721) declined by 43% from the year prior and was lower by 33% from the 10-year average of 13,031 hunters. Likewise, the number of days spent in the field decreased from 66,065 in 2014–2015 to 41,723 representing a 37% decrease and a 26% decrease from the 10-year average of 56,506 days. However, those who did spend the time to hunt chukars in 2015-–2016, were rewarded with the greatest numbers of birds per hunter (6.8) and birds per day (1.4) since 2011. Numbers of birds per hunter was up 42% and birds per day was up 28% from the prior season's results.

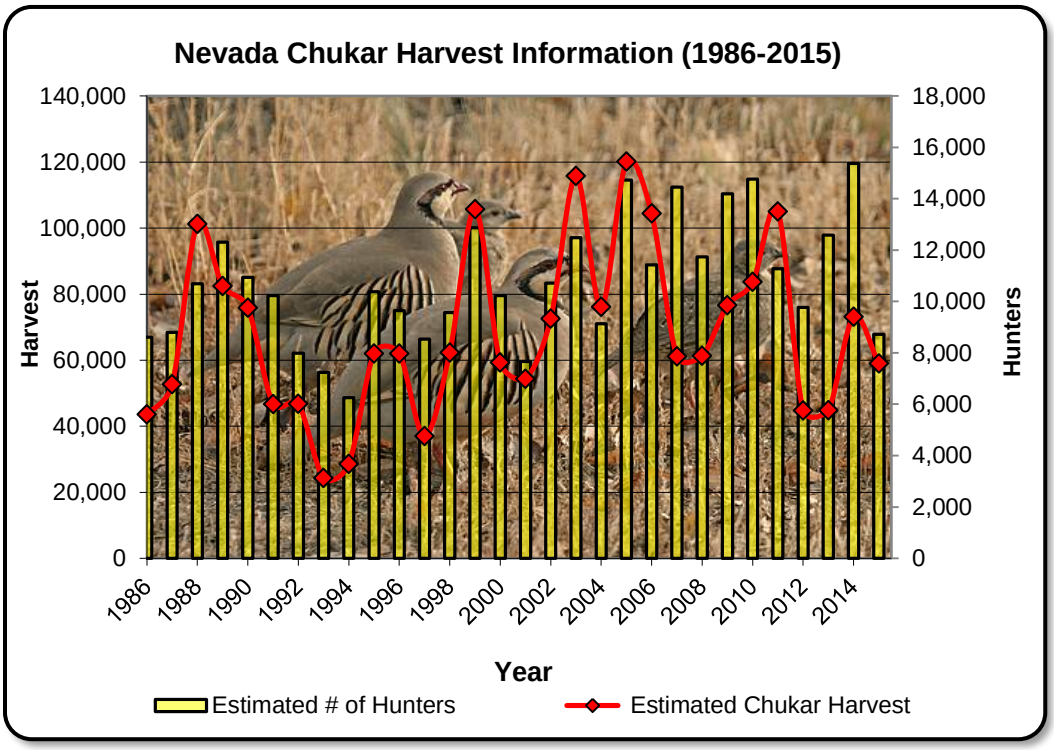


Figure 6. Estimated chukar harvest and hunter numbers from 1986-2015.

After conducting the 2015 aerial chukar density surveys, which showed a 6% decline in the observed density of birds statewide from 2014 (Figure 7), the annual Nevada Chukar Forecast suggested that hunters "should expect to find similar opportunities to those of the 2014–2015 season; however, due to good production noted in many areas, hunters should find better

success early in the season and, if winter ever returns to Nevada and there is measurable snow accumulation, expect good hunting later in the season as well." This projection apparently did not stimulate hunter participation as the number of hunters dropped by 43% and was the fewest estimated number of chukar hunters since 2001 when just 7,663 hunters took to the field.

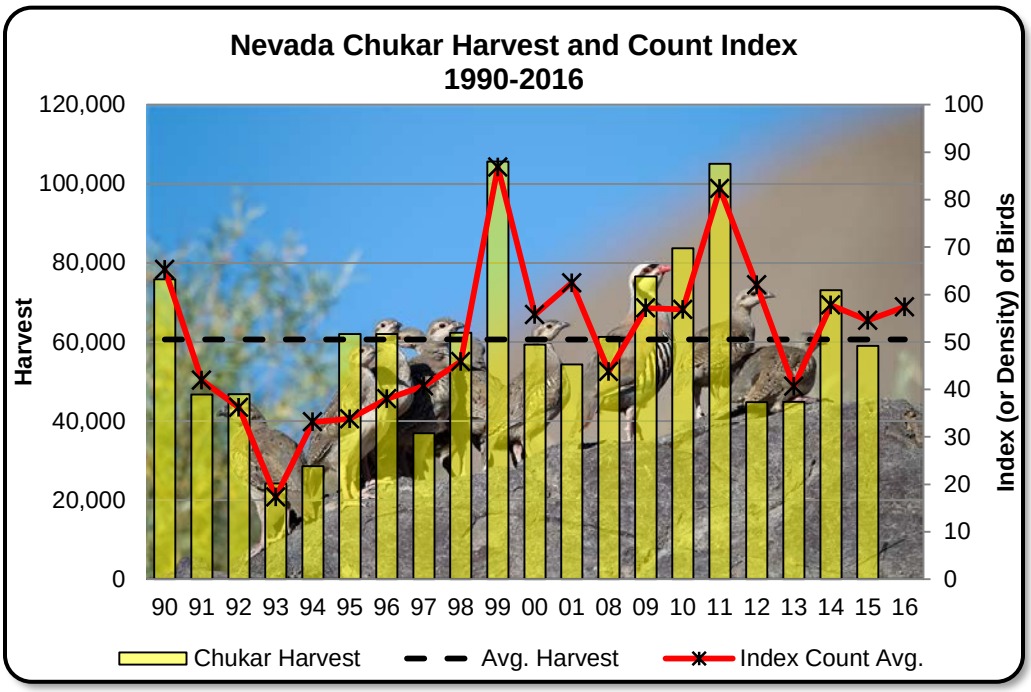


Figure 7. Chukar density estimates from aerial surveys conducted within established plots from 1990–2016 (with the exception of 2002–2007 when no surveys were conducted).

Population Status

Northern Nevada experienced an average to above average year for both snowpack and precipitation during October 1, 2015 to date. Additionally, warm temperatures in February brought on a flush of forb growth and annual grass "green up" that likely improved the body condition of chukar partridge going into the breeding and nesting season. According to the NRCS' May 2016 Nevada Water Supply Outlook Report, streamflow forecasts across northern Nevada ranged from 81–136% for the May through July period. This is an improvement over the last several years and will provide relief from almost four years of extremely dry conditions. This coupled with above average precipitation in areas such as the Upper Humboldt Basin measuring in at 141% of average, should translate into good production for the species in this region of the state. Habitat conditions have not recovered from the severity of the drought and it is suspected that this will take at least a couple of good water years.

Annual aerial chukar density surveys were conducted in mid-August 2016 with funding provided by the Nevada Chukar Foundation. Results were mixed, but overall, observed densities were up 5% from the previous year and were 28% above the long-term average. Notable increases were recorded in the Argenta (+125%), Lava Beds (+88%), Sheep Creek (+86%), and Double H (+64%) transects. In addition to these surveys, brood surveys conducted in other portions of Pershing County, indicated decent production and numbers. Brood surveys conducted in Churchill County indicated good to excellent recruitment this year and should provide improved chukar hunting during the 2016-2017 season.

CALIFORNIA QUAIL

Season Structure and Limits

California quail season extended from October 10, 2015 to February 7, 2016 and encompassed 121 days. The season was seven days longer than the 2014–2015 season due to shifts in the calendar year. The daily and possession limit for California quail was 10 and 20 respectively. A youth California quail season was also held prior to the regular season for two days (September 26–27, 2015) for hunters 15 years of age and younger. The daily and possession limits were the same as those for the general season.

Harvest and Effort

Harvest of California quail decreased from 12,463 in 2014 to 8,108 during the 2015–2016 season, representing a 35% reduction. The 2015–2016 harvest was also 67% below the 10-year (2005–2014) average of 24,571 California quail and was the lowest recorded harvest ever (Figure 8). The reduction in harvest does not appear to be a reflection of the actual California quail population as the number of hunters and numbers of hunter days also declined substantially from the prior season. The number of hunters declined by almost 46% from the previous season and was 62% below the 10-year average. Similarly, the number of hunter days (4,697) was 53% lower than the previous season and 65% lower than the 10-year average of 13,480 days. As with chukar partridge, those who did elect to hunt California quail were rewarded with elevated numbers of birds per hunter and birds per hunter day than the 2014-2015 season. Hunters averaged 6.9 birds during the season and 1.7 birds per day representing increases of 20% and 39% respectively from the prior season. However, these figures were less than the 10-year average of 7.9 birds per hunter and 1.8 birds per day.

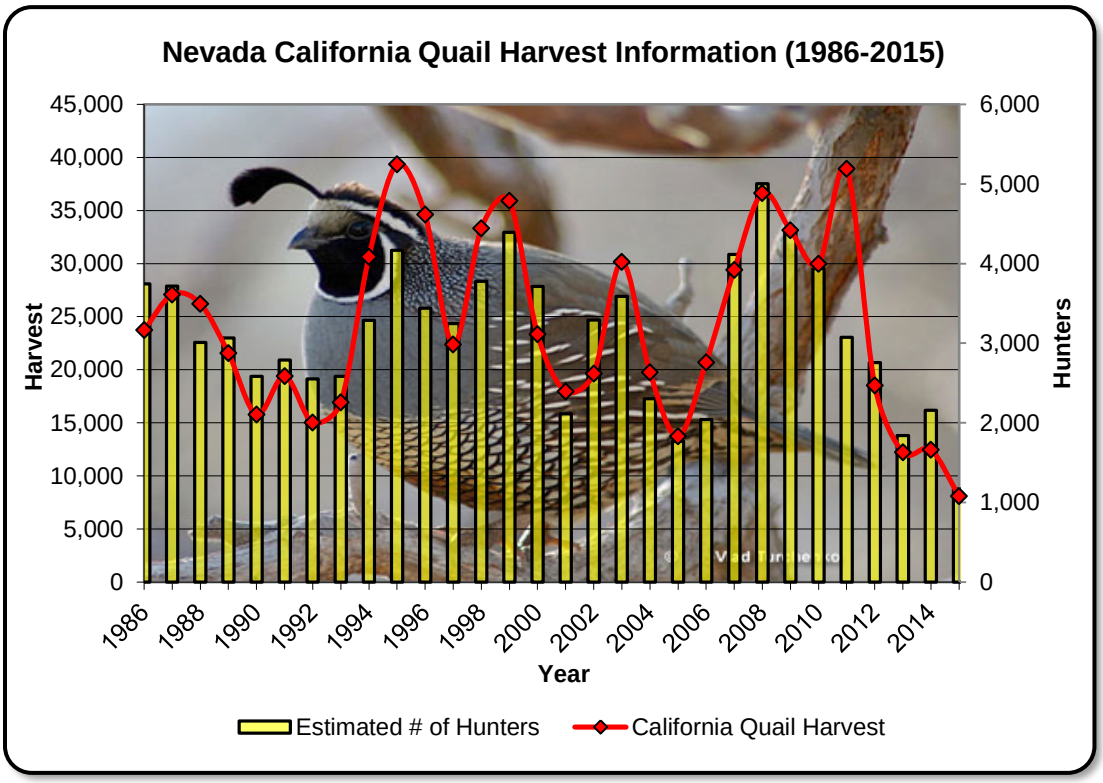


Figure 8. Estimated harvest of California quail and hunter numbers for the period from 1986-2015.

Population Status

Like other upland game populations, California quail have had to endure four years of drought conditions. The December 1, 2015 U.S. Drought Monitor map indicated that much of the range of California quail was either in severe, extreme, or exceptional drought (Figure 9). Drought conditions have subsided and much of the California quail range in Nevada has now been classified as being in extreme drought according to the May 3, 2016 U.S. Drought Monitor map. The May 1, 2016 Water Supply Outlook report generated by the NRCS shows watershed basins including the Northern Great Basin, Truckee, Carson, and Walker basins being between 82-98% of average snowpack while actual precipitation received within those basins ranged from 106–112%. With the Northern Great Basin (encompassing a substantial portion of California quail range) receiving 112% of average annual precipitation during 2015–2016, the outlook for California quail and many other upland game species within this region is positive.

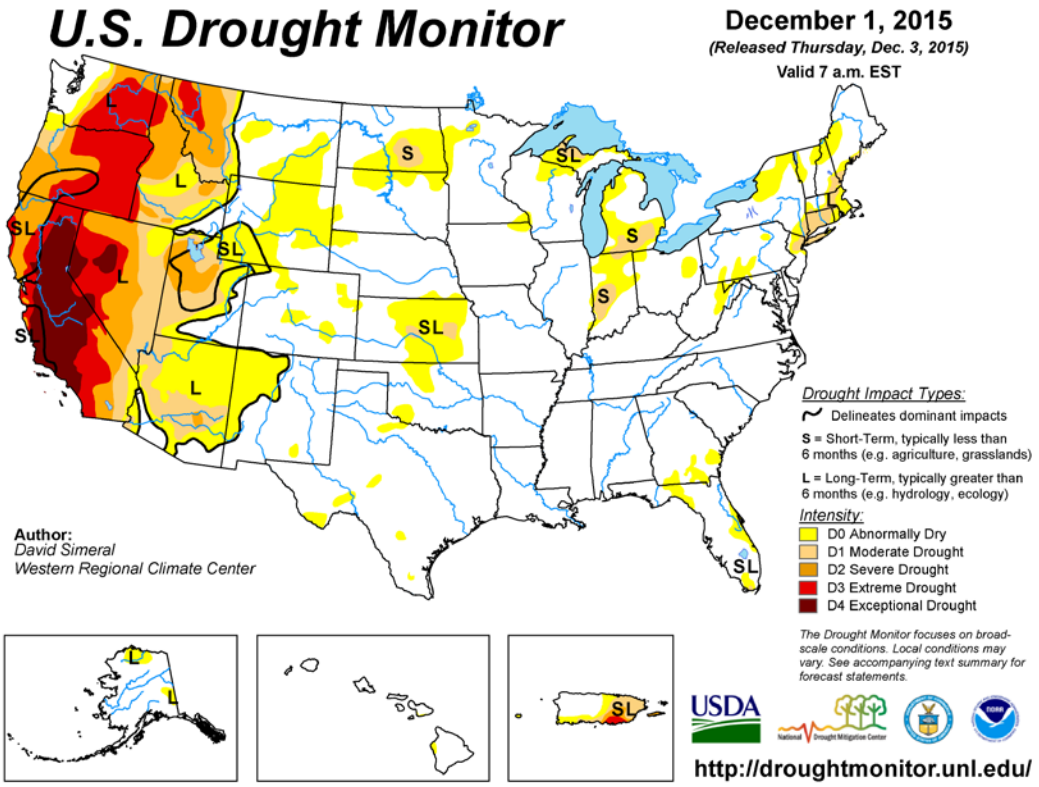


Figure 9. Drought conditions throughout the United States as of December 1, 2015.

The increase in number of birds harvested per day to 1.73 birds per day from 1.24 in 2014-2015, only slightly below the 10-year average of 1.8, indicates that California quail populations may have experienced a slight recovery in 2015. With fewer hunters taking to the field in pursuit of California quail during the 2015–2016 season along with improved precipitation and habitat conditions, the 2016–2017 season should provide hunters with more frequent encounters with coveys and larger covey sizes.

GAMBEL'S QUAIL

Season Structure and Limits

Gambel's quail season extended from October 10, 2015 to February 7, 2016 and encompassed 121 days. The season was seven days longer than the 2014–2015 season due to shifts in the calendar year. The daily and possession limit for California quail was 10 and 20 respectively. A youth California quail season was also held prior to the regular season for two days (September 26–27, 2015) for hunters 15 years of age and younger. The daily and possession limits were the same as those for the general season.

Harvest and Effort

The estimated Gambel's quail harvest for the 2015–2016 season was 4,422 birds. This was the fewest number of Gambel's quail harvested since harvest estimates for the species were initiated in 1976 (Figure 10). Only 2002, when 4,771 birds were taken, can compare. The long-term average harvest is 26,120 quail and the last ten years' average harvest is 15,720. The harvest was 34% less than the prior season's take and 72% below the 10-year average. Hunter numbers have continued to decline as well with just 1,057 hunters pursuing the species during the 2015–2016 season. This represented a 39% decline in hunter numbers from the prior season and a 56% decline from the 10-year (2005–2014) average.

Gambel's quail hunters spent an estimated 4,051 days pursuing the species, which was 47% fewer days than the prior season and 61% less than the 10-year average of 10,313 days. The number of birds per hunter average 4.2 and birds per hunter day average 1.1, which were both increases from the 2014–2015 season. During the last ten years, the number of birds harvested per day has fluctuated from a minimum of 0.84 birds in 2007 to a high of 3.04 birds in 2005. This metric is likely the most accurate reflection of Gambel's quail population performance.

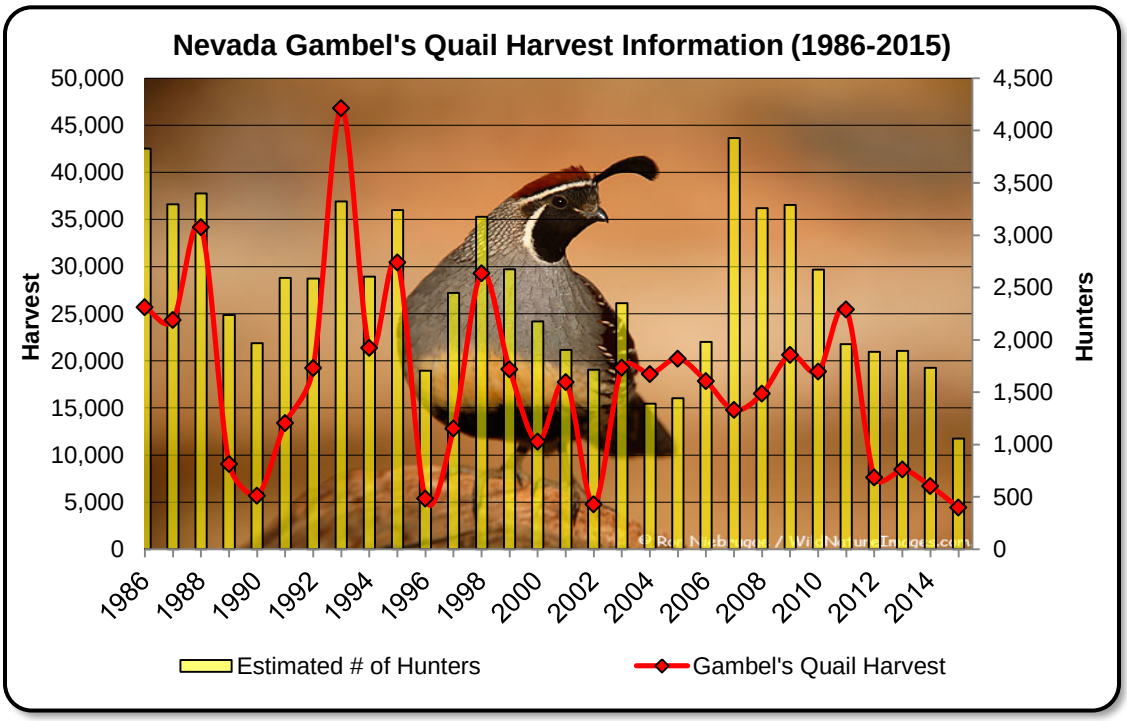


Figure 10. Estimated Gambel's quail harvest and number of hunters from 1986-2015.

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. As mentioned earlier, the numbers of birds harvested per day is likely the best metric to determine population trends. From 1985–2015, this metric is exhibiting a declining trend (Figure 11).

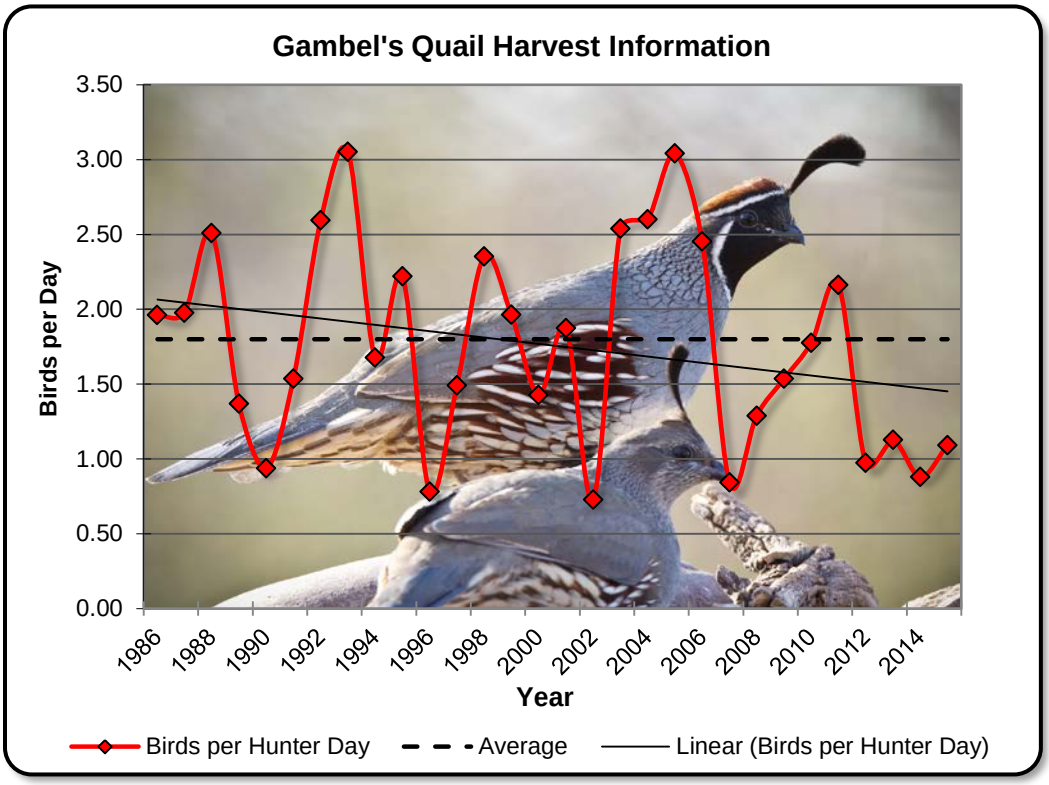


Figure 11. The estimated average number of birds harvested each day Gambel's quail hunters are in the field.

Unfortunately, these data portray a fairly bleak situation for Nevada Gambel's quail. Multiple years of drought conditions, which in some cases have been extreme, resulted in diminished populations of Gambel's quail which makes a dramatic population increase due to a single year of improved climatic conditions unlikely. Yet data from 2016 is encouraging. Summarized rain gauge data obtained from the Clark County Regional Flood Control District shows decent precipitation from many southern Nevada locales in January (0.80 inches) and good amounts of rainfall during April (1.63 inches). March only received an average of 0.06 inches of precipitation, and March is often thought of as a key month for Gambel's quail production. April may have received enough precipitation to compensate for the poor March conditions and generated enough green plant material to foster adequate production for the upcoming season. Gambel's quail base populations are low enough that it may take several years of above average production to regain the levels observed during 2003–2005, but 2016 is at least somewhat of a reversal from the last few years of poor rainfall during key spring months.

WILD TURKEY

Season Structure

The 2016 spring turkey season lasted 37 days, extending from March 26–May 1, 2016 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 37 day period. Hunters were limited to one bearded wild turkey by tag only during the spring season. Hunting hours were limited to one half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily.

Harvest and Effort

Turkey hunters enjoyed a 66% success rate in 2016 while harvesting 75 bearded turkeys. In comparison, the 2015 success rate was 62% and hunters harvested 63 turkeys. One hundred thirty-eight tags were issued and 119 return card questionnaires were submitted for a return rate of 86%. Of those tagholders, only 6 people (5%) indicated that they did not hunt. Sixty-six toms (88%) and 9 jakes (12%) were taken during the spring season and 5 hunters indicated that they wounded and lost a bird. Ten hunters also indicated that they had an opportunity to take a bearded turkey during the hunt, but elected not to, likely because the bird was an immature male (jake). Of the 75 birds taken, 70 were killed with a shotgun and 5 with archery equipment.

Hunters expended 320 days in the field during the 2016 spring hunt and also spent 196 days scouting. Each hunter averaged 2.8 days in the field compared to 3.5 days during the 2015 spring season. Average beard length for all turkeys harvested was 6.6 inches. Complete statistics on the 2016 spring turkey hunt can be found in Appendix I, page A-3.

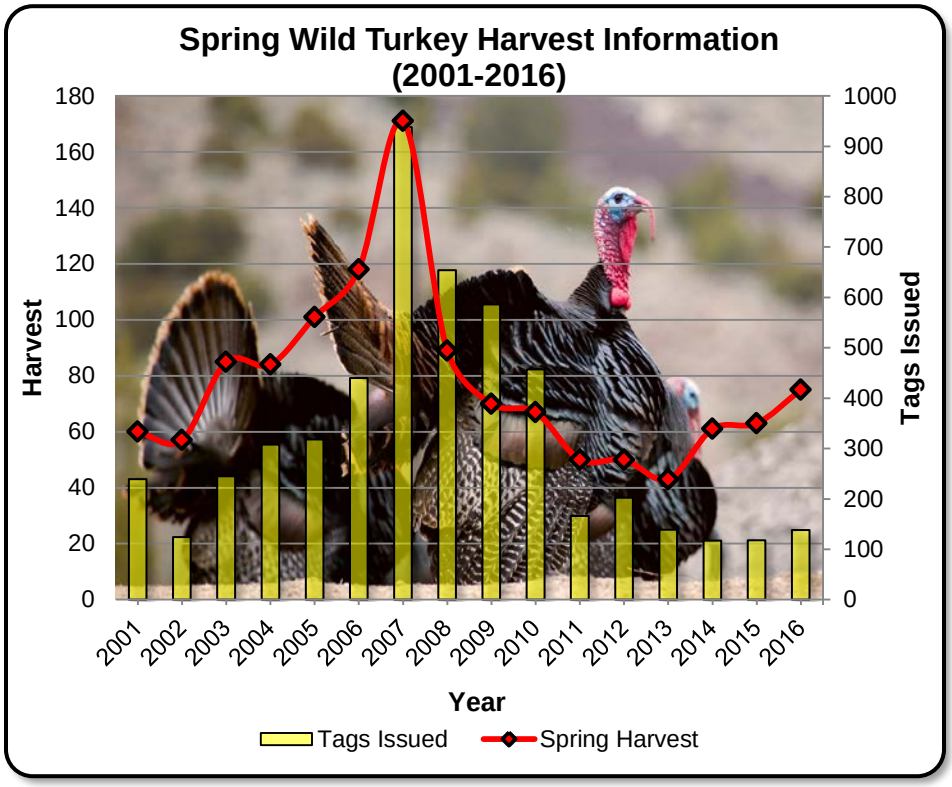


Figure 12. Harvest of wild turkey and the number of tags issued for spring bearded turkey hunts from 2001 through 2016.

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, the success rate (66%) remained well above the long-term average of 44%, and the average number of days spent hunting decreased from 3.5 to 2.8, 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 12) while opportunity has remained fairly stable. The highest success rate during the 2016 spring hunt was reported from the Lyon County (excluding the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area) indicating that the Mason Valley population is likely doing well. The lowest success rate (52%) was reported in Paradise Valley; this is still above the long-term statewide average of 44%. Due to improved precipitation throughout much of the state during the winter of 2015–2016 and generally wet conditions in April 2016, survival of adults and production of chicks should be improved and the forecast for the spring 2017 is pointing to an even better season than the 2016 season.

RABBIT

Season Structure

The 2015–2016 season for cottontail, pygmy, and white-tailed jackrabbits extended from October 10, 2015 to February 28, 2016; a total of 143 days. The season was open statewide with a daily limit of 10 and possession limit of 20 rabbits. Limits applied to each species individually or in the aggregate with other rabbit species; however, only 2 pygmy rabbit per day and 4 in possession were allowed. Persons who harvested pygmy rabbits were requested to report their harvest to the Nevada Department of Wildlife. In addition, a two-day youth season for rabbits was held on September 26–27, 2015 for hunters aged 15 years or younger. The same daily and possession limits applied for youth.

Harvest and Effort

An estimated 5,451 rabbits were taken by 1,049 hunters during the 2015–2016 season. These figures represented declines of 14% and 33% from the previous season (see Figure 13). Harvest was substantially lower (-60%) than the 10-year average of 13,763 rabbits. The number of hunters was down almost 47% from the 10-year average.

Rabbit hunters spent 5,369 days in the field during the 2015–2016 season, which was down 32% from the previous season and was a similar decline to hunter numbers. The number of hunter days was down 48% from the 10-year average, which is also comparable to hunter numbers in relation to the 10-year average. As with most other upland game species, those who did pursue rabbits were rewarded with an increased number of rabbits per hunter (5.2) and increased number of rabbits per day (1.02). These metrics were 28% and 26% greater than the prior season's numbers respectively. However, the average number of rabbits taken per hunter was 2.2 less than the 10-year average and 0.4 rabbits per day less.

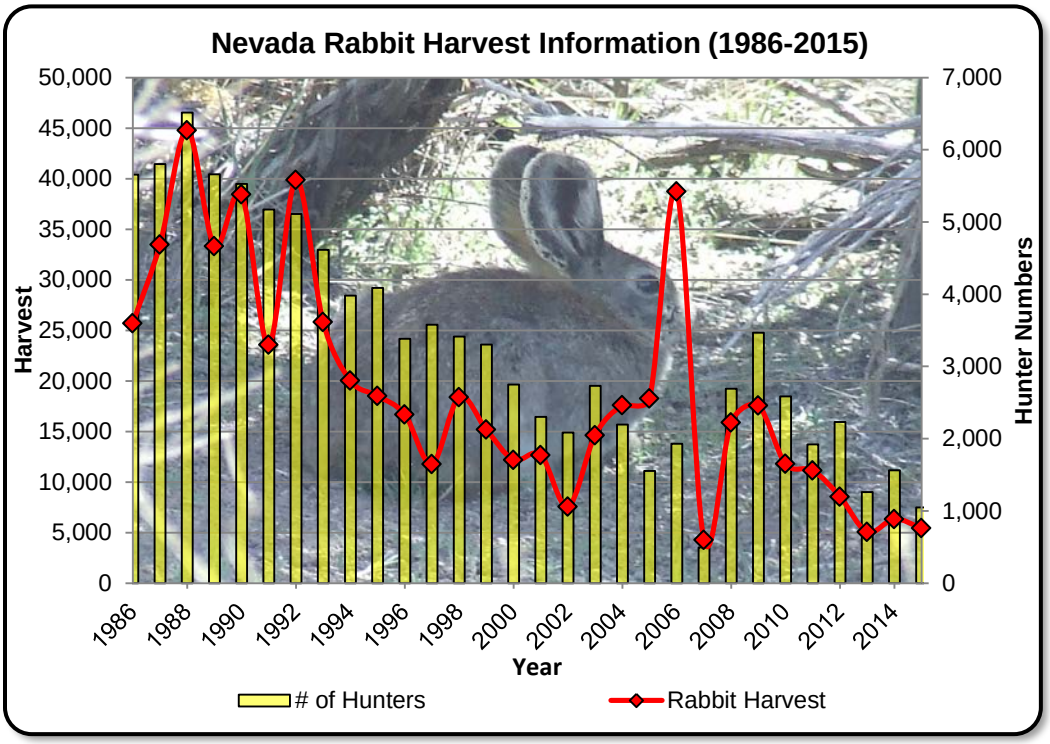


Figure 13. Estimated rabbit harvest and number of hunters from 1985-2015.

The estimated white-tailed jackrabbit harvest for the 2015–2016 season was 226 rabbits, which was down 47% from the prior season's harvest. Just 95 hunters pursued the species during the season, which was a 58% decrease from the number of hunters during the 2014–2015 season (227). Each hunter averaged 2.4 rabbits during the season and 0.7 rabbits per day hunted. Both values represented increases from the previous season, which were 1.9 white-tailed jackrabbits for the season and 0.3 rabbits per day. This is consistent with the effort reward for most other upland game species as well.

Pygmy rabbit harvest was estimated at 149 for the 2015–2016 season with just 41 hunters participating. Those hunters spent 195 days in the field. The harvest was similar to the previous season's number of 155 pygmy rabbits. There were almost 41% fewer hunters than the prior season (69). Each hunter took an estimated 3.7 pygmy rabbits during the season and average 0.8 rabbits per day. Like white-tailed jackrabbits, both values represented increases. This information should be tempered by the relatively small sample size of individuals that hunt the species.

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. The number of rabbits taken per hunter day increased 26% over the prior season and represented the greatest value since 2009, when the same number of rabbits were taken per day. This may be indicative of a slight population increase over recent years. 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

Report by: Caleb McAdoo, Area 10 Game Division Biologist

Season Structure and Limits

The 2015 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 2015 snowcock hunting season, 130 questionnaires were received from 145 known permits issued (90% return rate). Of the 130 questionnaires received, 42 indicated that they did not hunt leaving 88 hunters who reported spending time in the field. Sixteen birds were reported harvested by 12 separate hunters with two additional birds reported as wounding loss. Of the birds harvested, all were taken in Unit 102.Hunters reported seeing 928 snowcock during 93 hunter-days. The number of birds observed was double last year's observations in half the reported hunter days. Past reported snowcock harvest has ranged between 2 and 23 birds annually and has averaged about 8 birds per year since 1980. The catch per unit of effort was substantially higher for the 2015 season as compared to 2014.

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.

Above average snowpack and precipitation was received in the Ruby Mountains with 119% of average snowpack and 128% of average precipitation being reported as of May 1, 2016 in the Nevada Water Supply Outlook Report provided by NRCS. The resultant habitat conditions should be conducive to ample forb growth, improving pre-laying condition of nesting hens, and good to excellent vegetation conditions once chicks are hatched. Although snowcock had to endure some harsh conditions during the spring with a few winter-like storms, brood survival should be good to excellent this year, providing sportsmen and wildlife viewers with increased opportunities at detection.

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. More intensive survey work would be needed to adequately assess snowcock population condition and trend.

Fall Prediction

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 2016 season could likely be elevated in Unit 102 based on bird abundance and production. Birds observed per hunter-day were about 10.0 in 2015, as compared to 2.5 in 2014, 10 in 2013 and 1.0 in 2012. Bird availability for the 2016 season is expected to be well above average.

STATEWIDE SUMMARIES FOR MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

Report by: Russell Woolstenhulme, Migratory Bird Staff Specialist

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 2015–2016 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 2015–2016 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 26 and 27, 2015. These closures were statewide and excluded from the following season dates. Nevada's 2015–2016 duck hunting season began in the Northeast Zone on September 26 and extended until January 10, 2016. The duck hunting season for the remaining two zones (Northwest and South Zones) began October 10 and extended to January 24, 2016. 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 12 and 13, Northwest Zone: September 26 and February 6, and South Zone: February 6 and 7). Additionally, the South Zone included a special youth hunt day on Overton Wildlife Management Area on October 17. The Commission adopted a later opening date (October 31, 2015) 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 2015–2016 season were set for a three bird daily bag limit and an 86 day season (Northeast Zone: September 26 to October 25, 2015 and October 28 to December 22, 2015, Northwest and all of South Zone: October 31, 2015 through Jan 24, 2016).

Harvest and Effort

Data obtained through the 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, when the FWS generates their data have changed. Because of that change, FWS harvest results will be delayed one year.

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

Year	Estimated Duck Hunters			Estimated Total Duck Harvest		
	HIP[(1)]	NV Questionnaire	% Diff.	HIP	NV Questionnaire	% Diff.
2008	2,600	2,275	-13%	29,900	30,396	2%
2009	3,500	3,952	13%	41,000	29,091	-29%
2010	3,600	4,524	26%	48,200	58,592	22%
2011	3,200	2,565	-20%	63,800	45,746	-28%
2012	3,900	3,247	-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		**2,337**			**30,800**	

(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 & merganser harvest – from post-season questionnaire.

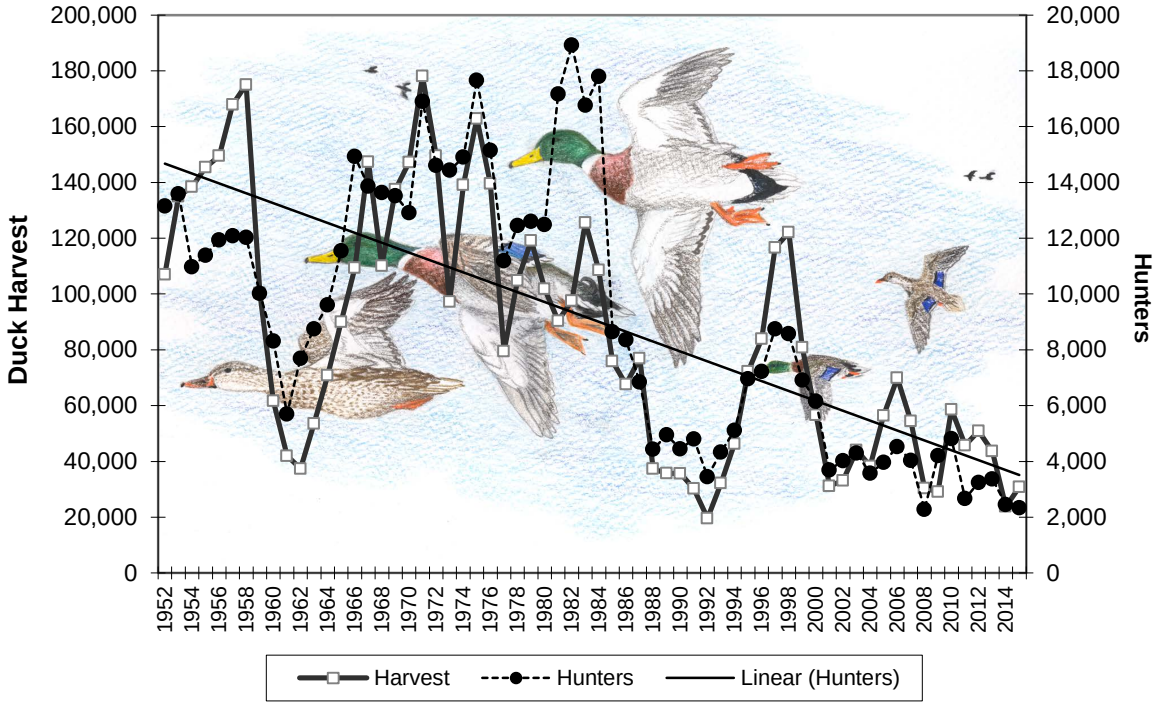
	STATEWIDE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2015	2014	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Ducks & Mergs.	**30,800**	**23,810**	44,515	29.4%	-30.8%
No. of Hunters*	**3,001**	**3,059**	3,715	-2.9%	-36.0%
No. of Days	**17,480**	**16,491**	22,139	6.0%	-21.0%
Birds / Hunter	**10.3**	**7.8**	10.33	32.1%	-0.2%
Birds/Hunter Day	**1.8**	**1.4**	1.98	28.6%	-8.9%
Individual Hunters*	**2,337**	**2,448**	--	-4.5%	--

* see explanation below

In the table above, the "number of hunters" (second row) represents the sum of all hunters hunting in all counties. The totals at the bottom of the columns for 2014 & 2015 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

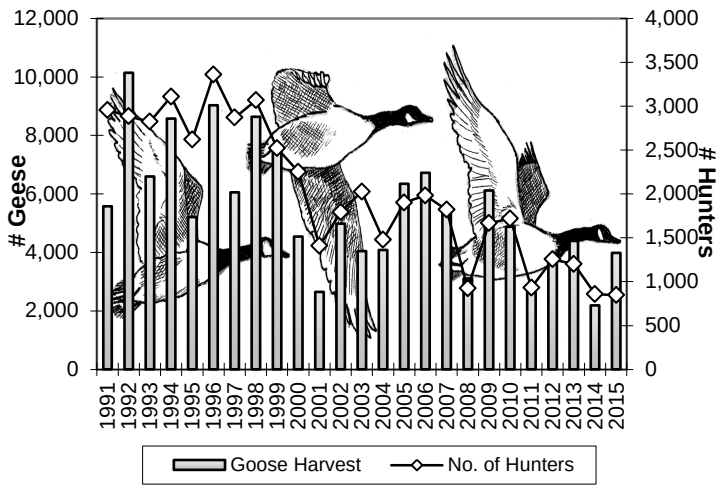
For the 2015–2016 goose hunting season, Nevada used a three hunt zone configuration. During the 2015–2016 goose hunting season the Northeast zone for dark geese (Canada geese and Brant and White-fronted Geese) began on September 26, 2015 and extended until January 10, 2016. The dark goose seasons for both the Northwest and South zones began on October 10, 2015 and extended to January 24, 2016. A two day closure was instituted on October 26 and 27, 2015. 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 31, 2015) for the Moapa Valley portion of Clark County within the South zone. The white goose (snow and Ross' goose) season 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 31, 2015 until Jan 24, 2016. The Northeast and Northwest Zones opened for a late white goose season from February 20, 2016 until March 9, 2016. Snow and Ross' goose seasons for the South Zone began on October 10, 2015 and ran until January 24, 2016 with a two day closure on October 26 and 27, 2015. 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	
	2015	2014	**10 Yr. Avg.**	**Prev. Yr.**	**vs. Avg.**
Dark Geese Harvest	**3,980**	2,185	4,545	82.2%	-12.4%
No. of Hunters	**846**	858	1,426	-1.4%	-40.7%
Light Geese Harvest	**144**	844	708	-82.2%	-79.7%
No. of Hunters	**91**	327	396	72.2%	-77.0%
TOTAL GEESE:	**4,124**	3,029	5,253	36.2%	-21.5%

Interest in goose hunting increased as hunters sought out alternatives to decreased marsh hunting during the State's prolonged drought. Most of Nevada's Canada geese harvest occurs in western Nevada within those counties with large amounts of cultivated fields or pasture support the greatest abundance of geese. For the second year in a row, Douglas County surpassed Churchill County as the leader in dark goose harvest. Lyon County remained high in kill per hunter and kill per hunter day statistics, While Churchill County nearly dropped from the chart. Within the Pacific Flyway, large-bodied Canada geese (*Branta canadensis moffiti*) have greatly expanded. Migrating geese that originate from both the relatively sedentary Pacific Population and the more

Figure 2. Canada Goose Harvest in Nevada



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 10, 2015 and concluded on January 3, 2016. Permits were available during an initial draw period, which had an application deadline of September 11, 2015. A total of 42 applications for the 650 permits (6%) were posted for the initial draw. Remaining permits were available online, over the counter or through the mail after October 9 through the last Friday of the hunting season. An additional 63 permits were sold after the initial draw bringing the total permit sales to 105. This total included 4 second permits, thus there were 101 individual permitees last year. Total sales for the 2015–2016 season were lower (55%) than the previous year and the second lowest on record. 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
2006	605	73%	147	2,014
2007	650	77%	200	1,996
2008	535	75%	124	1,597
2009	472	60%	56	1,424
2010	469	75%	118	1,831
2011	527	76%	145	2,061
2012	650	77%	203	2,281
2013	488	55%	26	1,320
2014	234	56%	25	890
2015	105	57%	8	265
'05-'14 Avg.	**474**	**68%**	**105**	**1,568**

For the 2015–2016 season, juvenile swans made up 50% of the total swan harvest (*n*=4), a figure that is above the long-term average of 34%. Because of the extended drought in Nevada, and most marshes having little or no water, swan migrations were mostly across Nevada and with few birds stopping over. Hunt conditions were very limited. Fifty-seven percent of permitees hunted last year. No swans were reported taken at Stillwater NWR, in contrast to the long-term average of 61% of the harvest being from that location. No trumpeter swans were taken in the 2015–2016 season.

Population Status

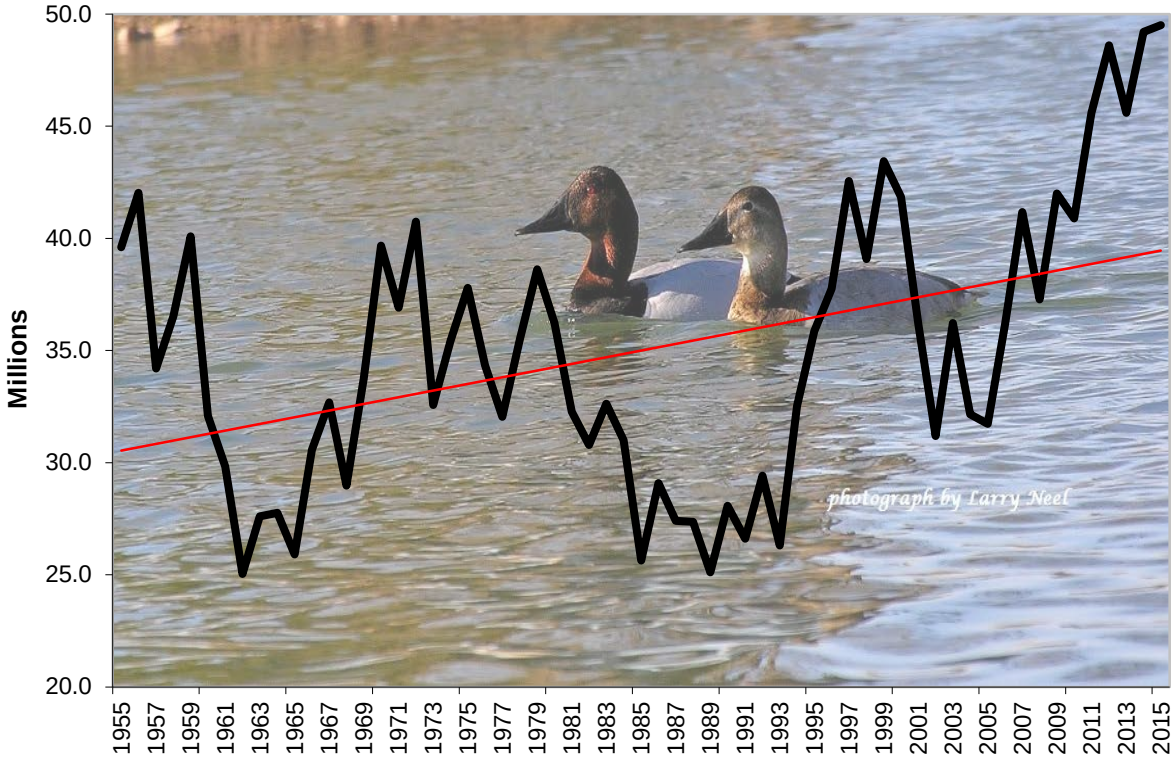
Major changes to how the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the four administrative Flyways are conducting waterfowl management occurred during 2015. These changes resulted in the future management of waterfowl to be based on the data produced from the previous year. The

data reported for this report is the same as that used for the 2014 year. The shift will be reflected in the Departments future reports.

Each year the FWS conducts a continental assessment of the status of waterfowl[1]. 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 this spring's breeding duck population (BPOP) within the traditional survey area at 49.5 million birds (Figure 3). This total is similar compared to the 2013 estimate (49.2 Million) and is 43% higher than the long term average. This count represents the all-time high breeding duck count. Nevada Breeding pair population estimates for 2015 were 28,500 birds. This number is an increase (20%) from last year's estimate of 23,700 birds.

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



[1] U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2015. *Waterfowl population status, 2015*. U.S Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C. USA. 71pp.

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.

							% change	
Species	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	2014	**2015**	**LTA**	**v.2014**	**v LTA**
Mallard	9182.6	10602	10372	10900	**11643**	7726	14%	51%
Gadwall	3256.9	3586	3351	3811	**3834**	1921	1%	100%
Pintail	4428.6	3473	3335	3220	**3043**	4003	-6%	-24%
BW Teal	8948.5	9242	7732	8542	**8547**	4949	0%	73%
GW Teal	2900.1	3471	3053	3440	**4081**	2058	19%	98%
Wigeon	2084.0	2145	2644	3117	**3037**	2596	-3.0%	17%
Shoveler	4641.0	5018	4751	5279	**4391**	2515	-17%	75%
Scaup	4319.3	5239	4166	4611	**4395**	5026	-5%	-13%
Redhead	1356.1	1270	1202	1279	**1196**	701	-6%	71%
Canvasback	691.6	760	787	685	**757**	581	11%	30%

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

NDOW biologists observed a total of 60,706 waterfowl in Nevada's portion of the Mid-winter Waterfowl Survey (MWS) last January (see appendix). This represents a decrease of 32% compared to the previous year's results. The observed total is 10% 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 were 17,439 (17,079 western Canada's, 0 lesser Canada's, 5 white-fronted geese, and 360 lesser snow geese). Total observed goose numbers were 7% lower than the previous year's number. Total geese counted on Nevada MWI surveys remains above the long-term average (15,579).

The total number of swans encountered during survey efforts was 449 tundra's and 24 trumpeters. Trumpeter swan numbers observed were equivalent to long-term average. All trumpeter swans were observed on Ruby Lake NWR.

During the 2015 field season, biologists captured and banded 720 ducks and 220 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 the 60 days, beginning on September 1, 2015 and running until October 30, 2015. The bag and possession limits were 15 and 45, respectively. Mourning and white-wing dove hunting was statewide.

Similar to waterfowl data, changes to how the FWS and the four administrative Flyways are conducting dove management occurred during 2015. These changes resulted in dove management based on data produced from the previous year. The data reported for this report is the same as that used for the 2014 year. The shift will be reflected in the Departments future reports.

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 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, when the FWS generates their data have changed. Because of that change, FWS harvest results will be delayed one year.

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

Year	Estd. Hunter Numbers			Estimated Hunter Days			Estimated Dove Harvest		
	HIP(1)	NV Q(2)	% Diff	HIP	NV Q	% Diff	HIP	NV Q	% Diff
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		**1,749**			**5,154**			**15,566**	

(1) 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 2015–2016 Nevada Post-season Harvest Questionnaire are as follows:

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

	STATE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2015	2014	10-yr avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. avg.
No. of Birds	**15,566**	**21,072**	**41645**	-26.1%	-62.6%
No. of Hunters(3)	**1,749**	**2,275**	**3859**	-23.1%	-54.7%
No. of Days	**5,154**	**8,026**	**12169**	-35.9%	-57.7%
Birds / Hunter	**8.90**	**9.26**	**10.56**	-0.04%	-0.16%
Birds/Hunter Day	**3.02**	**2.63**	**3.36**	0.15%	-0.10%

(3) Figures in the row represent cumulative hunters.

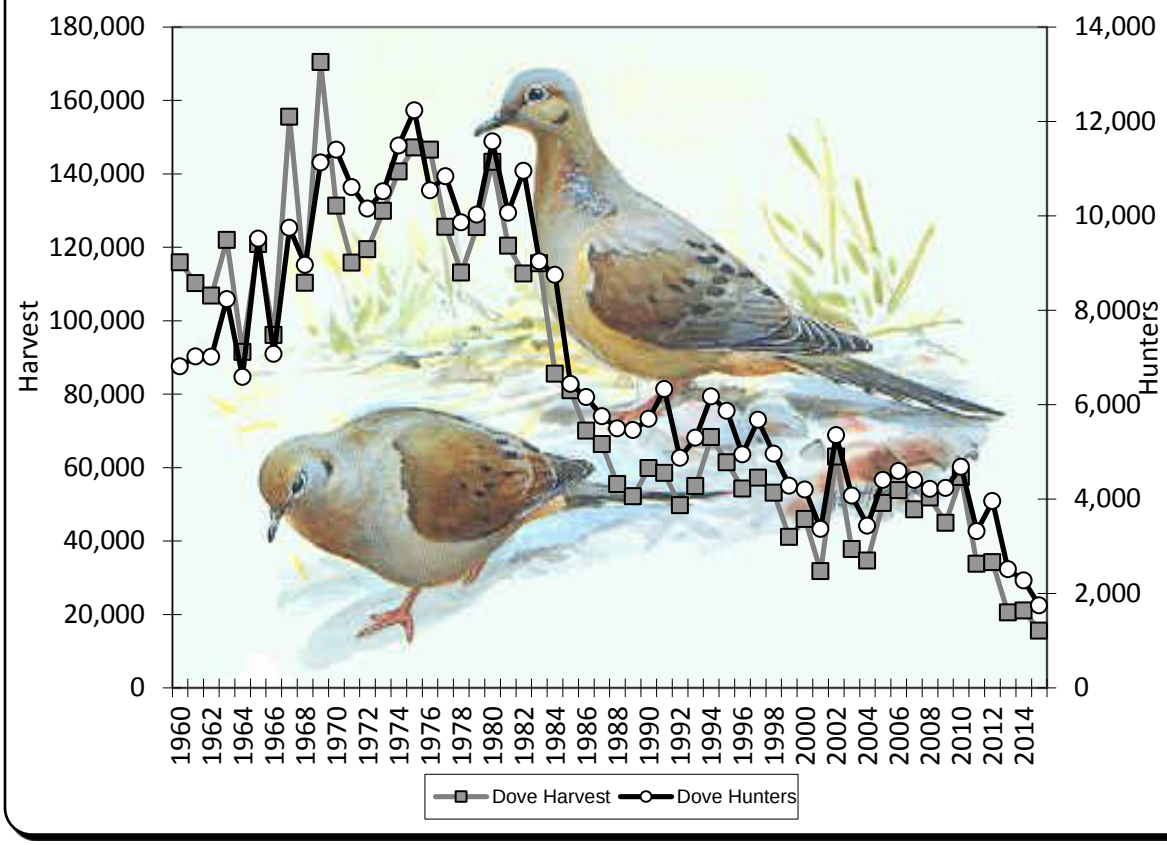
NDOW's revised questionnaire allows managers to analyze individual hunters – the estimated number of license holders that hunted doves, as well as cumulative hunters – the total of all the estimated number of persons that hunted in each of the state's 17 counties. It is obvious that some dove hunters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

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

	WESTERN			EASTERN			SOUTHERN		
	2015	2014	**AVG.***	**2015**	2014	**AVG.**	**2015**	2014	**AVG.**
No. of Birds	**8,652**	13,524	28,593	**1,594**	994	3,214	**5,320**	6,555	10,054
No. of Hunters	**983**	1,413	2,510	**189**	218	406	**577**	643	988
No. of Days	**2834**	4,958	8,821	**448**	448	1,096	**1,771**	2,620	3,289
Birds / Hunter	**8.8**	9.57	11.1	**8.43**	4.56	7.52	**9.22**	10.09	10.64
Birds/Hunter Day	**3.05**	2.73	3.31	**2.76**	2.22	2.90	**3.0**	2.50	3.20

*average is 2005-2014

Figure 4. Nevada dove harvest & hunter data.



White-winged Dove – For the 2015–2016 season, 382 individual questionnaire respondents indicated that they hunted migratory game birds other than waterfowl. Of these, only 10 indicated that they hunted white-winged dove in the states last hunting season. This data was sufficient to perform an extrapolation of harvest. Those harvest figures are depicted in appendix 2 of this report. NDOW cannot do any comparisons between years because the white-winged dove data has been very sporadic. Suffice it to say that this species is not abundant in Nevada and will continue to be somewhat of a novelty among southern Nevada hunters.

Eurasian Collared Dove – NDOW began asking questionnaire recipients to indicate whether or not they shot Eurasian Collared Doves (ECD) in 2007–2008. The ECD is a bird that is expanding its distribution and abundance throughout the nation and in Nevada. Three hundred twenty-six individual questionnaire respondents indicated ECD harvest in all but three of Nevada's 17 counties. Those numbers are down significantly from 622 hunters harvesting in all counties in 2014. The data supports an estimated statewide harvest of 2,749 compared to 6,348 in 2014 and 5,168 in 2013. The species is unprotected and the questionnaire did not ask which month the birds were shot in. However, it is suspected that most were taken incidental to mourning dove hunting. Managers continue to attempt to gain an understanding of the bird's ecological role.

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

	STATE TOTALS:				Percent Change	
	2013	2014	**2015**	**08-14 avg.**	**Prev. yr.**	**vs. avg.**
No. of Birds	5,168	6,348	**2,749**	**4,975**	-57%	-45%
No. of Hunters[3]	615	626	**326**	**622**	-50%	-48%
Birds / Hunter	8.4	9.69	**8.44**	**7.96**	-13%	6%

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 utilizes 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 2015 field season, biologists captured and banded 401 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, 2015 and the spring hunt extended from March 1 to April 15, 2016. The limit was 10 daily and in possession and hunters were required to retrieve their crows and remove them from the field.

NDOW modified its harvest questionnaire to attempt to document crow harvest beginning in 2003, with specific questions incorporated within the 2006 questionnaire. Initially, data was insufficient to merit any analysis but as the agency increased its distribution to a larger base of small game hunters, enough responses came in to affect an estimated harvest (see appendix 2). This year, 9 of 382 (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 for the past six years. The majority of crow harvest occurs in the fall hunt.

Table 10. – Reported American crow harvest in Nevada.

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

Since the sample size is still relatively small, some variation in data can be quite significant between years. The 2015–2016 harvest estimates are based upon data provided by information provided by a total of 9 questionnaire respondents. Only a greater distribution of questionnaires among theoretical 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 FWS does not regulate the take of American Crows. Accordingly, there are no coordinated efforts within the flyways to determine their population status. NDOW does not conduct any population analysis other than an analysis of harvest data. The species is ubiquitous and since it is lightly hunted within a broad statewide distribution, managers feel that the harvest data is not indicative of crow population trends. The extent of the effects of West Nile Virus is not known, although it is recognized that corvids are particularly susceptible to the disease.

STATEWIDE SUMMARIES FOR FURBEARER ANIMALS

Report by: Russell Woolstenhulme, Furbearer Staff Specialist

Season Structure

The 2015–2016 trapping season for most of Nevada's furbearer species (beaver, muskrat, mink, otter, and kit and red fox) began October 1, 2015. The seasons extended through April 30, 2016 for beaver, muskrat and mink, March 31, 2016 for otter and February 29, 2016 for kit and red fox. The 2015–2016 gray fox season began on November 1, 2015 and ran for 121 days ending February 29, 2016. The bobcat season for 2015–2016 opened on December 1, 2015 and ran for 83 days ending February 21, 2016.

Harvest and Prices

Statewide bobcat harvest for the 2015–2016 season was 1,197 (table 11). This was a 27% decrease from the 2014–2015 season. The 2015–2016 harvest also showed a decrease of 59% from the 10-year average of 2,932 as well as a 47% decrease from the long-term average of 2,266 bobcats per season. Statewide bobcat production was 94 kittens/100 adult females, an increase of 42% from the 2014–2015 production rate of 66 kittens/100 adult females. Bobcat production for 2015 was 74% above the past 10-year average and 42% above the long-term average. During the 2015–2016 season, average bobcat pelt prices decreased 28% to $218.04 as compared to the 2014–2015 season average of $304.54.

Table 1. Bobcat harvest by region.

	WESTERN			EASTERN			SOUTHERN		
	2015	**2014**	**10-YR AVG.**	**2015**	**2014**	**10-YR AVG.**	**2015**	**2014**	**10-YR AVG.**
Bobcat Harvest	**445**	473	1062	**283**	588	854	**469**	580	1016
No. of Trappers	**104**	134	159	**79**	140	172	**95**	121	166
Trap Days	**95,748**	132,569	227,623	**32,230**	107,176	152,653	**58,179**	99,203	179,661
Trap Days/cat	**220**	285	226	**121**	187	183	**135**	186	189
Bobcats/ Trapper	**4.27**	3.5	6.7	**3.6**	4.2	5.0	**4.9**	4.8	6.1

Overall, statewide harvest of furbearing animals during the 2015–2016 season was 61% below long-term averages. Harvest of all furbearing species decreased 23% when compared to the 2014–2015 season (Table 1). Coyote harvest during the 2015–2016 season decreased 14% from the previous season. The number of licensed trappers during the 2015–2016 season decreased from the previous year by 30% to 934 licenses sold. This number is above the 30-year average of 706 trappers. Fur prices for the past season decreased for nearly every species, which may explain some variation in participation and harvest. Please see furbearer tables in the appendix for complete harvest and fur prices.

Table 2. Selected Furbearer Harvest Synopsis by Region.

Species:	20015-16	20014-15	10-yr Average	Percent Change	
				Prev. Year	10 Year Avg.
Statewide					
Coyote	**2,807**	3,591	2,926	-22%	-4%
Gray Fox	**614**	1,045	1,314	-41%	-53%
Kit Fox	**529**	877	665	-40%	-21%
Beaver	**300**	568	646	-47%	-54%
Muskrat	**831**	996	2,147	-17%	-61%
Mink	**33**	54	88	-39%	-63%
Eastern Region					
Coyote	**836**	1,212	904	-31%	-8%
Gray Fox	**39**	150	128	-74%	-70%
Kit Fox	**56**	77	49	-27%	14%
Beaver	**61**	182	240	-67%	-75%
Muskrat	**206**	131	105	57%	96%
Mink	**10**	14	34	-27%	-71%
Western Region					
Coyote	**1,373**	1,681	1,275	-18%	8%
Gray Fox	**143**	305	301	-53%	-53%
Kit Fox	**191**	321	289	-41%	-34%
Beaver	**231**	378	390	-39%	-41%
Muskrat	**624**	860	2,035	-27%	-69%
Mink	**23**	40	54	-43%	-57%
Southern Region					
Coyote	**597**	505	658	18%	-9%
Gray Fox	**428**	579	880	-26%	-51%
Kit Fox	**281**	408	314	-31%	-11%
Beaver	**7**	8	12	-13%	-42%
Muskrat	**1**	5	6	-80%	-83%
Mink	**0**	0	0	0%	0%

Located in the furbearer tables in the appendix of this volume in a table titled “Summary of Statewide Fur Harvest” which summarizes annual harvest from the 1970-1971 season until this reporting (2015-2016). Within this report there are two separate lines depicting harvest data from the 2014-2015 season. The first of these two lines, if totaled, show a combined harvest estimate of all species at 9,275. This estimate comes from the initial extrapolation of the post-season questionnaire data with a 72.3% reporting rate. After the initial data reporting which was included in the Department’s 2015 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 91.6%. With this additional information the data was reanalyzed and the orange line within the summary table was calculated. This recalculation indicates a 9% 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.

Species	Median Population Estimate	2014-15 Harvest	Rate of Harvest
Beaver	71,000	300	0.42%
Bobcat	27,000	1,197	4.43%
Gray Fox	88,500	614	0.69%
Kit Fox	83,000	529	0.64%

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

APPENDIX I
INDEX TO TABLES

Table Name — Page

Upland Game

Summary of Upland Game Harvest 1970–2015 ..... A-1

Summary of Statewide Turkey Harvest – Spring 2016 ..... A-3

Summary of Statewide Turkey Harvest 2001–2016 ..... A-4

Furbearers

Summary of Statewide Fur Harvest 1970–2016 ..... A-5

Summary of Fur Harvest by County 2014–2016 ..... A-6

Summary of Trappers by Species and County 2014–2016 ..... A-7

Fur Harvest Value 2014–2016 ..... A-8

Waterfowl

Summary of Statewide Waterfowl Harvest 1970–2016 ..... A-9

Nevada Mid-Winter Waterfowl Inventory Data A-10

2015 Breeding Waterfowl Habitat Conditions (figure) A-11

APPENDIX II
SMALL GAME QUESTIONNAIRE DATA

Table Name — Page

2014–2015 Harvest Questionnaire Data by Species, by County Q-1

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE UPLAND GAME HARVEST 1970-2015 From Post-season Questionnaire								
Year	**Sage Grouse**	**Hunters**	**Blue Grouse**	**Hunters**	**Chukar Partridge**	**Hunters**	**Hungarian Partridge**	**Hunters**
1970	23,775	9,180	645	570	16,886	18,615	ND	ND
1971	20,805	7,845	660	645	155,895	17,127	ND	ND
1972	17,686	9,099	1,301	882	75,520	14,116	ND	ND
1973	24,930	8,536	2,529	1,237	131,608	13,936	ND	ND
1974	22,924	9,348	3,409	1,696	161,813	17,952	9,625	2,160
1975	16,376	8,331	2,168	1,534	89,408	14,292	2,671	1,185
1976	13,902	5,977	1,752	1,047	56,440	9,626	2,020	870
1977	7,561	4,230	2,257	1,164	52,245	7,853	1,503	606
1978	17,693	6,647	2,663	1,396	108,775	12,296	2,234	796
1979	28,228	8,090	3,123	1,684	151,270	13,960	2,665	1,042
1980	14,648	5,895	1,824	1,112	218,965	15,481	4,895	1,465
1981	15,522	6,731	2,916	1,560	84,498	11,486	8,671	1,469
1982	13,015	6,150	1,792	1,501	55,454	10,738	2,151	1,257
1983	14,495	6,297	939	1,379	79,222	10,979	2,999	1,105
1984	11,555	5,960	1,183	1,043	52,243	9,264	3,299	1,079
1985	ND	ND	1,125	1,063	19,514	6,842	1,271	484
1986	3,967	2,361	1,897	950	43,555	9,325	1,802	774
1987	9,104	3,866	1,694	1,063	52,640	10,200	2,609	983
1988	7,564	3,722	1,856	1,317	101,194	13,065	3,888	1,260
1989	9,445	4,320	2,303	1,225	82,464	14,545	1,655	847
1990	13,697	5,331	2,357	1,291	75,834	10,941	3,829	1,247
1991	13,371	5,564	1,161	1,285	46,700	11,364	1,526	858
1992	12,871	5,126	3,179	1,422	46,780	9,206	750	489
1993	9,782	4,352	1,490	1,141	24,232	7,519	368	377
1994	9,004	4,238	847	796	28,563	6,871	938	275
1995	7,529	4,042	1,606	1,127	62,009	11,613	1,985	658
1996	8,111	3,906	1,969	919	61,972	11,041	1,455	760
1997	5,125	3,471	1,105	1,113	36,950	9,178	1,055	480
1998	5,723	3,277	1,550	857	62,289	10,742	2,830	750
1999	6,070	3,097	1,702	997	105,655	15,586	8,759	2,069
2000	4,728	2,520	925	844	61,310	11,721	4,801	992
2001	2,691	1,708	1,168	666	54,350	8,905	2,223	697
2002	3,940	2,412	1,064	801	72,545	10,722	1,504	789
2003	4,557	2,177	1,305	688	115,738	12,491	2,266	892
2004	5,244	2,194	833	523	76,081	9,134	1,482	523
2005	3,175	1,526	2,046	1,268	120,135	14,727	2,767	1,613
2006	3,701	1,981	2,822	1,987	104,408	15,654	4,334	1,866
2007	4,897	3,197	1,699	1,643	61,153	14,448	1,775	1,114
2008	5,775	3,271	1,936	1,670	61,307	11,735	1,334	1,023
2009	8,944	4,461	2,807	1,878	76,851	14,197	2,272	1,438
2010	7,353	3,827	1,599	1,375	83,660	14,770	3,656	1,300
2011	5,295	2,055	1,084	864	105,047	11,273	3,592	1,095
2012	2,743	1,681	1,241	1,066	44,768	9,766	3,057	1,124
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**

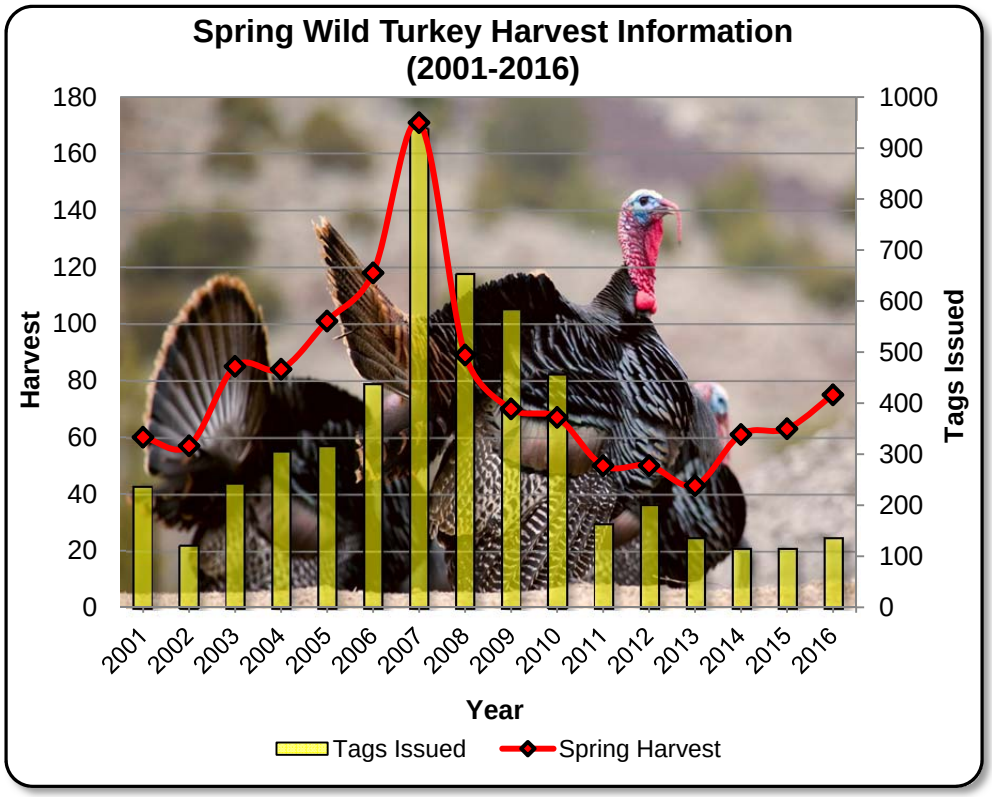
SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE UPLAND GAME HARVEST 1970-2015 From Post-season Questionnaire (page 2)								
Year	**Cal. Quail**	**Hunters**	**Gambel's Quail**	**Hunters**	**Pheasant**	**Hunters**	**Rabbit**	**Hunters**
1970	105,646	13,533	n/a	n/a	4,125	3,555	64,181	12,282
1971	67,027	9,040	n/a	n/a	4,357	3,191	49,004	9,387
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**

TURKEY RETURN CARD DATA							*STATEWIDE SUMMARY*							SPRING 2016	
Hunt Area	Tag	# Tags	# Qstr.	%	Effort					Harvest			Chose Not to Harvest	Weapon Type	
	Quota	Issued	Rtnd	Rtn	# Succ.	%Succ.	Hunter Days	Scout	DNH	Tom	Jake	Lost		Archery	Shotgun
Elko Co. - Unit 101	5	5	3	60%	2	67%	15	16	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Elko Co. - Unit 102 & 065**	13	13	13	100%	9	69%	35	18	0	9	0	0	1	0	9
Lander Co. - Units 151 & 152*	1	1	1	100%	1	100%	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pershing County	16	17	15	88%	9	69%	19	23	2	9	0	1	2	1	8
Mason Valley WMA*	17	17	15	88%	8	57%	52	24	1	6	2	3	0	0	8
Moapa Valley* **	17	17	15	88%	10	71%	31	35	1	9	1	0	1	1	9
White Pine Co. - Unit 115* **	27	27	21	78%	13	68%	53	16	2	12	1	1	2	2	11
Lyon County except MVWMA**	16	16	13	81%	11	85%	24	14	0	10	1	0	0	1	10
Douglas County - Unit 192	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paradise Valley**	25	25	23	92%	12	52%	90	45	0	9	3	0	4	0	12
TOTALS:	**137**	**138**	**119**	**86%**	**75**	**66%**	**320**	**196**	**6**	**66**	**9**	**5**	**10**	**5**	**70**

*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	5.0	5.3	0%	50%	50%	0.0%	5.5
Elko Co. - Unit 102 & 065	2.7	1.4	0%	100%	0%	0.0%	7.3
Lander Co. - Units 151 & 152	1.0	5.0	0%	100%	0%	0.0%	8.0
Pershing County	1.5	1.8	13%	100%	0%	11.1%	6.6
Mason Valley WMA	3.7	1.7	7%	75%	25%	37.5%	7.1
Moapa Valley	2.2	2.5	7%	90%	10%	0.0%	6.5
White Pine Co. - Unit 115	2.8	0.8	10%	92%	8%	7.7%	6.2
Lyon County except MVWMA	1.8	1.1	0%	91%	9%	0.0%	6.7
Douglas Co. - Unit 192	No Tags Issued						
Paradise Valley	3.9	2.0	0%	75%	25%	0.0%	5.3
TOTALS:	**2.8**	**1.7**	**5%**	**88%**	**12%**	**6.7%**	**6.6**

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE TURKEY HARVEST 1997-2016						
Year	***Harvest***		***Tags Issued***		***Hunter Effort (days)***	
	Spring	***Fall***	***Spring***	***Fall***	***Spring***	***Fall***
1997	74	28	239	79	No Data	No Data
1998	33	29	103	75	No Data	No Data
1999	34	No Data	155	No Data	No Data	No Data
2000	No Data	13	No Data	51	No Data	No Data
2001	60	17	239	57	No Data	No Data
2002	57	4	124	65	No Data	No Data
2003	85	45	245	130	706	264
2004	84	26	308	116	835	241
2005	101	44	318	104	1043	124
2006	118	51	440	134	1456	289
2007	171	29	938	92	2371	194
2008	89	29	654	81	1269	129
2009	70	17	586	72	1298	152
2010	67	Closed	457	Closed	811	Closed
2011	50	Closed	166	Closed	411	Closed
2012	50	Closed	202	Closed	393	Closed
2013	43	Closed	139	Closed	266	Closed
2014	61	Closed	117	Closed	320	Closed
2015	63	Closed	118	Closed	352	Closed
2016	***75***	***Closed***	***138***	***Closed***	***320***	***Closed***
TOTALS:	**1244**	**262**	**5189**	**851**	**11851**	**1393**
AVERAGE:	**78**	**29**	**337**	**95**	**887**	**199**



Summary of Statewide Fur Harvest

From post-Season Questionnaire

Year	Trappers	R-TCat	Weasel	Beaver	Skunk	Otter	Muskrat	Mink	Raccoon	Kit Fox	Gray Fox	Red Fox	Badger	Bobcat	Coyote	Total Value
1970-71	189			1,005		5	8,677	55	75		361			1,421	1,213	$46,628
1971-72	243			1,045	22	18	14,579	26	210		283		34	1,442	1,464	$79,190
1972-73	253			1,788	53	23	6,240	63	137		348		226	1,517	2,155	$142,705
1973-74	409	10	22	1,890	293	54	6,042	63	170		445		291	2,051	4,125	$290,957
1974-75	460	2	5	1,472	213	8	7,946	34	208	126	239		300	1,345	3,730	$173,041
1975-76	334	10	2	1,139	153	8	11,365	50	262	72	548		278	1,334	3,008	$339,998
1976-77	640	22	9	2,957	179	40	12,966	156	283	537	815		651	1,948	7,718	$742,171
1977-78	628	20	14	743	46	11	8,274	98	130	687	865		550	2,814	6,172	$785,534
1978-79	1,009	17	14	715	205	12	9,898	115	148	1,173	1,197		750	4,643	8,458	$2,062,610
1979-80	2,209	80	25	2,846	396	76	18,946	185	129	2,306	2,119		1,033	5,513	16,229	$1,883,894
1980-81	1,567	81	4	2,123	296	46	30,165	245	133	1,103	1,294		589	4,257	10,304	$1,640,904
1981-82	1,524	87	12	1,148	209	9	24,227	167	115	865	1,112		536	3,392	14,129	$1,545,102
1982-83	1,509	35	0	834	220	7	19,920	143	520	832	937		569	3,786	13,882	$1,499,808
1983-84	1,184	49	3	897	209	3	32,128	127	80	914	1,013		362	3,027	10,055	$1,071,431
1984-85	1,250	42	10	495	115	5	10,849	24	78	1,205	619		496	3,077	10,306	$1,038,602
1985-86	1,051	58	14	1,219	147	0	8,211	100	163	1,373	1,040		353	2,657	6,119	$877,423
1986-87	875	28	0	1,722	129	49	14,864	380	106	1,345	767		397	1,305	7,745	$830,114
1987-88	875	86	2	675	80	19	12,641	126	108	1,004	630		366	1,458	6,373	$641,495
1988-89	512	25	2	367	30	4	2,135	113	52	845	439		141	2,189	2,352	$546,993
1989-90	592	29	2	1,020	103	3	149	47	53	397	811		97	2,489	1,717	$336,394
1990-91	462	9	1	421	49	0	410	24	14	87	212		55	939	1,252	$122,767
1991-92	334	17	1	1,089	118	9	680	80	52	514	443		151	2,476	3,718	$447,162
1992-93	488	14	0	254	53	1	100	20	17	488	223		112	1,175	3,746	$176,354
1993-94	510	16	0	403	67	8	273	72	56	537	612		233	1,820	4,477	$348,844
1994-95	524	25	1	625	45	7	876	116	23	247	354		182	1,270	3,298	$165,352
1995-96	373	9	0	398	13	5	1,372	41	14	172	376		53	806	1,791	$157,861
1996-97	420	15	2	564	96	8	6,717	75	48	195	498		96	1,509	3,209	$218,439
1997-98	482	10	1	780	35	13	9,604	80	62	298	565		58	1,705	2,227	$196,671
1998-99	320	7	0	421	21	1	3,415	17	11	154	318		94	899	1,003	$183,203
1999-00	382	9	2	544	79	6	3,078	71	46	193	434		91	1,637	1,202	$172,585
2000-01	408	12	1	301	32	5	592	22	62	138	448		49	949	1,185	$145,022
2001-02	380	8	0	553	71	8	425	33	52	135	497	1	40	1,145	1,071	$229,284
2002-03	564	16	0	641	73	13	75	40	105	187	554	2	73	2,198	1,340	$414,808
2003-04	580	19	0	666	184	5	546	29	110	414	967	9	256	2,744	2,726	$781,849
2004-05	615	7	2	441	74	19	468	45	89	399	536	9	170	2,666	2,003	$644,688
2005-06	585	17	1	409	91	7	1,280	33	72	442	720	3	152	3,316	1,776	$1,147,034
2006-07	857	11	9	494	295	1	4,546	108	116	516	1,608	12	555	4,911	2,956	$1,248,873
2007-08	937	20	3	677	157	2	3,023	29	180	609	1,771	18	269	2,811	3,245	$1,543,803
2008-09	1,048	11	1	684	108	5	966	62	172	453	1,172	13	92	2,532	2,425	$726,901
2009-10	918	4	11	627	74	5	731	95	114	363	821	4	77	1,240	1,514	$431,438
2010-11	868	8	2	515	105	28	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
2014-15	1,334	17	0	489	119	7	818	48	68	750	1,024	37	189	1,641	3,271	
2015-16	**1,334**	**15**	**0**	**568**	**144**	**5**	**996**	**54**	**84**	**877**	**1,045**	**43**	**212**	**1,641**	**3,591**	**$375,451**
Average	**793**	**25**	**5**	**890**	**128**	**13**	**6,651**	**86**	**117**	**631**	**813**	**32**	**266**	**2,303**	**4,396**	**$743,865**

NEVADA FUR HARVEST 2015-2016

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	0	40	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Churchill	43	52	160	57	7	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Douglas	84	466	115	42	65	0	21	0	3	0	12	14	0	0	0
	Humboldt	0	0	214	53	0	80	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	3
	Lyon	25	0	377	35	46	14	0	0	3	0	10	5	0	0	0
	Mineral	0	0	40	65	22	17	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Pershing	0	0	221	57	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Storey	37	14	13	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	33	1	0	0	0
	Washoe	42	52	219	121	3	7	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
	TOTALS:	**231**	**624**	**1373**	**437**	**143**	**191**	**23**	**0**	**12**	**1**	**59**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**3**
Eastern	Elko	61	206	515	148	0	5	10	3	18	7	3	0	0	0	4
	Eureka	0	0	137	20	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lander	0	0	93	24	5	39	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White Pine	0	0	91	75	14	12	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3
	TOTALS:	**61**	**206**	**836**	**267**	**39**	**56**	**10**	**3**	**27**	**7**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**
Southern	Clark	3	0	188	145	176	98	0	0	17	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Esmeralda	0	0	14	18	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	4	1	232	217	184	127	0	0	23	0	9	1	0	17	0
	Nye	0	0	163	113	63	52	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	3	0
	TOTALS:	**7**	**1**	**597**	**493**	**428**	**281**	**0**	**0**	**45**	**0**	**19**	**1**	**3**	**21**	**0**
Unknown	**TOTALS**	1	**0**	**1**		**4**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Statewide Totals:		**300**	**831**	**2807**	**1197**	**614**	**529**	**33**	**3**	**85**	**8**	**81**	**25**	**3**	**21**	**10**

NEVADA TRAPPERS BY SPECIES AND COUNTY 2015-2016

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	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Churchill	3	1	9	15	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Douglas	3	3	9	7	5	0	3	0	1	0	4	4	0	0	0
	Humboldt	0	0	20	9	0	7	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
	Lyon	8	0	21	9	7	4	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0
	Mineral	0	0	4	10	7	4	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Pershing	0	0	10	12	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Storey	1	1	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
	Washoe	5	5	35	29	3	3	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
	TOTALS:	**20**	**11**	**116**	**97**	**27**	**26**	**5**	**0**	**6**	**1**	**14**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Eastern	Elko	8	7	49	34	1	3	7	1	7	1	3	0	0	0	3
	Eureka	0	0	9	10	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lander	0	0	7	5	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White Pine	0	0	14	25	8	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
	TOTALS:	**8**	**7**	**79**	**74**	**20**	**11**	**7**	**1**	**12**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**
Southern	Clark	1	0	24	22	22	14	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Esmeralda	0	0	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	1	1	28	14	29	12	0	0	7	0	3	1	0	4	0
	Nye	0	0	25	24	16	10	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
	TOTALS:	**2**	**1**	**80**	**65**	**68**	**37**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**8**	**0**
Unknown		1	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statewide Totals:		**31**	**19**	**278**	**236**	**118**	**75**	**12**	**1**	**37**	**2**	**21**	**9**	**1**	**8**	**5**

NEVADA FUR HARVEST VALUE 2015-2016				
From Post-Season Questionnaire				
Species	**Total Value of Catch**	**AVERAGE PRICE**		**% Increase +**
		2015-26	**2014-2015**	**% Decrease -**
Beaver	$3,483.00	**$11.61**	$11.44	1.5%
Muskrat	$1,753.41	**$2.11**	$4.89	-56.9%
Mink	$327.03	**$9.91**	$15.01	-34.0%
Raccoon	$631.80	**$7.80**	$8.05	-3.1%
Bobcat	$260,993.88	**$218.04**	$304.54	-28.4%
Coyote	$89,992.42	**$32.06**	$43.39	-26.1%
Badger	$1,156.00	**$13.60**	$14.30	-4.9%
Striped Skunk	$151.50	**$6.06**	$6.14	-1.3%
Ring-tailed Cat	$157.50	**$7.50**	$13.85	-45.8%
Kit Fox	$6,072.92	**$11.48**	$11.45	0.3%
Gray Fox	$10,493.26	**$17.09**	$18.48	-7.5%
Red Fox	$238.30	**$23.83**	$27.05	-11.9%
Total	**$375,451.02**			

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**

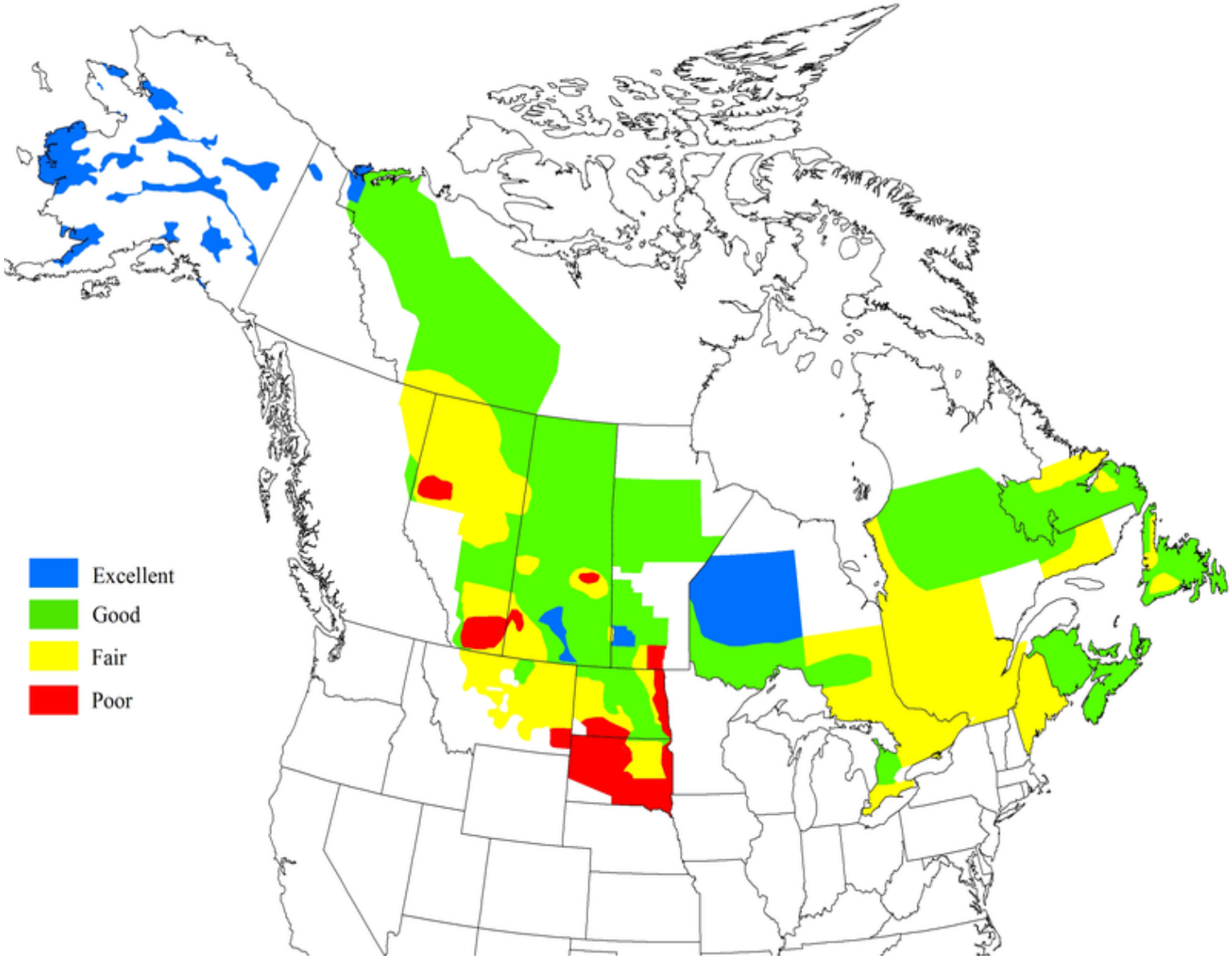
Individual year NV duck stamp sales noted by year beginning in 1989.

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

NEVADA MID-WINTER WATERFOWL INVENTORY DATA

							Current year compared to			
SPECIES	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**5 Year Average**	**52 Year Average**	**Highest**	**Lowest**
Mallard	19,868	25,213	26,344	14,711	22,115	16,103	20,897	14,737	28,950	4,321
Gadwall	3,253	3,450	4,539	5,439	2,750	1,211	3,478	2,963	12,832	550
Widgeon	1,534	823	2,626	591	3,592	4,235	2,373	1,404	4,235	205
G.W. Teal	7,296	5,405	5,961	5,727	4,530	4,151	5,155	6,362	26,150	540
B.W. Teal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	75	0
Cinnamon Teal	90	50	50	85	20	0	41	44	660	0
Shoveler	8,620	8,543	8,189	12,425	11,504	3,848	8,902	3,959	24,700	224
Pintail	3,290	4,290	3,660	1,088	385	650	2,015	5,831	24,765	385
Wood Duck	141	41	96	100	182	218	127	54	218	0
Redhead	5,857	8,445	1,982	5,260	12,587	3,913	6,437	2,796	13,330	100
Canvasback	4,920	8,529	2,590	1,582	3,833	1,575	3,622	2,902	10,475	233
Scaup	222	909	670	301	143	427	490	259	1,850	10
Ringneck	1,791	849	865	771	250	539	655	801	3,316	13
Goldeneye	476	590	347	424	402	1,094	571	606	2,093	40
Bufflehead	1,217	1,525	1,437	736	1,575	639	1,182	911	2,571	153
Ruddy	9,064	9,656	1,531	7,755	5,202	3,409	5,511	4,803	22,532	268
Merganser	558	1,111	277	446	659	733	645	1,593	8,806	241
Miscellaneous	32	146	62	61	35	49	71	53	127	3
Total Ducks	**68,229**	**79,575**	**61,226**	**57,502**	**69,765**	**42,794**	**62,172**	**50,045**	**128,540**	**15,739**
% Change from Previous Year	**24%**	**17%**	**-23%**	**-6%**	**-6%**	**-39%**	**-31%**	**-14%**		
Dark Geese	18,070	20,120	20,348	15,909	18,362	17,079	18,364	15,775	35,806	3,310
Light Geese	487	634	27	326	470	360	363	763	7,678	10
Total Geese	**18,557**	**20,754**	**20,375**	**16,235**	**18,832**	**17,439**	**18,727**	**15,579**	**33,730**	**3,651**
% Change from Previous Year	**6%**	**12%**	**-2%**	**-20%**	**16%**	**-7%**	**-7%**	**12%**		
Trumpeter Swan	28	9	19	8	26	24	17	27	60	8
Tundra Swan	606	1,480	246	125	375	449	535	2,047	10,742	31
Total Waterfowl	**87,832**	**101,818**	**81,866**	**73,870**	**88,998**	**60,706**	**81,452**	**67,697**	**149,746**	**22,097**
% Change from Previous Year		**16%**	**-20%**	**-10%**	**20%**	**-32%**	**-25%**	**-10%**		
Coot	39,130	42,188	14,746	100,769	44,273	69,877	54,371	22,864	100,769	3,926

2015 Breeding Waterfowl Habitat Conditions



APPENDIX II

2015-16 SMALL GAME AND WATERFOWL HARVEST DATA

DERIVED FROM MODIFIED POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE

Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

WATERFOWL Species: **DUCKS** Run date: 7/1/2016

HUNTING SEASON: 2015-16 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	512	83	561	6.20	0.91	1.7%	2.8%
	Churchill	1,511	173	983	8.71	1.54	4.9%	5.8%
	Douglas	4,120	355	2,601	11.60	1.58	13.4%	11.8%
	Humboldt	590	78	351	7.53	1.68	1.9%	2.6%
	Lyon	3,650	405	2,535	9.02	1.44	11.8%	13.5%
	Mineral	2,556	99	677	25.79	3.77	8.3%	3.3%
	Pershing	244	29	128	8.43	1.90	0.8%	1.0%
	Storey	0	45	293	0.00	0.00	0.0%	1.5%
	Washoe	2,316	339	1,940	6.84	1.19	7.5%	11.3%
EASTERN	Elko	5,210	359	2,209	14.51	2.36	16.9%	12.0%
	Eureka	838	74	359	11.28	2.33	2.7%	2.5%
	Lander	83	29	83	2.86	1.00	0.3%	1.0%
	White Pine	500	58	372	8.64	1.34	1.6%	1.9%
SOUTHERN	Clark	3,947	388	1,990	10.17	1.98	12.8%	12.9%
	Esmeralda	0	4	4	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.1%
	Lincoln	3,377	351	1,821	9.62	1.85	11.0%	11.7%
	Nye	1,358	132	574	10.28	2.37	4.4%	4.4%
	TOTALS:	**30,811**	**3,001**	**17,480**	**10.3**	**1.8**	**100%**	**100%**
Estimated # of Individual Duck Hunters:				**2,651**				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

WATERFOWL **Species:** **DARK GEESE** Run date: 7/1/2016

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-16** **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	50	21	153	2.40	0.32	1.2%	2.1%
	Churchill	277	83	359	3.35	0.77	7.0%	8.6%
	Douglas	995	182	1,309	5.48	0.76	25.0%	18.9%
	Humboldt	91	25	83	3.67	1.10	2.3%	2.6%
	Lyon	871	194	789	4.49	1.10	21.9%	20.2%
	Mineral	21	8	50	2.50	0.42	0.5%	0.9%
	Pershing	17	8	8	2.00	2.00	0.4%	0.9%
	Storey	0	8	124	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.9%
	Washoe	363	91	689	4.00	0.53	9.1%	9.4%
EASTERN	Elko	500	91	904	5.50	0.55	12.6%	9.4%
	Eureka	111	17	219	6.75	0.51	2.8%	1.7%
	Lander	0	17	58	0.00	0.00	0.0%	1.7%
	White Pine	128	33	256	3.88	0.50	3.2%	3.4%
SOUTHERN	Clark	417	120	760	3.48	0.55	10.5%	12.4%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	83	29	149	2.86	0.56	2.1%	3.0%
	Nye	58	37	182	1.56	0.32	1.5%	3.9%
	TOTALS:	**3,980**	**962**	**6,090**	**4.14**	**0.65**	**100%**	**100%**
	Estimated # of Individual Hunters:			**846**				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

WATERFOWL **Species:** **WHITE GEESE** Run date: 7/1/2016

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-16** **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	4	41	0.00	0.00	3.3%	4.5%
	Churchill	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.0%	0.0%
	Douglas	4	12	21	0.33	0.20	3.3%	13.6%
	Humboldt	4	4	50	1.00	0.08	3.3%	4.5%
	Lyon	21	12	17	1.67	1.25	16.7%	13.6%
	Mineral	17	4	50	4.00	0.33	13.3%	4.5%
	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	21	4	21	5.00	1.00	16.7%	4.5%
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	33	33	272	1.00	0.12	26.7%	36.4%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	21	12	91	1.67	0.23	16.7%	13.6%
	Nye	0	4	4	0.00	0.00	0.0%	4.5%
	TOTALS:	**124**	**91**	**566**	**1.36**	**0.22**	**100%**	**100%**
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				**91**				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

WATERFOWL **Species:** **COOT** Run date: 7/1/2016

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-16** **Expanded Data**

Survey Type: **Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill**

R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Douglas	17	4	41	4.00	0.40	2.9%	5.3%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lyon	12	4	4	3.00	3.00	2.2%	5.3%
	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	107	25	202	4.33	0.53	18.8%	31.6%
EASTERN	Elko	223	17	322	13.50	0.69	39.1%	21.1%
	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	58	17	45	3.50	1.27	10.1%	21.1%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	144	8	25	17.50	5.83	25.4%	10.5%
	Nye	8	4	8	2.00	1.00	1.4%	5.3%
	TOTALS:	**570**	**78**	**648**	**7.26**	**0.88**	**100%**	**100%**
	Estimated # of Individual Hunters:			**78**				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

WATERFOWL **Species:** **SNIPE** Run date: 7/1/2016

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-16** **Expanded Data**

Survey Type: **Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill**

R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lyon	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	41	4	124	10.00	0.33	100.0%	50.0%
EASTERN	Elko	0	4	4	0.00	0.00	0.0%	50.0%
	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	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%
	TOTALS:	**41**	**8**	**128**	**5.00**	**0.32**	**100%**	**100%**
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				**8**			100.0%	

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

MIGRATORY BIRDS Species: **MOURNING DOVE** Run date: 7/5/2016

HUNTING SEASON: 2015-16 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	280	40	109	7.00	2.58	1.8%	2.3%
	Churchill	1,503	131	446	11.43	3.37	9.7%	7.5%
	Douglas	1,069	91	280	11.69	3.82	6.9%	5.2%
	Humboldt	926	57	154	16.20	6.00	5.9%	3.3%
	Lyon	2,617	291	817	8.98	3.20	16.8%	16.7%
	Mineral	343	29	69	12.00	5.00	2.2%	1.6%
	Pershing	74	17	63	4.33	1.18	0.5%	1.0%
	Storey	406	40	91	10.14	4.44	2.6%	2.3%
	Washoe	1,434	286	806	5.02	1.78	9.2%	16.3%
EASTERN	Elko	931	126	394	7.41	2.36	6.0%	7.2%
	Eureka	29	6	6	5.00	5.00	0.2%	0.3%
	Lander	0	11	11	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.7%
	White Pine	634	46	137	13.88	4.63	4.1%	2.6%
SOUTHERN	Clark	3,069	349	1,097	8.80	2.80	19.7%	19.9%
	Esmeralda	160	17	51	9.33	3.11	1.0%	1.0%
	Lincoln	674	80	257	8.43	2.62	4.3%	4.6%
	Nye	1,417	131	366	10.78	3.88	9.1%	7.5%
	TOTALS:	**15,566**	**1,749**	**5,154**	**8.90**	**3.02**	**100%**	**100%**
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				**1,749**				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

MIGRATORY BIRDS Species **White-winged Dove** Run date: 7/5/2016

HUNTING SEASON: 2015-16 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	274	57	4.80	97.2%	98.3%
Nye	0	0	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
Other	8	1	8.00	2.8%	1.7%
TOTALS:	**282**	**58**	**4.86**	**100%**	**100%**
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:		**57**			

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

MIGRATORY BIRDS **Species:** **Eurasian Collared Dove** Run date: 7/5/2016

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-16** **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	57	6	10.00	2.1%	1.8%
	Churchill	297	23	13.00	10.8%	7.0%
	Douglas	251	23	11.00	9.1%	7.0%
	Humboldt	17	6	3.00	0.6%	1.8%
	Lyon	377	34	11.00	13.7%	10.5%
	Mineral	0	0	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Pershing	166	17	9.67	6.0%	5.3%
	Storey	0	0	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	497	40	12.43	18.1%	12.3%
EASTERN	Elko	46	29	1.60	1.7%	8.8%
	Eureka	0	0	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lander	0	0	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	White Pine	17	6	3.00	0.6%	1.8%
SOUTHERN	Clark	611	103	5.94	22.2%	31.6%
	Esmeralda	23	11	2.00	0.8%	3.5%
	Lincoln	23	6	4.00	0.8%	1.8%
	Nye	366	23	16.00	13.3%	7.0%
	TOTALS:	**2,749**	**326**	**8.44**	**100%**	**100%**
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:			**326**			

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

MIGRATORY BIRDS **Species:** **AMERICAN CROW** Run date: 7/5/2016

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-16** **Expanded Data**

Survey Type: **Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill**

R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lyon	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	11	6	6	2.00	2.00	25.0%	25.0%
EASTERN	Elko	6	6	6	1.00	1.00	12.5%	25.0%
	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	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	6	34	0.00	0.00	0.0%	25.0%
	Nye	29	6	17	5.00	1.67	62.5%	25.0%
	TOTALS:	**46**	**23**	**63**	**2.00**	**0.73**	**100%**	**100%**
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				**23**				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-Season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **SAGE-GROUSE**

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-2016** | *Expanded Data*

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders | **Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill**

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/ Hunter	Take/ Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	9	14	14	0.7	0.7	0%	1%
	Douglas*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	379	152	379	2.5	1.0	11%	13%
	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	282	125	249	2.3	1.1	8%	11%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***670***	***291***	***642***	***2.3***	***1.0***	***19%***	***25%***
EASTERN	Elko	2096	476	1491	4.4	1.4	60%	42%
	Eureka	115	74	115	1.6	1.0	3%	6%
	Lander	286	120	217	2.4	1.3	8%	10%
	White Pine	217	102	175	2.1	1.2	6%	9%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***2715***	***771***	***1999***	***3.5***	***1.4***	***78%***	***67%***
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	88	83	134	1.1	0.7	3%	7%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***88***	***83***	***134***	***1.1***	***0.7***	***3%***	***7%***
	TOTALS:	**3472**	**1145**	**2775**	**3.0**	**1.3**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **BLUE GROUSE**

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-2016** | *Expanded Data*

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders | **Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill**

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/ Hunter	Take/ Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	5	19	38	0.3	0.1	1%	3%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	38	14	99	2.7	0.4	5%	3%
	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	80	142	283	0.6	0.3	11%	25%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***123***	***175***	***420***	***0.7***	***0.3***	***17%***	***31%***
EASTERN	Elko	312	260	642	1.2	0.5	44%	46%
	Eureka	9	9	14	1.0	0.7	1%	2%
	Lander	61	28	52	2.2	1.2	9%	5%
	White Pine	198	80	208	2.5	1.0	28%	14%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***581***	***378***	***916***	***1.5***	***0.6***	***82%***	***67%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	5	24	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	5	5	14	1.0	0.3	1%	1%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***5***	***9***	***38***	***0.5***	***0.1***	***1%***	***2%***
	TOTALS:	**708**	**562**	**1374**	**1.3**	**0.5**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **RUFFED GROUSE**

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-2016** *Expanded Data*

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders | **Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill**

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/ Hunter	Take/ Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	51	28	46	1.8	1.1	11%	11%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***51***	***28***	***46***	***1.8***	***1.1***	***11.0%***	***11.3%***
EASTERN	Elko	401	208	530	1.9	0.8	87%	85%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	9	9	9	1.0	1.0	2%	4%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***410***	***217***	***540***	***1.9***	***0.8***	***89.0%***	***88.7%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0%***	***0%***
	TOTALS:	**461**	**244**	**586**	**1.9**	**0.8**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY **CHUKAR**

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-2016** *Expanded Data*

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders **Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill**

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/ Hunter	Take/ Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	16	37	64	0.4	0.3	0%	0%
	Churchill	654	268	686	2.4	1.0	1%	3%
	Douglas	107	43	145	2.5	0.7	0%	0%
	Humboldt	22455	2255	13327	10.0	1.7	38%	26%
	Lyon	337	193	862	1.8	0.4	1%	2%
	Mineral	16	21	37	0.8	0.4	0%	0%
	Pershing	3123	627	2394	5.0	1.3	5%	7%
	Storey	11	32	59	0.3	0.2	0%	0%
	Washoe	18588	2566	13686	7.2	1.4	32%	29%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***45307***	***6042***	***31262***	***7.5***	***1.4***	***77%***	***69%***
EASTERN	Elko	9669	1409	6241	6.9	1.5	16%	16%
	Eureka	1773	273	980	6.5	1.8	3%	3%
	Lander	1077	327	1002	3.3	1.1	2%	4%
	White Pine	418	112	300	3.7	1.4	1%	1%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***12936***	***2121***	***8522***	***6.1***	***1.5***	***22%***	***24%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	225	204	868	1.1	0.3	0%	2%
	Esmeralda	107	54	91	2.0	1.2	0%	1%
	Lincoln	112	96	284	1.2	0.4	0%	1%
	Nye	300	204	696	1.5	0.4	1%	2%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***745***	***557***	***1939***	***1.3***	***0.4***	***1%***	***6%***
	TOTALS:	**58988**	**8721**	**41723**	**6.8**	**1.4**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE**

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-2016** *Expanded Data*

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders | **Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill**

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/ Hunter	Take/ Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	445	125	565	3.6	0.8	32%	31%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	5	5	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***445***	***130***	***570***	***3.4***	***0.8***	***32%***	***33%***
EASTERN	Elko	866	241	931	3.6	0.9	62%	60%
	Eureka	97	28	157	3.5	0.6	7%	7%
	Lander	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***963***	***269***	***1089***	***3.6***	***0.9***	***68%***	***67%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***0***	***0***	***0***	***-***	***-***	***0%***	***0%***
	TOTALS:	**1408**	**398**	**1658**	**3.5**	**0.8**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **CALIFORNIA QUAIL**

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-2016** *Expanded Data*

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders | **Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill**

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/ Hunter	Take/ Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	86	24	86	3.6	1.0	1%	2%
	Churchill	1175	143	769	8.2	1.5	14%	12%
	Douglas	253	48	253	5.3	1.0	3%	4%
	Humboldt	1457	244	951	6.0	1.5	18%	21%
	Lyon	2222	272	1266	8.2	1.8	27%	23%
	Mineral	143	5	19	30.0	7.5	2%	0%
	Pershing	416	53	139	7.9	3.0	5%	4%
	Storey	153	24	53	6.4	2.9	2%	2%
	Washoe	2136	306	1065	7.0	2.0	26%	26%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***8041***	***1118***	***4601***	***7.2***	***1.7***	***99%***	***96%***
EASTERN	Elko	57	29	72	2.0	0.8	1%	2%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Lander	10	5	5	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***67***	***33***	***76***	***2.0***	***0.9***	***1%***	***3%***
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	0	19	19	1.0	0.7	0%	2%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***0***	***19***	***19***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0%***	***2%***
	TOTALS:	**8108**	**1171**	**4697**	**6.9**	**1.7**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **GAMBEL'S QUAIL**

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-2016** *Expanded Data*

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders | **Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill**

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/ Hunter	Take/ Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Lyon	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0%***	***0%***
EASTERN	Elko	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Lander	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0%***	***0%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	3327	781	3099	4.3	1.1	75%	74%
	Esmeralda	0	10	14	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Lincoln	752	209	709	3.6	1.1	17%	20%
	Nye	343	57	228	6.0	1.5	8%	5%
	Southern Region Subtotals	***4422***	***1057***	***4051***	***4.2***	***1.1***	***100%***	***100%***
	TOTALS:	**4422**	**1057**	**4051**	**4.2**	**1.1**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **MOUNTAIN QUAIL**

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-2016** *Expanded Data*

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders | **Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill**

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/ Hunter	Take/ Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	5	18	32	0.3	0.1	1%	8%
	Churchill	65	14	18	4.7	3.5	8%	6%
	Douglas	138	51	277	2.7	0.5	16%	21%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lyon	424	46	180	9.2	2.4	51%	19%
	Mineral	0	9	9	0.0	0.0	0%	4%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	5	5	5	1.0	1.0	1%	2%
	Washoe	134	69	143	1.9	0.9	16%	29%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***770***	***212***	***664***	***3.6***	***1.2***	***92%***	***88%***
EASTERN	Elko	0	0	0			0%	0%
	Eureka	0	0	0			0%	0%
	Lander	0	0	0			0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0			0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***0***	***0***	***0***	***-***	***-***	***0%***	***0%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	69	28	65	2.5	1.1	8%	12%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***69***	***28***	***65***	***2.5***	***1.1***	***8%***	***12%***
	TOTALS:	**840**	**240**	**729**	**3.5**	**1.2**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **PHEASANT**

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-2016** *Expanded Data*

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders | **Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill**

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/ Hunter	Take/ Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	81	5	23	18.0	3.6	33%	4%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	32	41	63	0.8	0.5	13%	39%
	Lyon	95	27	50	3.5	1.9	39%	26%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	9	9	27	1.0	0.3	4%	9%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***217***	***81***	***163***	***2.7***	***1.3***	***89%***	***78%***
EASTERN	Elko	23	5	32	5.0	0.7	9%	4%
	Eureka	5	5	5	1.0	1.0	2%	4%
	Lander	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***27***	***9***	***36***	***3.0***	***0.8***	***11%***	***9%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	9	18	0.0	0.0	0%	9%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	5	5	0.0	0.0	0%	4%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***0***	***14***	***23***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0%***	***13%***
	TOTALS:	**244**	**104**	**222**	**2.3**	**1.1**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **RABBIT**

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-2016** *Expanded Data*

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders | **Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill**

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/ Hunter	Take/ Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	48	14	29	3.3	1.7	1%	1%
	Churchill	24	10	53	2.5	0.5	0%	1%
	Douglas	91	24	188	3.8	0.5	2%	2%
	Humboldt	212	48	178	4.4	1.2	4%	5%
	Lyon	154	67	356	2.3	0.4	3%	6%
	Mineral	19	5	5	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
	Pershing	58	24	106	2.4	0.5	1%	2%
	Storey	115	5	14	24.0	8.0	2%	0%
	Washoe	1030	178	1049	5.8	1.0	19%	17%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***1751***	***375***	***1977***	***4.7***	***0.9***	***32%***	***36%***
EASTERN	Elko	1689	202	1102	8.4	1.5	31%	19%
	Eureka	19	5	10	4.0	2.0	0%	0%
	Lander	0	10	14	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	White Pine	428	48	188	8.9	2.3	8%	5%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***2136***	***265***	***1313***	***8.1***	***1.6***	***39%***	***25%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	1116	265	1467	4.2	0.8	20%	25%
	Esmeralda	5	5	10	1.0	0.5	0%	0%
	Lincoln	260	87	231	3.0	1.1	5%	8%
	Nye	183	53	370	3.5	0.5	3%	5%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***1564***	***409***	***2078***	***3.8***	***0.8***	***29%***	***39%***
	TOTALS:	**5451**	**1049**	**5369**	**5.2**	**1.0**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **PYGMY RABBIT**

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-2016** *Expanded Data*

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders | **Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill**

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/ Hunter	Take/ Day	% of total Take	% 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	95	27	127	3.5	0.8	64%	67%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***95***	***27***	***127***	***3.5***	***0.8***	***64%***	***67%***
EASTERN	Elko	18	5	18	4.0	1.0	12%	11%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	9	5	5	2.0	2.0	6%	11%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***27***	***9***	***23***	***3.0***	***1.2***	***18%***	***22%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	27	5	45	6.0	0.6	18%	11%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***27***	***5***	***45***	***6.0***	***0.6***	***18%***	***11%***
	TOTALS:	**149**	**41**	**195**	**3.7**	**0.8**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **WHITE-TAILED JACKRABBIT**

HUNTING SEASON: **2015-2016** *Expanded Data*

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders | **Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill**

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/ Hunter	Take/ Day	% of total Take	% 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	5	5	0.0	0.0	0%	5%
	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	41	27	154	1.5	0.3	18%	29%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***41***	***32***	***158***	***1.3***	***0.3***	***18%***	***33%***
EASTERN	Elko	185	54	149	3.4	1.2	82%	57%
	Eureka	0	5	5	0.0	0.0	0%	5%
	Lander	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	5	5	0.0	0.0	0%	5%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***185***	***63***	***158***	***2.9***	***1.2***	***82%***	***67%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***0***	***0***	***0***	***-***	***-***	***0%***	***0%***
	TOTALS:	**226**	**95**	**317**	**2.4**	**0.7**	**100%**	**100%**