

Nevada Department of Wildlife
2005
**Upland and Migratory Game Bird,
Rabbit and Furbearing Mammals**



Harvest Data and Population Status Reports

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*This program receives Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Grant W-48-R-36,
Sub Grant I, Survey & Inventory – Project 2: Jobs 1,2,3,4,5,6,7; Project 3: Jobs 1 and 2*

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2005-2006 HUNTING SEASONS & BAG LIMIT REGULATIONS

Commission Regulation 05-19

Adopted on June 24, 2005

Upland Game

Units referenced are Game Management Units • All seasons open to nonresidents unless otherwise noted

SAGE GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	Elko County, except Units 079 and 106 Eureka County Humboldt County except Units 032, 034, 033, 035, 042, 044, 046 and 151 Lander County, except Units 151, 183 & 184 Nye County except Units 132, 133, 181, 251 and 252 White Pine County, except Unit 132 Washoe County except Unit 033, 021, 022, 194 and 196
SEASON DATES:	October 8 - 16, 2005 October 7 - 15, 2006
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Closed to Nonresidents.
OPEN AREAS:	Unit 033 of Washoe and Humboldt Counties. The Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge.
Hunt Period #1	
SEASON DATES:	September 17 - 18, 2005 September 16 - 17, 2006
Hunt Period #2	
SEASON DATES:	September 24 - 25, 2005 September 23 - 24, 2006
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Open to Nonresidents. Limited to 75 reservations per hunt period, 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 Bureau, 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 AND RUFFED GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
SEASON DATES:	September 3 - November 30, 2005
	September 2 - November 30, 2006
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate. Persons harvesting a ruffed grouse in Humboldt County are requested to report harvest to the Department of Wildlife - Winnemucca sub-office: 815 East Fourth St., Winnemucca, NV 89445; phone- (775) 623-6565

SNOWCOCK	
OPEN AREAS:	Elko - Management Units 101,102, and 103, and that portion of White Pine County in Unit 103.
SEASON DATES:	September 3 - November 30, 2005
	September 2 - November 30, 2006
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 2.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate. Persons planning to hunt snowcocks must obtain a snowcock hunting free-use permit from the Department of Wildlife Eastern Region Office, at 60 Youth Center Road, Elko, Nevada 89801, phone (775) 777-2300. Permits can also be emailed to the hunter from the Elko office.

CHUKAR AND HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
SEASON DATES:	October 8, 2005 - January 31, 2006
	October 14, 2006 - January 31, 2007
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 6. Possession limit 12.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate.

CALIFORNIA, GAMBEL'S, SCALED AND MOUNTAIN QUAIL	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
SEASON DATES:	October 8, 2005 - January 31, 2006
	October 14, 2006 - January 31, 2007
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 two daily and four in possession.

PHEASANT	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
SEASON DATES:	November 5, 2005 - December 4, 2005
	November 4, 2006 - December 3, 2006
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:	October 8, 2005 - February 28, 2006
	October 14, 2006 - February 28, 2007
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10. Possession limit 20.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate.

WILD TURKEY				
2005 & 2006 FALL – LIMITED ENTRY – HUNTS 0131 & 0132				
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Either Sex Wild Turkey			
LIMIT:	1 by tag only			
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily			
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Application Deadline 5:00 p.m. on the first Friday in September. Release date on the third Friday in September.			
MASON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA OF LYON COUNTY				
	Year		Tag Quota	
	2005	2006	Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Oct. 8 - Oct. 14, 2005	Oct. 7 - Oct. 13, 2006	15	1
	Oct. 15 - Oct. 21, 2005	Oct. 14 - Oct. 20, 2006	15	1
	Oct. 22 - Oct. 30, 2005	Oct. 21 - Oct. 29, 2006	15	1
MOAPA VALLEY OF CLARK COUNTY				
Hunt Periods:	Oct. 8 - Oct. 14, 2005	Oct. 7 - Oct. 13, 2006	10	1
	Oct. 15 - Oct. 21, 2005	Oct. 14 - Oct. 20, 2006	10	1

WILD TURKEY 2005 & 2006 FALL - GENERAL – HUNTS 0135 & 0137			
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Either Sex Wild Turkey		
LIMIT:	1 by tag only.		
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.		
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Application Deadline 5:00 p.m. on the first Friday in September. Release date on the third Friday in September.		
OPEN AREAS:	2005	2006	Quota
Churchill County:	Oct. 8 – Nov. 6, 2005	Oct. 7 – Nov. 5, 2006	Open*
Lyon County, except the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area	Oct. 8 – Nov. 6, 2005	Oct. 7 – Nov. 5, 2006	Open*

* Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on private lands.

WILD TURKEY 2006 – 2007 SPRING –LIMITED ENTRY – HUNTS 0131 & 0132				
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey			
LIMIT:	1 by tag only			
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 1:00 p.m. daily			
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Application Deadline 5:00 p.m. on the first Monday in February. Release date on the fourth Friday in February.			
MASON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA OF LYON COUNTY				
	Year		Tag Quota	
	2006	2007	Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Mar. 25 – 31, 2006	Mar. 31 – Apr. 6, 2007	12	1
	Apr. 1 – Apr. 7, 2006	Apr. 7 – Apr. 13, 2007	12	1
	Apr. 8 – Apr. 14, 2006	Apr. 14 – Apr. 20, 2007	12	1
	Apr. 15 – Apr. 21, 2006	Apr. 21 – Apr. 27, 2007	12	1
	Apr. 22 – 30, 2006	Apr. 28 – May 6, 2007	12	1
MOAPA VALLEY OF CLARK COUNTY*				
Hunt Periods:	Apr. 8 – Apr. 14, 2006	Apr. 14 – Apr. 20, 2007	5	1
	Apr. 15 – Apr. 21, 2006	Apr. 21 – Apr. 27, 2007	5	1
	Apr. 22 – 30, 2006	Apr. 28 – May 6, 2007	5	1
ELKO COUNTY – Unit 102*				
Seasons:	Apr. 1 – 30, 2006	Apr. 7 – May 6, 2007	25	1
ELKO & WHITE PINE COUNTIES – Unit 103*				
Seasons:	Apr. 1 – 30, 2006	Apr. 7 – May 6, 2007	15	1

**Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on private lands.*

WILD TURKEY 2006 – 2007 GENERAL SPRING HUNTS - 0135 & 0137			
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey		
LIMIT:	1 by tag only.		
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 1:00 p.m. daily		
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Application Deadline 5:00 p.m. on the first Monday in February. Release date on the fourth Friday in February.		
OPEN AREAS:	2006	2007	Quota
Churchill County*:	Apr. 1 – 30, 2006	Apr. 7 – May 6, 2007	Open*
Lincoln County**:	Apr. 1 – 30, 2006	Apr. 7 – May 6, 2007	Open*
Pershing County*:	Apr. 1 – 30, 2006	Apr. 7 – May 6, 2007	Open*
Lyon County*, except the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area	Apr. 1 – 30, 2006	Apr. 7 – May 6, 2007	Open*
<i>* Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on private lands.</i>			
<i>** Applicants are advised that a portion of the turkey population occurs on private lands.</i>			

2005 – 2007 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.

Applications must be mailed to the address specified on the application through a postal service or submitted online through the Internet at www.ndow.org. Applications will be accepted until 5:00 p.m. on the date specified in the regulation. Hand delivered applications will not be accepted.

Any remaining tags will be available on a first come first serve basis through the Internet at www.ndow.org, by mail or 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 until the close of the season.

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

**WILD TURKEY 2006 – 2007 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 1:00 p.m. daily.	
SEASON DATES:	Apr. 1 – 30, 2006	
	Apr. 7 – May 6, 2007	
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 accompany the spring turkey hunt application and 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.

Furbearing Animals

BEAVER, MINK AND MUSKRAT	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
OPENING DATE:	October 1.
CLOSING DATE:	March 31.

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

KIT AND RED FOX	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
OPENING DATE:	October 1.
CLOSING DATE:	Last Day of February.

BOBCAT AND GRAY FOX	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
OPENING DATE:	November 1.
CLOSING DATE:	Last Day of February.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Closed to Nonresidents.

Migratory Upland Game Birds

AMERICAN CROW	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
2005 FALL SEASON:	September 1, 2005 – November 17, 2005
2006 SPRING SEASON:	March 1, 2006 – April 15, 2006
2006 FALL SEASON:	September 1, 2006 – November 17, 2006
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Shotguns only.
FOOTNOTE: <i>Season closed on ravens</i>	All crows must be retrieved and removed from the field.

MOURNING & WHITE-WINGED DOVE	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
2005 SEASON:	September 1 – 30, 2005
2006 SEASON:	September 1 – 30, 2006
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 10. Possession limit 20.
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	White-wing dove season is closed in all counties except Clark and Nye counties. Limits for mourning dove and white-wing dove are singly or in aggregate in Clark and Nye Counties.

Falconry Seasons for Upland Game Birds & Rabbits

OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
SEASON DATES:	September 1, 2005 – January 31, 2006
	September 1, 2006 – January 31, 2007
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 2.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	<p>All resident upland game birds except turkey and sharp-tailed grouse. All rabbits. The taking of sage grouse by falconry is only allowed in those areas where there is an open general season.</p> <p>Limits singly or in the aggregate</p>

Wildlife Management Area Regulations

PUBLIC HUNTING LIMITED ON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS AND DESIGNATED STATE LANDS

SCRIPPS WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA and WASHOE LAKE STATE PARK

1. During the waterfowl season, hunting is permitted only on Saturdays, Sundays, Wednesdays, and the following legal State holidays: Nevada Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, Family Day (day after Thanksgiving), Christmas, New Years Day and Martin Luther King Day.

MASON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

1. During the waterfowl season, hunting is permitted only on Saturdays, Sundays, Wednesdays and the following legal State holidays: Nevada Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, Family Day (day after Thanksgiving), Christmas, New Years Day, and Martin Luther King Day. Hunters with a valid turkey tag for the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area may hunt each day of the established turkey season. Before or after the waterfowl season, hunting is allowed every day for wildlife species upon which there is an established open season.
2. **AREAS CLOSED TO ALL HUNTING ADJACENT TO THE FT. CHURCHILL WATERFOWL SANCTUARY:** Those portions of SE corner of Section 36, T.15N, R.25E; W ½ of Section 31, T.15N, R.26E, and N ½ of Section 1, T.14N, R.25E, M.D. & M. are closed to hunting as posted.
3. The following area within the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area is designated as a CONTROLLED GOOSE HUNTING ZONE and will be closed to all persons five (5) days prior to the last Saturday in November through the end of the controlled goose hunting season, except for those persons having a valid Mason Valley controlled goose hunting reservation, described in #5 below. Prior to and after the described closure dates, all legal hunting is allowed within the CONTROLLED GOOSE HUNTING ZONE. The CONTROLLED GOOSE HUNTING ZONE includes those portions of the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area within Sections 1, 2 and 12, T.14N, R.25E; Section 35, T.15N, R.25E; Sections 6 and 7, T.14N, R.26E, and Section 31, T.15N, R.26E, M.D.B. & M. as posted. The assigned blinds for the controlled goose hunt and Family Hunt are located in farm fields MV-10, 11, and B-11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. A lottery is held the morning of the hunt to determine blind assignments for those parties awarded a hunt reservation as described in #5 below. If blinds are still available after the first lottery for parties with reservations, a special lottery will be held for standby hunters present at 5:30 a.m.
4. Two Saturdays in mid-December will be set aside as Family Hunt Days, when all of the blinds in the CONTROLLED GOOSE HUNTING ZONE will be available for Family Hunt Day applicants as described in #5 below. The Wednesdays prior to the Family Hunt Days will be open for all other applicants as described in #5 below. If a standby lottery is invoked on Family Hunt Days, preference will be given to those parties containing at least one hunter 15 years of age or younger on that hunt day.
5. Hunt permit applications for the CONTROLLED GOOSE HUNTING ZONE within the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area are available through the Headquarters Office in Reno, the Western Region Office in Fallon or on the NDOW website at ndow.org. Unless their privilege is limited or revoked pursuant to law, any resident or nonresident is eligible to apply once for a hunt reservation. A person whose name appears on more than one application will be rejected from the drawing. Hunt applications will be accepted for groups no larger than four individuals, and all members of a group must hunt from the same assigned location. Any application submitted for Family Hunt Days must include at least one licensed hunter who will be 15 years old or younger on the day of the hunt. Applications for the Special Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area Goose Hunt shall be received at the Headquarters Office in Reno (through a postal service only) no later than the second Wednesday in October. A public drawing will be held at the Headquarters Office in Reno at 10:00 a.m. on the last Wednesday in October. Successful applicants will receive a reservation confirmation by return mail.

FT. CHURCHILL COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

1. From October 1, through the Friday preceding the second Saturday of February, the area shall be closed to trespass.

OVERTON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

1. During the waterfowl season, hunting is permitted on the Moapa Valley portion of the area only on the opening day of the duck season, alternate days thereafter throughout the season, opening day of the goose season, and the closing two days of the duck and goose seasons. Before or after the waterfowl season, hunting is allowed every day for wildlife species upon which there is an established open season.
2. During the waterfowl season on the Moapa Valley portion of the area, hunters must hunt from assigned hunt locations (blinds) constructed by the Department of Wildlife. A maximum of up to four hunters are permitted at each hunt location. Assigned hunt locations are marked by numbered stakes. Hunters shall hunt only within their assigned hunt location and moving to vacant locations is prohibited. The only exception involves reasonable accommodation of the disabled.
3. During the opening day and the first weekend of the dove season the maximum capacity for the Moapa Valley portion of the area is 60 hunters by reservation only.
4. The hunting of upland game species is prohibited during the waterfowl season, except for persons possessing a valid tag for Hunt # 0131 or 0132 to hunt turkeys within the Moapa Valley of Clark County. Such persons wishing to pursue turkeys on the Overton WMA are prohibited from pursuing any other upland game during such time that the fall turkey season is concurrent with the waterfowl season.
5. On Overton Hunt days, only persons authorized to hunt waterfowl may use vessels on the portion of the area inundated by Lake Mead.

KEY PITTMAN WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

1. During the waterfowl season, hunting is permitted on the opening weekend of the duck season, odd-numbered days throughout the season, opening day of the goose season, and the closing two days of the waterfowl season.
2. The maximum hunter capacity during the opening day of duck season and the opening day of goose season will be 55 at any time.
3. All hunters will check-in and out at the main entrance and will park in designated parking areas only. No vehicles are allowed on the area during the hunting season.
4. The area is closed to fishing during the waterfowl season.

OVERTON-KEY PITTMAN HUNTER RESERVATION SYSTEM

1. To guarantee an opportunity to hunt, reservations must be made for the following specified days of each hunt listed: on the Moapa Valley portion of the Overton Wildlife Management Area - opening day and the first weekend of the dove season and the entire duck and goose seasons; on the Key Pittman Wildlife Management Area - the opening day of the duck and goose seasons. A reservation may be made for one hunt day only. On Overton Wildlife Management Area, a person or his representative applying for reservations for group hunting on either hunt area will be limited to up to four hunters per party.

2. A drawing will be held for reservations starting at 8:00 a.m. on the Monday prior to the opening of the above listed seasons. If the Monday prior to season opening is a state holiday, the drawing will be held on Tuesday. Reservations remaining after the drawing are available on a "first come, first served" basis, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except for holidays, through the close of these seasons.
3. Reservations must be made in person (or by a representative) at the Las Vegas Office, the Henderson office or at the Overton or Key Pittman Wildlife Management Areas. The reservations must be in the hunter's possession and be shown to the check station attendant to constitute a valid reservation for the day specified. Reservations will not be accepted by mail or phone. At the Key Pittman Wildlife Management Area, reservations for hunting will be required only on the opening day of duck season and the opening day of goose season. On all other waterfowl hunt days, hunters must obtain a reservation card at the Frenchy Lake or Nesbitt check stations prior to hunting. This card must be filled out and returned to the check station upon completion of the hunt. Failure to turn in a completed card at the Key Pittman Wildlife Management Area or failure to check out at the Overton Wildlife Management Area may result in a citation being issued, and the loss of hunting privileges for the remainder of the season.
4. At the Overton Wildlife Management Area, during the waterfowl season an assigned hunt location program will be in effect. An individual may reserve no more than one assigned hunt location on the Moapa Valley portion of the area for no more than four individuals to hunt as a party and this reservation must be utilized prior to reserving another hunt day. Hunters will make a reservation for one of four types of hunt locations (field, pond, bulrush plot, or lake) and the specific hunt location will be determined by a drawing at the check station prior to each day's hunt.
5. A hunter with a reservation will be considered as a "no-show" if he does not present himself at the check station by one full hour before shooting time, except that at the Overton Wildlife Management Area, a hunter with a reservation will be considered a "no-show" if he does not present himself at the checking station one and one-half hours before shooting time during the waterfowl season.
6. Standby hunters must register at the check station upon arrival.
7. All reservations, permits and assigned hunting locations are nontransferable.

Bobcat Sealing Dates

Pelt sealing will be done only during normal business hours (8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.) on the dates specified, unless otherwise noted. Sealing locations will be at Department offices unless otherwise noted.

CITY	PELT SEALING DATES 2005-2006 SEASON
Elko	January 24, February 14, 22 and March 10, 2006 (8 a.m. – 5 p.m.) at NDOW office
Ely	January 27, February 3 (1pm – 5pm), February 4 (7am – 12pm), February 17 and March 3 (8 a.m. – 5 p.m.) at NDOW office
Eureka	January 26, February 16 and March 2 all days (12 p.m. – 5 p.m.) at NDOW office
Fallon	February 16 (10 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.) at NDOW office and February 24, 25 and 26 (7 a.m. – 1 p.m.) at Nevada Trappers Association Fallon Fur Sale and March 10 (10 a.m. – 1 p.m.) at NDOW office
Las Vegas	January 10, February 17 and March 10, 2006 (1 p.m. – 5 p.m.) at NDOW office
Panaca	February 16 and March 10 (1 p.m. – 5 p.m.) at NDOW office
Tonopah	February 17 and March 10, 2006 (1 p.m. – 5 p.m.) at NDOW office
Winnemucca	February 17, 2006 (8 a.m. – 1 p.m.) at NDOW office

CITY	PELT SEALING DATES 2006-2007 SEASON
Elko	January 23, February 13, 21 and March 9, 2007 (8 a.m. – 5 p.m.) at NDOW office
Ely	January 26, February 2 (1pm – 5pm), February 3 (8am – 12pm), February 16 and March 2 (8 a.m. – 5 p.m.) at NDOW office
Eureka	January 25, February 15 and March 1 all days (12 p.m. – 5 p.m.) at NDOW office
Fallon	February 15 (10 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.) at NDOW office and February 23, 24 and 25 (7 a.m. – 1 p.m.) at Nevada Trappers Association Fallon Fur Sale and March 9 (10 a.m. – 1 p.m.) at NDOW office
Las Vegas	January 9, February 16 and March 9, 2007 (1 p.m. – 5 p.m.) at NDOW office
Panaca	February 15 and March 9 (1 p.m. – 5 p.m.) at NDOW office
Tonopah	February 16 and March 9, 2007 (1 p.m. – 5 p.m.) at NDOW office
Winnemucca	February 16, 2006 (8 a.m. – 1 p.m.) at NDOW office

Commission Regulation 05-20

Adopted on August 6, 2005

2005-06 Seasons, bag limits and special regulations for Migratory Waterfowl

Special Youth Waterfowl Hunt Days	
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHERN ZONE: Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, Storey, Washoe & White Pine Counties
2005-06 SEASON:	September 24, 2005
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTHERN ZONE: Lincoln and Clark Counties
2005-06 SEASON:	February 4 & 5, 2006
LIMITS (daily/possession):	Daily limit is the same as that for the general season for ducks, mergansers, geese, coots and moorhens. Limits singly or in the aggregate for Canada and white-fronted geese. Limits singly or in the aggregate for snow and Ross' geese. Snow and Ross' geese are closed in Ruby Valley within Elko and White Pine Counties.
SHOOTING HOURS:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Open to hunters 15 years old or younger. Youth hunters must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years old. Adults are not allowed to hunt during this season.

DUCKS AND MERGANSERS	
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHERN ZONE: Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, Storey, Washoe & White Pine Counties
General Duck:	October 8, 2005 – January 21, 2006
Canvasback: (60 day partial)	October 8 – December 6, 2005
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTHERN ZONE: Lincoln and Clark Counties
General Duck:	October 8, 2005 – January 20, 2006
Canvasback: (60 day partial)	Early: October 8 – 9, 2005 Late: November 24, 2005 – January 20, 2006
LIMITS: (daily/possession)	
General Duck Limits:	7 / 14
Pintail	1 / 2
Canvasback	1 / 2
Mallard	Included within the general duck limit, but to include not more than 2 hen mallards or 4 in possession.
Redhead	2 / 4
Scaup	3 / 6
SHOOTING HOURS:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset

COOTS AND COMMON MOORHENS (Common Gallinules)	
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHERN ZONE: Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, Storey, Washoe & White Pine Counties
2005-06 SEASON:	October 8, 2005 – January 21, 2006
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTHERN ZONE: Lincoln and Clark Counties
2005-06 SEASON:	October 8, 2005 – January 20, 2006
LIMITS (daily/possession):	25 / 25
SHOOTING HOURS:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset

COMMON SNIPE	
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHERN ZONE: Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, Storey, Washoe & White Pine Counties
2005-06 SEASON:	October 8, 2005 – January 21, 2006
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTHERN ZONE: Lincoln and Clark Counties
2005-06 SEASON:	October 8, 2005 – January 20, 2006
LIMITS (daily/possession):	8 / 16
SHOOTING HOURS:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset

CANADA AND WHITE-FRONTED GEESE	
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHERN ZONE: Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, Storey, Washoe (except Washoe Valley) & White Pine Counties
2005-06 SEASON:	October 22, 2005 – January 29, 2006
LIMITS (daily/possession):	3 / 6
OPEN AREAS:	Washoe Valley of Washoe County
2005-06 SEASON:	October 22, 2005 – January 8, 2006
LIMITS (daily/possession):	3 / 6
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTHERN ZONE: Lincoln and Clark Counties
2005-06 SEASON:	October 22, 2005 – January 29, 2006
LIMITS (daily/possession):	2 / 4
SHOOTING HOURS:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset

SNOW AND ROSS' GEESE	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
2005-06 SEASON:	October 22, 2005 – January 29, 2006
LIMITS (daily/possession):	4 / 8
SHOOTING HOURS:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	CLOSED: Ruby Valley within Elko and White Pine Counties

SWAN	
2005- 06 SEASONS:	October 22, 2005 – January 8, 2006
OPEN AREAS:	Churchill, Lyon and Pershing Counties
LIMIT:	One by tag only
SHOOTING HOURS:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	<p>Persons possessing a valid annual Nevada hunting license and both a current Federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Stamp, and a current Nevada Duck Stamp, when required, may apply for one of the 650 swan tags. Applications must be mailed through a postal service to the address listed on the application or submitted online through the Internet at www.ndow.org.</p> <p>Deadline: Applications must be received by 5:00 p.m., on the third Friday in September. No hand delivered applications for the drawing. Results will be provided by the first Friday in October.</p> <p>Any remaining tags will be available on a first come, first served basis through the mail or over the counter during normal business hours (M - F 8:00 am - 5:00 pm) at the Wildlife Administrative Services Office, 185 North Maine Street, Fallon, Nevada. Applications are available at all Department of Wildlife offices and select license agents.</p> <p>Successful swan hunters are required to validate their tag pursuant to NAC 502.380, then present at least the head and neck of their swan to an NDOW agent at selected sites for species verification within five (5) days of harvest. Mandatory inspection sites and requirements will be provided with swan tags.</p> <p>If a harvest of five (5) trumpeter swans is reached, the swan season is closed for the remainder of the season.</p> <p>Open to nonresidents who have a valid annual Nevada hunting license and required waterfowl stamps.</p>

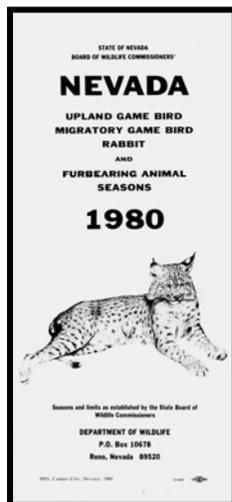
Falconry Season for Migratory Game Birds	
OPEN AREAS:	NORTHERN ZONE: Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, Storey, Washoe & White Pine Counties
2005-06 SEASON:	October 8, 2005 – January 21, 2006
OPEN AREAS:	SOUTHERN ZONE: Lincoln and Clark Counties
2005-06 SEASON:	October 8, 2005 – January 20, 2006
LIMITS (daily/possession):	3/6
HAWKING HOURS:	½ hour before sunrise to sunset
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	<p>Migratory game birds species allowed for legal take include: geese, ducks, mergansers, coots, common moorhens, and common snipe. Limits for all permitted migratory game birds are singly or in the aggregate.</p> <p>Open to Nonresidents.</p>

SPECIAL FEATURES

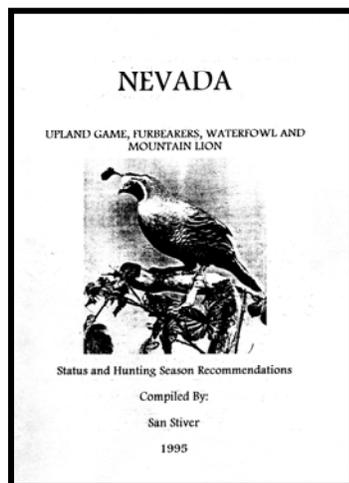
Historical Review



Forty Years Ago (1965) The reported chukar harvest for 1964 was 175,571, setting a new record. This was attributable to ideal climatic conditions in the previous years. For the 1965 breeding season, conditions were again good. Biologists state that ‘a relatively few hunters’, estimated to be 13,000 chukar hunters, is a figure “well below the resource’s recreational potential”. The following year, 1965, 16,500 hunters take the field to hunt chukars. Either-sex pheasant hunting was allowed in 1964, following analysis of the survival rates of captive-reared and released pheasants. Captive-reared pheasants represent a large portion of birds taken on the state WMAs and are a significant contribution to the bag in those areas of the state where established populations exist.



Twenty-five Years Ago (1980) Hunters enjoy a two-year period in 1979 & 1980 during which the state’s upland game resources are high and hunting success is good. The 1980 Status Report provides the results of the 1979 hunter questionnaire within which the sagegrouse harvest is the highest recorded at 28,000 birds and 3.2 birds per hunter. However, production data collected in the summer of 1980 portrays a decline in productivity. Subsequent to 1979 harvest rates decline. The status report also indicates that blue grouse hunters enjoyed a very good year in 1979 with a reported harvest of 3,100 grouse. Chukar hunters respond to early season reports of high densities and go on to have an excellent harvest in 1979. Then in 1980 the questionnaire data indicate a record harvest of 219,000 birds and 10 chukars per hunter. In southern Nevada, a record Gambel’s quail harvest of 124,000 birds and 18 birds per hunter occurs in 1979, followed by another good year in 1980 (83,500 birds). Since then, harvest has not been even remotely close to this two-year bonanza.



Ten Years Ago (1995) For the first time, NDOW makes recommendations for small game seasons for a biennium, eliminating the need for the Commission to take action on an annual basis. Most of the state benefits from favorable climatic conditions conducive to good production and survival, with improved precipitation in southern Nevada breaking a short-term drought period. A special sagegrouse season is established for the Sheldon NWR for the first time. The season occurs in September (all other sagegrouse seasons had been moved to October) and limits participation to 150 persons. Following a split waterfowl season in 1994, implemented to derive maximum use of migrating ducks and geese within a limited 69-day period, Nevada adopts a 93-day season, pursuant to the federal framework.

Biologist Profile

MIKE DOBEL, Supervising Biologist – Western Region – Reno



To say that Mike Dobel's career choice was pre-ordained would be an understatement. Mike was born in Eureka, California at a time when his father Don was studying at Humboldt State University for a degree in wildlife management. Upon graduation the Dobel family moved to Eureka, Nevada where the senior Dobel accepted a job with the then Nevada Department of Fish and Game. After 10 years in central Nevada Don was recruited by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the family eventually ended up in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mike graduated from New Mexico State University in the early 1980's with a degree in

wildlife science and after several years working as a technician in a nuclear power plant in Texas Mike was offered a job with the Nevada Department of Wildlife in Las Vegas. His first job had him focused upon bighorn sheep. He performed the field activities for the trapping and transplanting program – selecting and maintaining the capture sites. As the bighorn translocation program was undergoing development Mike's duties also had him evaluating mountain ranges for potential releases and water development. Many hunt units in Nevada now host desert bighorn populations that support hunting programs thanks to Mike's early work.

In 1985 Mike was offered the field biologist job with responsibilities for game species in northern Washoe County. Following in the footsteps of Jim Jeffress, Willie Molini and George Tsukamoto all of whom worked in northern Washoe County, Mike took his fair share of kidding about working in the "Holy Land". Mike spent 20 years driving the roads and flying surveys in northern Washoe County before taking the Regional Supervising Biologist position for the Western Region, where he continues to remain involved in bighorn reestablishment efforts. He feels his greatest contribution to Nevada's wildlife populations is his involvement in the big game and upland game trapping and transplanting program. In his mind a biologist can have no greater calling than working on the reestablishment of a native species into historic habitat. He is always amazed at the dedication of Nevada's sportsmen and credits much of NDOW's reestablishment successes to their support.

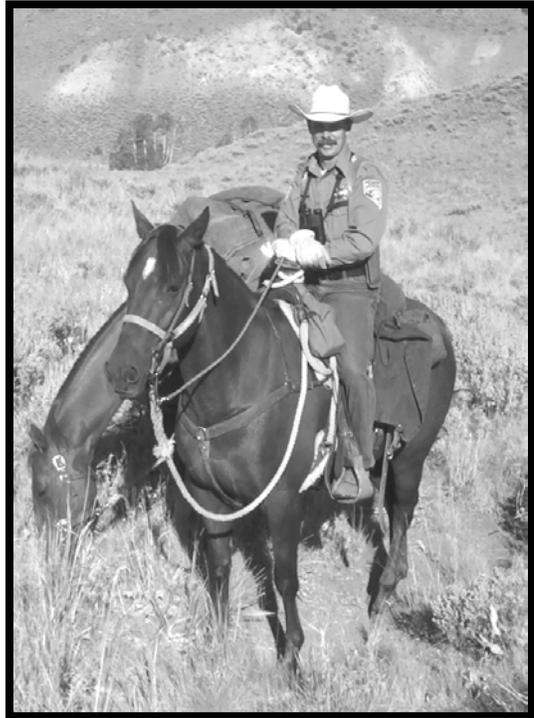
Mike's hobbies, as one might expect, include hunting and fishing. His first love is waterfowl hunting followed closely by big game hunting. He will chase the occasional chukar but prefers the gentleman's sport of waterfowl hunting when given the choice. He has recently taken to chasing big king salmon along the California coast and is thankful that today's technology (GPS, fish graphs, communications) allows this seasoned land-lubber to fish through foggy days on the ocean.

Mike lives in Reno with his wife Alys. They have a daughter Michelle and a son Dustin (seen above) who exhibits all the traits and interests in continuing the Dobel family tradition of wildlife management. He has also taken to driving a new Harley Davidson motorcycle to work. Alys claims it is a mid-life crisis but Mike prefers to look at it as a new challenge. One problem though – you can't haul too many bighorns on the back of a Harley.

WARDEN PROFILE

DON KLEBENOW, Field Warden – Eastern Region, Elko

Don Klebenow was born in Moscow, Idaho in 1964 to Don 'Doc' Klebenow, Sr., who at the time was a natural resource management professor at the University of Idaho. When Donny was seven, the family moved to Reno where Doc took a job at the University of Nevada. Doc taught a lot of the biologists and wardens working for NDOW today, and certainly had a role in Don's academic growth. Following his education at UNR, Don immediately went to work for NDOW, first at Lake Mead Fish Hatchery for a brief time before accepting the game warden position at Overton, where he quickly gained an appreciation of and expertise on the desert fauna of southern Nevada. After four years in Overton, Don experienced a major shift in environment by transferring to Wildhorse, frequently the coldest spot in Nevada. He spent eight years there in some of the most remote and beautiful country in Nevada patrolling during hunting seasons for deer, elk, antelope, mountain lion and small game. Don has also assisted the area game biologist by participating in many of the game management activities in northern Elko County.



There's water at Wildhorse and Don also conducted boating safety patrols. In the rugged portions of areas 6 & 7, Don had the chance to conduct patrol on horseback, one of NDOW's last mounted field personnel. After his Wildhorse post, Don went to nearby Elko where he has remained for the last four years as one of the three resident wardens. Don't look for him in the office though, he's out in the field interacting with sportsmen and working cases. He is aware of the thing that looks like a TV hooked up to a typewriter that sits on his desk, but as of yet he hasn't found a way to use it to serve the people outdoors.

In Elko, Don and his wife are raising their two children, a 12-year-old daughter and nine-year-old son in a setting filled with outdoor activities and athletics - Don coaches soccer, little league and basketball for his children. From fastballs to fast breaks, Don is there to teach and inspire his and other children in the community. He stays active in the social circles as well being a member of the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the Mule Deer Foundation.

Given his profession, background and location, Don cannot avoid being an avid sportsman himself. He hunts all of Nevada's upland game, and he has even hunted the elusive Himalayan snowcock, practically out of his backyard (well, several thousand feet above his backyard). He also fishes, of course. Basically, if it happens outside, Don does it. His bird hunting forays are greatly enhanced by the presence of his German wirehaired pointers.

Don has handled some big cases, but he cites the small differences made during a life spent serving the public good. He talks about the many kids he has taken through hunter education then watched grow into good, ethical hunters. The job is exciting and challenging. It's more than a job for Don; it's a way of life. He doesn't pine for retirement, because "when you are having fun, you don't count the year; you mark time by watching the kids grow," he said. Naturally, he least enjoys the administrative aspects that are part of any job. What's missing in this man's life? - some day he wants to learn how to use his computer.

SPORTSMAN PROFILE

CRAIG STEVENS, Elko



You hear it said about people not having the right to call themselves true Nevadans unless they were born here. Alright, Craig Stevens had to spend the first three years of his life in Oklahoma, but since 1964 this outdoorsman has plied the hills of eastern Nevada regularly and with great zeal. His knowledge of the land and the animals upon it has earned him stature that many native-born Nevadans could not hope to aspire to.

Residing in Elko with his wife Kairsten and daughter Nichaela, Craig is quick to point out the wondrous natural resource treasures that eastern Nevada has to offer. He is an accomplished hunter of both big and small game and was preparing to return to his spike camp atop the Ruby Mountains as this publication was preparing to go to press. Fortune has smiled upon him for he has been able to hunt both elk and Rocky Mountain bighorn in Nevada, along with the more common antelope and mule deer, while many of us wait for fate to smile upon us.

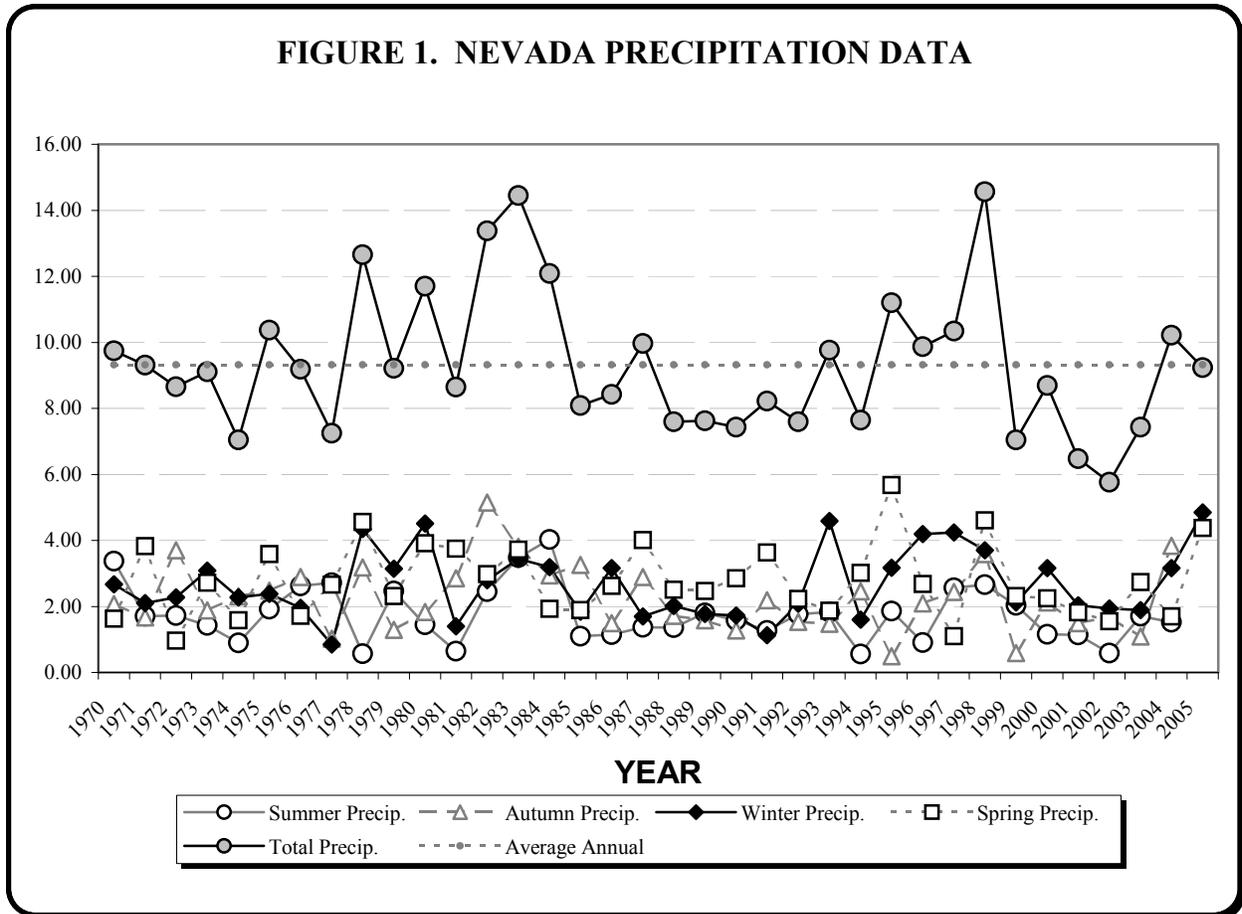
Not one to be complacent about his good fortune, Craig devotes considerable energy giving back to the resource. He lists membership in Ducks Unlimited, the Mule Deer Foundation and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation. He has maintained an interest in the local elk planning process and those planning efforts elsewhere in the state. Craig volunteers for the Department of Wildlife by helping scout out release site locations for the agency's translocation programs. He keeps observation records of recently released wildlife and provides the data to NDOW biologists to help assess distribution patterns.

Craig is currently the chairman for the Elko County Advisory Board to Manage Wildlife (CAB). He has sacrificed much of his personal time to represent the interests of Elko County and all sportsmen for that matter at the regular meetings of the Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners. Here he has earned the respect of commissioners, agency personnel and fellow sportsmen as he delivers articulate and well thought out commentary into the public input process. Two underlying themes are apparent in Craig's approach – habitat improvement and the need to keep sportsmen informed.

In fact he considers mule deer habitat restoration as one of the most important focuses for sportsmen and their agency immediately and in the long term, for this species is the keystone of wildlife recreation in Nevada. He wishes to do his part to dispel rumors or simple remarks that emerge when people aren't apprised of the facts. Instead, he sees the advantages when government and sportsmen work together for the benefit of our natural resources. Now that's a Nevadan for you.

WEATHER AND HABITAT

Climate data published by the Nevada State Climatologist is limited to the first quarter as of this writing. Figure 1 depicts composite precipitation data for the state of Nevada from 1970 to the present (does not include summer 2005 data) compiled by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Composite data is not regionalized and the figures represent the entire state for trend analysis. Suffice it to say that regional differences are common in Nevada with two distinct ecotypes: the Great Basin and Mohave.



Winter precipitation accrues between December and February. Spring is March through May; summer is June-August and autumn is September-November. According to the NOAA, precipitation received from December 2004 through May of this year alone is right at average for the state. The winter precipitation is the highest for the analysis period while the spring precipitation is the fourth highest in the 35-year series. August 2005 data was not available through NOAA, but June precipitation totaled 0.39 inches and was -0.24 inches less than average. July precipitation totaled 0.37 inches and was -0.12 less than the 1895-2004 average. Anecdotally NDOW personnel do not report any unusual weather features, although there seemed to be good rainfall in August for northern and western Nevada. The NOAA does report that the average July temperature for 2005 was 77.1°F and is the second warmest for the 111 years that records have been kept.

The following are regionalized weather analyses prepared by NDOW biologists.

Western and Northwestern Nevada

After six consecutive years of drought western Nevada received some much needed moisture during this past winter and spring period. Stream flows in western Nevada have been average to above average during this summer period and vegetative growth, particularly forbs and grasses, were much improved from what has been observed in recent years. Unfortunately, the dry pattern has only marginally improved for extreme northwestern Nevada, with stream flows expected to be below average for the season.

Snow pack conditions, which are a measure of moisture received, were above average for western Nevada and southwestern Nevada including the Sierras. Again extreme northwestern Nevada experienced below-average snow pack conditions as many of the major storm events tracked south of the town of Gerlach during the past winter. These major snow events coupled with an intense inversion created concerns for wildlife during this past winter. However, surveys on both big game and upland game populations during the spring and summer months of 2005 have shown that these concerns were unfounded. South slopes burned off rather quickly above the inversion layer and wildlife utilized these south exposures to survive through the heavy snow loads that were so debilitating to human populations in the valley floors.

Grass and forb production have been tremendous during the spring and summer of 2005 throughout most of the region. Brood surveys indicate upland game birds are responding to the exceptional range conditions by producing and recruiting large numbers of young into the population. Hunters can expect to see increases in upland game birds throughout most of the northwest as they take to the field this fall.

Southeastern Nevada

According to Bureau of Land Management (BLM) rain data, 26 areas throughout Lincoln County received an average of 123% of the previous 9-year average precipitation between March and November 2004. According to Western Region Climate Center (WRCC)/Desert Research Institute (DRI) data, the weather stations in Pioche, Caliente, and Alamo indicate that over 190% of average precipitation has been received between January 2005 and mid-August 2005. Heavy rains that fell on top of a relatively heavy snow pack resulted in a dramatic flooding event in Lincoln County in January 2005. Many roads throughout the county have numerous washouts making travel difficult. State Route 317, through Rainbow Canyon, was severely damaged and may not be repaired for some time. Drought conditions that have persisted after the devastating drought of 2002 have eased with above-average precipitation. In 2002, Lincoln County suffered through the driest year on record, receiving approximately 10% of average precipitation for the entire year. Seasonal moisture continues to fall in localized areas throughout Lincoln County, resulting in road washouts and flooded areas. These events also provide for excellent habitat conditions for game species and add water to the numerous water developments placed around the county for wildlife. Presently, habitat conditions following above-average precipitation should result in better body condition, increased survival for adults and juveniles, and an upward trend for upland game species. Should drought conditions resume, however, one could expect to see a downward trend in upland game populations.

Central Nevada

Data published by the WRCC for central Nevada (northern Nye County, extreme southern Lander and Eureka Counties, and Esmeralda County) indicate the spring of 2004 received below average precipitation during the March–June period. Poor climatic conditions during this period of the year can be particularly hard on range conditions and wildlife populations, as has been the case in central Nevada recently. Unfortunately, Central Nevada has experienced drought conditions consistently over the past few years. Fortunately for central Nevada wildlife populations and their habitats, WRCC data indicate that above average precipitation was received during the late summer and early fall of 2004. This typically results in an increase in vegetation vigor and nutritional quality and should have allowed wildlife populations to recover somewhat. Consequently, these animals should have met the winter in better shape than has been the case for the past few years. Favorable weather patterns continued through much of the late fall and winter in central Nevada, with above average precipitation receipts recorded by WRCC at the Big Creek Summit Site during all months except December and February. As of March 3, 2005, data published by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) indicated the Lower Humboldt River Basin overall remained below average for snow pack conditions, but data for northern Nye County indicated above average snow pack conditions for the same time period. While above-average snow accumulations in conjunction with cold temperatures in other areas of Nevada may have had some negative impacts on winter survival of wildlife, conditions in central Nevada were favorable. Although winter precipitation was above normal in central Nevada as well, periods of warmer weather between storms allowed lower elevation winter habitats to remain open.

Spring weather patterns are also critical to wildlife populations and habitats. According to the Basin-Wide Precipitation Data Summary provided by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), central Nevada received above-average precipitation throughout April and May 2005. Owing to favorable winter conditions and very good precipitation receipts during the spring of 2005, central Nevada experienced extremely good grass and forb production. Upland game bird nesting and brood rearing habitat was much improved for 2005, which should have resulted in increased production in many upland populations. Although June and July saw no appreciable precipitation, green grass and forbs were still noticeable even at lower elevations into July. In summation, habitat conditions improved noticeably due to recent favorable weather patterns experienced in central Nevada. In order for long-term benefits to wildlife populations and their habitats to be realized, conditions will have to remain favorable for an extended period.

Southern Nevada (Mojave Desert)

In southern Nevada, a dramatic reversal of environmental conditions has occurred within the last five years. The National Weather Service Forecast Office in Las Vegas, centrally located in Clark County, reported 2002 year-end precipitation receipts of only 1.44 inches (32% of normal). Moreover, 2002 was the sixth driest year on record.

Beginning in February 2003, environmental conditions greatly improved. According to the National Weather Service (NWS) in Las Vegas, 2003 ranked the eighth wettest year on record after receiving 6.86 inches of precipitation.

Throughout 2004, favorable environmental conditions prevailed. Exceeding 2003 moisture receipts, the NWS reported 7.76 inches of precipitation in Las Vegas in 2004 (173% of normal). Contributing to the 2004 total rainfall amount in Las Vegas, February ranked as the ninth wettest month on record.

In Clark County, precipitation receipts were fairly variable during spring months with many areas receiving below average rainfall, particularly during May. In late June and July, moisture conditions improved with onset of summer thunderstorms. Frequent thunderstorm activity in July resulted in most areas of Clark County exceeding normal rainfall amounts. As of this writing in mid August 2005, environmental conditions are favorable. On a regional scale, shrubs and perennial grasses exhibit obvious vigor. Due to above-average precipitation in winter months coupled with summer thunderstorms, water availability at springs, seeps and catchments may be characterized as very good.

Western Region Wetland Conditions as of Mid- August

Mason Valley WMA: The area is in excellent condition and estimated to be at about 75% water coverage, which is the most water coverage seen in many years. Sago pondweed and alkali bulrush production has been very good on most of the ponds on the area. The area is expected to increase in water coverage before October and will provide excellent conditions for the fall migration.

Alkali Lake WMA: This area remains in poor condition (5% water coverage). Low water levels can be attributed to very efficient water use in Smith Valley (no agriculture wastewater) and a low water table.

Scripps WMA & Washoe Lake: Conditions are good (40% water coverage). The wetlands mitigation project on the south end of the lake is in good condition and supporting the majority of the areas waterfowl.

Fernley WMA: This area is in poor condition (2% water coverage). Wastewater from Fernley is having a tough time getting into the area because of substantial hard-stem bulrush growth that has occurred in the delivery drain.

Humboldt WMA: This management area is in excellent condition, although the Toulon Unit is dry. The area is estimated to be at 90% water coverage. Water from Rye Patch Reservoir has now subsided and daily evaporation will continue to lower the water level. However, the WMA should provide excellent habitat for this year's fall migration. Abundant sago pondweed and widgeon grass is growing in both lakes.

Carson Lake: This area is in good condition (35%) water coverage. Water remains in the Big Water and York Units via ordered water and agricultural wastewater. Adequate sago pondweed and alkali bulrush is growing in the Big Water Unit, while little to no vegetation is growing in the York, due to the unit only going dry for about a month. This left little time to grow any vegetation that might be needed for fall migration. The area is expected to be in excellent condition by early October, due to full water right allocation that will be received this year.

STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

WATERFOWL

Harvest

Once again in 2004, a liberal season package for the Pacific Flyway was approved for the Pacific Flyway through the United States Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS or Service) Regulations Committee’s 2004 final rule for seasons and bag & possession limits. Partial (60-day) seasons were established for canvasback and pintails. Under interim harvest strategies designed to allow a continuation of hunting, these prescriptions were selected to reduce harvest of these two species at a rate that was below predicted harvest levels under a 107-day season format. The 2004 breeding population models for these two duck stocks in combination with estimated harvest under the partial season format should have returned a spring 2005 breeding population that would have kept the species populations near the goals established under the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP).

The Department of Wildlife continues to utilize its post-season questionnaire to collect hunter and harvest statistics from license buyers in Nevada. This process has been in effect for nearly five decades and has been useful in portraying annual and long-term changes in participation and success rates. The Service, looking to improve on its own harvest monitoring program, initiated its national, cooperative *Harvest Information Program* (HIP) in 1992. Not all state wildlife programs were participants in the effort until 1999 when involvement was unified. Both programs use sampling and extrapolation to conjure harvest estimates. Biases are somewhat similar within the two methodologies. However, the Service’s process instills a greater obligation for the hunter since most states disallow the hunting of waterfowl unless the participant first obtains a valid HIP number – a verification that the person contributed to the previous year’s HIP survey.

Table 1 exhibits the harvest estimates produced through the two methods. Both processes are expressions of median values and each is accompanied with a range of figures that is broad or narrow depending upon the statistical power of the collected data. It is interesting to note that both process produce results that are statistically similar.

Table 1. Comparisons between HIP and Nevada Questionnaire estimates.

Year	Estimated Hunters			Estimated Total Duck Harvest		
	HIP*	NV Questionnaire	% Diff.	HIP	NV Questionnaire	% Diff.
1999	5,500	6,918	-20%	89,201	80,814	+10%
2000	4,800	6,159	-22%	52,900	56,579	-7%
2001	3,800	3,692	+3%	35,201	31,203	+13%
2002	3,900	4,028	-3%	46,000	33,113	+39%
2003	4,200	4,298	-2%	50,200	44,022	+14%
2004	3,500	3,572	-2%	37,100	38,305	-3%

* Expressed as “Active Adult Hunters” within the HIP survey.

Ducks & Mergansers

The daily bag limit for ducks and mergansers was seven, with species limitations of one each for pintail and canvasback, two for redhead and four for scaup. Additionally, not more than two hen mallards could be taken per day. Possession limits were double the daily bag. 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	
	2003	2004	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Ducks & Mergs.	44,022	38,305	68,693	-13.0%	-44.2%
No. of Hunters	4,298	3,572	6,157	-16.9%	-42.0%
No. of Days	25,617	20,245	36,690	-21.0%	-44.8%
Birds / Hunter	10.24	10.72	11.16	4.7%	-3.9%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.72	1.89	1.87	10.1%	1.1%

Marsh conditions had improved slightly following enhanced precipitation in 2004, offering more habitat for migrating waterfowl. This is supported by the mid-winter inventory data (appendix, page A-11); which revealed duck numbers in excess of the previous year. Correspondingly, the 2004 Nevada breeding pair numbers had increased against the previous year (appendix, page A-12). Despite these facts, both duck harvest and hunter participation in 2004 declined somewhat. These latter values continue to remain below the ten-year average and the long-term average. Waterfowlers that did participate did have slightly better success as demonstrated by the birds per hunter and birds per hunter day figures. Ironically, as hunter numbers diminish, these values continue to rise. An inference can be drawn that the remaining participants are those experienced at duck hunting and casual duck hunters did not go to the marsh in great numbers last year.

The table on Appendix page number 13 depicts the composition of the harvest as tabulated by the FWS through its *Waterfowl Harvest Survey* from 1952 – 1998, and through HIP since 1999. Both survey methodologies used the survey data as a factor to extrapolate parts collection data (wing and goose tail) samples gathered from hunters to develop estimates of species harvests for each state. Mallards have consistently comprised the largest proportion of the Nevada duck harvest, not surprising given their consistent abundance in the mid-winter survey. Mallards breeding in Alberta and western Canada play an important role in Nevada's hunting success. Green-winged teal also comprise a large proportion of the bag in the silver state. It is interesting to note that when regulations were imposed to reduce pintail harvest, its place in the harvest hierarchy was swapped with the gadwall. Restrictions on redhead and canvasback also seem to have been effective in reducing harvest of these two species.

In last year's report, the Department discussed how the data demonstrates that duck hunting in Nevada is diminishing. This year's report again includes Figure 1, which depicts this trend. Waterfowl managers across the country share these same issues, compelling them to enjoin in a study of hunter attitudes. The results of the research, accomplished through a sampling of hunters across the nation, will provide agencies insight into the opinions of American waterfowlers. It is expected that this information may be accounted for in the development of regulations.

One of the interesting presumptions about hunting is the relationship between availability of the resource and hunter participation/effort. Although the Department has increased its public outreach to make hunters aware of habitat conditions and estimated bid numbers or densities, there remains a correlation between initial hunting success and ensuing rates of participation. Many biologists consider this “word of mouth” messaging as an important factor in the amount of hunting that is tallied through the questionnaire. These same biologists accept the notion that no amount of marketing applications can substitute for a success story told by one contented hunter to another in getting the latter person out into the field.

Geese

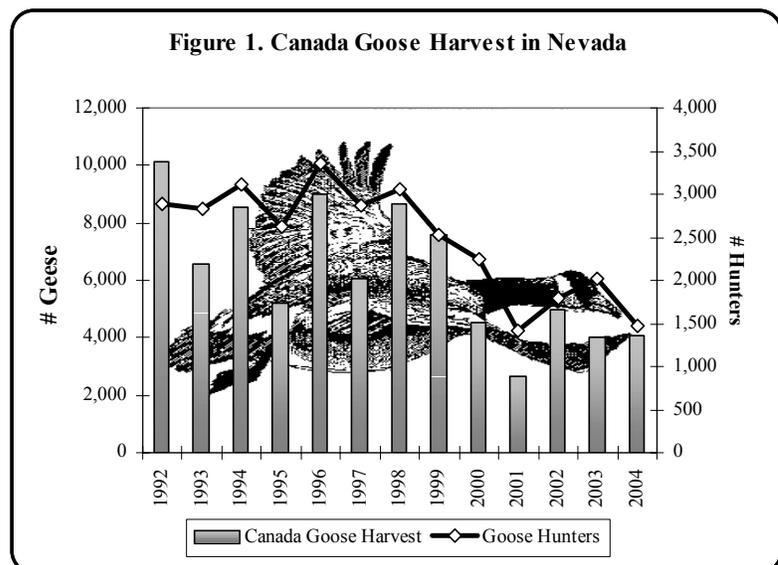
Canada and white-fronted geese limits were three daily in the northern zone and two daily in the southern zone, species singly or in the aggregate. White geese limits were similar. Possession limits for geese were double the daily limit. The dark goose season length in Washoe Valley of Washoe County closed three weeks earlier than the general season.

**Table 3. STATEWIDE DARK & WHITE GOOSE HARVEST
From Post-season Questionnaire**

	STATEWIDE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	10 Yr. Avg.	Prev. Yr.	vs. Avg.
Dark Geese Harvest	4,041	4,080	6,127	1.0%	-33.4%
No. of Hunters	2,025	1,479	2,502	-27.0%	-40.9%
Light Geese Harvest	219	1,135	500	418.3%	127.0%
No. of Hunters	389	267	483	-31.4%	-44.8%
TOTAL GEESE:	4,260	5,215	6,627	+22%	-21.3%

With the exception of the 2001 harvest, the estimated Canada goose harvest has been relatively static for the past five years (see figure 1). Harvest was strongly skewed toward Douglas County (see page Q37) and Churchill County had the largest proportion of hunters according to the questionnaire. This latter factor is attributable to the likelihood that waterfowl hunters are generalists and many hunters going afield in the marshes of Lahontan Valley will take geese opportunistically.

Hunters took more than double the average number of snow geese in 2004. This is probably attributable to migration nuances and to increasing numbers of Pacific flyway snow and Ross geese. Waterfowl managers in the flyway are concerned about these increasing numbers and limits have been increased in an attempt to slow the growth of the populations before habitat damage occurs.



Tundra Swan

The 2004-05 swan season commenced on October 16th, concurrent with the goose season, and concluded on January 2nd, 2005. Again 650 permits were allocated to Nevada, yet only 330 tags were purchased. Continuing a flyway commitment to detect trumpeter swan harvest, NDOW required all successful hunters to have their swan and tag 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 protected trumpeter swans. In this manner, incidental take can be documented and its impact to the latter species can be assessed.

Swan hunters presented 45 adult and 32 juvenile swans for validation last season. A post-season questionnaire was mailed to all tagholders that did not validate a swan. Again, there were no trumpeter swans detected in the total harvest in Nevada. All harvest categories except the participation rate increased against their respective values for the 2003 season. However, the figures remain below average. Total hunter days remain well below average and it is likely attributable to the overall decline in duck hunter participation. This assumes that a majority of swan tag purchasers are opportunistic waterfowl generalists rather than specifically directed swan hunters. A total of 102 questionnaire respondents indicated that they did not hunt swans during the 2004-05 season (33%). Harvest statistics are reported as follows:

Table 4. Past Ten Years of Nevada Swan Harvest

Year	Tags Purchased	Percent Participating	Reported Harvest	Expanded Hunter Days ⁽²⁾
1995	383	75%	69	1,224
1996	376	88%	112	1,054
1997	381	86%	118	1,282
1998	492	85%	164	1,580
1999	518	84%	193	1,817
2000	493	63%	71	1,242
2001	308	78%	58	1,171
2002	273	69%	40 ⁽¹⁾	886
2003	298	74%	71	802
2004	330	67%	77	892
'69-'04 Avg.	435	77%	112	1,219

⁽¹⁾ includes one poached swan

⁽²⁾ reported hunter days divided by percent return

Population Status

A continental assessment of the status of waterfowl is conducted annually and reported by the FWS¹. Data pertinent to the Pacific Flyway is collected on breeding grounds within traditional survey areas in the central and northwest portions of North America. Samples are interpreted and incorporated into population models. This summer's total duck population estimate was between 31.1 – 32.3 million birds. This is fairly similar to last year's estimate and is about 5% below the long-term average for the preceding 49 years. Pintails were predicted to number 2.6 ± -0.1 million, a 17% improvement over the previous year, but still 38% below the

¹ U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2005. *Waterfowl population status, 2005*. U.S Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 58pp.

long-term average. Greater and lesser scaup, combined an abundant species, declined significantly and managers are unable to account for the diminishing trend, even though harvest restrictions have been imposed.

In Nevada, wintering waterfowl numbers, counted in January 2005, have increased (page A-11). The table demonstrates a short-term comparison over the past five years along with long-term averages to demonstrate how present day numbers have changed. Documented duck numbers peaked in 1996 when 128,520 ducks were observed from the airplane. Goose numbers peaked three years later just short of 34,000. Managers recognize that numbers fluctuate on a daily basis during the migration, so the effort is timed to occur simultaneously throughout the flyways within a regular time period in early January in an effort to follow some survey consistency. Mid winter observation data for total ducks and total geese are depicted in a chart in the appendix (page A-16)

After a big drop in 2004, wintering mallard numbers returned to above average levels. The long-term average is based upon data kept since 1965. Canvasback and redhead numbers dramatically increased against the previous year and both averages. Nevada wetlands are important to these two species.

Mid-winter Canada geese numbers were slightly below the previous year, but it should be mentioned that the Truckee Meadows goose count had dropped off due to unusually high snow accumulations. About 3,500 fewer geese were counted this year.

Productivity Potential

Duck

Nevada breeding pair survey data is provided within the appendix on pages A-12. Breeding pair surveys were conducted in Nevada for three decades by a single biologist flying in the Department's fixed wing aircraft. Beginning this year, a new biologist has succeeded that retired biologist and conducted the statewide flights after a year's apprenticeship. Survey totals are well below short- and long-term averages and may be attributable to surveyor nuances, something not unusual in aerial sampling. The expectation is that long-term experience will generate survey bias consistency that allows for comparable analysis. Stated more simply, the reduced numbers do not connote diminished numbers of ducks.

Although the 2005 breeding pair survey number totals may not compare well to previous data because of these circumstances, the proportions within the 2004 and 2005 annual datasets and the average dataset are relatively static. This suggests that although the observers may have been seeing numbers differently, they were seeing species identically. The table also demonstrates that species that are most prevalent in the bag, mallard and green-wing teal, are not well represented within the state's breeding pair data (see again page A-13). The harvest is heavily dependent upon migrants. Conversely, redheads and cinnamon teal, Nevada's most common nesting species, comprise only a small proportion of the harvest. Redhead harvest is purposefully depressed, for reasons stated earlier, but cinnamon teal are simply gone for the most part during the hunting season.

Table 5. Species Composition in Nevada Breeding Pair Surveys						
	2004	proportion	2005	proportion	avg 95-04	proportion
Mallard	865	7.2%	386	7.2%	877	7.6%
Gadwall	3,467	29.0%	1,199	22.4%	2893	25.2%
Pintail	311	2.6%	107	2.0%	331	2.9%
Cinn. Teal	2,017	16.9%	1,076	20.1%	2146	18.7%
Shoveler	228	1.9%	98	1.8%	312	2.7%
Redhead	2,837	23.7%	1,475	27.5%	3050	26.6%
Canvasback	167	1.4%	131	2.4%	220	1.9%
Ruddy	1,549	12.9%	629	11.7%	965	8.4%
Misc. Duck	526	4.4%	259	4.8%	677	5.9%
Est. Total Pairs	12,972		5,627		12,729	

Nevada's nesting waterfowl did have better wetland conditions available to them this year. Please refer to the climatic summary section of this publication for more information on statewide climate data analysis. Brood survey data is limited and is not available for the largest wetlands. Although Humboldt Sink had filled by the height of the breeding season, vegetation had yet to recover from the previous four years of dry conditions and thus nesting habitat was limited. If normal or better precipitation falls during the next winter and spring, it is likely that breeding pairs will return to the area.

As of this writing, there have been no confirmed major outbreaks of botulism, a natural mortality factor that affects all age classes.

Canada Goose

The Department was unable to conduct a breeding pair survey of Canada geese this past March, so comparable data cannot be offered for analysis. Suffice it to say that conditions within wetland habitat were ideal for wild-nesting geese and mostly static for urban/suburban geese.

Readers are encouraged to obtain additional information about the status of migratory birds by visiting the United States Fish & Wildlife Service, Division of Migratory Bird Management's website at: migratorybirds.fws.gov/reports/reports.html

MOURNING DOVE

Harvest

Nevada’s traditional dove season comprised the 30 days of September 2004. The bag and possession limits were 10 and 20, respectively. The hunting of white-wing doves was limited to Nye and Clark counties only.

Like waterfowl harvest data, dove harvest is monitored through two independent procedures. Refer to the explanation offered in paragraph two of the preceding waterfowl report. Preliminary HIP data published by the United States Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS or Service) indicates that 3,800 hunters spent 8,800 days to harvest 34,650 doves in 2004². Nevada collects harvest data through its post-season questionnaire, a process spanning over four decades. Comparisons are offered in Table 1.

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

Year	Estd. Hunter Numbers			Estimated Hunter Days			Estimated Dove Harvest		
	HIP	NV Q	% Diff	HIP	NV Q	% Diff	HIP	NV Q	% Diff
2002	5,200	5,355	-2.9%	17,800	15,112	+18%	70,700	62,977	+12%
2003	4,700	4,074	+15%	10,800	10,177	-6%	42,100	53,103	-21%
2004	3,800	3,434	+11%	8,800	9,487	-7%	34,650	36,500	-5%

*comparisons are made against Nevada Post-season Harvest Questionnaire data.

Harvest data from both methods match up fairly well, particularly when considering the standard errors for each methodology. Dove harvest data obtained through the 2003 Nevada post-season Harvest Questionnaire are as follows:

**Table 2. STATEWIDE DOVE HARVEST
From Post-season Questionnaire**

	STATE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	37,750	34,650	51,385	-8.2%	-32.6%
No. of Hunters	4,074	3,434	4,889	-15.7%	-29.8%
No. of Days	10,177	9,619	13,984	-5.5%	-31.2%
Birds / Hunter	9.27	10.09	10.4	8.9%	-3.3%
Birds/Hunter Day	37,750	3.60	3.7	-2.9%	-2.1%

Statewide dove harvest declined again and remains significantly below average of the previous ten years. Success data is nearly unchanged and could be correlated with the likelihood that the vast majority of doves are taken on opening day. Total harvest data may also correlate to which day of the week opening day is on, although this is strictly subjective since scientific data would require hunter polling at a cost that would exceed the information’s utility. Last year’s opening day was on a Wednesday and the last high harvest/high hunter participation year was 2002 when the opening day was on a Sunday.

² Dolton, D.D., and R.D. Rau. 2005. Mourning dove breeding population status, 2005. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland, USA .

Declines in harvest statistics were present in all three regions (Table 3.), but the only remarkable statistic is found in the comparison of southern Nevada hunters and harvest.

Table 3. DOVE HARVEST COMPARISON BY REGION
From Post-season Questionnaire

	WESTERN			EASTERN			SOUTHERN		
	2003	2004	Avg.	2003	2004	Avg.	2003	2004	Avg.
No. of Birds	19,241	19,086	23,854	3,859	2,478	6,491	14,650	13,086	21,040
No. of Hunters	2,119	1,878	2,408	602	392	754	1,353	1,164	1,727
No. of Days	5,109	5,337	6,451	1,148	743	1,885	3,920	3,539	5,648
Birds / Hunter	9.08	10.16	10.0	6.41	6.32	8.5	10.83	11.24	12.1
Birds/Hunter Day	3.77	3.58	3.7	3.36	3.34	3.5	3.74	3.70	3.7

Harvest and effort statistics for the 2002 hunt were reported last year as being well in excess of their respective previous year values and slightly above their respective 10-year averages. All three regions experienced declines in harvest, though the degree of change was not as significant as it was between the 2002 & 2003 seasons.

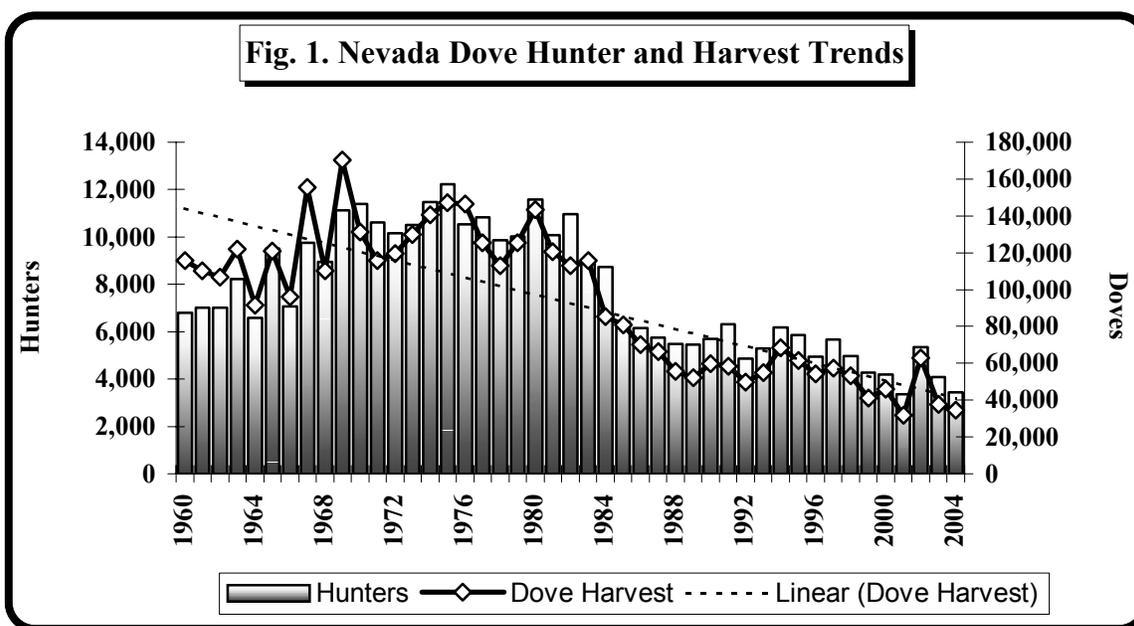


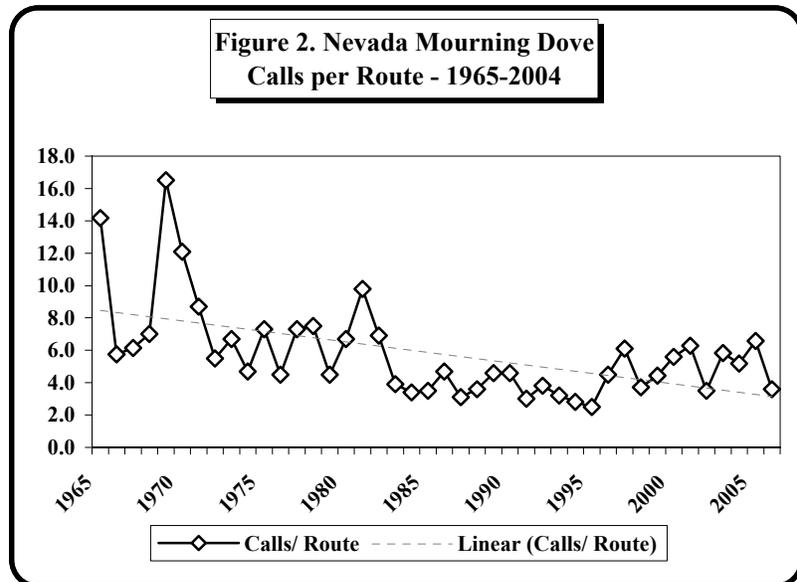
Table 3. STATEWIDE DOVE HARVEST – COMPARISON BY DECADE
From Post-season Questionnaire

	1960's	1970's	1980's	1990's	2000's
No. of Birds	119,945	129,489	90,248	55,843	42,615
No. of Hunters	8,208	10,765	7,968	5,410	4,085
No. of Days	26,590	34,388	23,333	15,600	11,211
Birds / Hunter	14.61	12.03	11.33	10.32	10.43
Birds/Hunter Day	4.51	3.77	3.87	3.58	3.80

Population Status

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

This spring, all of Nevada's 22 routes were run. Route runners heard a total of 79 calls and observed 89 doves. These data compare to long-term averages of 107 heard and 179 seen. The call per route average this year was 3.6, compared to the long-term average of 5.8. Figure 2 depicts dove call count results since the inception of the survey. Only call per route data is comparable since some routes have been added, deleted or modified since 1964. Generally, the dove



breeding index trend is downward during the 40-year analysis period, a trend found throughout the WMU. However, calls per route averages have stabilized in Nevada and the WMU for the past ten years.

In Nevada, observation data has greatly dropped off, but biologists consider this information to be supplemental for analysis, given the call-count survey methodology. Efforts to understand dove distribution and density are underway. One tool is the use of long-term operational banding. Data gleaned through studies like this will give biologists insight into understanding the scale and significance of changes in migration patterns. Another tool in assessing dove biology will be a broad scale coordinated endeavor to collect wings from harvested birds. Biologists will be able to calculate sex and age ratios of the species, which in turn will factor into population estimates. It is an eventual goal to engage an adaptive harvest management application for doves that is tied to fluctuations in the species abundance.

Productivity Potential

Both the Great Basin and Mojave ecotypes in Nevada received above-average precipitation (see climate report). Seed production of native and exotic grasses should benefit nesting birds in all areas of the state. Guzzlers should be fully operational and plenty of water should still remain by the commencement of hunting season.

BAND-TAILED PIGEON

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

AMERICAN CROW

Harvest

In 2004, the spring hunt extended from March 1 to April 15, 2004 (46 days) and the fall hunt began on September 1 and ended on November 14, 2004 (75 days). The established daily limit was 10 crows. There is no possession limit since regulations do not require the hunter to keep the birds for consumption.

For the second year, the Department included a line within its post-season questionnaire that provided respondents the ability to record crow harvest information. The following data displays the totality of crow harvest data collected through the questionnaire.

**Table 1. STATEWIDE AMERICAN CROW HARVEST – 2004
From Post-season Questionnaire**

County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Kill/Hunter	Kill/Day
Churchill	6	2	4	3.0	1.5
Clark	42	3	9	14.0	4.7
Douglas	2	1	1	2.0	2.0
Elko	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Eureka	32	4	75	8.0	0.4
Humboldt	36	3	22	12.0	1.6
Lander	13	3	4	4.3	3.3
Lincoln	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Lyon	124	2	16	62.0	7.8
Mineral	3	1	1	3.0	3.0
Nye	18	3	26	6.0	0.7
Carson City	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Pershing	4	2	2	2.0	2.0
Storey	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Washoe	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
White Pine	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
TOTALS:	280	24	160	11.7	1.8

Last year’s reported data had nine hunters taking 79 crows in 35 days. Since neither dataset is extrapolated to estimate total harvest, the information just provides a cursory sample of crow harvest in the state. A revision of the post-season questionnaire is in process and is hoped to sample a greater number of hunters that buy upland game stamps. A stamp isn’t required to hunt crows so those that do so, but don’t hunt other upland game will be missed in future hunter surveys.

Population Status

Crows are not classified as a migratory game birds under federal rule. Therefore, there are no coordinated efforts within the flyways to assess population status of this species nor does the US Fish & Wildlife Service regulate the take of the species through a federal framework. There is an increasing prevalence of West Nile Virus in Nevada. This has been determined through mosquito pool surveillance and through veterinary examination of carcasses or sick birds. The disease is problematic for corvids, a family of perching birds to which crows and ravens belong. Incidences of infected birds have been documented and some biologists have reported anecdotal assessments that corvid numbers seem to have diminished.

Fall Forecast

The Commission approved the fall hunt for calendar year 2004 to extend from September 1, 2004 – November 14, 2004 (75 days). The Department does not conduct any surveys to assess autumn or spring pre-hunt crow population densities.

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REGIONAL SPECIES SUMMARIES

SAGE GROUSE

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

A nine-day general season was held for sage grouse in 2004. Select units within areas 1, 3, and 5 were open for harvest. The season in 2004 ran from October 9th through October 17th excluding those seasons in unit 033 and the Grassy/Stevens Camp area of Washoe County, which were by permit only. General season bag limits were two daily and four in possession. On the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge two special two-day hunts were offered during the third and fourth weekends of September. Participation was limited to 75 permits per hunt period, awarded by lottery. The daily bag and possession limits for these special hunts were three and six, respectively. A special hunt was also held in the Grassy/Stevens Camp area of Washoe County. Seventy-five permits were allotted for this two-day hunt beginning September 25th. The daily bag and possession limits for this hunt were three and six, respectively. Table 1 describes the combined hunting season results of the two open counties within the Western Region.

**Table 1. WESTERN REGION SAGE GROUSE HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	2,802	2,615	1,891	-6.7%	38.3%
No. of Hunters	1,233	946	995	-23.3%	-4.9%
No. of Days	2,186	2,072	1,973	-5.2%	5.0%
Birds / Hunter	2.27	2.76	1.9	21.6%	46.4%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.28	1.26	1.0	-1.5%	31.8%

The number of birds that were harvested in 2004 decreased slightly from what was reported in 2003, but remains well above the ten-year average. Like harvest, hunter participation and the number of days hunted showed slight declines. Studies are ongoing throughout the region to follow density fluctuations and to better understand increases and decreases in harvested bird numbers. Wing questionnaire data collected this past year has significantly increased our knowledge as to where bird harvest occurs during the fall hunting season.

Population Status

Like that of previous years, monitoring efforts continue by Department biologists, to monitor sage grouse population trends. Increased efforts began after petitions were filed to list this species as threatened or endangered. Population estimates have been established for all sage grouse populations using monitoring data from lek counts as well as hunter harvested wings from the previous year's hunt. In areas where hunt information is not available, brood surveys are conducted to monitor production. According to harvest guidelines, populations with less than

300 breeding birds should not be hunted. With hunted populations, harvest rates should not exceed 10% of the estimated fall population. Like last year only some areas in Humboldt and Washoe Counties had hunts. All hunted areas in these two counties have either met or exceeded harvest guidelines.

Monitoring efforts in some of the southern portions of the region have shown an increase in numbers. Some of these populations are close to meeting the guidelines for future harvest programs. Major factors that have influenced sage grouse populations in the Western Region include urbanization, mining and wildfires that have changed vegetation types.

In December 2004, 2,090 hunter-harvested wings were gathered and analyzed by Department biologists in the Western Region. Table 2 summarizes this information.

Table 2. Western Region Wing Data by Area - 2004

Hunt Area	Adults		Juveniles		Total Harvest	Young/Hen
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Sheldon NWR	41	61	58	70	230	2.10
Buffalo/Skedaddle	21	30	29	35	115	2.13
Massacre - 012	15	30	14	7	66	0.70
Massacre - 013	13	24	35	35	107	2.92
Massacre - 014	4	8	4	13	29	2.13
Total Massacre PMU	32	62	53	55	202	1.74
Vya PMU	2	8	7	6	23	1.63
Grassy/Stevens	8	10	14	10	42	2.40
Other Washoe	1	6	9	4	20	2.17
Total WA Co.	105	177	170	180	632	1.98
Santa Rosa PMU	105	127	29	43	304	0.57
Lone Willow PMU	157	240	328	396	1,121	3.02
Pine Forest PMU	1	2	1	3	7	2.00
Black Rock PMU	6	12	2	6	26	0.67
Total HU Co.	269	381	360	448	1,458	2.12
Total Western Region	374	558	530	628	2,090	2.08

The highest production for the year, which is measured by young/hen, was in the Lone Willow PMU in Humboldt County. Most other areas remained similar to last year's production values with the exception of the Sheldon. This area saw an increase over last year's numbers. This increase brings production rates back to levels observed in 2002. Oregon State University (OSU) and the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR) are continuing with studies in the Montana Mountains. These studies are looking at a variety of population characteristics. Nest success and forage are two major factors being looked at in OSU's study. Along with nest success, UNR is examining blood chemistry. These parameters are evaluated throughout the year to compare nutritional values and their correlation with different vegetation types. Work on these two projects is continuing as of this reporting period.

Lek counts were conducted this spring from both the ground and the air in the Western Region. A continuing effort was made to check as many leks as possible and to correct discrepancies of past lek locations in the database. Lek attendance was up slightly in most of the areas surveyed. Biologists observed almost 4,000 sage grouse during these surveys in the western region. Other monitoring efforts are on going in the region and include radio-marking studies to monitor movement patterns as well as use areas. These projects have provided vital information to assist with the management of this species.

Productivity Potential

Data collected from harvested birds from the 2004 season and lek counts in the spring of 2005 have indicated a slight increase in populations in most areas. Some areas had formal brood counts conducted and showed a slight increase compared to last year. Despite increased winter precipitation, lek count attendance showed increases indicating that winter survival of adult birds was good. Overall the Western Region had good production and slight increases in sage grouse numbers are expected.

Fall Prediction

Based on extensive lek surveys and population estimates units 032, 034 and 035 in Humboldt County will be closed to the hunting of sage grouse. Information collected by biologists in these mountain ranges indicate populations are below the 300 breeding bird level needed to justify a hunt. These areas as well as those counties with small populations will remain closed until biologists observe bird numbers that meet or exceed harvest guidelines. Increased winter and spring precipitation have dramatically increased forb and grass production, providing ample forage for young birds. Dry summer conditions have kept females with broods tied to water sources. Hunters can expect dry and dusty conditions for the beginning of the hunting season.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

The Eastern Region had a nine-day sage grouse season running from October 9 through October 17, 2004. Bag limits were 2 daily and 4 in possession. The 1990, 1992 and 94-96 seasons were all 23 days in length and were the longest on record in Elko and White Pine counties. Season length was reduced by one week in all Eastern Region counties from 1996 to 1997, remained the same in 1998 and was reduced by an additional week in Elko and White Pine counties in 1999. The Eastern Region season has been the same length (9 days) in all four counties (Elko, Eureka, Lander and White Pine) since 1999. The only exception was for Lander County where Game Management Unit 151 was closed to sage grouse hunting for the first time in 2003 based on low population levels of sage grouse in the Battle Mountain and Fish Creek Population Management Units (PMU's).

**Table 3. EASTERN REGION SAGE GROUSE HARVEST BY COUNTY
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

County:	HARVEST TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
Elko	1,073	1,523	2,473	42%	-38%
Eureka	277	401	392	45%	-2%
Lander	238	275	408	15%	-48%
White Pine	135	340	311	152%	9%
Eastern Region:	1,723	2,539	3,585	47%	-41%

**Table 4. EASTERN REGION SAGE GROUSE HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	1,723	2,539	3,581	47%	-29%
No. of Hunters	911	1,162	1,988	28%	-42%
No. of Days	1,820	2,278	4,486	25%	-49%
Birds / Hunter	1.9	2.2	1.7	16%	29%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.0	1.1	0.8	10%	38%

Sage grouse harvest increased in all four of the Eastern Region counties in 2004 but was below the previous ten-year-average harvest in Elko and Lander counties. The 2004 sage grouse harvest was actually comparable to previous ten-year average in Eureka County and less than 10% of the total Eureka County sage grouse population estimate. The 2004 harvest was slightly above the previous ten-year average in White Pine County. Although harvest was above average in White Pine County, it was still 84% below the highest five-year-average harvest of 2,122 sage grouse that occurred between 1978 and 1982 in White Pine County. Sage Grouse harvest in the Eastern Region remains significantly below historic numbers and may be related more to timing of the hunt and lack of interest by younger hunters. Overall, the Eastern Region sage grouse harvest was 41% below the past ten-year-average.

In the Eastern Region, harvest levels for October seasons have remained well below those for historic one-week seasons held in September. Even three week long October seasons resulted in lower harvest levels than the early September seasons. Season length for mid-October seasons could be extended. Harvest rates are below guidelines for safe harvest of sage grouse based on current sage grouse population estimates for the Eastern Region counties. Recreational opportunities could be increased with no impacts to sage grouse populations. The Eastern Region could easily support an early September season again and perhaps would be able to stimulate hunter interest before sage grouse hunting becomes a thing of the past. Not only would a September season likely attract new interest in sage grouse hunting, the sample sizes in some areas would be increased to a level that would provide more accurate population data.

Population Status

Summer brood survey sample sizes in 2004 were below average for the Eastern Region (table 5.) because effort to collect samples has been reduced. The largest sample of sage grouse was obtained in Lander County (50% of the Eastern Region's sample) followed by White Pine (35%). A total Regional sample of 244 sage grouse was classified with an average brood size of 3.5, a young/100 hen ratio of 253 and a young/100 adult ratio of 103. The Region's sample size in 2003 was 240 with an average brood size of 3.9, a young/100 hen ratio of 311 and a young/100 adult ratio of 140. The young/100 hen ratio decreased from 2003. Brood sizes have been average to above average since 1995.

Table 5. SAGE GROUSE PRODUCTION SUMMARY - EASTERN REGION - 2004

County	Bird Totals					Ratios		Total Complete Broods	Tot. Yng. w/in Complete Broods	Avg. Brood Size
	Observed	Classified	Adults	Hens	Young	Young /Adult	Young /Hen			
Elko	35	35	13	8	22	1.69	2.75	4	15	3.8
Eureka	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Lander	123	123	71	26	52	.70	2.00	7	20	2.9
White Pine	86	62	36	15	50	1.39	3.33	11	42	3.8
Reg. Total:	244	220	120	49	124	1.03	2.53	22	77	3.5

Wings collected from hunters were assessed to determine male/female ratios and production. Wing data for the Eastern Region are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6. EASTERN REGION SAGE GROUSE WING DATA - 2004

County	Total Wings	Adult Males	Adult Females	Juvenile Males	Juvenile Females	Ratios	
						Juv./ Ad Hen	Juv./Adult
Elko	584	98	205	141	140	1.80	1.04
Eureka	175	29	48	46	52	1.86	0.92
Lander	114	16	28	37	33	3.10	1.41
White Pine	66	6	17	18	25	2.52	1.87
Reg. Total:	939	149	298	242	250	1.65	1.10

Wings were obtained from hunters through strategically placed wing collection depositories (*wing barrels*) and through field contacts between NDOW personnel and successful hunters. Wing analysis indicated survival of young birds into October was similar to the previous year. A comparison with brood data shows that 313 young/100 hens observed in July decreased to only 165 by October. These data show that there are birds lost continually from the time of birth until late fall and therefore the old concepts of harvest management that take into consideration the dynamics of an R-regulated species prove true, that there are more birds available earlier in the year and it would be wise to take advantage of this potential for implementing a September season.

Winter survival of birds was expected to be good throughout the Eastern Region in 2004-2005. Sage grouse are adapted to heavy snow cover, cold temperatures, and deep snow as long as heavy crusting is not experienced and especially if there are vast areas available for migration of sage grouse to other winter ranges like in the Eastern Region.

Strutting ground count data on comparable leks in the Eastern Region for 2004 are summarized as follows: +23% in Elko County, +12% in Eureka County, +44% in Lander County and +12% in White Pine County. There has been a gradual downward trend in lek counts over the long-term throughout the Eastern Region since the 1960's. For 2005, all four counties in the Eastern Region showed improvements in attendance of males at trend leks. Three of four counties showed an increase in lek attendance at trend leks in 2002 and 2003.

In Elko County, lek-monitoring efforts were coordinated between Elko NDOW and Elko BLM Field Office personnel and volunteers. Monitoring by NDOW personnel focused mainly on trend ground counts and accompanying BLM personnel who directed efforts towards checking leks for activity in burned areas or in areas that have little historic data available. NDOW personnel checked trend leks between 2 and 6 times each during April and early May. Some mornings were devoted to looking for new leks by both agencies and volunteers. During the spring of 2005, 72 leks were visited with 39 active, 33 unknown, and a couple of potential new leks in eastern Elko County that need to be verified next season. This compares to 148 leks visited with 67 active leks, 49 unknown status and 32 new leks documented in 2004. In 2005 there were 1,041 male sage grouse observed on 39 leks for 27 cocks/lek compared to 2,129 male sage grouse on 90 leks for an average of 24 cocks/lek in 2004. Some leks were determined to be active by sign only (tracks, feathers, and droppings) when birds were not observed. NDOW personnel monitored 21 trend leks counting 945 cocks for 45 cocks/lek showing a 23% increase in numbers from 2004. It was interesting to note some peak counts of cocks on leks occurred during the first 10 days of May.

In Eureka County, the number of comparable grounds was increased to ten in 2000 to collect a larger sample for comparison. The peak male attendance on the ten comparable grounds for 2005 was 314 for 31.4 cocks per ground. This resulted in a 12% increase from 2004 when 280 males were counted for 28.0 cocks per ground. The twenty-year-average (1984 to 2003) for comparable grounds was 27 cocks/lek and the ten-year-average (1994-2003) was 21. In addition to trend counts, there were 8 active leks surveyed by NDOW, BLM and UNR graduate students in 2005. The total number of active leks in Eureka County in 2005 was 18 with 483 males in attendance for 27 cocks/lek. In 2004, there were 19 active leks checked with 429 males for 23 cocks/lek. UNR graduate students were conducting baseline sage grouse studies to determine the effects of a new power line between Battle Mountain and Ely. In addition to counting leks, they captured sage grouse at night and leg banded and radio-collared birds for study. In the three years since the study began, 474 different sage grouse have been captured and marked including 378 cocks, 88 hens, and 8 young of the year. In the spring of 2005, 127 new birds were caught including 104 cocks and 23 hens. There are currently 55 active radio collars on 53 hens and 2 cocks. During the summer of 2005 a trapping operation is planned to catch hens with broods to study brooding habitats. This study is increasing knowledge of bird movements and identifying use areas important to sage grouse. Birds have been documented crossing over the Sulfur Spring Range from one valley to another and traveling through piñon-juniper forests from nesting to brooding areas.

In Lander County, lek surveys were conducted during the spring of 2005. There were 105 leks visited (39 by air) and 50 (15 by air) were active (53% active) with 889 cocks counted (184 by air) for 17.8 cocks/active lek (12.3 by air) compared to 45 leks and 458 males for 10.2 cocks/lek in 2004. Five of these leks are counted yearly for trend. There was a 44% increase in male attendance in 2005 following two consecutive 30% increases in 2003 and 2004. Two new

leks were observed that will be verified next season but one had 12 males strutting on it that is believed to be pretty certain. Its location needs to be verified next season, if possible, but many of the leks that were flown do not have vehicle access.

Data for 25 trend leks (two in the Diamond PMU) for 2005 indicate cock attendance on comparable grounds increased 12% following decreases of 12%, 10%, 26% and 8% for the previous 4 years. Increases of 4% and 29% were recorded in 2000 and 1999. Attendance in the northern areas seems to have increased while those in the southern half of the county remained static. Eight trend leks that can be tracked back to 1982 show a 58% decrease in cock attendance. Overall, lek monitoring efforts in White Pine County by Ely District BLM, Ely USFS Ranger District, Great Basin National Park and NDOW personnel resulted in 90 leks checked in 2005 with 45 (50%) observed to be active. A total of 797 males were counted resulting in 17.7 cocks/lek. In 2004, 133 leks were visited with 72 (54%) found to be active. A total of 788 cocks were observed for an average of 10.9 cocks/lek.

Overall in the Eastern Region, lek data indicate sage grouse populations increased in all four counties. Trend lek counts are down over the long term (20 years). Strutting ground and harvest data indicate base populations of sage grouse are low to moderate in the Region compared to the late 1970's and early 1980's although population estimates indicate harvest is well below potential for the Region.

Productivity Potential

Summer conditions have been excellent for brooding sage grouse. Above average precipitation was received from late summer 2004 to May 2005 in most of the Region. Forage production was exceptional through June 2005. Insect numbers were high in June with some parts of the Region having large Mormon cricket infestations. Sage grouse were observed eating crickets on highways in Eureka County. Preliminary brood data and sightings suggest sage grouse are doing well in 2005 and populations are expected to increase again in the Eastern Region.

Fall Prediction

Bird availability in the Eastern Region is predicted to be good for the 2005 season but will vary depending on wildfires, local population densities and fall weather patterns. Measurable precipitation occurring immediately prior to and during the season tends to reduce hunting success. Dry conditions often concentrate birds and make them more available to the hunter. Hunting is expected to be good in most of the Region for 2005.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

Although sage grouse occur in three of the four counties comprising the Southern Region, Nye County is the only one that supports an open sage grouse season. Low-density populations of sage grouse occurring in Esmeralda and Lincoln counties are not considered capable of supporting harvest at this time. Accepted harvest guidelines state that harvest should only occur in areas where more than 300 birds comprise the spring breeding population.

The 2004 sage grouse season in Nye County was nine days in length, running from October 9 to October 17. Daily bag and possession limits were set at two daily and four in possession, which has been the standard for a number of years. Harvest data for 2004 indicate 86 hunters harvested 90 sage grouse. Although the 2004 data suggest a slight increase in hunter participation and a consequent increase in harvest over 2003, it appears that the trend of declining interest in hunting sage grouse in central Nevada continues. Birds per hunter and birds per hunter day data for 2004 indicate bird availability remained near the 10-year average, which may suggest there are other reasons for declining hunter interest in Nye County.

It is important to note that although the questionnaire data provide important information regarding overall harvest and hunter pressure trends; small sample sizes may produce biased results. Refer to the following table for the short- and long-term perspectives of harvest.

**Table 7. SOUTHERN REGION SAGE GROUSE HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	32	90	272	181.3%	-66.9%
No. of Hunters	33	86	195	160.6%	-55.9%
No. of Days	67	137	394	104.5%	-65.2%
Birds / Hunter	0.97	1.05	1.30	7.9%	-18.0%
Birds/Hunter Day	0.48	0.66	0.7	37.5%	-0.4%

Population Status

Each spring, Nevada Department of Wildlife personnel, BLM and USFS biologists, and PROWL volunteers, conduct sage grouse lek surveys in central Nevada to determine breeding population trends and status. In central Nevada, thirteen leks have been identified as trend leks. These leks are surveyed once each week for five weeks in order to determine peak attendance of male sage grouse. During the spring of 2005, nine of the identified trend grounds showed slight to moderate increases in cock attendance from 2004, two exhibited decreases, and two revealed no change. Final 2005 trend lek survey data indicate that overall cock attendance was up 15% from 2004, and was 9% higher than the four-year average in central Nevada.

During the fall sage grouse hunting season, NDOW collects hunter harvested sage grouse wings in order to determine male/female harvest ratios, nesting success, and young of the year recruitment rates. Wing data gathered in 2004 indicate that recruitment in central Nevada was noticeably lower at 1.0 juveniles per adult hen than that experienced in 2003 at 2.5 juveniles per adult hen. Available research suggests that fall ratios above 2.0 juveniles per adult hen are required for stable to increasing sage grouse populations. Unfortunately, in 2004, central Nevada did not experience this level of recruitment. Data also indicate that nesting success in central Nevada during the spring of 2004 was approximately 39% while in 2003 data indicated a success rate of 65%. Reliability of wing data is partially dependent upon sample size, and samples are relatively small for Nye County most years. Wing data for central Nevada are summarized in Table 2. As mentioned above, 2005 saw an increase in cock attendance at most leks despite poor recruitment in 2004. Increases in lek attendance observed during the spring of 2005 may be partially explained by the good recruitment of 2003, which should have resulted in an increase of

two-year-old males attending leks in 2005. Although yearling males do actively take part in strutting activity, in some instances they may not do so until the later stages of the breeding season. Heavier than normal snow pack conditions at higher elevations may have also played a role in increased attendance at some leks in 2005 by forcing sage grouse into lower elevation breeding habitats.

Survival of sage grouse should have been good during the 2004-05 winter period. Although central Nevada received above average snowfall, lower elevation sagebrush benches remained relatively open and available to wildlife. In addition, sage grouse are well adapted to withstand winter conditions, and routinely gain weight during this period unless heavily crusted snow persists for extended periods of time. Fortunately, this was not the case in central Nevada this past winter.

Table 8. SOUTHERN REGION SAGE GROUSE WING DATA - 2004

Year	Total Sample	Adults		Juveniles		Young/ Ad Hen
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
1999	16	4	2	5	2	1.4
2000	33	5	10	7	11	1.8
2001	76	10	16	21	28	3.1
2002	63	10	25	9	19	1.1
2003	75	6	20	26	23	2.5
2004	62	14	24	10	14	1.0
Average	54	8	16	13	16	1.8

Productivity Potential

Snow pack conditions in central Nevada were better during the winter period of 2004-05 than has been the case for many years (Nevada Water Supply Outlook Report). The outlook for stream flows throughout central Nevada during the spring and summer of 2005 is very good. The Basin-Wide Precipitation Data Summary provided by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) indicates that late winter and spring precipitation receipts in central Nevada were also very good overall.

The spring green-up period in 2005 was exceptional compared to conditions experienced over the past several years. Increased production of grasses and forbs resulted in much improved nesting and brood rearing habitat in central Nevada. Although cool temperatures in conjunction with above average precipitation receipts experienced through May could have impacted the survival of broods in some particular instances, overall conditions were favorable and production is expected to have been very good over much of central Nevada. Improved insect production due to favorable spring and early summer conditions should prove beneficial to immature sage grouse as well.

Limited brood survey data has been collected in central Nevada as of this writing. Currently, data indicate a ratio of 3.6 chicks per hen in the areas surveyed. This data is still preliminary and results may change as the survey season progresses. Due to the many factors that can affect chick survival through the summer and early fall, brood survey data is of minimal value in predicting actual recruitment. Wings collected in the fall from hunter harvested sage grouse is presently the most effective method of determining recruitment. Unfortunately, in

areas where sage grouse hunting does not occur, as in Lincoln County, this source of data is unavailable.

Fall Prediction

Winter survival of adults should have been good throughout most sage grouse ranges of the Southern Region. For central Nevada, favorable conditions during early spring should have resulted in good nesting success. Generally, sage grouse production is expected to be an improvement over that in 2004. Sportsmen taking to the field during the fall of 2005 should experience an improvement in bird availability over the 2004 season. It is important to note that even with improved bird availability, sage grouse hunter success can vary widely dependent upon localized population densities, fall weather patterns, and an individual’s knowledge of specific hunting areas and sage grouse habits.

FOREST GROUSE

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

The 2004 forest grouse (blue grouse & ruffed grouse) hunting season was 88 days long, beginning on September 4 and ending on November 30. During this period 420 birds were harvested by a total of 195 hunters (Table 1). Limits were two daily and four in possession. Only Carson City, Douglas, Washoe, Humboldt and Lyon counties were open in the Western Region, with Humboldt County containing the only ruffed grouse population in the Region. Blue grouse make up the majority, if not the entire forest grouse harvest. Hunting pressure was highest in Washoe County at 313 birds followed by Humboldt County at 76 birds.

**Table 1. WESTERN REGION FOREST GROUSE HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	145	420	323	189.7%	39.3%
No. of Hunters	178	195	267	9.6%	-29.2%
No. of Days	348	516	606	48.3%	-13.6%
Birds / Hunter	.81	2.15	1.2	164.4%	100.6%
Birds/Hunter Day	.42	0.81	.5	95.3%	60.3%

Population Status and Productivity Potential

Although formal surveys are not conducted for forest grouse species western region biologists have reported very favorable spring conditions, and in some cases even high brood numbers based on opportunistic observations. The winter of 2004-05 was notably very high in precipitation. This combined with above average spring precipitation levels has resulted in habitat conditions beneficial to upland game bird chick survival. Based on observations of similar species the over-winter loss of adults was probably not as severe as it could have been. Mountain riparian habitats and mountain brush communities in western region mountain ranges were also recharged as a result of the past winter season.

Fall Prediction

Overall the forest grouse population should be very healthy going into the 2005 season. Although the population of blue grouse is small in the area affected by the Waterfall fire west of Carson City, the re-vegetation that has occurred as a result of reseeding efforts in the burn will have undoubtedly assisted in nesting success and early brood survival. Access in most areas is adequate and livestock grazing does not appear to be a threat. Forest grouse hunting in 2005 will probably be as good as or better than 2004.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

The 2004 blue and ruffed grouse season ran 88 days from September 4 to November 30. Bag limits for forest grouse have been 2 daily and 4 in possession since 1985. Between 1981 and 1984, bag limits were 3 daily and 6 in possession in Elko and White Pine counties.

Blue grouse make up the majority of forest grouse harvest. Limited ruffed grouse harvest was reported in northern Elko County near the Idaho border and in the Ruby Mountains. Eastern Region ruffed grouse populations are located in the Ruby Mountains, the East Humboldt Range, and in extreme northern Elko County from the Independence/Bull Run Range complex to the Jarbidge Mountains. The following tables illustrate forest grouse harvest in the Eastern Region:

Table 2. EASTERN REGION FOREST GROUSE HARVEST BY COUNTY
Post-season Questionnaire Data

COUNTY	COUNTY TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
Elko	199	152	410	-24%	-63%
Eureka	41	34	17	-17%	+100%
Lander	18	17	63	-06%	-73%
White Pine	886	253	488	-71%	-48%
Eastern Region	1,144	456	978	-60%	-53%

Table 3. EASTERN REGION FOREST GROUSE HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	1,144	456	978	-60%	-53%
No. of Hunters	471	311	572	-34%	-46%
No. of Days	1,018	583	1,318	-43%	-56%
Birds / Hunter	2.4	1.5	1.7	-38%	-12%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.1	0.8	0.8	-27%	+0%

The forest grouse harvest in the Eastern Region decreased 60% from 2003. For the second consecutive year White Pine County carried the highest forest grouse harvest in the Region and Elko County was second. In spite of this, harvest in White Pine County decreased 71% following the 2003 harvest, which was the highest since 1989, and the seventh highest ever recorded. Eureka County blue grouse harvest decreased 17% but was still above the long-term average (100%). Harvest data suggest blue grouse populations may have been below average in Elko, Lander and White Pine counties but it is more likely fall moisture scattered birds and made hunting more difficult. Eureka County was the only county in the Eastern Region where harvest suggested above average populations.

Population Status

Brood data was reported from Elko County (5 birds including 1 hen and 4 chicks) and White Pine County (11 birds observed including 1 male, 2 hens, 3 chicks, and 5 unclassified) in 2004. Age and sex ratios of the sample were reported as 3.5 young per complete brood, 2.3 young/hen, and 1.8 young/adult.

Productivity Potential

The major impact to brooding forest grouse is believed to be the condition of riparian habitat that can often be degraded by improper grazing management, a problem that can be acute during drought conditions. The removal of understory vegetation in riparian areas reduces cover valuable for brood-rearing habitat, making chicks more susceptible to predation. Winter moisture was excellent and spring moisture for the 2004-2005 period was above average and should have provided more than adequate nesting and escape cover for early brooding in the Eastern Region. The 2004 and 2005 summer periods were better than average in terms of riparian plant production that resulted in good summer brooding habitat.

Fall Prediction

Forest grouse availability in 2005 is predicted to be good in the Eastern Region. Population levels are predicted to be as good or better in all four counties of the Eastern Region although Eureka and Lander counties have much more limited distribution than Elko and White Pine counties. Blue grouse hunting in 2005 should be better than last year.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

In 2004, the Southern Region forest grouse season was 88 days in length, running from September 4 – November 30. This season structure was identical to that of both the Western and Eastern Regions. Statewide bag and possession limits remained unchanged at two daily and four in possession for 2004. Esmeralda, Lincoln, and Nye counties held forest grouse seasons in the Southern Region. Clark County remained closed. Blue grouse are the only species of forest grouse that generally occur in the Southern Region at this time, and provide for 100% of the harvest.

Post-season questionnaire data for 2004 indicate that hunter interest and total harvest of blue grouse was down compared to 2003 as well as the long-term average. This may be partially

explained by unusual weather patterns experienced during the 2004 season in many areas of the Southern Region. Exceptionally heavy snowfall occurred during the mid-October/November period in 2004. Many big game hunters were unable or unwilling to try and gain access to higher elevation habitats during this period. Considering that higher elevation habitat is where blue grouse would likely be found in these conditions, grouse hunters were equally impacted if not more so. Table 3 summarizes this data.

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

**Table 4. SOUTHERN REGION FOREST GROUSE HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	16	7	45	-56.3%	-84.4%
No. of Hunters	19	17	33	-10.5%	-49.1%
No. of Days	60	38	92	-36.7%	-58.7%
Birds / Hunter	0.84	0.41	1.2	-51.1%	-66.7%
Birds/Hunter Day	0.27	0.18	0.6	-30.9%	-66.7%

Population Status and Productivity Potential

The northern portions of the Southern Region experienced much better snow pack conditions during the winter of 2004-05 than has been the case for several years according to the Nevada Water Supply Outlook Report. Consequently, the outlook for stream flows during the spring and summer of 2005 is very good throughout much of the region. Despite above average snow accumulations recorded in much of the Southern Region, over-winter survival of adult blue grouse is expected to have been good. Blue grouse populations typically display a unique “reversed” migration pattern. Birds normally move to higher elevation habitats with the onset of winter and survive by roosting above ground in coniferous trees where they are protected from the elements and can feed on pine needles, often times gaining weight, until spring.

The Basin-Wide Precipitation Data Summary provided by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) indicates that late winter and spring precipitation receipts in central Nevada were also very good, and provided a much-needed break from drought conditions. The spring of 2005 was exceptional when compared to conditions experienced over the past several years and a veritable flush of grass and forb production resulted in much improved nesting and brood rearing habitat for all upland species. Any improvement to higher elevation riparian habitats that have been stressed by ongoing drought should be particularly beneficial to blue grouse. Although cool temperatures in conjunction with above average precipitation receipts experienced through the end of May could have impacted the survival of broods in some instances, overall conditions were favorable and upland bird production is expected to have been very good over much of the region. Brood surveys were not conducted in 2005.

Fall Prediction

In regard to forest grouse, even more so than with other species of upland game, erratic fluctuations in data and small sample sizes can make post-season questionnaire data somewhat difficult to analyze. Consequently, the data that may be most helpful in making predictions in regard to blue grouse are birds per hunter and birds per hunter day. These data suggest that during the mid 1980's, bird availability dropped significantly, coinciding with the onset of a multi-year drought. Data compiled during the mid to late 1990's suggest that blue grouse were once again somewhat more available to the fewer hunters taking to the field. During the 1999-2004 period, data suggest another drop in bird availability, more than likely due to drought conditions once again. Although recent climatic conditions are anticipated to have benefited many species in the short-term, conditions will need to remain favorable in order to realize any long-term improvements in habitats and wildlife populations. An improvement in blue grouse availability is expected for the 2005 season, and hunters familiar with the habits of the bird should experience good hunting during the upcoming season.

SNOWCOCK

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

Between 1980 and 1994, snowcock seasons were held from September 1 through the 30th. Beginning in 1995, seasons were extended to October 15th to increase hunting opportunity and the potential to provide the opportunity to obtain higher quality capes for preparing taxidermy specimens. Opening dates are generally the Saturday nearest September 1. The snowcock season was 44 days long in 1995 and 46 days long in 1996. The 1997 season was the longest on record, running 48 days from August 29 through October 15. Beginning in 2001 the snowcock season was extended until November 15th. The 2003 season was 93 days long running from August 30 through November 30th. The 2004 season was 88 days long running from September 4 through November 30th. The extension of the season has allowed increased hunter opportunity but doesn't appear to result in a greater harvest. There was a daily and possession limit of one bird beginning with the first season held in 1980 until 2000. Beginning in 2001, the daily and possession limit was two birds. The change in limits has not affected the overall reported harvest but does provide the hunter with a rare opportunity to harvest a second bird if they are lucky.

The Division of Wildlife did not establish a hunt permit system or mandatory reporting procedure for the 1995 or 1996 seasons. Snowcock hunters reported taking six in 1995 and three snowcocks in 1996. The free hunt permit system was in place since 1997 in order to track hunter participation and harvest more closely. Several methods have been tried to monitor harvest and hunter participation since Nevada began hunting snowcock including mandatory hunt permits, voluntary hunt permits, post-season questionnaires, and even follow-up phone surveys. Return rates of the various techniques have ranged between 33% for voluntary return to 47% for questionnaires with pre-addressed returns. Currently harvest and hunt information can be provided to NDOW through the use of the Department's web site. It was not possible to calculate the percent return for 2004 because the number of hunters was not known. The system

is new and currently being evaluated for effectiveness. Several comments were received from hunters who had difficulty successfully submitting harvest reports following completion of the form. Following the 2004 season, 18 hunters reported harvesting 2 birds and seeing 107 snowcocks during 26 days of hunting. Reported snowcock harvest has ranged between 2 and 23 birds annually and has averaged eight birds/year since 1980.

Population Status

The habits and remote habitat preference of these birds make standard population surveys extremely difficult. Random sightings and observations noted during other wildlife management activities are recorded. Snowcock density and distribution surveys are conducted in conjunction with helicopter mountain goat/bighorn sheep surveys. Aerial surveys conducted since 1994 indicate good distribution of birds throughout the East Humboldt/Ruby Mountain complex in suitable habitats. Actual numbers counted are down from the record sample of 217 birds observed in 1994 to only 79 in 1995, 83 in 1996, 73 in 1997, 95 in 1998, 73 in 2000, 68 in 2001, 80 in 2002 and 148 in 2003. During aerial surveys conducted in 2004, snowcocks were broadly distributed with 119 birds observed in 19 separate groups. Because snowcock data are collected incidental to helicopter goat surveys that are not designed as bird surveys, it would be necessary to formalize the procedure and allocate sufficient helicopter time in order to better assess snowcock population trend and distribution.

Productivity Potential

Climatic conditions for the past few years were represented by average winters with relatively harsh spring weather in occupied snowcock habitat. During the 2004 breeding and nesting periods, a late snow pack was present and record high precipitation was recorded in April and May, potentially negatively affecting nesting success and brood survival. Vegetative habitat conditions in occupied snowcock range were generally good to excellent due to the high elevation and frequent precipitation. The snowcock population appears to be at low to moderate levels at the current time based on limited observations from hunters and helicopter surveys. More intensive survey work would be needed to adequately assess snowcock population condition and trend.

Fall Prediction

Climatic conditions, habitat preference, the snowcocks wary nature, and the current low to moderate population level are expected to keep harvest levels low. Bird availability is expected to be fair to good during the 2005 hunting season and harvest is expected to remain at a low level.

CHUKAR AND HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

Season dates for the 2004-05 chukar and Hungarian partridge hunting seasons ran from the second Saturday in October and ended the last day of January. The opener this past season was similar to the last three years hunting seasons but represents a departure from traditional openers, which for many years was the first Saturday in October. The daily limit was 6 chukar with 12 birds allowed in possession. Limits were singly or in aggregate for the two species. The 2004-05 post-season hunter questionnaire provided the following harvest data:

**Table 1. WESTERN REGION CHUKAR HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	80,645	56,774	44,562	-29.6%	27.4%
No. of Hunters	8,128	6,129	6,170	-24.6%	- 0.7%
No. of Days	33,255	25,908	23,688	-22.1%	9.4%
Birds / Hunter	9.92	9.3	7.0	-6.6%	32.1%
Birds/Hunter Day	2.43	2.2	1.8	-9.6%	20.2%

Chukar hunters harvested approximately 30% less chukar in 2004 when compared with the previous year, however, the 2004 harvest was still well above the 10-year average for the total number of birds harvested. Both the number of hunters and the days that the hunters expended hunting chukars dropped significantly when compared with the 2003 hunting season (Table 1.). The number of hunters that participated in chukar hunting in 2004 was similar to the long-term average.

The two categories that indicate how hunters fared during their days in the field (Birds/Hunter and Birds/Hunter Day) dropped only slightly when compared with the previous year (<10%) and indicates that chukar hunting in 2004 was much better than average when compared with the last ten hunting seasons. The 2003 statewide chukar harvest of 115,738 birds represented the highest statewide chukar harvest since 1980 when the record high harvest of 218,965 was established.

Chukar hunters who hunted in Humboldt County averaged 12.6 birds per hunter during the 2004-05 hunting season. Hunters in Washoe and Pershing County also fared well this past hunting season. The Western Region's 9.3 birds per hunter average were above the statewide average kill per hunter of 8.3 birds. The 56,774 chukar harvested in the Western Region comprised 74.7% of the state's total chukar harvest in 2005. Chukar harvested from Humboldt, Washoe and Pershing Counties made up 94.3% of the Western Region's chukar harvest.

Chukar hunting in 2004 was not quite as good as the stellar 2003 chukar hunting season, but must be considered as an above average year when compared with other hunting seasons over the past ten years. The total statewide chukar harvest in 2004 was the third highest harvest over

the past ten-year period. Hunter success figures of 9.3 birds per hunter and 2.2 birds per hunter day indicate very good hunting success for chukar hunters in 2004.

The deep snow accumulations that were present throughout the northern half of the Western Region during December and January of 2004-05 was both good and bad for chukar hunting and the hunters motivated enough to venture out into the deep snow to hunt. Snow accumulations of two to three feet in most valley locations forced chukar to the valley bottoms adjacent to most major mountain ranges. This made the chukar easier to locate, unfortunately, the deep snow prevented many chukar hunters from pursuing the birds due to access difficulties. Only the most hard-core chukar hunters who chained up all four wheels on their vehicles were able to venture out. Those that were successful in getting close enough to the mountains had very good success and found good numbers of birds. Chukar hunters in other counties in the region such as Churchill, and Lyon Counties faired well and did not have quite as much snow to deal with as their counterparts in Washoe and Humboldt Counties. However, the weather conditions forced most chukar hunters to stay home and watch as the chukar-hunting season came to an end.

**Table 2. WESTERN REGION HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	969	627	1,273	-35.3%	-50.7%
No. of Hunters	365	271	382	-25.8%	-29.0%
No. of Days	902	629	1009	-30.3%	-37.6%
Birds / Hunter	2.65	2.31	3.3	-12.9%	-29.9%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.07	1.00	1.2	-7.2%	-17.6%

The 2004-05 harvest data for Hungarian partridge shows dramatic reductions when compared with the long-term data. Short-term data also shows significant to slight decreases in all categories. Total harvest of Hungarian partridge in the Western Region was down 50% when compared with the long-term average. Hunter participation was near average in 2003 but down almost 30% below average this past hunting season. Those who pursued Hungarian partridge had only a fair hunting season but still managed to harvest a few birds. Access issues due to poor road conditions over the last two months of the hunting season also inhibited hunters from hunting and harvesting more Hungarian partridge.

Population Status

Chukar populations within the Western Region have mimicked the upward trend that statewide chukar populations have experienced between 2000 and 2003. Harvest data would indicate that chukar populations in the state and in the Western Region peaked in 2003. Chukar populations in 2004 appear to be down slightly from 2003 but remain at moderately high levels due to sufficient adult carryover. This past winter's severe weather conditions more than likely impacted chukar populations to some extent, however, south slopes that opened up following major storm events are thought to have allowed most chukar sufficient forage and cover to survive the severe weather conditions. Hunters reported that chukar harvested prior to the major weather events had built up excellent fat reserves. These fat reserves would have been critical to allow the birds to survive until the south slopes opened up and good quality forage became available.

Productivity Potential

As of April 1 2005, most of the major hydrologic basins in northwestern Nevada were at normal to slightly below normal for total precipitation and snow pack. The exceptions were the Truckee, Carson and Tahoe Basins where above average snowfall and precipitation was measured. After a couple of well above average snowfall months this past winter, warmer temperatures and extended dry periods resulted in reduced snow pack amounts in many of the basins within the Western Region. However, the increased soil moisture and timely rainfall this spring and summer have allowed for some of the best spring and early summer habitat conditions observed in many years. Vegetative growth was excellent through the growing season and forage and cover for nesting and brood-rearing chukar was plentiful. Water availability has increased and flows within springs and seeps are up due to the increased precipitation received this year.

Chukar and Hungarian partridge benefited from these excellent habitat conditions with good to excellent production observed this summer. Brood surveys conducted within the Western Region by NDOW biologists have resulted in above average recruitment values and reports of very good overall chukar numbers. Although final results are not available as of this writing, several biologists have reported observing good numbers of birds with an average of between seven and nine chicks per hen. Several outdoor enthusiasts have also reported to NDOW that they have been observing good numbers of young birds while out enjoying Nevada's backcountry.

Increased water availability and plentiful cover and forage for chukars will allow for good survival of young and adult birds through the summer months. Conditions this year have been nearly ideal for high recruitment of young and survival of adult birds.

Fall Prediction

The outlook for the upcoming hunting season is bright with expectations of high chukar numbers and plenty of young birds available for harvest. Warm dry conditions early in the hunting season will concentrate birds around water sources and will provide chukar hunters with ample hunting opportunity. With the onset of colder and wetter weather, birds will spread out - making chukar hunting more difficult. However, with densities expected to be good, chukar hunters should observe more birds in the field than they did this past year. The 2005-06 chukar and Hungarian partridge-hunting season is expected to be good to excellent in northwestern Nevada.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

The 2004 chukar and Hungarian partridge season was 115 days in length running from October 9, 2004 through January 31, 2005. Limits were 6 daily and 12 in possession, singly or in aggregate.

**Table 3. EASTERN REGION CHUKAR HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	32,119	14,665	18,597	-54%	-21%
No. of Hunters	3,610	2,289	2,650	-37%	-14%
No. of Days	14,745	7,782	10,476	-47%	-26%
Birds / Hunter	8.9	6.4	6.8	-28%	-6%
Birds/Hunter Day	2.2	1.9	1.7	-14%	12%

The 2004 Eastern-Region harvest of 14,665 chukars was down 54% from the 2003 harvest and 21% below the past ten-year-average. The number of birds per hunter (6.4) was lower than last year and lower than the most recent long-term average (1994-03). Only birds/hunter day increased but the number of total days hunted was down significantly. It is believed inclement weather conditions and the price of gas were factors partly responsible for reduced harvest of chukar in the Eastern Region last year. Early in the season, precipitation resulted in late summer and early fall green-up that scattered birds, and then later when winter snows arrived, snow depths made it difficult for hunters to access chukar populations.

**Table 4. EASTERN REGION HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	1,297	855	1,493	-34%	-42%
No. of Hunters	527	252	447	-52%	-44%
No. of Days	1,350	856	1,330	-37%	-36%
Birds / Hunter	2.5	3.4	2.8	36%	21%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.0	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Hungarian partridge harvest decreased in the Eastern Region along with hunter interest. Regional Hun harvest was reported to be 855 birds in 2004. The lowest Hun harvest on record was 66 birds in 1994. The 1999 harvest of 5,497 Hungarian partridge was the highest since 1981 when 6,019 were harvested. The highest reported Hun harvest was 7,011 birds in 1974.

Population Status

Chukar and Hungarian partridge populations were extremely low following several years of drought and the harsh winter of 1992-93 but exhibited a remarkable recovery between 1997 and 1999. Population data collected since 2000 suggest partridge populations remain moderate in the Region. The Eastern Region's four chukar density helicopter surveys have not been conducted since 2001.

Three of four counties reported brood data in 2004. There were 823 chukar classified in Lander County, 92 in White Pine County, and 59 in Elko County. The regional sample decreased from 1,025 chukars observed in 2003 to 934 chukars in 2004. They were classified as 179 adults and 755 young. With 202 young found in 23 complete broods, there were 8.8 young/brood in 2004 compared to 294 young in 31 broods with 9.5 young/brood in 2003

suggesting brood size decreased slightly in 2004. The adult/100 young ratio was 422 in 2004 compared to 331 last year suggesting overall production was actually higher. No brood data was reported for Eureka County. Hungarian partridge base populations have been at low levels throughout the Eastern Region but the 1999 harvest was up significantly indicating Hun distribution in the Region was good. No broods of Hungarian partridge were observed in the Eastern Region in 2004 but several coveys were observed in Elko County too late in the year to classify for young.

Productivity Potential

Brood data collected since 1997 infer that chukar populations have been increasing throughout the Eastern Region. Above average harvest for the past five years indicated chukar populations recovered throughout most of the Region. The 2004-2005 winter was harsh and above average in terms of snow depth and may have impacted some localized populations of chukars and Huns. Overall, it is believed there was a decent carryover of adult birds in most of the Region. Spring green-up was excellent and birds should have entered the nesting season in good condition. Spring precipitation was above average and has provided excellent nesting and brooding habitat early in the 2005 summer. June precipitation was above average and there has been fair moisture received in many parts of the Region throughout the rest of the summer. Chukar and Hun production is expected to be excellent based on habitat conditions and observations of chukar broods throughout the region especially the classification of 295 chukars in Lander County with a young/100 adult ratio of 447 which was significantly higher than 388 for the entire Eastern Region in 2004. Hungarian partridge observations have also been reported in several parts of the region during the 2005 summer.

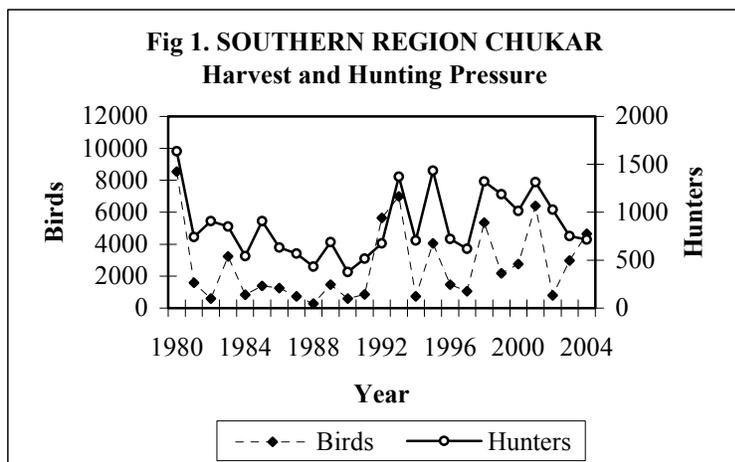
Fall Prediction

Chukar hunters are expected to experience good chukar hunting in the Eastern Region in 2005. Hungarian partridge hunting is expected to be fair and mostly incidental to chukar hunting.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

Figure 1 illustrates chukar harvest and hunting pressure trends for the Southern Region, based upon post-season questionnaire data for the 1980-04 period. Data for the 2004-05 season



indicate a harvest of 4,642 chukar by 716 hunters. Sportsmen expended a total of 3,064 days of effort during this past season. By comparison, data for the 2003-04 season indicate a harvest of 2,974 birds by 753 hunters. Those sportsmen willing to take to the field during the 04-05 season experienced noticeably better hunting than that of the past two seasons in some parts of the Southern Region, particularly Lincoln County.

Traditionally, Nye County has led the Southern Region in chukar harvest. It is interesting to note however, that while chukar populations have continued to struggle in Nye for the past several years, other areas of the region have supported greater total harvest than usual. During the 2000-01 season, Clark County reportedly accounted for the majority of chukar harvest in the region, and in both the 2003-04 and 2004-05 seasons, Lincoln County has led the region in harvest. This recent trend is not surprising in light of the fact that Nye County has experienced comparatively more unfavorable winter and spring precipitation patterns than other areas of the region in the past few years.

Following a record season during 1979-80, chukar availability in the Southern Region dropped dramatically, and consequently, fewer sportsmen took to the field. Poor chukar production continued from the early 1980's into the early 1990's resulting in lowered harvest and hunter interest. From 1992 to the present, mediocre production during most years has improved total harvest and hunter participation somewhat, although drought conditions have continued to hamper chukar production, with Nye County seemingly receiving the worst of it for the past several years.

**Table 5. SOUTHERN REGION CHUKAR HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	2,974	4,642	2,779	56.1%	67.1%
No. of Hunters	753	716	1,017	-4.9%	-29.6%
No. of Days	2,746	3,064	3,396	11.6%	-9.8%
Birds / Hunter	3.95	6.48	2.6	64.2%	153.0%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.08	1.52	0.8	39.9%	98.2%

Population Status

Due to prolonged drought conditions experienced over the past several years in Nye and Esmeralda counties, chukar populations have remained at fairly low to moderate levels. Winter conditions have typically allowed for good adult carryover, but less than optimal spring conditions during most years have hampered production. An improvement in climatic conditions during the winter and spring of 2005 has likely set the stage for an increase in chukar populations in this portion of the Southern Region in the short-term at least.

During the past few years, the eastern and southern portions of the Southern Region have experienced comparatively better spring moisture patterns than the northern and western portions, and chukar populations inhabiting Lincoln and Clark counties overall have been doing well. Conditions during the spring of 2005 should have once again benefited chukar nesting and brood rearing habitats in these counties with some exceptions.

Productivity Potential

The northern and western portions of the Southern Region experienced much better snow pack conditions during the winter of 2004-05 than has been the case for several years according to the Nevada Water Supply Outlook Report. Despite above average snow accumulations

recorded in this portion of the Southern Region, winter survival of adult chukar is expected to have been good. Periods of relatively mild temperatures and breaks between storms allowed lower elevation habitats to remain fairly accessible through much of the winter.

The spring green-up period in 2005 was exceptional compared to conditions experienced over the past several years. A large increase in grass and forb production resulted in much improved nesting and brood rearing habitat throughout the area. The survival of broods, in some instances, may have been impacted by cool temperatures in conjunction with above average precipitation through May, but overall conditions were favorable and upland bird production is expected to have been good. Favorable conditions also should have resulted in good insect production, which is critical to chicks during the early stages of life.

Although conditions early on were favorable for chukar production in Lincoln County, wildfires experienced during the summer of 2005 have burned vast acreages in several mountain ranges. Particularly hard hit were the Delamar, Meadow Valley, Mormon, and Clover Mountains. These fires undoubtedly have had huge impacts on chukar populations as well as a multitude of other wildlife species occurring in these areas. Chukar populations in Clark County are expected to benefit from recent climatic trends.

Limited, preliminary brood survey data collected up to this point during 2005 indicate that chukar populations in Nye and Esmeralda counties are experiencing very good production with an average observed brood size of 12.8. Data from Lincoln and Clark Counties was unavailable for incorporation into this report.

Fall Prediction

The 2005-06 chukar season is expected to be good throughout the Southern Region. Clark and Lincoln counties have experienced good bird availability over the past two to three years, and this recent trend is expected to continue for the 05-06 season in those areas that have not been impacted by recent wildfires. Nye and Esmeralda counties have struggled due to drought conditions more so than other areas of the region in the past several years, which has impacted chukar populations. Due to considerably more favorable late winter and spring precipitation patterns in the northern and western portions of the region in 2005, bird availability in these areas should be much better than it has been for some time.

QUAIL

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

California and mountain quail seasons in the Western Region opened on October 9 and closed on the last day of January 2005. As is customary, the daily limit for California quail was 10 per day with 20 birds allowed in possession. The mountain quail daily limit was 2 and the number of birds allowed in possession was 4. The cultivated land in Lovelock Valley did not have a shortened hunting-season, as has been the case the past three years.

**Table 1. WESTERN REGION QUAIL HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	29,815	19,606	28,448	-34.2%	-31.1%
No. of Hunters	3,442	2,270	3,386	-34.0%	-32.9%
No. of Days	11,638	8,271	12,836	-28.9%	-35.6%
Birds / Hunter	8.66	8.64	8.4	-0.3%	3.1%
Birds/Hunter Day	2.56	2.37	2.2	-7.5%	6.6%

Harvest data tabulated from the 10% Questionnaire indicates that harvest in 2004-05 decreased commensurately from the previous year with the decrease in the number of hunters who participated in quail hunting this past year. The decrease in this year's harvest resulted in the total harvest being 31% below the ten-year average. Hunter success figures indicate that hunters who participated had good success and harvested similar numbers of quail per hunter and just slightly less birds per hunter day of effort when compared with the previous hunting season. Participation and harvest were both down this past year when compared with the long-term data and dropped between 31.1 and 35.6 percent below the ten-year average. Hunter success was up slightly this year when compared with the long-term average success figures.

The Western Region quail harvest represented 51% of the total statewide harvest. Harvest percentages by County within the Western Region were: Humboldt-35%, Pershing-18%, Washoe-18%, Lyon-12% and Churchill-10.5%. Other counties in the Western Region had harvest percentages between 5 and less than 1 percent.

Population Status

Mountain quail make up only a very small portion of the total quail harvest within the Western Region. They are found in several mountain ranges in the Region including the eastern Sierra Front, Peterson Mountains, Desatoya Range, Clan Alpine Range, and the Pinenut Mountains. Other areas within the region may also have populations of mountain quail that may provide some hunting opportunity.

California quail are generally associated with cultivated lands or in areas on the outskirts of urban areas. Vegetation surrounding rivers, wetlands and mountain springs and seeps can also

provide sufficient habitat for populations of quail to flourish. In northwestern Nevada, drainages with good willow cover and small associated riparian areas provide good quality California quail habitat and provide an additional species to hunt for those out pursuing chukar.

Productivity Potential

Excellent spring habitat conditions will provide good nesting and brood rearing habitat for both California and mountain quail in northwestern Nevada. Although, no directed surveys for mountain quail have been attempted as of this writing, numerous mountain quail broods have been observed by biologists out conducting field activities in the region. In late July, ten days of record heat hit the entire Western Region and forced quail broods to be closely associated with riparian areas and water sources. This allowed biologists to observe many more mountain quail broods than is ordinarily the case. Good numbers of young birds have been reported. Several days of late afternoon thundershowers accompanied the heat wave and provided some relief to quail and other wildlife.

Fall Prediction

Excellent habitat conditions have allowed for good quail production and recruitment of young throughout the Western Region. Prior to this breeding season, quail populations were felt to be at moderate levels. Quail populations within the Western Region should experience a jump in numbers due to the good production and recruitment observed this summer. Hunters should find more California quail to pursue in the agricultural areas and in areas surrounding the urban interface. Mountain quail should be more plentiful in the mountains where they exist but will continue to be a challenge to locate in the vast amount of mountain quail habitat available to them.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

Bag limits for quail in the Eastern Region were 5 daily and 10 in possession in all four of the Eastern Region counties for all quail species except mountain quail. Mountain quail limits were 2 daily and 4 in possession.

**Table 2. EASTERN REGION QUAIL HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	328	160	278	-51%	-42%
No. of Hunters	146	33	116	-77%	-72%
No. of Days	281	133	361	-53%	-63%
Birds / Hunter	2.3	4.8	2.0	109%	140%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.2	1.2	0.8	0%	50%

Quail harvest decreased 51% from the previous year in the Eastern Region in 2004 and was 42% below the long-term average. The Eastern Region quail harvest accounted for less than 1% of the total statewide harvest. No mountain quail were reported harvested in the Eastern Region.

Population Status

The base population of quail was reduced by the severe winter of 1992-93. There were 675 mountain quail from China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station released into Elko and Lander counties between 1993 and 1996 and between 2000 and 2002 (87 mountain quail were released along McDonald Creek in the Bruneau River drainage in the spring of 2002). In addition, 218 California (Valley) quail were released into Lander and White Pine counties in 1996 and forty California quail were released at the Baker Silver Creek Ranch in White Pine County in the spring of 2004. A follow-up release of 41 California quail (14 males, 27 females) was made at the Baker's Silver Creek Ranch in 2005. Brood surveys, sightings, harvest and hunter-day data indicate quail populations remain at low levels throughout the Eastern Region.

Productivity Potential

No valley quail were classified in the Eastern Region during the 2004 summer period. Above average winter and spring precipitation levels characterized weather during the winter of 2004-05. Range conditions were good for nesting and brooding habitat in 2005. The productivity potential for quail was good to excellent in the Eastern Region.

Fall Prediction

Eastern Region quail populations are very low compared to most of the State. Small quail populations in some portions of the Region will again provide limited hunting during the 2005 season. Quail hunting overall should be poor with most quail harvested by hunters pursuing other species such as rabbits and chukars. The quail harvest should be similar to or higher than last year in the Eastern Region.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

The 2004-2005 quail season began October 9, 2004 and extended through January 31, 2005 (115 days). Limits were ten daily and 20 in possession. Based on hunter questionnaire data for the Southern Region, 1,392 hunters harvested 18,587 quail during the 2004-2005 season. This total represents a 4.8% decrease from the 2003-2004 quail season.

**Table 3. SOUTHERN REGION GAMBEL'S QUAIL HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	19,279	18,587	16,863	-4.8%	8.8%
No. of Hunters	2,351	1,392	2,279	-40.8%	-38.9%
No. of Days	7,597	7,145	9,018	-5.9%	-20.8%
Birds / Hunter	8.20	13.18	7	60.8%	80.9%
Birds/Hunter Day	2.54	2.57	2	1.2%	43.2%

Quail harvest, number of hunters, and number of hunter days were all down compared to the 2003-2004 season. Number of birds harvested was above the ten-year average, while numbers of hunters and hunter days were below the ten-year average. Birds per hunter and birds per hunter day were up compared to both the short- and long-term data. The following table presents current harvest figures as well as short- and long-term harvest perspectives.

Table 4. SOUTHERN REGION QUAIL HARVEST BY COUNTY
Post-season Questionnaire Data

	COUNTY TOTALS		% change Prev. Year
	2003-2004	2004-2005	
Clark	16,196	16,681	+2.9%
Esmeralda	265	0	-100%
Lincoln	2,330	1,414	-39%
Nye	488	492	+1%
Total	19,279	18,587	-3.6%

Clark County supported the highest percentage of the harvest for the region - 90%. The Southern Region accounted for approximately 48% of the statewide total of quail harvested during the 2004-2005 season. This is compared to the 40% of the total harvest that the Southern Region contributed during the previous season.

Population Status

During the summer of 2005, approximately 700,000 acres burned in Clark and Lincoln counties. Quail populations will be devastated in many of these areas. Although NDOW received numerous reports of quail surviving the fires, the habitat they use is, more than likely, irreparably damaged. Mountain ranges affected by fires in the southern region include Virgin, Gold Butte, Spring Mountains, Las Vegas Range, Meadow Valley, Delamar, Mormon, and Clover Mountains. Despite promising populations surveys in part due to above average precipitation during the spring and summer, populations remain at moderate levels throughout most of the southern region.

Productivity Potential

Limited brood surveys conducted in Clark and Lincoln counties resulted in the classification of 837 quail in with an average brood size of 7.5 chicks.

Fall Prediction

Heavy precipitation during the spring and summer of 2005 may result in good recruitment, leading to higher quail numbers. Widespread thundershowers should result in good range conditions that will benefit quail. Quail populations are at moderate levels, with some areas experiencing good production that may lead to higher numbers this fall and potential increases in harvest in areas where quail habitat is still intact.

PHEASANT

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

The Western Region had two pheasant seasons for the 2004-05 hunting season. The general season opened on November 6th, 2004 and closed on November 21. It involved all Western Region counties except Humboldt and Mineral. Humboldt County's season opened on November 6th, 2004 and continued until December 5th. Bag limits for both seasons were two cocks daily and four in possession.

**Table 1. WESTERN REGION PHEASANT HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	1,367	635	908	-53.5%	-30.0%
No. of Hunters	572	357	687	-37.6%	-48.0%
No. of Days	1,375	749	1,335	-45.5%	-43.9%
Birds / Hunter	2.39	1.78	1.4	-25.6%	30.4%
Birds/Hunter Day	0.99	0.85	0.7	-14.7%	22.1%

Post-season questionnaire data indicates that last years harvest of 635 birds represents the lowest number of birds taken since 1996 and is 30% below the ten-year average (Table 1). Hunter participation decreased in every Western Region County except Lyon and participation is at its lowest level in the past ten years. As in the past, Humboldt County produced the highest harvest in the state (54%). Lyon and Churchill Counties were number two and three, respectively. It appears that Pershing County is no longer providing a significant percentage of harvest to the state or the Western Region. However, this could be attributed to record low hunter participation and the ongoing drought that has severely affected Lovelock Valley.

Population Status

Nevada's agricultural practices still prefer to raise less cereal crops and concentrate on higher yielding crops. Overtime, cleaner farming practices and a continued efficiency of water delivery and use has diminished secondary wetlands, willows and other types of foliage used by pheasants for brood rearing, escape and thermal cover. Moreover, many water right acquisitions have also contributed to further habitat loss by using allocated water elsewhere. The ongoing drought has also had a major impact on agriculture in some counties. Particularly in the Lovelock Valley of Pershing County, which heavily relies upon Rye Patch Reservoir for irrigation. However, the agricultural practices in Paradise Valley of Humboldt County primarily subsist upon cattle management and delayed alfalfa production that poses less risk to pheasants. Ranches in Humboldt County also support a healthy population of buffalo berry, which has proved to be essential in providing escape and thermal cover.

This year, annual pheasant vocalization counts conducted at Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area (MVWMA) showed positive results. Crow counts were conducted daily for six weeks. During the six-week period, there was at least 20 crow calls counted per two days a week.

The most ever recorded during past surveys was 11 on any given day. Starting this year, agricultural practices have changed at MVWMA. All hay cutting on the management area was delayed to reduce the chances of killing birds on their nests.

Based on extended drought conditions, changes in agricultural practices and harvest data, the pheasant population in the Western Region is at low levels. If agricultural practices remain the same, pheasant populations are likely to continue to decline.

Productivity Potential

Pheasants in most of the counties in the Western Region survived the winter well. Average to above average winter and spring precipitation has improved habitat conditions dramatically and should benefit nesting and brood rearing. Unfortunately, many agricultural fields are being harvested when pheasant nesting is occurring, which is resulting in some mortality.

Fall Prediction

Hunter participation and interest has continued to decline. Pheasant hunting in Humboldt County should improve, given the enhanced habitat conditions, which should benefit pheasant production. Other counties in the Western Region will continue to rely upon pen reared birds to provide pheasant hunting opportunities.

TURKEY

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

Fall 2004: Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area (MVWMA) has limited entry hunts for wild turkey in the fall. Tagholders could take one turkey of either sex. The MVWMA has two six-day hunt periods with one eight day period. The first hunt period began on October 2nd and the last one concluded on October 24th. Quotas were 15 resident tags per hunt period, with the drawing administered by the Department’s contractor. Nonresident tags were available but there was lack of interest for any hunt period.

Churchill and Lyon counties support unlimited quota hunts open to both resident and nonresident hunters. This season ran from October 2nd through October 31st, 2004. Harvest results for the fall hunt are described in Table 1.

**Table 1. FALL 2004 TURKEY HARVEST – WESTERN REGION
Based Upon Post-season Questionnaires**

Area	# Tags Issued	Percent Return	# Turkeys Harvested	Overall % Success	% Success Participants*
MVWMA	45	89%	8	20%	23%
Churchill County	18	78%	2	14%	22%
Lyon County	28	89%	14	56%	73%

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

Hunter effort reported for the MVWMA averaged 2.85 days per hunter, up from 2.12 days in 2003. The Department’s questionnaire also requests hunters to report scouting data. The average number of days that hunters expended scouting prior to their hunt stayed about the same from 1.21 in 2003 to just 1.28 days per hunter in 2004.

Large groups of turkeys from the MVWMA congregate on adjacent private habitat in the winter. Biologists consider two hypotheses for this seasonal redistribution behavior: turkeys prefer the large open fields for winter flock security at a time when group size is highest; or the birds move away from the MVWMA in response to increased levels of human activity associated with the hunting of quail, deer and waterfowl. Hunter success rates decreased compared with the previous fall hunting season, which could indicate that turkey abundance was lower on the MVWMA last fall.

Fourteen of 18 Churchill County tag holders returned their questionnaires and five of these indicated that they did not hunt. Of the remainder, only five reported their hunt locations – four indicating that they hunted on public lands. Six reported having been denied access to private lands. These respondents observed few birds and many of the birds were located on adjacent private lands that did not allow hunting. Several of the hunters reported hunting on the limited public lands where they reported observing only a handful of birds. Purposeful efforts by landowners to offer sanctuary to turkeys or to greatly limit harvest pressure significantly influences hunter success rates in Lahontan Valley.

Twenty-five of 28 Lyon County tag holders returned their questionnaires (89%). Of these, six indicated that they did not hunt. The 28 participating hunters harvested 11 turkeys, which were well distributed around Mason Valley. The hunters had predominantly positive remarks about the fall hunt and indicated that they saw good numbers of birds.

Spring 2004: There were five hunt periods on the MVWMA, the first beginning on March 26th and the last concluding on May 1st, 2004. Each hunt period was apportioned 12 resident and one nonresident tags. For the second consecutive year, hunters drawing one of the 15 resident tags or the single nonresident tag for the Lahontan State Recreation Area (LSRA) were provided a month-long season to pursue turkeys - April 2nd to May 1st, 2004. Pershing County had the same season dates with a limited quota of 30 resident tags and one nonresident tag. Open (not limited by quota) hunts were approved for Churchill and Lyon counties for this season length as well.

Paradise Valley of Humboldt County had an open quota season. However, persons wishing to participate in this hunt had to first obtain permission from a Paradise Valley landowner and submit a form provided by the landowner in order to obtain a tag to hunt. Harvest results for the spring 2005 hunt are illustrated in Table 2.

**Table 2. SPRING 2005 TURKEY HARVEST – WESTERN REGION
Based Upon Post-Season Questionnaires (Resident and Non-Resident)**

Hunt Area		# Tags Issued	#Questionnaires Returned	DNH	Number Successful	Percent Success*
Mason Valley WMA		65	65	4	32	52%
Lahontan State Recreation Area		16	15	5	0	0%
Lovelock Valley		31	26	6	9	45%
Open Quota Areas	Lyon County	68	58	3	18	33%
	Paradise Valley	23	22	2	10	50%
	Churchill County	37	32	1	5	16%
Western Region Totals:		240	218	21	74	33%

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

Five of the six hunt areas mentioned above demonstrated increased hunter success rates in 2005 compared to the previous year's spring hunt.

Hunters had a difficult time harvesting birds in Lahontan Valley of Churchill County and on the Lahontan State Recreation Area (LSRA) in Lyon County. Hunter success rates in Churchill County can fluctuate from year to year depending upon the hunter's ability to acquire access to private lands. In addition, the abundance and distribution of birds within the valley during the hunting season is a significant factor. Similar to the fall hunt, hunters indicated that most turkeys were observed and associated with private land and that access was difficult to obtain. The LSRA has always challenged hunters with thick vegetative cover, particularly tree cover that makes it hard for hunters to detect turkeys. The LSRA has no open irrigated fields, upon which turkeys are easily detected. Some hunters here commented that they had a difficult time locating turkeys despite the recent augmentation of 36 birds in late January 2004. The LSRA has had low success for a number of years. Of the eight questionnaires returned for the 2005 spring season seven offered negative remarks about the hunt. It was recommended that the 2006 and 2007 spring limited draw season be discontinued.

Pershing County hunters experienced an increase in hunter success - from 32% in 2004 to 50% in 2005. This may be the result of more Lovelock residents receiving tags and having more familiarity with the land and landowners. As consistently stated from year to year hunters outside of the area had a difficult time accessing private lands. Last spring hunters sought turkeys on public lands, where densities are much lower, with some success. The Department has gone through extensive efforts to caution those desiring to hunt turkeys to secure access with landowners before applying for tags here and in other areas where turkeys exist predominately on private lands.

Nevada's sportsmen have enjoyed considerable recreational opportunity following the introduction of wild turkeys. Unfortunately, habitat limitations have determined that turkey numbers and distribution will always be restricted, thus hunter pressure will always be controlled through limited drawings or landowner access. Only by understanding these circumstances will hunter success rates improve.

Population Status

Wild turkey populations seem to be stable to increasing in Mason Valley. Many broods were observed this spring on the wildlife management area. An augmentation of fifty birds is proposed for winter of 2006. Plans are to remove coyotes before and after the turkey to mitigate predation. The practice of removing predators before and after an augmentation influences turkeys to readily adapt to their new surroundings.

Populations elsewhere within the Western Region continue to exist at static densities within their occupied habitat. High productivity is a typical immediate response among introduced species following initial releases before all other elements of the ecosystem adjust. Despite the size of adult turkeys it is most likely that predation is the major factor affecting flock size within occupied habitat. Agricultural practices also play an important role in hen and brood survival. On the MVWMA harvesting of crops is delayed to provide needed cover and insects for hens and their broods. This allows poults ample time to grow before crop harvest occurs. On private lands hen and brood survival can be reduced if crop harvest occurs while broods are still in the fields.

NDOW continues to be concerned with the fact that some Lahontan Valley residents persist in feeding flocks and providing sanctuary. The Department also investigated reports that some people who feed the birds and provide sanctuary were harassing turkeys on other private ground to possibly thwart hunter's efforts. NDOW addressed the situation with a verbal warning to the harassers. In an effort to increase distribution to counteract the sanctuary phenomenon, NDOW conducted augmentations totaling 40 turkeys at two different sites within Lahontan Valley. Subsequent releases are planned for fifty turkeys split up between two different release sites in Lahontan Valley.

The Lovelock Valley turkey population appears to have benefited from augmentations in 1998 and 1999. It seems turkey production has been good here and turkeys are now fairly well distributed throughout suitable habitat in the valley. Hunters reported observing large groups of birds associated with private lands. The increase in hunter success rate can be attributed to access to private lands. Two of the nine successful hunters killed turkeys on public land while the remainder was successful on private land. The Paradise Valley turkey population continues to exhibit a stable population trend. Observations made by hunters indicated good numbers of birds distributed between eight different ranches.

Production

Turkey production surveys were conducted on the MVWMA in July 2005. The observed average ratio of four chicks per hen suggests the possibility of a slight population increase. The habitat conditions prevalent this year are considerably better than those of the previous drought years. Adequate cover coupled with an abundant insect crop should support increased hen and brood survival. Wild turkeys are amazingly resilient and their ability to adapt to climate changes and habitat conditions ensure their success as a species. However, their adaptability is not without limits and the birds cannot exist within the arid landscape that comprises most of Western Nevada. For that reason, turkeys will exist primarily within agricultural and riparian habitats valleys where an abundance of forage is assured.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

There were three units with turkey seasons in the Eastern Region during the 2005 spring season. All three tagholders with Sansinena Ranch turkey tags in Eureka County were unsuccessful and reported spending zero days scouting, three days hunting (total) and they did not see any turkeys in this limited endeavor. The Eureka County turkey seasons have been discontinued due to poor hunter success and lack of turkeys in the hunt area.

Twenty-three of 26 hunters with Unit 102 (Lamoille) turkey tags in Elko County reported spending 35 days scouting, 56 days hunting, observing 402 turkeys and harvesting 12 toms (67% success) including 11 toms and 1 jake. Fourteen of 16 hunters with Unit 103 (South Ruby) turkey tags in Elko County reported spending 16 days scouting, 57 days hunting, observing 149 turkeys and harvesting 4 toms (36% success) including 4 toms and no jakes.

In unit 102, hunter success remained high with more birds observed in 2005 than the previous year. Hunter success was 67% last spring compared to 61% in the previous year. Conversely, in Unit 103 hunter success dropped from 73% success, the highest in the State in 2004, to only 36% in 2005. Generally, initial hunts on new turkey populations often result in greater success rates than would normally occur on a previously hunted population. An exception is found in Unit 102 where success actually increased slightly. Even numbers of negative (3) and positive (3) comments were received from Unit 102 hunters. In spite of the access difficulties expressed by some of these hunters, they still enjoyed the highest hunter success in the State (67%). Unit 103 hunters made only positive comments on their returns.

**Table 3. SPRING 2005 TURKEY HARVEST – EASTERN REGION
Based Upon Post-Season Questionnaires (Resident and Non-Resident)**

Hunt Area	# Tags Issued	#Questionnaires Returned	DNH	Number Successful	Percent Success*
Elko 102	26	23	5	12	67%
Elko / White Pine (Unit 103)	16	14	3	4	36%
Eureka County (open area)	3	3	2	0	0%
Eastern Region Totals:	45	40	10	16	53%

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

Population Status

Table 4 depicts the history of turkey releases in the Eastern Region.

Table 4. Eastern Region Wild Turkey Releases			
Subspecies	Year	Location	County
Rio Grande (from sources in Texas, California and Nevada) (from Lamoille)	1996	Sansinena Ranch	Eureka
	1999	Trout Creek Ranch	Lander
		T-S Ranch	
		Lamoille Canyon	
	2000	Maggie Creek Ranch – South Ruby Mtns.	Elko
	2001	X-J Ranch – South Ruby Mtns.	
	2003	Britton’s Willamonte Ranch – East Humboldt Range	Lander
	2004	Licking Ranch – Battle Mountain	
2005	Britton’s Willamonte Ranch – East Humboldt Range	Elko	
Merriam x Eastern (from Idaho)	2004	Baker’s Silver Creek Ranch	White Pine
		Crouch’s Hidden Valley Ranch	
	2005	Bruneau River WMA	Elko

Based on follow-up observations and monitoring, it appears the Trout Creek release failed; a few birds survived at the T-S Ranch and Sansinena Ranch but may no longer be present.

The Ruby Mountain/East Humboldt populations in Units 101, 102, and 103 are doing well. Frequent observations of Lamoille, South Ruby and South Fork turkey populations were reported in 2004 and 2005 and all three of these populations are gradually spreading out onto public land along the western benches of the Rubies.

Reports of turkeys have been documented from the 2004 releases with some significant movement of birds up to 12 miles of the release sites and over the crest of the Snake Range reported in White Pine County. Follow-up monitoring in 2004-05 documented continued presence of turkeys at both the Silver Creek and Hidden Valley locations. Production surveys conducted in July 2004 documented a total of 74 turkeys including 49 at Silver Creek and 25 at Big Wash. These were classified as 31 hens and 50 poults. Two complete broods of seven poults each were observed. Reports were received of turkeys in numerous other locations in the north and south Snake Ranges including multiple reports of a hen with four poults in the Lehman Creek Campground in the Great Basin National Park. Up to 18 turkeys were reported to have wintered in the vicinity of this campground. A large group (24) spent the winter on the Silver Creek property where they were being fed. Observations reported through June 2005 indicate expanded distribution, especially in Unit 115. Overall numbers appear to be stable to increasing.

Broods have also been documented at the new (2005) release site in the Bruneau with turkeys reported at or near the release site and as far away as eight miles from the release site. One brood of two poults and one brood of 10 poults were observed by NDOW game warden Walt Campbell, who demonstrates exemplary interest in game management activities. He assisted with the release this winter on the Bruneau River and then conducted follow-up in early summer. It was extremely encouraging to document that some of the newly released turkeys found suitable nesting and brood-rearing habitat in the area within weeks of being translocated there.

Productivity Potential

Reported observations of turkeys in various parts of the Region indicate they are expanding their distribution from the core release sites. Spring and summer moisture was excellent and promoted above average plant growth that provided excellent nesting and brooding habitat for turkeys in 2005.

Fall/Spring Prediction

The Licking Ranch release site continues to be monitored to track the success or failure of this release on the Humboldt River where the habitat has limited roosting cover. If this release fails or shows discouraging results similar to the Beowawe and TS Ranch releases with similar habitats, it is unlikely the Eastern Region will promote further attempts along most of the lower Humboldt River. Reports from White Pine County continue to be encouraging. Turkeys in Units 102 (Lamoille) and 103 (South Rubies) are believed to be increasing and will allow spring hunts to continue. Reports of turkey broods in Unit 101 and in the Bruneau River drainage look promising.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

Fall 2004: Turkey hunters vied for 29 either-sex tags in the public lands drawing hunt. In Moapa Valley of Clark County, one nonresident tag and eight resident tags were apportioned in each of two consecutive seasons: October 2nd through October 8th and October 9th through October 17th. In Lincoln County one nonresident tag and ten resident tags were available within a 30-day season that opened October 2nd and closed October 31st. Unlike last year, there were no non-resident applicants for the limited entry fall turkey hunt.

Based on questionnaire data, hunters in Moapa Valley collectively expended 10 days scouting and 25 days hunting. On average, hunters scouted less than one day and hunted slightly more than two days. The turkey harvest in Moapa Valley was comprised of one adult male, one juvenile male and three adult females.

In Lincoln County, questionnaire data indicated hunters collectively expended four days scouting and 31 days hunting. On average, hunters scouted approximately half a day and hunted nearly three-and-a-half days. The turkey harvest in Lincoln County was comprised of a single adult female.

**TABLE 5. SOUTHERN REGION FALL 2004 TURKEY HARVEST
Based Upon Post-Season Questionnaires**

Hunt Area	# Tags Issued	#Questionnaires Returned	DNH	Number Successful	Percent Success*
Moapa Valley	15	14	3	4	36%
Lincoln County	10	10	1	1	11%
Southern Region Totals:	25	24	4	5	25%

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

Spring 2005: The spring public lands drawing involved four seasons and a total of 34 bearded turkey tags. In Moapa Valley, two seven-day hunt periods and one nine-day hunt period ran consecutively: April 9th through April 15th, April 16th through April 22nd, and April 23rd through May 1st. One nonresident and five resident tags were allotted to each of the three seasons. In Lincoln County, one nonresident tag and 15 resident tags were apportioned to a single thirty-day season.

Based on questionnaire data, hunters in Moapa Valley collectively expended 28 days scouting and 32 days hunting. On average, hunters scouted less than two days and hunted slightly over two days. The turkey harvest in Moapa Valley was comprised of nine adults and one juvenile.

In Lincoln County, questionnaire data indicated hunters collectively expended 17 days scouting and 54 days hunting. On average, hunters scouted a little more than one day and hunted slightly more than four days. A single gobbler was taken during the hunt.

**TABLE 6. SOUTHERN REGION SPRING 2005 TURKEY HARVEST
Based Upon Post-Season Questionnaires**

Hunt Area	# Tags Issued	#Questionnaires Returned	DNH	Number Successful	Percent Success*
Moapa Valley	17	16	1	10	67%
Lincoln County	16	14	1	1	8%
Southern Region Totals:	33	30	2	11	39%

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

Population Status

Moapa Valley

The Moapa Valley turkey population experienced a population decline that began in the late 1990s and extended through 2002. Important factors in the downward trend included drought conditions, habitat loss, poaching and reduced survivorship of juveniles attributed to predation. Predator populations are likely abundant, diverse and broadly distributed throughout the agricultural and suburban areas of Moapa Valley. Predators suspected of impacting turkey nesting success and juvenile survival include a host of indigenous species as well as feral dogs and cats.

A raven control program to enhance nesting and brood rearing success of upland game birds and waterfowl in Moapa Valley was identified in the *Nevada Predator Management Plan*. In July 2002, the first phase of the control effort, administered by Wildlife Services in the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, resulted in removal of approximately 500 ravens through application of DRC-1339 treated eggs and shooting. A second control effort commenced in March 2003 and concluded at the end of June 2003. Wildlife Services estimated approximately 172 ravens were removed in the follow up effort through application of the same treatments.

In southern Nevada, dramatic reversal of environmental conditions has occurred within the last five years. Turkeys in the Moapa Valley had endured severe drought for three consecutive years beginning in 2000 (2000-02). Since February 2003, environmental conditions

have greatly improved as precipitation receipts generally have been above average. Although recent brood surveys have not been conducted, in the last three years Overton Wildlife Management Area (OWMA) personnel noted increased wild turkey production and recruitment. It has been reasoned that improved vegetative conditions, increased insect availability and raven control each contributed to the apparent increases in turkey nesting success and poult survival. Thus far in 2005, vegetative conditions and insect availability remain favorable and observed nesting success and poult survival appears high relative to observations made in 2000 through 2002.

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

Lincoln County

Since 1999, the Department has accomplished a number of Rio Grande turkey translocation projects in Lincoln County. Turkey releases have occurred on public and private lands, and in the later case required development of cooperative agreements with landowners.

In 2005, lightning-caused wildfires in Lincoln County consumed wildlife habitat over broad areas. Turkey habitat affected by fires in the Delamar Mountains and Clover Mountains now offers diminished food and cover. In the immediate response, turkeys will vacate the burned areas and will likely seek out and concentrate in vegetative mosaic within the remaining habitat.

Brood surveys have not been conducted in Lincoln County. As of this writing, the status of turkeys in Lincoln County is largely unknown. Presently, habitat conditions range from poor (burned areas) to good. Unburned habitat may be deemed in good condition given above average precipitation receipts during winter months coupled with ample rainfall received during summer thunderstorms.

Fall Prediction

Moapa Valley

The long-term population trend for wild turkeys in Moapa Valley is expected to be downward due to habitat loss and degradation, predation, harassment, and illegal take. Nevertheless, hunters should experience little difficulty in locating turkeys on private lands during fall either-sex hunts. Turkey hunting on OWMA may be problematic this fall due to season dates coinciding with the general duck season.

A substantial proportion of the Moapa Valley turkey population occurs on private land, and as a result, tag holders generally have to seek landowner consent to access fields. Incidences have arisen where this situation ultimately resulted in lost hunting opportunity for some sportsmen.

Lincoln County

Turkey populations are believed to be stable at low numbers, and to be broadly distributed in Lincoln County. Numerous anecdotal accounts suggest turkeys are dispersing from release sites. Wildfires have degraded turkey habitat over extensive areas in the Delamar Mountains and Clover Mountains. Hunters are expected to find limited numbers of turkeys, and should focus efforts in areas that afford intact habitat situated in proximity to water sources.

RABBIT

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

On October 9, 2004 the 2004–05 rabbit season opened and extended to February 28, 2005. All counties in the Western Region were open, with bag limits set at 10 rabbits per day and 20 in possession.

**Table 1. WESTERN REGION RABBIT HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Rabbits	4,158	4,645	5,098	11.7%	-8.9%
No. of Hunters	987	974	1,138	-1.3%	-14.4%
No. of Days	2,965	4,173	4,575	40.7%	-8.8%
Rabbits / Hunter	4.21	4.77	4.5	13.2%	5.4%
Rabbits/Hunter Day	1.40	1.11	1.1	-20.6%	-1.3%

Post-season questionnaire data for the Western Region (Table 1.) exhibits a steady increase in harvest since 2000 and is continuing to approach the ten-year average of 5,098 rabbits harvested. Hunter participation remains similar to last year. However, in 2004 hunter days afield increased nearly 41% over the days hunters spent in the field in 2003.

Population Status

Habitat conditions throughout western and northwestern Nevada have greatly improved over last year due to the average to above average winter that was experienced. Harvest data shows an increasing trend since 2000, which indicates that the Western Region rabbit population is stable to slightly increasing.

Production Potential

Over winter survival is thought to have been good, considering that south facing slopes burned off rather quickly and provided rabbits with adequate forage and escape cover. Sufficient spring precipitation was realized, which kept grasses and meadows from withering out to quickly. Lagomorph production in the Western Region should be good this year.

Fall Prediction

Last season Humboldt and Washoe Counties enjoyed the majority of the rabbit harvest in the Western Region. The outlook for the 2005-06 rabbit season is anticipated to be similar to last year with the possibility of a slight increase in harvest.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

The 2004-05 rabbit season was 143 days long, extending from October 9, 2004 to February 28, 2005 compared to 142 days last year. Bag limits were the same as in the past, with 10 daily and 20 in possession. The season and bag limits were concurrent with all counties in the state. The regional rabbit harvest summary from the 10% questionnaire survey is reported below.

**Table 2. EASTERN REGION RABBIT HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Rabbits	5,104	9,245	3,864	81%	139%
No. of Hunters	772	489	748	-37%	-34%
No. of Days	3,131	2,360	2,847	-25%	-17%
Rabbits / Hunter	6.6	18.9	5.1	186%	271%
Rabbits/Hunter Day	1.6	3.9	1.4	144%	179%

There was a significant increase in the regional rabbit harvest from the previous year's total (81%) and from the long-term average (139%). Rabbit harvest increased in all four Eastern Region counties for the second consecutive year. The increase in harvest occurred in spite a decrease in hunting pressure. The number of hunters in 2004 was 37% below the previous year and 34% below the long-term-average, but the rabbits/hunter (18.9) and rabbits/hunter day (3.9) were at record levels in the region. The next highest harvest rates occurred in 1992 with only 12.2 rabbits/hunter and 3 rabbits/day.

Population Status

The regional rabbit population was at low levels in 1993 following the severe winter of 1992-93. Harvest data indicate the Eastern Region rabbit population has gone up and down since then, exhibited an upward trend for the previous three years (1998-2000), appeared to remain stable in 2001, decreased in 2002 but increased in 2003 and 2004. Eastern Region rabbit populations are at good to excellent levels and are exhibiting an upward trend in most of the region. Biologist reported observing increased numbers of young rabbits and adult rabbits in many portions of the region for the past three summers and road-killed rabbits are becoming common.

Productivity Potential

Weather conditions, especially precipitation levels and resulting range conditions have provided excellent conditions for rabbits throughout most of the Region. Normal temperatures and above average precipitation characterized weather during the winter of 2004-05. Late spring rains and snows resulted in range conditions that provided excellent cover and forage for rabbits early in the 2005 summer. The productivity potential is excellent throughout most of the Eastern Region in 2005 except where wildfires have occurred.

Fall Prediction

The Eastern Region rabbit population is expected to be increasing in most of the Eastern Region for 2005. Rabbit hunters should experience good hunting during the 2005-06 season.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

The 2004-2005 rabbit season ran from October 9, 2004 to February 28, 2005, for a total of 143 days in length. Bag limits were 10 daily and 20 in possession.

Post-season questionnaire data for the four counties of the Southern Region show that 733 hunters harvested a total of 3,705 rabbits during 2,954 days of hunting. The number of rabbits harvested, number of hunters, number of hunter days, and rabbits per hunter all showed decreases from 2003-04 data. Rabbits per hunter day showed a 45% increase from the short-term data. Compared to long-term data the number of rabbits harvested, number of hunters, and number of hunter days were all down. The number of rabbits per hunter and rabbits per hunter day were above the long-term average. The Southern Region accounted for approximately 21% of the statewide rabbit harvest during the 2004-2005 rabbit season, compared to 36% from the previous year.

**Table 3. SOUTHERN REGION RABBIT HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2003	2004	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Rabbits	5,376	3,705	5,556	-31.1%	-33.3%
No. of Hunters	975	733	1,200	-24.8%	-38.9%
No. of Days	6,230	2,954	5,813	-52.6%	-49.2%
Rabbits / Hunter	5.51	5.05	4.58	-8.3%	10.3%
Rabbits/Hunter Day	0.86	1.25	1.00	45.3%	25.2%

**Table 4. SOUTHERN REGION RABBIT HARVEST BY COUNTY
Post-season Questionnaire Data**

	2003-04	2004-05	2004-05 % of harvest	% Difference Short-term
Clark	3,608	2,682	72%	-25%
Esmeralda	795	48	1%	-93%
Lincoln	515	109	3%	-78%
Nye	458	866	23%	+89%
Total	5,376	3,705		-31%

Population Status

The Southern Region rabbit population appears to be down from the 10-year- average. Only one of the cottontail transects was driven this year which resulted in 26 rabbits observed in 21 miles for a total of 1.2 rabbits per mile. This was the second time in several years that these transects have been driven, with the same results from the 2004 survey of 1.2 rabbits per mile. The survey was conducted in Rainbow Canyon, which was subject to dramatic flooding during January 2005. It is unknown how the flooding might have affected the rabbit population. Increased precipitation, however, resulted in better range conditions throughout the southern region, which should correspond to increased numbers of rabbits.

Fall Prediction

Hundreds of thousands of acres were burned in Clark and Lincoln counties, which will have detrimental effects on local rabbit populations. Generally good range conditions should allow increased numbers of all small game species, which will likely result in increased harvest on rabbits. The prediction is for above average harvest during the 2005-2006 rabbit season.

FURBEARERS

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

This past trapping season's harvest figures for furbearing animals were obtained through a post-season questionnaire sent out to all licensed trappers. These sample figures are expanded to represent total harvest. Additional data on bobcats is derived from information turned in by trappers at the time of pelt sealing.

In the Western Region, a total of 2,734 furbearing animals were harvested, a decline of about 30% from last season, most likely due to access. Decreased harvest levels were seen for all the key species except kit fox and mink, which increased slightly (Table 1). Western Region trappers recorded 40% of the state's total fur harvest of over 6,900 animals. Trapping conditions were favorable in the early part of the season but deteriorated quickly with one of the wettest winters seen in many years. The high snow levels affected trapper access into many areas, although many of the more persistent trappers found their way through. Some however, were forced to either curtail their efforts or pull their lines altogether. Statewide trapper numbers were basically unchanged from last year. Table 1 represents the fur harvest in the Western Region, indicating the seven most sought after species.

Table 1. WESTERN REGION FURBEARER HARVEST - 2001-2005

SPECIES	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	% + or - Previous yr
Bobcat	227	346	618	887	848	- 5%
Coyote	497	518	589	1025	746	- 37%
Beaver	260	385	450	495	287	- 72%
Muskrat	488	424	274	510	351	- 45%
Gray Fox	155	68	34	174	49	- 255%
Kit Fox	81	44	97	199	281	41%
Mink	15	26	37	27	35	30%

Using statewide average fur prices, the expanded fur value for all species taken in the Western Region is \$216,914. This amounts to an 18% decrease from the 2004 trapping season. Late season fur auctions in North America saw clearances in most furs offered. Both beaver and wild mink prices enjoyed continued climbs. The mink market is due mostly to Italian furriers buying for the trim market, and the increase in beaver is due to more buyers from Russia and Canada. Cat prices reflect the ongoing stable market for western North America pelts. The total number of furs offered at the Nevada Trapper's Association Fur Sale in Fallon was comparable to last year. Statewide fur values are detailed in Table 2.

Table 2. WESTERN REGION - FUR VALUES- 2000-2004
(All figures in average dollars per pelt)

SPECIES	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	% + or - Previous yr
Bobcat	\$133.25	\$170.64	\$257.18	\$253.95	\$232.50	- 8%
Coyote	\$12.20	\$17.74	\$22.36	\$19.36	\$14.84	- 23%
Beaver	\$12.75	\$9.93	\$9.17	\$11.21	\$13.85	24%
Muskrat	\$1.73	\$2.76	\$2.22	\$1.60	\$1.52	- 5%
Gray Fox	\$6.51	\$11.73	\$14.53	\$15.07	\$12.44	- 17%
Kit Fox	\$7.00	\$8.70	\$9.99	\$8.19	\$7.31	- 11%
Mink	Not available	\$4.74	\$4.46	\$2.70	\$10.91	304%

Bobcat

Bobcat harvest data is collected annually from information reported by the trappers on their bobcat harvest report forms. Additional data is derived from the collection and processing of the lower jaw of each animal. Trappers are required to turn in the lower jaw, with intact canines, at the time their pelts are sealed. One canine from each jaw is then removed to determine juvenile or adult.

The most remarkable thing about this year's bobcat data is that it is almost identical to last year (Table 3). All the parameters that are used to monitor harvest impact on the population showed little or no change. The kittens/adult female ratio, which drives the production data estimate for the year, indicates good production. The ratio of adult males/adult females, at 1.82, is indicative of a healthy bobcat population and has remained so for several years. Trapper effort, measured in trap days/bobcat, remains constant indicating that cats are readily available even though there have been many new and inexperienced trappers entering the field the last couple of years.

Table 3. WESTERN REGION BOBCAT HARVEST STATISTICS- 2000-2004

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Season Length	120	120	120	121	120
Total Harvest	225	341	618	899	848
Kitten/Adult Female	.19	.24	.24	1.07	1.08
Adult Male/ Adult Female	1.36	1.71	1.36	1.84	1.82
# Of Trappers	40	41	74	105	112
Trap days/ bobcat	213	144	148	138	137
Bobcats/trapper	5.6	8.3	8.4	8.5	7.6

Population Status and Analysis

All indications are that with continued market stability and improving range conditions the local fur harvest will enjoy some consistency, if even for the short term. The weather events seen this last year were wet enough to recharge many of the systems without apparently causing significant winter mortality in most species. For all the populations that survived the winter the favorable spring conditions provided plenty of forage for prey species like rodents and lagomorphs. Juvenile predators like fox, coyote and bobcat should have good survivability over the summer months.

Observations by Department biologists as well as USDA-Wildlife Services biologists support stable coyote populations at a somewhat high level. Gray fox and Kit fox populations are unpronounced but stable, based on habitat conditions and harvest figures. Bobcat populations are healthy and stable as well for the same reasons. Since the cat harvest is so closely tied to the fur market, the harvest levels are expected to increase if weather conditions next winter allow for increased trapper access. Even so, the number of bobcats taken annually is still far below the harvest seen in the early 1980's. Season length and other regulations should remain as they are.

Mink and beaver harvest in Nevada are both small but are expected to escalate somewhat next year. Both have seen slight increases in pelt prices and marketability. Trapper interest in aquatic species remains low but consistent. Habitat conditions for all aquatic species have improved. This does have its draw backs though as beaver will undoubtedly have increased dispersal and hence increased depredation complaints. Most beaver complaints in the Western Region are referred to and subsequently trapped by depredation permit holders. Muskrat populations are considered stable, with the main focus of muskrat trapping taking place in the Stillwater refuge area outside Fallon. River otter sightings indicate low but stable numbers throughout the Western Region.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

Furbearer harvest data are obtained each year by summarizing and expanding postseason questionnaire information obtained from all licensed trappers. Bobcat trappers provide harvest information each time they present pelts for sealing.

Within the Eastern Region, 2,456 furbearers were taken in the 2004-05 season compared to 2,356 last year and only 1,580 taken the previous year. This was the second consecutive year showing an increase in harvest. With the exception of 1996 and 2002, the long-term furbearer harvest trend in the Eastern Region had been declining. It appears that an improving fur market may reverse that trend, at least over the short term. A representative sample of the Eastern Region furbearer harvest is presented in Table 4.

**Table 4. EASTERN REGION FURBEARER HARVEST
From Post-season Trapper Questionnaire**

Species:	Average 1994-03	2003	2004	Percent Change	
				Prev. Year	10 Year Avg.
Beaver	161	147	151	+3	-6
Muskrat	59	7	87	+1,142	+47
Coyote	720	1049	975	-7	+35
Gray Fox	44	77	40	-48	-9
Kit Fox	8	7	43	+514	+437
Mink	13	2	10	+400	-23
Otter	7	5	18	+260	+157

Harvest of most furbearer species continued to be below long-term averages. Fur prices dropped considerably from last year for several species. Although average pelt prices on select species such as bobcat, coyote, and fox did not increase this year, trapper interest remained relatively high. Instability in the world fur trade continues to have dramatic effects upon the Nevada fur industry. Prices and interest are expected to remain volatile.

The 2004-05 Eastern Region beaver harvest remained steady compared to the previous year. Regional beaver harvest was only 6 % below long-term averages.

Regional muskrat harvest continues to be negligible and was well below the previous highs of the 1970-1990 period. Eastern Region muskrat harvest fluctuations depend on pelt value, trapping conditions, and management practices at Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge where the majority of high quality muskrat habitat is located. More or less stable water levels during the late 1990's at the Marsh allowed muskrat populations to expand. Conditions have been extremely dry for the past few summers but precipitation received this past winter and spring have replenished water levels. Water levels at Ruby Lake are low but should continue to provide adequate muskrat habitat. Muskrat pelt prices are the determining factor that stimulates trapping interest in this species. Prices have been very low for years.

Pelt prices for coyotes decreased 23 % in 2004-05. Regional coyote harvest was down 7% (975 coyotes vs. 1,049 in 2003-04) from the previous year and up 35% from the long-term average. In addition to sport harvest, Wildlife Services personnel removed additional coyotes in response to livestock depredation complaints in the Eastern Region.

Table 5. EASTERN REGION BOBCAT HARVEST
Data from Bobcat Harvest Reports

	Average 1994-03	2003	2004	Percent Change	
				Prev. Year	10 Year Avg.
Bobcat Harvest	474	941	1053	+12	+57
Bobcat Trappers	77	109	111	-2	+30
Trap Days	86,772	159,378	133,387	-16	+29
Trap Days / Cat	183	169	127	-25	-16
Bobcats / Trapper	6.2	8.5	9.5	+12	+22
Season Length	103	120	120	NC	+17

The number of bobcats harvested in the Eastern Region for 2004 was the highest in twenty years. Increase in bobcat harvest, effort and number of trappers was due to increases in pelt prices in recent years. The number of trap days required to catch a cat was down from the previous year even though predictions of higher pelt prices attracted some new trappers and inclement weather was persistent. Trapping conditions were very unfavorable for several weeks forcing many trappers to pull lines entirely and/or relocate. Trapping conditions deteriorated further as heavy snowfall in late season precluded trappers from reaching many prime trapping areas. Harvest could have been much higher had weather conditions been more moderate. The number of cats per trapper (9.5) indicated bobcats were readily available. Bobcat harvest in the Eastern Region has stabilized at a relatively moderate level. With pelt prices dictating trapper participation, harvest is expected to continue to oscillate.

Population Status

Observations by Department biologists, Wildlife Services (A.D.C.) personnel and contacts with other agencies indicated coyote populations were at moderate levels in 2004. Data collected by Wildlife Services in conjunction with ongoing fecundity studies and depredation control activities indicate that coyote production was well above average in 2005.

Weather and range conditions have been quite favorable for prey base populations (rodents and lagomorphs). Rabbit populations have been increasing throughout the Region for several years and may be reaching peak levels in some areas. All of the carnivorous furbearer populations should respond favorably.

Red fox are becoming increasingly more common throughout the Eastern Region. Trapping records and sightings indicate a general expansion of red fox numbers and distribution.

Gray fox harvest was minimal within the Eastern Region. Gray fox populations in the northern portion of the Region are at low levels while those in the southern portion are thought to be at moderate levels.

Kit fox populations within the Eastern Region are fairly widespread with populations present in most valleys. Harvest information indicates that populations and/or trapping interest are relatively low.

Bobcat harvest had remained low for several years but is increasing over the short term. An expanding prey base is expected to promote production and facilitate kitten survival and allow bobcat numbers to increase.

Beaver populations in most areas are believed to be at moderate levels. Some higher populations exist in areas with good habitat. Beaver distribution is expanding in response to favorable riparian conditions and increased stream flow. Harvest levels are believed to be related to beaver pelt prices. Harvest should continue to climb along with pelt prices.

The isolated muskrat populations that exist throughout the Region fluctuate annually depending upon climatic conditions and local water levels. The only large, stable population of muskrat within the Eastern Region is associated with the Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge. This population also has annual fluctuations and is expected to improve with increased water levels. Water management practices dramatically affect population densities between the different management units at Ruby Lake. Muskrat populations are stable at relatively low levels in Ruby Lake.

The distribution of otter and mink is widespread throughout the major drainages of the Eastern Region. Information regarding these species is extremely limited at the present time. Localized population levels are low to moderate and stable.

Analysis

Bobcat harvest levels were managed for many years through season length adjustment. Normally, season length reductions were recommended when kitten production fell below 0.5 kittens/adult female and trapping interest was high. The kitten per adult female ratio was 0.71 in 2004-05, and 0.84 in 2003-04. Since bobcat harvest levels are directly related to pelt prices, previous low pelt prices resulted in a reduction in trapper participation and bobcat harvest over the long term. This low level of bobcat harvest had no measurable impact on overall bobcat populations. However, the continued high prices paid for bobcat pelts are expected to maintain high trapper interest and participation in bobcat trapping. Biological parameters measured to evaluate trends in the bobcat population indicate continued stability. The adult male to adult female ratio was 1.5 in 2004-05, 1.6 in 2003-04, and 1.4 in 2002-03. Kitten production was good and the effort necessary to trap a cat was down indicating good availability. Bobcat populations are healthy and stable in the Eastern Region.

Beaver harvest increased in 2004-05 in the Eastern Region and was only slightly below the long-term average. Beaver populations remain at moderate to high levels and continue to present problems to some private landowners. Beaver trapping seasons of maximum length have been maintained in order to maximize beaver harvest. This has been desirable from both a biological and damage management standpoint.

The majority of river otter harvested within the Region were captured incidental to beaver trapping. With low beaver trapping interest, few otter are taken. Nevada does not offer an export seal for otter, which will continue to depress prices and trapping interest. Populations should remain stable along major drainages and reservoirs.

Overall, populations of furbearer species in the Eastern Region remain at healthy levels with stable to increasing population trends for both prey base and furbearers.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

Furbearer harvest data are obtained each year by summarizing and expanding post-season questionnaire information received from all licensed trappers. Bobcat harvest information is obtained from bobcat trappers when they present pelts for sealing and lower jaws for subsequent tooth analysis. Statewide, bobcat and gray fox season dates were concurrent: November 1, 2004 through February 28, 2005 (120 days). The kit fox season was October 1, 2004 through February 28, 2005 (151 days).

Based on post-season questionnaires, 1,723 animals were harvested in the Southern Region during the 2004-05 trapping year. This figure represents a 37% decrease compared to 2,755 animals harvested in 2003-04. Notable changes relative to last year involved decreases in harvest of beaver, coyote, gray fox and kit fox. Current harvest figures as well as short- and long-term perspectives are presented in table 1.

**Table 6. SOUTHERN REGION FURBEARER HARVEST
From Post-season Trapper Questionnaire**

	Average 1994-03	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	%Difference Short-term	%Difference Long-term
Beaver	4	42	24	2	-92%	-50%
Muskrat	37	75	29	30	+3%	-19%
Coyote	419	273	652	288	-56%	-31%
Gray Fox	291	433	716	447	-38%	+54%
Kit Fox	96	90	208	75	-64%	-22%

Over the long-term, muskrat and beaver harvest has been erratic. Substantial decreases in harvest over both short- and long-term occurred for beaver, coyote and kit fox. Among commonly trapped furbearers, pelt prices declined for many species in 2004-05. Relative to last year, commonly sought species associated with lowered valuations included: coyote (-23%), bobcat (-8%), kit fox (-11%), gray fox (-17%) and muskrat (-5%). In contrast, the average pelt price for badger gained 69%.

Bobcat

In the Southern Region, 786 bobcats were harvested through trapping and shooting during the 2004-05 season, which reflected decreases of 13% and 3% relative to 2003-04 and 2002-03, respectively. However, the bobcat harvest in 2004-05 well exceeded the long-term average.

In the last three seasons, the number of bobcat trappers exceeded the long-term average. In the 2004-05 season, fewer trappers enjoyed greater success in view of less time expended and more bobcats harvested compared to trappers in 2003-04. The Southern Region bobcat harvest (trapping and shooting) comprised 29% of the statewide total, down from 33% reported last year. Current trapping figures as well as short- and long-term harvest perspectives are presented in Table 2.

**Table 7. Bobcat Trapping Data
Data from Bobcat Harvest Reports**

	Average 1994-03	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	%Difference Short-term	%Difference Long-term
Bobcat Harvest	471	810	902	786	-13%	+67%
Bobcat Trappers	73	93	113	89	-21%	+22%
Trap Days	86,139	124,192	203,693	156,224	-23%	+81%
Trap Days/Cat	179	153	226	199	-12%	+11%
Bobcats/Trapper	6.7	8.7	8.0	8.8	+10%	+31%
Season Length	104	120	121	120	-0.8%	+15%

Population Status

Based on analysis of bobcat tooth data, bobcat populations in the Southern Region expanded in 2003 and 2004 as the proportions of kittens in the harvest increased. Throughout much of the Southern Region, environmental conditions improved measurably relative to recent

years (2000-02) marked by severe drought. In many areas, precipitation receipts above long-term averages have allowed prey species populations to expand.

In the Southern Region, pooled bobcat harvest data corresponding to the 2004-05 season indicate a kitten per adult female ratio of 0.80, and reflected a 21% increase in kittens per adult female relative to last year. Alternatively, there were 1.25 adult females per kitten harvested in 2004-05 compared to 1.5 adult females per kitten harvested in 2003-04. Viewed against the long-term (1980-2005) average ratio of kittens to adult female (0.64), there was a 25% increase in kittens to adult female (0.80) in 2004-05.

Mojave Desert bobcat populations experienced a 93% increase in the ratio of kittens per adult female from 0.6 in 2003-04 to 1.16. Compared to the long-term average (1980-05) ratio of 0.68 kittens per adult female, Mojave Desert population experienced a 71% increase in kittens per adult female.

Great Basin bobcat populations experienced a 16% decrease in the ratio of kittens per adult female from 0.92 in 2003-04 to 0.77. Compared to the long-term average (1980-05) ratio of 0.72 kittens per adult female, Great Basin populations experienced a 7% increase in kittens per adult female.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Wildlife Services, removes predators in response to livestock depredation complaints, and increasingly, aggressive coyotes in situations of human and pet encounters. The increase in reported incidences of human and pet interactions with coyotes is largely related to continued rapid urbanization and habitat loss in Southern Nevada.

Kit fox, gray fox and coyote populations in the Southern Region are broadly distributed, and occur in varying densities.

Status and trend information corresponding to furbearers associated with wetlands (i.e., beaver and muskrat) is largely unavailable in the Southern Region. Harvest of these species is minimal. The impacts to aquatic furbearers by protracted drought conditions are unknown. Beavers occur in southern Nevada and appear to have small stable populations. Muskrat populations in the Southern Region are limited in size and distribution, and occur in Pahrangat Valley, Lincoln County, and Overton Wildlife Management Area, Clark County.

In 2005, lightning caused wildfires in Clark and Lincoln counties impacted wildlife habitats over broad areas. Wildfires in Clark County occurred in the Spring Mountains and Gold Buttes. In Lincoln County, wildfires impacted wildlife habitats in the Delamar Mountains, Meadow Valley Mountains, Mormon Mountains, Clover Mountains and Tule Desert. The areas affected by fires offer diminished resources (i.e., food and cover) for many wildlife species. Consequently, in burned areas over the near-term, reduced populations of prey species will negatively influence availability of bobcats, coyotes, kit foxes, gray foxes and badgers.

Fall Prediction

Furbearer harvest levels in the upcoming 2005-06 season are anticipated to approximate those encountered in 2004-05, as consumer demand and market pelt prices for many wild furs are forecasted to remain high. Bobcat trapper participation is anticipated to remain largely unchanged relative to the 2004-05 season.

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SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE UPLAND GAME HARVEST 1961-2004

From Post-season Questionnaire

Year	Sage Grouse	Hunters	Blue Grouse	Hunters	Chukar Partridge	Hunters	Hungarian Partridge	Hunters
1961	14,892	6,392	391	408	34,374	6,902	ND	ND
1962	19,388	6,290	770	392	63,812	7,224	ND	ND
1963	11,624	4,797	416	442	120,008	11,509	ND	ND
1964	16,874	5,808	484	242	175,571	12,980	ND	ND
1965	12,948	6,786	559	494	131,048	16,458	ND	ND
1966	6,138	3,883	451	506	28,963	6,028	ND	ND
1967	7,284	4,584	408	564	48,984	8,376	ND	ND
1968	11,765	5,499	975	559	78,064	10,047	ND	ND
1969	23,270	7,605	767	611	124,353	14,536	ND	ND
1970	23,775	9,180	645	570	16,886	18,615	ND	ND
1971	20,805	7,845	660	645	155,895	17,127	ND	ND
1972	17,686	9,099	1,301	882	75,520	14,116	ND	ND
1973	24,930	8,536	2,529	1,237	131,608	13,936	ND	ND
1974	22,924	9,348	3,409	1,696	161,813	17,952	9,625	2,160
1975	16,376	8,331	2,168	1,534	89,408	14,292	2,671	1,185
1976	13,902	5,977	1,752	1,047	56,440	9,626	2,020	870
1977	7,561	4,230	2,257	1,164	52,245	7,853	1,503	606
1978	17,693	6,647	2,663	1,396	108,775	12,296	2,234	796
1979	28,228	8,090	3,123	1,684	151,270	13,960	2,665	1,042
1980	14,648	5,895	1,824	1,112	218,965	15,481	4,895	1,465
1981	15,522	6,731	2,916	1,560	84,498	11,486	8,671	1,469
1982	13,015	6,150	1,792	1,501	55,454	10,738	2,151	1,257
1983	14,495	6,297	939	1,379	79,222	10,979	2,999	1,105
1984	11,555	5,960	1,183	1,043	52,243	9,264	3,299	1,079
1985	ND	ND	1,125	1,063	19,514	6,842	1,271	484
1986	3,967	2,361	1,897	950	43,555	9,325	1,802	774
1987	9,104	3,866	1,694	1,063	52,640	10,200	2,609	983
1988	7,564	3,722	1,856	1,317	101,194	13,065	3,888	1,260
1989	9,445	4,320	2,303	1,225	82,464	14,545	1,655	847
1990	13,697	5,331	2,357	1,291	75,834	10,941	3,829	1,247
1991	13,371	5,564	1,161	1,285	46,700	11,364	1,526	858
1992	12,871	5,126	3,179	1,422	46,780	9,206	750	489
1993	9,782	4,352	1,490	1,141	24,232	7,519	368	377
1994	9,004	4,238	847	796	28,563	6,871	938	275
1995	7,529	4,042	1,606	1,127	62,009	11,613	1,985	658
1996	8,111	3,906	1,969	919	61,972	11,041	1,455	760
1997	5,125	3,471	1,105	1,113	36,950	9,178	1,055	480
1998	5,723	3,277	1,550	857	62,289	10,742	2,830	750
1999	6,070	3,097	1,702	997	105,655	15,586	8,759	2,069
2000	4,728	2,520	925	844	61,310	11,721	4,801	992
2001	2,691	1,708	1,168	666	54,350	8,905	2,223	697
2002	3,940	2,412	1,064	801	72,545	10,722	1,504	789
2003	4,557	2,177	1,305	688	115,738	12,491	2,266	892
2004	5,244	2,194	833	523	76,081	9,134	1,482	523

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE UPLAND GAME HARVEST 1961-2004

From Post-Season Questionnaire

Year	Quail	Hunters	Pheasant	Hunters	Rabbit	Hunters	Dove	Hunters
1961	88,145	7,939	14,926	8,126	55,611	7,783	110,211	7,021
1962	52,136	6,132	15,862	7,882	36,932	5,334	106,806	7,014
1963	62,868	7,150	21,723	9,139	48,649	ND	121,943	8,658
1964	59,004	6,941	15,862	7,425	39,809	6,083	91,498	6,589
1965	58,110	8,944	20,787	10,595	29,796	6,656	120,827	9,516
1966	70,906	8,008	22,319	10,714	29,502	6,039	96,074	7,073
1967	73,548	8,040	2,676	2,016	27,048	5,748	155,556	10,476
1968	134,002	12,275	2,847	3,159	55,465	8,924	110,253	9,658
1969	107,287	11,396	2,938	2,377	56,660	9,662	170,419	11,125
1970	105,646	13,533	4,125	3,555	64,181	12,282	131,290	12,084
1971	67,027	9,040	4,357	3,191	49,004	9,387	115,761	10,608
1972	37,111	7,636	5,274	3,441	29,682	7,376	119,461	10,149
1973	41,696	6,532	5,012	2,887	28,059	6,476	129,945	10,552
1974	65,674	8,431	7,188	3,842	45,926	9,124	140,639	11,487
1975	104,954	8,790	8,046	4,117	58,573	9,122	147,189	12,234
1976	68,629	8,694	5,910	3,469	53,133	8,800	146,586	9,571
1977	71,720	7,825	4,969	2,987	71,898	9,592	125,504	9,802
1978	104,939	9,050	5,322	2,946	99,817	10,491	113,048	9,390
1979	171,972	11,338	6,072	3,139	136,502	11,550	125,462	9,123
1980	138,863	11,128	6,740	3,305	105,671	9,904	143,253	9,843
1981	70,882	9,451	5,424	4,031	62,831	8,871	120,424	8,858
1982	54,397	9,620	3,119	3,325	52,168	9,386	112,810	9,948
1983	88,434	9,575	2,461	2,412	45,344	7,375	117,294	8,248
1984	62,981	8,241	3,110	2,839	40,406	6,961	85,501	8,173
1985	59,756	7,511	2,314	1,928	27,266	5,277	80,974	6,435
1986	49,423	7,384	2,535	1,731	25,709	5,481	69,998	6,123
1987	51,404	6,810	1,703	1,223	33,470	5,745	66,348	5,747
1988	60,398	6,484	2,758	1,359	45,215	6,545	55,454	5,371
1989	30,632	5,125	1,246	1,178	33,341	5,533	52,132	5,459
1990	21,471	4,336	1,058	1,054	38,449	5,298	59,863	5,670
1991	32,791	5,195	1,177	1,373	23,565	5,059	58,503	6,255
1992	34,265	4,966	1,041	1,129	39,893	4,994	49,710	4,804
1993	63,723	5,874	681	952	25,817	4,504	54,929	5,242
1994	52,044	5,798	1,973	1,341	20,035	3,900	68,270	6,112
1995	74,223	7,303	1,117	735	17,962	4,030	61,418	5,790
1996	39,989	5,054	557	556	16,694	3,284	54,291	4,923
1997	35,194	5,569	839	935	11,783	3,446	57,244	5,623
1998	62,619	6,814	1,315	1,047	18,404	3,346	53,138	4,895
1999	54,996	6,909	990	1,058	15,183	3,291	41,068	4,270
2000	34,757	5,782	699	808	12,114	2,659	45,955	4,193
2001	35,718	4,006	1,095	574	12,672	2,247	31,749	3,329
2002	24,420	5,006	1,015	686	7,554	2,085	62,977	5,355
2003	49,422	5,939	1,523	639	14,638	2,734	37,750	4,074
2004	38,353	3,725	783	387	17,604	2,196	34,650	3,434

TURKEY QUESTIONNAIRE DATA - SPRING 2005 - STATEWIDE TOTALS															
Hunt Area	# Tags Issued	# Qstr. Rtn	% Rtn	Effort					Harvest				Comments (#)		
				# Succ.	%Succ.	Hunt	Scout	DNH	Adult	Juv	Lost	Obsv.	+	-	
Mason Valley WMA	65	65	100%	32	52%	178	109	4	14	18	5	2,283	22	8	limited quota
Moapa Valley	17	16	94%	10	67%	32	28	1	9	1	0	530	3	2	
Lahontan SRA	16	15	94%	0	0%	47	27	5	0	0	0	5	0	7	
Elko 102	26	23	88%	12	67%	56	35	5	11	1	3	402	3	3	
Elko / White Pine 103	16	14	88%	4	36%	57	16	3	4	0	2	149	2	0	
Lincoln County	16	14	88%	1	8%	54	17	1	1	0	0	67	1	2	
Pershing County	31	26	84%	9	45%	112	120	6	4	5	0	344	1	6	open quota
Churchill County	37	32	86%	5	16%	186	62	1	4	1	1	325	0	3	
Eureka County	3	3	100%	0	0%	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lyon County	68	58	85%	18	33%	243	89	3	13	5	1	1,129	8	4	
Paradise Valley	23	22	96%	10	50%	75	15	2	10	0	0	485	0	0	PF
TOTALS:	318	288	91%	101	40%	1,043	518	33	70	31	12	5,719	40	35	

TURKEY QUESTIONNAIRE DATA – FALL 2004 - STATEWIDE TOTALS																
Hunt Area	# Tags Issued	# Qstr. Rtn	% Rtn	Effort					Harvest					Comments (#)		
				# Succ.	%Succ.	Hunt	Scout	DNH	Ad. M	Juv. M	Ad. F	Juv. F	Lost	Obsv.	+	-
Mason Valley WMA	45	40	89%	8	23%	100	45	5	0	1	2	5	0	159	11	7
Moapa Valley	15	14	93%	4	36%	25	10	3	1	1	3	0	0	727	2	4
Lincoln County	10	10	100%	1	11%	31	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	1
Churchill Co.	18	14	78%	2	22%	25	14	5	0	0	2	0	0	41	0	6
Lyon Co.	28	25	89%	11	58%	60	30	6	6	2	6	0	1	902	5	4
TOTALS:	116	103	89%	26	31%	241	103	20	7	4	14	5	1	1,832	20	22

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE – SMALL GAME QUESTIONNAIRE

CHUKAR - Month of Harvest Data (page 1)

Year: 2004

County	HARVEST										HUNTERS											
	Oct.	%	Nov.	%	Dec.	%	Jan.	%	Feb.	%	Tot.	Oct.	%	Nov.	%	Dec.	%	Jan.	%	Feb.	%	Tot.
Churchill	91	39%	44	19%	11	5%	85	37%	0	0%	231	16	34%	12	26%	9	19%	10	21%	0	0%	47
Clark	17	89%	2	11%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	19	5	33%	6	40%	2	13%	2	13%	0	0%	15
Douglas	3	14%	4	18%	15	68%	0	0%	0	0%	22	3	27%	6	55%	2	18%	0	0%	0	0%	11
Elko	414	48%	178	21%	119	14%	151	18%	0	0%	862	76	44%	44	26%	32	19%	19	11%	0	0%	171
Esmeralda	13	41%	19	59%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	32	2	33%	3	50%	0	0%	1	17%	0	0%	6
Eureka	142	25%	132	24%	198	35%	87	16%	0	0%	559	30	30%	27	27%	27	27%	15	15%	0	0%	99
Humboldt	1278	43%	573	19%	515	17%	630	21%	0	0%	2996	122	36%	73	21%	73	21%	72	21%	0	0%	340
Lander	233	42%	178	32%	84	15%	63	11%	0	0%	558	49	40%	36	30%	18	15%	19	16%	0	0%	122
Lincoln	50	52%	23	24%	20	21%	3	3%	0	0%	96	5	42%	5	42%	1	8%	1	8%	0	0%	12
Lyon	49	52%	17	18%	9	9%	20	21%	0	0%	95	11	28%	13	33%	9	23%	7	18%	0	0%	40
Mineral	19	54%	16	46%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	35	10	42%	9	38%	4	17%	1	4%	0	0%	24
Nye	124	46%	69	25%	31	11%	48	18%	0	0%	272	23	42%	16	29%	11	20%	5	9%	0	0%	55
Carson City	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%		0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	
Pershing	518	47%	296	27%	182	16%	108	10%	0	0%	1104	58	35%	49	30%	36	22%	21	13%	0	0%	164
Storey	1	20%	0	0%	4	80%	0	0%	0	0%	5	2	40%	0	0%	3	60%	0	0%	0	0%	5
Washoe	548	38%	398	28%	223	15%	270	19%	0	0%	1439	92	39%	62	27%	46	20%	33	14%	0	0%	233
White Pine	4	31%	6	46%	3	23%	0	0%	0	0%	13	5	42%	0	0%	5	42%	2	17%	0	0%	12
TOTAL	3,504	42%	1,955	23%	1,414	17%	1,465	18%	0	0%	8,339	509	38%	361	27%	278	20%	208	15%	0	0%	1,357

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE –
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

CHUKAR - Month of Harvest Data (page 2) Year: 2004

County	HUNTER DAYS								Tot.
	Oct.	%	Nov.	%	Dec.	%	Jan.	%	
Churchill	61	43%	30	21%	14	10%	36	26%	141
Clark	12	33%	14	39%	6	17%	4	11%	36
Douglas	4	21%	10	53%	5	26%	0	0%	19
Elko	197	44%	126	28%	79	17%	50	11%	452
Esmeralda	2	6%	6	19%	23	72%	1	3%	32
Eureka	107	33%	75	23%	92	29%	47	15%	321
Humboldt	473	39%	291	24%	213	17%	246	20%	1223
Lander	152	38%	128	32%	60	15%	60	15%	400
Lincoln	14	42%	12	36%	4	5%	3	9%	33
Lyon	30	30%	27	27%	13	13%	30	30%	100
Mineral	27	36%	32	43%	13	18%	2	3%	74
Nye	97	42%	73	31%	47	20%	16	7%	233
Carson City	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	
Pershing	233	46%	125	25%	91	18%	54	11%	503
Storey	4	57%	0	0%	3	43%	0	0%	7
Washoe	290	36%	303	37%	124	15%	99	12%	816
White Pine	10	29%	3	9%	19	54%	3	9%	35
TOTAL	1,713	39%	1,255	28%	806	18%	651	15%	4,426

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE FUR HARVEST – 1977-2005

From Post-Season Questionnaire

Year	#Trappers	R-T Cat	Weasel	Beaver	Skunk	Otter	Muskrat	Mink	Raccoon	Kit Fox	Gray Fox	Badger	Bobcat	Coyote	Total Value
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	40	1,145	1,071	\$229,284
2002-03	564	16	0	641	73	13	357	40	105	187	554	73	2,198	1,340	\$414,808
2003-04	580	19	0	666	184	5	546	29	110	414	967	256	2,748	2,726	\$787,717
2004-05	615	7	2	441	74	19	468	45	89	399	536	170	2,666	2,003	\$644,328
Average	772	30	4	818	114	13	7,904	94	92	650	710	284	2,305	5,289	\$684,668

* Returned questionnaire sample expanded to reflect harvest of all licensed trappers.

STATEWIDE FUR HARVEST BY COUNTY

2004-2005 Season

Region	County	Beaver	Muskrat	Coyote	Bobcat	Gray Fox	Kit Fox	Mink	Otter	Badger	Weasel	Raccoon	Striped Skunk	Spotted Skunk	Ring-tailed Cat	Red Fox
Western	Carson	36	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Churchill	126	136	107	69	7	138	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Douglas	21	134	49	23	6	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0
	Humboldt	2	0	51	138	7	16	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Lyon	65	9	61	74	21	10	31	0	1	0	22	7	0	0	0
	Mineral	0	0	1	40	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pershing	0	2	168	163	5	86	0	1	9	0	1	4	1	0	0
	Storey	17	7	2	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
Washoe	20	63	301	328	0	27	0	0	0	25	0	12	14	4	0	
Total Western Region		287	351	746	848	49	281	35	1	37	1	67	25	5	1	0
Eastern	Elko	143	4	634	397	1	0	10	16	72	1	15	21	6	0	5
	Eureka	9	83	179	153	11	14	0	2	9	0	0	0	7	0	4
	Lander	0	0	55	105	14	29	0	0	16	0	0	2	0	0	0
	White Pine	0	0	102	315	14	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total Eastern Region		152	87	975	970	40	43	10	18	98	1	15	24	13	1	9
Southern	Clark	0	0	72	206	106	50	0	0	15	0	2	0	0	1	0
	Esmeralda	0	0	14	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	2	30	66	376	183	19	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	4	0
	Nye	0	0	136	232	157	6	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	0
Total Southern Region		2	30	288	827	447	75	0	0	35	0	7	7	0	5	0
Total Statewide		441	468	2003	2666	536	399	45		170	2	89	56	18	7	9

**NUMBER OF TRAPPERS BY SPECIES AND COUNTY
2004-05 Season**

Region	County	Beaver	Muskrat	Coyote	Bobcat	Gray Fox	Kit Fox	Mink	Otter	Badger	Weasel	Raccoon	Striped Skunk	Spotted Skunk	R-T Cat	Red Fox	
Western	Carson	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Churchill	4	4	15	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	
	Douglas	5	5	4	4	2	11	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	Humboldt	1	0	14	17	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	Lyon	0	1	7	10	5	4	1	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	
	Mineral	0	0	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pershing	0	1	15	16	5	10	0	1	5	0	1	4	1	0	0	
	Storey	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	Washoe	0	4	30	29	0	5	1	0	7	0	4	6	4	0	0	
Total Western Region		14	16	88	100	19	33	4	1	24	1	13	11	5	1	0	
Eastern	Elko	14	2	37	47	1	0	5	7	19	1	4	5	5	0	5	
	Eureka	1	2	12	18	5	4	0	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	
	Lander	0	0	5	15	4	4	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	White Pine	0	0	10	33	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	
Total Eastern Region		15	4	64	113	15	9	5	8	33	1	4	7	6	2	6	
Southern	Clark	0	0	20	13	17	14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
	Esmeralda	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Lincoln	1	1	26	41	36	11	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	2	0	
	Nye	0	0	27	32	25	2	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Total Southern Region		1	1	75	89	79	27	0	0	11	0	3	1	0	3	0	
Total Statewide		30	21	227	302	113	69	9	9	68	2	20	19	11	6	6	

FUR HARVEST VALUE 2003-2004				
From Post Season Questionnaire				
Species	Total Value of Catch	Average Price 2003-2004	Average Price 2002-03	% Increase + % Decrease -
Beaver	\$6,107.85	\$13.85	\$11.21	24%
Otter	\$1,235.00	\$65.00	\$60.00	8%
Muskrat	\$711.36	\$1.52	\$1.60	-5%
Mink	\$490.95	\$10.91	\$2.70	304%
Raccoon	\$537.56	\$3.04	\$8.08	-25%
Bobcat	\$619,845.00	\$232.50	\$253.95	-8%
Coyote	\$1,587.88	\$14.84	\$19.36	-23%
Badger	\$3,740.00	\$22.00	\$13.03	69%
Striped Skunk	\$227.36	\$4.06	\$7.33	-45%
Ring-tailed Cat	\$59.50	\$8.50	NO SALES	
Kit Fox	\$2,916.69	\$7.31	\$8.19	-11%
Gray Fox	\$6,667.84	\$12.44	\$15.07	-17%
Red Fox	\$200.97	\$22.33	26.39	-15%
Total	\$644,327.96			

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE WATERFOWL HARVEST 1959-2004

From Post-Season Questionnaire

Year	Federal Duck Stamps	Nevada Duck Stamps	Hunters	Ducks	Geese			Tundra Swans*	Total Waterfowl
					Dark	White	Total		
1959	9,284	--	10,020	100,328	8,470	2,466	10,769	--	111,097
1960	7,736	--	8,313	61,649	3,671	3,913	7,584	--	69,233
1961	5,427	--	5,698	41,994	4,642	671	5,313	--	47,307
1962	7,983	--	7,695	37,377	2,224	962	3,186	--	40,563
1963	8,749	--	8,749	53,530	2,980	1,100	4,080	--	57,610
1964	9,639	--	9,603	70,884	5,929	1,980	7,909	--	78,793
1965	10,673	--	11,544	90,036	3,708	792	4,500	--	94,536
1966	11,928	--	14,928	109,428	6,060	4,524	10,584	--	120,012
1967	12,713	--	13,860	147,400	7,205	2,541	9,746	--	157,146
1968	12,491	--	13,635	110,136	2,273	1,277	3,550	--	113,686
1969	13,220	--	13,520	137,524	5,453	1,021	6,474	87	144,085
1970	14,361	--	12,913	147,211	6,649	3,488	10,137	208	157,556
1971	15,029	--	16,906	178,107	7,357	4,655	12,012	102	190,221
1972	12,701	--	14,605	149,565	8,066	1,756	9,822	124	159,511
1973	13,732	--	14,435	97,251	4,047	2,580	6,627	109	103,987
1974	11,714	--	14,902	139,080	5,480	1,498	6,978	190	146,248
1975	13,856	--	17,661	162,863	3,629	1,430	5,039	188	173,149
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	12,925	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	7,219	196	75,030
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	5,920	29	28,641
1993	7,245	9,162	4,335	32,191	6,593	463	7,056	46	39,302
1994	7,704	8,469	5,112	46,340	8,573	595	9,168	88	55,615
1995	8,347	9,132	6,964	72,259	5,206	863	6,069	72	78,397
1996	7,702	9,127	7,228	83,908	9,028	892	9,920	119	93,828
1997	7,874	11,451	8,752	116,596	6,051	331	6,382	131	123,109
1998	8,237	11,420	8,574	122,092	8,635	819	9,454	185	131,731
1999	8,777	10,898	6,918	80,814	7,575	667	8,242	217	89,273
2000	7,997	10,085	6,159	56,579	4,537	151	4,688	78	61,346
2001	7,293	9,106	3,692	31,203	2,646	281	2,927	58	34,188
2002	6,688	8,460	4,028	33,113	4,980	133	5,113	40	43,379
2003	6,698	8,018	4,298	44,022	4,041	219	4,260	71	48,353
2004	5,399	6,330	3,572	38,305	1,479	1,135	2,614	78	40,997

Nevada duck stamp sales from 1989 on represent stamps sold only during year of issue, rather than total sales.

NEVADA MID-WINTER WATERFOWL INVENTORY DATA

2000 - 2005							Current year compared to	
SPECIES	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	5 Year Average	41 Year Average
Mallard	15,787	17,490	14,712	20,145	13,851	17,654	16,397	12,846
Gadwall	2,855	2,930	6,105	6,354	4,465	2,850	4,542	2,751
Widgeon	605	665	2,950	1,420	1,750	2,135	1,478	1,185
G.W. Teal	9,835	3,410	11,580	10,423	11,765	16,539	9,403	6,172
B.W. Teal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Cinnamon Teal	45	0	17	40	77	6	36	49
Shoveler	5,710	3,600	9,220	3,770	3,830	2,278	5,226	3,220
Pintail	11,465	3,410	4,930	4,755	4,985	4,890	5,909	6,186
Wood Duck	10	0	0	10	0	12	4	28
Redhead	1,560	4,670	3,390	3,422	2,273	4,524	3,063	1,814
Canvasback	3,600	2,390	4,275	2,465	2,450	4,581	3,036	2,390
Scaup	65	477	265	317	240	340	273	204
Ringneck	491	630	1,160	2,012	1,826	2,377	1,224	620
Goldeneye	962	1,461	780	337	978	715	904	634
Bufflehead	1,000	862	1,332	1,978	893	1,652	1,213	746
Ruddy	2,210	9,060	460	10,540	5,850	5,619	5,624	4,254
Merganser	1,931	1,230	2,850	2,090	1,425	831	1,905	1,772
Miscellaneous	37	80	22	32	19	79	38	31
Total Ducks	58,168	52,365	64,048	70,110	56,677	67,082	60,274	44,921
% Change from Previous Year	34%	-10%	22%	9%	-19%	18%	-10%	-25%
Dark Geese	20,085	22,165	16,685	18,634	19,558	17,312	19,425	14,901
Light Geese	469	343	806	255	326	268	440	842
Total Geese	20,554	22,508	17,491	18,889	19,884	17,580	19,865	15,742
% Change from Previous Year	-39%	10%	-22%	8%	5%	-12%	13%	-21%
Trumpeter Swan	25	30	27	37	30	31	30	27
Tundra Swan	5,616	4,584	981	1,339	1,614	456	2,827	2,309
Total Waterfowl	84,363	79,487	82,547	90,375	78,205	85,149	82,995	62,999
% Change from Previous Year	8%	-6%	4%	9%	-13%	9%	-3%	-24%
Coot	14,492	54,300	43,336	26,097	17,130	34,656	31,071	17,108

STATEWIDE WATERFOWL BREEDING PAIR SURVEY DATA												COMPARISONS		
												Previous Year	1994-2003 Average	46 Year Average
SPECIES	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
CANADA GOOSE	926	775	1,061	1,214	1,448	1,687	1,930	1,269	1,278	1,005	267**	-160%	-69%	0%
MALLARD	509	851	1,230	1,049	1,152	934	979	372	825	865	386	-55%	-56%	15%
GADWALL	1,984	2,793	3,362	3,006	3,898	2,955	3,071	1,468	2,923	3,467	1,199	-65%	-59%	103%
PINTAIL	275	489	325	465	525	319	304	77	221	311	107	-66%	-68%	-13%
CINN. TEAL	1,652	3,015	2,342	2,495	2,930	2,111	2,305	784	1,811	2,017	1,076	-47%	-50%	-25%
SHOVELER	243	295	325	296	685	336	314	107	287	228	98	-57%	-69%	27%
REDHEAD	2,612	4,069	3,614	4,025	3,502	2,997	2,346	1,830	2,667	2,837	1,475	-48%	-52%	1%
CANVASBACK	158	198	197	345	460	240	164	70	202	167	131	-22%	-40%	-3%
RUDDY DUCK	749	815	821	1,244	787	934	1,039	777	935	1,549	629	-59%	-35%	80%
MISC. DUCK	786	679	442	1,017	1,032	683	573	353	680	526	259	-51%	-62%	20%
EST. TOTAL PAIRS	9,894	13,979	13,719	15,156	16,419	13,196	13,025	7,106	11,829	12,972	5,360	-59%	-58%	-50%

* No survey conducted. Duck numbers are average of previous three & subsequent three years.

** No statewide goose pair aerial survey conducted this year.

Composition of Nevada Duck Harvest

From U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Parts Collection Survey and Harvest Information Program (1999 on)

AVERAGES:

	Mallard		Gadwall		Wigeon		GW Teal		Cinn. Teal		Shoveler		Pintail		Wood Duck		
	Est.Kill	% of T	Est.Kill	% of T	Est.Kill	% of T	Est.Kill	% of T	Est.Kill	% of T							
65-69	29,411	30%	7,573	8%	6,440	7%	16,182	17%	2,070	2%	10,503	11%	16,037	16%	274	0%	
1970s	26,719	28%	7,243	8%	7,809	8%	17,156	18%	3,724	4%	5,484	6%	17,973	19%	309	0%	
1980s	22,227	33%	7,607	11%	4,033	6%	10,925	16%	1,684	2%	5,447	8%	8,705	13%	171	0%	
1990s	21,107	36%	7,068	12%	3,351	6%	11,464	20%	1,322	2%	3,151	5%	4,520	8%	484	1%	
00-04	15,781	36%	5,852	13%	3,225	7%	9,319	21%	855	2%	3,936	9%	2,160	5%	281	1%	

	Redhead		Canvasback		Greater Scaup		Lesser Scaup		Ring-necked		Com. Goldeneye		Bufflehead		Ruddy		TOTALS:
	Est.Kill	% of T	Est.Kill	% of T	Est.Kill	% of T	Est.Kill	% of T	Est.Kill	% of T	Est.Kill	% of T	Est.Kill	% of T	Est.Kill	% of T	
65-69	4,281	4%	2,166	2%	163	0%	496	1%	349	0%	182	0%	459	0%	1,405	1%	97,992
1970s	3,193	3%	2,177	2%	43	0%	523	1%	623	1%	442	0%	547	1%	1,282	1%	95,244
1980s	2,931	4%	1,579	2%	22	0%	219	0%	722	1%	305	0%	469	1%	1,277	2%	68,320
1990s	2,478	4%	713	1%	12	0%	198	0%	1,258	2%	304	1%	379	1%	574	1%	58,383
00-04	584	1%	195	0%	38	0%	193	0%	564	1%	335	1%	422	1%	335	1%	44,075

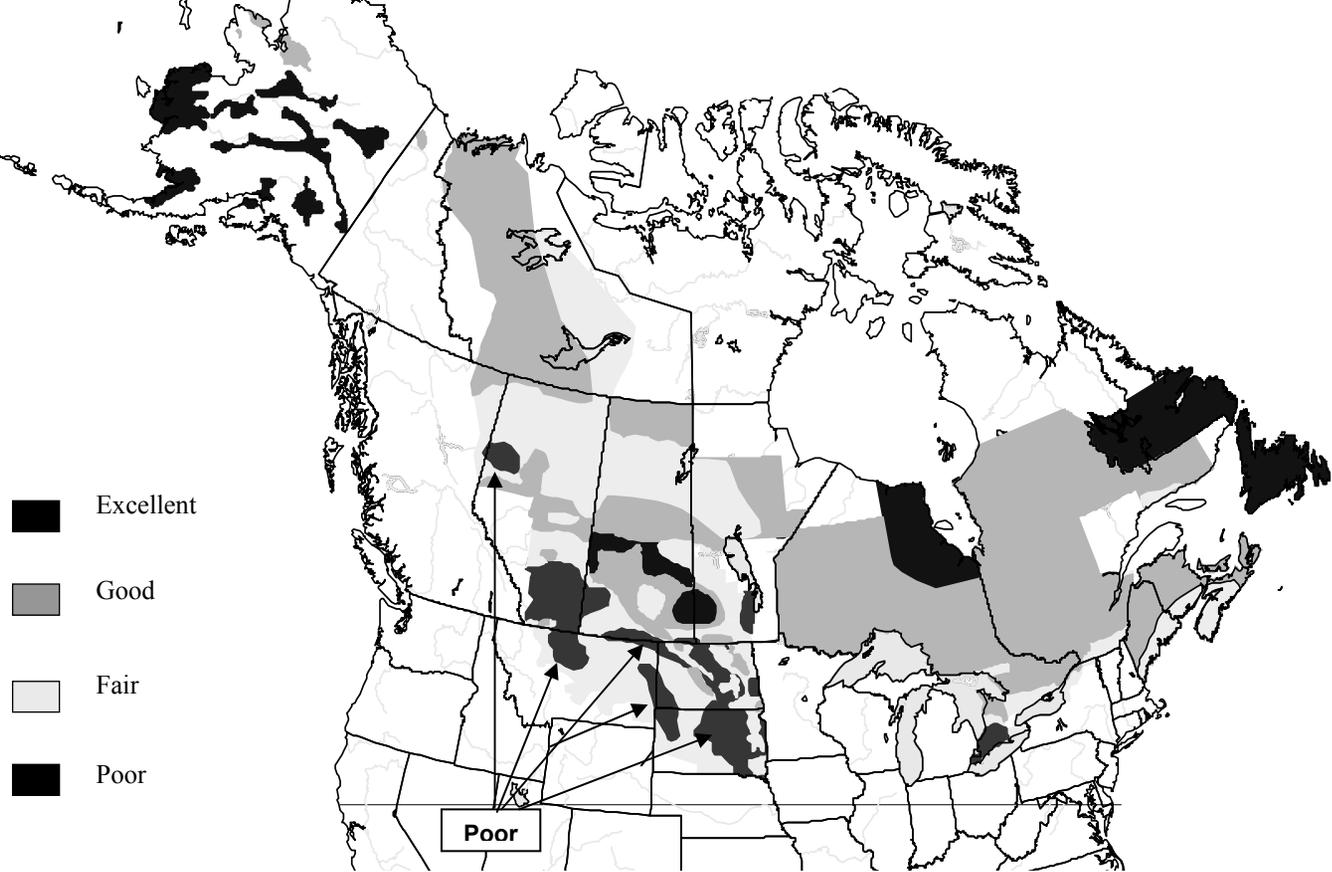
**2004 PRIMARY HARVEST AREAS
HARVEST AND HUNTING PRESSURE BY AREA OF KILL**

(Derived from Post-seson Questionnaire Data)

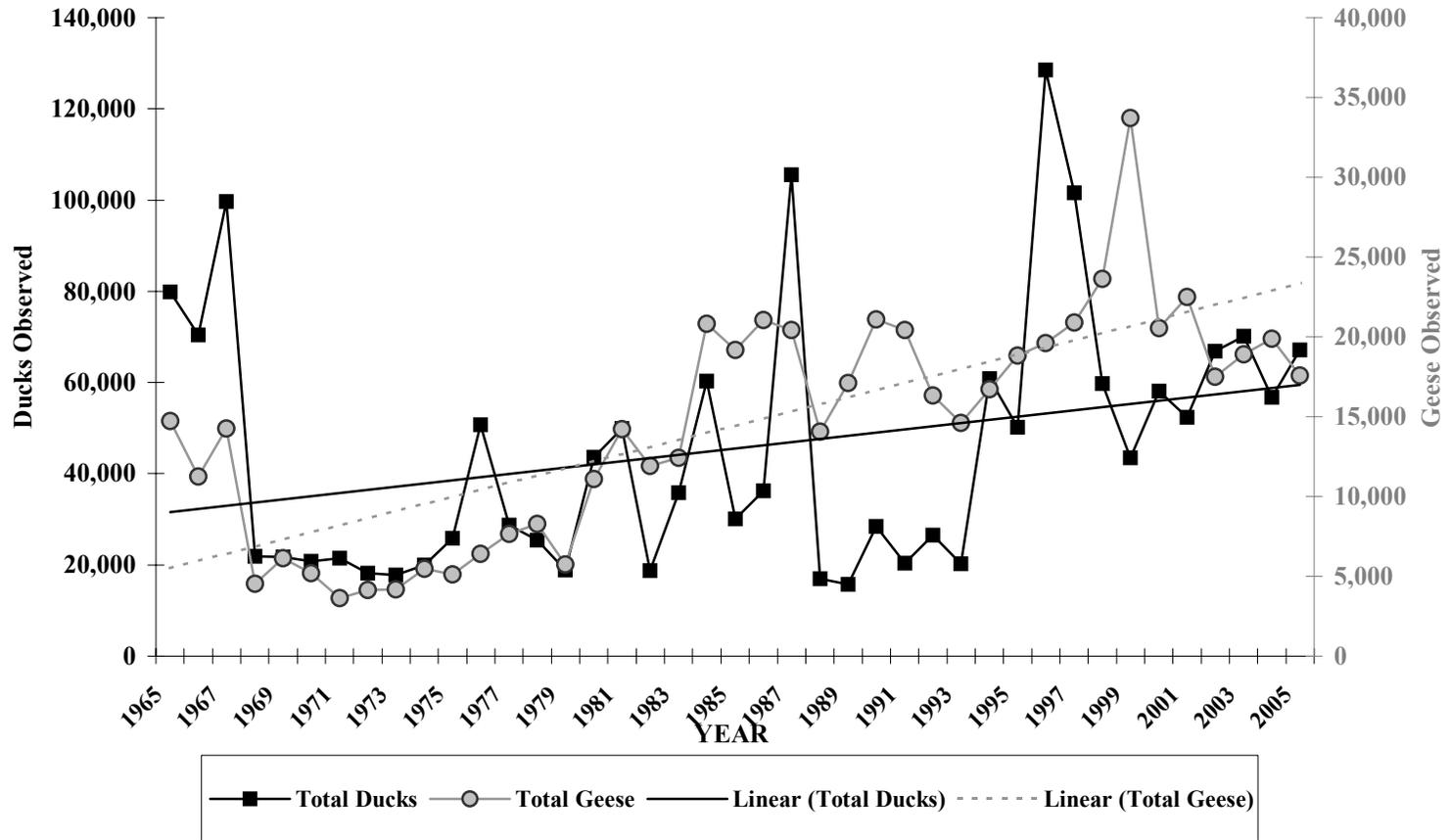
Area of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Kill/Hunter	Kill/Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
Stillwater	2,825	471	1,566	6.0	1.8	17%	24%
Carson Lake	5,418	458	2,488	11.8	2.2	33%	23%
Overton	2,260	216	989	10.5	2.3	14%	11%
Lake Mead	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Ruby Lake	123	25	52	4.9	2.4	1%	1%
Franklin Lake	0	2	0	0	0	0%	0%
Key Pittman	346	98	272	3.5	1.3	2%	5%
Mason Valley	1,873	196	1,029	9.6	1.8	11%	10%
Fernley	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Alkali Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Walker Lake	929	33	247	28.2	3.8	6%	2%
Kirch	1,248	175	659	7.1	1.9	8%	9%
Railroad Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Scripps	322	62	265	5.2	1.2	2%	3%
Canvasback	908	143	375	6.3	2.4	6%	7%
Pahrnagat	184	76	209	2.4	0.9	1%	4%
TOTAL:	16,436	1,955	8,151	8.4	2.0	100%	100%
State WMA* Totals:	11,467	1,207	5,702	9.5	2.0	70%	62%
State w/o Carson Lake	6,049	749	3,214	8.1	1.9	37%	38%

**state WMAs noted in bold*

Breeding waterfowl habitat conditions assessed by USFWS pilot biologists during May 2005.
From Trends in Duck Breeding Populations, 1955-2005



Midwinter Survey Duck and Goose Observations 1965-2005



**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		SAGEGROUSE			Run date: 06/01/05		
Survey Type:		Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill					
County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
Churchill	0	4	7	0	0	0%	0%
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Douglas	1	1	3	1	0	0%	0%
Elko	1523	645	1306	2	1	29%	29%
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Eureka	401	154	353	3	1	8%	7%
Humboldt	1880	602	1380	3	1	36%	27%
Lander	275	168	298	2	1	5%	8%
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Lyon	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Nye	90	86	137	1	1	2%	4%
Carson City	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Pershing	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Washoe	734	339	682	2	1	14%	15%
White Pine	340	195	321	2	1	6%	9%
TOTAL:	5244	2194	4487	2.4	1.2	1	1

Survey Type: Harvest Counts by Number of Birds Killed			
Number of Birds	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Total Birds
0	448	874	0
1	300	477	300
2	517	757	1089
3	135	288	405
4	543	1412	2224
5	41	114	205
6	132	445	789
7	1	4	8
8	7	41	55
9	4	18	33
10	5	25	53
11	1	5	11
12	0	0	0
13	0	0	0
14	0	0	0
15	0	0	0
16	5	27	73
17	0	0	0
18	0	0	0
19	0	0	0
20	0	0	0
21	0	0	0
22	0	0	0
23	0	0	0
24	0	0	0
25	0	0	0
26 - 49	0	0	0
50 - 99	0	0	0
100 and over	0	0	0
TOTAL	2139	4487	5245

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		SAGEGROUSE															Run date:	06/01/05	
Survey Type:		Distribution of Kill by Origin of Hunter & County of Kill																	
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT	
CH	0	0	0	47	0	14	158	11	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	42	284	
CL	0	0	0	56	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	245	
DS	0	0	1	0	0	0	75	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	104	
EL	0	0	0	986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	1007	
ES	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	
EU	0	0	0	9	0	8	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	32	
HU	0	0	0	51	0	0	301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	
LA	0	0	0	22	0	10	13	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	
LY	0	0	0	65	0	72	116	156	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	140	0	575	
MN	0	0	0	1	0	8	16	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	16	0	60	
NY	0	0	0	18	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	63	
CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	213	
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	
ST	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
WA	0	0	0	217	0	232	836	3	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	395	109	1818	
WP	0	0	0	28	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	112	
NR	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	101	
RES	0	0	1	1502	0	400	1879	276	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	652	339	5140	
TOT	0	0	1	1522	0	400	1879	276	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	733	339	5241	

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

UPLAND GAME		SAGEGROUSE															Run date:	06/01/05	
Survey Type:		Distribution of Days by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																	
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT	
CH	0	0	0	26	0	24	122	64	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	21	21	296	
CL	0	0	0	77	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	185	
DS	0	0	3	0	0	0	53	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	93	
EL	0	0	0	716	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	731	
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
EU	0	0	0	5	0	43	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	64	
HU	0	0	0	31	0	4	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	361	
LA	0	0	0	22	0	9	10	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	
LN	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	
LY	7	0	0	95	0	96	67	83	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	143	38	570	
MN	0	0	0	1	0	8	13	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	5	8	46	
NY	0	0	0	22	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	40	116	
CC	0	0	0	43	0	0	94	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	11	248	
PE	0	0	0	1	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	
ST	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
WA	0	0	0	226	0	156	563	31	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	390	65	1463	
WP	0	0	0	26	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	85	
NR	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	51	
RES	7	0	3	1295	0	353	1379	299	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	643	321	4437	
TOT	7	0	3	1307	0	353	1379	299	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	682	321	4488	

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		SAGEGROUSE										Run date: 06/01/05							
Survey Type:		Distribution of Hunters by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																	
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT	
CH	0	0	0	24	0	14	39	22	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	11	11	133	
CL	0	0	0	56	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	137	
DS	0	0	1	0	0	0	33	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	61	
EL	0	0	0	383	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	398	
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
EU	0	0	0	3	0	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	31	
HU	0	0	0	19	0	1	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	146	
LA	0	0	0	7	0	9	5	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	
LN	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	
LY	4	0	0	20	0	40	40	48	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	44	13	231	
MN	0	0	0	1	0	4	9	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	3	25	
NY	0	0	0	12	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	6	42	
CC	0	0	0	21	0	0	41	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	11	123	
PE	0	0	0	1	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	
ST	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
WA	0	0	0	76	0	53	248	28	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	222	33	692	
WP	0	0	0	16	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	62	
NR	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	20	
RES	4	0	1	642	0	154	600	169	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	320	198	2174	
TOT	4	0	1	644	0	154	600	169	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	338	198	2194	

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

REG	HARVEST	HUNTERS	DAYS
I	2615	946	2072
II	2539	1162	2278
III	90	86	137

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		BLUE GROUSE				Run date: 06/01/05	
Survey Type:		Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill					
County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
Churchill	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Douglas	3	11	12	0	0	0%	2%
Elko	152	171	264	1	1	17%	33%
Esmeralda	0	3	3	0	0	0%	1%
Eureka	34	13	27	3	1	4%	2%
Humboldt	76	44	73	2	1	9%	8%
Lander	17	30	43	1	0	2%	6%
Lincoln	3	2	3	2	1	0%	0%
Lyon	28	15	21	2	1	3%	3%
Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Nye	4	12	32	0	0	0%	2%
Carson City	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Pershing	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Washoe	313	125	410	3	1	35%	24%
White Pine	253	97	249	3	1	29%	19%
TOTAL:	883	523	1137	1.7	0.8	1	1

Survey Type: Harvest Counts by Number of Birds Killed			
Number of Birds	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Total Birds
0	159	252	0
1	87	177	87
2	163	441	402
3	0	0	0
4	36	80	142
5	0	0	0
6	26	105	159
7	9	65	65
8	2	10	16
9	0	0	0
10	1	7	13
11	0	0	0
12	0	0	0
13	0	0	0
14	0	0	0
15	0	0	0
16	0	0	0
17	0	0	0
18	0	0	0
19	0	0	0
20	0	0	0
21	0	0	0
22	0	0	0
23	0	0	0
24	0	0	0
25	0	0	0
26 - 49	0	0	0
50 - 99	0	0	0
100 and over	0	0	0
TOTAL	483	1137	884

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		BLUE GROUSE																Run date: 06/01/05
Survey Type:		Distribution of Kill by Origin of Hunter & County of Kill																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
CL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DS	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	24
EL	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LY	0	0	0	19	0	14	26	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	76	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	65	463
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	187
NR	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	2	32
RES	0	0	3	146	0	34	77	18	0	29	0	4	0	0	0	292	252	855
TOT	0	0	3	153	0	34	77	18	3	29	0	4	0	0	0	312	254	887

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

UPLAND GAME		BLUE GROUSE																Run date: 06/01/05
Survey Type:		Distribution of Days by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
CL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35
DS	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	42
EL	0	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
HU	0	0	0	25	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LY	0	0	0	9	0	7	13	0	0	13	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	70
MN	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	23
CC	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	16
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	76	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	40	528
WP	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	178
NR	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	35
RES	0	0	12	248	3	27	73	44	0	21	0	32	0	0	0	397	246	1103
TOT	0	0	12	264	3	27	73	44	3	21	0	32	0	0	0	410	249	1138

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		BLUE GROUSE														Run date: 06/01/05		
Survey Type:		Distribution of Hunters by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
CL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
DS	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	19
EL	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
HU	0	0	0	18	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LY	0	0	0	9	0	4	13	0	0	13	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	48
MN	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	11
CC	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	51	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	33	217
WP	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	61
NR	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	13
RES	0	0	10	167	3	13	44	30	0	16	0	11	0	0	0	119	96	509
TOT	0	0	10	170	3	13	44	30	2	16	0	11	0	0	0	125	98	522

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

REG	HARVEST	HUNTERS	DAYS
I	420	195	516
II	456	311	583
III	7	17	38

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		CHUKAR PARTRIDGE				Run date: 06/01/05	
Survey Type:		Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill					
County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
Churchill	2396	381	1417	6.3	1.7	3%	4%
Clark	489	241	647	2.0	0.8	1%	3%
Douglas	136	53	150	2.6	0.9	0%	1%
Elko	6917	1191	3667	5.8	1.9	9%	13%
Esmeralda	54	13	54	4.2	1.0	0%	0%
Eureka	3472	414	1495	8.4	2.3	5%	5%
Humboldt	26251	2076	10516	12.6	2.5	35%	23%
Lander	4169	579	2405	7.2	1.7	5%	6%
Lincoln	2308	128	903	18.0	2.6	3%	1%
Lyon	544	274	634	2.0	0.9	1%	3%
Mineral	101	54	229	1.9	0.4	0%	1%
Nye	1791	334	1460	5.4	1.2	2%	4%
Carson City	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Pershing	8927	1109	3665	8.0	2.4	12%	12%
Storey	54	64	79	0.8	0.7	0%	1%
Washoe	18365	2118	9218	8.7	2.0	24%	23%
White Pine	107	105	215	1.0	0.5	0%	1%
TOTAL:	76081	9134	36754	8.3	2.1	1	1

Survey Type: Harvest Counts by Number of Birds Killed			
Number of Birds	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Total Birds
0	2595	6569	0
1	897	1757	981
2	1146	3010	2586
3	837	1949	2768
4	811	1805	3503
5	491	1240	2584
6	832	2558	5667
7	317	925	2218
8	355	1096	3097
9	147	556	1326
10	241	1178	3077
11	166	553	1920
12	771	3383	11412
13	100	525	1638
14	82	499	1298
15	115	644	1795
16	123	577	1966
17	16	89	266
18	168	904	3485
19	40	315	769
20	288	1749	6271
21	25	134	523
22	66	364	1446
23	10	129	220
24	99	872	2579
25	3	16	82
26 - 49	270	2494	9040
50 - 99	45	863	3563
100 and over	0	0	0
TOTAL	11056	36753	76080

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		CHUKAR PARTRIDGE													Run date: 06/01/05			
Survey Type:		Distribution of Kill by Origin of Hunter & County of Kill																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	1137	0	0	42	0	0	593	260	2270	0	0	3	0	2086	0	35	0	6426
CL	0	457	0	162	0	560	54	0	0	0	0	906	0	0	0	0	0	2139
DS	0	0	104	106	0	291	1105	320	0	18	0	0	0	688	0	1019	0	3651
EL	0	0	0	4531	0	890	190	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5756
ES	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	30
EU	0	0	0	2	0	659	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	694
HU	710	0	0	189	0	0	5871	680	0	0	0	0	0	1109	27	510	0	9096
LA	0	0	0	175	0	183	44	1025	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	1441
LN	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123
LY	22	0	33	275	0	26	2513	388	0	368	0	0	0	388	0	1273	0	5286
MN	0	0	0	1	27	37	877	33	0	0	101	0	0	23	0	206	0	1305
NY	0	29	0	112	0	77	28	150	0	0	0	851	0	0	0	0	0	1247
CC	0	0	0	32	0	5	683	69	0	137	0	0	0	86	0	584	0	1596
PE	15	0	0	0	0	0	579	34	0	0	0	0	0	1559	0	29	0	2216
ST	0	0	0	4	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	0	34
WA	475	0	0	599	0	423	11976	924	0	21	0	24	0	2896	25	13865	0	31228
WP	0	0	0	0	0	303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303
NR	38	3	0	602	4	17	1723	110	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	827	0	3402
RES	2359	486	137	6315	50	3454	24526	4059	2308	544	101	1791	0	8849	53	17539	0	72571
TOT	2397	489	137	6917	54	3471	26249	4169	2308	544	101	1791	0	8927	53	18366	0	75973

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

UPLAND GAME		CHUKAR PARTRIDGE													Run date: 06/01/05			
Survey Type:		Distribution of Days by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	619	0	0	21	0	0	354	144	0	0	0	12	0	707	0	73	21	1951
CL	0	605	0	359	0	172	396	0	858	0	0	405	0	0	0	0	0	2795
DS	21	0	57	89	0	71	483	116	0	18	0	0	0	192	11	407	0	1465
EL	0	0	0	2303	0	306	119	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2810
ES	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	27
EU	0	0	0	4	0	431	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	42	500
HU	178	0	0	36	0	0	2488	264	0	0	0	0	0	392	7	133	0	3498
LA	0	0	0	175	0	87	28	1064	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	1368
LN	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
LY	186	0	93	136	0	45	725	185	0	441	4	0	0	369	19	533	38	2774
MN	0	0	0	1	11	13	267	12	0	5	212	7	0	8	0	48	0	584
NY	0	38	0	28	0	21	9	112	0	0	0	1015	0	0	0	9	0	1232
CC	0	0	0	72	0	11	326	24	0	128	0	0	0	93	0	437	5	1096
PE	3	0	0	0	0	0	116	7	0	0	0	0	0	584	0	13	0	723
ST	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	25
WA	402	0	0	184	0	155	4480	292	0	41	0	12	0	1251	33	6758	51	13659
WP	0	0	0	0	0	159	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	225
NR	9	3	0	231	22	23	708	84	0	0	13	3	0	54	9	791	0	1950
RES	1409	643	150	3435	32	1471	9810	2321	903	633	216	1457	0	3610	71	8426	215	34802
TOT	1418	646	150	3666	54	1494	10518	2405	903	633	229	1460	0	3664	80	9217	215	36752

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		CHUKAR PARTRIDGE														Run date: 06/01/05		
Survey Type:		Distribution of Hunters by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	198	0	0	11	0	0	76	67	0	0	0	3	0	119	0	33	21	528
CL	0	213	0	143	0	37	53	0	107	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	733
DS	11	0	24	31	0	25	124	49	0	13	0	0	0	56	11	120	0	464
EL	0	0	0	705	0	126	47	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	936
ES	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
EU	0	0	0	2	0	58	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	80
HU	11	0	0	23	0	0	427	25	0	0	0	0	0	95	7	22	0	610
LA	0	0	0	32	0	26	10	161	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	236
LN	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
LY	36	0	29	33	0	15	115	59	0	175	4	0	0	126	9	140	13	754
MN	0	0	0	1	3	5	32	4	0	3	44	4	0	4	0	10	0	110
NY	0	27	0	9	0	12	9	19	0	0	0	139	0	0	0	9	0	224
CC	0	0	0	24	0	5	101	12	0	48	0	0	0	41	0	124	2	357
PE	3	0	0	0	0	0	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	7	0	125
ST	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	11
WA	117	0	0	100	0	39	934	90	0	35	0	6	0	561	33	1580	25	3520
WP	0	0	0	0	0	60	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	98
NR	4	2	0	68	7	6	106	25	0	0	6	1	0	17	3	65	0	310
RES	376	240	53	1123	6	408	1967	554	128	274	48	333	0	1092	61	2052	104	8819
TOT	380	242	53	1191	13	414	2073	579	128	274	54	334	0	1109	64	2117	104	9129

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

REG	HARVEST	HUNTERS	DAYS
I	56774	6129	25908
II	14665	2289	7782
III	4642	716	3064

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE				Run date: 06/01/05	
Survey Type:		Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill					
County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
Churchill	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Clark	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Douglas	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Elko	173	157	295	1.1	0.6	12%	30%
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Eureka	69	32	120	2.2	0.6	5%	6%
Humboldt	616	236	407	2.6	1.5	42%	45%
Lander	606	53	431	11.4	1.4	41%	10%
Lincoln	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Lyon	0	2	2	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Mineral	0	3	11	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
Nye	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Carson City	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Pershing	11	13	45	0.8	0.2	1%	2%
Storey	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Washoe	0	17	164	0.0	0.0	0%	3%
White Pine	7	10	10	0.7	0.7	0%	2%
TOTAL:	1482	523	1485	2.8	1.0	1	1

Survey Type: Harvest Counts by Number of Birds Killed			
Number of Birds	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Total Birds
0	141	441	0
1	128	176	128
2	125	419	250
3	41	110	124
4	22	35	87
5	12	35	60
6	12	28	74
7	36	162	255
8	2	10	19
9	0	0	0
10	2	6	16
11	0	0	0
12	0	0	0
13	0	0	0
14	0	0	0
15	2	5	24
16	0	0	0
17	0	0	0
18	0	0	0
19	0	0	0
20	0	0	0
21	0	0	0
22	0	0	0
23	0	0	0
24	0	0	0
25	0	0	0
26 - 49	11	55	444
50 - 99	0	0	0
100 and over	0	0	0
TOTAL	534	1482	1481

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE														Run date: 06/01/05		
Survey Type:		Distribution of Kill by Origin of Hunter & County of Kill																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	0	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
CL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DS	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113
EL	0	0	0	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
HU	0	0	0	37	0	0	49	533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	619
LA	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LY	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	49
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	51	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	396
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	0	0	0	6	0	0	57	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
RES	0	0	0	166	0	70	559	600	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	7	1413
TOT	0	0	0	172	0	70	616	606	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	7	1482

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

UPLAND GAME		HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE														Run date: 06/01/05		
Survey Type:		Distribution of Days by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	0	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
CL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DS	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
EL	0	0	0	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
HU	0	0	0	79	0	0	90	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	380
LA	0	0	0	10	0	6	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LY	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	51
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	43	0	78
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	102	161	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	121	7	393
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NR	0	0	0	29	0	0	46	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
RES	0	0	0	266	0	120	361	428	0	2	11	0	0	45	0	164	9	1406
TOT	0	0	0	295	0	120	407	431	0	2	11	0	0	45	0	164	9	1484

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE													Run date: 06/01/05			
Survey Type:		Distribution of Hunters by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
CL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DS	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
EL	0	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
HU	0	0	0	12	0	0	42	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
LA	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LY	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	28
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	25
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	25	109	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	149
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NR	0	0	0	9	0	0	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
RES	0	0	0	149	0	32	218	51	0	2	3	0	0	13	0	17	9	494
TOT	0	0	0	158	0	32	236	53	0	2	3	0	0	13	0	17	9	523

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

REG	HARVEST	HUNTERS	DAYS
I	627	271	629
II	855	252	856
III	0	0	0

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		QUAIL				Run date: 06/01/05	
Survey Type:		Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill					
County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
Churchill	2044	190	730	10.8	2.8	5%	5%
Clark	16681	1105	5968	15.1	2.8	43%	30%
Douglas	962	153	716	6.3	1.3	3%	4%
Elko	134	56	108	2.4	1.2	0%	2%
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Eureka	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Humboldt	6789	743	2818	9.1	2.4	18%	20%
Lander	26	7	25	3.7	1.0	0%	0%
Lincoln	1414	175	710	8.1	2.0	4%	5%
Lyon	2404	423	999	5.7	2.4	6%	11%
Mineral	22	14	53	1.6	0.4	0%	0%
Nye	492	112	467	4.4	1.1	1%	3%
Carson City	216	34	143	6.4	1.5	1%	1%
Pershing	3603	143	953	25.2	3.8	9%	4%
Storey	14	12	13	1.2	1.1	0%	0%
Washoe	3552	558	1846	6.4	1.9	9%	15%
White Pine	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
TOTAL:	38353	3725	15549	10.3	2.5	1	1

Survey Type:		Harvest Counts by Number of Birds Killed	
Number of Birds	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Total Birds
0	802	2172	0
1	317	800	317
2	376	719	751
3	297	693	890
4	219	634	876
5	194	339	968
6	149	289	896
7	115	357	803
8	135	398	1081
9	75	163	675
10	170	859	1699
11	2	7	27
12	51	248	614
13	3	26	34
14	41	311	570
15	60	390	906
16	18	198	291
17	2	12	42
18	23	90	418
19	1	8	21
20	68	235	1355
21	11	73	238
22	15	148	336
23	34	248	793
24	4	22	86
25	46	277	1141
26 - 49	382	4236	13798
50 - 99	98	1596	8726
100 and over	0	0	0
TOTAL	3708	15548	38352

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		QUAIL																Run date: 06/01/05
Survey Type:		Distribution of Kill by Origin of Hunter & County of Kill																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	1018	0	0	0	0	0	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	0	15	0	1629
CL	0	16180	0	0	0	0	0	0	1313	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	17590
DS	0	235	576	0	0	0	111	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	460	0	1478
EL	0	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
HU	555	0	0	2	0	0	2030	0	0	0	0	0	0	920	0	33	0	3540
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
LN	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106
LY	421	0	0	0	0	0	405	0	0	1595	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	2447
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	196	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	382
NY	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	395	0	94	0	0	0	657
CC	0	0	385	0	0	0	143	0	0	411	0	0	203	0	0	507	0	1649
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	1723	0	0	0	1813
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	27
WA	37	0	0	0	0	0	3114	0	0	78	0	0	0	394	0	2495	0	6118
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	13	93	0	0	0	0	581	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	726
RES	2031	16588	961	133	0	0	6209	16	1414	2405	22	492	216	3603	14	3523	0	37627
TOT	2044	16681	961	133	0	0	6790	27	1414	2405	22	492	216	3603	14	3551	0	38353

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

UPLAND GAME		QUAIL																Run date: 06/01/05
Survey Type:		Distribution of Days by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	549	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	0	45	0	836
CL	0	5836	0	0	0	0	0	0	640	0	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	6577
DS	0	55	406	0	0	0	88	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	11	118	0	787
EL	8	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HU	55	0	0	1	0	0	983	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	0	11	0	1243
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
LN	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
LY	80	0	42	0	0	0	178	0	0	620	0	0	26	0	0	51	0	997
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	22	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	146
NY	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	366	0	9	0	0	0	425
CC	0	0	269	0	0	0	100	0	0	178	0	0	118	0	0	206	0	871
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	471	0	0	0	482
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	10
WA	16	0	0	7	0	0	1031	0	0	55	0	0	0	135	0	1383	0	2627
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	21	22	0	0	0	0	249	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	335
RES	708	5946	717	107	0	0	2570	12	709	1000	53	467	144	953	14	1817	0	15217
TOT	729	5968	717	107	0	0	2819	25	709	1000	53	467	144	953	14	1847	0	15552

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		QUAIL										Run date: 06/01/05							
Survey Type:		Distribution of Hunters by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																	
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT	
CH	127	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	14	0	178	
CL	0	1063	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	1244	
DS	0	7	114	0	0	0	37	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	11	21	0	234	
EL	8	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
HU	11	0	0	1	0	0	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	11	0	255	
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
LN	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	
LY	23	0	16	0	0	0	48	0	0	252	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	365	
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	
NY	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	9	0	0	0	99	
CC	0	0	23	0	0	0	30	0	0	66	0	0	21	0	0	36	0	176	
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	56	
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	
WA	12	0	0	7	0	0	311	0	0	52	0	0	0	55	0	450	0	887	
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NR	9	9	0	0	0	0	46	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	77	
RES	181	1096	153	56	0	0	696	5	174	423	14	112	34	142	12	546	0	3644	
TOT	190	1105	153	56	0	0	742	6	174	423	14	112	34	142	12	558	0	3721	

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

REG	HARVEST	HUNTERS	DAYS
I	19606	2270	8271
II	160	63	133
III	18587	1392	7145

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		PHEASANT				Run date: 06/01/05	
Survey Type:		Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill					
County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
Churchill	98	23	51	4.3	1.9	13%	6%
Clark	89	10	59	8.9	1.5	11%	3%
Douglas	1	1	6	1.0	0.2	0%	0%
Elko	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Eureka	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Humboldt	382	209	534	1.8	0.7	49%	54%
Lander	59	20	41	3.0	1.4	8%	5%
Lincoln	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Lyon	141	111	131	1.3	1.1	18%	29%
Mineral	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Nye	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Carson City	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Pershing	13	13	27	1.0	0.5	2%	3%
Storey	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Washoe	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
White Pine	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
TOTAL:	783	387	849	2.0	0.9	1	1

Survey Type: Harvest Counts by Number of Birds Killed			
Number of Birds	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Total Birds
0	89	159	0
1	87	154	87
2	113	268	227
3	25	50	74
4	46	95	185
5	3	8	14
6	9	30	53
7	0	0	0
8	2	9	17
9	10	59	89
10	0	0	0
11	0	0	0
12	0	0	0
13	3	18	39
14	0	0	0
15	0	0	0
16	0	0	0
17	0	0	0
18	0	0	0
19	0	0	0
20	0	0	0
21	0	0	0
22	0	0	0
23	0	0	0
24	0	0	0
25	0	0	0
26 - 49	0	0	0
50 - 99	0	0	0
100 and over	0	0	0
TOTAL	387	850	785

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		PHEASANT																Run date: 06/01/05
Survey Type:		Distribution of Kill by Origin of Hunter & County of Kill																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	47	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
CL	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
DS	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
EL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LY	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	13
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RES	98	89	1	0	0	0	382	59	0	142	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	784
TOT	98	89	1	0	0	0	382	59	0	142	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	784

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

UPLAND GAME		PHEASANT																Run date: 06/01/05
Survey Type:		Distribution of Days by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	26	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	45
CL	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
DS	0	0	6	0	0	0	12	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
EL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	417
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LY	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	22
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RES	52	59	6	0	0	0	532	41	0	131	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	849
TOT	52	59	6	0	0	0	532	41	0	131	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	849

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		PHEASANT										Run date: 06/01/05							
Survey Type:		Distribution of Hunters by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																	
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT	
CH	11	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	25	
CL	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
DS	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	
EL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LY	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	12	
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RES	24	10	1	0	0	0	209	20	0	111	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	388	
TOT	24	10	1	0	0	0	209	20	0	111	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	388	

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

REG	HARVEST	HUNTERS	DAYS
I	635	357	749
II	59	20	41
III	89	10	59

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		RABBIT				Run date: 06/01/05	
Survey Type:		Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill					
County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Kill/Hunter	Kill/Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
Churchill	351	69	188	5.1	1.9	2%	3%
Clark	2682	473	1606	5.7	1.7	15%	22%
Douglas	363	87	326	4.2	1.1	2%	4%
Elko	6502	305	1418	21.3	4.6	37%	14%
Esmeralda	48	6	29	8.0	1.7	0%	0%
Eureka	286	26	190	11.0	1.5	2%	1%
Humboldt	1496	245	1305	6.1	1.1	8%	11%
Lander	1321	39	208	33.9	6.4	8%	2%
Lincoln	109	95	204	1.1	0.5	1%	4%
Lyon	287	152	552	1.9	0.5	2%	7%
Mineral	67	11	57	6.1	1.2	0%	1%
Nye	866	159	1115	5.4	0.8	5%	7%
Carson City	94	26	36	3.6	2.6	1%	1%
Pershing	677	87	416	7.8	1.6	4%	4%
Storey	3	1	3	3.0	1.0	0%	0%
Washoe	1307	296	1290	4.4	1.0	7%	13%
White Pine	1145	119	544	9.6	2.1	7%	5%
TOTAL:	17604	2196	9487	8.0	1.9	1	1

Survey Type: Harvest Counts by Number of Rabbits Killed			
Number of Rabbits	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Total Rabbits
0	296	689	0
1	299	731	299
2	250	656	501
3	164	356	501
4	268	1071	1113
5	214	744	1068
6	53	372	317
7	76	306	531
8	94	699	753
9	9	106	83
10	141	1029	1414
11	3	10	29
12	44	356	524
13	9	103	121
14	6	16	86
15	19	91	288
16	9	28	150
17	3	10	55
18	27	297	486
19	0	0	0
20	24	183	483
21	0	0	0
22	0	0	0
23	0	0	0
24	0	0	0
25	29	484	716
26 - 49	82	488	2487
50 - 99	38	660	5597
100 and over	0	0	0
TOTAL	2157	9485	17602

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		RABBIT																Run date: 06/01/05
Survey Type:		Distribution of Kill by Origin of Hunter & County of Kill																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	322	0	0	0	0	0	19	17	0	0	0	3	0	93	0	82	0	536
CL	0	2662	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	552	0	0	0	0	0	3264
DS	8	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	292
EL	0	0	0	6386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6386
ES	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	39
EU	0	0	0	0	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228
HU	0	0	0	39	0	0	905	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	1087
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	160
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
LY	9	0	39	28	0	0	0	0	0	260	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	387
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	13	67	3	0	0	0	0	0	88
NY	0	0	0	2	11	0	37	1152	0	0	0	300	0	28	0	0	0	1530
CC	11	0	51	3	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	43	53	0	14	0	189
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	0	0	0	360
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6
WA	0	0	12	14	0	57	466	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1164	0	1713
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1145	1145
NR	0	20	20	29	0	2	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	136
RES	350	2662	343	6472	48	285	1432	1322	109	287	67	867	94	677	3	1306	1145	17469
TOT	350	2682	363	6501	48	287	1495	1322	109	287	67	867	94	677	3	1308	1145	17605

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

UPLAND GAME		RABBIT																Run date: 06/01/05
Survey Type:		Distribution of Days by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	159	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	0	0	3	0	100	0	25	0	303
CL	0	1598	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	0	699	0	0	0	0	0	2458
DS	3	0	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	0	326
EL	0	0	0	1352	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1360
ES	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	27
EU	0	0	0	0	0	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162
HU	0	0	0	7	0	0	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	554
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	98
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
LY	19	0	22	42	0	0	0	0	0	495	0	0	13	28	0	0	0	619
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	16	57	3	0	0	0	0	0	110
NY	0	0	0	1	3	0	19	115	0	0	0	391	0	19	0	0	0	548
CC	5	0	79	3	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	23	11	0	19	0	156
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	223	0	0	0	223
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6
WA	0	0	6	7	0	16	549	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	1133	7	1743
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	537	537
NR	2	8	3	6	0	3	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	213
RES	186	1598	323	1412	29	186	1117	208	203	552	57	1115	36	416	3	1287	544	9272
TOT	188	1606	326	1418	29	189	1306	208	203	552	57	1115	36	416	3	1289	544	9485

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		RABBIT										Run date: 06/01/05							
Survey Type:		Distribution of Hunters by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																	
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT	
CH	52	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	0	0	3	0	13	0	8	0	92	
CL	0	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	634	
DS	3	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	68	
EL	0	0	0	279	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	
ES	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	
EU	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
HU	0	0	0	4	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	127	
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	22	
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	
LY	9	0	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	108	11	0	13	9	0	0	0	168	
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	10	
NY	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	6	0	0	0	68	0	9	0	0	0	94	
CC	3	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	13	11	0	10	0	70	
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	32	
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	111	
WA	0	0	6	7	0	8	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	264	7	317	
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	112	
NR	2	1	1	4	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	21	
RES	67	472	86	301	6	24	235	39	95	151	11	160	26	87	1	294	119	2174	
TOT	69	473	87	305	6	26	244	39	95	151	11	160	26	87	1	296	119	2195	

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

REG	HARVEST	HUNTERS	DAYS
I	4645	974	4173
II	9254	489	2360
III	3705	733	2954

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		DOVE			Run date: 06/01/05		
Survey Type:		Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill					
County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
Churchill	5683	415	1743	13.7	3.3	16%	12%
Clark	6467	557	1610	11.6	4.0	19%	16%
Douglas	903	124	300	7.3	3.0	3%	4%
Elko	1601	284	450	5.6	3.6	5%	8%
Esmeralda	34	7	14	4.9	2.4	0%	0%
Eureka	388	33	141	11.8	2.8	1%	1%
Humboldt	3442	175	467	19.7	7.4	10%	5%
Lander	392	46	89	8.5	4.4	1%	1%
Lincoln	3386	302	773	11.2	4.4	10%	9%
Lyon	4910	552	1156	8.9	4.2	14%	16%
Mineral	352	44	129	8.0	2.7	1%	1%
Nye	3199	298	1142	10.7	2.8	9%	9%
Carson City	0	11	11	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Pershing	930	96	325	9.7	2.9	3%	3%
Storey	412	39	51	10.6	8.1	1%	1%
Washoe	2454	422	1155	5.8	2.1	7%	12%
White Pine	97	29	63	3.3	1.5	0%	1%
TOTAL:	34650	3434	9619	10.1	3.6	1	1

Survey Type: Harvest Counts by Number of Birds Killed			
Number of Birds	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Total Birds
0	668	1169	0
1	174	252	174
2	290	557	581
3	123	194	370
4	294	557	1178
5	141	267	707
6	121	281	728
7	44	115	311
8	110	259	883
9	96	314	862
10	353	745	3653
11	5	38	58
12	64	157	767
13	25	51	330
14	30	67	426
15	75	313	1126
16	83	278	1332
17	9	22	159
18	20	112	360
19	40	103	756
20	214	850	4274
21	2	5	32
22	0	0	0
23	0	0	0
24	3	9	72
25	70	274	1762
26 - 49	304	1988	10617
50 - 99	48	643	3132
100 and over	0	0	0
TOTAL	3406	9620	34650

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		DOVE														Run date: 06/01/05		
Survey Type:		Distribution of Kill by Origin of Hunter & County of Kill																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	3345	0	61	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	3542
CL	0	5910	0	0	0	11	25	0	3025	0	0	1218	0	0	0	0	0	####
DS	106	228	709	0	0	0	23	0	0	748	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1814
EL	0	0	0	1148	0	0	0	79	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1250
ES	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
EU	0	0	0	0	0	356	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	366
HU	0	0	0	51	0	0	1369	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1564
LA	0	0	0	10	0	3	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	358
LY	1612	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	2266	4	0	0	128	153	122	0	4328
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	413
NY	57	250	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	1939	0	0	0	0	0	2433
CC	86	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	635	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	815
PE	56	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	426	0	0	0	515
ST	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
WA	359	0	0	357	0	0	1751	0	0	944	0	0	0	250	259	2143	0	6063
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
NR	63	79	101	12	9	19	40	0	3	145	0	42	0	85	0	117	0	715
RES	5621	6388	802	1587	25	370	3403	391	3383	4765	352	3157	0	846	412	2338	97	33937
TOT	5684	6467	903	1599	34	389	3443	391	3386	4910	352	3199	0	931	412	2455	97	34652

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

UPLAND GAME		DOVE														Run date: 06/01/05		
Survey Type:		Distribution of Days by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	235	0	9	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	269
CL	0	513	0	0	0	3	3	0	255	0	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	935
DS	9	14	86	0	0	0	1	0	0	26	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	147
EL	0	0	0	210	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222
ES	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
EU	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
HU	0	0	0	5	0	0	67	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
LA	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
LN	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
LY	64	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	290	2	0	0	13	13	27	0	411
MN	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	43	2	0	0	0	0	0	53
NY	2	23	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	165
CC	12	0	23	11	0	1	0	0	0	58	0	0	11	0	0	32	0	148
PE	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	36
ST	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
WA	80	0	0	51	0	0	76	0	0	144	0	0	0	19	26	355	0	751
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29
NR	12	7	5	2	3	2	2	0	1	7	0	5	0	12	0	8	0	66
RES	404	550	120	282	4	32	171	46	301	545	45	294	11	85	39	414	29	3372
TOT	416	557	125	284	7	34	173	46	302	552	45	299	11	97	39	422	29	3438

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

UPLAND GAME		DOVE										Run date: 06/01/05							
Survey Type:		Distribution of Hunters by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																	
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT	
CH	1282	0	18	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	1335	
CL	0	1470	0	0	0	5	9	0	552	0	0	243	0	0	0	0	0	2279	
DS	14	69	225	0	0	0	7	0	0	155	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	481	
EL	0	0	0	371	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	387	
ES	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
EU	0	0	0	0	0	126	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	
HU	0	0	0	7	0	0	174	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	
LA	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	
LN	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	
LY	255	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	600	2	0	0	13	26	129	0	1029	
MN	0	0	0	0	8	0	11	0	0	0	127	5	0	0	0	0	0	151	
NY	6	58	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	880	0	0	0	0	0	963	
CC	38	0	44	11	0	1	0	0	0	131	0	0	11	0	0	82	0	318	
PE	37	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	0	0	0	154	
ST	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
WA	89	0	0	51	0	0	228	0	0	211	0	0	0	150	26	929	0	1684	
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	63	
NR	21	13	8	5	3	3	6	0	5	17	0	14	0	27	0	15	0	137	
RES	1721	1597	292	445	11	137	460	89	768	1139	129	1128	11	299	52	1140	63	9481	
TOT	1742	1610	300	450	14	140	466	89	773	1156	129	1142	11	326	52	1155	63	9618	

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

REG	HARVEST	HUNTERS	DAYS
I	19086	1878	5337
II	2478	392	743
III	13086	1164	3539

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

WATERFOWL		DUCKS				Run date: 06/01/05	
Survey Type:		Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill					
County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
Churchill	11163	1073	5861	10.4	1.9	29%	30%
Clark	6422	396	2571	16.2	2.5	17%	11%
Douglas	3573	266	2050	13.4	1.7	9%	7%
Elko	4109	465	2228	8.8	1.8	11%	13%
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Eureka	45	28	123	1.6	0.4	0%	1%
Humboldt	367	80	329	4.6	1.1	1%	2%
Lander	128	27	72	4.7	1.8	0%	1%
Lincoln	1895	181	989	10.5	1.9	5%	5%
Lyon	3102	402	2003	7.7	1.5	8%	11%
Mineral	910	35	519	26.0	1.8	2%	1%
Nye	1397	230	816	6.1	1.7	4%	6%
Carson City	172	12	55	14.3	3.1	0%	0%
Pershing	261	18	200	14.5	1.3	1%	1%
Storey	571	41	308	13.9	1.9	1%	1%
Washoe	4162	288	2054	14.5	2.0	11%	8%
White Pine	28	30	67	0.9	0.4	0%	1%
TOTAL:	38305	3572	20245	10.7	1.9	1	1

Survey Type: Harvest Counts by Number of Birds Killed			
Number of Birds	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Total Birds
0	627	2103	0
1	332	969	332
2	379	1104	765
3	272	735	829
4	228	630	912
5	274	1018	1369
6	300	1578	1801
7	145	337	1015
8	120	523	960
9	27	107	241
10	107	788	1071
11	12	80	137
12	137	1165	1640
13	31	61	400
14	127	461	1780
15	83	667	1245
16	11	53	171
17	20	144	344
18	40	188	717
19	2	5	29
20	195	1573	3904
21	3	38	54
22	0	0	0
23	3	24	68
24	0	0	0
25	19	259	463
26 - 49	203	2418	7397
50 - 99	157	3217	10663
100 and over	0	0	0
TOTAL	3854	20245	38307

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

WATERFOWL		DUCKS																Run date: 06/01/05
Survey Type:		Distribution of Kill by Origin of Hunter & County of Kill																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	2176	0	0	0	0	0	158	42	0	94	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2471
CL	0	6406	0	458	0	0	0	0	1808	0	0	1277	0	0	0	0	0	9949
DS	1006	0	2655	0	0	0	0	0	0	485	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	4191
EL	0	0	5	2533	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2585
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
HU	67	0	0	155	0	19	82	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	417
LA	0	0	0	140	0	26	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
LY	966	0	77	687	0	0	0	0	0	1953	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	3747
MN	128	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	830	0	0	0	0	0	0	963
NY	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	105
CC	548	0	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	80	0	171	0	0	310	0	1644
PE	37	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	0	0	0	327
ST	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
WA	5314	7	508	0	0	0	51	0	0	193	0	0	0	0	508	3824	0	10405
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
NR	911	10	1	100	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1095
RES	10251	6413	3573	4007	0	45	296	127	1896	3102	910	1397	172	261	572	4161	25	37208
TOT	11162	6423	3574	4107	0	45	366	127	1896	3102	910	1397	172	261	572	4161	28	38303

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

WATERFOWL		DUCKS																Run date: 06/01/05
Survey Type:		Distribution of Days by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	2074	0	0	0	0	0	74	11	0	75	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2235
CL	0	2538	0	98	0	0	0	0	795	0	0	678	0	0	0	0	0	4109
DS	357	0	1331	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	1884
EL	0	0	7	1843	0	71	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1992
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
HU	11	0	0	22	0	26	155	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	250
LA	0	0	0	68	0	26	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137
LY	435	0	128	156	0	0	0	0	0	1106	0	0	0	0	131	0	0	1956
MN	50	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	561
NY	15	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	56	140	0	117	0	0	0	0	0	331
CC	376	0	427	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	16	0	53	0	0	241	0	1245
PE	9	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	216
ST	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
WA	2194	22	152	0	0	0	51	0	0	273	0	0	0	0	178	1799	7	4676
WP	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	62
NR	340	7	1	27	0	0	41	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	426
RES	5521	2564	2050	2201	0	123	288	73	988	1994	519	816	54	200	309	2054	65	19819
TOT	5861	2571	2051	2228	0	123	329	73	988	2002	519	816	54	200	309	2054	67	20245

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

WATERFOWL		DUCKS										Run date: 06/01/05							
Survey Type:		Distribution of Hunters by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																	
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT	
CH	211	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	245	
CL	0	381	0	63	0	0	0	0	155	0	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	791	
DS	80	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	286	
EL	0	0	1	331	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
EU	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
HU	11	0	0	11	0	2	35	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	77	
LA	0	0	0	20	0	3	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	
LY	77	0	13	22	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	295	
MN	11	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	
NY	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	55	
CC	68	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	8	0	11	0	0	59	0	250	
PE	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	25	
ST	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
WA	522	7	51	0	0	0	25	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	25	222	7	932	
WP	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	26	
NR	79	3	1	10	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	109	
RES	995	392	265	455	0	29	74	27	180	394	35	230	12	18	41	288	29	3464	
TOT	1074	395	266	465	0	29	80	27	180	402	35	230	12	18	41	288	31	3573	

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

REG	HARVEST	HUNTERS	DAYS
I	24281	2215	13379
II	4310	550	2490
III	9714	807	4376

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

WATERFOWL		DARK GEESE				Run date: 06/01/05	
Survey Type:		Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill					
County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Kill/Hunter	Kill/Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
Churchill	624	305	1796	2.0	0.3	15%	21%
Clark	188	206	1517	0.9	0.1	5%	14%
Douglas	1718	186	1866	9.2	0.9	42%	13%
Elko	47	62	169	0.8	0.3	1%	4%
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Eureka	8	3	39	2.7	0.2	0%	0%
Humboldt	34	19	72	1.8	0.5	1%	1%
Lander	6	16	73	0.4	0.1	0%	1%
Lincoln	88	151	335	0.6	0.3	2%	10%
Lyon	520	239	671	2.2	0.8	13%	16%
Mineral	77	20	140	3.9	0.6	2%	1%
Nye	3	29	37	0.1	0.1	0%	2%
Carson City	11	11	43	1.0	0.3	0%	1%
Pershing	25	5	44	5.0	0.6	1%	0%
Storey	16	24	179	0.7	0.1	0%	2%
Washoe	712	199	1637	3.6	0.4	17%	13%
White Pine	3	4	15	0.8	0.2	0%	0%
TOTAL:	4080	1479	8633	2.8	0.5	1	1

Survey Type: Harvest Counts by Number of Birds Killed			
Number of Birds	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Total Birds
0	482	1940	0
1	326	1970	345
2	245	1558	489
3	45	215	134
4	88	361	356
5	39	117	194
6	17	264	100
7	18	63	123
8	4	55	34
9	28	192	256
10	18	461	176
11	29	518	320
12	47	284	563
13	0	0	0
14	11	107	150
15	7	83	104
16	0	0	0
17	0	0	0
18	0	0	0
19	0	0	0
20	3	102	51
21	0	0	0
22	3	44	60
23	0	0	0
24	0	0	0
25	0	0	0
26 - 49	3	115	89
50 - 99	11	182	535
100 and over	0	0	0
TOTAL	1424	8631	4079

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

WATERFOWL		DARK GEESE																Run date: 06/01/05
Survey Type:		Distribution of Kill by Origin of Hunter & County of Kill																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343
CL	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	53	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	291
DS	14	0	1372	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1398
EL	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
LA	0	0	0	5	0	8	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
LY	9	0	217	38	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	431
MN	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
NY	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	30
CC	59	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	11	0	16	21	0	88
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
WA	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	396
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	691	3	694
NR	5	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
RES	620	188	1719	46	0	8	11	6	88	521	77	3	11	25	16	712	3	4054
TOT	625	188	1719	46	0	8	34	6	88	521	77	3	11	25	16	712	3	4082

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

WATERFOWL		DARK GEESE																Run date: 06/01/05
Survey Type:		Distribution of Days by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	864
CL	0	1517	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	26	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	1802
DS	98	0	1361	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1512
EL	0	0	12	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
LA	0	0	0	37	0	39	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
LY	61	0	77	38	0	0	0	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	131	37	0	705
MN	11	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	124	0	0	7	0	0	0	150
NY	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
CC	78	0	412	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	16	0	43	0	48	120	0	791
PE	4	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	48
ST	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
WA	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	1480	0	2254
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
NR	59	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
RES	1738	1517	1867	169	0	39	58	73	335	672	140	37	43	44	179	1637	15	8563
TOT	1797	1517	1867	169	0	39	72	73	335	672	140	37	43	44	179	1637	15	8636

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

WATERFOWL		DARK GEESE										Run date: 06/01/05							
Survey Type:		Distribution of Hunters by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																	
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT	
CH	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	
CL	0	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	26	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	386	
DS	8	0	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	
EL	0	0	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
EU	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
LA	0	0	0	10	0	3	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
LY	22	0	26	13	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	16	9	0	186	
MN	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	20	
NY	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	
CC	23	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	0	11	0	8	46	0	135	
PE	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	
ST	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
WA	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	144	0	327	
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
NR	12	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	
RES	292	206	187	62	0	3	15	16	151	238	20	29	11	4	24	199	4	1461	
TOT	304	206	187	62	0	3	20	16	151	238	20	29	11	4	24	199	4	1478	

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

REG	HARVEST	HUNTERS	DAYS
I	3737	1008	6448
II	64	85	296
III	279	386	1889

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

WATERFOWL		WHITE GEESE				Run date: 06/01/05	
Survey Type:		Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill					
County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
Churchill	42	72	714	0.6	0.1	4%	27%
Clark	973	100	735	9.7	1.3	86%	37%
Douglas	25	18	42	1.4	0.6	2%	7%
Elko	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Eureka	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Humboldt	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Lander	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Lincoln	0	9	26	0.0	0.0	0%	3%
Lyon	95	63	98	1.5	1.0	8%	24%
Mineral	0	2	29	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
Nye	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Carson City	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	3	3	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
White Pine	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
TOTAL:	1135	267	1647	4.3	0.7	1	1

Survey Type: Harvest Counts by Number of Birds Killed			
Number of Birds	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Total Birds
0	128	1051	0
1	48	94	48
2	15	34	30
3	37	37	111
4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
6	0	0	0
7	0	0	0
8	0	0	0
9	0	0	0
10	0	0	0
11	0	0	0
12	0	0	0
13	0	0	0
14	0	0	0
15	0	0	0
16	0	0	0
17	0	0	0
18	0	0	0
19	0	0	0
20	0	0	0
21	0	0	0
22	0	0	0
23	0	0	0
24	0	0	0
25	0	0	0
26 - 49	27	432	946
50 - 99	0	0	0
100 and over	0	0	0
TOTAL	255	1648	1135

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

WATERFOWL		WHITE GEESE																Run date: 06/01/05
Survey Type:		Distribution of Kill by Origin of Hunter & County of Kill																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
CL	0	973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1052
DS	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
EL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MN	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RES	42	973	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1135
TOT	42	973	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1135

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

WATERFOWL		WHITE GEESE																Run date: 06/01/05
Survey Type:		Distribution of Days by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335
CL	0	735	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	787
DS	29	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
EL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
MN	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	11
PE	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
RES	705	735	42	0	0	0	0	0	26	98	29	0	0	0	0	3	0	1638
TOT	714	735	42	0	0	0	0	0	26	98	29	0	0	0	0	3	0	1647

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

WATERFOWL		WHITE GEESE										Run date: 06/01/05						
Survey Type:		Distribution of Hunters by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT
CH	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
CL	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
DS	1	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
EL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
MN	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6
PE	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NR	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
RES	69	100	18	0	0	0	0	0	9	63	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	264
TOT	72	100	18	0	0	0	0	0	9	63	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	267

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

REG	HARVEST	HUNTERS	DAYS
I	162	158	886
II	0	0	0
III	973	109	761

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

WATERFOWL		COOTS				Run date: 06/01/05	
Survey Type:		Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill					
County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
Churchill	361	51	176	7.1	2.1	58%	44%
Clark	0	27	135	0.0	0.0	0%	23%
Douglas	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Elko	0	4	4	0.0	0.0	0%	3%
Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Eureka	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Humboldt	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Lander	39	3	3	13.0	13.0	6%	3%
Lincoln	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Lyon	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Mineral	163	2	5	81.5	32.6	26%	2%
Nye	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Carson City	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	51	25	508	2.0	0.1	8%	22%
White Pine	4	4	4	1.0	1.0	1%	3%
TOTAL:	618	116	835	5.3	0.7	1	1

Survey Type: Harvest Counts by Number of Birds Killed			
Number of Birds	# of Hunters	# Hunter Days	Total Birds
0	33	143	0
1	8	10	8
2	43	575	86
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
6	0	0	0
7	0	0	0
8	2	22	18
9	0	0	0
10	0	0	0
11	0	0	0
12	25	76	305
13	0	0	0
14	0	0	0
15	3	3	39
16	0	0	0
17	0	0	0
18	0	0	0
19	0	0	0
20	0	0	0
21	0	0	0
22	0	0	0
23	0	0	0
24	0	0	0
25	0	0	0
26 - 49	0	0	0
50 - 99	0	0	0
100 and over	2	5	163
TOTAL	116	834	619

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

WATERFOWL		COOTS										Run date: 06/01/05							
Survey Type:		Distribution of Kill by Origin of Hunter & County of Kill																	
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT	
CH	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	
CL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
EL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	
NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WA	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	370	
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RES	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	163	0	0	0	0	51	4	618	
TOT	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	163	0	0	0	0	51	4	618	

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

WATERFOWL		COOTS										Run date: 06/01/05							
Survey Type:		Distribution of Days by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																	
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT	
CH	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	
CL	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	
DS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
EL	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PE	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WA	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	508	0	620	
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RES	175	135	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	508	4	834	
TOT	175	135	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	508	4	834	

**NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
SMALL GAME POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE**

WATERFOWL		COOTS										Run date: 06/01/05							
Survey Type:		Distribution of Hunters by Origin of Hunter & County Hunted																	
Orig.	CH	CL	DS	EL	ES	EU	HU	LA	LN	LY	MN	NY	CC	PE	ST	WA	WP	TOT	
CH	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
CL	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	
DS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
EL	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
LN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
NY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PE	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WA	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	58	
WP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RES	51	27	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	25	4	116	
TOT	51	27	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	25	4	116	

NR= nonresidents

RES= total residents

REG	HARVEST	HUNTERS	DAYS
I	575	78	689
II	43	11	11
III	0	27	135