

Nevada Department of Wildlife

2012

Upland and Migratory Game Bird, Rabbit and Furbearing Mammals



Harvest Data and Population Status Reports

Compiled by:

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

*Regional Supervising Game Biologists
Michael Dobel - Ken Gray - Steven Kimble*

State of Nevada
Brian Sandoval, Governor

Department of Wildlife
Kenneth E. Mayer, Director

Game Division
Larry Gilbertson, Chief

BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS

Jack Robb, Chairman.....	Reno
Jeremy Drew, Vice Chairman	Minden
Michael McBeath	Las Vegas
David McNinch	Reno
Peter Mori.....	Tuscarora
Scott Raine	Eureka
Grant Wallace	Dyer
Bill Young	Las Vegas

Persons are free to use material in this report for educational or informational purposes. However, since most reports are part of continuing studies, persons intending to use this material in scientific publications should obtain prior permission from the Department of Wildlife. In all cases, tentative conclusions should be identified as such in quotation, and due credit would be appreciated.

The Nevada Department of Wildlife receives funds from Federal Aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts. Federal and State law state that there shall be no difference in the treatment of individuals because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex or disability. Anyone receiving alleged discriminatory treatment in any Department program, activity or facility should report it to either:

Director
Nevada Department of Wildlife
1100 Valley Road
Reno, Nevada 89512

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of the Interior
18th & C Streets
Washington D.C. 20240



DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

KENNETH E. MAYER, DIRECTOR

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

Dear Fellow Sportsmen:

The Nevada Department of Wildlife has been publishing the Upland Game, Waterfowl and Furbearer Status and Trend report since the 1950s. This year will represent at least the 52nd publication of this document. Some changes were made to streamline the document somewhat this year by condensing reports to regional summaries rather than county by county reports. More graphs have also been added over the last couple of years to facilitate easy reading and quick reference.

As I write this, many of the early upland game seasons have already begun and we have been receiving fair to good reports from forest grouse hunters. We have been very pleased with the opportunities that ruffed grouse are offering Nevada sportsmen in northeastern Nevada. We have worked hard this year to translocate ruffed grouse to other areas of the state for the future establishment of the species. For those of you that have not taken part in ruffed grouse hunting in Nevada yet, we certainly encourage you to do so.

In attempting to sum up how things are shaping up for our most popular game bird, the chukar partridge, our Upland Game Staff Specialist found this quote from our 1959 Small Game Season Recommendation submitted by the Game Division of the Nevada Fish and Game Commission: "Drought during the past year has shown immediate effects on chukar partridge reproduction. Although there has been a good carry-over of birds from last year, chukar reproduction is very light and practically nil in many areas. Other species are suffering from lower production than the previous year". This excerpt certainly applies to 2012. Chukar density surveys conducted in mid-August indicated that numbers are down approximately 24% from 2011, but ironically remain 24% greater than the long-term average. Overall, expect decent numbers of birds (depending on conditions at the time you're able to hunt) which may be difficult to approach, especially as the season progresses. I pray for adequate moisture during the remainder of 2012 into 2013.

As you know, the Greater Sage-grouse remains a candidate species for listing under the Endangered Species Act. It was found "warranted for listing, but precluded by higher priority species" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 2010. The Bureau of Land Management and US Forest Service, which manage approximately 58% of the bird's habitat, is in the process of developing two separate Environmental Impact Statements that would allow them to efficiently amend Resource Management Plans (RMPs) and Forest Plans (FPs) for each District within the range of the species. These RMPs and FPs would theoretically include stipulations to conserve and improve the species habitat. This along with ongoing efforts by individual states and private landowners (potentially through the NRCS Sage-grouse Initiative) may negate the need for listing; however, much remains to be accomplished and there is a very tight timeline that agencies are under in order for these efforts to be considered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for their 2015 status review.

On a brighter note, waterfowl hunters should experience a lot of ducks and geese migrating through Nevada this year. Continental breeding duck numbers this past spring were estimated to be an impressive 48.6 million birds, which is the highest breeding population estimate since

the survey began in 1955. The estimate is 43% above long-term averages and 7% higher than last year's estimate. Despite the dry year we are experiencing, water reserves from last year's abundant moisture has us in a good condition in many of Nevada's marshes and management areas. Many are at 80 to 90% capacity going into the hunting season. There should be plenty of migrating birds, and with water to draw them in, we can only hope for some good duck weather to turn this into a great season.

For those trappers out there, the 2012-13 season should be a great year. Prey species continue to be plentiful in many areas following a couple of years of good moisture. Furbearing species have responded favorably and production continues to be good. This is particularly evident with bobcat, which saw production that was over the 10-year average for the third straight year. Prices on most species increased last year with coyote prices increasing by 40% and bobcat prices increasing by 7%. With both production and prices up, it should prove to be a good trapping season.

I would encourage those of you with youngsters to get out during the youth hunts. They are excellent opportunities to get the younger generation involved with our beloved sport and away from the television or video games. They are also opportunities for you to scout your favorite spots. I also urge all you veteran hunters out there to participate in the Department's Mentor Program. Identify a candidate that you feel would enjoy the program and sign them up as an apprentice hunter. An "apprentice" license is valid for one year for persons 18 years of age and older, does not require a Hunter Education Certificate and is free. We hope that this ultimately helps recruit new hunters.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Kenneth E. Mayer". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'K' and a long, sweeping underline.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BOARD OF WILDLIFE COMMISSIONERS.....	i
DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE.....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	1
2012-13 HUNTING SEASONS & BAG LIMIT REGULATIONS	2
<i>UPLAND GAME</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>WILD TURKEY</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>FALCONRY SEASON.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>FURBEARING ANIMALS.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>BOBCAT PELT SEALING DATES.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>MIGRATORY UPLAND GAME BIRDS.....</i>	<i>16</i>
STATEWIDE SUMMARIES FOR UPLAND GAME SPECIES	17
<i>GREATER SAGE-GROUSE</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>FOREST GROUSE.....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>CHUKAR PARTRIDGE.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>CALIFORNIA QUAIL</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>GAMBEL'S QUAIL.....</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>RABBIT.....</i>	<i>26</i>
STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS	28
<i>WATERFOWL</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>DUCKS AND MERGANSERS</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>GEESE</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>TUNDRA SWAN.....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>MOURNING AND WHITE-WINGED DOVE</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>BAND-TAILED PIGEON</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>AMERICAN CROW.....</i>	<i>37</i>
STATEWIDE SUMMARY FOR FURBEARER ANIMALS.....	39
REGIONAL GAME DIVISION STAFF	42
REGIONAL SPECIES SUMMARIES.....	43
<i>GREATER SAGE-GROUSE</i>	<i>43</i>
FOREST GROUSE	48
<i>SNOWCOCK</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>CHUKAR AND HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>CALIFORNIA QUAIL</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>GAMBEL'S QUAIL.....</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>PHEASANT</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>WILD TURKEY</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>RABBIT.....</i>	<i>64</i>
APPENDIX I	A-1
APPENDIX 2	Q-1

2012-13 HUNTING SEASONS & BAG LIMIT REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION 12-06

UPLAND GAME

(Units referenced are Game Management Units)

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

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

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

SAGE-GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	Churchill County, except Units 041, 181, 182 and 183 Lander County, except Units 068, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 161, 172, 173
SEASON DATES:	First Saturday and Sunday in October
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Closed to nonresidents.

SAGE-GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	Elko County, except Units 079, 091 and 106 Eureka County, except Unit 068 Lander County, except Units 151, 153, 156, 183 and 184 Nye County, except Units 132, 133, 181, 251, 252, 261 and 262 Washoe County, except Units 021, 022, 033, 194 and 196 White Pine County, except Unit 114, 115 and 132
SEASON DATES:	September 25 – October 9
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Closed to nonresidents.

SAGE-GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	Humboldt County, except Units 031, 032, 033, 035, 042, 044, 046 and 151
SEASON DATES:	September 25 – October 4
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Closed to nonresidents.

SHELDON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SPECIAL SAGE-GROUSE HUNT	
OPEN AREAS:	Unit 033 of Washoe and Humboldt Counties (Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge) excluding the Little Sheldon and other areas as posted.
HUNT PERIOD #1	
SEASON DATES:	Third Saturday and Sunday in September
HUNT PERIOD #2	
SEASON DATES:	Fourth Saturday and Sunday in September
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	<p>Open to nonresidents.</p> <p>Limited to 75 reservations per hunt period, awarded through random draw.</p> <p>Unless his privilege is limited or revoked pursuant to law, any resident or nonresident is eligible to apply once for the Sheldon Special Sage Grouse Hunt in a year.</p> <p>Up to 4 applicants may apply as a party. Parties may be comprised of a combination of residents and nonresidents.</p> <p>Applications for reservations for the Sheldon Special Sage Grouse Hunt must be received by the Nevada Department of Wildlife, Game Division, 1100 Valley Road, Reno NV 89512 by 5:00 p.m. on the first Friday in August. Successful applicants will be notified by mail.</p> <p>Persons harvesting sage-grouse are requested to deposit one wing from each bird harvested at any wing barrel, Nevada Department of Wildlife office, check station, or with Department employees who contact you in the field.</p>

BLUE (DUSKY AND SOOTY) AND RUFFED GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	Carson City, Clark, Douglas, Elko, Eureka (except Units 141-145), Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Washoe, White Pine.
SEASON DATES:	September 1 – December 31
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 3. Possession limit 6.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	<p>Limit singly or in the aggregate.</p> <p>Per NAC 503.185, the head or one fully feathered wing must be attached to all dusky, sooty and ruffed grouse until the carcass reaches the possessor's residence or a commercial facility for its preservation.</p> <p>Persons harvesting blue (dusky and/or sooty) or ruffed grouse are requested to deposit one wing from each bird harvested at any Nevada Department of Wildlife office, check station, or with Department employees who contact you in the field.</p>

BLUE (DUSKY) GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	Units 141-145
SEASON DATES:	September 25 – November 4
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 3. Possession limit 6.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	<p>Per NAC 503.185, the head or one fully feathered wing must be attached to all dusky, sooty and ruffed grouse until the carcass reaches the possessor's residence or a commercial facility for its preservation.</p> <p>Persons harvesting blue (dusky and/or sooty) grouse are requested to deposit one wing from each bird harvested at any Nevada Department of Wildlife office, check station, or with Department employees who contact you in the field.</p>

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

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

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

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

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

WILD TURKEY

2013 - 2014 APPLICATION PROCEDURES FOR RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT HUNTS:

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

Only one person may apply on an application.

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

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

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

JUNIOR WILD TURKEY 2013-2014 GENERAL SPRING HUNTS – 0138

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:	1 by tag only.	
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily	
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	<p>Youth must be 12 prior to the opening of the hunt season indicated and not attain their 18th birthday until after the last day of the hunt season indicated, pursuant to NAC 502.063.</p> <p>Applications for these tags or bonus points will only be accepted during the draw application periods. Remaining tags will not be issued.</p> <p>Closed to nonresidents.</p>	
OPEN AREAS:	Season Dates	Quota
Unit 151 & 152 of Lander County*	Last Saturday in March through Last Sunday in April	1
Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area	Last Saturday in March through Last Sunday in April	2
<p>* Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on private lands and permission should be obtained from a landowner before applying for this hunt.</p>		

WILD TURKEY 2013 & 2014 SPRING – LIMITED ENTRY – HUNTS 0131 & 0132			
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:		Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:		1 by tag only	
SHOOTING HOURS:		One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily	
UNIT 091 of ELKO COUNTY			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	5	-
UNIT 101 of ELKO COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	5	-
UNITS 102 & 065 of ELKO COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	12	1
UNITS 151 and 152 of LANDER COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	3	-
UNIT 192 of DOUGLAS COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	2	-
<i>*Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on private lands and permission should be obtained from a landowner before applying for this hunt.</i>			

Wild Turkey Continued on Next Page

WILD TURKEY 2013 & 2014 SPRING – LIMITED ENTRY – HUNTS 0131 & 0132			
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:		Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:		1 by tag only	
SHOOTING HOURS:		One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily	
MASON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA ONLY OF UNIT 203			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in April	5	-
	Second Saturday in April – third Sunday in April	5	-
	Last Saturday in April – first Sunday in May	5	-
MOAPA VALLEY PORTION OF UNITS 243, 244, 268, 271, & 272 IN CLARK COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in April	3	1
	Second Saturday in April – third Sunday in April	4	-
	Last Saturday in April – first Sunday in May	4	-
PERSHING COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – second Sunday in April	5	-
	Third Saturday in April – first Sunday in May	5	-
UNIT 115 OF WHITE PINE COUNTY**			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	18	2
<i>*Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on private lands and permission should be obtained from a landowner before applying for this hunt.</i>			
<i>**Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on Great Basin National Park lands. Hunting is not permitted within park boundaries.</i>			

Wild Turkey Continued on Next Page

WILD TURKEY 2013 - 2014 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 & 0137 Units 202, 203, 204 and 291 of Lyon County (except the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area)*		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:	1 by tag only.	
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily.	
SEASON DATES:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	
QUOTAS:	Resident Hunt 0135	Nonresident Hunt 0137
	Open	Open
SPECIAL REGULATIONS: UNITS 202, 203, 204 and 291 OF LYON COUNTY (except the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area)* APPLICATION REGULATIONS: A Lyon County Application Form is required. Hunters can obtain these forms from the participating landowners. A landowner must sign the application form. The form must be submitted through the mail or over the counter during business hours, M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Wildlife Administrative Services, PO Box 1345, Fallon, NV 89407-1345. Tags will be available until the close of the season. Internet applications for the Lyon County hunt will not be available. Unless his privilege is limited or revoked pursuant to law, an eligible person may apply once for a type of hunt for Wild Turkey during a draw period. Only one person may apply on an application. Only one Wild Turkey tag per calendar year.		

WILD TURKEY 2013 - 2014 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 & 0137 Units 181 & 182 of Churchill County		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:	1 by tag only.	
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily.	
SEASON DATES:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	
QUOTAS:	Resident Hunt 0135	Nonresident Hunt 0137
	Open	Open
<p>Special Regulations:</p> <p><u>UNIT 181 AND 182 OF CHURCHILL COUNTY APPLICATION REGULATIONS:</u></p> <p>A Churchill County Application Form is required. Hunters can obtain these forms from the participating landowners. A landowner must sign the application form. The form must be submitted through the mail or over the counter during business hours, M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Wildlife Administrative Services, PO Box 1345, Fallon, NV 89407-1345. Tags will be available until the close of the season. Internet applications for the Churchill County hunt will not be available.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Only one person may apply on an application.</p> <p>Only one Wild Turkey tag per calendar year.</p>		

WILD TURKEY 2013 - 2014 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 & 0137 PARADISE VALLEY OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:	1 by tag only.	
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily.	
SEASON DATES:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	
QUOTAS:	Resident Hunt 0135	Nonresident Hunt 0137
	Open	Open
<p>SPECIAL REGULATIONS:</p> <p><u>PARADISE VALLEY OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY APPLICATION REGULATIONS:</u></p> <p>A Paradise Valley of Humboldt County Application Form is required. Hunters can obtain these forms from the participating landowners. A landowner must sign the application form. The form must be submitted through the mail or over the counter during business hours, M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Wildlife Administrative Services, PO Box 1345, Fallon, NV 89407-1345. Tags will be available until the close of the season. Internet applications for the Paradise Valley of Humboldt County hunt will not be available.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Only one person may apply on an application.</p> <p>Only one Wild Turkey tag per calendar year.</p>		

FALCONRY SEASON

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

**except per NAC 504.340*

FURBEARING ANIMALS

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

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

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

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

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

BOBCAT PELT SEALING DATES

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

BOBCAT PELT SEALING DATES FOR THE 2012-2013 SEASON			
City	Date	Time	Location
Elko	January 22, February 12, March 8.	8 a.m.–5 p.m.	NDOW Elko Office
Ely	January 24, February 13, March 7.	9 a.m.–3 p.m.	NDOW Ely Office
Eureka	January 23, March 6.	12 p.m.–5 p.m.	NDOW Eureka Office
Fallon	January 30.	10 a.m.–3 p.m.	NDOW Fallon Office
	Annually scheduled to coincide with the NTA Fur Sale.	7 a.m.–11 a.m.	Nevada Trappers Association Fallon Fur Sale
	March 8.	10 a.m.–3 p.m.	NDOW Fallon Office
Las Vegas	February 14.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Las Vegas Office
	March 8.	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
Panaca	February 14.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	Nevada State Parks - NDOW Office, Panaca
Tonopah	February 14.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Tonopah Office
	March 8.	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
Winnemucca	January 31.	8 a.m.– 1 p.m.	NDOW Winnemucca Office

BOBCAT PELT SEALING DATES FOR THE 2013-2014 SEASON			
City	Date	Time	Location
Elko	January 21, February 11, March 10.	8 a.m.–5 p.m.	NDOW Elko Office
Ely	January 23, February 12, March 6.	9 a.m.–3 p.m.	NDOW Ely Office
Eureka	January 22, March 5.	12 p.m.–5 p.m.	NDOW Eureka Office
Fallon	January 29.	10 a.m.–3 p.m.	NDOW Fallon Office
	Annually scheduled to coincide with the NTA Fur Sale.	7 a.m.–11 a.m.	Nevada Trappers Association Fallon Fur Sale
	March 10.	10 a.m.–3 p.m.	NDOW Fallon Office
Las Vegas	February 13.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Las Vegas Office
	March 10.	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
Panaca	February 13.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	Nevada State Parks - NDOW Office, Panaca
Tonopah	February 13.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Tonopah Office
	March 10.	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
Winnemucca	January 30.	8 a.m.– 1 p.m.	NDOW Winnemucca Office

MIGRATORY UPLAND GAME BIRDS

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

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

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

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

STATEWIDE SUMMARIES FOR UPLAND GAME SPECIES

Report by: Shawn Espinosa, Upland Game Staff Specialist

Sampling Methods

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

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

GREATER SAGE-GROUSE

Season Structure and Limits

The general Greater Sage-grouse season in 2011 was 15 days long, extending from September 25 through October 9. Additionally, there were two other seasons held for the Desatoya Population Management Unit (Hunt Unit 184) and the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge (Hunt Unit 033). These seasons were more conservative with a two-day season held in the Desatoya PMU (October 1 – 2, 2011) as well as two separate two-day seasons within the Sheldon NWR (September 17-18 and September 24-25, 2011). The SNWR hunt is limited to 75 hunters for each hunt period and permits are issued through a random drawing. The daily and possession limits for all hunts were 2 and 4 respectively. All seasons continue to remain closed to nonresidents with the exception of the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge Special Sage-grouse Hunt.

Harvest and Effort

During the 2011-12 hunting season, an estimated 5,295 sage-grouse were taken which represented a 28% decrease from the previous season's harvest of 7,355. The 2011 harvest was slightly higher than the 10-year average of 5,028 birds.

The number of hunters and hunter days was down by 46% and 28% respectively; however, the number of birds per hunter was up from 1.9 in 2010 to 2.6 in 2011, suggesting that there were an ample number of birds available. Per unit of effort, the number of birds taken per hunter day in the field generally remained the same as in prior years and matched the 10-year average of 0.9 birds per day.

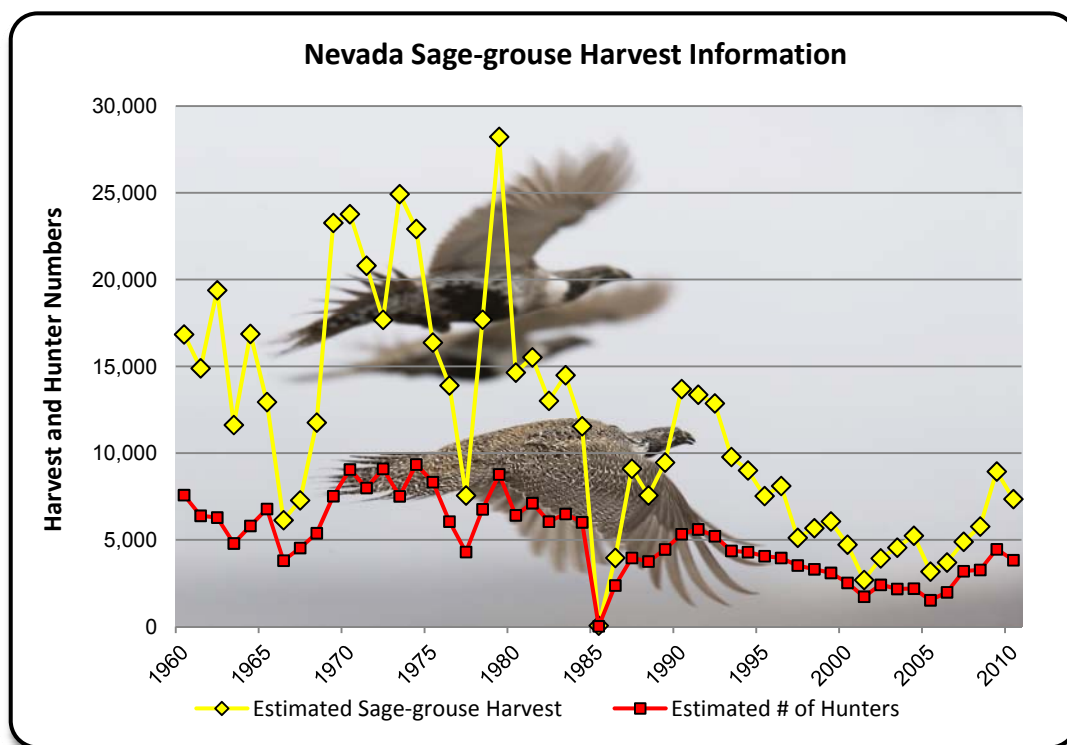


Figure 1. Sage-grouse harvest and hunter participation from 1960-2011.

Population Status

Sage-grouse lek counts conducted during the spring continue to be the most reliable method to monitor changes in the sage-grouse population. These data, in conjunction with production estimates garnered from sage-grouse wing collection during the hunting season, provide valuable information regarding population dynamics. Lek counts during the spring of 2012 resulted in an average of 18.7 males per lek across 517 active leks surveyed. This represents the highest average attendance since 2007. Contrastingly, production values were the lowest obtained since 2007 at 1.43 chicks per hen. This production rate, derived from the 2011 hunting season, coupled with an expected poor production year for 2012 will likely lead to a population decline.

Habitat conditions during the spring and summer of 2012 were very poor for most of the sage-grouse occupied areas north of U.S. Highway. Little to no precipitation was received in the northwestern portion of the state and herbaceous growth was very limited. Precipitation and habitat conditions were not much better for northeastern Nevada either; however, south-central and eastern Nevada, particularly Nye and White Pine Counties received excellent summer rainfall that greatly improved habitat conditions in these areas and likely resulted in improved body condition of sage-grouse. Four wildfires had extremely negative impacts to sage-grouse habitats including the Rush Fire (mostly in California), Lost Fire in Washoe County, Holloway

Fire in Humboldt County, and Willow Fire in Elko County. These fires burned approximately 400,000 acres of sage-grouse habitat.

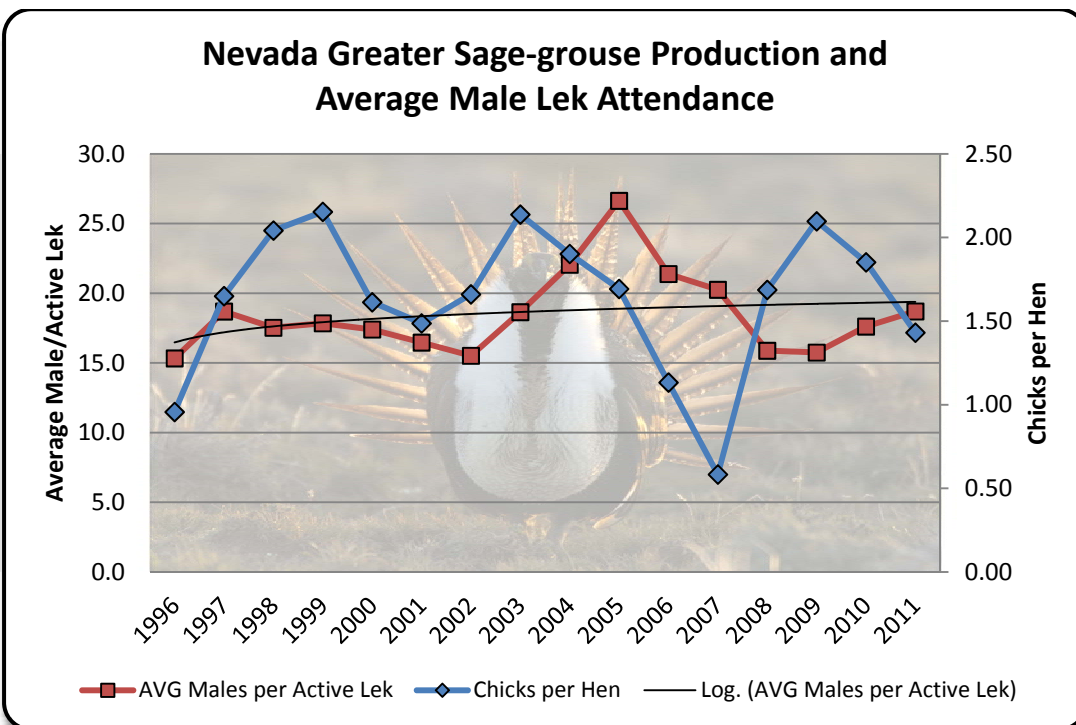


Figure 2. Sage-grouse production values in relation to lek count averages from 1996-2010.

The forecast for the 2012 Greater Sage-grouse season will be for an average to slightly below average season in terms of harvest. Production during the late spring of 2012 was poor to non-existent throughout most of the range of the species in Nevada; therefore, mostly adult birds will be exhibited in the population.

Wildfires that continue to burn as of this writing, have reduced Greater Sage-grouse habitat by as much as 434,695 acres. The Holloway Fire within the Lone Willow Population Management Unit (Hunt Unit 031) has forced the closure of the hunting season within that area, which is one of the most popular hunting areas for sage-grouse in Nevada. The total acreage of this fire was 436,559 acres and burned 56% of Category 1 habitat (Essential and Irreplaceable) within the Lone Willow PMU. The fire also spanned two states, including Oregon, and burned some very important core sage-grouse habitat there as well.

FOREST GROUSE (BLUE AND RUFFED GROUSE)

Season Structure and Limits

The 2011 forest grouse season extended from September 1st through December 31st, 2011 (122 days). The season was open statewide with no discrepancies between regions or Counties. Daily limits were set at 3 birds and possession limits were twice the daily bag (6). Limits were for single species or in the aggregate (any combination of species, but not to exceed the daily and possession limits).

Blue Grouse (Dusky and Sooty Grouse)

Harvest and Effort

During the 2011 forest grouse season, an estimated 864 hunters took 1,084 dusky and sooty grouse. Both hunter numbers and harvest were down compared to the previous year's estimate (37% and 32% respectively) and were also down from the 10-year average (31% and 37% respectively). Birds per hunter ($n=1.25$) was 8% greater than the previous season ($n=1.16$); however, birds per hunter day ($n=0.45$) was 9% less than the previous season ($n=0.6$) indicating that fewer hunters spent more time in the field during the 2011 season. The 2011 effort levels were off from the 10-year average by 15% and 29% respectively for birds/hunter and birds/hunter day.

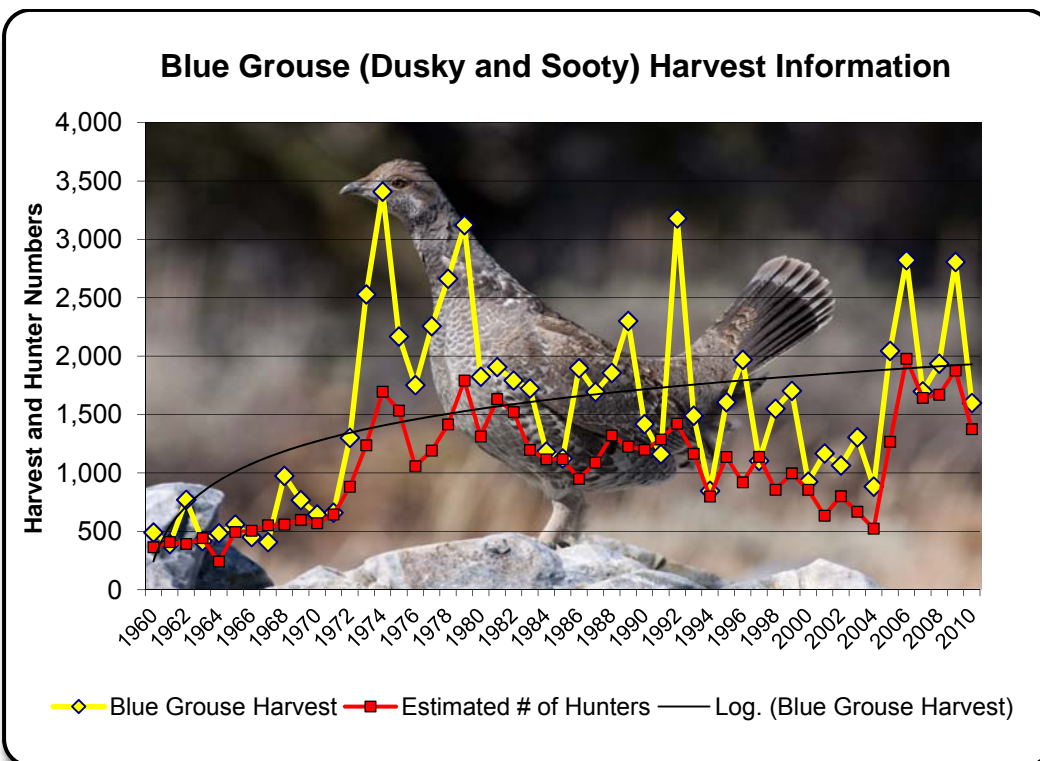


Figure 3. Estimated blue grouse harvest and number of hunters from 1960-2011.

The majority of dusky and sooty grouse harvest is from the Eastern Region with 57% of the birds taken mainly in White Pine and Elko Counties. The Western Region accounted for 25% of the harvest in 2011 while the Southern Region contributed 8% of the harvest even though there are sustainable and even robust populations of blue grouse located in Esmeralda and northern

Nye Counties. These areas are not near any population base and it may be the case that most hunters are not willing to travel that far.

Population Status

NDOW does not conduct any formal or standard surveys for Dusky or Sooty grouse. Some opportunistic brood surveys are conducted on occasion and records are kept of brood observations. Point counts in the spring can be effective for Sooty Grouse residing in the western portion of Nevada because of the auditory range of their call or “hooting”. However, the same cannot be said of Dusky Grouse in central and eastern Nevada.

Beginning in 2007, NDOW has requested that wings from hunter harvested birds be retained from Dusky and Sooty grouse for analysis. The wings allow for classification of age and sex and to monitor harvest locations. Only 22 wings were collected in 2011, which represents a 75% decrease from the previous season’s sample size of 89. Estimated recruitment was 7.5 chicks per hen (Figure 4); however, the sample size was so small that these results are deemed insignificant. Of note was the reported harvest of dusky grouse from the Fish Creek Range in Eureka County and both the Monitor Range and Diamond Mountains in central Nevada. Very little if any reported harvest has been documented within these areas in the past. Wing collection is somewhat time consuming; however, being that this is the only information gained on the species, it is considered valuable and worth the effort. Over time, it is felt that additional wings can be collected as sportsmen become more accustomed to providing wings for analysis.

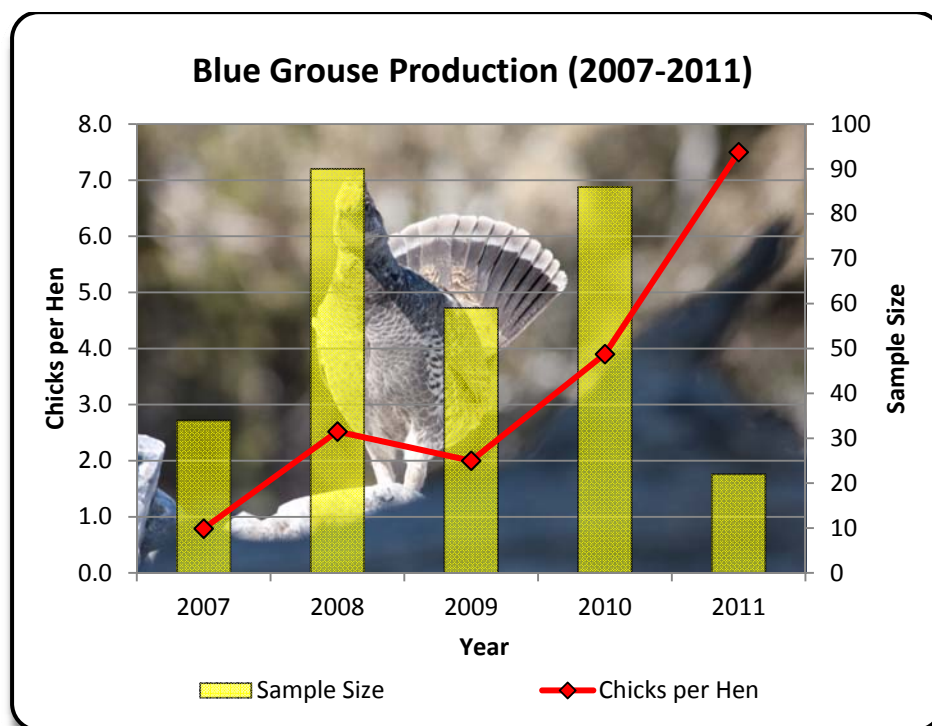


Figure 4. Blue grouse production estimates and sample size of wings obtained from hunter harvest from 2007-2010.

Ruffed Grouse

Harvest and Effort

The estimated ruffed grouse harvest and number of hunters were equal at 196 during the 2011 season. This represented an 11% increase in harvest from the previous season's harvest of 177 birds even though hunter numbers were down 20% from the previous year. The majority of ruffed grouse were harvested in the Eastern Region within Elko County (85%) with the remaining 15% of harvest coming from Humboldt County in the Western Region.

Population Status

Population size and distribution within Elko County appears to be growing within the Independence, Bull Run and Merritt Mountain areas. Additionally, populations in the Santa Rosa Range in Humboldt County and the Ruby Mountains in Elko County appear to be stable. Fledgling populations established from recent releases in the northern Toiyabe Range and the northern portion of the Tuscarora Range also appear to be successful as indicated from radio-marked individuals. Additional release augmentations to both of these populations should allow for more robust populations and provide opportunities for expansion.

Recent trapping efforts during the summer of 2012 in northern Elko County suggest that ruffed grouse production in this area is good. Brood size appears fairly large with several broods of greater than 5 chicks observed. Even though conditions were very dry throughout much of Nevada, this portion of the state appears to have received climate and precipitation patterns conducive to improved nest success and chick survival.

CHUKAR PARTRIDGE

Season Structure and Limits

The 2011-12 chukar season was open statewide from October 8, 2011 through February 5, 2012 with a total season length of 121 days. Daily and possession limits for chukar remained the same as the previous season at 6 and 18 respectively. Limits applied as a single species or in the aggregate with Gray (Hungarian) Partridge. In addition to the general season, a youth season was also held for one weekend from September 24-25, 2011. Daily and possession limits for the youth hunt were 6 and 12 respectively.

Harvest and Effort

During the 2011-12 hunting season, an estimated 11,273 chukar hunters harvested 105,047 birds. This represented a 26% increase over the previous season's harvest (n=83,660) and a 27% increase over the 10-year average harvest of 82,569. This is in spite of a 24% decrease in the overall number of chukar hunters from the previous season and is 7% shy of the 10-year average number of hunters. The number of birds per hunter was up almost 65% from the previous season at 9.3 and almost 35% greater than the 10-year average of 6.9 birds per hunter. Birds per hunter day was estimated at 1.73, which was almost 19% better than the previous season's reward per unit of effort of 1.46.

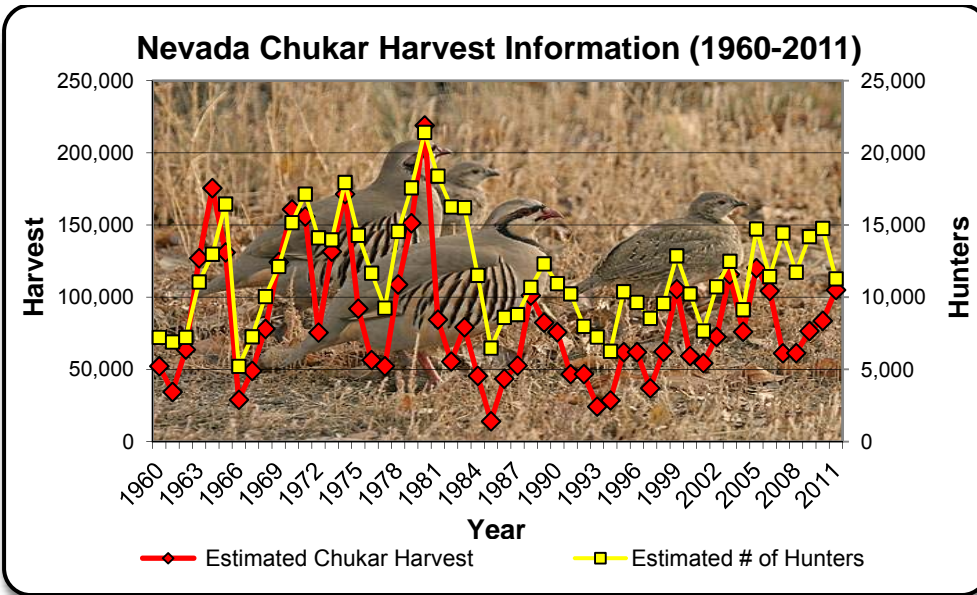


Figure 5. Estimate chukar harvest and number of hunters from 1960-2011.

Population Status

The forecast for the 2011-12 hunting season was that it was “shaping up to be one of the best seasons since 2005”. That forecast came to fruition as the 2011-12 harvest was the highest since the 2005-06 season. Unfortunately, precipitation received during the fall, winter and spring months of 2011-12 throughout much of Nevada was only 50-60% of normal and affected body condition and reproductive capabilities of chukar. The upcoming season will offer smaller size coveys of adult chukar that will make hunting more of a challenge. The bright side is that adult carry-over from the previous season will offer opportunity for sportsmen.

CALIFORNIA QUAIL

Season Structure and Limits

The California, Gambel’s, Scaled and Mountain quail season mirrors the chukar season and was from October 8, 2011 through February 5, 2012. Hunting seasons were open statewide for these species. Limits for quail remained at 10 per day and 20 in possession with the exception of mountain quail where no more than 2 per day or 4 in possession were allowed. In addition to the general season, a youth season was also held for one weekend from September 24-25, 2011. Daily and possession limits for this hunt were 10 and 20 respectively.

Harvest and Effort

The estimated number of hunters and harvest of California quail during the 2011-12 season was 3,076 and 38,928 respectively. The take represented a 30% increase over the previous season’s harvest of 29,976 and a 55% increase over the 10-year average of 25,106 birds. This was in spite of a 22% decrease in the number of hunters that pursued California quail from the previous season. California quail hunters spent a greater number of days in the field during the 2011-12 season however (n=17,737), and were rewarded with 66% more birds per hunter (n=12.7) and 21% more birds per hunter day (n=2.2) than the previous season’s figures.

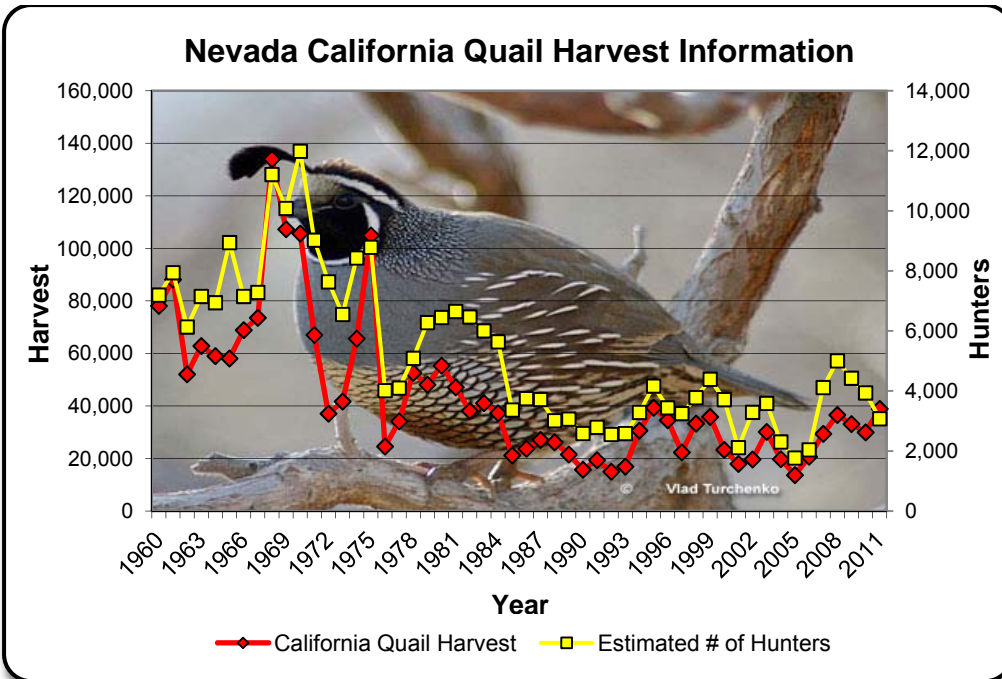


Figure 6. Estimated harvest of California Quail and number of hunters from 1960-2011.

Population Status

The 2011-12 harvest of California quail was the highest since the 1995-96 season. Being that there was a decrease in the number of hunters and the number of hunter days was relatively average for the last 5-year period, the population is likely robust and exhibiting a greater distribution. Rural, or wildland populations of California quail will likely exhibit very limited production in 2012 and population size may be reduced overall. Alternatively, populations located near suburban areas may exhibit some reproduction and more stable population size due to the juxtaposition of “artificial” habitats that supplement food and water availability. The Nevada Department of Wildlife has been aggressively capturing and relocating California quail from urban and suburban areas to remote locations with suitable habitat throughout northern Nevada for several years in a row. These efforts have both augmented and expanded populations with apparent success and provided additional opportunities to sportsmen.

GAMBEL’S QUAIL

Season Structure and Limits

The California, Gambel’s, Scaled and Mountain quail season mirror the chukar season and was from October 8, 2011 through February 5, 2012. Hunting seasons were open statewide for these species. Limits for quail remained at 10 per day and 20 in possession with the exception of mountain quail where no more than 2 per day or 4 in possession were allowed. In addition to the general season, a youth season was also held for one weekend from September 24-25, 2011. Daily and possession limits for this hunt were 10 and 20 respectively.

Harvest and Effort

During the 2011-12 season, an estimated 1,959 hunters took 25,471 Gambel's quail. Harvest was up 35% from the previous year; however, hunter numbers were down approximately 27% from the previous year. As with some other upland game species, the fewer hunters spent more days in the field in 2011-12 and were rewarded with increased birds per hunter ($n=13.0$) and birds per hunter day ($n=2.2$) compared to the previous year and 10-year average numbers. Last season's harvest was approximately 51% greater than the 10-year average of 16,929 and represented the most birds harvested since the 1998-99 season. All Gambel's quail harvest occurs within the Southern Region. Unfortunately, as is evident with California quail, the long-term hunter participation trends are declining (Figure 7).

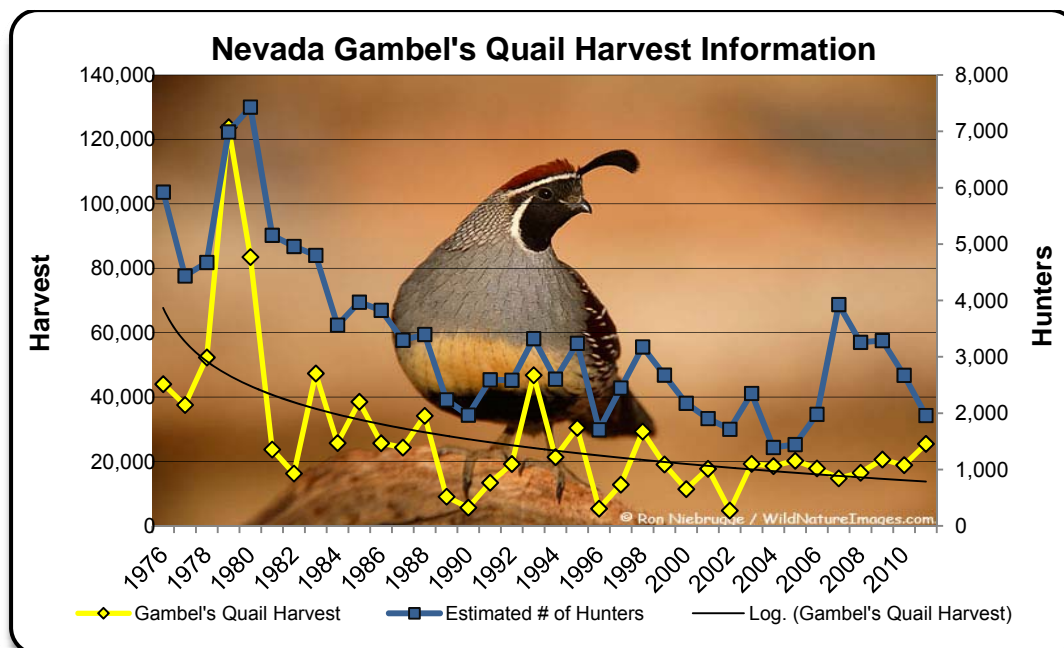


Figure 7. Gambel's quail harvest and hunter participation from 1976-2011.

Population Status

The winter of 2011-12 and subsequent spring did not provide adequate precipitation to induce favorable nesting and brood rearing conditions for Gambel's quail. Production, in turn, was mostly poor with only a few localized areas where at least some production was noted. However, there are a few areas with relatively high densities of Gambel's quail that are carry-over birds from 2010-2011. Densities of birds will be quite varied across the Southern Region, but the traditional areas where quail have been found should be holding moderate densities of birds. Above average precipitation during July and August of 2012 should result in favorable habitat conditions during the fall of 2012.

Limited brood surveys conducted in 2012 resulted in an average of 3.8 chicks per adult compared to 7.6 chicks per adult recorded in 2011. These surveys indicate a downward trend for Gambel's quail across the Southern Region. Poor winter precipitation followed by nearly zero precipitation during May and June likely resulted in poor nesting and brood-rearing conditions. Although dry conditions existed during the early summer, mid and late-summer moisture should provide increased forage in the form of green grasses, forbs, and insects.

The long term average harvest of Gambel's quail (1976-2010) is 27,725 birds. Last season's harvest of 25,471 was just 8% less than the long-term average and represents the highest harvest since 1998. An estimated 1,959 hunters pursued Gambel's quail in 2012 which was the fewest since 2005. It appears that Gambel's quail populations may have reached a short-term peak and the population will decline until favorable precipitation and subsequent habitat conditions conducive to pre-laying, nesting and brood rearing are realized.

RABBIT

Season Structure and Limits

The 2011-12 season for rabbit extended from October 8, 2011 through February 28, 2012. Legal rabbit species included under this season include cottontail, pygmy, and white-tailed jackrabbit. A youth rabbit season was also held for one weekend (September 24-25, 2011) prior to the normal season opener. Limits for these species remained and 10 per day and 20 in possession and could consist of a single species, or an aggregate of species not exceeding those limits. Black-tailed jackrabbits are not considered a protected species.

Harvest and Effort

The estimated harvest of cottontail rabbit (most commonly hunted species) was 11,149, which was down almost 6% from the previous season's harvest of 11,805 and down by 30% from the 10-year average of 15,897. The number of rabbit hunters (n=1,920) was down almost 26% from the previous year (n=2,587) and 13% below the 10-year average. The number of rabbits per hunter (n=7.8) was up 27% from the previous season; however, the number of rabbits per hunter day (n=1.6) was down 16.4%.

White-tailed jackrabbits are considered a lightly hunted species and are probably the subject of much misidentification by sportsmen, often not differentiated with black-tailed jackrabbits during much of the year and then being incorrectly labeled as "snowshoe rabbits" in the winter. During the 2011-12 hunting season, an estimated 320 white-tailed jackrabbits were harvested by 84 hunters. This represented a 34% decrease from the previous season's harvest of 482. The majority of harvest occurred in Elko County, which very likely harbors the largest population of white-tailed jackrabbits in Nevada.

Pygmy rabbits are also considered a lightly hunted species and are very secretive, often being most active during the very early morning and late evening hours. The estimated harvest of pygmy rabbits was 86, which was substantially down from last season's harvest of 522. An estimated 61 hunters pursued the species during the 2011-12 season. The decrease in the actual number of hunters that hunted the species may have been due to the increased effort to provide photos and descriptions of Nevada's upland game species through the online questionnaire process. In the past, it is suspected that sportsmen routinely mistook young of the year cottontails for pygmy rabbit and incorrectly recorded their harvest.

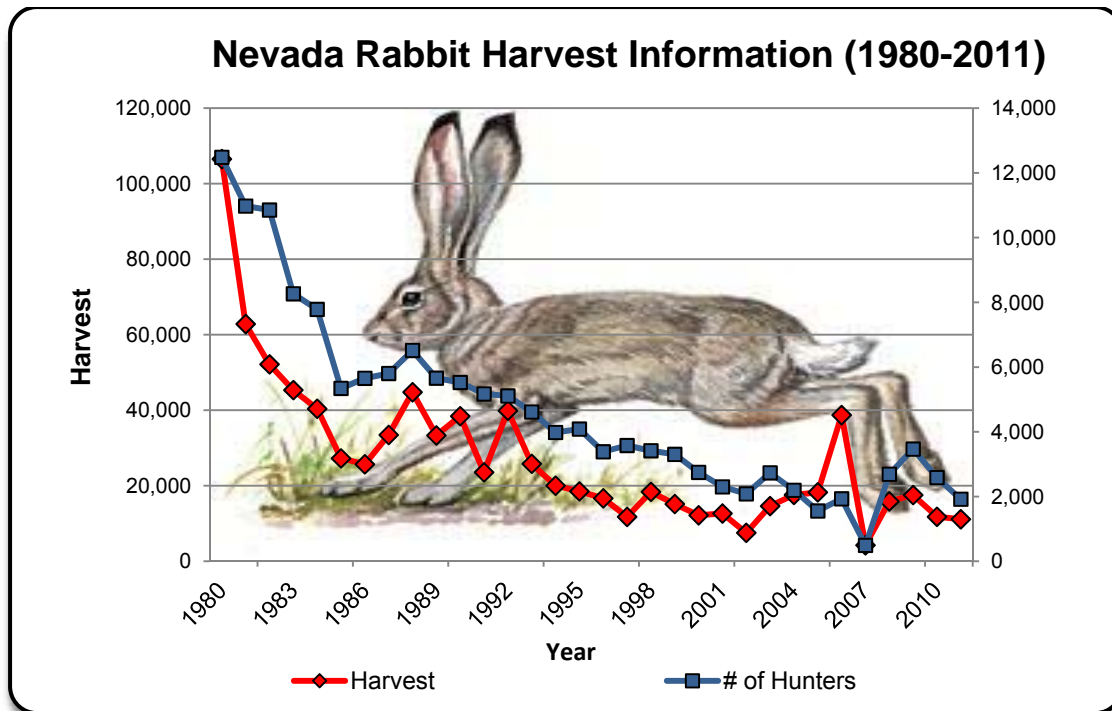


Figure 8. Rabbit harvest and hunter participation from 1980-2010.

Population Status

The long-term average (1960-2009) for rabbit harvest is 38,849. Last season's harvest of 11,805 is roughly 70% below the long-term average. Hunter numbers over that same time frame averaged 6,215 and the number of hunters pursuing rabbits last season was 58% lower than that average. As with most other upland game populations, harvest is closely tracked by the number of hunters that participate in a given season. A more comparable measure of population size from year to year is the number of rabbits per hunter day. The long-term average of rabbits per hunter day is 1.5 and last year's average of 1 is 33% below that average.

These data suggest that rabbit populations have likely declined from historic levels, but to what degree is largely unknown. Concern remains over species such as white-tailed jackrabbit and pygmy rabbit. Hunter harvest is very minimal for these two species, thus sport hunting is not considered a threat to these populations. Rather, loss of habitat and degradation of existing habitat (sagebrush communities) are thought to be the leading factors influencing population size and distribution.

STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

WATERFOWL

Season Structure and Limits

Pursuant to the guidelines of Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM), the frameworks established by the United States Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) for the 2011-12 duck hunting season allowed for a liberal season length and general bag limit, with specific bag limit restrictions for duck species that continue to remain below continental objectives. The Nevada Board of Wildlife Commissioners (Commission) adopted the full number of days (107) for Nevada allowed under the framework.

For the 2011-2012 duck hunting season Nevada adopted a three hunt zone configuration for the first time. Nevada's 2011-12 duck hunting season began in the new Northeast Zone on September 24 and extended until January 6, 2012. The duck hunting season for the remaining two zones (Northwest and South Zones) began October 15th and extended to January 27th, 2012. These closures accommodated days set aside for youth waterfowl hunting, which was two days in each of the three zones (Northeast Zone: September 17 and January 14, Northwest Zone: October 1 and February 4, and South Zone: October 22 and February 4). The Commission adopted a later opening date (November 5, 2011) for the Moapa Valley portion of the Overton Wildlife Management Area.

Species restrictions continue to be in place with hunters allowed to take no more than two hen mallards, two redheads, two pintail and 1 canvasback of either sex. Scaup limits were three daily and the dates that this species could be taken were reduced to remain compliant with the harvest strategy for this species.

Harvest and Effort

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

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

Year	Estimated Duck Hunters			Estimated Total Duck Harvest		
	HIP ⁽¹⁾	NV Questionnaire	% Diff.	HIP	NV Questionnaire	% Diff.
2005	3,600	3,960	10%	49,600	56,428	14%
2006	4,000	4,525	13%	55,402	69,893	26%
2007	2,900	4,039	39%	43,800	45,459	4%
2008	2,600	2,275	-13%	29,900	30,396	2%
2009	3,500	3,952	13%	41,000	29,091	-29%
2010	3,600	4,524	26%	48,200	58,592	22%
2011	3,200	2,565	-20%	63,800	45,746	-28%

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

New statistical analysis was implemented for the 2011-12 harvest expansion. Harvest statistics for years 2008 through 2011 were modified using the new analysis and those modified numbers have been used in this publication.

¹ Raftovich, R.V., et.al. 2012. Migratory bird hunting activity and harvest during the 2011 and 2012 hunting seasons: Preliminary Estimates. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Laurel, Maryland. USA

DUCKS AND MERGANSERS

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

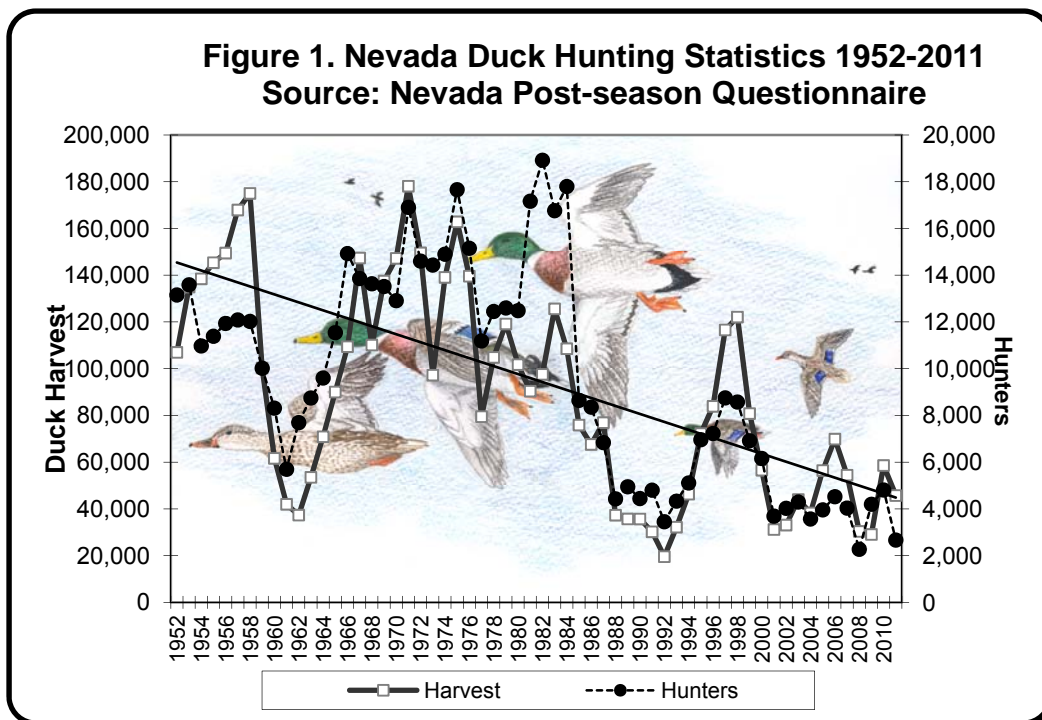
Table 2. Statewide duck & merganser harvest - from post-season questionnaire.

	STATEWIDE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2011	2010	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Ducks & Mergs.	45,746	58,592	44,567	-21.9%	2.6%
No. of Hunters*	3,750	6,525	4,501	-42.5%	-16.7%
No. of Days	20,204	31,566	24,044	-36.0%	-16.0%
Birds / Hunter	12.2	8.98	9.78	35.9%	24.7%
Birds/Hunter Day	2.3	1.86	1.83	23.7%	23.8%
Individual Hunters*	2,565	4,524	--	-43.3%	--

* see explanation below

In the table above, the "number of hunters" (second row) represents the sum of all hunters hunting in all counties. The totals at the bottom of the columns for 2010 & 2011 represents the estimated total of all *individual* hunters, based upon the reported sales of electronic duck stamp privileges and a proportion of all paper duck stamps sold.

Figure 1 below describes the trends for duck harvest and hunter numbers in Nevada based upon NDOW's post-season questionnaire data. The decline in harvest numbers during the mid-1980's correlates with declines in continental breeding habitat. Similar habitat trends affected Nevada, though the state did have some years with good precipitation in the late 1980's. However, without the migration from northerly breeding grounds, hunters had lots of water to set up a blind, but not much to shoot at. Since 1990, Nevada has seen a few peaks in harvest and hunter participation. Peaks are principally attributed to short term precipitation-driven habitat reprieves but again Nevada's habitat is not linked to continental duck numbers.



GEESE

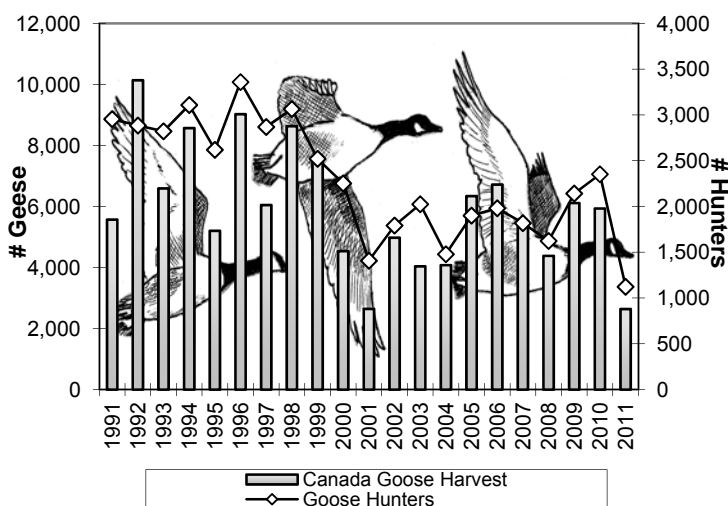
For the 2011-2012 goose hunting season Nevada adopted a three hunt zone configuration for the first time. The 2011-12 goose hunting season the Northeast zone for both dark and white geese (snow and Ross' geese) began on September 24, 2011 and extended until January 6, 2012. The dark and white goose seasons for both the Northwest and South zones began on October 15, 2011 and extended to January 27, 2012. These closures accommodated days set aside for youth waterfowl hunting, which was two days in each of the three zones (Northeast Zone: September 17 and January 14, Northwest Zone: October 1 and February 4, and South Zone: October 22 and February 4). The Commission adopted a later opening date (November 5, 2011) for the Moapa Valley portion of the Overton Wildlife Management Area. Limits for the Canada and white-fronted geese were three daily, species singly or in the aggregate and Limits for white geese were ten daily.

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

	STATEWIDE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2011	2010	10 Yr. Avg.	Prev. Yr.	vs. Avg.
Dark Goose Harvest	2,641	5,936	5,058	-55.5%	-47.8%
No. of Hunters	1,124	2,353	1,853	-52.3%	-39.4%
Light Goose Harvest	359	1,275	644	-71.8%	-44.2%
No. of Hunters	254	841	857	-69.8%	-70.4%
TOTAL GEESE:	3,000	7,211	5,702	-58.4%	-47.4%

Within the Pacific Flyway, the two populations of large-bodied Canada geese (*Branta canadensis moffiti*) have greatly expanded. Migrating geese that originate from both the relatively sedentary Pacific Population and the more widespread and migratory Rocky Mountain Population comprise the majority of the hunter's bag in Nevada. There are locally produced geese hatching within Nevada's wetlands and translocated nuisance adult geese and goslings that contribute to the harvest totals but these latter sources pale compared to numerical tide of migratory geese that bred and hatched elsewhere. Most of Nevada's Canada geese harvest occurs in western Nevada within those counties with large amounts of cultivated fields or pasture support the greatest abundance of geese. Again, Churchill County leads all counties in percent of harvest. In this county, geese are taken both incidental to duck hunting in wetlands like Stillwater NWR and Carson Lake and out of decoy spreads set out in agricultural fields. Douglas County remains high in kill per hunter and kill per hunter day statistics.

Figure 2. Canada Goose Harvest in Nevada



TUNDRA SWAN

The Nevada tundra swan season commenced on October 15, 2011 and concluded on January 8, 2012. Permits were available during an initial draw period, which had an application deadline of September 16, 2011. Only 171 applications for the 650 permits (26%) were posted for the initial draw. Remaining permits were available online, over the counter or through the mail after October 3rd through the last Friday of the hunting season. An additional 356 permits were sold after the initial draw bringing the total permit sales to 527. This total included 98 second permits, thus there were 429 individual permittees last year. Total sales for the 2010-11 season were slightly higher (8.6%) than the previous year. Continuing a flyway commitment to detect trumpeter swan harvest, NDOW required all successful hunters to have their swan and permit validated within five days of the harvest date. Agency personnel inspected swans at specific NDOW offices where they could examine the birds' bills and feather coloration. This scrutiny is necessary to detect occurrence of trumpeter swans. In this manner, incidental take can be documented and its impact to the latter species can be assessed.

Table 4. Past ten years of Nevada swan harvest.

Year	Tags / Permits Purchased	Percent Participating	Reported Harvest	Expanded Hunter Days
2002	273	69%	40	886
2003	298	74%	71	802
2004	330	67%	77	892
2005	370	73%	92	934
2006	605	73%	147	2,014
2007	650	77%	200	1,996
2008	535	75%	124	1,597
2009	472	60%	56	1,424
2010	469	75%	118	1,831
2011	527	76%	145	2,061
'01-'09 Avg.	453	72%	107	1,444

For the 2011-12 season, juvenile swans made up 24% of the total swan harvest (n=35), a figure that is below the long-term average of 36%. Seventy-six percent of permittees hunted last year, matching long-term average. Hunters reported taking 75% of swans at Stillwater NWR, lower than the LTA of 61%. Four trumpeter swans were taken in the 2011-12 season, a number that is double the total Trumpeter swan take since 1995. The increase in Trumpeter swan harvest is likely a result of a long-term increase in the continental population and expansion of that species.

Nonresidents accounted for 2% of all individual swan permittees last year. Thirty-eight percent of those were California residents.

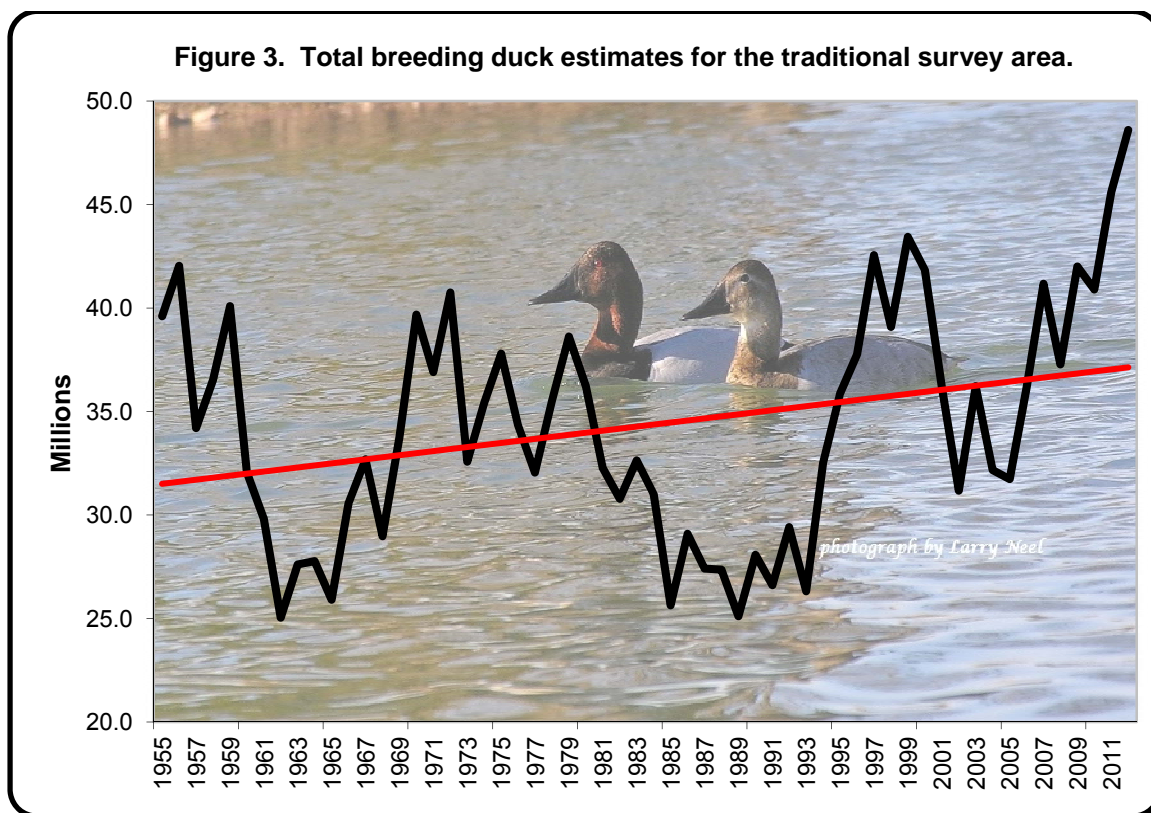
Population Status

Each year the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) conducts a continental assessment of the status of waterfowl². The FWS follows established survey protocols to evaluate bird abundance and habitat conditions within traditional survey areas in the central and northwest portions of North America, known as the Prairie Pothole Region and the Canadian Parkland Region, and in

² U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2012. *Waterfowl population status, 2012*. U.S Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C. USA. 79pp.

Northwest Canada and Alaska. Service statisticians then incorporate these data into annual or multi-year population models.

Biologists estimated this spring's breeding duck population (BPOP) within the traditional survey area at 45.6 million birds (Figure 3). This total represents an increase (11%) compared to the 2010 estimate and is a 35% increase over the long term average. Nevada Breeding pair population estimates for 2011 were 11,718 birds. This number is down significantly from last year's estimate of 68,900 birds. It is likely that the 2011 count is down because of cold weather well into spring that may have delayed breeding.



For the traditional survey area, most species showed good increases in estimated numbers compared to the previous year, and, most are still above the long term average (Table 5). Most impressive to managers was the continued increase in pintails, a species which is heavily dependent upon prairie potholes.

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

Species							% change	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	LTA	v.2011	v LTA
Mallard	7723.8	8512.4	8430.1	9182.6	10602	7574	18.9%	40.0%
Gadwall	2612.8	3053.5	2976.7	3256.9	3586	1787	19.4%	95.6%
Pintail	2612.8	3225	3508.6	4428.6	3473	4041	69.5%	-14.0%
BW Teal	6640.1	7383.8	6328.5	8948.5	9242	4657	34.8%	94.1%
GW Teal	2979.7	3443.6	3475.9	2900.1	3471	1948	-2.7%	74.3%
Wigeon	2486.6	2468.6	2424.6	2084.0	2145	2607	-16.2%	-17.3%
Shoveler	3507.8	4376.3	4057.4	4641.0	5018	2312	32.3%	110.6%
Scaup	3738.3	4172.1	4244.4	4319.3	5239	5073	15.5%	3.8%
Redhead	1056	1044.1	1064.2	1356.1	1270	652	28.4%	89.0%
Canvasback	488.7	662.1	585.2	691.6	760	570	41.5%	0.5%

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

NDOW biologists observed a total of 101,818 waterfowl in Nevada's portion of the Mid-winter Waterfowl Survey (MWS) last January (see appendix). This represents an increase of 17% compared to the previous year's results. The observed total is 52% above the LTA. The mid-winter survey is a coordinated effort to inventory the Pacific Flyway's migrating waterfowl. States conduct the survey simultaneously in early January to avoid double counts between proximal geographic areas.

Dark and light geese seen during this survey were 20,754 (16,269 western Canada's, 3,811 lesser Canada's, 32 white-fronted geese, 634 lesser snow geese & 6 Ross' goose). Total observed goose numbers were 2% higher than their five-year average. Total geese counted on Nevada MWI surveys remains above the LTA (15,359).

The total number of swans encountered during survey efforts was 1,480 tundra's and 9 trumpeters. Trumpeter swan numbers observed were below LTA. All trumpeter swans were observed on Ruby Lake NWR. The number of tundra swans counted during this survey was above their respective five-year average (55%), but, below the LTA (-32%).

MOURNING AND WHITE-WINGED DOVE

Harvest

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

The United States Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) conducts harvest surveys through its *Harvest Information Program* (HIP) survey. The same protocols used to estimate waterfowl harvest are applied to the dove findings collected through this survey. NDOW has been refining its questionnaire by attempting to poll a larger proportion of the hunting public. Table 1 describes the findings of the two survey approaches:

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

Year	Estd. Hunter Numbers			Estimated Hunter Days			Estimated Dove Harvest		
	HIP ⁽¹⁾	NV Q	% Diff	HIP	NV Q	% Diff	HIP	NV Q	% Diff
2003	4,700	4,074	-13%	10,800	10,177	-6%	42,100	37,750	-10%
2004	3,800	3,434	-10%	8,800	9,619	9%	36,500	34,650	-5%
2005	4,100	4,110 ⁽²⁾	--	10,000	14,580	46%	47,700	50,364	6%
2006	4,100	4,325 ⁽²⁾	5%	9,400	13,650	45%	38,900	53,850	38%
2007	2,800	3,214 ⁽²⁾	15%	9,600	14,135	47%	38,500	48,629	26%
2008	4,900	4,215 ⁽²⁾	-14%	12,200	14,840	24%	45,000	51,785	15%
2009	4,600	4,184 ⁽²⁾	-16%	11,600	13,652	-18%	41,500	45,954	11%
2010	4,500	4,681 ⁽²⁾	4%	12,700	15,069	18%	60,300	54,405	-10%
2011	3,500	3,169⁽²⁾	-9%	8,600	9,315	8%	31,900	33,738	6%

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

(2) Figures in 2005 - 2011 are *individual* hunters

Hunter numbers estimated through Both the HIP process and NDOW's survey describes a decrease in hunter numbers, harvest and hunter days for 2011. Dove harvest data obtained through the *2011-12 Nevada Post-season Harvest Questionnaire* are as follows:

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

	STATE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2011	2010	00-09 avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. avg.
No. of Birds	33,738	54,405	47,407	-41.2%	-28.8%
No. of Hunters⁽³⁾	3,319	4,681	4,275	-29.1%	-22.3%
No. of Days	9,315	15,069	12,950	38.2%	-28.1%
Birds / Hunter	10.17	12.26	10.99	-0.2%	-0.1%
Birds/Hunter Day	3.62	3.81	3.66	-0.1%	0.0%

(3) Figures in the row represent cumulative hunters.

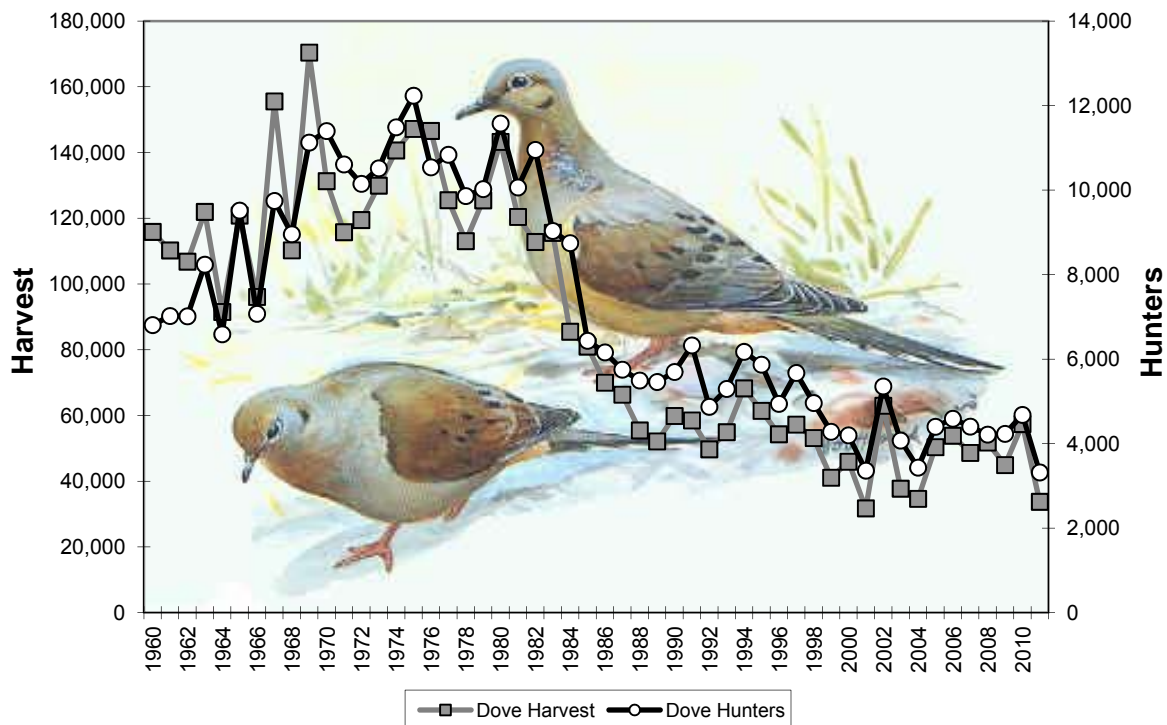
NDOW's revised questionnaire allows managers to analyze individual hunters – the estimated number of license holders that hunted doves, as well as cumulative hunters – the total of all the estimated number of persons that hunted in each of the state's 17 counties. It is obvious that some dove hunters actively hunt in more than one county. Individual hunter total calculations are only estimated for the past three seasons.

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

	WESTERN			EASTERN			SOUTHERN		
	2011	2010	AVG.*	2011	2010	AVG.	2011	2010	AVG.
No. of Birds	20,101	38,948	32,298	2,747	2,401	4,249	10,890	13,056	13,363
No. of Hunters	2,067	3,051	2,694	323	397	531	930	1,233	1,203
No. of Days	5,631	9,994	9,306	811	931	1,300	2,873	4,144	3,966
Birds / Hunter	9.72	12.77	11.84	8.50	13.6	8.11	11.71	10.59	11.23
Birds/Hunter Day	3.57	3.90	3.65	3.39	5.80	3.37	3.79	3.15	3.40

*average is 2000-2009

Figure % Nevada dove harvest & hunter data.



White-winged Dove – This year 873 individual questionnaire respondents indicated that they hunted migratory game birds other than waterfowl during the 2010-11 hunting season. Of these, 34 indicated that they hunted white-winged dove in the state during the 2011 hunting season. This data was sufficient to perform an extrapolation of harvest. Those harvest figures are depicted on page Q-6. NDOW cannot do any comparisons between years because the white-winged dove data has been very sporadic. Suffice it to say that this species is not abundant in Nevada and will continue to be somewhat of a novelty among southern Nevada hunters.

Eurasian Collared Dove – NDOW began asking questionnaire recipients to indicate whether or not they shot Eurasian Collared Doves (ECD) in 2007-08. The ECD is a bird that is expanding its distribution and abundance throughout the nation and in Nevada. Seven hundred thirty individual questionnaire respondents indicated ECD harvest in all of Nevada's 17 counties. Those numbers are up from 309 hunters harvesting in all counties in 2010. The data supports an estimated statewide harvest of 5,769 in 2011, compared to 2,404 ECD in 2010 and 3,938 in 2009. The species is unprotected and the questionnaire did not ask which month the birds were shot in. However, it is suspected that most were taken incidental to mourning dove hunting. Managers continue to attempt to gain an understanding of the bird's ecological role.

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

	STATE TOTALS:				Percent Change	
	2009	2010	2011	08-10 avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. avg.
No. of Birds	3,938	2,404	5,769	2,749	140%	110%
No. of Hunters⁽³⁾	480	309	730	362	136%	101%
Birds / Hunter	8.2	7.78	7.9	7.46	1.7%	6.4%

(3) Figures in the row represent cumulative hunters.

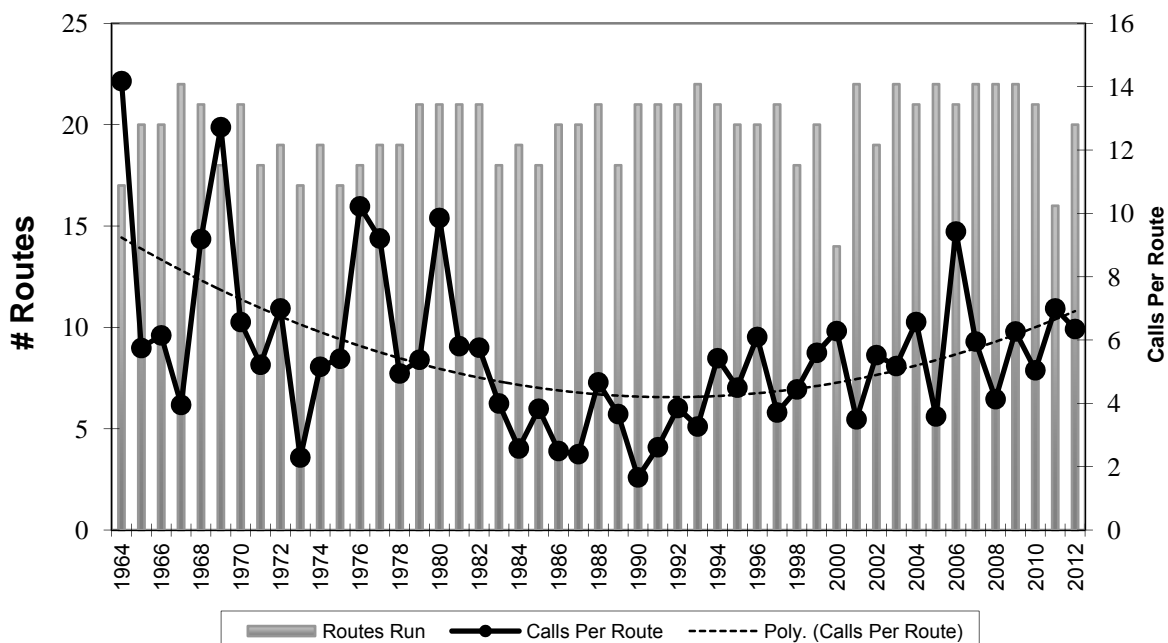
Population Status

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

State and federal biologists in Nevada conducted 20 of the established survey routes this spring. This year route-runners observed 111 birds compared to 86 last year and considerably less than the LTA of 165. Documented calls amounted to 127, compared to 112 in 2011 and the LTA of 110. Of course these data are subject to a number of biases and the rules for establishing or moving established routes are very strict. Managers have been somewhat critical of the inclusion of this data into models that will affect adaptive harvest management of doves in the near future. Like duck season frameworks, frameworks for season length and bag limit will be established by the FWS following a consultation process, but the status of management unit populations will be determined through modeling. Presently, a nationwide banding effort is underway in an effort to quantify distribution, abundance and vital rates of these birds in order to achieve better precision in the models.

Last summer, biologists captured and banded 800 dove at two sites in the state. The recovery and report of these bands, mostly by hunters, will help estimate dove abundance and distribution patterns.

Figure & NV Dove CCS - Calls per Route



BAND-TAILED PIGEON

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

AMERICAN CROW

Harvest

Crow hunting was open statewide with two hunt periods. The fall hunt was September 1st to November 17th, 2011 and the spring hunt extended from March 1st to April 15th, 2012. The limit was 10 daily and in possession and hunters were required to retrieve their crows and remove them from the field.

NDOW modified its harvest questionnaire to attempt to document crow harvest beginning in 2003, with specific questions incorporated within the 2006 questionnaire. Initially, data was insufficient to merit any analysis but as the agency increased its distribution to a larger base of small game hunters, enough responses came in to affect an estimated harvest (see page Q-8). This year, 31 of 873 (3.6%) individual respondents that hunted migratory birds also reported harvesting crows. Table 1 depicts harvest data recorded since 2003, with a separation of figures after 2006 to differentiate between raw data collected for four years and estimates modeled for the past two years. Managers speculate that the majority of crow harvest occurs in the fall hunt.

Table 1. – Reported American crow harvest in Nevada.

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

Since the sample size is still relatively small, some variation in data can be quite significant between years. The 2011-12 harvest estimates are based upon data provided by information provided by a total of 31 questionnaire respondents. Last year, there were 75 respondents that indicated they hunted crows. Only a greater distribution of questionnaires among theoretical small game hunters, in other words a higher sampling rate, will achieve more statistically reliable estimates.

Population Status

Crows are not classified as migratory *game* birds under federal rule thus the FWS does not regulate the take of American Crows. Accordingly, there are no coordinated efforts within the flyways to determine their population status. NDOW does not conduct any population analysis other than an analysis of harvest data. The species is ubiquitous and since it is lightly hunted within a broad statewide distribution, managers feel that the harvest data is not indicative of crow population trends. The extent of the effects of West Nile Virus is not known, although it is recognized that corvids are particularly susceptible to the disease.

STATEWIDE SUMMARY FOR FURBEARER ANIMALS

Season Structure

The 2011-12 trapping season for most of Nevada's furbearer species (beaver, muskrat, mink, otter and kit and red fox) began October 1, 2011. The seasons extended through March 31, 2012 for all of these species except kit and red fox, which ran until February 29, 2012. The 2011-12 gray fox season began on November 1, 2011 and ran for 120 days ending February 29, 2011. The bobcat season for 2011-12 opened on November 1, 2011 and ran for 120 days ending February 29, 2011.

Harvest and Prices

Statewide bobcat harvest for the 2011-12 season was 3,992 (table 1). This was a 58% increase from the 2010-11 season, and 53% above the 10-year average of 2,603 as well as 85% above the long-term average of 2,155 cats per season. Statewide bobcat production was 62 kittens per 100 adult females, a decrease of 17% from the 2010-11 production rate of 75 kittens/ 100 adult females. Bobcat production for 2011 was 9% above the past 10-year average and 9% below the long-term average. During the 2011-12 season, average bobcat pelt prices rose 7% to \$446.10 as compared to the 2010-11 season average of \$415.25.

Table 1. Bobcat harvest by region.

	WESTERN			EASTERN			SOUTHERN		
	2011	2010	10-YR AVG.	2011	2010	10-YR AVG.	2011	2010	10-YR AVG.
Bobcat Harvest	1,679	1,165	899	1,110	575	813	1,203	787	891
No. of Trappers	196	163	119	184	105	133	175	124	128
Trap Days	335,245	180,128	159,751	186,100	79,016	132,789	231,596	132,541	157,024
Trap Days/cat	200	155	178	168	137	163	193	168	176
Bobcats/Trapper	8.6	7.1	7.6	6.0	5.5	6.1	6.9	6.3	7.0

Overall, statewide harvest of furbearing animals during the 2011-12 season was 8% below long-term averages. Harvest of all furbearing species increased 70.3% when compared to the 2010-11 season (table 2). Coyote harvest during the 2011-12 season increased 51% from the previous season. The USDA-Wildlife Services reported coyote numbers continue to be high in many areas of the State in 2011-12. Red fox harvest, which has been decreasing since 2007-08, increased 300% during 2011-12 with a record harvest of 44 foxes reported. The number of licensed trappers during the 2011-12 season increased from the previous year by 25% to 1,085 licenses sold. This number is above the 30-year average of 699 trappers, but below average numbers sold (1,256 licenses) during the high years of the 1980's. Fur prices for the past season were similar to 2010-11 with most prices seeing some increase. Please see furbearer tables in the appendix for complete harvest and fur prices.

Table 2. Selected Furbearer Harvest Synopsis by Region.

Species:	20011-12	2010-11	10 yr Average	Percent Change	
				Prev. Year	10 Year Avg.
Statewide					
Coyote	3,236	2,147	2,337	51%	39%
Gray Fox	1,760	715	1,062	146%	66%
Kit Fox	963	619	497	56%	94%
Beaver	879	515	603	71%	46%
Muskrat	4,047	2,140	1,810	89%	124%
Mink	116	125	68	-7.2%	71%
Eastern Region					
Coyote	764	682	773	12%	-1%
Gray Fox	111	96	97	16%	14%
Kit Fox	54	12	25	350%	116%
Beaver	538	279	210	93%	156%
Muskrat	335	168	71	99%	372%
Mink	72	64	23	13%	213%
Western Region					
Coyote	1,310	966	981	36%	34%
Gray Fox	603	173	210	249%	187%
Kit Fox	446	312	254	43%	76%
Beaver	308	232	375	33%	-18%
Muskrat	3,709	1,972	1,725	88%	115%
Mink	44	61	45	-28%	-2%
Southern Region					
Coyote	781	499	544	57%	44%
Gray Fox	1,027	446	754	130%	36%
Kit Fox	418	295	213	42%	96%
Beaver	4	4	15	0%	73%
Muskrat	0	0	13	0%	100%
Mink	0	0	0	0%	0%

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

Table 3. Estimated Population and Rate of Harvest.

	Median Population	2011-12	Rate of
Species	Estimate	Harvest	Harvest
Beaver	71,000	879	1.24%
Bobcat	27,000	3,992	14.79%
Gray Fox	88,500	1,760	1.99%
Kit Fox	83,000	963	1.16%

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



REGIONAL GAME DIVISION STAFF

Western Region

Mike Dobel, Supervising Biologist

Biologists:

Chris Hampson, Reno

Rodney Johnson, Lovelock

Carl Lackey, Gardnerville

Kyle Neill, Fallon

Ed Partee, Winnemucca

Jason Salisbury, Fallon

Eastern Region

Ken Gray, Supervising Biologist

Biologists:

Curt Baughman, Ely

Matt Jeffress, Elko

Kari Huebner, Elko

Mike Podborny, Eureka

Jeremy Lutz, Battle Mountain

Caleb McAdoo, Elko

Kody Menghini, Elko

Scott Roberts, Elko

Southern Region

Steve Kimble, Supervising Biologist

Biologists:

Pat Cummings, Las Vegas

Angelique Curtis, Las Vegas

Tom Donham, Tonopah

Mike Scott, Panaca

REGIONAL SPECIES SUMMARIES

GREATER SAGE-GROUSE

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

Sage-grouse harvest data for the Western Region showed a decline in both the number of birds harvested and the number of hunters participating in last year's hunt. Despite the decrease in harvest from last season, the numbers are still above the 10-year average. Conversely, the number of hunters dropped 21% from the 10-year average.

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

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

	REGIONAL TOTALS			Percent Change	
	2010	2011	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	3,071	2,680	2,285	-13%	17%
No. of Hunters	1,704	937	1,185	-45%	-21%
No. of Days	3,336	2,740	2,434	-18%	13%
Birds / Hunter	1.80	2.86	2.0	59%	45%
Birds/Hunter Day	0.9	1.0	1.0	6%	2%

Population Status and Productivity Potential

Department biologists continue to monitor sage-grouse population trends throughout the region. Sage-grouse production is measured by juvenile per hen ratios and is acquired from hunter harvested wings. Production values for the region show a slight decline from the previous year. This is an indication that there may be fewer birds available for harvest during the fall of 2012.

Fall Prediction

Early brood counts in Humboldt County indicate that some areas have had fair production while brood surveys in other counties further to the south indicate very poor production values. Current range conditions throughout the region are extremely dry with an unusual lack of free water. During the summer of 2012, one of the region's most densely populated sage-grouse areas, the Lone Willow Population Management Unit, was affected by a wild land fire which burned approximately 56% of the higher quality sage grouse habitat within the unit.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

The Eastern Region (Elko, Eureka, Lander and White Pine counties) 2011 sage-grouse season was 15 days long and ran from September 25 through October 9, 2011. Bag limits were 2 daily and 4 in possession. Game Management Units, 079, 091, 106, 114, 115, 132 and 151 were closed to sage-grouse hunting based on low population levels.

The 2011 sage-grouse harvest decreased in the Eastern Region by 40% compared to 2010. The 2,314 birds harvested were also 8% below the 10-year-average and was the lowest harvest since 2006 when 1,835 birds were harvested. The number of hunters (997) and days hunted (2,680) also decreased in 2011 by 46% and 34% respectively. The number of birds per hunter increased slightly while the birds per day decreased compared to 2010. The sage-grouse harvest and numbers of hunters has decreased since the high harvests of the late 1970's and early 1980's (see Figure 1 below).

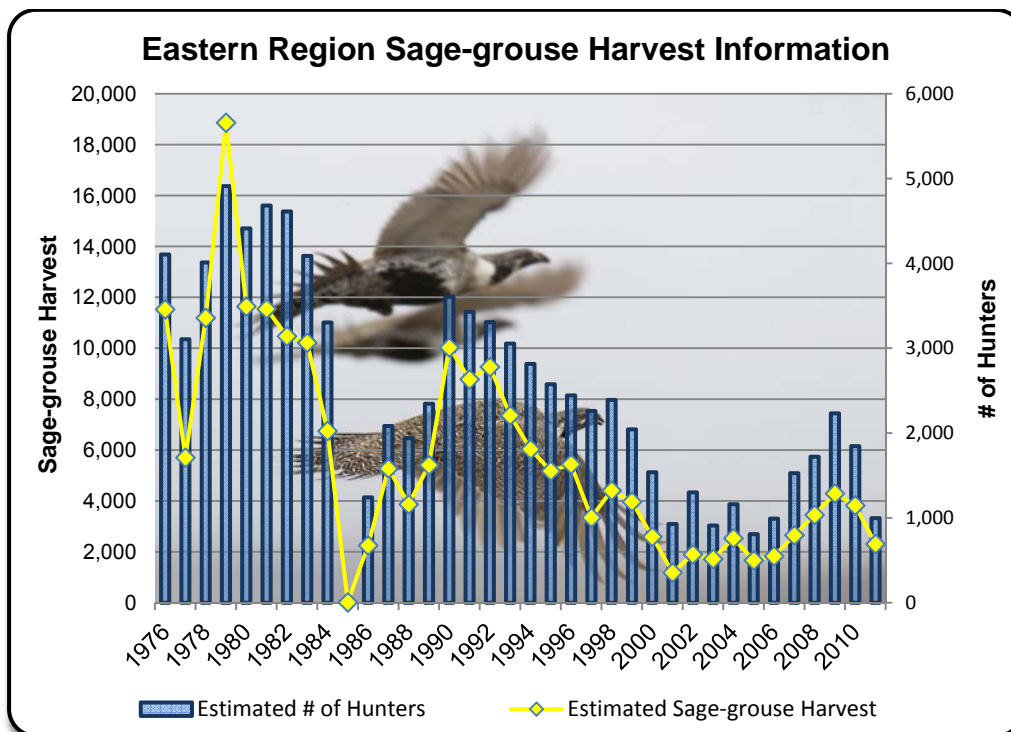


Figure 1. Estimated sage-grouse harvest and number of hunters from 1976-2011.

Population Status

Sage-grouse wings were collected from hunters in 2011 to determine male/female ratios and production. There were 722 wings collected in the Eastern Region down from 926 wings in 2010. Wing analysis indicated that the survival of young birds into October declined from 2010 to 2011. The juvenile/adult hen ratio was 1.61 in 2010 and 1.33 in 2011, representing a 17% decrease. The number of wings and the juvenile/adult hen ratio was the lowest since 2002 when only 598 wings were collected and the juvenile/adult hen ratio was 1.27.

There has been a gradual downward trend in sage-grouse lek attendance over the long-term throughout the Eastern Region since the 1960's. Following gradual overall increases between 2000 and 2006, a downward trend was documented between 2006 and 2009. There were 1,305

male sage-grouse counted on 42 trend leks throughout the Eastern Region in 2012, a 9% increase compared to 2011. The number of males on trend leks has increased for 4 consecutive years. There were 601 leks of the 1,202 known leks in the Eastern Region surveyed in 2012 with 5,786 male sage-grouse in attendance. Eastern Region biologists spent 153 man days conducting lek surveys throughout the region in 2012.

Fall Prediction

The productivity potential is considered fair for the Eastern Region in 2012. January, 2012 was one of the hottest and driest on record throughout the region and the dry spell continued through July. The precipitation data for the current water year October 1st to August 29, 2012 from the National Weather Service stations in Elko and Eureka were only 39% and 38% of normal respectfully. White Pine County was 105% of normal with the majority of their precipitation coming in the form of rain in July and August. The drought of 2012 resulted in poor herbaceous cover with few forbs and insects for brooding sage-grouse in the Eastern Region. Successful nesting hens had fair to poor conditions to raise their broods.

The juvenile per hen ratio from wing data and harvest of sage-grouse both decreased slightly in the Eastern Region in 2011. The decreased harvest may be a reflection of fewer hunters and not directly a result of the number of birds available. The increase in trend lek counts in 2012 indicates a stable to slight increase in the base population of sage-grouse in the short-term. The low production potential should provide for a low to moderate number of young birds this fall. Bird availability in the Eastern Region is predicted to be fair where habitat is intact but poor in areas of Elko County where large wildfires, including several this summer, have destroyed sage-grouse habitat. Any measurable precipitation occurring immediately prior to and during the hunting season tends to reduce hunting success. Dry conditions often concentrate birds making them more available to the hunter. Hunting is expected to be fair in most of the region for 2012.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

Three of the four counties making up the Nevada Department of Wildlife's (NDOW's) Southern Region support sage-grouse. Although sage-grouse occur in both Esmeralda and Lincoln counties, these populations are not considered large enough to support an open season at this time. Currently, Nye County is the only county within the Southern Region which maintains an open sage-grouse season.

In Nye County, the sage grouse season ran from September 25th to October 9th, totaling 15 days. Daily bag and possession limits remained unchanged at two daily and four in possession.

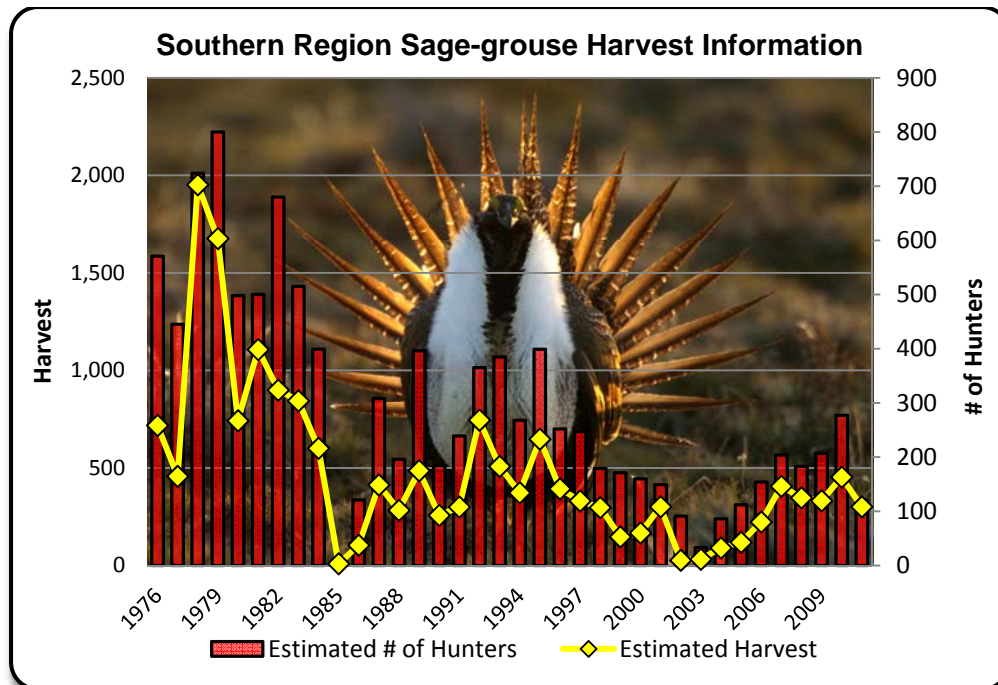


Figure 2. Estimated sage-grouse harvest and hunter numbers in the Southern Region from 1976-2011.

Figure 2 illustrates sage-grouse harvest and hunting pressure trends for the Southern Region, based upon post-season questionnaire data for the period 1990-2011. During the 2011 sage-grouse season, harvest data for the Southern Region indicated a total harvest of 301 birds by 122 hunters. In comparison, a harvest of 455 sage grouse by 272 hunters was estimated for the 2010 season. This noticeable drop in harvest appears to be due to a drop in hunter numbers and total days spent in the field by sportsmen. Based upon kill per hunter data, those sportsmen taking to the field in 2011 enjoyed good success.

Table 2. SOUTHERN REGION (NYE COUNTY) SAGE GROUSE HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2010	2011	Previous 10yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	455	301	228	-33%	32%
No. of Hunters	272	122	147	-55%	-17%
No. of Days	819	392	319	-52%	22%
Birds / Hunter	1.9	2.5	1.4	31%	79%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.1	0.8	0.8	-27%	0%

Population Status

Each spring, NDOW, BLM, and USFS personnel, as well as PROWL volunteers, conduct sage-grouse lek surveys in the Southern Region. These surveys help determine sage-grouse breeding population status and trends. There have been 14 leks identified as trend leks in central Nevada, and an effort is made to conduct a survey at each of these leks once per week, for five weeks, in order to determine peak attendance of both male and female grouse. Thirteen leks have been identified as trend grounds since 2001, and an additional trend ground was

added in 2006 (Sullivan Pond, Eureka Co.). Surveyors attempt to make independent counts on the 14 trend grounds once per week for five weeks, but weather, ground conditions, and time constraints do not always allow for five visits. Of the 14 trend grounds, seven showed increases in cock attendance in 2012 from 2011, and seven showed decreases. 2012 trend lek survey data indicate that overall male attendance was up one percent from 2011.

Sage-grouse wings collected from hunter harvested birds each fall provide important information to NDOW biologists. These wings are used to determine male/female harvest ratios, nesting success, and young of the year recruitment rates. During the 2011 Southern Region sage-grouse season, a record total of 205 wings was collected. Data obtained from assessing these wings indicate that the juvenile per adult hen ratio during the fall of 2011 was approximately 1.98 juveniles/adult hen. This level of recruitment is above the long-term average, and is considered high enough to have resulted in a stable to increasing sage grouse population for 2011. The reliability of wing data is partially dependent upon sample size, and although an increasing number of wings are being collected in central Nevada, sample sizes from some areas are still comparatively small. Wing data for central Nevada are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. SOUTHERN REGION SAGE GROUSE WING DATA

Year	Total Sample	Adults		Juveniles		Young/ Ad Hen
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
2000	33	5	10	7	11	1.8
2001	76	10	16	21	28	3.1
2002	63	10	25	9	19	1.1
2003	75	6	20	26	23	2.5
2004	62	14	24	10	14	1.0
2005	90	8	23	36	23	2.6
2006	155	28	40	31	56	2.2
2007	127	30	58	17	22	0.7
2008	103	11	38	22	32	1.4
2009	188	14	68	53	53	1.6
2010	166	25	50	38	53	1.8
2011	205	38	56	52	59	2.0
Average	112	17	36	27	33	1.8

Productivity Potential and Fall Prediction

Central Nevada experienced a very mild winter, which resulted in good adult carryover of sage-grouse. Unfortunately, the lack of winter and spring moisture and the resultant effect to habitat conditions impacted production of many upland game species, including sage-grouse. While sage-grouse experienced somewhat better production in some areas than many other species of upland game, due to their preference for higher elevation habitats in many cases, it was likely still below levels needed to maintain stable population levels.

A return to favorable precipitation patterns during the summer period has provided some relief to wildlife and their habitats, at least in the short-term, in central Nevada. Many forage species have responded to the increased moisture, and sage-grouse should be able to take advantage of this “flush”, and improve their overall body condition moving into the fall/winter period.

Due to decreased production, numbers of young birds available for harvest are expected to be lower than those seen in 2011. However, good adult carryover should result in reasonable densities of birds in traditionally productive areas. Depending upon late summer moisture

patterns, the late September/early October season structure should again allow sportsmen to more easily locate birds near water. It is important to note however, that even with fair bird availability, hunter success can vary widely dependent upon localized population densities, fall weather patterns, and an individual's knowledge of specific hunting areas and sage-grouse habits. Overall, the Southern Region sage-grouse season is expected to be average for the 2012 season.

FOREST GROUSE (BLUE AND RUFFED GROUSE)

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

The 2011 Forest Grouse (Sooty Grouse & Ruffed Grouse) hunting season was 122 days long, beginning on September 1st and ending on December 31st. Sooty grouse make up the majority of the forest grouse harvest with most of these killed in the Carson Range of the Sierra Nevada from above Reno south to Gardnerville. Typically very few ruffed grouse are killed annually in the Western Region and all of these are taken in the Santa Rosa Range of Humboldt County. Actual numbers reported are around six per year. Forest grouse harvest figures from expanded data for the 2011 season are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Western Region blue grouse harvest.

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change:	
	2010	2011	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	436	383	368	-12%	4%
No. of Hunters	532	360	421	-32%	-17%
No. of Days	1169	921	982	-21%	-7%
Birds / Hunter	0.82	1.06	1.0	30%	6%
Birds/Hunter Day	0.37	0.42	0.4	12%	5%

Population Status and Productivity Potential

Forest grouse populations are at moderate levels in most areas, based on harvest levels and hunter effort (Table 1). The limited information available for the past few years indicates that the Humboldt County ruffed grouse population may be expanding although the Hansen Fire, which burned during the summer of 2012, may have affected a portion of suitable ruffed grouse habitat within the Santa Rosa Range.

Fall Prediction

The mild winter of 2011/2012 and the late spring rains should allow for good production and recruitment. This scenario should prove beneficial to the area's upland game bird populations and provide for adequate hunter participation.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

Dusky grouse make up the majority of forest grouse harvest. Ruffed grouse harvest is limited to Elko and Lander Counties. Reported ruffed grouse harvest has been 223, 268, 649, 140 and 166 birds by 254, 245, 413, 212 and 153 hunters for the 2007, '08, '09, '10 and '11 seasons respectively. The 2011 dusky grouse harvest decreased 45% from 2010 and was 54% below the 10-year-average (2001-2010). For the fifth year in a row Elko County has shown the highest harvest in the Eastern Region. Harvest data suggest dusky grouse populations experienced below average recruitment throughout the region. This could be attributed to the accelerated loss of 5 needle pines used as winter forage and cover.

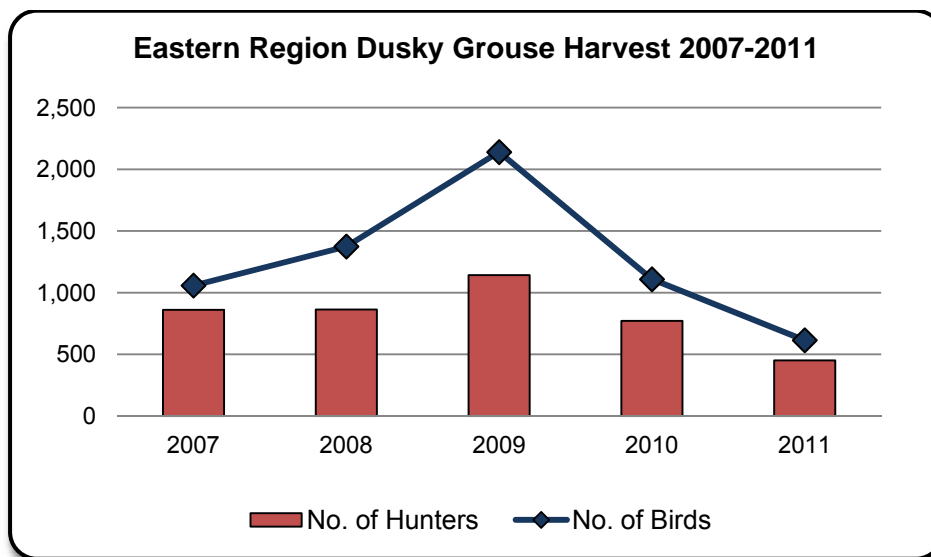


Figure 3. Estimated harvest of dusky grouse and number of hunters in the Eastern Region from 2007-2011.

Population Status

Limited brood data is available for either forest grouse species in the Eastern Region during the summer of 2011. A 2011 fall ruffed grouse capture operation in the Bull Run Mountains of Northwestern Elko County yielded 2 adult females, 6 adult males and 9 juveniles for a ratio of 4.5 chicks: hen.

Fall Prediction

Favorable range conditions in 2011 allowed for high over winter survival of forest grouse. Even with the dry spring, the excellent body condition of forest grouse facilitated high production. Above average ruffed grouse broods were observed in Elko County and average to above average broods of dusky grouse have been observed throughout the region. Forest grouse availability in 2012 is predicted to be good to excellent in the Eastern Region. Forest grouse populations, especially ruffed grouse, tend to be cyclic in nature. The forest grouse populations are likely at the top end of a 10 year cycle.

It is important to note the observed decline of limber pine and whitebark pine in the Eastern Region. The decline is of a particular concern as five needle pines provide winter habitat in the form of food and shelter for dusky grouse. The lack of adequate winter range is thought to be

the limiting factor of dusky grouse in the Eastern Region. If the observed loss of 5 needle pines continues, dusky grouse populations will continue to be negatively affected.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

The 2011 Nevada forest grouse season ran for a total of 122 days, beginning on September 1st, and ending on December 31st. Bag and possession limits remained at three and six. The 122 day season structure has been in place since 2008. Prior to 2008, the Nevada forest grouse season was 91 days in length. Bag and possession limits were also increased in 2008 from the traditional two and four structure to three and six.

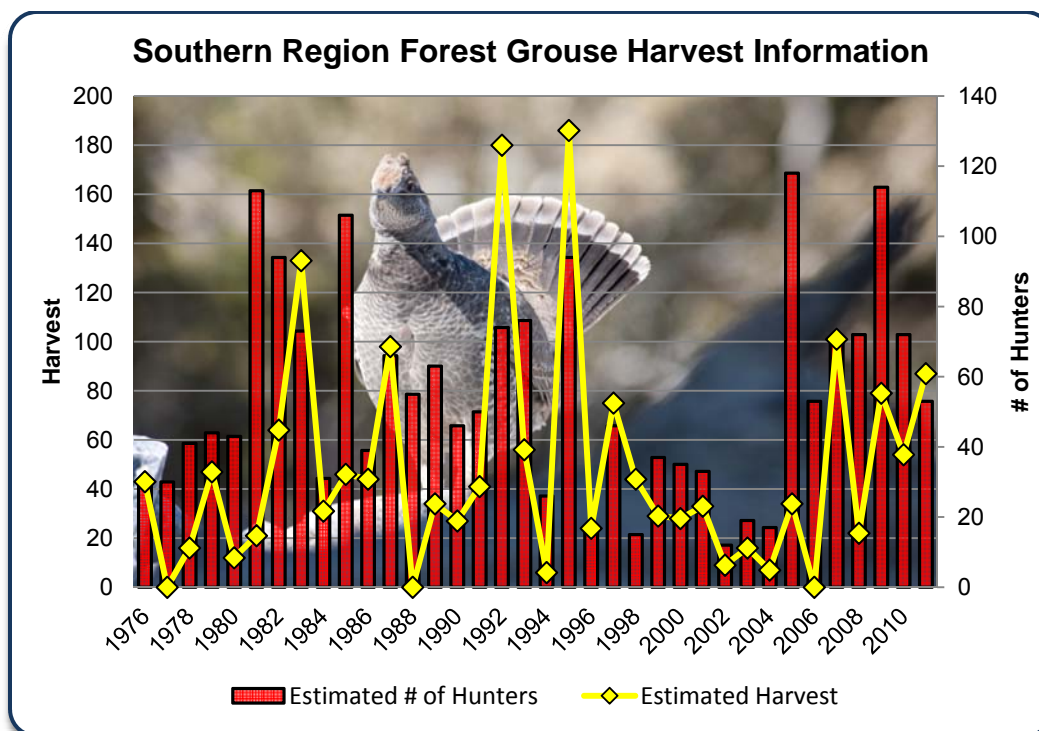


Figure 4. Estimated forest grouse harvest and number of hunters in the Southern Region from 1976-2011.

Figure 4 illustrates blue grouse harvest and hunting pressure trends for the Southern Region, based upon post-season questionnaire data for the period 1990-2011. Harvest data obtained from upland game hunters indicate that the 2011 forest grouse season was a productive one.

Data show that a total of 87 birds were harvested by 53 hunters in the Southern Region in 2011. In comparison, 2010 saw a harvest of 54 birds by 72 hunters. In the Southern Region, 74% of the reported harvest came from Nye County while Esmeralda and Lincoln County contributed the remaining 26% of the harvest.

Although questionnaire data provide important information regarding overall harvest and hunter pressure trends, it can be influenced by sampling bias. This bias is particularly apparent when sample sizes are small, as is typically the case with forest grouse. Refer to Table 5 for a breakdown of the Southern Region harvest, as well as the short- and long-term perspectives of harvest.

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

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2010	2011	Previous 10yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	54	87	36	61%	142%
No. of Hunters	72	53	58	-26%	-9%
No. of Days	272	182	161	-33%	13%
Birds / Hunter	0.8	1.6	0.7	100%	129%
Birds/Hunter Day	0.2	0.5	0.2	150%	150%

Population Status and Productivity Potential

Beginning in November 2011, climatic conditions throughout central Nevada took a turn for the worse. While great gains were made the previous year due to favorable conditions, drought hit with a vengeance through the winter and spring of 2012.

Due to poor precipitation receipts throughout the winter of 2011-12, and into the early summer of 2012, habitat conditions in central Nevada suffered greatly. Fortunately, forest grouse typically inhabit areas of higher elevation where more productive habitats exist. Due to this fact, it is likely the impacts of recent drought may not have effected dusky and sooty grouse populations in the Southern Region quite as severely as some other species of upland and big game. This is not to say however, that they have not experienced some negative impacts as well.

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 dusky and sooty grouse are birds per hunter and birds per hunter day. These data indicate that while the Southern Region dusky and sooty grouse season saw a decrease in participation when compared to 2010, total harvest, kill per hunter, and kill per hunter day data all show all saw marked increases. When compared to the 10-year average, data indicate that there was a noticeable increase in dusky and sooty grouse availability in 2011. While recent drought likely impacted production, carryover of adult grouse should have been good. This carryover should result in a fair blue grouse season despite reduced numbers of young birds. Hunters familiar with the habits of blue grouse should still be able to locate birds in their typical haunts, and there should be fair numbers of birds available for harvest, albeit fewer than were available in 2011.

SNOWCOCK

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

For the 2011 Snowcock hunting season, only 34 questionnaires were received from 91 known permits issued (37%), despite many attempts to reach hunters via phone. Of those 34 received, nine indicated that they did not hunt. The 25 hunters who reported spending time in the field, only one bird was reported as being harvested, with no wounding loss reported. Hunters reported seeing 135 snowcocks during 65 days of hunting. Past reported snowcock harvest has ranged between 2 and 23 birds annually and has averaged approximately eight birds/year since 1980. Further changes in the permitting and reporting requirements should be considered to improve data collection and analysis.

Population Status

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

Productivity Potential

Mild climatic conditions existed during the majority of the winter and spring months. During the 2011 breeding and nesting periods, below average snow pack was present and spring moisture was also well below normal creating good nesting and hatching conditions. However, due to the below average snowpack, summer range conditions, even in the upper elevations of the Ruby and East Humboldt Ranges, were extremely dry. Sheep fescue and Alpine Fescue (some of the primary spring forage) cured very quickly. Additionally, many of the meadows and riparian areas historically used by the birds did not have water early in the year. Of the successful nesters, brood survival should be moderate.

The current snowcock population appears to be at low levels based on limited observations from hunters, low harvest, and numbers of birds observed during incidental 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-moderate population level are expected to keep harvest levels low. Birds observed per hunter day were approximately 2.0 in 2011 as compared to 2.8 in 2010. Bird availability for the 2011 season is expected to be fair and harvest is expected to remain well below 10 percent.

CHUKAR AND HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

Chukar hunters within the Western Region enjoyed an outstanding hunting season in 2011. The 81,380 birds harvested represented the second highest harvest level since 1981. In fact, the 2011 Western Region chukar harvest was the fourth highest harvest level recorded over the past 35 years. Chukar hunters also expended considerable effort chasing chukar in 2011. Hunters averaged a very impressive 10.1 birds/hunter which represented the 2nd highest average since 1976.

Population Status and Productivity Potential

Severe drought conditions during the summer of 2012 appeared to have negatively impacted chukar chick survival. Water availability continued to worsen as the summer progressed. Occasional thundershowers provided some short-term relief during August; however, the thundershowers were localized and many areas within the Region did not receive moisture.

Chukar recruitment within the Western Region is expected to be only poor to fair due to the extremely dry conditions. Chukar populations within the Region are expected to experience stable to slightly decreasing trends due to lower recruitment values.

Fall Prediction

Chukar hunting is still expected to be good in 2012; however, less young birds will be available in the population for hunters to harvest. The adult birds will be much more wary and could be difficult to approach later in the hunting season. Hunters are expected to have to work harder for birds in 2012. Total harvest levels are expected to decline.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

The 2011 chukar and Hungarian partridge season was 121 days in length running from October 8, 2011 through February 5, 2012. Limits were 6 daily and 18 in possession, singly or in aggregate. In addition youth hunters (15 years of age or younger) were allowed to hunt for 2 days during a special youth season (September 24-25, 2011).

Table 6. EASTERN REGION CHUKAR HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2010	2011	Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	14,103	18,116	19,694	29%	-8%
No. of Hunters	3,105	2,100	2,965	-32%	-29%
No. of Days	12,629	11,424	12,268	-10%	-7%
Birds / Hunter	4.5	8.63	6.5	90%	32%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.1	1.59	1.5	42%	-1%

The 2011 Eastern-Region harvest of 18,116 chukars was 29% above previous year's harvest of 14,103 but was 8% below the previous 10-year-average (Table 6).

Table 7. EASTERN REGION HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2010	2011	Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	1,572	1,625	1,184	3%	37%
No. of Hunters	750	564	575	-25%	-2%
No. of Days	3,752	2,445	2,132	-35%	15%
Birds / Hunter	2.1	2.88	2.2	38%	29%
Birds/Hunter Day	0.4	.66	.7	59%	-3%

Regional Hungarian partridge harvest was reported to be 1,625 birds in 2011 which was 37% above the previous 10-year-average of 1,184 Hungarian partridge (Table 7).

Productivity Potential

Chukar production responded favorably to the above average moisture experienced in the Eastern Region in 2011. The extreme drought of 2011-2012 appears to have resulted in poorer than average production in the spring of 2012. However, the carry-over of adult birds should be conducive to above average chukar population levels.

Four helicopter chukar density surveys were conducted in the Eastern Region in 2011. A total of 2,123 chukar were observed on these 4 surveys covering 41.24 square miles for 51.4 chukar/square mile. In comparison, the 2010 survey yielded a total of 1,338 chukar partridge for a density of 32.4 chukar/square mile. All four survey areas have been completely or partially burned, so no completely "intact" areas were surveyed for comparison in the Eastern Region.

Observations of Hungarian Partridge in Elko County over the past 3 years indicate the population is at high levels. Hungarian partridge have been observed from the valley bottoms to 7,000 feet in elevation.

Fall Prediction

Chukar hunters are expected to experience fair to good chukar hunting in the Eastern Region in 2012. Hungarian partridge hunting is expected to be good especially in Elko County. Hunters can expect to be harvesting mostly adult birds due to the high carry over and low winter mortality observed.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

During the 2011-12 Southern Region chukar season, a total of 1,180 hunters expended 5,595 days of effort, and harvested an impressive 5,551 chukar. The 2011-12 harvest represents the third highest total harvest reported in the Southern Region in the past decade. This is despite a drop in the total number of hunters from the previous season. In 2011-12, participating hunters spent comparatively more time in the field than normal, and were rewarded with better than average success. In the Southern Region, 55% of the reported harvest took place in Nye County, followed by Clark County with 21%, Esmeralda County with 13%, and finally, Lincoln

County with 11%. Refer to the following table for a breakdown of the Southern Region chukar harvest, as well as short- and long-term perspectives.

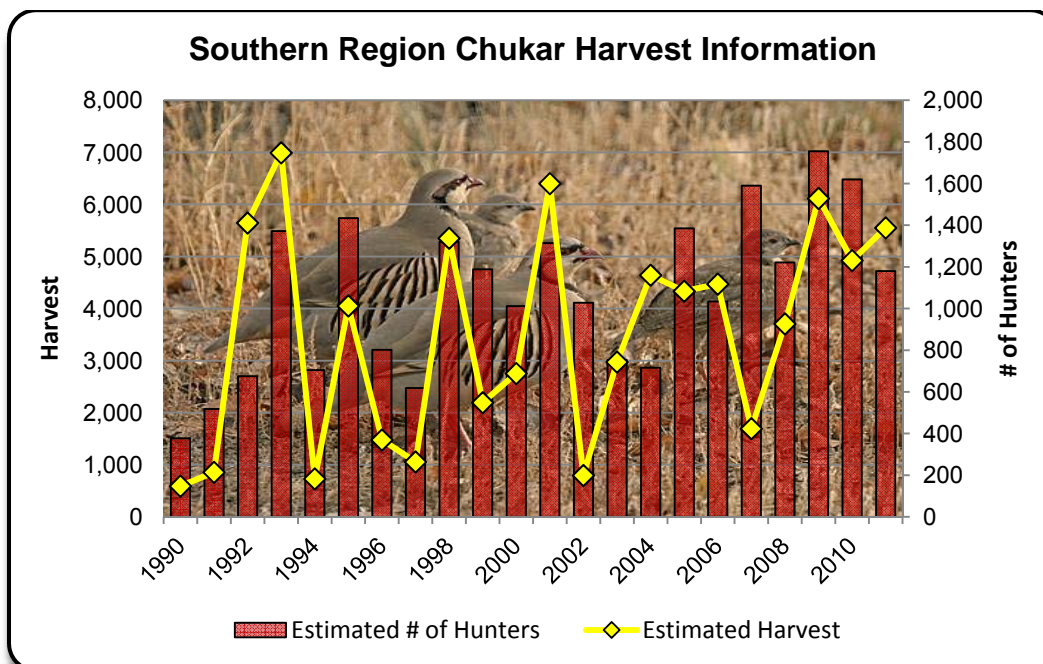


Figure 5. Estimated chukar harvest and hunter numbers for the Southern Region from 1990-2011.

Figure 5 illustrates chukar harvest and hunting pressure trends for the Southern Region, based upon post-season questionnaire data for the period 1980-2011. Although the actual numbers can vary greatly year to year, the trend lines in Figure 1 above make it apparent that overall hunter participation and the total number of birds harvested has been showing an increasing trend over the past 20 years in the Southern Region. The steady population growth in Clark County is almost certainly the reason behind this trend.

Table 8. SOUTHERN REGION CHUKAR HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2010	2011	Previous 10yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	4,923	5,551	4,006	13%	39%
No. of Hunters	1,620	1,180	1,242	-27%	-5%
No. of Days	4,204	5,595	4,382	33%	28%
Birds / Hunter	3.0	4.7	3.4	57%	38%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.2	1.0	1.0	-17%	0%

Population Status and Productivity Potential

Drought plagued the Southern Region from November 2011 through the spring and early summer of 2012. Very dry conditions and the resultant impacts to upland game habitats, as well as impacts to the overall body condition of adult chukar, impacted production throughout the region. Chukar will often renest if a nest is destroyed, or a brood is lost soon after hatching, and the observation of late hatched chicks in some areas of central Nevada may indicate that a

period of inclement weather experienced during late May and early June in this area caused increased chick mortality also. As a result, chick numbers were noticeably lower in 2012 than during the previous year.

Fortunately, beginning in July, very favorable precipitation patterns returned to the Southern Region. While these conditions came too late to benefit this year's production, the base of adult chukar that carried over from 2011 should enter the fall/winter period in good condition.

Fall Prediction

In the Southern Region, reduced production will likely result in a noticeably more challenging chukar season than that experienced in 2011. Although a reduced number of young birds will be available for harvest during the upcoming season, the mild winter, in conjunction with improved conditions over the summer, should have allowed reasonable numbers of adult birds to have carried over into the fall. In addition to relative abundance of chukar, fall precipitation patterns can also affect overall hunter success in any given year as well.

Overall, the Southern Region chukar season is only anticipated to be fair in 2012-13, although some localized areas of comparatively good bird availability may be present, and in the event of a dry fall, birds could be concentrated in areas where they are more easily located near water.

CALIFORNIA QUAIL

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

California quail harvest data indicates that the 2012 harvest was well above both short-term and long-term levels. Harvest data also indicates that fewer hunters spent more time in the field and were rewarded with a strong increase in birds harvested per hunter.

Table 9. Western Region California Quail harvest.

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2010	2011	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	27,298	37,911	24,375	38.9%	55.5%
No. of Hunters	3,402	2,970	3,075	-12.7%	-3.4%
No. of Days	14,235	17,152	12,008	20.5%	42.8%
Birds / Hunter	8.0	12.76	8.1	59.1%	57.3%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.9	2.21	2.1	15.3%	6.8%

Population Status

California quail are found throughout the region and are typically associated with upland riparian areas or urban interfaces. Populations of California quail, like most other upland species, are greatly influenced by precipitation levels and the timing of weather events over the course of the year. Over the last five years, quail population levels in the western region have been above average. Relatively mild winters coupled with warm late winter and spring precipitation events have allowed bird numbers to increase and remain high.

Fall Prediction

The winter of 2011 and spring of 2012 were extremely dry and subsequent forage production and general range conditions are well below average. Base populations of quail were above average going into the 2011-12 winter, but production and recruitment of young into this year's population is well below average. Quail numbers will be lower than the previous year and harvest levels are expected to decline from recent highs.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

Quail harvest in 2011 increased 136% over the previous year in the Eastern Region and was 85% higher than 10-year average. The increase in harvest is substantial considering the total numbers of hunters was down 34% and the number of hunter days was down 22%. Thirty-two mountain quail were reported harvested in the Eastern Region from Elko County which was the same number reported last year.

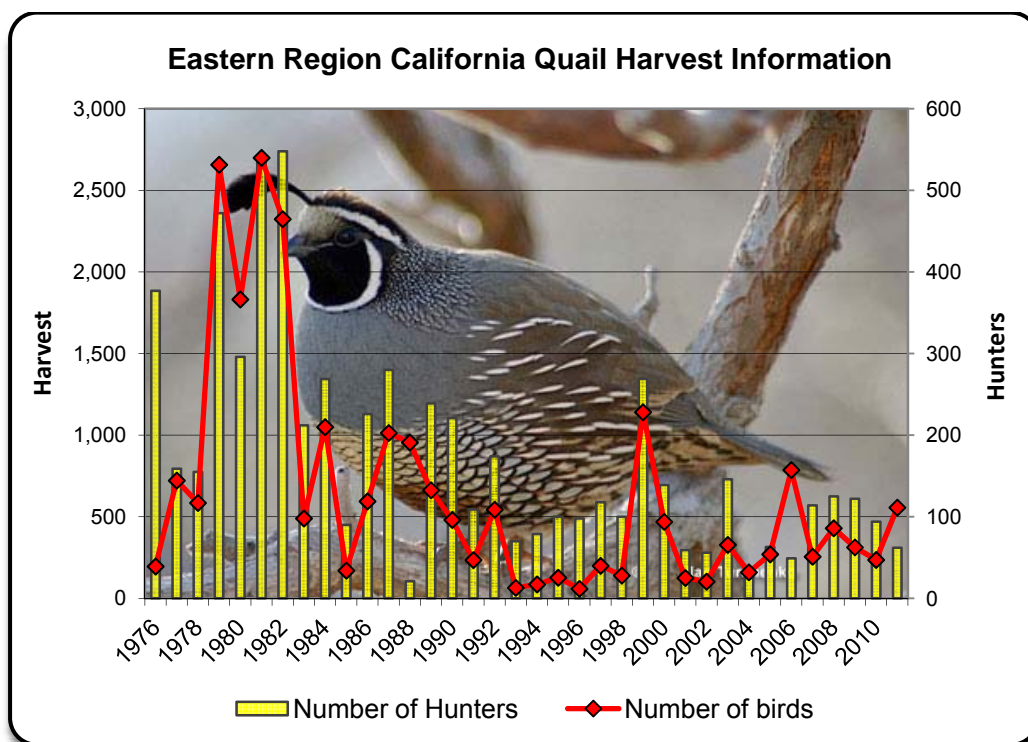


Figure 6. Estimated California quail harvest and hunter numbers in the Eastern Region from 1976-2011.

Population Status

The bright spot for California quail appears to be in northern Elko County. Quail are being reported and have been observed in significant numbers as compared to previous years. Quail in this portion of the state will continue to do well until a significant winter is experienced which most likely will reduce populations back to very low levels. Populations throughout the rest of the region appear to be average.

In January 2012, 83 California quail were released at the Cowboy's Rest Trust. The ranch is located on the west side of Ruby Mountains in Unit 103. In addition to providing a release area for urban trapped quail, the hope is that an established population will provide viewing opportunities for children that visit the ranch as well as establish a viable population on nearby public land. No report is available about the success of this release.

Fall Prediction

Eastern Region quail populations are low compared to most of the State. Small relatively isolated quail populations in the region will provide limited hunting opportunities during the 2012 season. Quail are normally harvested in the Eastern Region by hunters pursuing other species such as rabbits and chukar. Due to mild winter conditions last year and increased concentrations around water sources this fall, quail harvest is expected to be higher than last year in the Eastern Region.

GAMBEL'S QUAIL

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

The 2011-2012 quail season began October 8th, 2011 and extended through February 5th, 2012 (121 days). Limits were ten daily and 20 in possession. Based on hunter questionnaire data for the Southern Region, 1,959 hunters harvested 25,471 quail during the 2011-2012 season. This total represents a 35% increase in harvest from the 2010-2011 quail season.

Table 10. SOUTHERN REGION GAMBEL'S QUAIL HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2010-11	2011-12	01-10 AVG.	PRE. YR.	10 YR. AVG.
No. of Birds	18,863	25,471	16,929	35.0%	50.5%
No. of Hunters	2,672	1,959	2,393	-26.7%	-18.1%
No. of Days	10,625	11,778	9,913	10.9%	18.8%
Birds / Hunter	7.06	13.00	7.9	84.2%	64.9%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.78	2.16	1.9	21.8%	15.8%

Quail harvest, number of hunter days, birds per hunter, and birds per hunter day all increased compared to the 2010-2011 season as well as the previous ten-year average, while the number of hunters decreased compared to both the 2010-11 season and the previous ten-year average.

Population Status

Below average precipitation during the winter of 2011-12 resulted in poor habitat conditions during the spring of 2012. Below average precipitation during April, May, and June likely resulted in unfavorable nesting and brood-rearing conditions. Hot, dry conditions during the spring of 2012 have likely taken a toll on young birds, but a few areas still appear to be carrying relatively high densities of quail. Densities of birds will be quite varied across the southern region, but the traditional areas where quail have been found should be holding moderate

densities of birds. Above average precipitation during July and August of 2012 should result in favorable habitat conditions during the fall of 2012.

Productivity Potential

Limited brood surveys were conducted in the Southern Region during 2012. Brood surveys showed an average of 3.8 chicks per adult. These surveys indicate a downward trend for Gambel's Quail across the Southern Region. Poor winter precipitation followed by nearly zero precipitation during May and June likely resulted in poor nesting and brood-rearing conditions. Although dry conditions existed during the early summer, mid-summer moisture should provide increased forage in the form of green grasses, forbs, and insects.

Fall Prediction

According to the DOE-CEMP, precipitation in southeastern Nevada is 112% of average. Although lower than average precipitation fell during the late winter and spring, higher than average precipitation during July and August should result in good habitat conditions that should allow for healthy birds. Gambel's quail populations are at low to moderate levels, with most areas experiencing low production that will likely lead to decreases in harvest from the previous year.

Mountain Quail

Brood surveys were not conducted in the Southern Region during the reporting period; however, unfavorable precipitation patterns during the spring of 2012 will likely result in poor mountain quail production and recruitment. This means that the production for mountain quail was likely poor and will likely result in lower numbers of mountain quail in the Southern Region.

PHEASANT

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

The Western Region's 2011 pheasant harvest was estimated at 622 birds taken by 307 hunters who spent 1,025 days in the field (2.03 pheasants/hunter and 0.61 pheasants/hunter day). The 2011 harvest estimate is near its 10-year average.

Table 11. Western Region Pheasant Harvest Post-season Questionnaire Data

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2010	2011	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Birds	653	622	666	-5%	-7%
No. of Hunters	492	307	460	-38%	-33%
No. of Days	254	1,025	847	304%	21%
Birds / Hunter	1.3	2.03	1.5	53%	38%
Birds/Hunter Day	2.6	0.61	1.0	-76%	-41%

Population Status and Productivity Potential

Pheasant populations in the Western Region exist in Paradise and King's River Valleys and around Orovada in Humboldt County, Lovelock Valley in Pershing County, Mason and Smith Valleys in Lyon County and Lahontan Valley in Churchill County. Most of these pheasant populations appear to be stable at low levels. Humboldt County supports the largest population in the State. Harvest

data suggests that Humboldt County's pheasant population has been increasing slightly since 2008. No formal brood surveys are conducted on Pheasants in the Western Region.

Fall Prediction

Since 1999, Humboldt County has provided the majority of the statewide harvest. In 2011, Humboldt County supported 84% of the total statewide harvest. This county is expected to provide the bulk of the statewide harvest again in 2012 season; however, harvest is expected to decrease with the expectation of poor production. Pheasant hunting throughout the rest of the Western Region will continue to depend upon pen raised birds for harvest opportunities.

WILD TURKEY

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

Spring 2012

Western Region turkey hunters experienced a 65% success rate for the spring 2012 hunting season. Hunters expended an average of 2.5 days scouting prior to their hunt. Hunter days averaged 3.1, just slightly lower than the statewide average of 3.6 days. Tom turkeys made up 84% of the reported harvest throughout the Western Region. The Western Region experienced decent success within the four areas open to hunting.

**Table 12. SPRING 2012 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		15	15	0	7	47%
Lovelock Valley		10	10	1	7	78%
Permission slip	Lyon County	27	7	1	4	100%
	Paradise Valley	32	5	0	2	50%
	Churchill County	0	0	0	0	0%
Western Region Totals:		84	37	2	20	61%

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

Population Status

Recruitment of young turkeys within the Western Region is expected to be low due to poor precipitation receipts during the winter and spring seasons of 2011-12. Some limited poult production was observed on the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area in 2012. Production was fair to good during the past two years and will allow for hunter opportunity for the 2013 spring season.

Fall Prediction

Drought conditions prevailed throughout the spring and summer of 2012 for all of northwestern Nevada. Some late summer storms produced moisture but the timing of these storms as well as the spotty nature of where they produced moisture did little to enhance forage production. Future turkey hunting in northwestern Nevada should be fair due to good carryover of adult birds from previous years.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

There were 45 tags available in the Eastern Region during the 2012 spring turkey season. There were 5 turkey hunt choices in 7 units located in 3 counties in the Eastern Region that were open for turkey hunting during the 2011 spring season. These hunts included Hunt Unit 091 in Elko County, Hunt Unit 101 in Elko County, Hunt Units 102 and 065 in Elko County, Hunt Unit 115 in White Pine County, and Hunt Units 151 and 152 in Lander County along the Humboldt River. Turkey return card information indicated that hunters took 14 turkeys during the spring 2012 hunt in the Eastern Region. A success rate of 45% was calculated for those individuals that returned their hunter information card. Hunters expended 172 days in the field with 54 additional days spent scouting areas to hunt. The harvest consisted of 10 toms and 4 jakes.

Population Status

Turkey populations within the region appear to be stable. There has been fluctuations in both production and bird availability to hunters in response to the below average water year that we are experiencing. The dry spring forced turkeys to heavily rely on private lands in several unit groups, which made hunting difficult. The dry conditions also caused the birds to utilize higher elevation sites in some units, which in Unit 091 made the birds unavailable as they were in Utah.

Productivity Potential

Reported observations in recent years of turkeys in the Region indicate that they have expanded from original release sites. There have been very few brood observations this year, which may mark population contractions throughout the region. The current drought appears to be partially responsible for hindering regional population growth, and will be a major factor in regional quotas in the near future.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

Lincoln County

The Nevada Wildlife Commission authorized four spring wild turkey seasons in Lincoln County. The Resident Junior Spring Wild Turkey Hunt was held under an open quota, and ran April 14th – April 23rd. The spring limited entry drawing in Lincoln County involved three seasons that ran: March 25th – April 3rd, April 4th – April 13th, and April 24th – May 3rd. Ten resident tags and one nonresident tag were allotted for each hunt.

In 2012, the number of turkey tags issued reflected a 3% decrease relative to the previous year. Return card information from Lincoln County wild turkey hunters reflected 40% and 58% decreases in harvest compared to last year and the long-term average, respectively. Two hunters reported opportunities to harvest turkeys, but chose not to. Current Lincoln County harvest figures as well as short- and long-term perspectives are presented in Table 13.

Table 13. Lincoln County Turkey Harvest

	REGIONAL TOTALS:						Percent Change	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-12 AVG	Previous Year	10-Year Average
Tags Issued	117	140	130	66	64	104	-3%	-38%
Questionnaires Returned	99	128	112	50	46	87	-8%	----
Did Not Hunt	9	12	21	4	10	12	150%	----
Birds Harvested	18	10	19	10	6	14	-40%	-58%
Success*	20%	9%	21%	22%	17%	19%	-23%	-2.2%

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

Clark County (Moapa Valley)

The spring limited entry drawing in Moapa Valley involved three consecutive ten-day seasons: March 25th – April 3rd, April 4th – April 13th, and April 14th – April 23rd. Three resident tags were allotted in each of the three seasons.

Based on questionnaire data submitted by all nine hunters, eight toms and one jake were harvested. In 2011, three toms and one jake were harvested. One respondent in 2012 reported one wounding loss. Hunter success equated to 100%, and reflected a substantial increase relative to the 57% reported last year. Overall, hunters expended 16 days scouting and 17 days hunting. Four hunters reported no scouting effort. Scouting effort among hunters averaged fractionally less than two days. Similarly, hunting effort among hunters averaged fractionally less than two days. In comparison, hunters scouted fractionally more than one day and hunted two days in 2011.

Population Status

Lincoln County

Wild turkeys were introduced to Lincoln County in 1999. Initial releases proved successful, and a limited hunt was opened in 2001. At that time, turkeys were found primarily in association with private lands. Hunting pressure quickly served to disperse many birds from private lands to adjacent, less productive public lands. Additional releases in various locations in Lincoln County have resulted in a low-density, broadly distributed turkey population. No turkeys were released during the reporting period. Additional release sites remain in Lincoln County and releases will be conducted when birds become available.

In central Lincoln County, lightning-caused wildfires burned large expanses of dense pinyon-juniper woodland in the Clover Mountains (Unit 242) and Delamar Mountains (Unit 241). In many of these areas, regenerated varieties of oak now provide excellent mast sources. In addition, increased flow rates at many springs and seeps have improved water and insect availability.

Brood surveys conducted in Lincoln County did not result in any meaningful data being collected. Below-average precipitation combined with poor habitat conditions likely resulted in decreases in turkey production. Turkeys still appear to be dispersed in relatively low densities across Lincoln County, although certain areas appear to hold moderate densities of birds.

Although the bulk of the turkeys appear to be located on public lands, turkeys may still be found associated with private lands. It is likely that the number of wild turkeys has decreased in Lincoln County and future quotas and management will reflect that and attempt to reverse that trend. Three successive years of poor turkey production has resulted in a dramatic drop in the turkey population. At this point the turkey season will be closed indefinitely until the turkey population increases to a number where they could once again be hunted.

Moapa Valley (Moapa Valley)

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

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

Overall, 2011 was marked by below average precipitation. Due to increased precipitation receipts in 2012, vegetative abundance and vigor and insect availability have increased from poor-to-fair to fair-to-good. No turkey surveys were conducted in 2011-12.

RABBIT

WESTERN REGION

Harvest

An estimated 6,942 rabbits were harvested during the 2011-2012 season. This is the highest harvest since 2006 when 8,033 rabbits were taken. The 2011-2012 pygmy rabbit harvest of 37 was the lowest figure since 2007. The average harvest of pygmy rabbits since 2007 is 156 rabbits.

Table 14. WESTERN REGION RABBIT HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2010	2011	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Rabbits	6,447	6,942	5,495	8%	26%
No. of Hunters	1,265	1,050	913	-17%	15%
No. of Days	5,783	8,006	4,424	38%	81%
Rabbits / Hunter	5.1	6.6	6.6	30%	1%
Rabbits/Hunter Day	1.1	0.87	1.3	-22%	-33%

Population Status and Production Potential

No formal surveys are conducted in the Western Region. Based on harvest data, the Western Region's rabbit population continues to remain at a moderate level.

Fall Prediction

The Western Region produced 62% of the statewide harvest on rabbits. Counties with the highest harvest were Washoe (24% statewide harvest), Lyon (10% statewide harvest), Churchill and Douglas (7% statewide harvest). The four counties mentioned above with the addition of Humboldt County should provide adequate harvest opportunities for the 2012-2013 hunting season.

EASTERN REGION

Harvest

There was a 59% decrease in the regional rabbit harvest from the previous year's total as well as a 82% decrease from the 10-year average. The number of hunters in 2011 was also down 52% from the previous year. The reported harvest of Pygmy rabbits was higher this year; however, the White-tailed jackrabbit reported harvest decreased in the Eastern Region counties compared to the previous year.

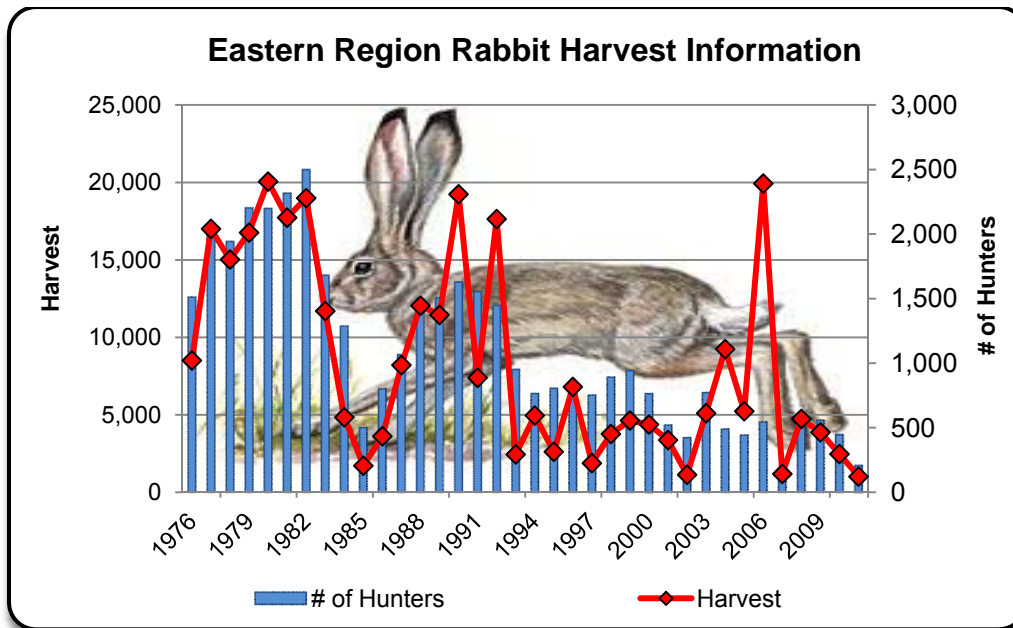


Figure 7. Estimated rabbit harvest and hunter numbers for the Eastern Region from 1976-2011.

Population Status

Eastern Region rabbit populations appear to be increasing compared to recent years. Biologist observations and the number of road-killed rabbits have been more frequent. Rabbit populations are cyclic and appear to be on their way up in response to favorable precipitation in the spring of 2011 followed by a mild winter.

Fall Prediction

The Eastern Region rabbit population is expected to increase throughout most of the Eastern Region. Due to the population's response to mild winter conditions harvest is expected to be higher than recent years.

SOUTHERN REGION

Harvest

Post-season questionnaire data for the four counties of the Southern Region show that 875 hunters harvested a total of 2,889 rabbits during 4,176 days of hunting. The number of rabbits harvested, number of rabbits per hunter, and rabbits per hunter day all increased compared to the previous year, while the number of hunters and the number of hunter days decreased compared to the previous year. The number of rabbits harvested, number of hunters, rabbits per hunter, and rabbits per hunter day were all lower than the ten-year average, while the number of hunter days was above the long-term average. The Southern Region accounted for approximately 28.6% of the statewide rabbit harvest during the 2011-12 rabbit season.

Table 15. SOUTHERN REGION RABBIT HARVEST
Post-season Questionnaire Data

	REGIONAL TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2010-11	2011-12	AVG.	PRE. YR.	10 YR. AVG.
No. of Rabbits	2,889	3192	4,857	10.5%	-34.3%
No. of Hunters	875	662	812	-24.3%	-18.5%
No. of Days	4,176	4119	3,846	-1.4%	7.1%
Rabbits / Hunter	3.30	4.82	7.2	46.0%	-32.7%
Rabbits/Hunter Day	0.70	0.77	1.4	12.0%	-44.4%

Population Status

The Southern Region rabbit population appears to stable at low population levels. One rabbit transect was driven in 2012 and resulted in 18 rabbits being observed along the 21 mile transect. This resulted in 0.9 rabbits being observed per mile, which is up from 2011, but still indicates rabbits are at low population levels. Rabbit populations are generally subject to cyclical changes which are normal to most populations of lagomorphs.

Fall Prediction

According to the WRCC Weather Data, precipitation in southeastern Nevada is 112% of average. Below-average precipitation during the winter of 2011-12 combined with below average precipitation during the spring of 2012 probably resulted in unfavorable habitat conditions for rabbits. Above average summer precipitation should result in areas with good range conditions that will benefit rabbits. Cottontail rabbit populations appear to be at low levels, however, most areas should be experiencing low-to-moderate production that will likely lead to little change in harvest from the previous year.

APPENDIX I

INDEX TO TABLES

<u>Table Name</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>Upland Game</u>	
Summary of Upland Game Harvest 1967-2011.....	A-2, A-3
Summary of Statewide Turkey Harvest – Spring 2012	A-4
Summary of Statewide Turkey Harvest 1997-2012.....	A-5
<u>Furbearers</u>	
Summary of Statewide Fur Harvest 1970-2012	A-6
Summary of Fur Harvest by County 2011-2012	A-7
Summary of Trappers by Species and County 2011-2012.....	A-8
Fur Harvest Value	A-9
<u>Waterfowl</u>	
Summary of Statewide Waterfowl Harvest 1970-2011.....	A-10
Nevada Mid-winter Waterfowl Inventory Data.....	A-11
2012 Breeding Waterfowl Habitat Conditions (figure)	A-12

APPENDIX II

SMALL GAME QUESTIONNAIRE DATA

<u>Table Name</u>	<u>Page</u>
2011 Harvest Questionnaire Data by Species, by County	Q-1

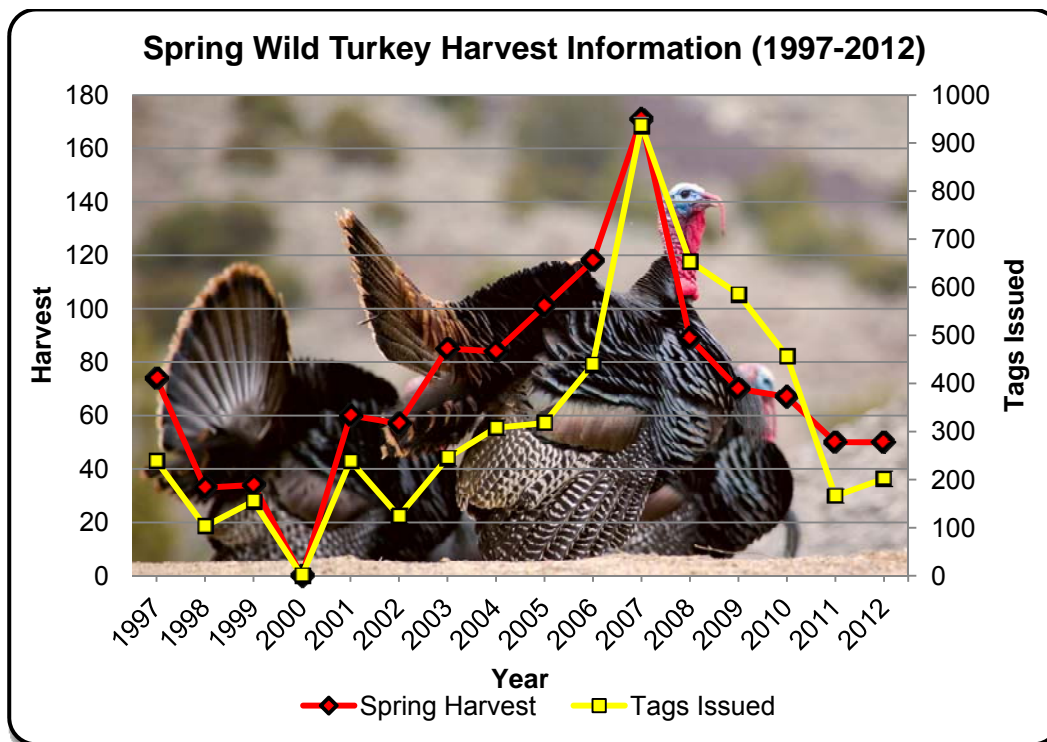
SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE UPLAND GAME HARVEST 1967-2011 From Post-season Questionnaire								
Year	Sage Grouse	Hunters	Blue Grouse	Hunters	Chukar Partridge	Hunters	Hungarian Partridge	Hunters
1967	7,284	4,584	408	564	48,984	8,376	ND	ND
1968	11,765	5,499	975	559	78,064	10,047	ND	ND
1969	23,270	7,605	767	611	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
2005	3,175	1,526	2,046	1,268	120,135	14,727	2,767	1,613
2006	3,701	1,981	2,822	1,987	104,408	15,654	4,334	1,866
2007	4,897	3,197	1,699	1,643	61,153	14,448	1,775	1,114
2008	5,775	3,271	1,936	1,670	61,307	11,735	1,334	1,023
2009	8,944	4,461	2,807	1,878	76,851	14,197	2,272	1,438
2010	7,353	3,827	1,599	1,375	83,660	14,770	3,656	1,300
2011	5,295	2,055	1,084	864	105,047	11,273	3,592	1,095

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE UPLAND GAME HARVEST 1967-2011 From Post-season Questionnaire (page 2)								
Year	Quail	Hunters	Pheasant	Hunters	Rabbit	Hunters	Dove	Hunters
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
2005	35,662	3,352	338	227	18,269	1,554	49,795	4,110
2006	38,557	4,022	388	218	38,727	1932	53,851	4,590
2007	44,185	8,403	344	360	4,278	494		
2008	53,150	8,262	463	588	15,878	2,691		
2009	33,139	4,426	741	798	17,553	3,468		
2010	29,976	3,937	722	547	11,805	2,587		
2011	38,928	3,076	664	353	11,149	1,920		

NEVADA WILD TURKEY RETURN CARD SUMMARY – SPRING 2012 (STATEWIDE TOTALS)

Hunt Area	Tag	# Tags	# Qstr.	%	Effort					Harvest			Chose Not to Harvest	Weapon Type	
	Quota	Issued	Rtnd	Rtn	# Succ.	%Succ.	Hunter Days	Scout	DNH	Tom	Jake	Lost		Archery	Shotgun
Elko Co. - Unit 091	5	5	2	40%	0	0%	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elko Co. - Unit 101	5	5	5	100%	2	67%	10	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	2
Elko Co. - Unit 102 & 065	17	17	13	76%	5	42%	55	34	1	5	0	0	0	0	5
Lander Co. - Units 151 & 152	3	3	3	100%	1	33%	31	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Lincoln County	33	33	29	88%	5	19%	74	33	3	2	3	0	2	0	5
Lincoln County (Youth)	Open	31	17	55%	1	10%	26	14	7	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pershing County	10	10	10	100%	7	78%	19	27	1	6	1	0	1	1	6
Mason Valley WMA	15	15	15	100%	7	47%	49	16	0	7	0	0	4	1	6
Moapa Valley	9	9	9	100%	9	100%	17	16	0	8	1	1	0	0	9
White Pine Co. - Unit 115	15	15	11	73%	6	55%	64	12	0	4	2	0	2	2	4
Lyon Co. except MVWMA	Open	27	7	26%	5	83%	20	22	1	5	0	0	0	0	5
Churchill Co. - Units 181 & 182	Open	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paradise Valley	Open	32	5	16%	2	50%	16	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
TOTALS:		202	126	62%	50	45%	393	191	16	40	11	1	10	4	46

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE TURKEY HARVEST (1997-2012)						
Year	Harvest		Tags Issued		Hunter Effort (days)	
	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall
1997	74	28	239	79	No Data	No Data
1998	33	29	103	75	No Data	No Data
1999	34	No Data	155	No Data	No Data	No Data
2000	No Data	13	No Data	51	No Data	No Data
2001	60	17	239	57	No Data	No Data
2002	57	4	124	65	No Data	No Data
2003	85	45	245	130	706	264
2004	84	26	308	116	835	241
2005	101	44	318	104	1043	124
2006	118	51	440	134	1456	289
2007	171	29	938	92	2371	194
2008	89	29	654	81	1269	129
2009	70	17	586	72	1298	152
2010	67	Closed	457	Closed	811	Closed
2011	50	Closed	166	Closed	411	Closed
2012	50	Closed	202	Closed	393	Closed
TOTALS:	1143	332	5174	1056	10593	1393
AVERAGE:	76	28	345	88	1059	199



Summary of Statewide Fur Harvest

From post-Season Questionnaire

Year	Trappers	R-TCat	Weasel	Beaver	Skunk	Otter	Muskrat	Mink	Raccoon	Kit Fox	Gray Fox	Red Fox	Badger	Bobcat	Coyote	Total Value
1970-71	189			1,005		5	8,677	55	75		361			1,421	1,213	\$46,628
1971-72	243			1,045	22	18	14,579	26	210		283		34	1,442	1,464	\$79,190
1972-73	253			1,788	53	23	6,240	63	137		348		226	1,517	2,155	\$142,705
1973-74	409	10	22	1,890	293	54	6,042	63	170		445		291	2,051	4,125	\$290,957
1974-75	460	2	5	1,472	213	8	7,946	34	208	126	239		300	1,345	3,730	\$173,041
1975-76	334	10	2	1,139	153	8	11,365	50	262	72	548		278	1,334	3,008	\$339,998
1976-77	640	22	9	2,957	179	40	12,966	156	283	537	815		651	1,948	7,718	\$742,171
1977-78	628	20	14	743	46	11	8,274	98	130	687	865		550	2,814	6,172	\$785,534
1978-79	1,009	17	14	715	205	12	9,898	115	148	1,173	1,197		750	4,643	8,458	\$2,062,610
1979-80	2,209	80	25	2,846	396	76	18,946	185	129	2,306	2,119		1,033	5,513	16,229	\$1,883,894
1980-81	1,567	81	4	2,123	296	46	30,165	245	133	1,103	1,294		589	4,257	10,304	\$1,640,904
1981-82	1,524	87	12	1,148	209	9	24,227	167	115	865	1,112		536	3,392	14,129	\$1,545,102
1982-83	1,509	35	0	834	220	7	19,920	143	520	832	937		569	3,786	13,882	\$1,499,808
1983-84	1,184	49	3	897	209	3	32,128	127	80	914	1,013		362	3,027	10,055	\$1,071,431
1984-85	1,250	42	10	495	115	5	10,849	24	78	1,205	619		496	3,077	10,306	\$1,038,602
1985-86	1,051	58	14	1,219	147	0	8,211	100	163	1,373	1,040		353	2,657	6,119	\$877,423
1986-87	875	28	0	1,722	129	49	14,864	380	106	1,345	767		397	1,305	7,745	\$830,114
1987-88	875	86	2	675	80	19	12,641	126	108	1,004	630		366	1,458	6,373	\$641,495
1988-89	512	25	2	367	30	4	2,135	113	52	845	439		141	2,189	2,352	\$546,993
1989-90	592	29	2	1,020	103	3	149	47	53	397	811		97	2,489	1,717	\$336,394
1990-91	462	9	1	421	49	0	410	24	14	87	212		55	939	1,252	\$122,767
1991-92	334	17	1	1,089	118	9	680	80	52	514	443		151	2,476	3,718	\$447,162
1992-93	488	14	0	254	53	1	100	20	17	488	223		112	1,175	3,746	\$176,354
1993-94	510	16	0	403	67	8	273	72	56	537	612		233	1,820	4,477	\$348,844
1994-95	524	25	1	625	45	7	876	116	23	247	354		182	1,270	3,298	\$165,352
1995-96	373	9	0	398	13	5	1,372	41	14	172	376		53	806	1,791	\$157,861
1996-97	420	15	2	564	96	8	6,717	75	48	195	498		96	1,509	3,209	\$218,439
1997-98	482	10	1	780	35	13	9,604	80	62	298	565		58	1,705	2,227	\$196,671
1998-99	320	7	0	421	21	1	3,415	17	11	154	318		94	899	1,003	\$183,203
1999-00	382	9	2	544	79	6	3,078	71	46	193	434		91	1,637	1,202	\$172,585
2000-01	408	12	1	301	32	5	592	22	62	138	448		49	949	1,185	\$145,022
2001-02	380	8	0	553	71	8	425	33	52	135	497	1	40	1,145	1,071	\$229,284
2002-03	564	16	0	641	73	13	75	40	105	187	554	2	73	2,198	1,340	\$414,808
2003-04	580	19	0	666	184	5	546	29	110	414	967	9	256	2,744	2,726	\$781,849
2004-05	615	7	2	441	74	19	468	45	89	399	536	9	170	2,666	2,003	\$644,688
2005-06	585	17	1	409	91	7	1,280	33	72	442	720	3	152	3,316	1,776	\$1,147,034
2006-07	857	11	9	494	295	1	4,546	108	116	516	1,608	12	555	4,911	2,956	\$1,248,873
2007-08	937	20	3	677	157	2	3,023	29	180	609	1,771	18	269	2,811	3,245	\$1,543,803
2008-09	1,048	11	1	684	108	5	966	62	172	453	1,172	13	92	2,532	2,425	\$726,901
2009-10	918	4	11	627	74	5	731	95	114	363	821	4	77	1,240	1,514	\$431,438
2010-11	868	8	2	515	105	28	2140	125	134	619	715	6	100	2,527	2,147	\$1,150,888
2011-12	1,085	36	19	879	204	24	4,047	116	124	963	1,760	44	175	3,992	3,236	\$2,005,276
Average	725	25	5	916	125	14	7,276	87	115	603	750	11	272	2,308	4,495	\$696,050

NEVADA FUR HARVEST 2011-2012

Expanded Data

Region	County	Beaver	Muskrat	Coyote	Bobcat	G. Fox	K. Fox	Mink	Otter	Badger	Weasel	Raccoon	Striped Skunk	Spotted Skunk	Ring-Tail Cat	R. Fox
Western	Carson	3	44	3	7	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Churchill	33	2844	91	164	29	68	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Douglas	33	261	44	80	83	0	33	0	1	0	8	23	1	0	0
	Humboldt	38	15	341	243	1	40	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	3
	Lyon	167	291	149	95	359	108	7	0	10	0	41	34	12	0	0
	Mineral	0	0	52	212	72	55	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pershing	4	0	214	140	10	104	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Storey	18	143	12	34	34	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	3	1	0
	Washoe	12	111	404	722	7	71	3	0	30	0	18	44	15	0	0
	TOTALS:	308	3709	1310	1697	603	446	44	0	61	0	71	104	32	2	3
Eastern	Elko	512	330	474	466	10	19	72	15	20	19	34	14	3	4	25
	Eureka	7	4	101	122	33	26	0	4	8	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Lander	16	1	102	189	0	5	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
	White Pine	3	0	87	298	68	4	0	0	19	0	0	31	3	0	5
	TOTALS:	538	335	764	1075	111	54	72	24	48	19	36	46	6	4	30
Southern	Clark	1	0	201	250	382	186	0	0	25	0	10	0	8	7	0
	Esmeralda	0	0	71	50	14	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	0	0	303	463	362	89	0	0	30	0	1	5	0	10	5
	Nye	3	0	206	457	269	131	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	12	5
	TOTALS:	4	0	781	1220	1027	418	0	0	63	0	14	5	8	29	10
Unknown		29	3	381	0	19	45	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	1	1
Statewide Totals:		879	4047	3236	3992	1760	963	116	24	175	19	124	158	46	36	44

NEVADA TRAPPERS BY SPECIES AND COUNTY 2011-2012																
Expanded Data																
Region	County	Beaver	Muskrat	Coyote	Bobcat	G. Fox	K. Fox	Mink	Otter	Badger	Weasel	Raccoon	Striped Skunk	Spotted Skunk	Ring-Tail Cat	R. Fox
Western	Carson	1	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Churchill	5	15	15	24	5	19	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Douglas	4	3	12	12	11	0	3	0	1	0	4	4	1	0	0
	Humboldt	3	3	16	26	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	3
	Lyon	10	3	20	21	19	10	3	0	5	0	5	5	3	0	0
	Mineral	0	0	7	19	11	11	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pershing	1	0	11	19	4	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Storey	1	3	8	6	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
	Washoe	4	4	49	50	7	8	1	0	18	0	10	7	8	0	0
	TOTALS:	29	32	141	180	68	58	8	0	38	0	21	17	14	2	3
Eastern	Elko	14	10	55	59	4	3	5	8	10	1	8	7	3	3	8
	Eureka	1	1	15	31	8	7	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Lander	3	1	11	13	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
	White Pine	1	0	19	51	14	3	0	0	15	0	0	8	3	0	1
	TOTALS:	19	12	100	154	26	14	5	10	30	1	10	16	6	3	10
Southern	Clark	1	0	30	32	35	29	0	0	12	0	4	0	1	5	0
	Esmeralda	0	0	5	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	0	0	52	57	53	20	0	0	14	0	1	3	0	7	5
	Nye	1	0	35	43	42	16	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	4	3
	TOTALS:	2	0	122	138	133	66	0	0	30	0	6	3	1	16	8
Unknown		1	1	26	0	18	10	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	3
Statewide Totals:																
		51	45	389	472	245	148	13	10	101	1	37	37	21	24	24

NEVADA FUR HARVEST VALUE 2011-2012				
From Post-Season Questionnaire				
Species	Total Value of Catch	AVERAGE PRICE		% Change
		2011-12	2010-11	
Beaver	\$13,439.91	\$15.29	\$12.51	22.2%
Muskrat	\$24,160.59	\$5.97	\$4.86	22.8%
Mink	\$1,829.32	\$15.77	\$9.08	73.7%
Raccoon	\$1,576.04	\$12.71	\$10.56	20.4%
Bobcat	\$1,780,831.20	\$446.10	\$415.25	7.4%
Coyote	\$121,252.92	\$37.47	\$26.73	40.2%
Badger	\$3,823.75	\$21.85	\$12.47	75.2%
Striped Skunk	\$880.06	\$5.57	\$4.33	28.6%
Ring-tailed Cat	\$407.88	\$11.33	\$0.00	NA
Kit Fox	\$13,992.39	\$14.53	\$11.83	22.8%
Gray Fox	\$41,729.60	\$23.71	\$21.93	8.1%
Red Fox	\$1,652.56	\$30.74	\$20.24	51.9%
Total	\$2,005,576.22			

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE WATERFOWL HARVEST 1970 - 2011

From Post-Season Questionnaire

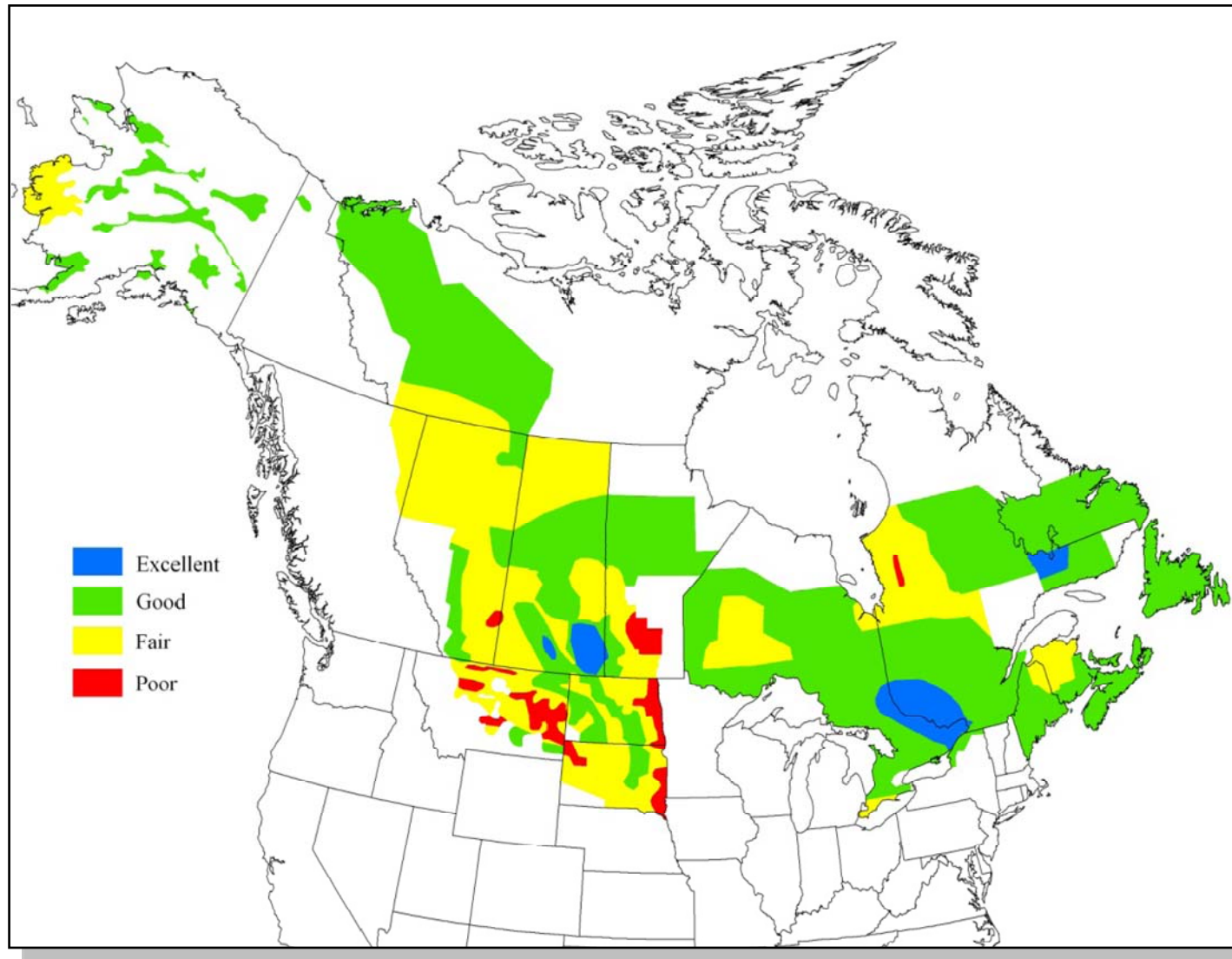
Year	Duck Stamp Sales		Est'd. NV Hunters	Ducks	Geese			Tundra Swans	Total Waterfowl
	Federal	Nevada			Dark	White	Total		
1970	14,361	--	12,913	147,211	6,649	3,488	10,137	208	157,556
1971	15,029	--	16,906	178,107	7,357	4,655	12,012	102	190,221
1972	12,701	--	14,605	149,565	8,066	1,756	9,822	124	159,511
1973	13,732	--	14,435	97,251	4,047	2,580	6,627	109	103,987
1974	11,714	--	14,902	139,080	5,480	1,498	6,978	190	146,248
1975	13,856	--	17,661	162,863	3,629	1,430	5,059	188	168,110
1976	13,146	--	15,154	139,598	6,379	3,194	9,573	206	149,377
1977	11,145	--	11,190	79,491	4,142	1,606	5,748	84	85,323
1978	12,154	--	12,452	104,840	5,998	942	6,940	90	111,870
1979	11,370	18,799	12,600	119,150	5,238	561	5,799	214	125,163
1980	11,705	18,300	12,487	101,765	4,515	388	4,903	103	106,771
1981	10,496	15,489	17,168	90,396	8,897	1,961	10,858	301	101,555
1982	11,969	17,250	18,921	97,582	6,558	759	7,317	161	105,060
1983	12,009	16,607	16,765	125,619	8,901	1,407	10,308	169	136,096
1984	12,950	16,451	17,799	108,570	11,658	1,386	13,044	199	121,813
1985	12,421	17,290	8,647	75,890	9,870	1,207	11,077	229	87,196
1986	11,749	20,000	8,357	67,615	6,969	249	7,218	196	75,029
1987	9,907	25,000	6,840	76,949	8,784	900	9,684	94	86,727
1988	7,564	28,700	4,432	37,338	8,690	950	9,640	78	47,056
1989	6,703	15,600	4,950	35,722	6,232	410	6,642	81	42,445
1990	6,647	9,050	4,446	35,693	10,655	529	11,184	67	46,944
1991	6,034	9,777	4,803	30,225	5,574	346	5,920	62	36,207
1992	6,303	7,277	3,453	19,589	10,140	281	10,421	29	30,039
1993	7,245	9,162	4,335	32,191	6,593	463	7,056	46	39,293
1994	7,704	8,469	5,112	46,340	8,573	595	9,168	88	55,596
1995	8,347	9,132	6,964	72,259	5,206	863	6,069	72	78,400
1996	7,702	9,127	7,228	83,908	9,028	892	9,920	119	93,947
1997	7,874	11,451	8,752	116,596	6,051	331	6,382	131	123,109
1998	8,331	11,420	8,574	122,092	8,635	819	9,454	185	131,731
1999	8,880	10,898	6,918	80,814	7,575	667	8,242	217	89,273
2000	8,000	10,085	6,159	56,579	4,537	151	4,688	78	61,345
2001	7,293	9,016	3,692	31,203	2,646	281	2,927	58	34,188
2002	6,914	8,460	4,028	33,113	4,980	133	5,113	40	38,266
2003	6,896	8,018	4,298	44,022	4,041	219	4,260	71	48,353
2004	5,991	7,501	3,572	38,305	1,479	1,135	2,614	78	40,997
2005	6,570	7,956	3,960	56,428	4,041	219	4,260	71	60,759
2006	6,704	8581	4,525	69,893	6,719	848	7,567	147	77,607
2007	6,337	8890	4,038	54,459	5,339	414	5,753	200	60,412
2008	5,995	8807	2,404	30,396	3,105	230	3,335	113	33,844
2009		9018	4,201	29,091	6,114	664	6,778	56	35,925
2010		8728	4,812	58,592	5,935	1,275	7,210	118	65,920
2011		8807	2,669	45,746	2,642	359	3,001	145	48,892

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

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

NEVADA MID-WINTER WATERFOWL INVENTORY DATA										
SPECIES	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Current year compared to			
							5 Year Average	48 Year Average	Highest	Lowest
Mallard	25,979	28,950	17,326	15,148	19,868	25,213	21,454	14,313	28,950	4,321
Gadwall	4,551	3,055	2,739	1,042	3,253	3,450	2,928	2,919	12,832	550
Widgeon	2,414	820	1,941	1,267	1,534	823	1,595	1,291	4,154	205
G.W. Teal	6,222	3,973	4,601	2,010	7,296	5,405	4,820	6,468	26,150	540
B.W. Teal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	75	0
Cinnamon Teal	0	0	2	55	90	50	29	45	660	0
Shoveler	5,321	5,654	4,679	1,738	8,620	8,543	5,202	3,540	24,700	224
Pintail	11,420	11,360	3,221	1,500	3,290	4,290	6,158	6,196	24,765	446
Wood Duck	10	2	46	35	141	41	47	33	150	0
Redhead	13,330	4,171	2,669	3,595	5,857	8,445	5,924	2,534	13,330	100
Canvasback	7,087	6,484	3,167	5,170	4,920	8,529	5,366	2,944	10,475	233
Scaup	989	262	116	215	222	909	361	248	1,850	10
Ringneck	3,316	2,155	803	728	1,791	849	1,759	817	3,316	13
Goldeneye	661	528	358	357	476	590	476	609	2,093	40
Bufflehead	2,300	1,727	1,480	1,019	1,217	1,525	1,549	896	2,571	153
Ruddy	10,970	5,659	10,432	6,162	9,064	9,656	8,457	4,830	22,532	268
Merganser	868	2,149	1,483	520	558	1,111	1,116	1,682	8,806	241
Miscellaneous	127	82	99	118	32	146	92	53	127	3
Total Ducks	95,565	77,031	55,162	40,679	68,229	79,575	67,333	49,397	128,540	15,739
% Change from Previous Year	4%	-19%	-28%	-26%	68%	17%	18%	61%		
Dark Geese	24,826	21,590	17,210	17,210	18,070	20,114	19,781	15,660	35,806	3,457
Light Geese	1,578	39	325	325	487	640	551	803	7,678	10
Total Geese	26,404	21,629	17,535	17,535	18,557	20,754	20,332	15,359	33,730	3,651
% Change from Previous Year	43%	-18%	-19%	0%	6%	12%	2%	35%		
Trumpeter Swan	28	38	31	31	28	9	31	27	60	9
Tundra Swan	2,266	1,191	351	351	606	1,480	953	2,193	10,742	31
Total Waterfowl	124,263	99,889	73,079	58,596	87,420	101,818	88,649	66,975	149,746	22,097
% Change from Previous Year	9%	-20%	-27%	-20%	49%	16%	15%	52%		
Coot	33,261	39,330	17,827	43,380	39,130	42,188	34,586	19,985	65,280	3,926

2012 Breeding Waterfowl Habitat Conditions



APPENDIX 2
2011-12 SMALL GAME AND WATERFOWL HARVEST DATA
 DERIVED FROM MODIFIED POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE

Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		DUCKS			Run date: 8/24/2012	
HUNTING SEASON: 2011-12				Expanded Data				
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	31	2	27	15.33	1.18	0.1%	0.1%
	Churchill	19,270	1,369	7,974	14.08	2.42	42.1%	36.5%
	Douglas	2,498	140	1,312	17.78	1.90	5.5%	3.7%
	Humboldt	1,008	105	528	9.61	1.91	2.2%	2.8%
	Lyon	3,092	309	1,488	9.99	2.08	6.8%	8.2%
	Mineral	1,570	52	427	30.45	3.68	3.4%	1.4%
	Pershing	914	126	508	7.24	1.80	2.0%	3.4%
	Storey	256	23	139	11.08	1.85	0.6%	0.6%
	Washoe	2,651	402	2,231	6.60	1.19	5.8%	10.7%
EASTERN	Elko	2,329	290	997	8.04	2.34	5.1%	7.7%
	Eureka	697	57	267	12.25	2.61	1.5%	1.5%
	Lander	123	25	103	4.93	1.19	0.3%	0.7%
	White Pine	588	39	151	15.05	3.89	1.3%	1.0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	4,843	327	2,148	14.80	2.25	10.6%	8.7%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	4,695	304	1,390	15.44	3.38	10.3%	8.1%
	Nye	1,181	180	514	6.57	2.30	2.6%	4.8%
	TOTALS:	45,746	3,750	20,204	12.2	2.3	100%	100%
	Estimated # of Individual Hunters:			2,565				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		DARK GEESE		Run date: 8/24/2012		
HUNTING SEASON: 2011-12				Expanded Data				
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Churchill	656	363	2,260	1.81	0.29	24.8%	32.3%
	Douglas	437	82	645	5.35	0.68	16.6%	7.3%
	Humboldt	94	39	162	2.41	0.58	3.6%	3.5%
	Lyon	517	197	624	2.62	0.83	19.6%	17.6%
	Mineral	11	5	92	2.00	0.12	0.4%	0.5%
	Pershing	94	36	217	2.65	0.43	3.6%	3.2%
	Storey	20	7	36	2.75	0.55	0.7%	0.6%
	Washoe	185	116	768	1.60	0.24	7.0%	10.3%
EASTERN	Elko	199	84	313	2.38	0.64	7.5%	7.4%
	Eureka	132	32	169	4.11	0.78	5.0%	2.8%
	Lander	36	18	92	2.00	0.38	1.3%	1.6%
	White Pine	14	12	18	1.14	0.80	0.5%	1.1%
SOUTHERN	Clark	142	69	533	2.05	0.27	5.4%	6.2%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	94	44	149	2.12	0.63	3.6%	4.0%
	Nye	11	20	64	0.55	0.17	0.4%	1.7%
TOTALS:		2,642	1,124	6,143	2.35	0.43	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				932				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		WHITE GEESE		Run date: 8/24/2012		
HUNTING SEASON: 2011-12				Expanded Data				
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	2	2	2	1.00	1.00	0.5%	0.7%
	Churchill	185	112	716	1.65	0.26	51.5%	44.1%
	Douglas	2	16	187	0.11	0.01	0.5%	6.3%
	Humboldt	21	4	20	6.00	1.09	5.9%	1.4%
	Lyon	20	32	119	0.61	0.16	5.4%	12.6%
	Mineral	37	7	94	5.25	0.40	10.4%	2.8%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	20	27	135	0.73	0.14	5.4%	10.5%
EASTERN	Elko	11	5	27	2.00	0.40	3.0%	2.1%
	Eureka	4	4	12	1.00	0.29	1.0%	1.4%
	Lander	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	36	28	155	1.25	0.23	9.9%	11.2%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	16	9	59	1.80	0.27	4.5%	3.5%
	Nye	7	9	21	0.80	0.33	2.0%	3.5%
TOTALS:		359	254	1,547	1.41	0.23	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				236				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		COOT			Run date: 8/24/2012	
HUNTING SEASON: 2011-12				Expanded Data				
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Churchill	208	43	145	4.78	1.43	25.6%	28.4%
	Douglas	36	11	23	3.17	1.58	4.4%	7.4%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lyon	53	13	96	4.00	0.55	6.5%	8.6%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	164	21	170	7.91	0.97	20.3%	13.6%
EASTERN	Elko	21	9	51	2.20	0.41	2.6%	6.2%
	Eureka	11	6	13	2.00	0.86	1.4%	3.7%
	Lander	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	White Pine	4	2	2	2.00	2.00	0.5%	1.2%
SOUTHERN	Clark	272	38	364	7.20	0.75	33.6%	24.7%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	9	2	2	5.00	5.00	1.2%	1.2%
	Nye	32	8	19	4.25	1.70	4.0%	4.9%
TOTALS:		810	153	885	5.30	0.91	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				153				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		SNIPE			Run date: 8/24/2012	
HUNTING SEASON: 2011-12				Expanded Data				
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Churchill	70	7	84	10.67	0.84	31.7%	14.3%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lyon	99	13	99	7.50	1.00	44.6%	28.6%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	9	7	70	1.33	0.13	4.0%	14.3%
EASTERN	Elko	9	7	7	1.33	1.33	4.0%	14.3%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lander	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	White Pine	4	2	4	2.00	1.00	2.0%	4.8%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	7	18	0.00	0.00	0.0%	14.3%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	15	2	7	7.00	2.33	6.9%	4.8%
	Nye	15	2	7	7.00	2.33	6.9%	4.8%
	TOTALS:	222	46	295	4.81	0.75	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				46				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
MIGRATORY BIRDS			Species:	MOURNING DOVE			Run date: 8/16/2012	
HUNTING SEASON: 2011-12				Expanded Data				
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	557	58	150	9.67	3.72	1.7%	1.7%
	Churchill	6,818	461	1,402	14.79	4.86	20.2%	13.9%
	Douglas	1,122	119	334	9.42	3.36	3.3%	3.6%
	Humboldt	1,229	131	338	9.41	3.64	3.6%	3.9%
	Lyon	4,333	465	1,068	9.32	4.06	12.8%	14.0%
	Mineral	138	23	50	6.00	2.77	0.4%	0.7%
	Pershing	561	65	173	8.59	3.24	1.7%	2.0%
	Storey	303	38	134	7.90	2.26	0.9%	1.2%
	Washoe	5,040	707	1,982	7.13	2.54	14.9%	21.3%
EASTERN	Elko	1,414	173	376	8.18	3.76	4.2%	5.2%
	Eureka	657	65	184	10.06	3.56	1.9%	2.0%
	Lander	472	23	111	20.50	4.24	1.4%	0.7%
	White Pine	204	61	138	3.31	1.47	0.6%	1.9%
SOUTHERN	Clark	6,595	519	1,702	12.72	3.88	19.5%	15.6%
	Esmeralda	714	23	111	31.00	6.41	2.1%	0.7%
	Lincoln	1,321	157	384	8.39	3.44	3.9%	4.7%
	Nye	2,259	230	676	9.80	3.34	6.7%	6.9%
	TOTALS:	33,738	3,319	9,315	10.17	3.62	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				3,169				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE					
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST					
MIGRATORY BIRDS		Species:	White-winged Dove	Run date:	8/16/2012
HUNTING SEASON:		2011-12		Expanded Data	
Survey Type:		Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill			
County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	Kill/ Hunter	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
Clark	257	131	1.97	97.1%	89.5%
Nye	8	15	0.50	2.9%	10.5%
TOTALS:	265	146	1.82	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:		131			

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE						
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST						
MIGRATORY BIRDS		Species:		Eurasian Collared Dove	Run date: 8/24/2012	
HUNTING SEASON: 2011-12				Expanded Data		
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill						
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	Kill/ Hunter	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	100	12	8.67	1.7%	1.6%
	Churchill	1,193	162	7.36	20.7%	22.2%
	Douglas	112	19	5.80	1.9%	2.6%
	Humboldt	321	46	6.92	5.6%	6.3%
	Lyon	861	108	7.96	14.9%	14.8%
	Mineral	77	8	10.00	1.3%	1.1%
	Pershing	201	31	6.50	3.5%	4.2%
	Storey	27	8	3.50	0.5%	1.1%
	Washoe	166	42	3.91	2.9%	5.8%
EASTERN	Elko	263	27	9.71	4.6%	3.7%
	Eureka	4	4	1.00	0.1%	0.5%
	Lander	77	8	10.00	1.3%	1.1%
	White Pine	15	8	2.00	0.3%	1.1%
SOUTHERN	Clark	1,881	185	10.15	32.6%	25.4%
	Esmeralda	97	8	12.50	1.7%	1.1%
	Lincoln	15	15	1.00	0.3%	2.1%
	Nye	359	39	9.30	6.2%	5.3%
TOTALS:		5,769	730	7.90	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:			730			

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
MIGRATORY BIRDS			Species: AMERICAN CROW		Run date: 8/24/2012			
HUNTING SEASON: 2011-12					Expanded Data			
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	4	4	0.00	0.00	0.0%	3.7%
	Churchill	9	13	22	0.67	0.40	1.1%	11.1%
	Douglas	9	9	9	1.00	1.00	1.1%	7.4%
	Humboldt	88	4	44	20.00	2.00	11.0%	3.7%
	Lyon	4	9	44	0.50	0.10	0.5%	7.4%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Pershing	4	4	4	1.00	1.00	0.5%	3.7%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	0	4	9	0.00	0.00	0.0%	3.7%
EASTERN	Elko	494	35	159	14.00	3.11	61.5%	29.6%
	Eureka	13	4	18	3.00	0.75	1.6%	3.7%
	Lander	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	White Pine	62	4	9	14.00	7.00	7.7%	3.7%
SOUTHERN	Clark	119	26	84	4.50	1.42	14.8%	22.2%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Nye	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
TOTALS:		803	119	406	6.74	1.98	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				119				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-Season Questionnaire								
UPLAND GAME SURVEY		2011-12		SAGE-GROUSE			<i>Expanded Data</i> Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill	
HUNTING SEASON: Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders								
R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Churchill	215	83	181	2.6	1.2	4%	4%
	Douglas*	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Humboldt	1543	474	1411	3.3	1.1	29%	23%
	Lyon*	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Mineral*	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Pershing*	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Storey*	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	922	380	1148	2.4	0.8	17%	18%
	Western Region Subtotals:		2680	937	2740	2.9	1.0	51%
EASTERN	Elko	1261	598	1705	2.1	0.7	24%	29%
	Eureka	245	128	260	1.9	0.9	5%	6%
	Lander	557	158	373	3.5	1.5	11%	8%
	White Pine	252	113	342	2.2	0.7	5%	5%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		2314	997	2680	2.3	0.9	44%
SOUTHERN	Clark*	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda*	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Lincoln*	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Nye	301	120	388	2.5	0.8	6%	6%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		301	120	388	2.5	0.8	6%
TOTALS:		5295	2055	5807	2.6	0.9	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire								
UPLAND GAME SURVEY					BLUE GROUSE			
HUNTING SEASON:		2011-12		Expanded Data				
Survey Type: Upland Game		Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County						
Stamp Holders		of Kill						
R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	83	61	159	1.4	0.5	8%	7%
	Churchill	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Douglas	45	38	87	1.2	0.5	4%	4%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lyon	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	254	262	675	1.0	0.4	23%	30%
	Western Region Subtotals:		383	360	921	1.1	0.4	35%
EASTERN	Elko	432	318	853	1.4	0.5	40%	37%
	Eureka	15	23	68	0.7	0.2	1%	3%
	Lander	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	White Pine	167	110	406	1.5	0.4	15%	13%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		614	451	1327	1.4	0.5	57%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	4	45	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	15	8	23	2.0	0.7	1%	1%
	Lincoln	8	4	4	2.0	2.0	1%	0%
	Nye	64	38	110	1.7	0.6	6%	4%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		87	53	182	1.6	0.5	8%
TOTALS:		1084	864	2430	1.3	0.4	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire								
UPLAND GAME SURVEY					RUFFED GROUSE			
HUNTING SEASON:		2011-12		Expanded Data				
Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders		Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill						
R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Humboldt	30	43	81	0.7	0.4	15%	22%
	Lyon	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	00	0	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Western Region Subtotals:		30	43	81	0.7	0.4	15.2%
EASTERN	Elko	166	153	596	1.1	0.3	85%	78%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lander	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		166	153	596	1.1	0.3	84.8%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%
TOTALS:		196	196	677	1.0	0.3	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire								
UPLAND GAME SURVEY					CHUKAR			
HUNTING SEASON: 2011-12			Expanded Data					
Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders			Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill					
R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	369	107	438	3.4	0.8	0%	1%
	Churchill	3630	661	2246	5.5	1.6	3%	6%
	Douglas	223	80	229	2.8	1.0	0%	1%
	Humboldt	33382	2296	15313	14.5	2.2	32%	20%
	Lyon	2693	595	2718	4.5	1.0	3%	5%
	Mineral	245	74	273	3.3	0.9	0%	1%
	Pershing	11782	1160	5780	10.2	2.0	11%	10%
	Storey	750	154	562	4.9	1.3	1%	1%
	Washoe	28305	2864	16093	9.9	1.8	27%	25%
	Western Region Subtotals:		81380	7993	43652	10.2	1.9	77%
EASTERN	Elko	9255	1141	6292	8.1	1.5	9%	10%
	Eureka	3175	358	1767	8.9	1.8	3%	3%
	Lander	5154	518	3046	9.9	1.7	5%	5%
	White Pine	532	83	320	6.4	1.7	1%	1%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		18116	2100	11424	8.6	1.6	17%
SOUTHERN	Clark	1155	510	2208	2.3	0.5	1%	5%
	Esmeralda	711	88	394	8.1	1.8	1%	1%
	Lincoln	639	182	910	3.5	0.7	1%	2%
	Nye	3046	400	2084	7.6	1.5	3%	4%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		5551	1180	5595	4.7	1.0	5%
TOTALS:		105047	11273	60671	9.3	1.7	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY				HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE				
HUNTING SEASON:		2011-12		Expanded Data				
Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders				Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill				
R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Churchill	15	11	41	1.3	0.4	0%	1%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Humboldt	1796	453	2827	4.0	0.6	50%	41%
	Lyon	4	7	52	0.5	0.1	0%	1%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Pershing	85	33	89	2.6	1.0	2%	3%
	Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	67	26	82	2.6	0.8	2%	2%
	Western Region Subtotals:		1967	531	3091	3.7	0.6	55%
EASTERN	Elko	1224	397	1722	3.1	0.7	34%	36%
	Eureka	156	74	308	2.1	0.5	4%	7%
	Lander	241	89	412	2.7	0.6	7%	8%
	White Pine	4	4	4	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		1625	564	2445	2.9	0.7	45%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		0	0	0	0	0	0%
TOTALS:		3592	1095	5536	3.3	0.6	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire								
UPLAND GAME SURVEY				CALIFORNIA QUAIL				
HUNTING SEASON: 2011-12 Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders				Expanded Data Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill				
R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	787	79	368	10.0	2.1	2%	3%
	Churchill	6737	378	2135	17.8	3.2	17%	12%
	Douglas	3293	199	1437	16.5	2.3	8%	6%
	Humboldt	8312	626	3809	13.3	2.2	21%	20%
	Lyon	7531	492	2764	15.3	2.7	19%	16%
	Mineral	69	17	86	4.0	0.8	0%	1%
	Pershing	2262	179	791	12.7	2.9	6%	6%
	Storey	729	69	440	10.6	1.7	2%	2%
	Washoe	8191	932	5324	8.8	1.5	21%	30%
	Western Region Subtotals:	37911	2970	17152	12.8	2.2	97%	97%
EASTERN	Elko	433	45	175	9.7	2.5	1%	1%
	Eureka	0	3	10	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Lander	124	14	48	9.0	2.6	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	557	62	234	9.0	2.4	1%	2%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Nye	461	45	351	1.0	0.7	1%	1%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	461	45	351	10.3	1.3	1%	1%
TOTALS:		38928	3076	17737	12.7	2.2	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire								
UPLAND GAME SURVEY				GAMBEL'S QUAIL				
HUNTING SEASON: 2011-12 Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders				Expanded Data Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill				
R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lyon	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Western Region Subtotals:	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
EASTERN	Elko	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lander	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	20919	1468	9383	14.2	2.2	82%	75%
	Esmeralda	83	7	40	11.5	2.1	0%	0%
	Lincoln	3517	368	1732	9.6	2.0	14%	19%
	Nye	952	115	624	8.3	1.5	4%	6%
	Southern Region Subtotals	25471	1959	11778	13.0	2.2	100%	100%
TOTALS:		25471	1959	11778	13.0	2.2	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire								
UPLAND GAME SURVEY					MOUNTAIN QUAIL			
HUNTING SEASON: 2011-12			Expanded Data					
Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders			Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill					
R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	128	19	39	6.6	3.3	15%	5%
	Churchill	31	39	144	0.8	0.2	4%	10%
	Douglas	70	50	101	1.4	0.7	8%	14%
	Humboldt	54	27	81	2.0	0.7	7%	7%
	Lyon	81	39	93	2.1	0.9	10%	10%
	Mineral	50	19	78	2.6	0.7	6%	5%
	Pershing	58	16	70	3.8	0.8	7%	4%
	Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	272	128	477	2.1	0.6	33%	34%
	Western Region Subtotals:		745	338	1083	2.2	0.7	89%
EASTERN	Elko	31	8	16	4.0	2.0	4%	2%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lander	16	4	16	4.0	1.0	2%	1%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		47	12	31	4.0	1.5	6%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	43	23	58	1.8	0.7	5%	6%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		43	23	58	1.8	0.7	5%
TOTALS:		834	373	1172	2.2	0.7	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire								
UPLAND GAME SURVEY					PHEASANT			
HUNTING SEASON:		2011-12		Expanded Data				
Survey Type: Upland Game		Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County						
Stamp Holders		of Kill						
R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Churchill	8	27	46	0.3	0.2	1%	8%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Humboldt	557	211	791	2.6	0.7	84%	60%
	Lyon	15	38	104	0.4	0.1	2%	11%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Pershing	27	27	77	1.0	0.4	4%	8%
	Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	15	4	8	4.0	2.0	2%	1%
	Western Region Subtotals:		622	307	1025	2.0	0.6	94%
EASTERN	Elko	0	4	12	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Eureka	35	19	42	1.8	0.8	5%	5%
	Lander	4	4	15	1.0	0.3	1%	1%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		38	27	69	1.4	0.6	6%
SOUTHERN	Clark	4	15	27	0.3	0.1	1%	4%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	4	12	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Nye	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		4	19	38	0.2	0.1	1%
TOTALS:		664	353	1133	1.9	0.6	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire								
UPLAND GAME SURVEY					RABBIT			
HUNTING SEASON:		2011-12		Expanded Data				
Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders					Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill			
R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	278	42	278	6.6	1.0	2%	2%
	Churchill	779	127	546	6.1	1.4	7%	7%
	Douglas	758	85	796	9.0	1.0	7%	4%
	Humboldt	567	123	729	4.6	0.8	5%	6%
	Lyon	1121	162	1071	6.9	1.0	10%	8%
	Mineral	53	11	49	5.0	1.1	0%	1%
	Pershing	504	63	314	7.9	1.6	5%	3%
	Storey	176	21	106	8.3	1.7	2%	1%
	Washoe	2706	416	4116	6.5	0.7	24%	22%
	Western Region Subtotals:		6942	1050	8006	6.6	0.9	62%
EASTERN	Elko	624	113	775	5.5	0.8	6%	6%
	Eureka	67	11	92	6.3	0.7	1%	1%
	Lander	173	42	169	4.1	1.0	2%	2%
	White Pine	152	42	271	3.6	0.6	1%	2%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		1015	208	1307	4.9	0.8	9%
SOUTHERN	Clark	2054	440	2981	4.7	0.7	18%	23%
	Esmeralda	74	18	88	4.2	0.8	1%	1%
	Lincoln	595	130	666	4.6	0.9	5%	7%
	Nye	469	74	384	6.3	1.2	4%	4%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		3192	662	4119	4.8	0.8	29%
TOTALS:		11149	1920	13432	5.8	0.8	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire								
UPLAND GAME SURVEY					PYGMY RABBIT			
HUNTING SEASON:			2011-12		Expanded Data			
Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders			Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill					
R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Douglas	6	6	6	1.0	1.0	7%	10%
	Humboldt	0	6	25	0.0	0.0	0%	10%
	Lyon	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Pershing	6	6	6	1.0	1.0	7%	10%
	Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	25	25	61	1.0	0.4	29%	40%
	Western Region Subtotals:		37	43	98	0.9	0.4	43%
EASTERN	Elko	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lander	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	White Pine	12	6	6	2.0	2.0	14%	10%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		12	6	6	2.0	2.0	14%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lincoln	37	12	43	3.0	0.9	43%	20%
	Nye	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		37	12	43	3.0	0.9	43%
TOTALS:		86	61	147	1.4	0.6	100%	100%

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE Small Game Post-season Questionnaire								
UPLAND GAME SURVEY					WHITE-TAILED JACKRABBIT			
HUNTING SEASON:			2011-12		Expanded Data			
Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders			Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Kill					
R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Humboldt	12	6	6	2.0	2.0	4%	7%
	Lyon	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Washoe	115	18	60	6.3	1.9	36%	21%
	Western Region Subtotals:		127	24	66	5.3	1.9	40%
EASTERN	Elko	157	60	374	2.6	0.4	49%	71%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lander	36	0	72	0	0.5	11%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		193	60	447	3.2	0.4	60%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		0	0	0	0	0	0%
TOTALS:		320	84	513	3.8	0.6	100%	100%