Nevada Department of Wildlife

2014

Upland and Migratory Game Bird, Rabbit and Furbearing Mammals

Harvest Data & Population Status Reports

Compiled by:

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

Regional Supervising Game Biologists
Mike Dobel - Ken Gray - Steven Kimble

Cover photo of a mountain quail courtesy of Tim Torell

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Tony Wasley, Director

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4401 N. Fairfax Drive, MS: 7072-43
Arlington, Virginia 22203

Director
Nevada Department of Wildlife
1100 Valley Road
Reno, Nevada 89512-2817

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

Dear Fellow Sportsmen:

We present you with the 2013-14 Upland Game, Waterfowl and Furbearer Status and Trend report. This document is greatly summarized from previous status and trend reports as only the statewide summaries are presented here rather than both statewide and regional summaries. Unfortunately, the picture that this report paints regarding last season's harvest and hunter effort is generally dreary; however, recent surveys and observations that will be further discussed in this document, offer a bit of hope that some recovery, at least from an upland game standpoint, has occurred. For those of you with young hunters out there, we certainly encourage you to participate in any of the special youth hunts available, especially the youth chukar, quail and rabbit hunts as these species should offer kids some reward this year.

A tremendous amount of effort continues to be placed into the conservation of Greater Sage-grouse in Nevada. A comprehensive package of information was delivered to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in June of 2014 regarding well planned conservation efforts and assurances of future actions to conserve the Bi-State Distinct Population Segment of Greater Sage-grouse that exist in Lyon, Mineral and Esmeralda Counties. Additional efforts include continual input from the Department in the development of the final Environmental Impact Statement for Greater Sage-grouse conservation in the Great Basin ecoregion as well as the State of Nevada's Sagebrush Ecosystem Council's draft of the Nevada Greater Sage-grouse Conservation Plan, which was recently presented on August 21, 2014. This will continue to be a priority for the Department well into the future.

As of this writing, early upland game seasons have already begun and hopefully you have had a chance to participate in either dove or forest grouse opportunities (or both). Upland game hunters can expect fair opportunities for both dusky and sooty grouse throughout their ranges this year. Somewhat alternatively, better opportunities likely exist for ruffed grouse in northeastern Nevada. If you have drawn that coveted elk tag in this portion of the state, it is probably not a bad idea to pack a shotgun along for some camp fodder. It has been just over 50 years since ruffed grouse have been introduced in Nevada and most, if not all, of the releases have been considered a resounding success. We encourage you to challenge yourself with a little different type of upland bird hunting and explore an aspen stand for some tricky wingshooting.

Harvest of chukar partridge, our most popular upland game bird, surprisingly did not deviate significantly from the prior year at approximately 44,000 birds. However, this was in the face of an increased number of hunters and number of hunter days during the 2013-14 season. All indications during the early winter of 2014 (January and February) were that things were shaping up for another poor season. Last year in this letter we wrote that "ample moisture in any form during March, April and May of 2014 would be welcomed." Well, to a degree, that was realized this year with some timely spring rains received in late March and early April. This moisture improved habitat conditions during the pre-laying and nesting period for chukar and ample mid-summer rain received throughout much of northern Nevada's chukar strongholds likely diminished reliance on already stressed water sources allowing hens with broods to disperse away from springs and riparian areas leading to increased survival. Results from the recent aerial chukar density survey conducted in August of 2014, suggested a 42% increase in

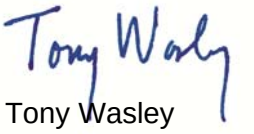
bird numbers from last year, which provides a much needed glimmer of hope. We venture to say that chukar hunting will not be as fantastic as it was in 2005, but it will be better than last year, which is likely all the motivation that many of us need at this point.

Waterfowl hunters are facing bleak conditions in the wake of an extended drought. Marsh conditions on many of Nevada's best waterfowl areas are dry or quickly becoming so. These conditions are unfortunate as there will be a lot of ducks and geese migrating past Nevada this year. Continental breeding duck numbers this past spring were estimated to be an impressive 49.2 million birds, which is the highest breeding population estimate since the survey began in 1955. The estimate is 43% above long-term averages and 8% higher than last year's estimate. We can all hope for some unusually high fall precipitation to perhaps salvage some semblance of a waterfowl season.

For those trappers out there, the 2014-15 season should be a good year. Prey species appear to have responded well to spring moisture in many areas. This should help reverse declining production witnessed the last couple of years. Although prices on most species saw a small decrease last year, prices are still up and should continue to hold this season.

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

Sincerely,



Tony Wasley

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APPENDIX II 1

2013-14 HUNTING SEASONS & BAG LIMIT REGULATIONS

Commission Regulation 12-06
(With Amendments #1 and #2)

UPLAND GAME
(Units referenced are Game Management Units)

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

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

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

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

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

SAGE-GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	**Humboldt County, except Units 031, 032, 033, 035, 042, 044, 046 and 151** **Washoe County, except Units 021, 022, 033, 194 and 196**
SEASON DATES:	September 25 – October 4
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	**Closed to nonresidents.**

SHELDON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SPECIAL SAGE-GROUSE HUNT	
OPEN AREAS:	**Unit 033 of Washoe and Humboldt Counties (Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge) excluding the Little Sheldon and other areas as posted.**
SEASON DATES:	Fourth Saturday and Sunday in September
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	**Open to nonresidents.** Limited to 75 reservations per hunt period, awarded through random draw. Unless his privilege is limited or revoked pursuant to law, any resident or nonresident is eligible to apply once for the Sheldon Special Sage Grouse Hunt in a year. Up to 4 applicants may apply as a party. Parties may be comprised of a combination of residents and nonresidents. Applications for reservations for the Sheldon Special Sage Grouse Hunt must be received by the Nevada Department of Wildlife, Game 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. 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.

BLUE (DUSKY AND SOOTY) AND RUFFED GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	**Carson City, Clark, Douglas, Elko, Eureka, Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Washoe, White Pine.**
SEASON DATES:	September 1 – December 31
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 3. Possession limit 6.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	Limit singly or in the aggregate. Per NAC 503.185, the head or one fully feathered wing must be attached to all dusky, sooty and ruffed grouse until the carcass reaches the possessor's residence or a commercial facility for its preservation. Persons harvesting 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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:	**Youth must be 12 prior to the opening of the hunt season indicated and not attain their 18th birthday until after the last day of the hunt season indicated, pursuant to NAC 502.063.** **Applications for these tags or bonus points will only be accepted during the draw application periods. Remaining tags will not be issued.** **Closed to nonresidents.**	
Open Areas:	**Season Dates**	**Quota**
Unit 151 & 152 of Lander County*	Last Saturday in March through Last Sunday in April	1
Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area	Last Saturday in March through Last Sunday in April	2
**** Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on private lands and permission should be obtained from a landowner before applying for this hunt.***		

WILD TURKEY 2013 & 2014 SPRING – LIMITED ENTRY – HUNTS 0131 & 0132	
Physical Characteristics:	Bearded Wild Turkey
Limit:	1 by tag only
Shooting Hours:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily

UNIT 091 of ELKO COUNTY			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	5	-

UNIT 101 of ELKO COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	5	-

UNITS 102 & 065 of ELKO COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	12	1

UNITS 151 and 152 of LANDER COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	2	-

Wild Turkey Continued on Next Page

WILD TURKEY 2013 & 2014 SPRING – LIMITED ENTRY – HUNTS 0131 & 0132

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey
LIMIT:	1 by tag only
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily

MASON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA ONLY OF UNIT 203

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

MOAPA VALLEY PORTION OF UNITS 243, 244, 268, 271, & 272 IN CLARK COUNTY*

	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in April	3	1
	Second Saturday in April – third Sunday in April	4	-
	Last Saturday in April – first Sunday in May	4	-

PERSHING COUNTY*

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

UNIT 115 OF WHITE PINE COUNTY**

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

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

****Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on Great Basin National Park lands. Hunting is not permitted within park boundaries.***

Wild Turkey Continued on Next Page

WILD TURKEY 2014 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 & 0137 Unit 192 of Douglas County		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	**Bearded Wild Turkey**	
LIMIT:	**1 by tag only.**	
SHOOTING HOURS:	**One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily.**	
SEASON DATES:	**Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May**	
QUOTAS:	**Resident Hunt 0135**	**Nonresident Hunt 0137**
	Open	Open

SPECIAL REGULATIONS:

UNIT 192 of DOUGLAS COUNTY APPLICATION REGULATIONS:

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

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

Only one person may apply on an application.

Only one Wild Turkey tag per calendar year.

WILD TURKEY 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

SPECIAL REGULATIONS:

UNIT 181 AND 182 OF CHURCHILL COUNTY APPLICATION REGULATIONS:
A Churchill County Application Form is required. Hunters can obtain these forms from the participating landowners. A landowner must sign the application form. The form must be submitted through the mail or over the counter during business hours, M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Wildlife Administrative Services, PO Box 1345, Fallon, NV 89407-1345. Tags will be available until the close of the season. Internet applications for the Churchill County hunt will not be available.

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

Only one person may apply on an application.

Only one Wild Turkey tag per calendar year.

WILD TURKEY 2013 - 2014 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 & 0137 PARADISE VALLEY OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	**Bearded Wild Turkey**	
LIMIT:	**1 by tag only.**	
SHOOTING HOURS:	**One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily.**	
SEASON DATES:	**Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May**	
QUOTAS:	**Resident Hunt 0135**	**Nonresident Hunt 0137**
	Open	Open

SPECIAL REGULATIONS:

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

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

Only one person may apply on an application.

Only one Wild Turkey tag per calendar year.

FALCONRY SEASON

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

except per NAC 504.340

FURBEARING ANIMALS

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

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

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

BOBCAT SEASON	
OPEN AREAS:	Statewide
SEASON DATES:	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) implemented 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 has been entered, it is stored within a Microsoft™ Access database. Information was collected through June 30, 2014 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. These 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

There were four distinct seasons for Greater Sage-grouse during 2013. In the Eastern and Southern Regions, portions of Elko, Eureka, Lander, Nye and White Pine Counties were open for 15 days from September 25 – October 9. In most of the Western Region, a 10 day season was held for portions of Humboldt and Washoe Counties from September 25 – October 4. Aside from these seasons, which constitute the two main hunt periods, a two day season was held from October 5 – 6 in Hunt Unit 184 (Desatoya Range) and a two day special sage grouse hunt (draw reservation only) was also held on the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge from September 28 – 29 limited to 75 participants. For all hunt periods, the daily and possession limit for sage-grouse was 2 and 4 birds respectively.

Harvest and Effort

During the 2013 sage-grouse hunting season, an estimated 1,889 birds were harvested by 1,354 hunters. Compared to the previous season, harvest was down 31% and hunter participation was down approximately 20%. Hunters also spent 28% fewer days in the field in 2013 (n=2,713) than in 2012. Whether considering the number of birds harvested, number of hunters or days in the field, these statistics are all substantially lower than the 10-year and long-term averages for each value. Harvest was down 64% in 2013 compared to the previous 10-year average and the number of hunters was down 49%. As with most upland game species,

the estimated harvest highly correlates with the estimated number of hunters (Figure 1). The long-term average harvest from 1960-2012 was 11,318 birds. Admittedly, this figure is largely driven by higher hunter participation and harvest levels from 1960-1984 (avg.=16,166) rather than the more recent 27 year period from 1986-2012 (avg.=6,829).

In terms of return on investment, birds per hunter and birds per day were also down in 2013, although not as significantly as harvest and hunter participation. Hunters averaged 1.4 birds in 2013 and 0.70 birds per day. These values were down by 15% and 5% respectively compared to the 2012 season, but were off 30% and 22% respectively compared to the 10-year average.

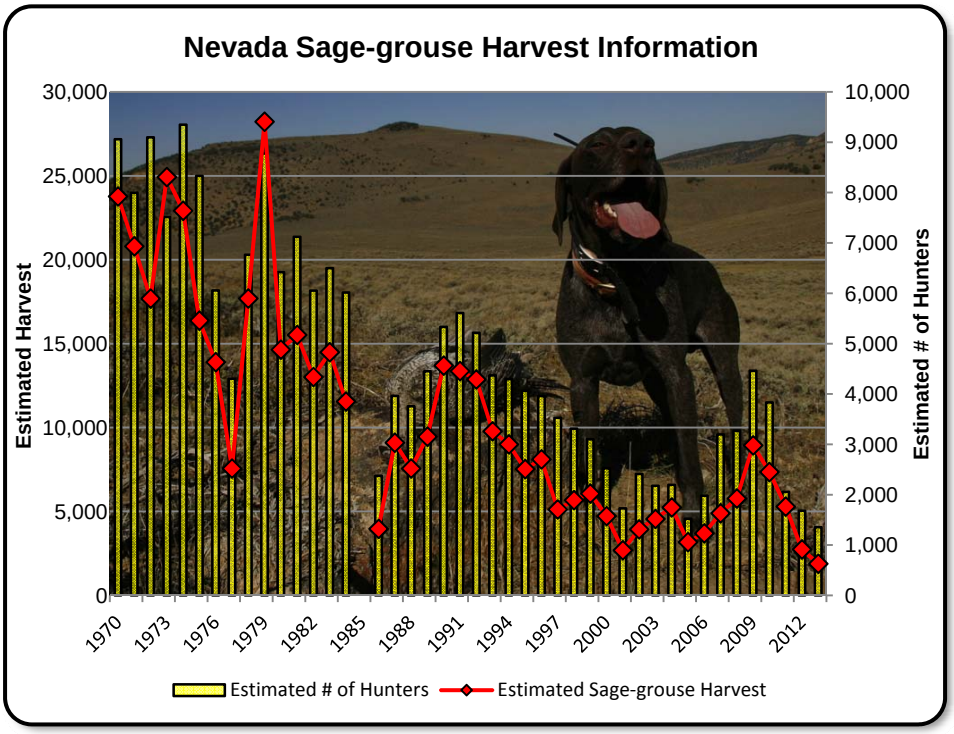


Figure 1. Sage-grouse harvest and hunter participation from 1970-2013.

Population Status

The Nevada Department of Wildlife relies on annual lek counts conducted during the spring (late March, April and early May) as well as production estimates garnered from sage-grouse wing collection during the hunting season to determine population trends for the species. Lek count data obtained from "trend leks" provide the best representation of population trends. These leks are counted multiple times each year and have an extended record of data available for them over several years. The average male attendance obtained from this subset of leks (n=221 currently) in 2014 was 22.5 males per lek. This represented a 21% increase from the previous year, but was still 18% below the long-term (1965-2013) average of 27.3 males per lek (Figure 2).

Somewhat surprisingly, production, measured as the number of chicks per hen, was estimated at 1.67 in 2013. This was a substantial improvement over the prior year's production value of 0.73 chicks per hen and was 9% greater than the 10-year average of 1.53 chicks per hen. Production and nest success values from 2002-2013 are displayed in Figure 3.

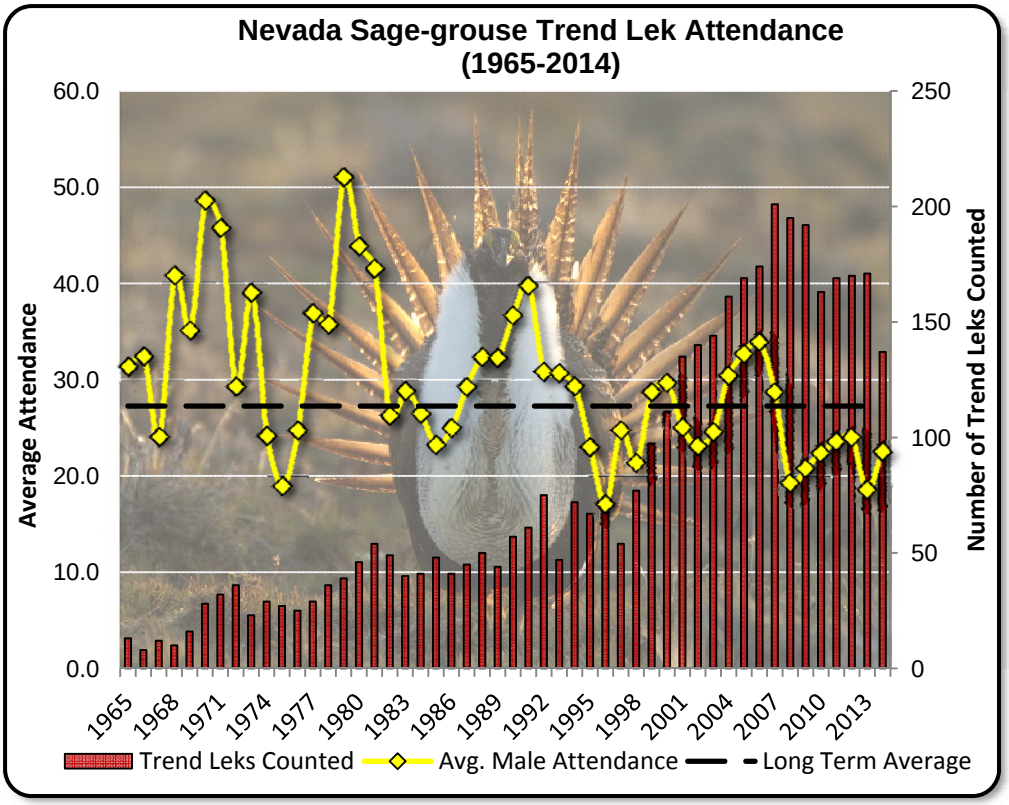


Figure 2. Average male attendance rates for trend leks from 1965-2014.

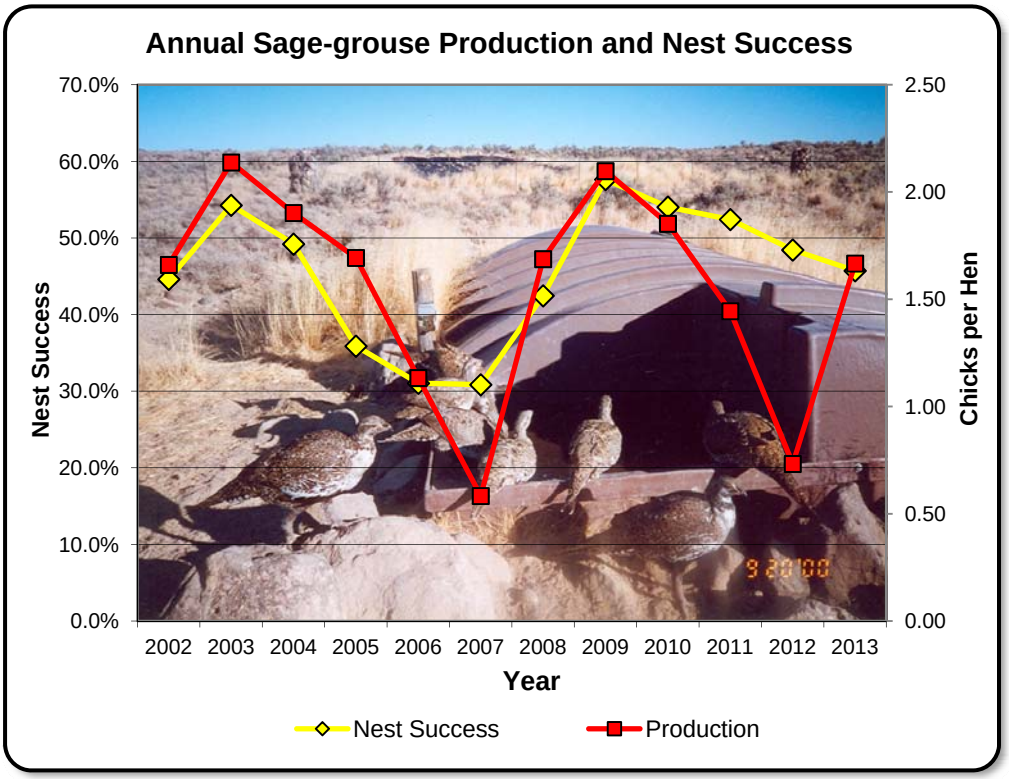


Figure 3. Sage-grouse production and nest success values obtained from wing collection and analyses (2002-2013).

Drought conditions continue to persist throughout Nevada and the lack of snowpack has led to diminished water sources, particularly in northwestern Nevada. Streams, springs and meadow complexes have dried up in many areas throughout sage-grouse range. Luckily, some timely spring rains coupled with some fairly significant rainfall events in mid-summer have improved upland conditions and subsequently forage conditions for sage-grouse (e.g. forbs and insects). Monsoonal moisture was significant in northeastern and east central Nevada for the third year in a row. This may have led to increased survival of sage-grouse in these areas during this critical period when mortality is normally elevated.

The 2014 Greater Sage-grouse hunting season is expected to be fair in most areas throughout northern Nevada. Because water sources are more limited, hunters may experience better success unless additional rainfall is received before the season begins. This has occurred in past seasons, reducing the success of hunters by distributing birds across a larger portion of the landscape. Nevertheless, due to increased production in 2013 and anecdotal ground observations of improved production in 2014, hunters should encounter birds more frequently this season. Conditions may be difficult in central and eastern Elko County this season due to well above average summer rainfall and subsequent positive responses in habitat conditions. Similar circumstances will likely be encountered in White Pine and Eureka Counties with birds being well distributed across larger landscapes. Hunters heading to northern Nye County or southern Lander County should experience fair to good sage-grouse hunting overall. For example, portions of the Toiyabe Range/upper Reese River area showed substantial increases in lek attendance in 2014 and should provide good hunting opportunities. In the Western Region, sage-grouse hunting will be improved from last year, but only rated as fair due to extended drought conditions. Northwestern Nevada has experienced severe drought conditions relative to other portions of the state and areas of improper livestock grazing practices coupled with an over-abundance of wild horses has exacerbated these conditions and reduced habitat quality for the species. Due in part to these factors, plus the destructive Rush Fire that occurred in Lassen County, California two years ago and resultant population declines, Hunt Unit 015, a popular sage-grouse hunting area, was closed to sage-grouse hunting in 2014.

FOREST GROUSE

Season Structure and Limits

The 2013-14 forest grouse (dusky, sooty and ruffed grouse) season extended from September 1 – December 31, 2013 (122 days). 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

Estimated harvest of both dusky and sooty grouse in 2013 was 837 birds, which was down 33% from the previous year and 52% below the 10-year average of 1,742 birds. Consistent with the drop in harvest was a 29% decline in hunter numbers with 759 individuals participating and a 27% decline in the number of days spent in the field from 2,516 days in 2012 to 1,834 days in 2013. Birds per hunter (n=1.1) and birds per hunter day (n=0.5) were similar to the previous year's values, but 21% and 23.5% off (respectively) of the 10-year average. The number of hunter days track very well with the annual estimated harvest (Figure 4), making it difficult to determine population performance; however, given the decline in reward per unit of effort, dusky and sooty grouse populations appear to be in decline.

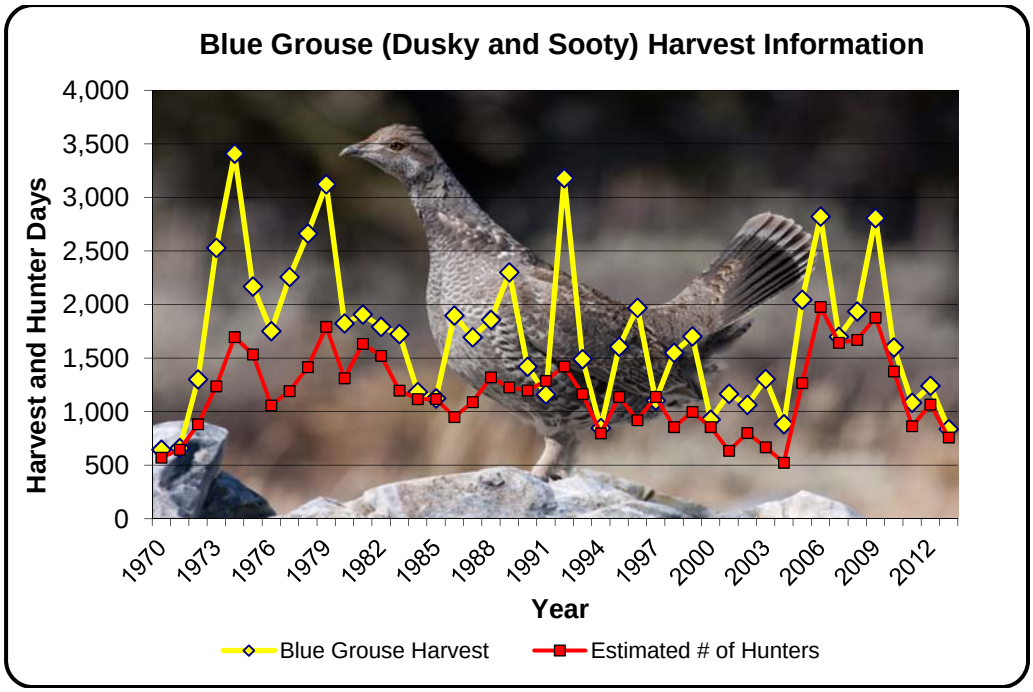


Figure 4. Estimated blue grouse harvest and number of hunters from 1970-2013.

Population Status

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

Due to drought conditions throughout much of Sooty grouse range (Carson/Peavine/Sweetwater Ranges), hunting is expected to be only fair this year and likely similar to the previous season. Drought conditions are not as pronounced in much of Nevada's Dusky grouse range; however, improved production is not necessarily expected. Better Dusky grouse opportunities continue to exist in the Schell Creek Range in White Pine County and the Ruby Mountains/East Humboldt Range of Elko County.

Ruffed Grouse

Harvest and Effort

Estimates of harvest and hunter effort have only been recorded since 2005 when NDOW specifically began to request harvest information for the species (Figure 5). During the 2013 season, an estimated 294 ruffed grouse were taken by 161 hunters. These values were down 36% and 48% respectively from the previous year's numbers; however, harvest was up 7% over the 8-year average of 274 birds. Birds per hunter day remained essentially the same at 0.6, but the number of birds per hunter increased by 25% from 1.5 to 1.8. This reflected a 91% increase over the 8-year average of 1.0 birds per hunter. Hunters pursuing ruffed grouse are being rewarded with more birds per unit of effort than previously recorded. Similar to the previous season, the majority of harvest (93%) continues to be from Elko County in the Eastern Region.

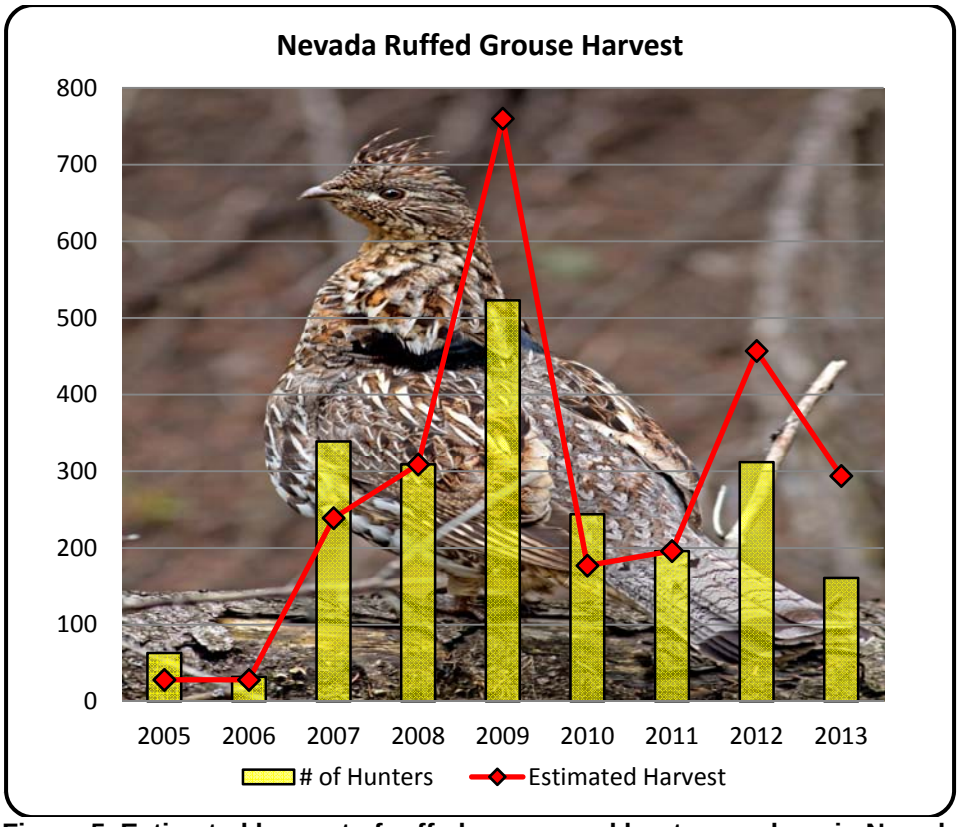


Figure 5. Estimated harvest of ruffed grouse and hunter numbers in Nevada from 2005-2013

Population Status

Over the last 49 year period, a total of 310 individuals have been translocated opportunistically with releases occurring in 10 of those years. Efforts to establish ruffed grouse populations were initiated in Elko County in 1963 and continued sporadically through 2012 with releases occurring in six different mountain ranges. Establishing populations of ruffed grouse in the Western Region did not begin until 1988 with the release of 19 birds in the Santa Rosa Range. Since establishment efforts began, no release has been deemed a failure across 8 different mountain ranges in northern Nevada, not including the Pine Forest Range in Humboldt County where this effort is considered to be in its adolescence. The sustainability of ruffed grouse populations, and documented incremental expansion of them, suggests suitability of habitat from both a quality and quantity standpoint. Additional suitable habitats have been identified and current plans are focused on establishing populations within these areas in the next 3-5 years.

Even though the overall number of birds taken by ruffed grouse hunters was down in 2013, the number of birds taken per day offers some encouragement that ruffed grouse populations are doing fairly well, particularly in the Eastern Region (Elko County). Substantial rains received during the summer of 2014 improved habitat conditions and likely led to increased survival of both adult and juvenile birds. The upcoming 2014 season is expected to be an improvement over the previous season. Currently, few hunters participate in ruffed grouse hunting relatively, but with increased availability of birds and subsequent success, hunter numbers should eventually increase.

CHUKAR PARTRIDGE

Season Structure and Limits

The 2013-14 chukar partridge season extended from October 12, 2013 – February 2, 2014 and was the same length in total at the prior season (114 days). Daily and possession limits for chukar remained at 6 and 18 respectively. Limits applied as a single species or in the aggregate with Gray (Hungarian) Partridge. In addition to the general season, a two day youth season was also held from September 28-29, 2013. Daily and possession limits for the youth hunt were 6 and 12 respectively.

Harvest and Effort

During the 2013-14 chukar season, an estimated 12,584 hunters harvested 44,870 birds. Hunter numbers were up almost 29% over the previous year; however, the harvest was essentially the same as that of the 2012-13 season (n=44,768). Chukar harvest over the past two seasons are the lowest recorded since 1997 when approximately 37,000 chukar were taken (Figure 6). The 2013-14 harvest was 47% below the 10-year average of 84,888 birds. In terms of return on investment, birds per hunter day (n=0.9) was down 21% from the previous year and was 45% below the 10-year average of 1.6 birds/day.

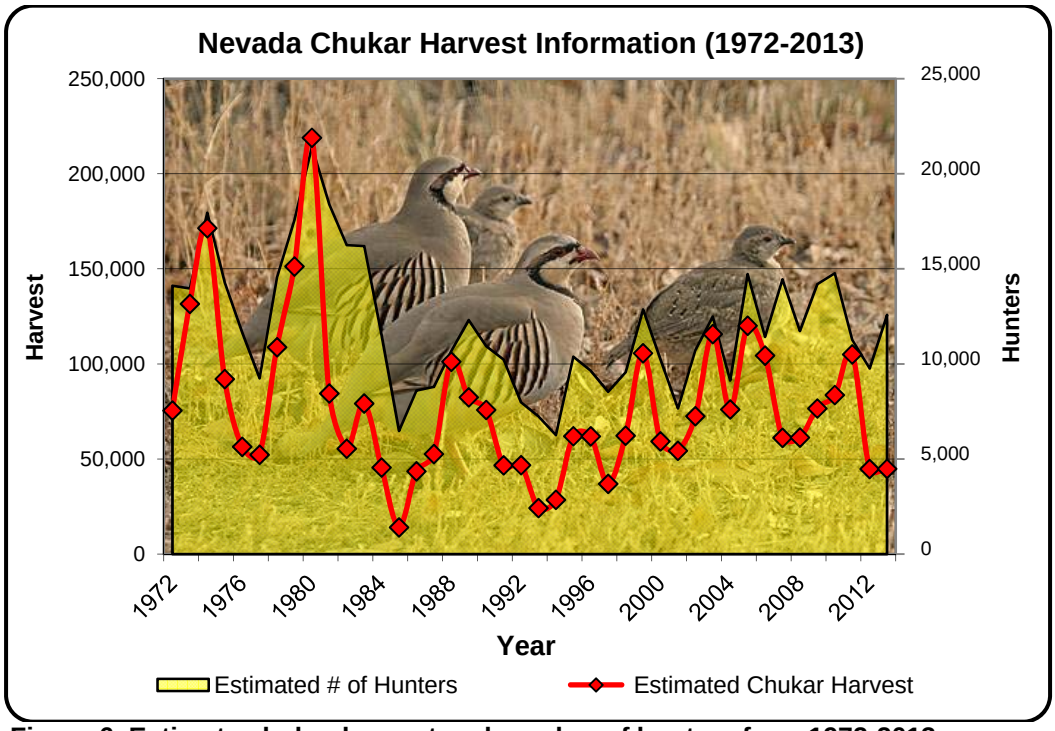


Figure 6. Estimate chukar harvest and number of hunters from 1972-2013.

Population Status

A second dry winter and spring during 2013 did not provide any relief from relatively dry conditions experienced during 2012. As such, chukar production was poor and hunters largely found fewer coveys of chukar, smaller covey sizes and coveys that were made up of predominately adult birds. This made chukar hunting more than a challenge during the 2013-14 season.

The winter and spring of 2014 was setting up much the same as in the prior two years; however, spring rains provided much needed relief and spurred moderate grass and forb growth. Additional rains in July and early August of 2014 were substantial and lessened reliance on already stressed and diminished water sources. Cooler temperatures and wider distribution of birds has likely led to greater survival and the 2014-15 chukar season is expected to provide hunters with a better experience than the two previous seasons. Coveys comprised of mostly younger birds should be available to the wingshooter during the upcoming season, improving success in terms of total birds per hunter and birds per hunter day.

CALIFORNIA QUAIL

Season Structure and Limits

The 2013-14 California quail season was 114 days extending from October 12, 2013 through February 2, 2014. 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 28-29, 2013. Daily and possession limits for this hunt were also 10 and 20 respectively.

Harvest and Effort

Harvest of California quail was down 34% from the 2012-13 season with an estimated 12,238 birds being taken. Corresponding to this was a 33% decline in the number of hunters pursuing the species during the 2013-14 season. The overall harvest estimate for California quail during the 2012-13 season was 55% below the long term average of 27,092 and is the lowest recorded for the species from data available since 1960 (Figure 7). Even though harvest diminished, birds per hunter (n=6.7) essentially was the same as that in the previous season and birds per hunter day actually increased 8% from the year prior, but was 17% below the 10-year average of 2.0.

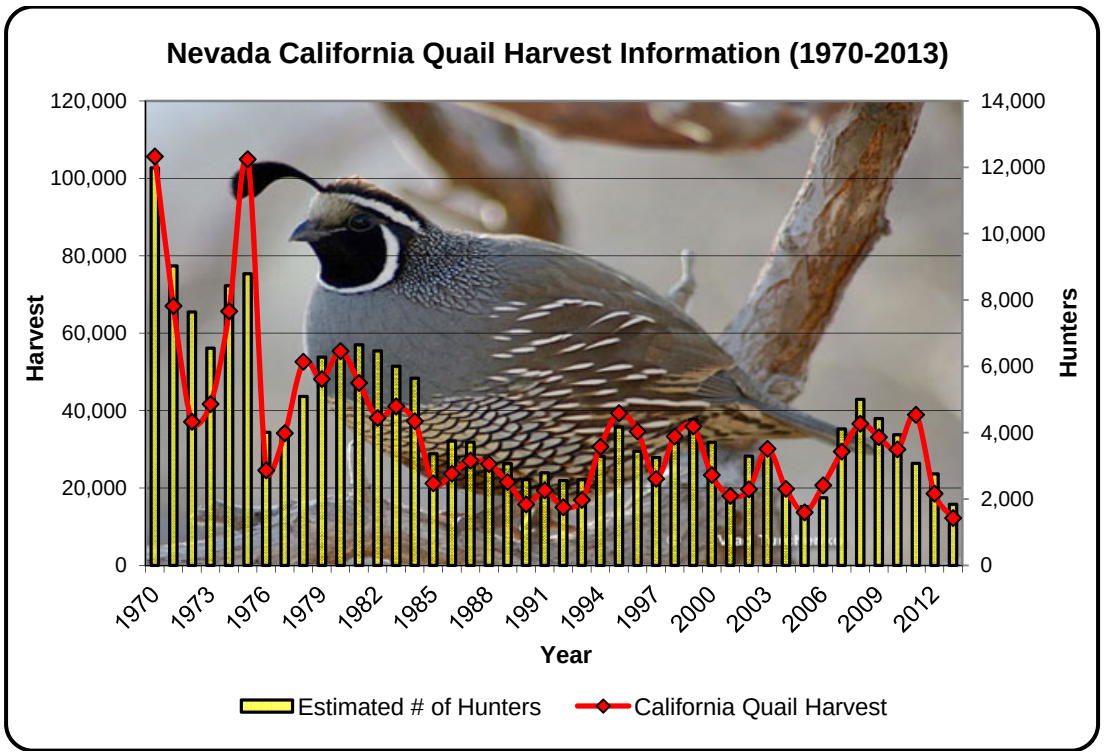


Figure 7. Estimated harvest of California quail and number of hunters from 1970-2013.

Population Status

California quail numbers were likely down after two consecutive dry winter and spring seasons experienced from 2012 through 2013. 2014 was shaping up to yield similar results; however, spring rains received in late March and early April plus relatively wet storms that hit several mountain ranges in May improved habitat conditions for the species. This coupled with July and early August rains re-invigorated the growing season and brought on growth of grasses, forbs and shrubs. Quail typically can take advantage of favorable conditions and respond with high productivity; however, it is not clear at this time whether storms that brought considerable precipitation occurred soon enough for quail to take advantage of. This being said, the 2014-15 California quail season is expected to yield better results than that of the last two seasons.

GAMBEL'S QUAIL

Season Structure and Limits

The 2013-14 Gambel's quail season extended from October 12, 2013 through February 2, 2014 (114 days). 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 28-29, 2013. Daily and possession limits for this hunt were also 10 and 20 respectively.

Harvest and Effort

An estimated 8,482 Gambel's quail were harvested by 1,895 hunters during the 2013-14 season. Harvest was up 11% over the previous year while hunter numbers remained essentially the same. Compared to the 10-year average, harvest was down 53% and hunter numbers were down by 22%.

In terms of return on investment, Gambel's quail hunters took just 4.5 birds per hunter and 1.1 birds per day spent in the field. Both values were greater than the previous season, but birds per hunter and birds per hunter day were down 47% and 41% respectively from the long term averages. The number of days that Gambel's quail hunters actually spent in the field overall (n=7,524) was 27% lower than the 10-year average of 10,271 days annually, but only 4% less than the prior season.

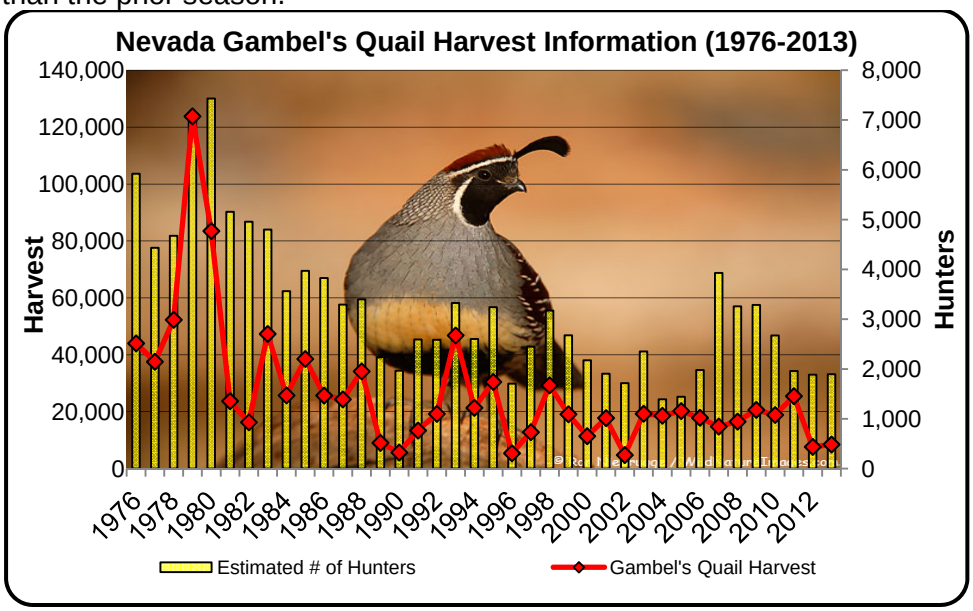


Figure 8. Gambel's quail harvest and hunter participation from 1976-2013.

Population Status

Gambel's quail population are highly reliant on favorable habitat conditions during the nesting period (approximately April and May) that result from adequate to above average amounts of precipitation from January through March. In reviewing rain gauge data available from the Clark County Regional Flood Control District, many rain gauges reported no precipitation during January, approximately 0.25" in February and approximately 0.10" of rainfall in March. Normal rainfall for these three months for the region is approximately 1.75". With just 20% of average precipitation received for these three months, it is difficult to expect any sort of population response from Gambel's quail other than a decline. To underscore the dire drought situation, the rain gauge in Boulder City recorded no measurable precipitation in January, March, April, May and June.

Field observations by Game Division biologists in the Southern Region have characterized Gambel's quail production as poor. Monsoonal moisture experienced during July likely helped, as in the prior two years, by filling water developments and catchment basins, but this assistance would only pertain to the remnant adult portion of the population. Gambel's quail hunters will likely experience poor hunting this season in most, if not all areas of Gambel's quail range in Nevada.

RABBIT

Season Structure and Limits

The 2013-14 rabbit season was a total of 140 days extending from October 12, 2013 through February 28, 2014. Legal rabbit species included cottontail, pygmy, and white-tailed jackrabbit. A youth rabbit season was also held for one weekend (September 28-29, 2013) 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 2013-14 rabbit harvest of 5,063 rabbits was 68% below the 10-year average of 15,845 and 41% lower than the prior year's harvest. Hunter numbers (n=1,259) dwindled by 44% from the previous year and were 42% lower than the 10-year average. Similarly, the number of days that rabbit hunters spent in the field (n=6,234) declined by 43% from the previous years and was off 44% from the 10-year average of 11,121 days. Interestingly, the number of rabbits per hunter (n=4.0) and rabbits per hunter day (n=0.8) increased by 4.8% and 3% respectively from the previous season's figures, but were off almost 50% from the 10-year average for both statistics. Recent interest in rabbit hunting has declined substantially with 80% fewer hunters in 2013 than the long-term average of approximately 6,100 hunters. Subsequently, harvest has also diminished substantially (-87%) compared to the long-term average (Figure 9).

White-tailed jackrabbits are considered a lightly hunted species and are probably the subject of some misidentification by sportsmen, often not differentiated with black-tailed jackrabbits during much of the year and then being incorrectly labeled as "snowshoe rabbits" in the winter. An estimated 330 white-tailed jackrabbits were harvested by 139 hunters during the 2013-14 season representing an almost 6% increase from the previous season. The number of hunters increased by 30% over the 2012-13 hunter participation (n=107).

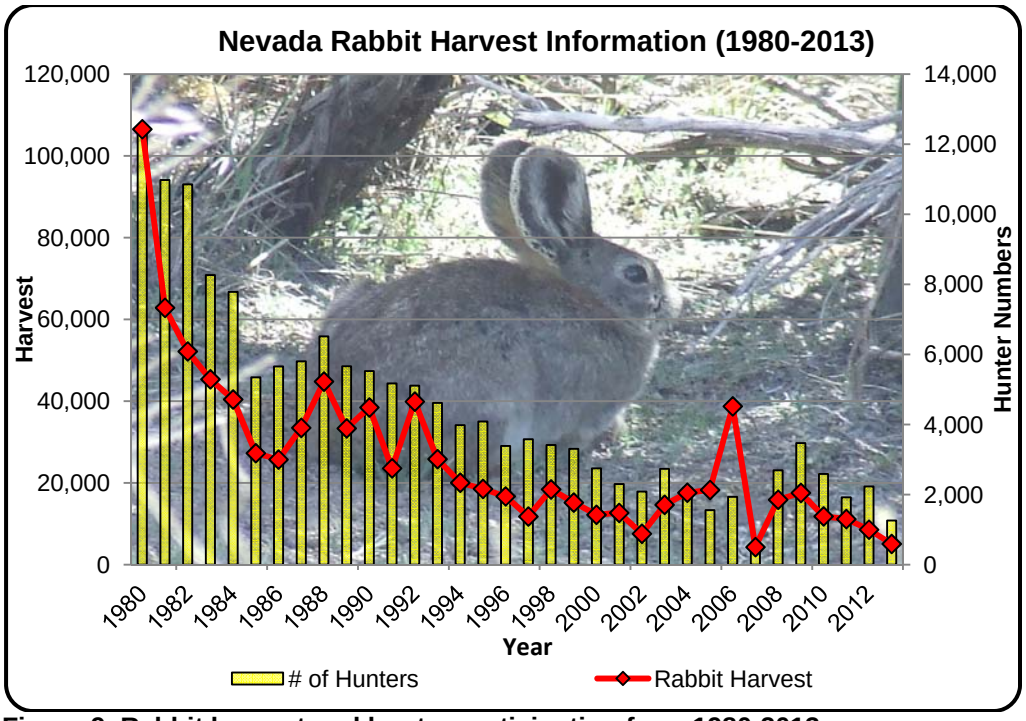


Figure 9. Rabbit harvest and hunter participation from 1980-2013.

Pygmy rabbits are also considered a lightly hunted species and are very secretive, often being most active during the very early morning and late evening hours. In the past, it is suspected that sportsmen routinely mistook young of the year cottontails for pygmy rabbit and incorrectly recorded their harvest. An estimated 27 pygmy rabbits were harvested during the 2013-14 season. This was down substantially from the previous season's estimated harvest of 157 pygmy rabbits. The number of pygmy rabbit hunters was also down to just 62 hunters. This information should be tempered by the relatively small sample size of individuals that hunt the species.

Population Status

Rabbit harvests continue to dwindle as the number of rabbit hunters declines. The 2013-14 harvest was the lowest recorded harvest from data available since 1960. There is little doubt that successive years of drought have had an impact on rabbit populations. How much so is difficult to determine from harvest estimates because of the reduced numbers of hunters and effort rate. Being that the number of rabbits taken per day by an individual hunter is 47% lower than the 10-year average, it would be reasonable to assume that the density of rabbits is reduced, especially from above average years experienced from 2004-2007.

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, particularly for pygmy rabbits where wildfire has reduced overall sagebrush land cover, and degradation of existing habitat (cheatgrass and other invasive species incursion) are thought to be the leading factors influencing population size and distribution.

HIMALAYAN SNOWCOCK

Season Structure and Limits

The 2013 Himalayan Snowcock (hereafter, snowcock) season extend from September 1 – November 30. Hunters were limited to two birds per day and in possession.

Harvest and Effort

For the 2013 snowcock hunting season, 83 questionnaires were received from 110 known permits issued (75% return rate). Of the 83 questionnaires received, 26 indicated that they did not hunt leaving 57 hunters who reported spending time in the field. Twelve birds were reported as being harvested by 9 separate hunters with 2 additional birds reported as wounding loss. Hunters reported seeing 596 snowcock during 59 hunter-days. The number of birds observed was almost 3 times more than what was observed during the 2012 season. Past reported snowcock harvest has ranged between 2 and 23 birds annually and has averaged approximately 8 birds/year since 1980.

Population Status

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

Mild climatic conditions existed during the majority of the winter and spring months, however, significant snowpack was finally achieved late in the year. This snowpack, coupled with great summer precipitation, primarily in August, should provide an extended growing season for upper elevation forbs and grasses which the snowcock so heavily rely upon. This moisture should provide ideal conditions for both nesting success and brood survival. As such, it is anticipated that nesting success is likely above average and that brood survival will be excellent.

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

Fall Prediction

Habitat preference and the snowcocks wary nature, as well as the current low- population levels in Units 101 and 103 are expected to keep harvest levels low in these areas. Harvest levels for the 2014 season could likely be elevated in Unit 102 based on bird abundance and production. Birds observed per hunter-day were approximately 10.0 in 2013 as compared to 1.0 in 2012, and 2.0 in 2011. Bird availability for the 2014 season is expected to be well above average.

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 2013-14 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 2013-2014 duck hunting season Nevada continued with a three hunt zone configuration. Nevada opted for a split season in all three zones. Each zone closed for a two-day period on October 31 and November 1, 2013. These closures were statewide and excluded from the following season dates. Nevada's 2012-13 duck hunting season began in the Northeast Zone on September 21 and extended until January 5, 2014. The duck hunting season for the remaining two zones (Northwest and South Zones) began October 12 and extended to January 26, 2014. The two day closures accommodated days set aside for youth waterfowl hunting, which was two days in each of the three zones (Northeast Zone: September 14 and 15, Northwest Zone: September 28 and February 8, and South Zone: February 8-9). Additionally, the South Zone included a special youth hunt day on Overton Wildlife Management Area on October 20. The Commission adopted a later opening date (November 2, 2013) for the Moapa Valley Portion of the South Zone.

Species restrictions continue to be in place with hunters allowed to take no more than two hen mallards, two redheads, two pintail and 2 canvasback of either sex. Scaup restrictions were for the 2013-14 season were set for a three bird daily bag limit and an 86 day season (Northeast Zone: September 21 to October 30, 2013 and November 2 to December 17, 2013, Northwest and all of South Zone: November 2, 2013 through Jan 26, 2014). A major change for the 2013-2014 season was the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service expanding the Federal Framework to allow for three times possession limits on all Migratory Game Birds (except swan).

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 July[1] 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.
2007	2,900	4,039	39%	43,800	45,459	4%
2008	2,600	2,275	-13%	29,900	30,396	2%
2009	3,500	3,952	13%	41,000	29,091	-29%
2010	3,600	4,524	26%	48,200	58,592	22%
2011	3,200	2,565	-20%	63,800	45,746	-28%
2012	3,900	3,247	-9%	51,000	50,892	-2%
2013	**3,600**	**3,068**	**-15%**	**38,300**	**43,700**	**14%**

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

[1] Raftovich, R.V., and K.A. Wilkins. 2014. Migratory bird hunting activity and harvest during the 2012-13 and 2013-14 hunting seasons. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Laurel, Maryland. USA.

DUCKS & MERGANSERS

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

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

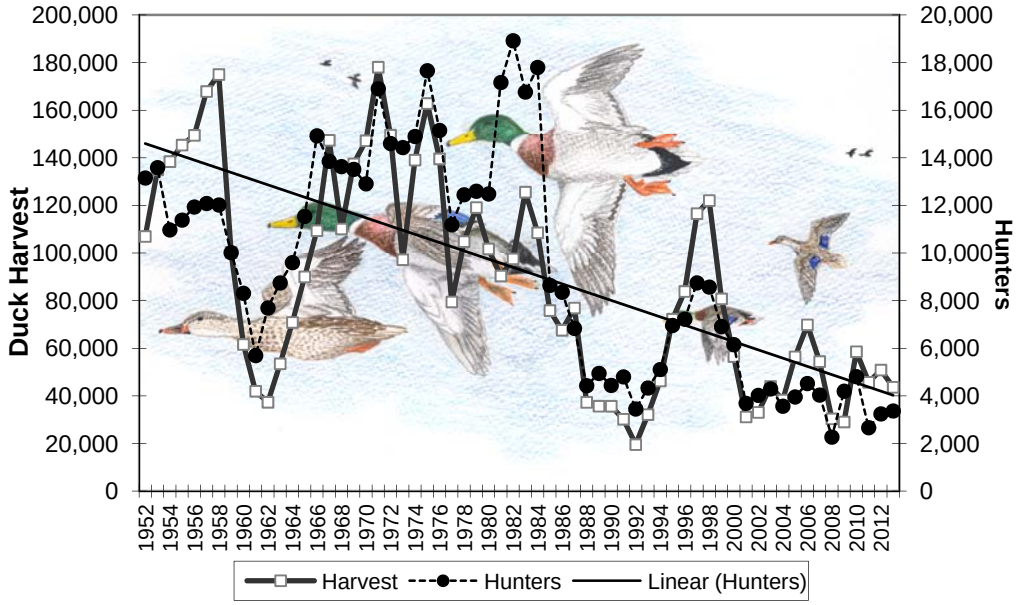
	STATEWIDE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2013	2012	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Ducks & Mergs.	**43,655**	50,892	45,788	-14.2%	-4.7%
No. of Hunters*	**3,996**	4,095	3,875	-2.4%	3.1%
No. of Days	**23,175**	22,303	22,795	3.9%	1.7%
Birds / Hunter	**10.9**	12.4	10.57	-12.1%	10.9%
Birds/Hunter Day	**1.9**	2.3	2.01	-17.4%	-5.5%
Individual Hunters*	**3,068**	3,247	--	-13.5%	--

* see explanation below

In the table above, the "number of hunters" (second row) represents the sum of all hunters hunting in all counties. The totals at the bottom of the columns for 2012 & 2013 represents the estimated total of all *individual* hunters, based upon the reported sales of electronic duck stamp privileges and a proportion of all paper duck stamps sold.

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

Figure 1. Nevada Duck Hunting Statistics 1952-2013
Source: Nevada Post-season Questionnaire



GEESE

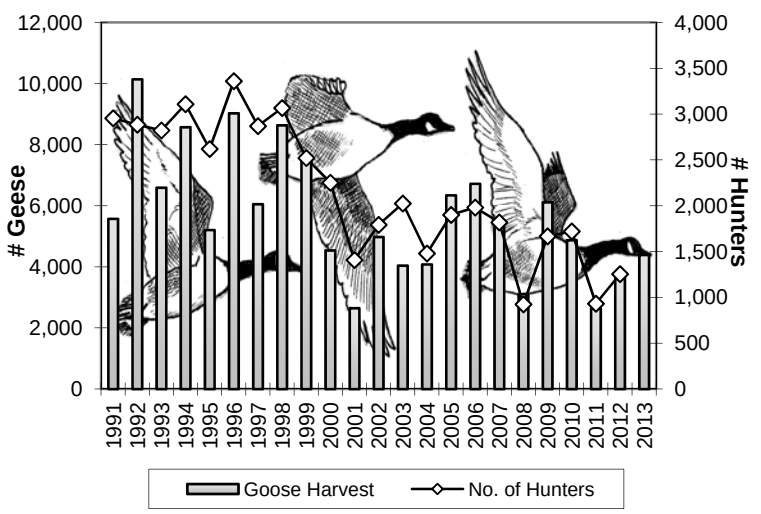
For the 2013-2014 goose hunting season, Nevada used a three hunt zone configuration. During the 2013-14 goose hunting season the Northeast zone for dark geese (Canada geese, White-fronted Geese and Brant) began on September 21, 2013 and extended until January 5, 2014. The dark goose seasons for both the Northwest and South zones began on October 12, 2013 and extended to January 26, 2014. A two day closure was instituted on October 31 and November 1, 2013. These closures accommodated days set aside for youth waterfowl hunting, which was two days in each of the three zones. The Commission adopted a later opening date (November 2, 2013) for the Moapa Valley portion of Clark County within the South zone. The white goose (snow and Ross' goose) season opened in conjunction with the later dates for dark geese to accommodate the late white goose hunt season. Season dates for all three zones ran from November 2, 2013 until Jan 5, in the Northeast zone and January 26 in the northwest and south zones. A first time ever in Nevada later season white goose hunt ran in the northeast and northwest zones only ran from February 22, 2014 until March 10, 2014. Limits for the Canada geese and brant were three daily with nine in possession. White-fronted geese limits were six daily with 18 in possession. Limits for white geese (Snow and Ross' geese) singly or in the aggregate were 20 daily with 60 in possession.

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

	STATEWIDE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2013	2012	**10 Yr. Avg.**	**Prev. Yr.**	**vs. Avg.**
Dark Geese Harvest	**4,389**	3,738	4,671	17.4%	-6.0%
No. of Hunters	**1,202**	1,254	1,537	-4.1%	-21.8%
Light Geese Harvest	**840**	698	690	20.3%	21.7%
No. of Hunters	**327**	365	756	-10.4%	-56.7%
TOTAL GEESE:	**5,229**	4,436	5,375	17.9%	-2.7%

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

Figure 2. Canada Goose Harvest in Nevada



of geese. For the first time, Douglas County surpassed Churchill County as the leader in dark goose harvest. Churchill, Lyon and Douglas Counties remain high in kill per hunter and kill per hunter day statistics.

TUNDRA SWAN

The Nevada tundra swan season commenced on October 12, 2013 and concluded on January 5, 2014. Permits were available during an initial draw period, which had an application deadline of September 13, 2013. A total of 274 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 11 through the last Friday of the hunting season. An additional 214 permits were sold after the initial draw bringing the total permit sales to 488. This total included 41 second permits, thus there were 447 individual permitees last year. Total sales for the 2013-14 season were lower (24.9%) 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
2004	330	67%	77	892
2005	370	73%	92	934
2006	605	73%	147	2,014
2007	650	77%	200	1,996
2008	535	75%	124	1,597
2009	472	60%	56	1,424
2010	469	75%	118	1,831
2011	527	76%	145	2,061
2012	650	77%	203	2,281
2013	488	55%	26	1,320
'04-'13 Avg.	**510**	**71%**	**119**	**1,635**

For the 2013-14 season, juvenile swans made up 25% of the total swan harvest (n=6), a figure that is below the long-term average of 35%. Only fifty-five percent of permitees hunted last year, likely due to poor condition within the Lahontan Valley. Hunters reported taking 63% of swans at Stillwater NWR, slightly higher than the LTA of 61%. No trumpeter swans were taken in the 2013-14 season.

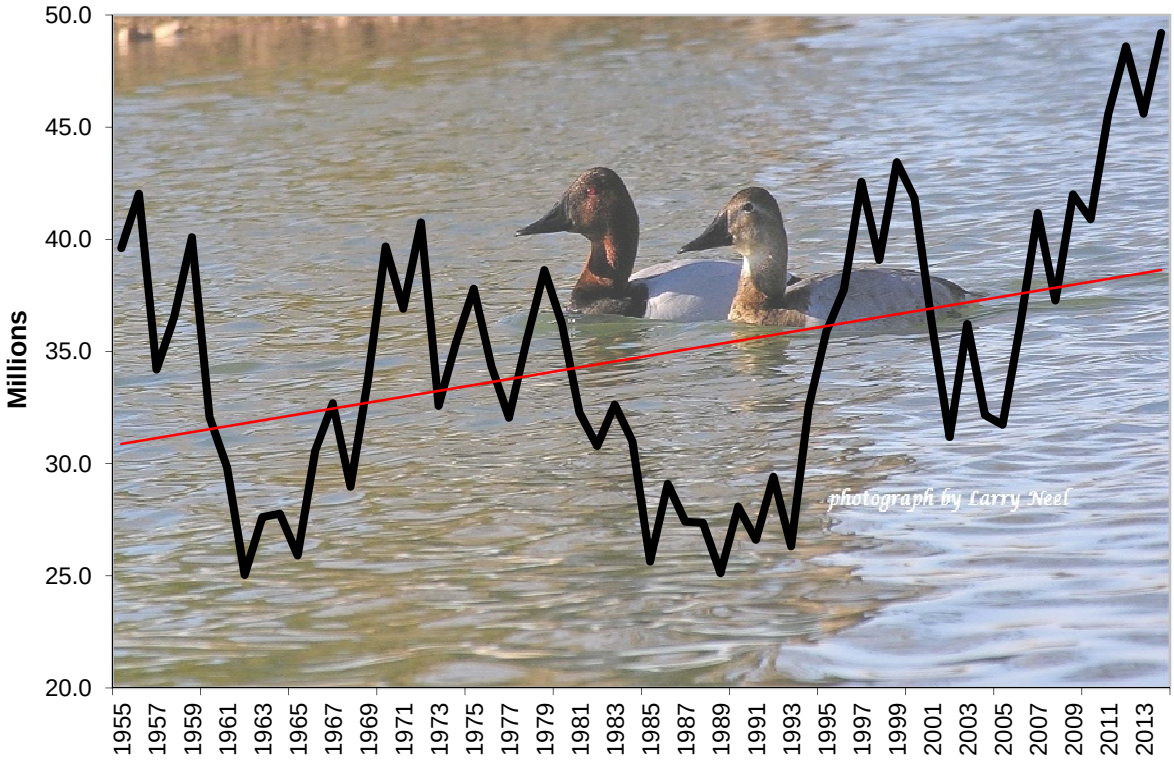
Nonresidents accounted for 17% of all individual swan permitees last year. Seventy-eight percent of those were California residents.

Population Status

Each year the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) conducts a continental assessment of the status of waterfowl[2]. The FWS follows established survey protocols to evaluate bird abundance and habitat conditions within traditional survey areas in the central and northwest portions of North America, known as the Prairie Pothole Region and the Canadian Parkland Region, and in Northwest Canada and Alaska. Service statisticians then incorporate these data into annual or multi-year population models.

Biologists estimated this spring's breeding duck population (BPOP) within the traditional survey area at 49.2 million birds (Figure 3). This total represents an increase (8%) compared to the 2013 estimate and is 43% higher than the long term average. This count represents the all-time high breeding duck count. Nevada breeding pair population estimates for 2014 were 23,704 birds. This number is a decrease (41%) from last year's estimate of 40,137 birds.

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



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

[2] U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2014. *Waterfowl population status, 2014*. U.S Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C. USA. 79pp.

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

							% change	
Species	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**LTA**	**v.2013**	**v LTA**
Mallard	8430.1	9182.6	10602	10372	**10900**	7673	5.1%	42.1%
Gadwall	2976.7	3256.9	3586	3351	**3811**	1889	13.7%	101.7%
Pintail	3508.6	4428.6	3473	3335	**3220**	4017	-3.4%	-19.8%
BW Teal	6328.5	8948.5	9242	7732	**8542**	4888	10.5%	74.8%
GW Teal	3475.9	2900.1	3471	3053	**3440**	2034	12.7%	69.1%
Wigeon	2424.6	2084.0	2145	2644	**3117**	2588	17.9%	20.4%
Shoveler	4057.4	4641.0	5018	4751	**5279**	2468	11.1%	113.9%
Scaup	4244.4	4319.3	5239	4166	**4611**	5033	10.7%	-8.4%
Redhead	1064.2	1356.1	1270	1202	**1279**	691	6.4%	85.1%
Canvasback	585.2	691.6	760	787	**685**	580	-13.0%	18.1%

Redheads again exceeded the million bird mark for the eighth 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 73,870 waterfowl in Nevada's portion of the Mid-winter Waterfowl Survey (MWS) last January (see appendix). This represents an decrease of 10% compared to the previous year's results. The observed total is 10% 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 16,235 (14,354 western Canada's, 1,505 lesser Canada's, 50 white-fronted geese, and 326 lesser snow geese). Total observed goose numbers were 15% lower than their five-year average. Total geese counted on Nevada MWI surveys remains above the LTA (15,477).

The total number of swans encountered during survey efforts was 2,113 tundra's and 27 trumpeters. Trumpeter swan numbers observed were below LTA. All trumpeter swans were observed on Ruby Lake NWR.

MOURNING AND WHITE-WINGED DOVE

Harvest

Nevada's traditional dove season comprised the 30 days of September 2013. 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(2)	% Diff	HIP	NV Q	% Diff	HIP	NV Q	% Diff
2005	4,100	4,110	--	10,000	14,580	46%	47,700	50,364	6%
2006	4,100	4,325	5%	9,400	13,650	45%	38,900	53,850	38%
2007	2,800	3,214	15%	9,600	14,135	47%	38,500	48,629	26%
2008	4,900	4,215	-14%	12,200	14,840	24%	45,000	51,785	15%
2009	4,600	4,184	-16%	11,600	13,652	-18%	41,500	45,954	11%
2010	4,500	4,681	4%	12,700	15,069	18%	60,300	54,405	-10%
2011	3,500	3,169	-9%	8,600	9,315	8%	31,900	33,738	6%
2012	3,600	3,822	6%	7,400	11,254	52%	26,900	34,176	27%
2013	**3,800**	**2,439**	**-36%**	**9,900**	**7,236**	**-27%**	**31,900**	**20,510**	**-36%**

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

Hunter numbers estimated through both the HIP process and NDOW's survey describes a decrease in hunter numbers. Dove harvest data obtained through the 2013-14 Nevada Post-season Harvest Questionnaire are as follows:

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

	STATE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2013	2012	10-yr avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. avg.
No. of Birds	**20,510**	34,176	**44,726**	-40.0%	-54.1%
No. of Hunters(3)	**2,515**	3,955	**4,131**	-36.41%	-39.1%
No. of Days	**7,236**	11,254	**12,623**	-35.7%	-42.7%
Birds / Hunter	**8.16**	8.64	**10.75**	-0.06%	-0.2%
Birds/Hunter Day	**2.83**	3.04	**3.54**	-0.07%	0.2%

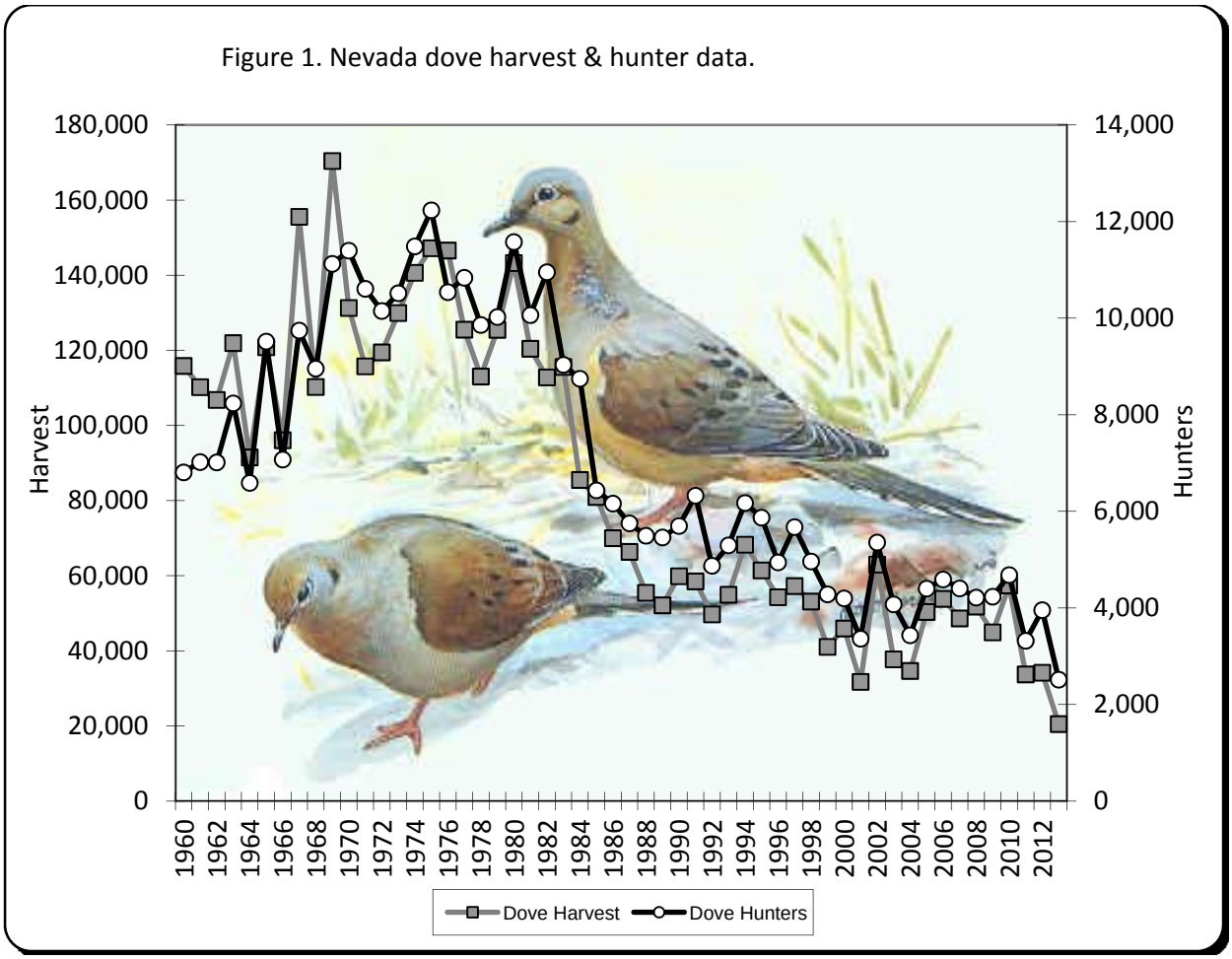
(3) Figures in the row represent cumulative hunters.

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		
	2013	2012	AVG.*	2013	2012	AVG.	2013	2012	AVG.
No. of Birds	**13,849**	22,755	29,688	**1,097**	1,653	3,638	**5,564**	9,769	12,087
No. of Hunters	**1,494**	2,518	2,619	**241**	349	460	**1,098**	1,087	1,098
No. of Days	**4,708**	7,182	8,999	**589**	885	1,182	**1,940**	3,187	3,579
Birds / Hunter	**9.27**	9.04	11.14	**4.755**	4.74	7.89	**7.13**	8.99	11.11
Birds/Hunter Day	**2.94**	3.17	3.48	**1.86**	3.39	3.17	**2.87**	3.07	3.41

*average is 2003-2012



White-winged Dove – For the 2013-14 season, 713 individual questionnaire respondents indicated that they hunted migratory game birds other than waterfowl. Of these, 94 indicated that they hunted white-winged dove in the state last hunting season. This data was sufficient to perform an extrapolation of harvest. Those harvest figures are depicted in appendix 2 of this report. NDOW cannot do any comparisons between years because the white-winged dove data has been very sporadic. Suffice it to say that this species is not abundant in Nevada and will continue to be somewhat of a novelty among southern Nevada hunters.

Eurasian Collared Dove –NDOW began asking questionnaire recipients to indicate whether or not they shot Eurasian Collared Doves (ECD) in 2007-08. The ECD is a bird that is expanding its distribution and abundance throughout the nation and in Nevada. Six hundred fifteen individual questionnaire respondents indicated ECD harvest in all of Nevada's 17 counties. Those numbers are up down slightly from 730 hunters harvesting in all counties in 2012. The data supports an estimated statewide harvest of 5,168 compared to 9,292 in 2012, 5,769 in 2011 and 2,404 in 2010. 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	
	2011	2012	2013	08-12 avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. avg.
No. of Birds	**5,769**	**9,292**	**5168**	**4662**	-44%	11%
No. of Hunters(3)	**730**	**1,269**	**615**	**617**	-52%	0%
Birds / Hunter	**7.9**	**7.3**	**8.4**	**7.52**	15%	12%

Population Status

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

During the 2013 field season, biologists captured and banded 700 dove at several sites in the state. The recovery and report of these bands, mostly by hunters, will help estimate dove abundance and distribution patterns.

BAND-TAILED PIGEON

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

AMERICAN CROW

Harvest

Crow hunting was open statewide with two hunt periods. The fall hunt was September 1st to November 17th, 2013 and the spring hunt extended from March 1st to April 15th, 2014. The limit was 10 daily and in possession and hunters were required to retrieve their crows and remove them from the field.

NDOW modified its harvest questionnaire to attempt to document crow harvest beginning in 2003, with specific questions incorporated within the 2006 questionnaire. Initially, data was insufficient to merit any analysis but as the agency increased its distribution to a larger base of small game hunters, enough responses came in to affect an estimated harvest (see appendix 2). This year, 17 of 713 (2.4%) individual respondents that hunted migratory birds also reported harvesting crows. Table 1 depicts harvest data recorded since 2003, with a separation of figures after 2006 to differentiate between raw data collected for four years and estimates modeled for the past six years. Managers speculate that the majority of crow harvest occurs in the fall hunt.

Table 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	--	--	--
2012	0	10	5	79	251	-	-	-	49	128	39	-	0	-	-	-	74
2013	0	205	0	0	27	0	0	0	13	18	4	0	0	49	0	0	0

Since the sample size is still relatively small, some variation in data can be quite significant between years. The 2013-14 harvest estimates are based upon data provided by information provided by a total of 17 questionnaire respondents. Last year, there were 32 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 2013-14 trapping season for most of Nevada's furbearer species (beaver, muskrat, mink, otter and kit and red fox) began October 1, 2013. The seasons extended through April 30, 2014 for beaver, muskrat and mink, March 31, 2014 for otter and February 28, 2014 for kit and red fox. The 2013-14 gray fox season began on November 1, 2013 and ran for 120 days ending February 28, 2014. The bobcat season for 2012-13 opened on November 1, 2013 and ran for 120 days ending February 28, 2014.

Harvest and Prices

Statewide bobcat harvest for the 2013-14 season was 3,068 (table 1). This was an 8% decrease from the 2012-13 season, and 2% above the 10-year average of 3,002 as well as 33% above the long-term average of 2,316 cats per season. Statewide bobcat production was 26 kittens per 100 adult females, a decrease of 37% from the 2012-13 production rate of 41 kittens/ 100 adult females. Bobcat production for 2013 was 58% below the past 10-year average and 61% below the long-term average. During the 2013-14 season, average bobcat pelt prices decreased 28% to $446.47 as compared to the 2012-13 season average of $615.43.

Table 1. Bobcat harvest by region.

	WESTERN			EASTERN			SOUTHERN		
	2013	2012	10-YR AVG.	2013	2012	10-YR AVG.	2013	2012	10-YR AVG.
Bobcat Harvest	**933**	1,230	1095	**987**	774	895	**1,148**	1,328	1012
No. of Trappers	**171**	180	151	**237**	184	163	**198**	199	159
Trap Days	**279,008**	330,399	211,797	**228,026**	135,744	144,340	**248,935**	251,347	182,017
Trap Days/cat	**302**	273	197	**243**	176	165	**235**	214	191
Bobcats/ Trapper	**5.5**	6.8	7.3	**5.4**	4.2	5.5	**5.8**	6.7	6.4

Overall, statewide harvest of furbearing animals during the 2013-14 season was 23% below long-term averages. Harvest of all furbearing species decreased 7% when compared to the 2012-13 season (table 2). Coyote harvest during the 2013-14 season decreased 5% from the previous season. Red fox harvest increased for the third year in a row. Red fox harvest increased 57% during 2013-14 with a record harvest of 166 foxes reported. The number of licensed trappers during the 2013-14 season increased from the previous year by 14% to 1,487 licenses sold. This number is above the 30-year average of 703 trappers. Fur prices for the past season decreased for nearly every species. Please see furbearer tables in the appendix for complete harvest and fur prices.

Table 2. Selected Furbearer Harvest Synopsis by Region.

Species:	2013-14	2012-13	10-yr Average	Percent Change	
				Prev. Year	10 Year Avg.
Statewide					
Coyote	**3,561**	3,782	2,665	-5%	34%
Gray Fox	**1,952**	1,680	1,274	16%	53%
Kit Fox	**1,105**	615	608	80%	82%
Beaver	**699**	1,013	644	-31%	9%
Muskrat	**1,655**	2,531	2,139	-35%	-23%
Mink	**88**	165	87	-47%	1%
Eastern Region					
Coyote	**1,188**	1,359	875	-13%	36%
Gray Fox	**209**	216	123	-3%	70%
Kit Fox	**109**	50	40	118%	173%
Beaver	**244**	331	238	-26%	3%
Muskrat	**39**	94	83	-59%	-53%
Mink	**25**	91	34	-73%	27%
Western Region					
Coyote	**1,339**	1,587	1,112	-16%	20%
Gray Fox	**432**	375	270	15%	60%
Kit Fox	**392**	275	291	43%	35%
Beaver	**431**	678	391	-36%	10%
Muskrat	**1,567**	2,429	2,047	-37%	-25%
Mink	**63**	74	52	-15%	21%
Southern Region					
Coyote	**845**	716	608	18%	39%
Gray Fox	**1,302**	1,089	878	20%	48%
Kit Fox	**597**	290	272	106%	120%
Beaver	**19**	4	11	375%	73%
Muskrat	**49**	8	9	513%	444%
Mink	**0**	0	0	0%	0%

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

Table 3. Estimated Population and Rate of Harvest.

Species	Median Population Estimate	2013-14 Harvest	Rate of Harvest
Beaver	71,000	699	0.98%
Bobcat	26,000	3,068	11.80%
Gray Fox	88,500	1,952	2.21%
Kit Fox	83,000	1,105	1.33%

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

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SMALL GAME QUESTIONNAIRE DATA

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Appendix I

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE UPLAND GAME HARVEST 1969-2013 From Post-season Questionnaire								
Year	Sage Grouse	Hunters	Blue Grouse	Hunters	Chukar Partridge	Hunters	Hungarian Partridge	Hunters
1969	23,270	7,605	767	611	124,353	14,536	ND	ND
1970	23,775	9,180	645	570	16,886	18,615	ND	ND
1971	20,805	7,845	660	645	155,895	17,127	ND	ND
1972	17,686	9,099	1,301	882	75,520	14,116	ND	ND
1973	24,930	8,536	2,529	1,237	131,608	13,936	ND	ND
1974	22,924	9,348	3,409	1,696	161,813	17,952	9,625	2,160
1975	16,376	8,331	2,168	1,534	89,408	14,292	2,671	1,185
1976	13,902	5,977	1,752	1,047	56,440	9,626	2,020	870
1977	7,561	4,230	2,257	1,164	52,245	7,853	1,503	606
1978	17,693	6,647	2,663	1,396	108,775	12,296	2,234	796
1979	28,228	8,090	3,123	1,684	151,270	13,960	2,665	1,042
1980	14,648	5,895	1,824	1,112	218,965	15,481	4,895	1,465
1981	15,522	6,731	2,916	1,560	84,498	11,486	8,671	1,469
1982	13,015	6,150	1,792	1,501	55,454	10,738	2,151	1,257
1983	14,495	6,297	939	1,379	79,222	10,979	2,999	1,105
1984	11,555	5,960	1,183	1,043	52,243	9,264	3,299	1,079
1985	ND	ND	1,125	1,063	19,514	6,842	1,271	484
1986	3,967	2,361	1,897	950	43,555	9,325	1,802	774
1987	9,104	3,866	1,694	1,063	52,640	10,200	2,609	983
1988	7,564	3,722	1,856	1,317	101,194	13,065	3,888	1,260
1989	9,445	4,320	2,303	1,225	82,464	14,545	1,655	847
1990	13,697	5,331	2,357	1,291	75,834	10,941	3,829	1,247
1991	13,371	5,564	1,161	1,285	46,700	11,364	1,526	858
1992	12,871	5,126	3,179	1,422	46,780	9,206	750	489
1993	9,782	4,352	1,490	1,141	24,232	7,519	368	377
1994	9,004	4,238	847	796	28,563	6,871	938	275
1995	7,529	4,042	1,606	1,127	62,009	11,613	1,985	658
1996	8,111	3,906	1,969	919	61,972	11,041	1,455	760
1997	5,125	3,471	1,105	1,113	36,950	9,178	1,055	480
1998	5,723	3,277	1,550	857	62,289	10,742	2,830	750
1999	6,070	3,097	1,702	997	105,655	15,586	8,759	2,069
2000	4,728	2,520	925	844	61,310	11,721	4,801	992
2001	2,691	1,708	1,168	666	54,350	8,905	2,223	697
2002	3,940	2,412	1,064	801	72,545	10,722	1,504	789
2003	4,557	2,177	1,305	688	115,738	12,491	2,266	892
2004	5,244	2,194	833	523	76,081	9,134	1,482	523
2005	3,175	1,526	2,046	1,268	120,135	14,727	2,767	1,613
2006	3,701	1,981	2,822	1,987	104,408	15,654	4,334	1,866
2007	4,897	3,197	1,699	1,643	61,153	14,448	1,775	1,114
2008	5,775	3,271	1,936	1,670	61,307	11,735	1,334	1,023
2009	8,944	4,461	2,807	1,878	76,851	14,197	2,272	1,438
2010	7,353	3,827	1,599	1,375	83,660	14,770	3,656	1,300
2011	5,295	2,055	1,084	864	105,047	11,273	3,592	1,095
2012	2,743	1,681	1,241	1,066	44,768	9,766	3,057	1,124
2013	**1,889**	**1,354**	**837**	**759**	**44,870**	**12,584**	**823**	**587**

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE UPLAND GAME HARVEST 1969-2013 From Post-season Questionnaire (page 2)								
Year	**Cal. Quail**	**Hunters**	**Gambel's Quail**	**Hunters**	**Pheasant**	**Hunters**	**Rabbit**	**Hunters**
1969	107,287	11,396	n/a	n/a	2,938	2,377	56,660	9,662
1970	105,646	13,533	n/a	n/a	4,125	3,555	64,181	12,282
1971	67,027	9,040	n/a	n/a	4,357	3,191	49,004	9,387
1972	37,111	7,636	n/a	n/a	5,274	3,441	29,682	7,376
1973	41,696	6,532	n/a	n/a	5,012	2,887	28,059	6,476
1974	65,674	8,431	n/a	n/a	7,188	3,842	45,926	9,124
1975	104,954	8,790	n/a	n/a	8,046	4,117	58,573	9,122
1976	68,629	8,694	44,036	5,923	5,910	3,469	53,133	8,800
1977	71,720	7,825	37,546	4,435	4,969	2,987	71,898	9,592
1978	104,939	9,050	52,313	4,675	5,322	2,946	99,817	10,491
1979	171,972	11,338	123,822	6,990	6,072	3,139	136,502	11,550
1980	138,863	11,128	83,492	7,432	6,740	3,305	105,671	9,904
1981	70,882	9,451	23,723	5,157	5,424	4,031	62,831	8,871
1982	54,397	9,620	16,275	4,959	3,119	3,325	52,168	9,386
1983	88,434	9,575	47,330	4,801	2,461	2,412	45,344	7,375
1984	62,981	8,241	25,726	3,563	3,110	2,839	40,406	6,961
1985	59,756	7,511	38,547	3,970	2,314	1,928	27,266	5,277
1986	49,423	7,384	25,702	3,826	2,535	1,731	25,709	5,481
1987	51,404	6,810	24,326	3,295	1,703	1,223	33,470	5,745
1988	60,398	6,484	34,190	3,398	2,758	1,359	45,215	6,545
1989	30,632	5,125	9,067	2,237	1,246	1,178	33,341	5,533
1990	21,471	4,336	5,686	1,967	1,058	1,054	38,449	5,298
1991	32,791	5,195	13,396	2,593	1,177	1,373	23,565	5,059
1992	34,265	4,966	19,249	2,586	1,041	1,129	39,893	4,994
1993	63,723	5,874	46,805	3,324	681	952	25,817	4,504
1994	52,044	5,798	21,382	2,604	1,973	1,341	20,035	3,900
1995	74,223	7,303	30,453	3,241	1,117	735	17,962	4,030
1996	39,989	5,054	5,384	1,706	557	556	16,694	3,284
1997	35,194	5,569	12,827	2,447	839	935	11,783	3,446
1998	62,619	6,814	29,295	3,176	1,315	1,047	18,404	3,346
1999	54,996	6,909	19,098	2,676	990	1,058	15,183	3,291
2000	34,757	5,782	11,413	2,176	699	808	12,114	2,659
2001	35,718	4,006	17,753	1,905	1,095	574	12,672	2,247
2002	24,420	5,006	4,771	1,715	1,015	686	7,554	2,085
2003	49,422	5,939	19,279	2,351	1,523	639	14,638	2,734
2004	38,353	3,725	18,587	1,392	783	387	17,604	2,196
2005	35,662	3,352	20,241	1,443	338	227	18,269	1,554
2006	38,557	4,022	17861	1981	388	218	38,727	1932
2007	44,185	8,403	14783	3928	344	360	4,278	494
2008	53,150	8,262	16,516	3,258	463	588	15,878	2,691
2009	33,139	4,426	20,640	3,288	741	798	17,553	3,468
2010	29,976	3,937	18,863	2,672	722	547	11,805	2,587
2011	38,928	3,076	25,471	1,959	664	353	11,149	1,920
2012	18,532	2,756	7,632	1,886	525	446	8559	2,230
2013	**12,238**	**1,841**	**8,482**	**1,895**	**120**	**129**	**5,063**	**1,259**

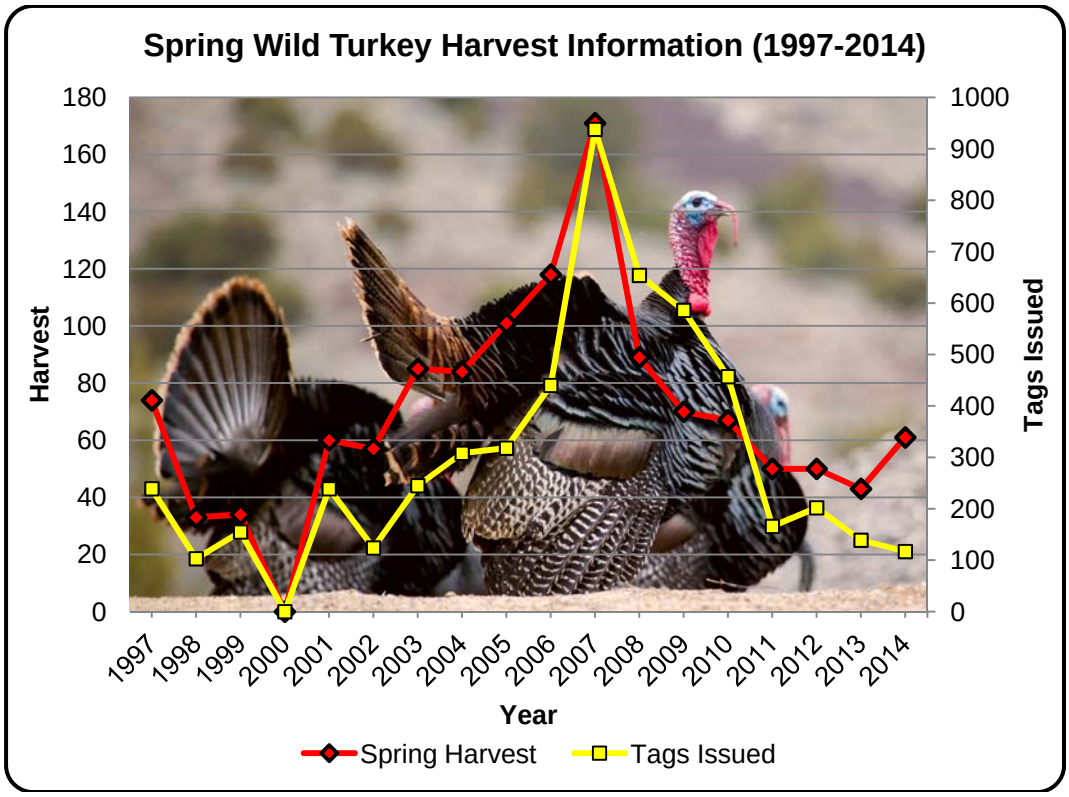
NEVADA WILD TURKEY RETURN CARD SUMMARY – SPRING 2014 (STATEWIDE TOTALS)															
Hunt Area	Tag Quota	# Tags Issued	# Qstr. Rtnd	% Rtn	Effort					Harvest			Chose Not to Harvest	Weapon Type	
					# Succ.	%Succ.	Hunter Days	Scout	DNH	Tom	Jake	Lost		Archery	Shotgun
Elko Co. - Unit 091	5	5	2	40%	1	50%	21	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Elko Co. - Unit 101	5	5	4	80%	3	75%	8	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Elko Co. - Unit 102 & 065	13	13	10	77%	5	56%	38	11	1	2	3	1	0	0	5
Lander Co. - Units 151 & 152	3	3	3	100%	2	67%	56	21	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Lincoln County	S	E	A	S	O	N		C	L	O	S	E	D		
Lincoln County (Youth)	S	E	A	S	O	N		C	L	O	S	E	D		
Pershing County	10	10	10	100%	6	86%	14	22	3	6	0	0	1	0	6
Mason Valley WMA	18	18	16	89%	9	60%	40	12	1	6	3	1	1	0	9
Moapa Valley	14	14	13	93%	11	85%	23	7	0	10	1	0	1	1	10
White Pine Co. - Unit 115	25	25	23	92%	17	74%	78	22	0	15	2	0	0	0	17
Lyon County except MVWMA	Open	8	8	100%	0	0%	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Churchill County - Unit 181 & 182	S	E	A	S	O	N		C	L	O	S	E	D		
Douglas County - Unit 192	Open	2	2	100%	1	50%	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Paradise Valley	Open	14	14	100%	6	46%	37	21	1	5	1	0	0	0	6
TOTALS:	**93**	**117**	**105**	**90%**	**61**	**65%**	**320**	**123**	**11**	**50**	**11**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**60**

Table 2. Nevada hunter return card summary for the 2014 spring season.

Hunt Area	Effort Statistics			Bird Statistics			
	Average Days/Hunter	Average Scout Days/Hunter	% DNH	% of Harvest		Lost Rate	Avg. Beard Length
				Ad. M	Juv. M		
Elko Co. - Unit 091	10.5	1.0	0%				8.0
Elko Co. - Unit 101	2.0	0.5	0%	67%	33%	0.0%	8.0
Elko Co. - Unit 102 & 065	4.2	1.2	10%	40%	60%	20.0%	4.6
Lander Co. - Units 151 & 152	18.7	7.0	0%	100%	0%	0.0%	8.5
Lincoln County	Closed						
Lincoln County (Youth)	Closed						
Pershing County	2.0	3.1	30%	100%	0%	0.0%	8.7
Mason Valley WMA	2.7	0.8	6%	67%	33%	11.1%	6.0
Moapa Valley	1.8	0.5	0%	91%	9%	0.0%	9.0
White Pine Co. - Unit 115	3.4	1.0	0%	88%	12%	0.0%	8.9
Lyon County except MVWMA	0.7	0.0	63%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Churchill County - Unit 181 & 182	Closed						
Douglas Co. - Unit 192	1.5	1.5	0%	100%	0%	0.0%	10.0
Paradise Valley	2.8	1.6	7%	83%	17%	0.0%	6.0
TOTALS:	**3.4**	**1.3**	**10%**	**83%**	**18%**	**3.3%**	**7.8**

Table 3. Effort and demographic characteristics of harvested turkeys during the spring 2014 season.

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE TURKEY HARVEST 1997-2014						
Year	***Harvest***		***Tags Issued***		***Hunter Effort (days)***	
	Spring	***Fall***	***Spring***	***Fall***	***Spring***	***Fall***
1997	74	28	239	79	No Data	No Data
1998	33	29	103	75	No Data	No Data
1999	34	No Data	155	No Data	No Data	No Data
2000	No Data	13	No Data	51	No Data	No Data
2001	60	17	239	57	No Data	No Data
2002	57	4	124	65	No Data	No Data
2003	85	45	245	130	706	264
2004	84	26	308	116	835	241
2005	101	44	318	104	1043	124
2006	118	51	440	134	1456	289
2007	171	29	938	92	2371	194
2008	89	29	654	81	1269	129
2009	70	17	586	72	1298	152
2010	67	Closed	457	Closed	811	Closed
2011	50	Closed	166	Closed	411	Closed
2012	50	Closed	202	Closed	393	Closed
2013	43	Closed	139	Closed	266	Closed
2014	***61***	***Closed***	***117***	***Closed***	***320***	***Closed***
TOTALS:	**1247**	**332**	**5430**	**1056**	**11179**	**1393**
AVERAGE:	**73**	**28**	**319**	**88**	**932**	**199**



Summary of Statewide Fur Harvest

From post-Season Questionnaire

Year	Trappers	R-TCat	Weasel	Beaver	Skunk	Otter	Muskrat	Mink	Raccoon	Kit Fox	Gray Fox	Red Fox	Badger	Bobcat	Coyote	Total Value
1970-71	189			1,005		5	8,677	55	75		361			1,421	1,213	$46,628
1971-72	243			1,045	22	18	14,579	26	210		283		34	1,442	1,464	$79,190
1972-73	253			1,788	53	23	6,240	63	137		348		226	1,517	2,155	$142,705
1973-74	409	10	22	1,890	293	54	6,042	63	170		445		291	2,051	4,125	$290,957
1974-75	460	2	5	1,472	213	8	7,946	34	208	126	239		300	1,345	3,730	$173,041
1975-76	334	10	2	1,139	153	8	11,365	50	262	72	548		278	1,334	3,008	$339,998
1976-77	640	22	9	2,957	179	40	12,966	156	283	537	815		651	1,948	7,718	$742,171
1977-78	628	20	14	743	46	11	8,274	98	130	687	865		550	2,814	6,172	$785,534
1978-79	1,009	17	14	715	205	12	9,898	115	148	1,173	1,197		750	4,643	8,458	$2,062,610
1979-80	2,209	80	25	2,846	396	76	18,946	185	129	2,306	2,119		1,033	5,513	16,229	$1,883,894
1980-81	1,567	81	4	2,123	296	46	30,165	245	133	1,103	1,294		589	4,257	10,304	$1,640,904
1981-82	1,524	87	12	1,148	209	9	24,227	167	115	865	1,112		536	3,392	14,129	$1,545,102
1982-83	1,509	35	0	834	220	7	19,920	143	520	832	937		569	3,786	13,882	$1,499,808
1983-84	1,184	49	3	897	209	3	32,128	127	80	914	1,013		362	3,027	10,055	$1,071,431
1984-85	1,250	42	10	495	115	5	10,849	24	78	1,205	619		496	3,077	10,306	$1,038,602
1985-86	1,051	58	14	1,219	147	0	8,211	100	163	1,373	1,040		353	2,657	6,119	$877,423
1986-87	875	28	0	1,722	129	49	14,864	380	106	1,345	767		397	1,305	7,745	$830,114
1987-88	875	86	2	675	80	19	12,641	126	108	1,004	630		366	1,458	6,373	$641,495
1988-89	512	25	2	367	30	4	2,135	113	52	845	439		141	2,189	2,352	$546,993
1989-90	592	29	2	1,020	103	3	149	47	53	397	811		97	2,489	1,717	$336,394
1990-91	462	9	1	421	49	0	410	24	14	87	212		55	939	1,252	$122,767
1991-92	334	17	1	1,089	118	9	680	80	52	514	443		151	2,476	3,718	$447,162
1992-93	488	14	0	254	53	1	100	20	17	488	223		112	1,175	3,746	$176,354
1993-94	510	16	0	403	67	8	273	72	56	537	612		233	1,820	4,477	$348,844
1994-95	524	25	1	625	45	7	876	116	23	247	354		182	1,270	3,298	$165,352
1995-96	373	9	0	398	13	5	1,372	41	14	172	376		53	806	1,791	$157,861
1996-97	420	15	2	564	96	8	6,717	75	48	195	498		96	1,509	3,209	$218,439
1997-98	482	10	1	780	35	13	9,604	80	62	298	565		58	1,705	2,227	$196,671
1998-99	320	7	0	421	21	1	3,415	17	11	154	318		94	899	1,003	$183,203
1999-00	382	9	2	544	79	6	3,078	71	46	193	434		91	1,637	1,202	$172,585
2000-01	408	12	1	301	32	5	592	22	62	138	448		49	949	1,185	$145,022
2001-02	380	8	0	553	71	8	425	33	52	135	497	1	40	1,145	1,071	$229,284
2002-03	564	16	0	641	73	13	75	40	105	187	554	2	73	2,198	1,340	$414,808
2003-04	580	19	0	666	184	5	546	29	110	414	967	9	256	2,744	2,726	$781,849
2004-05	615	7	2	441	74	19	468	45	89	399	536	9	170	2,666	2,003	$644,688
2005-06	585	17	1	409	91	7	1,280	33	72	442	720	3	152	3,316	1,776	$1,147,034
2006-07	857	11	9	494	295	1	4,546	108	116	516	1,608	12	555	4,911	2,956	$1,248,873
2007-08	937	20	3	677	157	2	3,023	29	180	609	1,771	18	269	2,811	3,245	$1,543,803
2008-09	1,048	11	1	684	108	5	966	62	172	453	1,172	13	92	2,532	2,425	$726,901
2009-10	918	4	11	627	74	5	731	95	114	363	821	4	77	1,240	1,514	$431,438
2010-11	868	8	2	515	105	28	2140	125	134	619	715	6	100	2,527	2,147	$1,150,888
2011-12	1,085	36	19	879	204	24	4,047	116	124	963	1,760	44	175	3,992	3,236	$2,005,276
2012-13	1,308	33	11	1,013	188	25	2,531	165	212	615	1,680	106	192	3,333	3,782	$2,311,750
2013-14	**1,487**	**49**	**2**	**699**	**157**	**5**	**1,655**	**88**	**204**	**1,105**	**1,952**	**166**	**282**	**3,063**	**3,561**	**$1,593,612**
Average	**756**	**26**	**5**	**914**	**128**	**14**	**7,040**	**89**	**119**	**616**	**798**	**30**	**270**	**2,348**	**4,458**	**$753,170**

NEVADA FUR HARVEST 2013-2014
Expanded Data

Region	County	Beaver	Muskrat	Coyote	Bobcat	Gray Fox	Kit Fox	Mink	Otter	Badger	Weasel	Raccoon	Striped Skunk	Spotted Skunk	Ring-Tail Cat	Red Fox
Western	Carson	0	10	12	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Churchill	79	890	104	46	35	72	0	0	1	0	4	3	1	0	0
	Douglas	96	366	183	107	177	5	20	0	1	0	12	31	5	0	0
	Humboldt	9	5	328	169	1	60	0	0	10	1	0	4	4	0	1
	Lyon	155	13	122	80	101	49	18	0	3	0	39	16	0	0	0
	Mineral	0	0	14	85	36	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	1
	Pershing	8	5	163	93	16	114	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	4
	Storey	22	95	20	16	12	8	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0
	Washoe	62	183	393	313	46	81	25	0	22	0	82	23	3	0	0
	TOTALS:	**431**	**1567**	**1339**	**914**	**432**	**392**	**63**	**0**	**45**	**1**	**142**	**82**	**18**	**0**	**6**
Eastern	Elko	234	39	708	363	12	7	25	4	40	1	27	14	1	4	122
	Eureka	0	0	189	83	48	38	0	0	31	0	0	0	1	0	16
	Lander	10	0	131	138	66	52	0	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	7
	White Pine	0	0	160	345	83	12	0	0	27	0	1	13	4	3	8
	TOTALS:	**244**	**39**	**1188**	**929**	**209**	**109**	**25**	**5**	**103**	**1**	**28**	**27**	**9**	**7**	**153**
Southern	Clark	3	49	203	363	556	222	0	0	60	0	21	5	5	13	0
	Esmeralda	0	0	12	82	55	21	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	16	0	337	391	351	185	0	0	42	0	10	0	4	25	4
	Nye	0	0	293	380	340	169	0	0	18	0	0	0	3	4	3
	TOTALS:	**19**	**49**	**845**	**1216**	**1302**	**597**	**0**	**0**	**124**	**0**	**31**	**5**	**12**	**42**	**7**

NEVADA TRAPPERS BY SPECIES AND COUNTY 2013-2014

Expanded Data

Region	County	Beaver	Muskrat	Coyote	Bobcat	Gray Fox	Kit Fox	Mink	Otter	Badger	Weasel	Raccoon	Striped Skunk	Spotted Skunk	Ring-Tail Cat	Red Fox
Western	Carson	1	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Churchill	7	12	17	15	9	13	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0
	Douglas	9	13	22	10	10	4	7	0	1	0	3	7	3	0	0
	Humboldt	1	1	33	23	1	14	0	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	1
	Lyon	10	1	25	19	13	12	3	0	3	0	7	7	0	0	0
	Mineral	0	0	3	15	5	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1
	Pershing	4	1	22	16	7	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
	Storey	1	1	9	5	9	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
	Washoe	14	13	60	50	10	18	12	0	13	0	9	3	1	0	0
	TOTALS:	**47**	**43**	**194**	**156**	**65**	**75**	**22**	**0**	**27**	**1**	**24**	**22**	**8**	**0**	**6**
Eastern	Elko	22	8	85	80	5	7	10	5	22	1	9	7	1	1	21
	Eureka	0	0	20	21	9	9	0	0	7	0	0	1	1	0	5
	Lander	1	0	17	20	12	14	0	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	5
	White Pine	0	0	36	67	35	10	0	0	16	0	1	8	3	1	7
	TOTALS:	**23**	**8**	**158**	**188**	**61**	**40**	**10**	**6**	**49**	**1**	**11**	**16**	**6**	**2**	**38**
Southern	Clark	1	3	44	42	51	38	0	0	14	0	8	4	4	10	0
	Esmeralda	0	0	5	10	7	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	4	0	57	61	72	26	0	0	22	0	4	0	4	14	4
	Nye	0	0	46	59	53	25	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	4	4
	TOTALS:	**5**	**3**	**152**	**172**	**183**	**96**	**0**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**12**	**4**	**9**	**28**	**8**
Unknown		3	0	14	3	4	5	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Statewide Totals:		**78**	**54**	**518**	**519**	**313**	**216**	**32**	**6**	**132**	**2**	**48**	**43**	**23**	**30**	**52**

NEVADA FUR HARVEST VALUE 2013-2014 From Post-Season Questionnaire				
Species	Total Value of Catch	AVERAGE PRICE		% Increase +
		2013-2014	2012-2013	% Decrease -
Beaver	$12,679.86	$18.14	$23.70	-23.5%
Muskrat	$12,462.15	$7.53	$8.54	-11.8%
Mink	$986.48	$11.21	$22.66	-50.5%
Raccoon	$2,093.04	$10.26	$22.33	-54.1%
Bobcat	$1,367,537.61	$446.47	$615.43	-27.5%
Coyote	$119,578.38	$33.58	$34.21	-1.8%
Badger	$5,871.24	$20.82	$22.34	-6.8%
Striped Skunk	$791.78	$6.71	$4.84	38.6%
Ring-tailed Cat	$898.17	$18.33	$12.25	49.6%
Kit Fox	$14,950.65	$13.53	$15.50	-12.7%
Gray Fox	$49,639.36	$25.43	$33.59	-24.3%
Red Fox	$6,123.74	$36.89	$52.90	-30.3%
Total	**$1,593,612.46**			

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE WATERFOWL HARVEST

From Post-Season Questionnaire

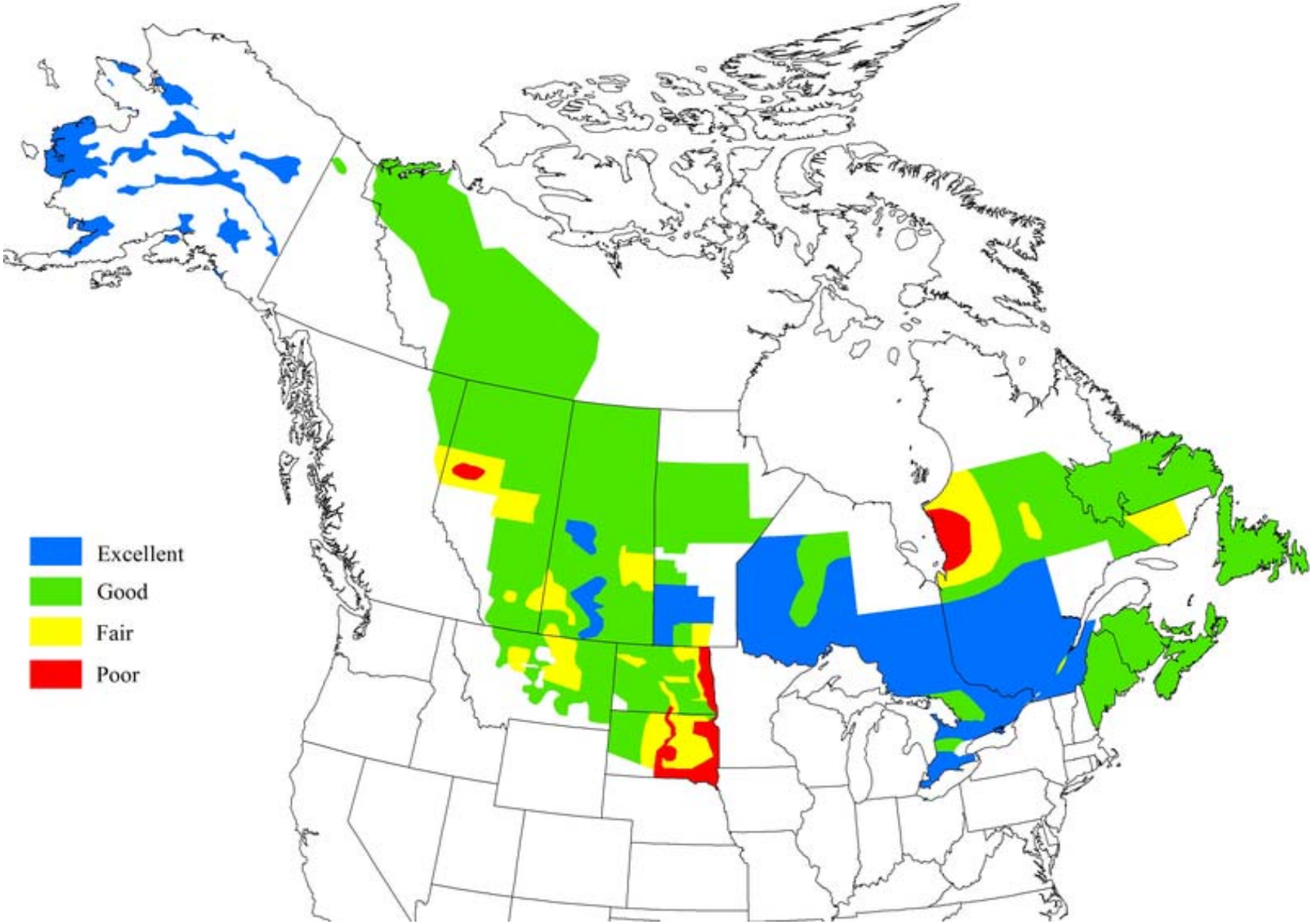
Year	Duck Stamp Sales		Est'd. NV Hunters	Ducks	Geese			Tundra Swans*	Total Waterfowl
	Federal	Nevada			Dark	White	Total		
1970	14,361	--	12,913	147,211	6,649	3,488	10,137	208	**157,556**
1971	15,029	--	16,906	178,107	7,357	4,655	12,012	102	**190,221**
1972	12,701	--	14,605	149,565	8,066	1,756	9,822	124	**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	6,574	7,956	3,960	56,428	4,041	219	4,260	71	**60,759**
2006	6,307	8,581	4,525	69,893	6,719	848	7,567	147	**77,607**
2007	5,718	8,890	4,038	54,459	5,339	414	5,753	200	**60,412**
2008	5,995	8,807	2,275	30,396	3,105	230	3,335	113	**33,844**
2009	4,503	9,018	4,201	29,091	6,114	664	6,778	56	**35,925**
2010	4,053	8,728	4,812	58,592	5,935	1,275	7,210	118	**65,920**
2011	6,360	8,807	2,669	45,746	2,642	359	3,001	145	**48,892**
2012		8,849	3,247	50,892	3,738	698	4,436	203	**55,531**
2013		**8,674**	**3,371**	**43,655**	**4,389**	**840**	**5,229**	**26**	**48,910**

Individual year NV duck stamp sales noted by year beginning in 1989.
Individual Nevada hunters are calculated beginning in 2005. This is the value recorded from 2005 on.

NEVADA MID-WINTER WATERFOWL INVENTORY DATA

							Current year compared to			
SPECIES	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**5 Year Average**	**50 Year Average**	**Highest**	**Lowest**
Mallard	17,326	15,148	19,868	25,213	26,344	14,711	20,780	14,562	28,950	4,321
Gadwall	2,739	1,042	3,253	3,450	4,539	5,439	3,005	3,002	12,832	550
Widgeon	1,941	1,267	1,534	823	2,626	591	1,638	1,303	4,154	205
G.W. Teal	4,601	2,010	7,296	5,405	5,961	5,727	5,055	6,443	26,150	540
B.W. Teal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	75	0
Cinnamon Teal	2	55	90	50	50	85	49	46	660	0
Shoveler	4,679	1,738	8,620	8,543	8,189	12,425	6,354	3,811	24,700	224
Pintail	3,221	1,500	3,290	4,290	3,660	1,088	3,192	6,043	24,765	446
Wood Duck	46	35	141	41	96	100	72	39	150	0
Redhead	2,669	3,595	5,857	8,445	1,982	5,260	4,510	2,578	13,330	100
Canvasback	3,167	5,170	4,920	8,529	2,590	1,582	4,875	2,910	10,475	233
Scaup	116	215	222	909	670	301	426	258	1,850	10
Ringneck	803	728	1,791	849	865	771	1,007	817	3,316	13
Goldeneye	358	357	476	590	347	424	426	600	2,093	40
Bufflehead	1,480	1,019	1,217	1,525	1,437	736	1,336	903	2,571	153
Ruddy	10,432	6,162	9,064	9,656	1,531	7,755	7,369	4,823	22,532	268
Merganser	1,483	520	558	1,111	277	446	790	1,629	8,806	241
Miscellaneous	99	118	32	146	62	61	91	54	127	3
Total Ducks	**55,162**	**40,679**	**68,229**	**79,575**	**61,226**	**57,502**	**60,974**	**49,795**	**128,540**	**15,739**
% Change from Previous Year	**-28%**	**-26%**	**24%**	**-83%**	**-23%**	**-6%**	**-6%**	**15%**		
Dark Geese	21,590	17,210	18,070	20,120	20,348	15,909	18,875	15,757	35,806	3,457
Light Geese	39	325	487	634	27	326	306	777	7,678	10
Total Geese	**21,629**	**17,535**	**18,557**	**20,754**	**20,375**	**16,235**	**19,181**	**15,477**	**33,730**	**3,651**
% Change from Previous Year	**-18%**	**-19%**	**6%**	**-88%**	**-2%**	**-20%**	**-15%**	**5%**		
Trumpeter Swan	38	31	28	9	19	8	22	27	60	8
Tundra Swan	1,191	351	606	1,480	246	125	667	2,113	10,742	31
Total Waterfowl	**78,020**	**58,606**	**87,832**	**101,818**	**81,866**	**73,870**	**80,844**	**67,411**	**149,746**	**22,097**
% Change from Previous Year	**-26%**	**-25%**	**50%**	**16%**	**-20%**	**-10%**	**-9%**	**10%**		
Coot	43,380	25,193	39,130	42,188	14,746	100,769	44,234	21,496	100,769	3,926

2014 Breeding Waterfowl Habitat Conditions



APPENDIX II

2013-14 SMALL GAME AND WATERFOWL HARVEST DATA

DERIVED FROM MODIFIED POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE

Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

WATERFOWL **Species:** **DUCKS** Run date: 8/29/2014

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** **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	187	20	981	9.54	0.19	0.4%	0.5%
	Churchill	13,806	908	5,630	15.20	2.45	31.6%	22.7%
	Douglas	3,959	306	2,430	12.92	1.63	9.1%	7.7%
	Humboldt	843	99	766	8.56	1.10	1.9%	2.5%
	Lyon	3,251	398	2,299	8.17	1.41	7.4%	10.0%
	Mineral	1,091	51	365	21.36	2.99	2.5%	1.3%
	Pershing	580	88	456	6.63	1.27	1.3%	2.2%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	3,579	482	2,678	7.43	1.34	8.2%	12.1%
EASTERN	Elko	1,967	317	1,357	6.20	1.45	4.5%	7.9%
	Eureka	923	55	372	16.87	2.48	2.1%	1.4%
	Lander	117	44	135	2.67	0.86	0.3%	1.1%
	White Pine	584	62	306	9.41	1.90	1.3%	1.6%
SOUTHERN	Clark	6,921	533	2,773	12.99	2.50	15.9%	13.3%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	4,349	416	1,813	10.46	2.40	10.0%	10.4%
	Nye	1,500	219	814	6.85	1.84	3.4%	5.5%
	TOTALS:	**43,655**	**3,996**	**23,175**	**10.9**	**1.9**	**100%**	**100%**
Estimated # of Individual Duck Hunters:				**3,068**				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

WATERFOWL **Species:** **DARK GEESE** Run date: 8/12/2014

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** **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	90	44	309	2.04	0.29	2.1%	3.1%
	Churchill	504	217	1,016	2.33	0.50	11.5%	15.4%
	Douglas	809	194	1,326	4.16	0.61	18.4%	13.8%
	Humboldt	314	40	460	7.89	0.68	7.1%	2.8%
	Lyon	822	221	1,012	3.72	0.81	18.7%	15.7%
	Mineral	9	9	102	1.00	0.09	0.2%	0.6%
	Pershing	27	13	150	2.00	0.18	0.6%	0.9%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	442	208	981	2.13	0.45	10.1%	14.8%
EASTERN	Elko	535	133	897	4.03	0.60	12.2%	9.4%
	Eureka	49	18	172	2.75	0.28	1.1%	1.3%
	Lander	9	22	88	0.40	0.10	0.2%	1.6%
	White Pine	62	22	115	2.80	0.54	1.4%	1.6%
SOUTHERN	Clark	446	137	866	3.26	0.52	10.2%	9.7%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	190	75	402	2.53	0.47	4.3%	5.3%
	Nye	84	53	172	1.58	0.49	1.9%	3.8%
	TOTALS:	**4,389**	**1,405**	**8,069**	**3.12**	**0.54**	**100%**	**100%**
	Estimated # of Individual Hunters:			**1,202**				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

WATERFOWL **Species:** **WHITE GEESE** Run date: 8/12/2014

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** **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	18	141	0.00	0.00	0.0%	5.3%
	Churchill	707	150	619	4.71	1.14	84.2%	45.3%
	Douglas	0	18	190	0.00	0.00	0.0%	5.3%
	Humboldt	4	9	53	0.50	0.08	0.5%	2.7%
	Lyon	62	31	181	2.00	0.34	7.4%	9.3%
	Mineral	31	9	150	3.50	0.21	3.7%	2.7%
	Pershing	0	9	62	0.00	0.00	0.0%	2.7%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	18	27	71	0.67	0.25	2.1%	8.0%
EASTERN	Elko	4	9	40	0.50	0.11	0.5%	2.7%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lander	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	White Pine	0	4	71	0.00	0.00	0.0%	1.3%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	9	31	155	0.29	0.06	1.1%	9.3%
	Nye	4	18	137	0.25	0.03	0.5%	5.3%
	TOTALS:	**840**	**331**	**1,869**	**2.53**	**0.45**	**100%**	**100%**
	Estimated # of Individual Hunters:			**327**				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

WATERFOWL **Species:** **COOT** Run date: 8/12/2014

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** **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	9	4	4	0.00	0.00	1.1%	2.0%
	Churchill	190	35	62	5.38	3.07	24.4%	15.7%
	Douglas	18	9	40	0.00	0.00	2.3%	3.9%
	Humboldt	13	9	22	0.00	0.00	1.7%	3.9%
	Lyon	88	22	40	4.00	2.22	11.4%	9.8%
	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	146	27	115	5.50	1.27	18.8%	11.8%
EASTERN	Elko	27	27	35	1.00	0.75	3.4%	11.8%
	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	9	75	0.50	0.06	0.6%	3.9%
SOUTHERN	Clark	243	71	292	3.44	0.83	31.3%	31.4%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	40	9	27	4.50	1.50	5.1%	3.9%
	Nye	0	4	9	0.00	0.00	0.0%	2.0%
	TOTALS:	**778**	**225**	**720**	**3.45**	**1.08**	**100%**	**100%**
	Estimated # of Individual Hunters:			**212**				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

WATERFOWL **Species:** **SNIPE** Run date: 8/22/2014

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** **Expanded Data**

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

R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Churchill	0	3	3	0.00	0.00	0.0%	10.0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lyon	0	5	15	0.00	0.00	0.0%	20.0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Pershing	0	3	3	0.00	0.00	0.0%	10.0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	15	3	25	6.00	0.60	100.0%	10.0%
EASTERN	Elko	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lander	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	8	70	0.00	0.00	0.0%	30.0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Nye	0	5	8	0.00	0.00	0.0%	20.0%
	TOTALS:	**15**	**25**	**123**	**0.60**	**0.12**	**100%**	**100%**
	Estimated # of Individual Hunters:			**25**	100.0%			

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

MIGRATORY BIRDS **Species:** **MOURNING DOVE** Run date: 8/20/2014

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** **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	584	67	290	8.73	2.02	2.8%	2.7%
	Churchill	3,438	254	834	13.53	4.12	16.8%	10.1%
	Douglas	1,150	138	464	8.32	2.48	5.6%	5.5%
	Humboldt	776	85	183	9.16	4.24	3.8%	3.4%
	Lyon	1,980	321	687	6.17	2.88	9.7%	12.8%
	Mineral	40	9	31	4.50	1.29	0.2%	0.4%
	Pershing	446	54	147	8.33	3.03	2.2%	2.1%
	Storey	330	22	98	14.80	3.36	1.6%	0.9%
	Washoe	5,105	544	1,975	9.39	2.58	24.9%	21.6%
EASTERN	Elko	548	161	401	3.42	1.37	2.7%	6.4%
	Eureka	36	27	40	1.33	0.89	0.2%	1.1%
	Lander	116	18	31	6.50	3.71	0.6%	0.7%
	White Pine	397	36	116	11.13	3.42	1.9%	1.4%
SOUTHERN	Clark	4,410	606	1,587	7.27	2.78	21.5%	24.1%
	Esmeralda	98	13	22	7.33	4.40	0.5%	0.5%
	Lincoln	593	85	156	7.00	3.80	2.9%	3.4%
	Nye	464	76	174	6.12	2.67	2.3%	3.0%
	TOTALS:	**20,510**	**2,515**	**7,236**	**8.16**	**2.83**	**100%**	**100%**
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				**2,439**				

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

MIGRATORY BIRDS **Species:** **White-winged Dove** Run date: 8/20/2014

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** **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	201	85	2.37	100.0%	90.5%
Nye	0	9	0.00	0.0%	9.5%
Other	0	0	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
TOTALS:	**201**	**94**	**2.14**	**100%**	**100%**
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:		**94**			

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

MIGRATORY BIRDS **Species:** **Eurasian Collared Dove** Run date: 8/20/2014

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** **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	134	13	10.00	2.6%	2.2%
	Churchill	602	67	9.00	11.6%	10.9%
	Douglas	161	31	5.14	3.1%	5.1%
	Humboldt	111	31	3.57	2.2%	5.1%
	Lyon	401	76	5.29	7.8%	12.3%
	Mineral	0	4	0.00	0.0%	0.7%
	Pershing	379	31	12.14	7.3%	5.1%
	Storey	4	4	1.00	0.1%	0.7%
	Washoe	263	54	4.92	5.1%	8.7%
EASTERN	Elko	116	36	3.25	2.2%	5.8%
	Eureka	22	9	2.50	0.4%	1.4%
	Lander	9	9	1.00	0.2%	1.4%
	White Pine	18	9	2.00	0.3%	1.4%
SOUTHERN	Clark	2,662	205	12.98	51.5%	33.3%
	Esmeralda	134	4	30.00	2.6%	0.7%
	Lincoln	62	22	2.80	1.2%	3.6%
	Nye	89	9	10.00	1.7%	1.4%
	TOTALS:	**5,168**	**615**	**8.40**	**100%**	**100%**
	Estimated # of Individual Hunters:			**615**		

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

MIGRATORY BIRDS **Species:** **AMERICAN CROW** Run date: 8/20/2014

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** **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	205	13	67	15.33	3.07	64.8%	17.6%
	Douglas	0	4	4	0.00	0.00	0.0%	5.9%
	Humboldt	0	4	9	0.00	0.00	0.0%	5.9%
	Lyon	27	13	45	2.00	0.60	8.5%	17.6%
	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	13	13	13	1.00	1.00	4.2%	17.6%
EASTERN	Elko	18	13	62	1.33	0.29	5.6%	17.6%
	Eureka	4	4	22	1.00	0.20	1.4%	5.9%
	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	49	9	27	5.50	1.83	15.5%	11.8%
	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:	**317**	**76**	**250**	**4.18**	**1.27**	**100%**	**100%**
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				**76**				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-Season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **SAGE-GROUSE**

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** *Expanded Data*

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

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	58	39	72	1.5	0.8	3%	3%
	Douglas*	24	24	53	1.0	0.5	1%	2%
	Humboldt	120	140	294	0.9	0.4	6%	10%
	Lyon*	5	5	5	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
	Mineral*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing*	0	5	10	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Storey*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	246	198	400	1.2	0.6	13%	15%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***453***	***410***	***834***	***1.1***	***0.5***	***24%***	***30%***
EASTERN	Elko	747	487	954	1.5	0.8	40%	36%
	Eureka	183	96	169	1.9	1.1	10%	7%
	Lander	270	154	318	1.8	0.8	14%	11%
	White Pine	159	101	183	1.6	0.9	8%	7%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***1359***	***838***	***1624***	***1.6***	***0.8***	***72%***	***62%***
SOUTHERN	Clark*	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda*	14	5	10	3.0	1.5	1%	0%
	Lincoln*	0	5	14	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Nye	63	96	231	0.7	0.3	3%	7%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***77***	***106***	***255***	***0.7***	***0.3***	***4%***	***8%***
	TOTALS:	**1889**	**1354**	**2713**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **BLUE GROUSE**

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** *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	29	49	58	0.6	0.5	3%	6%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	39	49	117	0.8	0.3	5%	6%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	112	180	355	0.6	0.3	13%	24%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***180***	***277***	***530***	***0.6***	***0.3***	***22%***	***37%***
EASTERN	Elko	452	287	783	1.6	0.6	54%	38%
	Eureka	0	29	44	0.0	0.0	0%	4%
	Lander	39	29	39	1.3	1.0	5%	4%
	White Pine	146	122	399	1.2	0.4	17%	16%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***637***	***467***	***1265***	***1.4***	***0.5***	***76%***	***62%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	5	19	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	19	5	10	4.0	2.0	2%	1%
	Nye	0	5	10	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***19***	***15***	***39***	***1.3***	***0.5***	***2%***	***2%***
	TOTALS:	**837**	**759**	**1834**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **RUFFED GROUSE**

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** *Expanded Data*

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

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	22	18	27	1.3	0.8	8%	11%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***22***	***18***	***27***	***1.3***	***0.8***	***7.6%***	***11.1%***
EASTERN	Elko	272	138	459	2.0	0.6	92%	86%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	0	4	4	0.0	0.0	0%	3%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***272***	***143***	***464***	***1.9***	***0.6***	***92.4%***	***88.9%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0%***	***0%***
	TOTALS:	**294**	**161**	**490**	**1.8**	**0.6**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **CHUKAR**

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** *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	48	143	466	0.3	0.1	0%	1%
	Churchill	1475	585	1636	2.5	0.9	3%	5%
	Douglas	191	137	406	1.4	0.5	0%	1%
	Humboldt	12960	2520	12763	5.1	1.0	29%	20%
	Lyon	514	472	1421	1.1	0.4	1%	4%
	Mineral	66	66	179	1.0	0.4	0%	1%
	Pershing	3876	1003	3876	3.9	1.0	9%	8%
	Storey	102	113	185	0.9	0.5	0%	1%
	Washoe	11073	3088	12703	3.6	0.9	25%	25%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***30303***	***8128***	***33636***	***3.7***	***0.9***	***68%***	***65%***
EASTERN	Elko	9239	1941	9209	4.8	1.0	21%	15%
	Eureka	1816	454	1493	4.0	1.2	4%	4%
	Lander	1971	591	2031	3.3	1.0	4%	5%
	White Pine	161	102	323	1.6	0.5	0%	1%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***13187***	***3088***	***13055***	***4.3***	***1.0***	***29%***	***25%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	591	735	2550	0.8	0.2	1%	6%
	Esmeralda	24	66	215	0.4	0.1	0%	1%
	Lincoln	311	215	842	1.4	0.4	1%	2%
	Nye	454	352	1099	1.3	0.4	1%	3%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***1380***	***1368***	***4706***	***1.0***	***0.3***	***3%***	***11%***
	TOTALS:	**44870**	**12584**	**51398**	**3.6**	**0.9**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE**

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** *Expanded Data*

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

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	5	5	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	211	216	1008	1.0	0.2	26%	37%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	5	5	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Storey	20	5	15	4.0	1.3	2%	1%
	Washoe	75	10	30	7.5	2.5	9%	2%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***306***	***241***	***1063***	***1.3***	***0.3***	***37%***	***41%***
EASTERN	Elko	456	291	1374	1.6	0.3	55%	50%
	Eureka	40	30	80	1.3	0.5	5%	5%
	Lander	20	20	90	1.0	0.2	2%	3%
	White Pine	0	5	50	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***517***	***346***	***1595***	***1.5***	***0.3***	***63%***	***59%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***0***	***0***	***0***	***-***	***-***	***0%***	***0%***
	TOTALS:	**823**	**587**	**2658**	**1.4**	**0.3**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

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

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** *Expanded Data*

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

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0%***	***0%***
EASTERN	Elko	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0%***	***0%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	7490	1520	6404	4.9	1.2	88%	80%
	Esmeralda	0	5	20	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Lincoln	893	276	878	3.2	1.0	11%	15%
	Nye	99	94	222	1.1	0.4	1%	5%
	Southern Region Subtotals	***8482***	***1895***	***7524***	***4.5***	***1.1***	***100%***	***100%***
	TOTALS:	**8482**	**1895**	**7524**	**4.5**	**1.1**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **MOUNTAIN QUAIL**

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** *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	114	37	126	3.1	0.9	19%	9%
	Churchill	98	69	98	1.4	1.0	16%	17%
	Douglas	57	57	244	1.0	0.2	9%	14%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lyon	130	49	134	2.7	1.0	22%	12%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	20	8	20	2.5	1.0	3%	2%
	Washoe	158	167	516	1.0	0.3	26%	40%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***577***	***386***	***1138***	***1.5***	***0.5***	***96%***	***92%***
EASTERN	Elko	0	12	0	0.0	-	0%	3%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	0	4	0	0.0	-	0%	1%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***0***	***16***	***0***	***0.0***	***-***	***0%***	***4%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	4	4	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	24	12	24	2.0	1.0	4%	3%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***24***	***16***	***28***	***1.5***	***0.9***	***4%***	***4%***
	TOTALS:	**601**	**419**	**1166**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **PHEASANT**

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** *Expanded Data*

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

R	County of Kill	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Kill/ Hunter	Kill/ Day	% of total Kill	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	4	9	0.0	0.0	0%	3%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	54	76	161	0.7	0.3	44%	59%
	Lyon	9	9	18	1.0	0.5	7%	7%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	18	31	0.0	0.0	0%	14%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***62***	***107***	***218***	***0.6***	***0.3***	***52%***	***83%***
EASTERN	Elko	27	4	31	6.0	0.9	22%	3%
	Eureka	27	9	36	3.0	0.8	22%	7%
	Lander	4	4	4	1.0	1.0	4%	3%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***58***	***18***	***71***	***3.3***	***0.8***	***48%***	***14%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	4	9	0.0	0.0	0%	3%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***0***	***4***	***9***	***0.0***	***0.0***	***0%***	***3%***
	TOTALS:	**120**	**129**	**299**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **RABBIT**

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** *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	285	54	330	5.3	0.9	6%	4%
	Churchill	271	69	354	3.9	0.8	5%	5%
	Douglas	89	44	192	2.0	0.5	2%	4%
	Humboldt	15	20	34	0.8	0.4	0%	2%
	Lyon	157	34	236	4.6	0.7	3%	3%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	20	30	84	0.7	0.2	0%	2%
	Storey	0	5	10	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Washoe	1107	251	1397	4.4	0.8	22%	20%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***1943***	***507***	***2637***	***3.8***	***0.7***	***38%***	***40%***
EASTERN	Elko	713	153	792	4.7	0.9	14%	12%
	Eureka	89	25	89	3.6	1.0	2%	2%
	Lander	54	15	74	3.7	0.7	1%	1%
	White Pine	103	20	251	5.3	0.4	2%	2%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***959***	***212***	***1205***	***4.5***	***0.8***	***19%***	***17%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	1781	399	1840	4.5	1.0	35%	32%
	Esmeralda	10	10	25	1.0	0.4	0%	1%
	Lincoln	187	89	354	2.1	0.5	4%	7%
	Nye	182	44	182	4.1	1.0	4%	4%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***2160***	***541***	***2401***	***4.0***	***0.9***	***43%***	***43%***
	TOTALS:	**5063**	**1259**	**6243**	**4.0**	**0.8**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

UPLAND GAME SURVEY | **PYGMY RABBIT**

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** *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	9	13	0.0	0.0	0%	14%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	4	4	0.0	0.0	0%	7%
	Humboldt	0	4	9	0.0	0.0	0%	7%
	Lyon	13	4	9	3.0	1.5	50%	7%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	9	62	0.0	0.0	0%	14%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***13***	***31***	***98***	***0.4***	***0.1***	***50%***	***50%***
EASTERN	Elko	4	18	76	0.3	0.1	17%	29%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	White Pine	4	4	18	1.0	0.3	17%	7%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***9***	***22***	***94***	***0.4***	***0.1***	***33%***	***36%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	4	9	13	0.5	0.3	17%	14%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***4***	***9***	***13***	***0.5***	***0.3***	***17%***	***14%***
	TOTALS:	**27**	**62**	**205**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**100%**	**100%**

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire

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

HUNTING SEASON: **2013-14** *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	14	10	34	1.5	0.4	4%	7%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	24	14	34	1.7	0.7	7%	10%
	Humboldt	10	5	5	2.0	2.0	3%	3%
	Lyon	5	5	5	1.0	1.0	1%	3%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	10	5	10	2.0	1.0	3%	3%
	Washoe	81	34	273	2.4	0.3	25%	24%
	Western Region Subtotals:	***144***	***72***	***359***	***2.0***	***0.4***	***43%***	***52%***
EASTERN	Elko	101	38	125	2.6	0.8	30%	28%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	5	14	0.0	0.0	0%	3%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	***101***	***43***	***139***	***2.3***	***0.7***	***30%***	***31%***
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	48	10	19	5.0	2.5	14%	7%
	Nye	38	14	24	2.7	1.6	12%	10%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	***86***	***24***	***43***	***3.6***	***2.0***	***26%***	***17%***
	TOTALS:	**330**	**139**	**541**	**2.4**	**0.6**	**100%**	**100%**