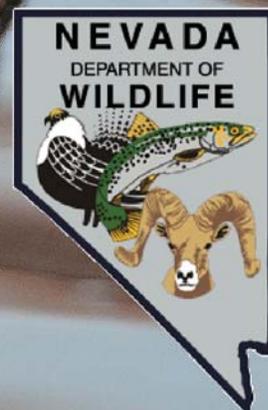


Small Game Status

2015



Harvest Data & Population Status Reports

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
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:

The Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) is pleased to present you with the 2014–2015 Small Game Status Report. Within these pages you will find statewide summaries regarding harvest and population status for resident and migratory upland game species as well as waterfowl and furbearers. Also, within the appendices you will find a history of harvest statistics in addition to the latest harvest estimates specific to each county. Harvest figures and hunter participation estimates could not have been acquired without you, the sportsman, providing your results through the voluntary online questionnaire. We thank you for providing that information and certainly encourage you to keep track of your future small game hunting excursions to share those results with us.

The results from last season's online upland game questionnaire indicate an increase in harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter days for most upland game species. This was encouraging considering Nevada was entering its fourth year of drought conditions. Timely spring rains received in April 2014 led to an increase in production and provided sportsmen with fair-to-good hunting opportunities during the 2014–2015 season. We are optimistic that above average rainfall during May and June 2015 will once again lead to good production and hunting opportunities that may even improve on last season for most upland game birds.

The recently completed, and long anticipated, aerial chukar surveys indicate that chukar densities are down 6% statewide, but several survey plots were up from last year and production in many areas looks really good. We believe that you will find good chukar hunting in many places this year, but you may want to focus on finding water sources first. If you have youngsters that are 15 years of age and younger, we strongly encourage getting them out during the youth hunt on September 26 and 27, 2015. This is a great time of the year to get kids out in the field and there should be some "rookie" birds offering fair chase.

I'm sure most of you reading this are aware that Greater sage-grouse continue to be at the forefront in terms of conservation need and political debate. The good news is that annual lek counts (surveys of spring breeding display locations) conducted in 2015 indicate a 19% increase in male attendance over 2014. The not so good news is that many springs, meadows, and riparian areas that support sage-grouse during the late summer months, which were already limited due to drought conditions, are drying quickly. While the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service continues to consider data regarding sage-grouse conservation, NDOW continues to provide sound biological monitoring and prudent regulations for hunting opportunity.

Due to concerted conservation efforts of NDOW, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, federal partners, county governments, livestock producers, other state agencies and wildlife conservation organizations, the Bi-State Distinct Population Segment of Greater sage-grouse was found "not warranted" for listing as threatened or endangered in April 2015 following careful analysis by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Service's analysis found that existing and ongoing conservation efforts were adequate to conserve the species into the foreseeable future. NDOW is committed to provide research and monitoring support to inform the Bi-State Action Plan as well as help craft and provide funding for a myriad of habitat improvement projects slated for this area to help ensure that meaningful conservation continues for this species.

Despite substantial nationwide waterfowl population increases, waterfowl hunters are likely to experience limited opportunities because drought conditions strongly influence the likelihood that these species will spend much time in Nevada. Marsh conditions on many of Nevada's best waterfowl areas are dry with no source of fall water to recharge them. 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 49.5 million birds, which is the highest breeding population estimate since the survey began in 1955. The estimate is 43% above long-term averages and similar to last year's estimate. We can hope for some unusually high fall precipitation to perhaps entice waterfowl to spend time within our favored habitats during the season.

For trappers, the 2015-2016 season should be a good year. Prey species appear to have responded well to spring moisture in many areas, and predators should follow suit. Production was up last year for many furbearing species.

For all of us here at your 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. These fees allow us to provide match for federal grant funding and to conduct the type of work you see in this document. In addition, these funds also allow us to conduct habitat related projects to benefit a myriad of wildlife populations. The information you provide through harvest surveys helps us index populations and monitor trends. I would encourage you to visit our website at www.ndow.org/upland-game-stamp/ and view the Upland Game Bird Stamp Program report that is produced annually to familiarize yourself with the multitude of upland game related projects going on statewide so that you know more about where your dollars are going. For those of you interested in the Nevada Duck Stamp Program, please visit this link: www.ndow.org/Nevada_Wildlife/Duck_Stamp/. Please take time to enjoy Nevada's outdoors this fall and introduce a friend to those special experiences only found afield. We hope you have a productive season.

Sincerely,



Tony Wasley

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2014-15 HUNTING SEASONS & BAG LIMIT REGULATIONS

COMMISSION REGULATION 14-11 (WITH AMENDMENT # 1)

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 except for pygmy rabbit where limits may not include more than 2 daily and 4 in possession. Open to hunters 15 years of age or younger only. Youth must be accompanied by an adult who is at least 18 years old. License and stamp requirements apply pursuant to NRS 502.010 and NRS 502.292.

SAGE-GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	Churchill County, except Units 041, 181, 182 and 183 Lander County, except Units 068, 151, 152, 154, 155, 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 076, 078, 081, 079, 091, 105, and 106 Eureka County, except Unit 068 Lander County, except Units 068, 151, 152, 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 015, 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:	Third Saturday and Sunday in September
LIMITS:	Daily bag limit 2. Possession limit 4.
SHOOTING HOURS:	Sunrise to sunset daily.
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	<p>Open to nonresidents.</p> <p>Limited to 75 reservations per hunt period, awarded through random draw.</p> <p>Unless his privilege is limited or revoked pursuant to law, any resident or nonresident is eligible to apply once for the Sheldon Special Sage Grouse Hunt in a year.</p> <p>Up to 4 applicants may apply as a party. Parties may be comprised of a combination of residents and nonresidents.</p> <p>Applications for reservations for the Sheldon Special Sage Grouse Hunt must be received by the Nevada Department of Wildlife, Game Division, 1100 Valley Road, Reno NV 89512 by 5:00 p.m. on the first Friday in August. Successful applicants will be notified by mail.</p> <p>Persons harvesting sage-grouse are requested to deposit one wing from each bird harvested at any wing barrel, Nevada Department of Wildlife office, check station, or with Department employees who contact you in the field.</p>

BLUE (DUSKY AND SOOTY) AND RUFFED GROUSE	
OPEN AREAS:	Carson City, Clark, Douglas, Elko, Eureka, 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 except for pygmy rabbit where limits may not include more than 2 daily and 4 in possession . Persons who harvest pygmy rabbit are requested to report their harvest to the Nevada Department of Wildlife, 1100 Valley Road, Reno, NV 89512, phone (775) 688-1500.

WILD TURKEY

2015 - 2016 APPLICATION PROCEDURES FOR RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT HUNTS:

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

Only one person may apply on an application.

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

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

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

JUNIOR WILD TURKEY 2015-2016 GENERAL SPRING HUNTS – 0138

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:	1 by tag only.	
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily	
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:	<p>Youth must be 12 prior to the opening of the hunt season indicated and not attain their 18th birthday until after the last day of the hunt season indicated, pursuant to NAC 502.063.</p> <p>Applications for these tags or bonus points will only be accepted during the draw application periods. Remaining tags will not be issued.</p> <p>Closed to nonresidents.</p>	
OPEN AREAS:	Season Dates	Quota
Unit 151 & 152 of Lander County*	Last Saturday in March through first Sunday in May	1
Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area	Last Saturday in March through first Sunday in May	2
Moapa Valley of Clark County	Third Saturday in March through third Friday in April	3
Unit 115 of White Pine County	Last Saturday in March through first Sunday in May	2

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

WILD TURKEY 2015 & 2016 SPRING – LIMITED ENTRY – HUNTS 0131 & 0132			
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey		
LIMIT:	1 by tag only		
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily		
UNIT 091 of ELKO COUNTY			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	2	-
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	-
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	-
<i>*Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on private lands and permission should be obtained from a landowner before applying for this hunt.</i>			

Wild Turkey Continued on Next Page

WILD TURKEY 2015 & 2016 SPRING – LIMITED ENTRY – HUNTS 0131 & 0132			
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey		
LIMIT:	1 by tag only		
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily		
MOAPA VALLEY PORTION OF CLARK COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – first Friday in April	3	-
	First Saturday in April – second Friday in April	3	1
	Second Saturday in April – third Friday in April	3	-
PERSHING COUNTY*			
	Seasons	Tag Quota	
		Resident Hunt 0131	Nonresident Hunt 0132
Hunt Periods:	Last Saturday in March – second Sunday in April	7	-
	Third Saturday in April – first Sunday in May	7	-
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
<p><i>*Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on private lands and permission should be obtained from a landowner before applying for this hunt.</i></p> <p><i>**Applicants are advised that a significant portion of the turkey population occurs on Great Basin National Park lands. Hunting is not permitted within park boundaries.</i></p>			

WILD TURKEY 2015 & 2016 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 & 0137

Unit 192 of Douglas County

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:	1 by tag only.	
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily.	
SEASON DATES:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	
QUOTAS:	Resident Hunt 0135	Nonresident Hunt 0137
	Open	Open

SPECIAL REGULATIONS:

UNIT 192 of DOUGLAS COUNTY APPLICATION REGULATIONS:

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

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

Only one person may apply on an application.

Only one Wild Turkey tag per calendar year.

WILD TURKEY 2015 & 2016 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 & 0137 Units 202, 203, 204 and 291 of Lyon County (except the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area)*		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:	1 by tag only.	
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily.	
SEASON DATES:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	
QUOTAS:	Resident Hunt 0135	Nonresident Hunt 0137
	Open	Open
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:		
<u>UNITS 202, 203, 204 and 291 OF LYON COUNTY (except the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area)* APPLICATION REGULATIONS:</u>		
A Lyon County Application Form is required. Hunters can obtain these forms from the participating landowners. A landowner must sign the application form. The form must be submitted through the mail or over the counter during business hours, M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Wildlife Administrative Services, PO Box 1345, Fallon, NV 89407-1345. Tags will be available until the close of the season. Internet applications for the Lyon County hunt will not be available.		
Unless his privilege is limited or revoked pursuant to law, an eligible person may apply once for a type of hunt for Wild Turkey during a draw period.		
Only one person may apply on an application.		
Only one Wild Turkey tag per calendar year.		

WILD TURKEY 2015 & 2016 SPRING HUNTS - 0135 & 0137 PARADISE VALLEY OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY		
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:	Bearded Wild Turkey	
LIMIT:	1 by tag only.	
SHOOTING HOURS:	One half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily.	
SEASON DATES:	Last Saturday in March – first Sunday in May	
QUOTAS:	Resident Hunt 0135	Nonresident Hunt 0137
	Open	Open
SPECIAL REGULATIONS:		
<u>PARADISE VALLEY OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY APPLICATION REGULATIONS:</u>		
A Paradise Valley of Humboldt County Application Form is required. Hunters can obtain these forms from the participating landowners. A landowner must sign the application form. The form must be submitted through the mail or over the counter during business hours, M-F, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Wildlife Administrative Services, PO Box 1345, Fallon, NV 89407-1345. Tags will be available until the close of the season. Internet applications for the Paradise Valley of Humboldt County hunt will not be available.		
Unless his privilege is limited or revoked pursuant to law, an eligible person may apply once for a type of hunt for Wild Turkey during a draw period.		
Only one person may apply on an application.		
Only one Wild Turkey tag per calendar year.		

FALCONRY SEASON

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

*except per NAC 504.340

FURBEARING ANIMALS

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

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

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

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

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

BOBCAT PELT SEALING DATES

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

BOBCAT PELT SEALING DATES FOR THE 2014-2015 SEASON			
City	Date	Time	Location
Carson City	December 30.	10am-2pm	NDOW Warehouse Corner of south Carson at Colorado st.
Elko	January 20, March 3.	8 a.m.–5 p.m.	NDOW Elko Office
Ely	January 22, February 24	9 a.m.–3 p.m.	NDOW Ely Office
Eureka	January 21.	12 p.m.–5 p.m.	NDOW Eureka Office
Fallon	January 28.	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 3	10 a.m.-3 p.m.	NDOW Fallon Office
Las Vegas	January 22.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Las Vegas Office
	March 3	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
Panaca	February 25.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	Nevada State Parks - NDOW Office, Panaca
Tonopah	February 12.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Tonopah Office
	March 3	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
Winnemucca	January 29.	8 a.m.– 1 p.m.	NDOW Winnemucca Office

BOBCAT PELT SEALING DATES FOR THE 2015-2016 SEASON			
City	Date	Time	Location
Carson City	December 29.	10am-2pm	NDOW Warehouse Corner of south Carson at Colorado st.
Elko	January 19, March 2.	8 a.m.–5 p.m.	NDOW Elko Office
Ely	January 21, February 24.	9 a.m.–3 p.m.	NDOW Ely Office
Eureka	January 20.	12 p.m.–5 p.m.	NDOW Eureka Office
Fallon	January 27.	10 a.m.–3 p.m.	NDOW Fallon Office
	Annually scheduled to coincide with the NTA Fur Sale.	7 a.m.–11 a.m.	Nevada Trappers Association Fallon Fur Sale
	March 2	10 a.m.-3 p.m.	NDOW Fallon Office
Las Vegas	January 21.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Las Vegas Office
	March 2	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
Panaca	February 26.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	Nevada State Parks - NDOW Office, Panaca
Tonopah	February 11.	8 a.m.– 5 p.m.	NDOW Tonopah Office
	March 2.	1 p.m.– 5 p.m.	
Winnemucca	January 28.	8 a.m.– 1 p.m.	NDOW Winnemucca Office

MIGRATORY UPLAND GAME BIRDS

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

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

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

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

STATEWIDE SUMMARIES FOR UPLAND GAME SPECIES

Report by: Shawn Espinosa, Upland Game Staff Specialist

GREATER SAGE-GROUSE

Season Structure and Limits

There were 3 separate general seasons and 1 special season (reservation only) for Greater sage-grouse (hereafter referred to as sage-grouse) in 2014. A 2-day season was held for Hunt Unit 184 (Desatoya Mountains) in Churchill and Lander Counties from October 4–5, 2014. A 10-day season was held in northwestern Nevada in portions of Humboldt and Washoe Counties and a 15-day season was held in central and northeastern Nevada for the major portions of Elko, Eureka, Lander, Nye and White Pine Counties. Also, a 2-day special sage-grouse season was held on the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge from September 21–22, 2014. Please see the Season and Bag Limit Tables for Commission Regulation 14-11 at the beginning of this document for further details on sage-grouse seasons.

The daily limit for all seasons was 2 birds with a possession limit of 4. One wing from each bird harvested was requested to be deposited into a wing barrel or at any Nevada Department of Wildlife office to determine age and sex of birds as well as nest success. For the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge Special Sage-grouse Hunt, 75 reservations were available and successful applicants were randomly drawn.

Harvest and Effort

An estimated 2,776 sage-grouse were harvested by 1,587 hunters during the 2014 season. The 2014 harvest represented an increase of 47% from the previous season while hunter numbers increased by 17%. Harvest was down 43.4% and hunter numbers were down 38% compared to 10-year averages. Hunters spent an estimated 3,424 days in the field, which was 26% greater than the year before, but still off the 10-year average by 40%. Figure 1 displays sage-grouse harvest and the number of hunters over the last 30-year period.

Sage-grouse hunters averaged 1.75 birds per hunter in 2014, which was up 25% from the previous year, but down about 9% from the 10-year average. The average number of birds per hunter day was 0.8 and represented a 16% increase from the previous season.

The 30-year average hunter harvest for sage-grouse is estimated at 6,822 birds and the 2014 harvest estimate was 59% lower than this average. Overall, participation in sage-grouse hunting has declined since the 1970s. For example, the average number of hunters per year spanning a decade has declined from 7,725 in the 1970s to 2,547 during the 2000s. Comparatively, hunter participation in upland game hunting has declined for many other upland game species since the 1970s as well.

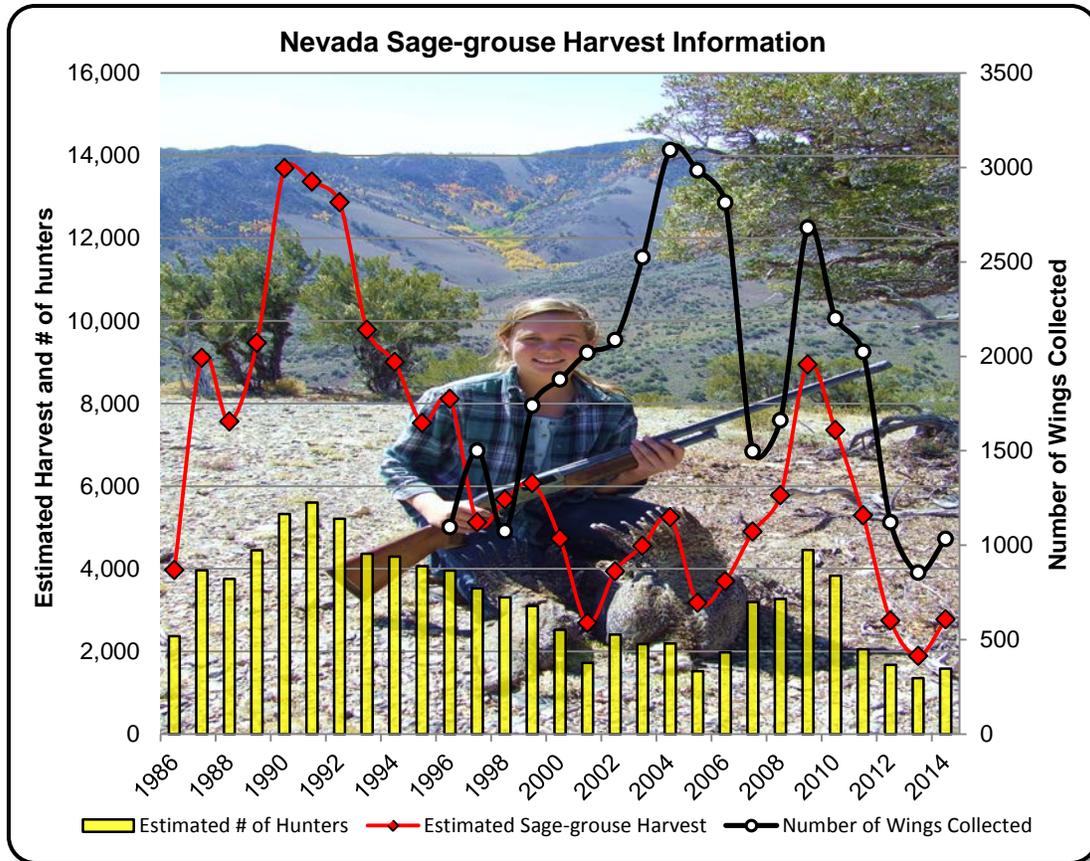


Figure 1. Estimated sage-grouse harvest and hunter numbers from 1986 through 2014 and the number of wings collected from 1996-2014.

Population Status

Each year, personnel from the Nevada Department of Wildlife along with other federal agency personnel such as the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Geological Survey, as well as volunteers, conduct lek counts that begin in early March and last through mid-May. In 2015, 965 leks were surveyed with 11,907 males observed on those leks resulting in an average of 21.3 males per lek. This was an increase of 19% over the previous year; the average was still 11.6% lower than the long-term average (1965–2014) of 26.7 males per lek.

Trend lek attendance (those leks counted multiple times each year) provides a more reliable determination of male attendance trends. Data obtained from 162 trend leks in 2015 generated an average of 23.6 males per lek compared to 21.7 males per lek in 2014. This reflected a 9% increase in male attendance. Average trend lek attendance from 1996–2014 was 24.5 males per lek and the 2015 mark was just 3.7% below that average. Trend lek data available for the past 20-year period indicate a slightly increasing trend in male attendance from 1996–2015 (Figure 2).

Production in 2014 was estimated at 1.54 chicks per hen from the analysis of sage-grouse wings that are collected on an annual basis throughout the hunting season. The production value was less than the 1.67 estimated for 2013, but likely enough to maintain stable populations. Preliminary analysis of lek count data and production indicates that production values that exceed 1.5 chicks per adult hen contribute to an increasing population growth rate.

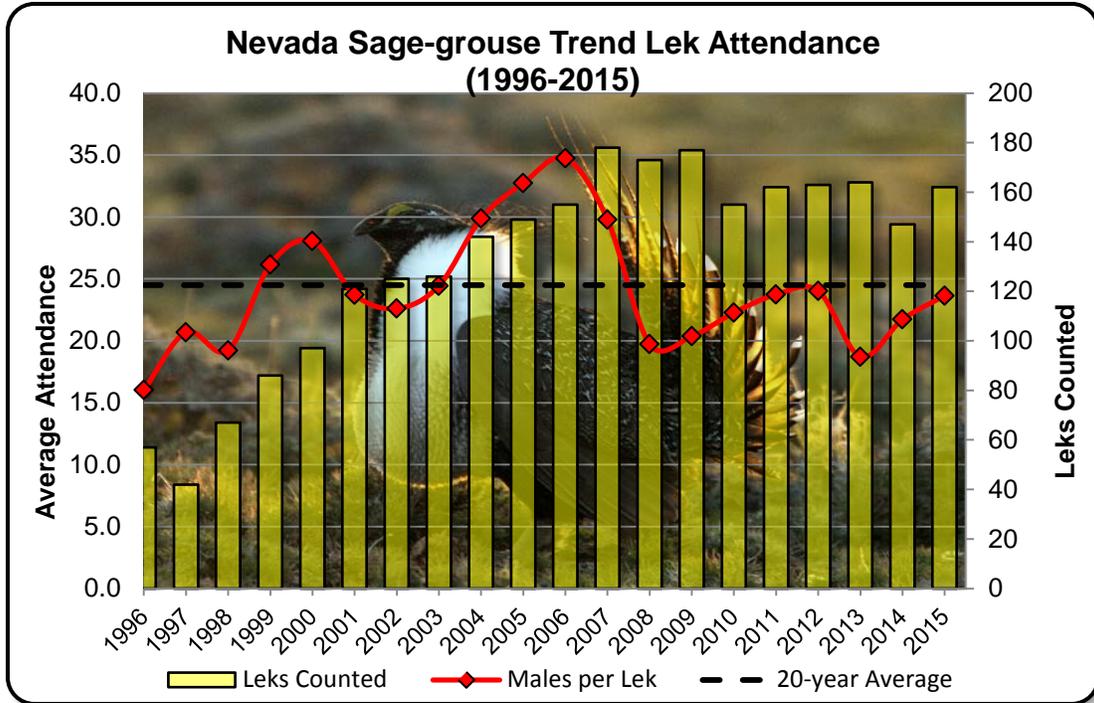


Figure 2. Average trend lek attendance rates and the number of trend leks counted from 1996 through 2014.

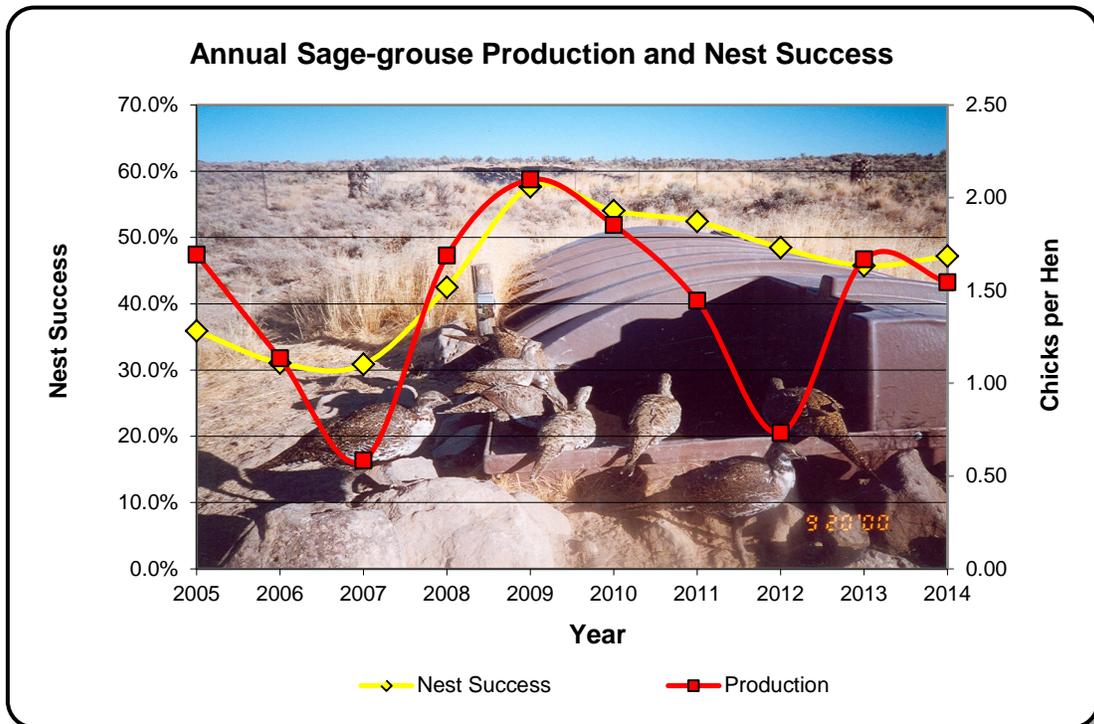


Figure 3. Sage-grouse production and nest success as determined from wing analysis from 2005 through 2014.

The 2015 sage-grouse hunting season is expected to be fair to good in many areas throughout central and northeastern Nevada. This prediction is based on the increased attendance of males observed on leks in 2015 and some preliminary indications that sage-grouse production has improved due mainly to the rainfall received in May and improved habitat conditions. Indications are also positive for some northwestern Nevada populations as well. Production appears to be good to excellent in areas such as the Montana Mountains located in Humboldt County and fair to good production is expected on the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge as well as the Massacre Rim area in northern Washoe County.

FOREST GROUSE

Season Structure and Limits

The 2014–2015 forest grouse season (dusky, sooty and ruffed grouse) was 122 days long, extending from September 1–December 31, 2014. The daily and possession limits were 3 and 6 respectively and the limits were for a single species or in the aggregate (any combination of species, but not to exceed the specified daily and possession limits).

Blue Grouse (Dusky and Sooty Grouse)

Harvest and Effort

The estimated harvest of both dusky and sooty grouse during the 2014 season was 1,542 birds. This represented an 84% increase over the previous year, but was 9% below the 10-year average of 1,695 birds harvested. The number of hunters pursuing blue grouse increased 25% from the previous year, going from 759 hunters in 2013 to 946 hunters in 2014. With the increased number of hunters there was an even greater increase in hunter effort. Blue grouse hunters spent 2,630 days in the field in 2014 compared to 1,834 days the previous year, representing a 43.4% increase in hunter days. Blue grouse hunters were rewarded for their efforts with improved numbers of birds per hunter and birds per hunter day. The number of grouse per hunter improved from 1.83 birds in 2013 to 2.33 birds in 2014, an increase of 48%. Overall, there was substantial improvement in birds harvested, the number of hunters and the number of days hunters spent in the field in 2014 compared to 2013, but all of these numbers were below long term averages.

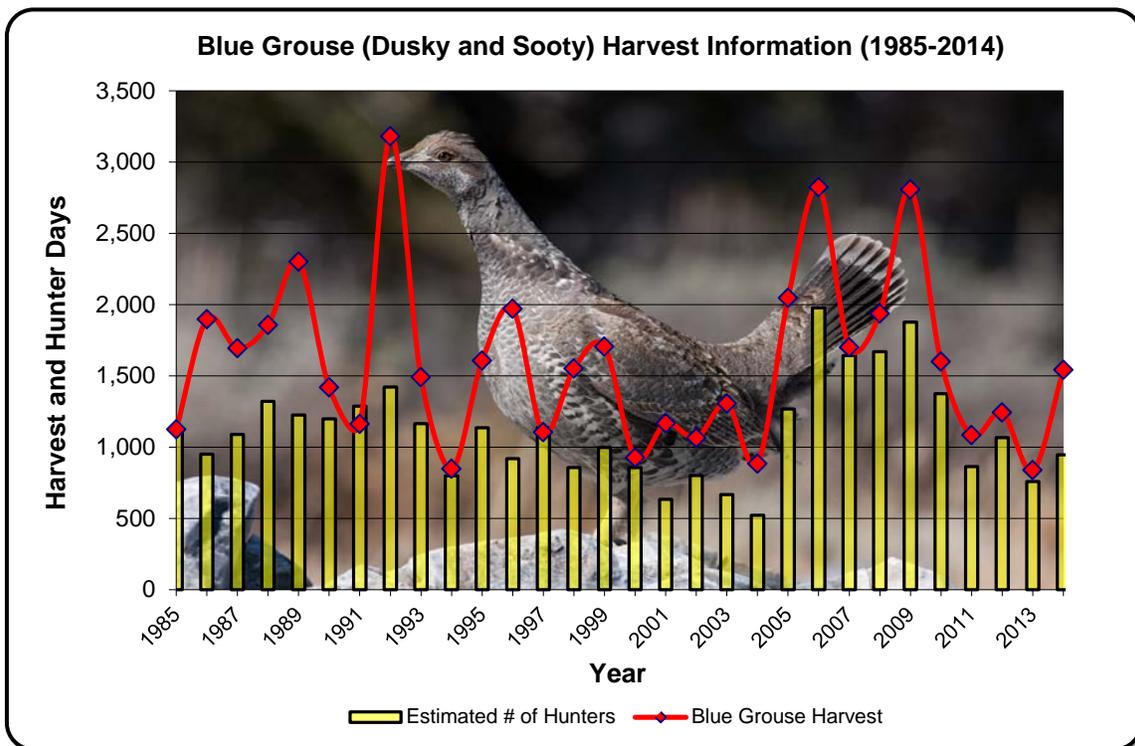


Figure 4. Estimated blue grouse harvest and number of hunters from 1985-2014.

Population Status

It is difficult to truly determine the precise population status of either dusky or sooty grouse as no standardized surveys are conducted for either species. Although harvest appears fairly stable, the number of birds per hunter and birds per hunter day suggest a slightly declining trend over the last 30-year period (Figure 5). An issue of concern is the loss of coniferous species within the range of dusky grouse in Nevada. Several central and eastern Nevada mountain ranges are experiencing die-offs of both limber pine and fir species that are an essential forage item during the winter months. These die offs may be related to drought-induced stress and susceptibility to various insect infestations. The ultimate effects to blue grouse species are not known at this time.

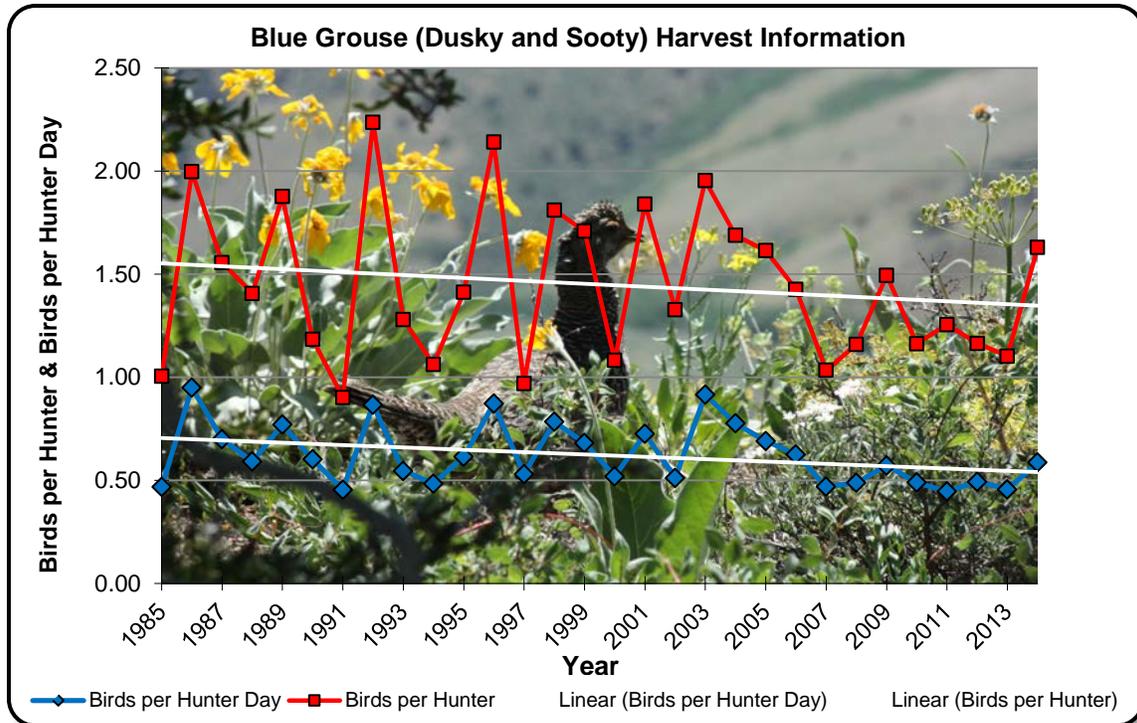


Figure 5. The number of grouse per hunter and hunter day exhibited from 1985–2014.

Even though drought conditions continue to limit water availability at stream and spring sources, overall habitat conditions have been aided with much needed spring rains, mainly received throughout the month of May. This was also the case in 2014 and may have contributed to higher than expected production and recruitment of chicks. With this in mind, expectations are similar to last season. Focusing on areas with sustained water sources will likely be the key during the early season; however, as with most upland game species, much will depend on weather conditions prior to and during the season. Stronghold population of sooty grouse in the Carson Range and White Mountains in Esmeralda County should remain stable. Likewise, stronghold population of dusky grouse within the Toiyabe, Schell Creek, and Ruby Mountains should also remain stable from last year and provide fair to good hunting opportunities.

Ruffed Grouse

Harvest and Effort

An estimated 657 ruffed grouse were harvested during the 2014 hunting season by 282 hunters. This represented a 124% increase in harvest and a 75% increase in hunter numbers from the

previous season. The total harvest was the second highest since 2009 and since records have been kept on the species in Nevada (Figure 6). Ruffed grouse hunters spent 798 days in the field, which was the most since 2009 when 1,563 days were spent pursuing the species and exceeded the long-term average of 650 by 63%. Each hunter averaged 2.3 birds for the season, which represented an all-time high since harvest records have been estimated for the species. Likewise, the number of birds per hunter day was also at an all-time high of 0.82. Long-term averages for both of these statistics are 1.1 and 0.4 respectively. Similar to previous seasons, the majority (81%) of harvest came from Elko County; however, an estimated 123 ruffed grouse were harvested in Humboldt County in the Western Region during the 2014 season, representing an all-time high.

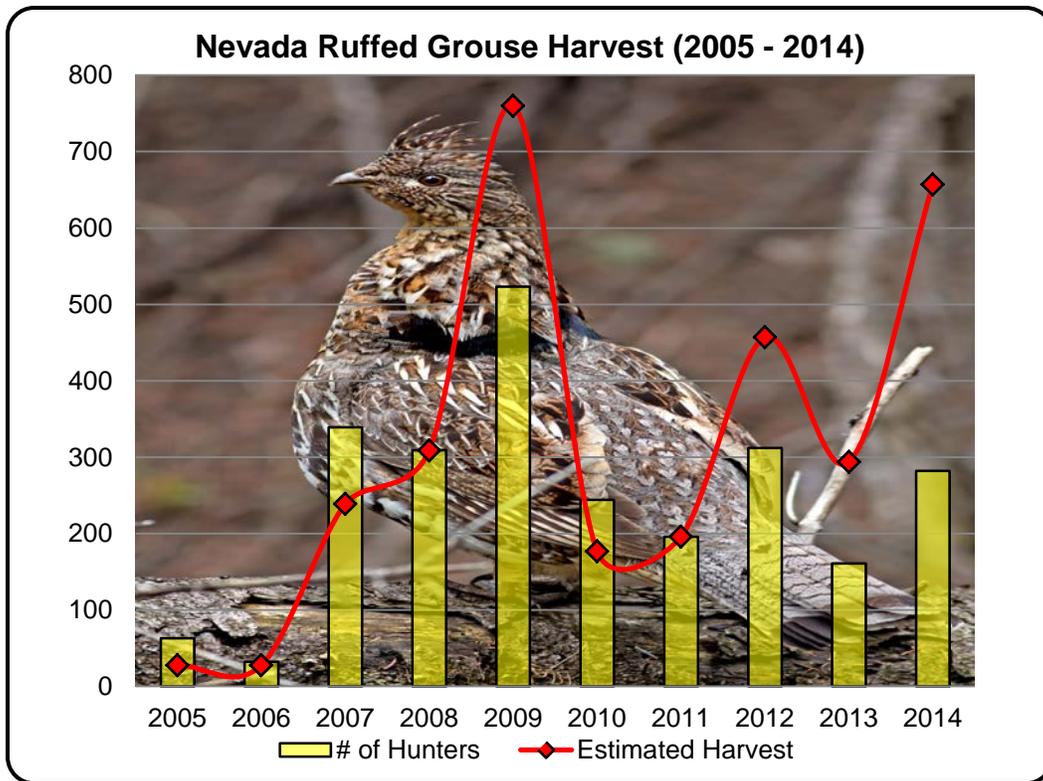


Figure 6. Annual ruffed grouse harvest and hunter numbers from 2005–2014.

Population Status

Ruffed grouse translocations have occurred in just 10 years since 1963 and have involved 310 birds. From these efforts, ruffed grouse are now well established in the Bull Run, East Humboldt, Independence, Merritt, Ruby, and Tuscarora mountain ranges in Elko County as well as the Santa Rosa Range in Humboldt County. In addition, new populations in the Pine Forest Range of Humboldt County and the Toiyabe Range of Nye and Lander Counties have considerable potential for establishment and expansion.

With favorable spring moisture across much of the occupied ruffed grouse range in northern Nevada, production should be adequate to maintain stable to increasing populations. The 2014 season produced better than expected results in terms of harvest and this season should yield similar, if not better, outcomes. Hunter participation remains limited, so if upland game hunters would like a challenge and the chance to experience relative solitude, ruffed grouse hunting offers these amenities.

CHUKAR PARTRIDGE

Season Structure and Limits

The season for chukar partridge extended from October 11, 2014 through February 1, 2015 for a total season length of 114 days. This was the same season length as the season prior. Daily and possession limits remained at 6 and 18 respectively. Limits applied to a single species or in the aggregate with Gray (Hungarian) Partridge. In addition to the general season, a 2-day youth season (15 years of age or younger) was held from September 27–28, 2014. Daily and possession limits for the youth hunt were 6 and 12 respectively.

Harvest and Effort

The estimated chukar harvest for the 2014–2015 season was 73,080 birds. This represented a 63% increase over the previous season's harvest ($n = 44,870$) and was just 6% below the 10-year average (2004–2013) of 77,801 birds. An estimated 15,382 hunters pursued the species during the 2014–2015 season and expended 66,065 days in the field, an increase of 22.2% and 28.5% respectively for each metric. The estimated number of hunters was the most recorded since 1983 ($n = 16,204$) and the number of days spent in the field was the most since 1980 ($n = 81,209$). Each hunter harvested an average of 4.8 birds during the 2014–2015 season and averaged approximately 1.1 birds per day. Both birds per hunter and birds per hunter day were increases over the previous year, but were about 25% below the 10-year average.

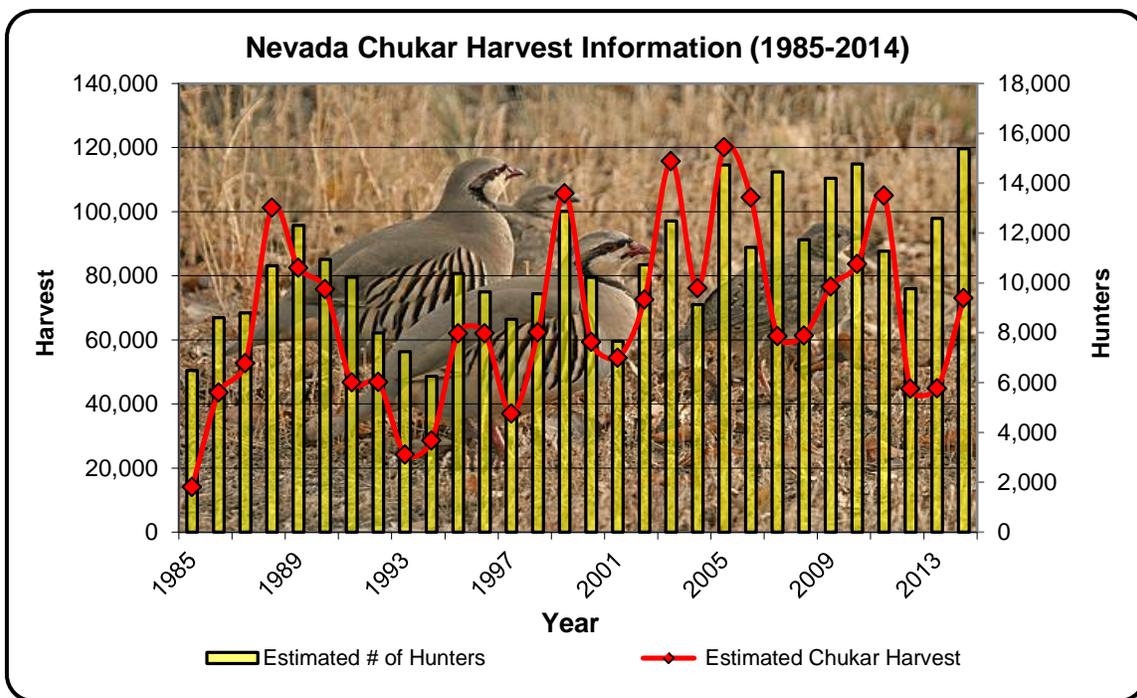


Figure 7. Estimated chukar harvest and hunter numbers from 1985–2014.

The total 2014–2015 chukar harvest initially appeared to be a substantial increase from the 2013–2014 season; however, the increased number of hunters (22%) coupled with the increased level of effort in terms of days hunted (29%) contributed to the total harvest. Increased observations during the aerial density surveys during late summer 2014 also support the increased estimated harvest. The observed chukar count index resulting from aerial surveys within 13 established plots are moderately correlated with annual chukar harvest estimates (Figure 8). A regression analysis on values from 1986 through 2014 calculated an R-square

value of 0.65, which indicates that 65% of the variation in annual chukar harvest can be explained by the chukar density estimates or index counts that are conducted prior to the season opener.

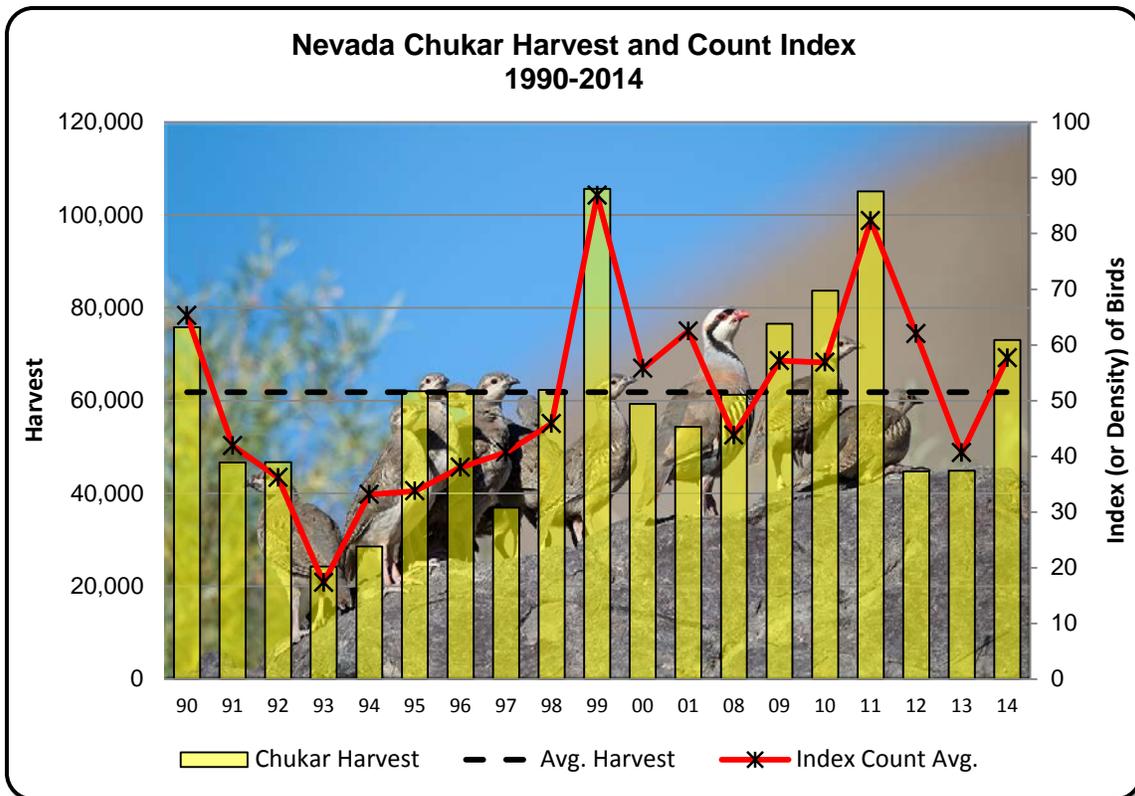


Figure 8. Chukar density estimates from aerial survey conducted within established plots from 1990–2014.

Population Status

The estimated chukar harvest combined with index count averages obtained from aerial density surveys in 2014 suggests that the chukar population rebounded somewhat from 2013. This is somewhat surprising due to the continued drought conditions that Nevada is experiencing. Timely rains improved the 2014–2015 season and those rains in spring 2015 may improve the 2015–2016 season. Early indications are that chukar production will be adequate to maintain a stable population, or even possibly increase population numbers in some areas across the state. Wingshooters should expect conditions similar to last year; however, water sources will be even more limited with many springs and perennial streams drying up across the state. Hunt where there are sustainable and reliable sources of water to avoid wasting a lot of time during the hunt should you find your secret seep or spring is dry.

CALIFORNIA QUAIL

Season Structure and Limits

The 2014–2015 California quail season was 114 days in length, extending from October 11, 2014 to February 1, 2015. The daily and possession limit for California quail was 10 and 20 respectively. A youth California quail season was also held prior to the regular season for 2 days (September 27–28, 2014) for hunters 15 years of age and younger. The daily bag and possession limits were the same as those for the general season.

Harvest and Effort

The 2014–2015 California quail harvest was similar to the prior season at an estimated 12,463 birds. This was just a 2% increase over the 2013–2014 harvest estimate of 12,238 birds even though there was a 17% increase in hunter numbers ($n = 2,157$) and a 35% increase in the number of days hunters spent in the field compared to 2013. The 2014–2015 harvest was 48% below the 10-year average of 24,134 and hunter numbers were 29% below the 10-year average of 3,039. Harvest levels continue to remain some of the lowest for the last 30-year period (Figure 9). Birds per hunter (5.8) and birds per hunter day (1.2) were both below the previous season's averages. In addition, birds per hunter and birds per hunter day were 30% and 35% lower respectively from the 10-year averages.

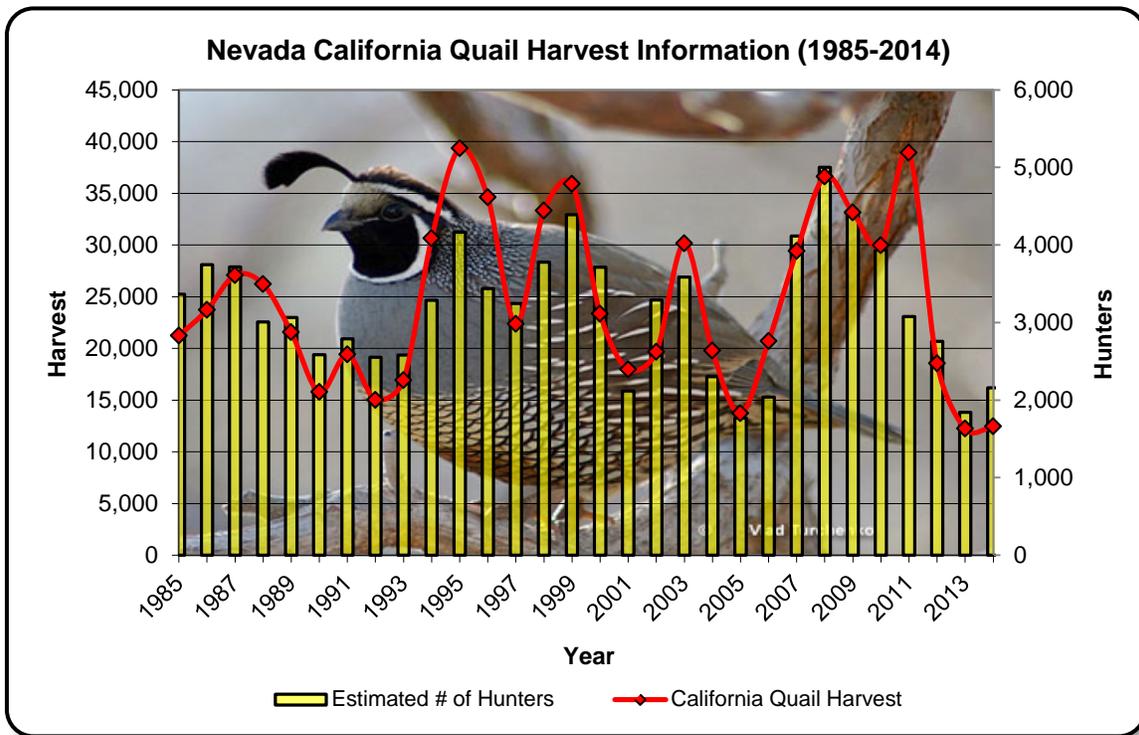


Figure 9. Estimated harvest of California quail and hunter numbers for the 30-year period from 1985-2014.

Population Status

The harvest per day of 1.24 suggests that California quail populations are lower than normal. This is the lowest number of birds per hunter day estimated since 1991 when hunters averaged 1.01 birds per day. A third consecutive drought year would be a factor that could be contributing to low population numbers; however, other upland game species such as chukar partridge and

sage-grouse seem to have benefitted from timely rain events in the midst of what is considered a historic drought event and are actually experiencing stable to increasing population numbers.

Due to heavy rainfall experienced during May and sporadic, but substantial rainfall in June and early July 2015, production should improve and may increase the population. This could be hindered somewhat by spring sources that have dried up and riparian habitats that have desiccated due to drought conditions. Streams that supported willow, wild rose, alder, and elderberry communities have dried up in many areas throughout northern Nevada, particularly in the northwestern portion of the state, and this could hamper population recovery and limit distribution. The same could be said of agricultural lands that normally provide California quail with suitable habitat, but now contain fallow croplands.

GAMBEL'S QUAIL

Season Structure and Limits

The 2014–2015 Gambel's quail season was 114 days in length, extending from October 11, 2014 to February 1, 2015. The daily and possession limit for Gambel's quail was 10 and 20 respectively. A youth Gambel's quail season was also held prior to the regular season for 2 days (September 27–28, 2014) for hunters 15 years of age and younger. The daily and possession limits were the same as those for the general season.

Harvest and Effort

An estimated 6,715 Gambel's quail were harvested during the 2014–2015 season. This was the lowest estimated harvest since 2002 ($n = 4,771$) and was 21% below the previous season's estimated harvest. The 2014–2015 harvest estimate was also 60% below the 10-year average ($n = 16,908$).

The number of Gambel's quail hunters decreased by 8.5% from the previous year, but those same hunters spent a slightly increased amount of time in the field in terms of hunter days (7,638). Compared to long-term averages, hunter numbers were 27% lower. The number of birds per hunter (3.9) was down 13.4% and the number of birds harvested per day spent in the field (0.9) was down 22% from the previous year. Values for both metrics were well below (about 51%) 10-year averages of 8.0 birds per hunter and 1.8 birds per hunter day.

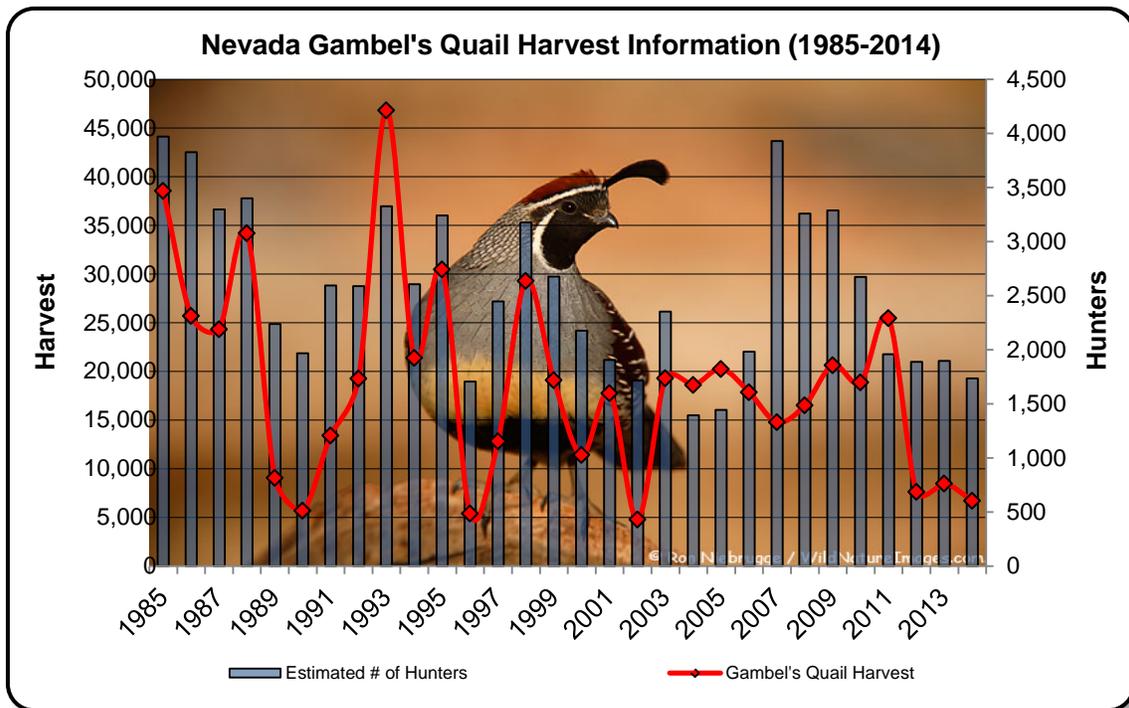


Figure 10. Estimated Gambel's quail harvest and number of hunters from 1985–2014.

Population Status

Gambel's quail populations in southern Nevada have endured nearly unrelenting drought conditions from 2006 through 2014. During this time frame, only precipitation receipts in early 2010 were conducive to high nesting success and recruitment in that year. Otherwise, populations of Gambel's quail continue to contract due in large part to inadequate availability of green foliage as result of inadequate rainfall in late winter and spring months. The reduced

abundance of suitable green plant foods, primarily winter annuals, results in insufficient vitamin A and carotene. Reproductive organ development for both sexes, the rate of breeding, and the length of breeding season is influenced by vitamin A reserves in the liver.

Persistent drought conditions, especially in low elevation quail habitats, generally resulted in diminished breeding activity. Environmental conditions in the first half of 2015 are improved relative to the dryer conditions in recent years. However, the fair to good environmental conditions early in 2015 are not anticipated to translate to substantial upticks in harvest statistics later in 2015, as base quail populations entering the breeding season were near record lows.

WILD TURKEY

Season Structure

Most turkey seasons lasted 37 days in Nevada, extending from March 28–May 3, 2015. However, some areas (e.g. Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area, Moapa Valley of Clark County, and Pershing County) had shorter, split seasons (see Season and Bag Limit Tables, Commission Regulation 14-11 for detailed season descriptions). Hunters were limited to 1 bearded wild turkey by tag only during the spring season. Hunting hours were limited to a half hour before sunrise to 4:00 p.m. daily.

Harvest and Effort

Turkey hunters harvested 63 bearded turkeys during the spring 2015 hunt. There were 118 tags issued of which 114 hunters provided a hunter return card. Of those responding, 102 indicated that they hunted, ultimately resulting in a success rate of 62%. The success rate was slightly lower than that of the spring 2014 hunt (65%), but well above the 10-year average success rate of 48%. The success rate for the past 4 years has exceeded 60%, whereas prior to 2012, the success rate never exceeded 43%.

The 102 hunters that indicated that they actually hunted during the spring 2015 season spent 352 days in the field for an average of 3.5 days for every hunter. The hunters also spent a combined 232 days scouting prior to their hunt periods. Complete statistics on the 2015 spring turkey hunt can be found in Appendix I, page A-3.

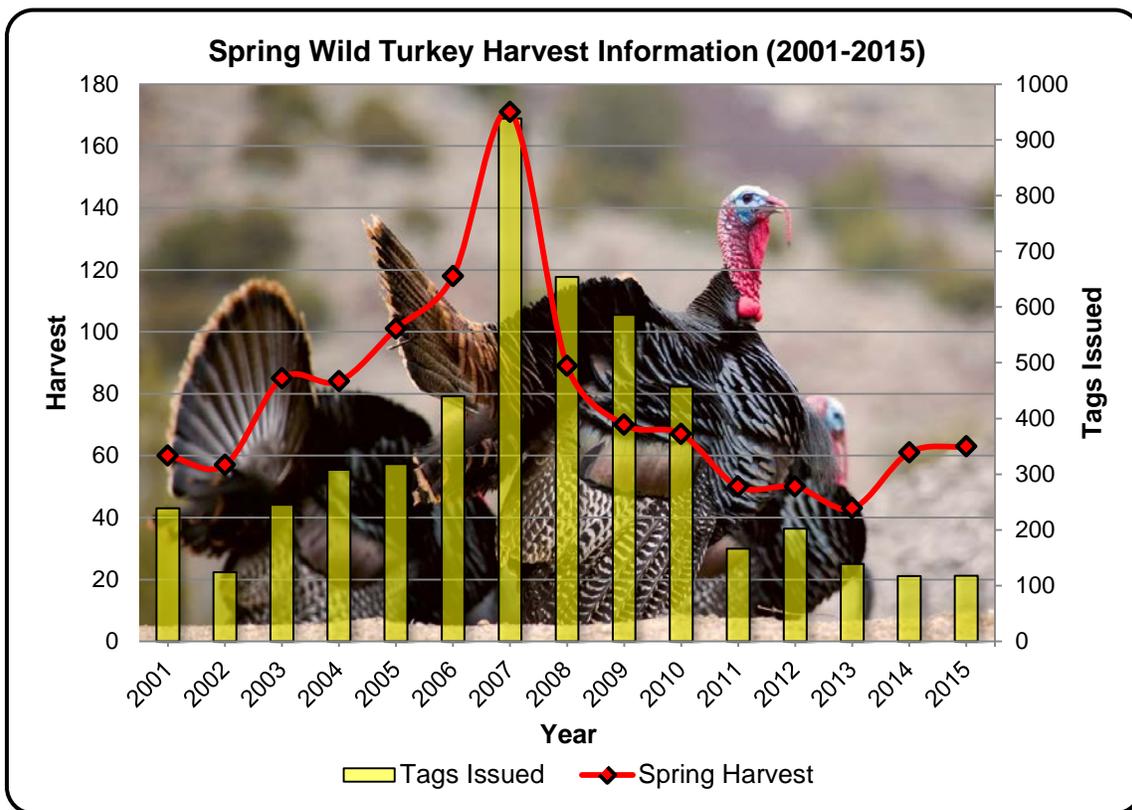


Figure 11. Harvest of wild turkey and the number of tags issued for spring bearded turkey hunts from 2001 through 2015.

Population Status

Nevada turkey populations occur in the following areas:

Moapa Valley of Clark County;
Eastern Lincoln County;
Eastern White Pine County;
Portions of Elko County;
Paradise Valley of Humboldt County;
Lovelock Valley of Pershing County;
Humboldt River corridor in Lander County;
Lahontan Valley of Churchill County; and
Mason Valley of Lyon County

Currently, these areas have all been affected by ongoing drought conditions. Turkey populations are persisting in many of these areas; however, production and recruitment of individuals is thought to have been hindered by the dry conditions over the last several years. Thus, tag quotas have been relatively conservative in recent years, which has provided for some quality hunts, but not a substantial amount of opportunity in terms of hunter participation. This being said, some timely and much needed spring rains arrived in May 2015 and were substantial enough to have positively affected habitat conditions within occupied turkey habitats. Production and recruitment have a better than even chance of improving this year due to these conditions. With the continued fall season closure, conservative tag quotas and some habitat improvement due to late spring and early summer rainfall in 2015, a small to moderate population increase is expected across the state.

RABBIT

Season Structure

The 2014–2015 rabbit season extended from October 11, 2014 through February 28, 2015 for 141 days. The season was open statewide with a daily limit of 10 and possession limit of 20 rabbits. Limits applied to cottontail, pygmy, and white-tailed jackrabbits singly or in the aggregate; however, only 2 pygmy rabbits per day or 4 in possession were allowed for that species. Persons who harvested pygmy rabbits were requested to report their harvest to the Nevada Department of Wildlife.

Harvest and Effort

During the 2014–2015 rabbit season, an estimated 1,563 hunters harvested 6,345 cottontail rabbits which represented a 25% increase over the previous season’s estimated take of 5,063. However, the harvest was 57% lower than the 10-year average of 14,888 rabbits. There were 24% more hunters than the previous season and those hunters spent 7,894 days in the field pursuing rabbits, which was an improvement over the previous year, but 25% below the 10-year average of 10,512 days.

Each hunter took an estimated 4.1 rabbits and averaged 0.8 rabbits per day during the 2014–2015 season. These values were essentially the same as the previous season’s averages, but well below the 10-year averages of 7.8 rabbits per hunter and 1.5 rabbits per hunter day. Overall, hunter participation in rabbit hunting, and thus harvest, has been on a declining trend for the past several decades (Figure 12).

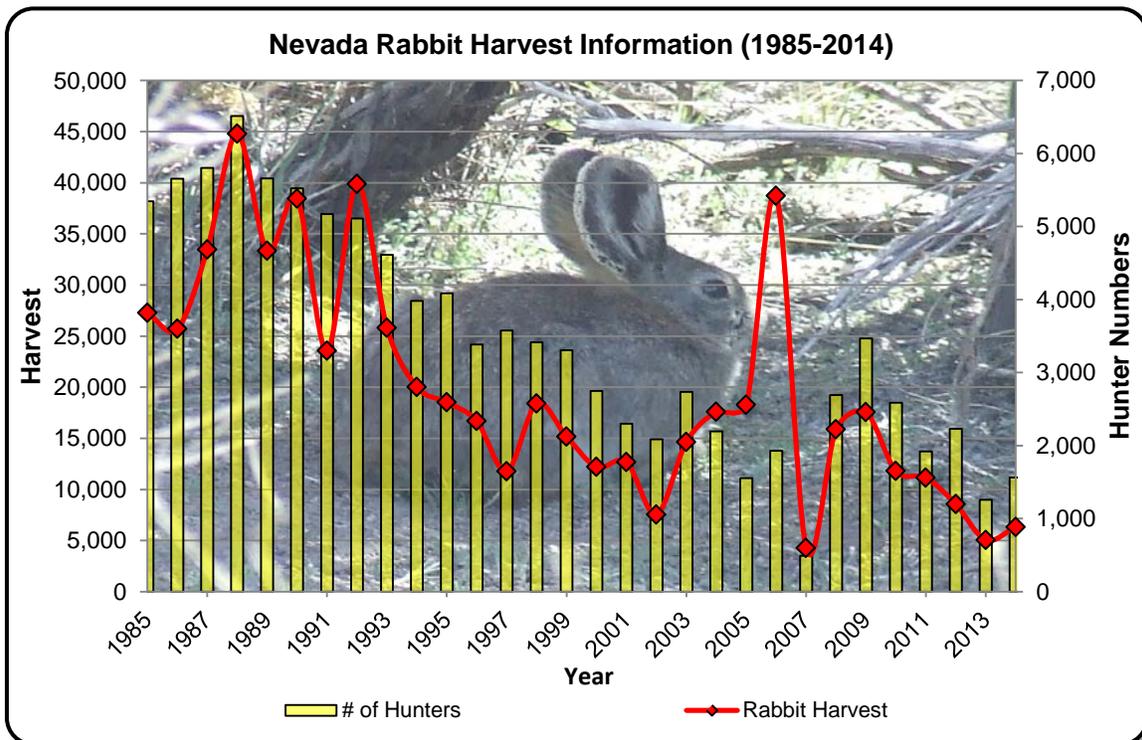


Figure 12. Estimated rabbit harvest and number of hunters from 1985–2014.

White-tailed jackrabbit harvest was estimated at 428 for the 2014–2015 season and was up 30% from the previous season’s harvest. An estimated 227 hunters pursued white-tailed jackrabbits during the 2014–2015 hunt, which was an increase of 88 hunters from the prior

season. Each hunter averaged 1.9 white-tailed jackrabbits for the season and just 0.3 rabbits per day. White-tailed jackrabbits could be mistaken for black-tailed jackrabbits by the novice sportsmen, especially early in the season before pelage color of white-tailed jackrabbits turns white. Additionally, white-tailed jackrabbits are often misnamed “snowshoe rabbits” or “snowshoe hares,” thus harvest data could be somewhat imprecise.

Another species that are sometimes the victim of misidentification are pygmy rabbits. Pygmy rabbits can be mistaken for cottontail rabbits, so again, harvest data may be somewhat imprecise. The estimated harvest of pygmy rabbits for the 2014–2015 season was 155 which was up substantially (474%) from the season prior. The harvest was essentially the same as that estimated during the 2012–2013 season of 157 pygmy rabbits. An estimated 69 hunters spent 822 days in the field pursuing pygmy rabbits. This variability of these estimates and statistical confidence is influenced by the relatively small sample of individuals that hunt the species.

Population Status

No established, repeatable surveys are conducted for any of the rabbit species, so it is difficult to know with any level of certainty their distribution and abundance. Per unit of effort (rabbits per hunter day), the average rabbit harvest is down 46% from the 10-year average, suggesting rabbit abundance may have declined, yet reductions in hunter numbers also influences this change in harvest. Within the past 10 years, the early portion of the period appears to have provided favorable rabbit hunting opportunities, especially in 2006 when hunters were averaging almost 4 rabbits per day.

Uncertainty remains regarding possible changes in distribution and abundance of white-tailed jackrabbit and pygmy rabbit when compared with historical levels. Hunter harvest is very minimal for both species, and regulated hunting is not considered a threat to their population numbers. Rather, loss or alteration of habitat, particularly for pygmy rabbits where wildfire has reduced overall sagebrush land cover, and subsequently degraded existing habitat (cheatgrass and other invasive species incursion) are primary factors influencing population size and distribution.

HIMALAYAN SNOWCOCK

Season Structure and Limits

The 2014 Himalayan Snowcock (hereafter, snowcock) season extended from September 1–November 30. Hunters were limited to 2 birds per day and in possession.

Harvest and Effort

For the 2014 snowcock hunting season, 130 questionnaires were received from 146 known permits issued (89% return rate). Of the 130 questionnaires received, 59 indicated that they did not hunt leaving 71 hunters who reported spending time in the field. Eight birds were reported as being harvested by 6 individual hunters with 2 additional birds reported as wounding loss. Hunters reported seeing 506 snowcock during 200 hunter-days. The number of birds observed was consistent with last year's observations, but 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 about 8 birds per 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 and 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. Snowcock data were collected incidental to helicopter bighorn sheep and goat surveys, and summer aerial surveys are no longer being conducted for snowcock.

Mild climatic conditions existed during the majority of the winter with well-below average snowpack. Significant rainfall occurred during the spring, but it is unclear how this may have affected the nesting success. Thus far, ample summer precipitation has been received and should provide an extended growing season for upper elevation forbs and grasses which the snowcock rely upon heavily. This moisture should provide ideal conditions for brood survival. As such, it is anticipated that nesting success is likely below average based on the timing of spring rains, but brood survival should be excellent.

The current snowcock population appears to be locally abundant in many portions of the range, primarily Unit 102, yet Units 101 and 103 seem 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 be needed to adequately assess snowcock population condition and trend.

Fall Prediction

Habitat preference and the snowcocks wary nature, as well as the current low-population levels in Units 101 and 103 are expected to keep harvest levels low in these areas. Harvest levels for the 2015 season could likely be elevated in Unit 102 based on bird abundance and production. Birds observed per hunter-day were about 2.5 in 2014 as compared to 10.0 in 2013, and 1.0 in 2012. Bird availability for the 2015 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 and Wildlife Service (FWS) for the 2014–2015 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 2014–2015 duck hunting season, Nevada continued with a 3-hunt-zone configuration. Nevada opted for a split season in all 3 zones. Each zone closed for a 2-day period on October 27 and 28, 2014. These closures were statewide and were excluded from the following season dates. Nevada’s 2014–2015 duck hunting season began in the Northeast Zone on September 27, 2014 and extended until January 11, 2015. The duck hunting season for the remaining 2 zones (Northwest and South Zones) began October 11, 2014 and extended to January 25, 2015. The 2-day closures accommodated days set aside for youth waterfowl hunting, which was 2 days in each of the 3 zones (Northeast Zone: September 13 and 14, Northwest Zone: September 27 and February 7, and South Zone: February 7–8). Additionally, the South Zone included a special youth hunt day on Overton Wildlife Management Area on October 18. The Commission adopted a later opening date (November 1, 2014) for the Moapa Valley Portion of the South Zone.

Species restrictions continued to be in place with hunters allowed to take no more than 2 hen mallards, 2 redheads, 2 pintail and 1 canvasback of either sex. Scaup restrictions for the 2014–2015 season were set for a 3-bird daily bag limit and an 86-day season (Northeast Zone: September 21 to October 26, 2014 and October 29 to December 23, 2014, Northwest and all of South Zone: November 1, 2014 through Jan 25, 2015).

Harvest and Effort

Data obtained through the Post-season Questionnaire is reported in Table 1 and in the Appendix of this report. Within Table 1, our estimates are compared with the results of the FWS’s *Harvest Information Program* (HIP) survey as published in its July¹ 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%
2014	2,700	2,448	-9%	30,000	23,810	-21%

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

¹ Raftovich, R.V., S.C. Chandler and K.A. Wilkins. 2015. Migratory bird hunting activity and harvest during the 2013-14 and 2014-15 hunting seasons. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Laurel, Maryland. USA.

DUCKS AND MERGANSERS

The general limit was 7 ducks per day with 21 in possession with the species restrictions previously described. Table 2 describes harvest and effort statistics compiled through our post-season questionnaire.

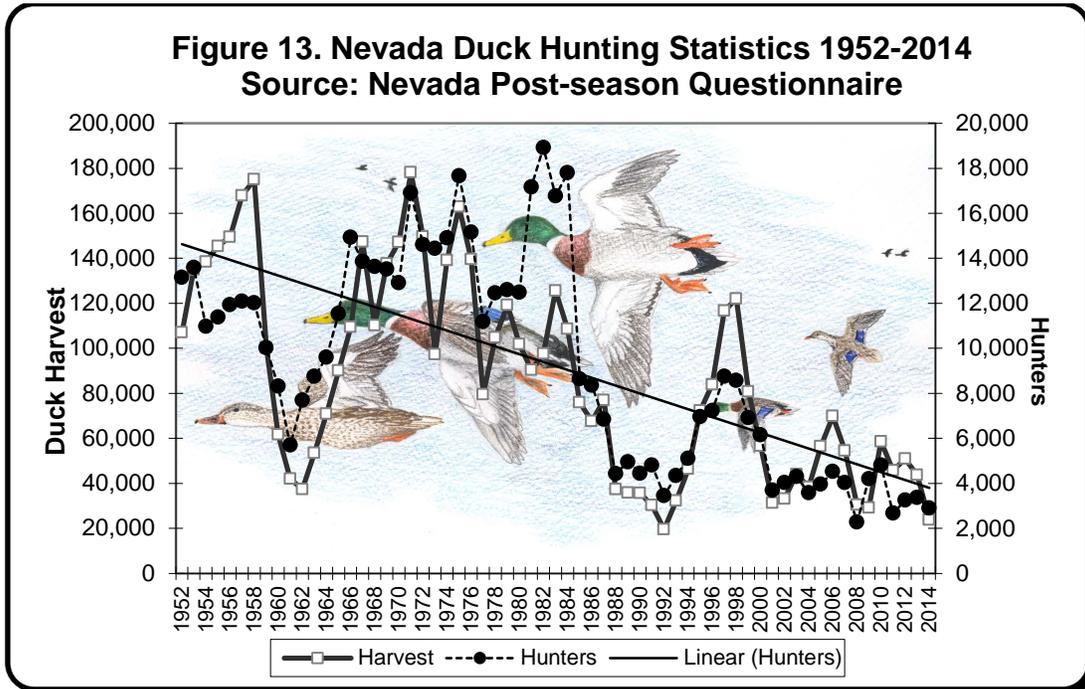
Table 2. Statewide duck and merganser harvest from post-season questionnaire.

	STATEWIDE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2014	2013	10-Yr Avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. Avg.
No. of Ducks & Mergs.	23,810	43,655	45,965	-45.5%	-48.2%
No. of Hunters*	3,059	3,996	3,827	-20.2%	-36.0%
No. of Days	16,491	23,175	22,515	-28.8%	-26.8%
Birds / Hunter	7.8	10.9	10.62	-28.4%	-26.5%
Birds/Hunter Day	1.4	1.9	2.03	-26.3%	-30.9%
Individual Hunters*	2,448	3,068	--	-20.2%	--

* 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 2013 and 2014 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 13 describes the trends for duck harvest and hunter numbers in Nevada based upon our post-season questionnaire data. Peaks are principally attributed to short term precipitation-driven habitat improvements, but Nevada’s habitat is not linked to continental duck numbers.



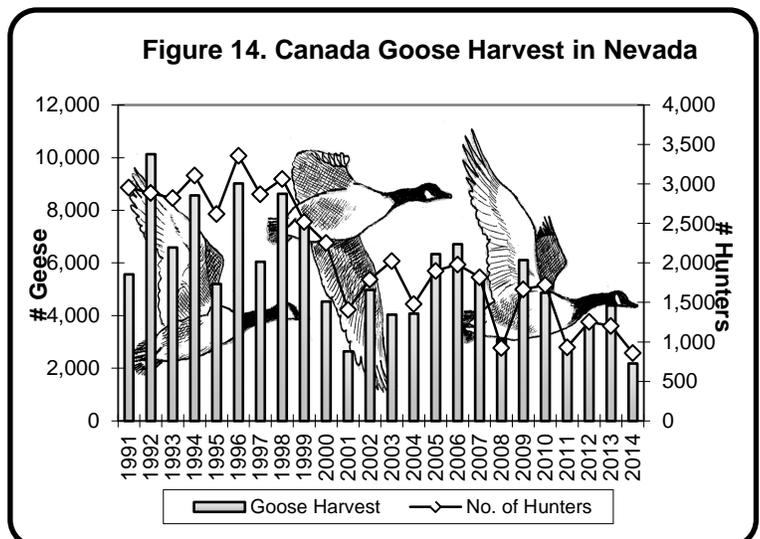
GEESE

For the 2014–2015 goose hunting season, Nevada used a 3-hunt-zone configuration. During the 2014–2015 goose hunting season the Northeast zone for dark geese (Canada, Brant, and White-fronted geese) began on September 27, 2014 and extended until January 11, 2015. The dark goose seasons for both the Northwest and South zones began on October 11, 2014 and extended to January 25, 2015. A 2-day closure was instituted on October 27 and 28, 2014. These closures accommodated days set aside for youth waterfowl hunting, which was 2 days in each of the 3 zones. The Commission adopted a later opening date (November 1, 2014) for the Moapa Valley portion of Clark County within the South zone. The white goose (snow and Ross' goose) season opened in conjunction with the later dates for dark geese to accommodate the late white goose hunt season. Season dates for the Northeast and Northwest zones ran from November 1, 2014 until January 25, 2015. The Northeast and Northwest Zones opened for a late white goose season from February 21, 2015 until March 10, 2015. Snow and Ross' goose seasons for the South Zone began on October 11, 2014 and ran until January 25, 2015 with a 2-day closure on October 27 and 28, 2014. Limits for the Canada geese and brant were 4 daily with 12 in possession. White-fronted geese limits were 10 daily with 30 in possession. Limits for white geese (Snow and Ross" geese) singly or in the aggregate were 20 daily with 60 in possession.

Table 3. Statewide dark and white goose harvest from post-season questionnaire.

	STATEWIDE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2014	2013	10 Yr. Avg.	Prev. Yr.	vs. Avg.
Dark Geese Harvest	2,185	4,389	4,464	-50.2%	-51.1%
No. of Hunters	858	1,202	1,537	-28.6%	-42.0%
Light Geese Harvest	844	840	737	0.5%	14.5%
No. of Hunters	327	327	793	0%	-58.8%
TOTAL GEESE:	3,029	5,229	5,472	-22.5%	-48.0%

Within the Pacific Flyway, large-bodied Canada geese have greatly expanded. Migrating geese that originate from 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 are limited when compared to numerical tide of migratory geese that breed and hatch elsewhere. Most of Nevada's Canada geese harvest occurs in western Nevada within those counties with large amounts of cultivated fields or pasture that support the greatest abundance 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 take per hunter and take per hunter day statistics.



TUNDRA SWAN

The Nevada tundra swan season commenced on October 11, 2014 and concluded on January 4, 2015. Permits were available during an initial draw period, which had an application deadline of September 12, 2014. Ninety-nine applications for the 650 permits (15%) were posted for the initial draw. Remaining permits were available online, over the counter, or through the mail after October 10 through the last Friday of the hunting season. An additional 135 permits were sold after the initial draw bringing the total permit sales to 234. This total included 20 second permits, thus there were 214 individual permittees last year. Total sales for the 2014–2015 season were lower (52%) 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 5 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 effect to the latter species can be assessed.

Table 4. Past 10 years of Nevada swan harvest.

Year	Tags / Permits Purchased	Percent Participating	Reported Harvest	Expanded Hunter Days
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
2014	234	19%	25	890
'05-'14 Avg.	500	66%	114	1,635

For the 2014–2015 season, juvenile swans made up 30% of the total swan harvest ($n = 8$), a figure that is below the long-term average of 35%. Only 56% of permittees hunted last year, likely due to poor condition within the Lahontan Valley. Hunters reported taking 17% of swans at Stillwater NWR, much lower than the long-term average of 61%. No trumpeter swans were taken in the 2014–2015 season.

Nonresidents accounted for 20% of all individual swan permittees last year. Seventy percent of those were California residents.

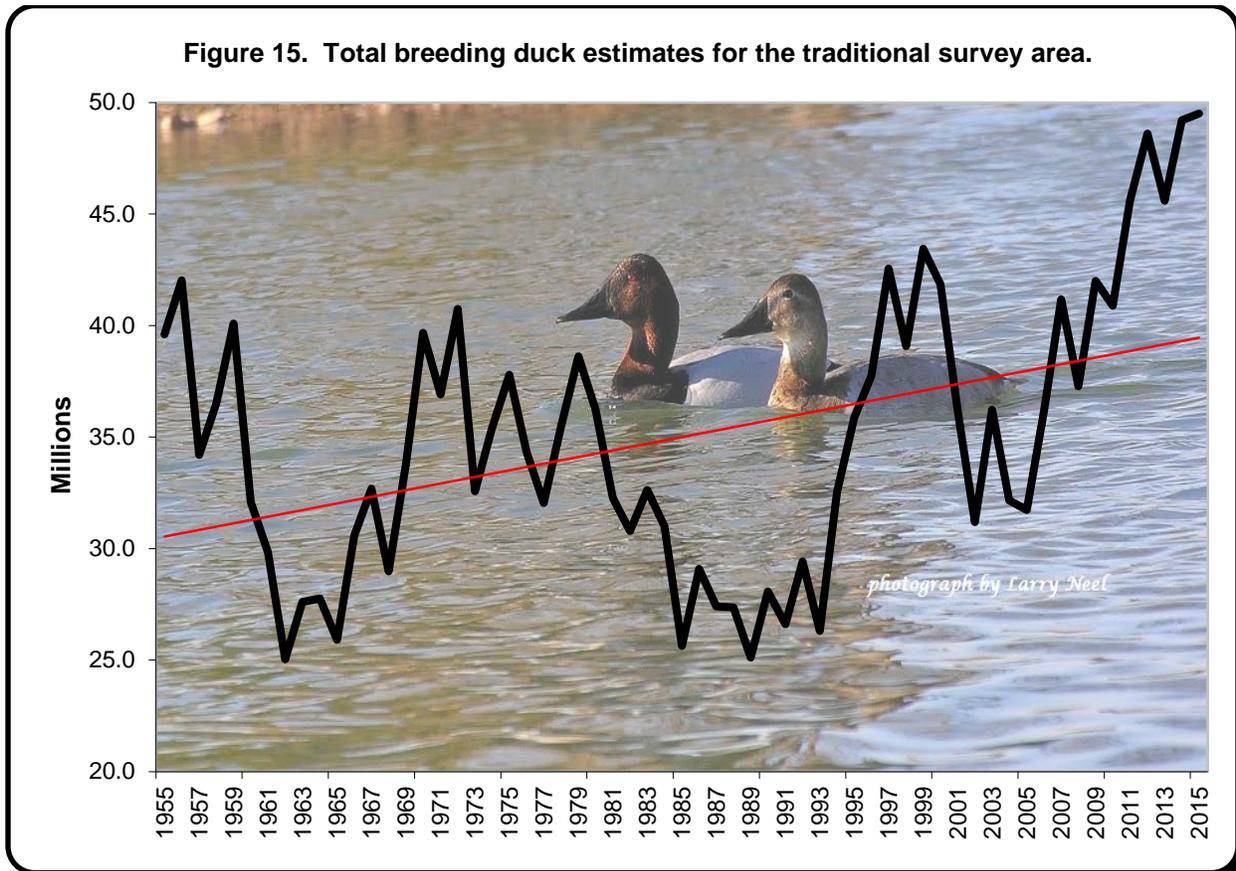
Population Status

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

² U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2015. *Waterfowl population status, 2015*. U.S Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C. USA. 71pp.

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

Biologists estimated this spring's breeding duck population (BPOP) within the traditional survey area at 49.5 million birds (Figure 15). This total is similar compared to the 2013 estimate (49.2 million) and is 43% higher than the long term average. This count represents the all-time high breeding duck count. Nevada Breeding pair population estimates for 2015 were 28,500 birds. This number is an increase (20%) from last year's estimate of 23,700 birds.



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

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

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

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

NDOW biologists observed 88,998 waterfowl in Nevada’s portion of the Mid-winter Waterfowl Survey (MWS) last January (see appendix). This represents an increase of 21% compared to the previous year’s results. The observed total is 32% above the long-term average. The mid-winter survey is a coordinated effort to inventory the Pacific Flyway’s migrating waterfowl. States conduct the survey simultaneously in early January to avoid double counts between proximal geographic areas.

Dark and light geese seen during this survey were 18,832 (18,336 western Canada’s, 0 lesser Canada’s, 25 white-fronted geese, and 470 lesser snow geese). Total observed goose numbers were 1% higher than their 5-year average. Total geese counted on Nevada MWS remain above the long-term average (15,477).

The total number of swans encountered during survey efforts was 375 tundra swans and 26 trumpeter swans. Trumpeter swan numbers observed were below the long-term average. All trumpeter swans were observed on Ruby Lake NWR.

MOURNING AND WHITE-WINGED DOVE

Harvest

Nevada’s traditional dove season comprised 60 days, beginning on September 1, 2014 and running until October 30, 2014. The bag and possession limits were 15 and 45, respectively. Mourning and white-wing dove hunting was open statewide.

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

Table 6. Comparisons between estimated dove harvest statistics for Nevada.

Year	Estd. Hunter Numbers			Estimated Hunter Days			Estimated Dove Harvest		
	HIP ⁽¹⁾	NV Q ⁽²⁾	% Diff	HIP	NV Q	% Diff	HIP	NV Q	% Diff
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%
2014	2,700	2,149	-20%	6,600	8,026	22%	24,800	21,072	15%

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

(2) Figures are *individual* hunters

Hunter numbers estimated through the HIP survey and NDOW's survey indicates a decrease in hunter numbers. Dove harvest data obtained through the 2014–2015 post-season harvest questionnaire are as follows:

Table 7. Nevada mourning dove harvest from post-season questionnaire.

	STATE TOTALS:			Percent Change	
	2014	2013	10-yr avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. avg.
No. of Birds	21,072	20,510	43002	2.7%	-51.0%
No. of Hunters⁽³⁾	2,275	2,515	3975	-9.5%	-42.8%
No. of Days	8,026	7,236	12329	10.9%	-34.9%
Birds / Hunter	9.26	8.16	10.64	0.14%	-0.13%
Birds/Hunter Day	2.63	2.83	3.54	-0.07%	-0.24%

(3) Figures in the row represent cumulative hunters.

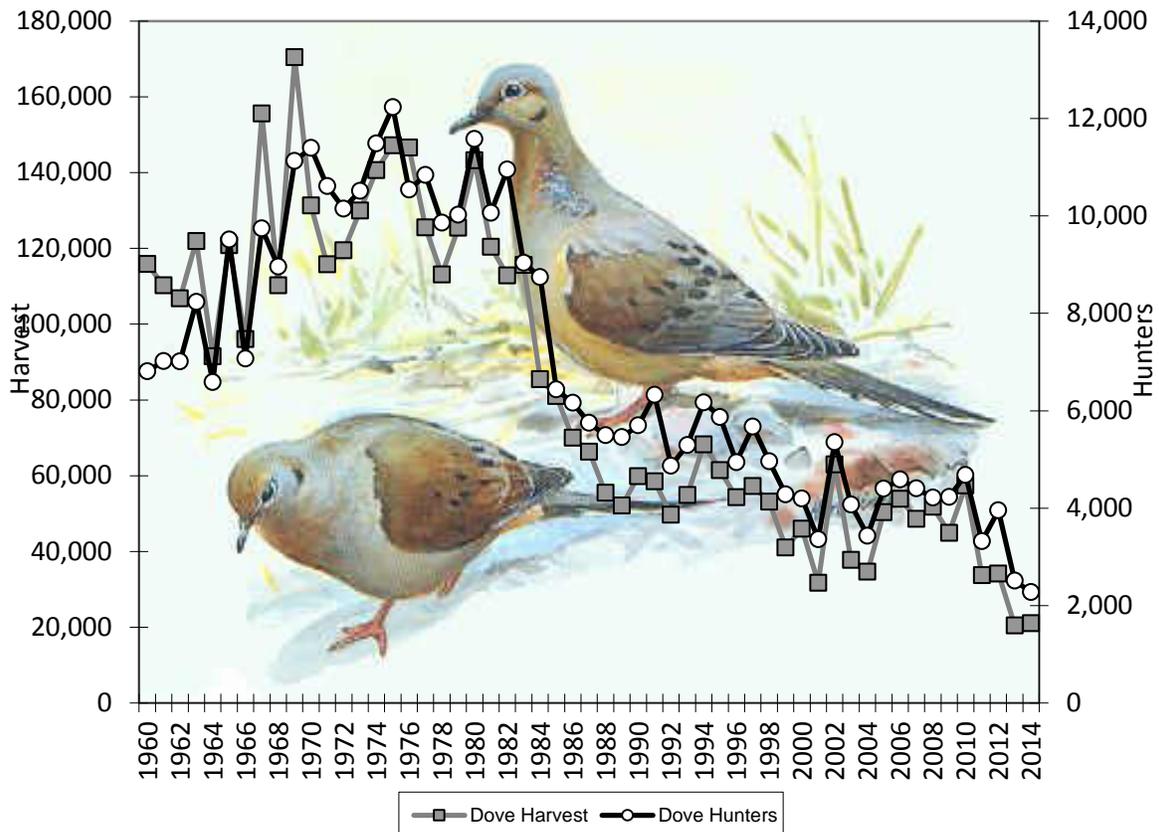
NDOW's revised questionnaire allows managers to analyze individual hunters (estimated number of license holders that hunted doves, as well as cumulative hunters) and the total estimated persons that hunted in each of the state's 17 counties. Some dove hunters actively hunt in more than 1 county. Individual hunter total calculations are only estimated for the past 3 seasons.

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

	WESTERN			EASTERN			SOUTHERN		
	2014	2013	AVG.*	2014	2013	AVG.	2014	2013	AVG.
No. of Birds	13,524	13,849	29,149	994	1,097	3,362	6,555	5,564	11,178
No. of Hunters	1,413	1,494	2,557	218	241	424	643	780	1,040
No. of Days	4,958	4,708	8,859	448	589	1,126	2,620	1,940	3,381
Birds / Hunter	9.57	9.27	11.16	4.56	4.55	7.70	10.09	7.13	10.74
Birds/Hunter Day	2.73	2.94	3.40	2.22	1.86	3.02	2.5	2.87	3.32

*average is 2004–2013

Figure 16. Nevada dove harvest & hunter data.



White-winged Dove – For the 2014–2015 season, 431 individual questionnaire respondents indicated that they hunted migratory game birds other than waterfowl. Of these, only 9 indicated that they hunted white-winged dove in the states last hunting season. This data was sufficient to perform an extrapolation of harvest. Those harvest figures are depicted in Appendix 2 of this report. NDOW cannot compare harvest among years because the white-winged dove harvest data is limited and variable, resulting in wide statistical variability. White-winged doves are not abundant in Nevada, but provide a novel opportunity for some southern Nevada hunters.

Eurasian Collared Dove – NDOW began asking questionnaire recipients to indicate whether or not they harvested Eurasian Collared Doves (ECD) in 2007–2008. The ECD is a bird that is expanding its distribution and abundance throughout the nation and in Nevada. Six hundred twenty-six individual questionnaire respondents indicated ECD harvest in all but 2 of Nevada’s 17 counties. Those numbers are 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. ECD may be hunted yearlong, and the questionnaire did not ask which month the birds were harvested. However, most ECD were probably taken incidental to mourning dove hunting.

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

	STATE TOTALS:				Percent Change	
	2012	2013	2014	08-13 avg.	Prev. yr.	vs. avg.
No. of Birds	9,292	5168	6,348	4,746	23%	34%
No. of Hunters	1,269	615	626	617	7%	6%
Birds / Hunter	7.3	8.4	9.69	7.67	15%	26%

Population Status

The FWS collectively with the 3 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 wing 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 2014 field season, biologists captured and banded 600 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 species during this report period.

AMERICAN CROW

Harvest

Crow hunting was open statewide with 2 hunt periods. The fall hunt was September 1 to November 17, 2014 and the spring hunt extended from March 1 to April 15, 2015. The limit was the same daily and possession (10). 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, sufficient responses were received to estimate harvest (see appendix 2). This year, 9 of 431 (2%) 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 4 years and estimates modeled for the past six years. Managers speculate that the majority of crow harvest occurs in the fall hunt.

Table 10. – Reported American crow harvest by county in Nevada.

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

Since the sample size is relatively small, some variation in data can be quite significant between years. The 2014–2015 harvest estimates are based upon data provided by information provided by 9 questionnaire respondents. Last year, there were 17 respondents that indicated they hunted crows.

Population Status

Crows are not classified as migratory *game* birds under federal rule thus the FWS does not regulate their take. 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 believe that harvest data are not indicative of crow population trends. The extent of the effects of West Nile Virus on crows is not known, although it is recognized that corvids are particularly susceptible to the disease.

STATEWIDE SUMMARY FOR FURBEARER ANIMALS

Season Structure

The 2014–2015 trapping season for most of Nevada’s furbearer species (beaver, muskrat, mink, otter and kit and red fox) began October 1, 2014. The seasons extended through April 30, 2015 for beaver, muskrat and mink, March 31, 2015 for otter and February 28, 2014 for kit and red fox. The 2014–2015 gray fox season began on November 1, 2014 and ran for 120 days ending February 28, 2015. The bobcat season for 2014–2015 opened on December 1, 2014 and ran for 83 days ending February 21, 2015.

Harvest and Prices

Statewide bobcat harvest for the 2014–2015 season was 1,641 (table 11). This was a 46% decrease from the 2013–2014 season. The 2014–2015 harvest also showed a decrease of 46% from the 10-year average of 3,034 as well as a 29% decrease from the long-term average of 2,296 cats per season. Statewide bobcat production was 66 kittens/100 adult females, an increase of 154% from the 2013–2014 production rate of 26 kittens/100 adult females. Bobcat production for 2014 was 18% above the past 10-year average and identical to the long-term average. During the 2014–2015 season, average bobcat pelt prices decreased 32% to \$304.54 as compared to the 2013–2014 season average of \$446.47.

Table 11. Bobcat harvest by region.

	WESTERN			EASTERN			SOUTHERN		
	2014	2013	10-YR AVG.	2014	2013	10-YR AVG.	2014	2013	10-YR AVG.
Bobcat Harvest	473	933	1098	588	987	900	580	1,148	1036
No. of Trappers	134	171	157	140	237	173	121	198	165
Trap Days	132,569	279,008	225,564	107,176	228,026	155,229	99,203	248,935	185,363
Trap Days/cat	285	302	212	187	243	177	186	235	191
Bobcats/Trapper	3.5	5.5	7.0	4.2	5.4	5.2	4.8	5.8	6.3

Overall, statewide harvest of furbearing animals during the 2013–2014 season was 44% below long-term averages. Harvest of all furbearing species decreased 29% when compared to the 2013–2014 season (Table 12). Coyote harvest during the 2014–2015 season increased 1% from the previous season. Red fox harvest decreased for the first time in 3 years. Red fox harvest decreased 74% during 2014–2015 with a harvest of 43 foxes reported. The number of licensed trappers during the 2014–2015 season decreased from the previous year by 10% to 1,334 licenses sold. This number is above the 30-year average of 693 trappers. Fur prices for the past season decreased for nearly every species, which may explain some variation in participation and harvest. Please see furbearer tables in the appendix for complete harvest and fur prices.

Table 12. Selected Furbearer Harvest Synopsis by Region.

Species:	20014-15	20013-14	10-yr Average	Percent Change	
				Prev. Year	10 Year Avg.
Statewide					
Coyote	3,591	3,561	2,823	1%	27%
Gray Fox	1,045	1,952	1,324	-47%	-21%
Kit Fox	877	1,105	656	-21%	34%
Beaver	568	699	657	-19%	-14%
Muskrat	996	1,655	2,192	-40%	-55%
Mink	54	88	88	-54%	-54%
Eastern Region					
Coyote	1,212	1,188	899	2%	35%
Gray Fox	150	209	134	-28%	12%
Kit Fox	77	109	44	-29%	75%
Beaver	182	244	241	-25%	-25%
Muskrat	131	39	88	236%	49%
Mink	14	25	35	-44%	-60%
Western Region					
Coyote	1,681	1,339	1,206	26%	39%
Gray Fox	305	432	296	-29%	3%
Kit Fox	321	392	295	-18%	9%
Beaver	378	431	400	-12%	-6%
Muskrat	860	1,567	2,097	-45%	-59%
Mink	40	63	53	-37%	-25%
Southern Region					
Coyote	505	845	630	-40%	-20%
Gray Fox	579	1,302	891	-56%	-35%
Kit Fox	408	597	305	-32%	34%
Beaver	8	19	12	-58%	-33%
Muskrat	5	49	6	-90%	-17%
Mink	0	0	0	0%	0%

Population estimates for some of the furbearer species harvested in Nevada were generated by using USGS GAP analysis data. GAP data uses maps that delineate topographical, biological, and geological features to identify various habitats. GAP data for each species is paired with habitat suitability models that specify known habitat requirements. This process provided the Department with maps indicating available statewide habitat for each of the species. The GAP data was then used in conjunction with biological density and home range data for each species to generate population estimates. Density and home range data were derived from research data either in Nevada, or in the absence of Nevada research, from nearby states (Utah and California) with similar habitat types. Those estimates and estimated harvest rates based on expanded trapper harvest data appear in Table 13.

Table 13. Estimated Population and Rate of Harvest.

	Median Population	2014-15	Rate of
Species	Estimate	Harvest	Harvest
Beaver	71,000	568	0.80%
Bobcat	27,000	1,641	6.08%
Gray Fox	88,500	1,045	1.18%
Kit Fox	83,000	877	1.06%

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 1 or more canine teeth. Biologists can later extract the canines and determine the age classification of the animal, adult or juvenile, based upon tooth characteristics. Various data from harvest and age characteristics of harvested bobcats are used to assess population status and trends.

APPENDIX I
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SMALL GAME QUESTIONNAIRE DATA

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SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE UPLAND GAME HARVEST 1970–2014
From Post-season Questionnaire

Year	Sage Grouse	Hunters	Blue Grouse	Hunters	Chukar Partridge	Hunters	Hungarian Partridge	Hunters
1970	23,775	9,180	645	570	16,886	18,615	ND	ND
1971	20,805	7,845	660	645	155,895	17,127	ND	ND
1972	17,686	9,099	1,301	882	75,520	14,116	ND	ND
1973	24,930	8,536	2,529	1,237	131,608	13,936	ND	ND
1974	22,924	9,348	3,409	1,696	161,813	17,952	9,625	2,160
1975	16,376	8,331	2,168	1,534	89,408	14,292	2,671	1,185
1976	13,902	5,977	1,752	1,047	56,440	9,626	2,020	870
1977	7,561	4,230	2,257	1,164	52,245	7,853	1,503	606
1978	17,693	6,647	2,663	1,396	108,775	12,296	2,234	796
1979	28,228	8,090	3,123	1,684	151,270	13,960	2,665	1,042
1980	14,648	5,895	1,824	1,112	218,965	15,481	4,895	1,465
1981	15,522	6,731	2,916	1,560	84,498	11,486	8,671	1,469
1982	13,015	6,150	1,792	1,501	55,454	10,738	2,151	1,257
1983	14,495	6,297	939	1,379	79,222	10,979	2,999	1,105
1984	11,555	5,960	1,183	1,043	52,243	9,264	3,299	1,079
1985	ND	ND	1,125	1,063	19,514	6,842	1,271	484
1986	3,967	2,361	1,897	950	43,555	9,325	1,802	774
1987	9,104	3,866	1,694	1,063	52,640	10,200	2,609	983
1988	7,564	3,722	1,856	1,317	101,194	13,065	3,888	1,260
1989	9,445	4,320	2,303	1,225	82,464	14,545	1,655	847
1990	13,697	5,331	2,357	1,291	75,834	10,941	3,829	1,247
1991	13,371	5,564	1,161	1,285	46,700	11,364	1,526	858
1992	12,871	5,126	3,179	1,422	46,780	9,206	750	489
1993	9,782	4,352	1,490	1,141	24,232	7,519	368	377
1994	9,004	4,238	847	796	28,563	6,871	938	275
1995	7,529	4,042	1,606	1,127	62,009	11,613	1,985	658
1996	8,111	3,906	1,969	919	61,972	11,041	1,455	760
1997	5,125	3,471	1,105	1,113	36,950	9,178	1,055	480
1998	5,723	3,277	1,550	857	62,289	10,742	2,830	750
1999	6,070	3,097	1,702	997	105,655	15,586	8,759	2,069
2000	4,728	2,520	925	844	61,310	11,721	4,801	992
2001	2,691	1,708	1,168	666	54,350	8,905	2,223	697
2002	3,940	2,412	1,064	801	72,545	10,722	1,504	789
2003	4,557	2,177	1,305	688	115,738	12,491	2,266	892
2004	5,244	2,194	833	523	76,081	9,134	1,482	523
2005	3,175	1,526	2,046	1,268	120,135	14,727	2,767	1,613
2006	3,701	1,981	2,822	1,987	104,408	15,654	4,334	1,866
2007	4,897	3,197	1,699	1,643	61,153	14,448	1,775	1,114
2008	5,775	3,271	1,936	1,670	61,307	11,735	1,334	1,023
2009	8,944	4,461	2,807	1,878	76,851	14,197	2,272	1,438
2010	7,353	3,827	1,599	1,375	83,660	14,770	3,656	1,300
2011	5,295	2,055	1,084	864	105,047	11,273	3,592	1,095
2012	2,743	1,681	1,241	1,066	44,768	9,766	3,057	1,124
2013	1,889	1,354	837	759	44,870	12,584	823	587
2014	2,776	1,587	1,542	837	73,080	15,382	1,683	636

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE UPLAND GAME HARVEST 1970-2014
From Post-season Questionnaire (page 2)

Year	Cal. Quail	Hunters	Gambel's Quail	Hunters	Pheasant	Hunters	Rabbit	Hunters
1970	105,646	13,533	n/a	n/a	4,125	3,555	64,181	12,282
1971	67,027	9,040	n/a	n/a	4,357	3,191	49,004	9,387
1972	37,111	7,636	n/a	n/a	5,274	3,441	29,682	7,376
1973	41,696	6,532	n/a	n/a	5,012	2,887	28,059	6,476
1974	65,674	8,431	n/a	n/a	7,188	3,842	45,926	9,124
1975	104,954	8,790	n/a	n/a	8,046	4,117	58,573	9,122
1976	68,629	8,694	44,036	5,923	5,910	3,469	53,133	8,800
1977	71,720	7,825	37,546	4,435	4,969	2,987	71,898	9,592
1978	104,939	9,050	52,313	4,675	5,322	2,946	99,817	10,491
1979	171,972	11,338	123,822	6,990	6,072	3,139	136,502	11,550
1980	138,863	11,128	83,492	7,432	6,740	3,305	105,671	9,904
1981	70,882	9,451	23,723	5,157	5,424	4,031	62,831	8,871
1982	54,397	9,620	16,275	4,959	3,119	3,325	52,168	9,386
1983	88,434	9,575	47,330	4,801	2,461	2,412	45,344	7,375
1984	62,981	8,241	25,726	3,563	3,110	2,839	40,406	6,961
1985	59,756	7,511	38,547	3,970	2,314	1,928	27,266	5,277
1986	49,423	7,384	25,702	3,826	2,535	1,731	25,709	5,481
1987	51,404	6,810	24,326	3,295	1,703	1,223	33,470	5,745
1988	60,398	6,484	34,190	3,398	2,758	1,359	45,215	6,545
1989	30,632	5,125	9,067	2,237	1,246	1,178	33,341	5,533
1990	21,471	4,336	5,686	1,967	1,058	1,054	38,449	5,298
1991	32,791	5,195	13,396	2,593	1,177	1,373	23,565	5,059
1992	34,265	4,966	19,249	2,586	1,041	1,129	39,893	4,994
1993	63,723	5,874	46,805	3,324	681	952	25,817	4,504
1994	52,044	5,798	21,382	2,604	1,973	1,341	20,035	3,900
1995	74,223	7,303	30,453	3,241	1,117	735	17,962	4,030
1996	39,989	5,054	5,384	1,706	557	556	16,694	3,284
1997	35,194	5,569	12,827	2,447	839	935	11,783	3,446
1998	62,619	6,814	29,295	3,176	1,315	1,047	18,404	3,346
1999	54,996	6,909	19,098	2,676	990	1,058	15,183	3,291
2000	34,757	5,782	11,413	2,176	699	808	12,114	2,659
2001	35,718	4,006	17,753	1,905	1,095	574	12,672	2,247
2002	24,420	5,006	4,771	1,715	1,015	686	7,554	2,085
2003	49,422	5,939	19,279	2,351	1,523	639	14,638	2,734
2004	38,353	3,725	18,587	1,392	783	387	17,604	2,196
2005	35,662	3,352	20,241	1,443	338	227	18,269	1,554
2006	38,557	4,022	17861	1981	388	218	38,727	1932
2007	44,185	8,403	14783	3928	344	360	4,278	494
2008	53,150	8,262	16,516	3,258	463	588	15,878	2,691
2009	33,139	4,426	20,640	3,288	741	798	17,553	3,468
2010	29,976	3,937	18,863	2,672	722	547	11,805	2,587
2011	38,928	3,076	25,471	1,959	664	353	11,149	1,920
2012	18,532	2,756	7,632	1,886	525	446	8559	2,230
2013	12,238	1,841	8,482	1,895	120	129	5,063	1,259
2014	12,463	2,157	6,715	1,733	213	161	6,345	1,563

TURKEY RETURN CARD DATA				STATEWIDE SUMMARY						SPRING 2015					
Hunt Area	Tag	# Tags	# Qstr.	%	Effort					Harvest			Chose Not to Harvest	Weapon Type	
	Quota	Issued	Rtnd	Rtn	# Succ.	%Succ.	Hunter Days	Scout	DNH	Tom	Jake	Lost		Archery	Shotgun
Elko Co. - Unit 091	2	2	2	100%	0	0%	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elko Co. - Unit 101	5	5	5	100%	5	100%	9	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Elko Co. - Unit 102 & 065**	13	13	12	92%	7	70%	32	17	2	7	0	0	1	2	5
Lander Co. - Units 151 & 152*	3	3	3	100%	2	67%	17	56	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Pershing County	14	13	13	100%	7	64%	43	35	2	6	1	1	0	0	7
Mason Valley WMA*	17	17	17	100%	7	44%	49	21	1	5	2	0	1	0	7
Moapa Valley* **	13	13	12	92%	12	100%	27	26	0	10	2	3	0	1	11
White Pine Co. - Unit 115* **	27	26	25	96%	13	62%	63	15	4	10	3	2	2	0	13
Lyon County except MVWMA**	Open	6	5	83%	2	50%	21	6	1	2	0	0	0	1	1
Douglas County - Unit 192	Open	0		0	0	0									
Paradise Valley**	Open	20	20	100%	8	44%	76	47	2	8	0	0	3	0	8
TOTALS:	94	118	114	97%	63	62%	352	232	12	55	8	6	7	4	59

*Includes youth hunt information

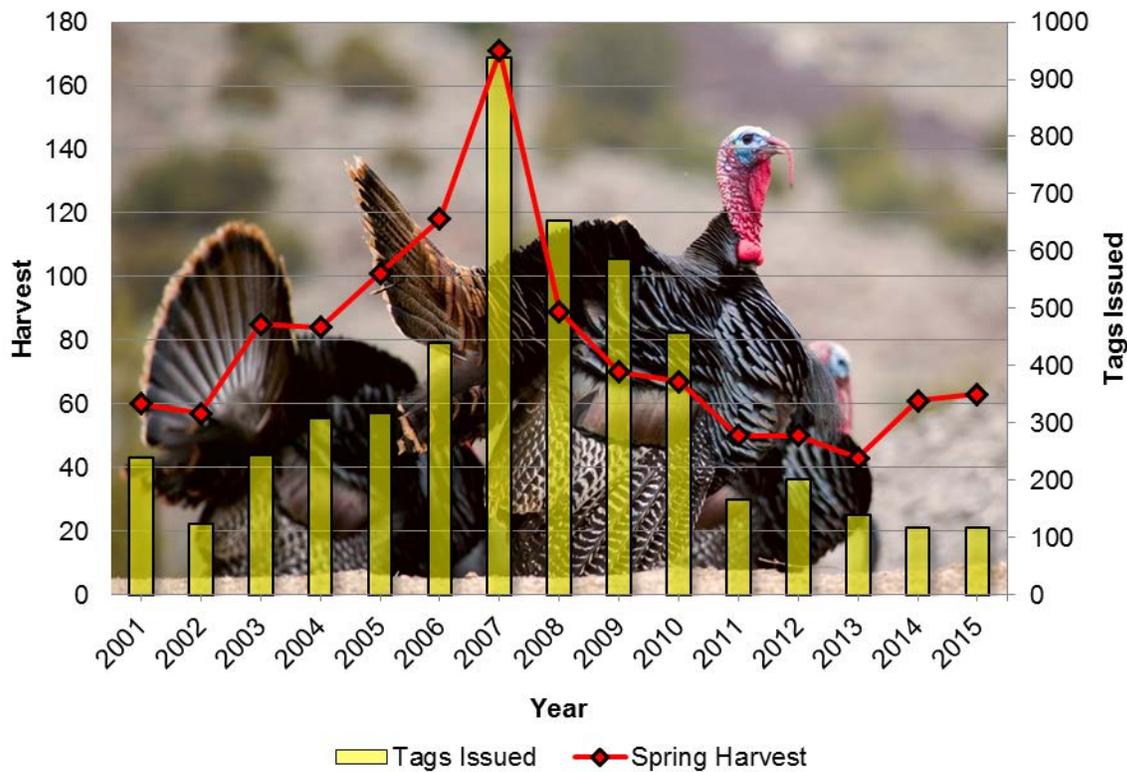
**Includes Non-resident information

Hunt Area	Effort Statistics			Bird Statistics			
	Average Days/Hunter	Average Scout Days/Hunter	% DNH	% of Harvest		Lost Rate	Avg. Beard Length
				Ad. M	Juv. M		
Elko Co. - Unit 091	7.5	3.5	0%				
Elko Co. - Unit 101	1.8	0.4	0%	100%	0%	0.0%	7.0
Elko Co. - Unit 102 & 065	3.2	1.7	17%	100%	0%	0.0%	8.4
Lander Co. - Units 151 & 152	5.7	18.7	0%	100%	0%	0.0%	9.0
Pershing County	3.9	3.2	15%	86%	14%	14.3%	7.0
Mason Valley WMA	3.1	1.3	6%	71%	29%	0.0%	6.3
Moapa Valley	2.3	2.2	0%	83%	17%	25.0%	11.7
White Pine Co. - Unit 115	3.0	0.7	16%	77%	23%	15.4%	5.8
Lyon County except MVWMA	5.3	1.5	20%	100%	0%	0.0%	7.0
Douglas Co. - Unit 192	No Tags Issued						
Paradise Valley	4.2	2.6	10%	100%	0%	0.0%	5.6
TOTALS:	3.5	2.3	11%	92%	13%	10.0%	7.5

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE TURKEY HARVEST 2001-2015

Year	Harvest		Tags Issued		Hunter Effort (days)		Hunter Success		Number of Hunters	
	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall
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	37%		226	
2005	101	44	318	104	1043	124	40%		255	
2006	118	51	440	134	1456	289	34%		352	
2007	171	29	938	92	2371	194				
2008	89	29	654	81	1269	129	27%		330	
2009	70	17	586	72	1298	152	23%		307	
2010	67	Closed	457	Closed	811	Closed	29%		230	
2011	50	Closed	166	Closed	411	Closed	43%		117	
2012	50	Closed	202	Closed	393	Closed	62%		110	
2013	43	Closed	139	Closed	266	Closed	61%		76	
2014	61	Closed	117	Closed	320	Closed	65%		94	
2015	63	Closed	118	Closed	352	Closed	62%		102	
TOTALS:	1169	262	5051	851	11531	1393			2199	
AVERAGE:	79	29	352	95	932	199	42%		210	

Spring Wild Turkey Harvest Information (2001-2015)



**Summary of Statewide Fur Harvest
From post-Season Questionnaire**

Year	Trappers	R-TCat	Weasel	Beaver	Skunk	Otter	Muskrat	Mink	Raccoon	Kit Fox	Gray Fox	Red Fox	Badger	Bobcat	Coyote	Total Value
1970-71	189			1,005		5	8,677	55	75		361			1,421	1,213	\$46,628
1971-72	243			1,045	22	18	14,579	26	210		283		34	1,442	1,464	\$79,190
1972-73	253			1,788	53	23	6,240	63	137		348		226	1,517	2,155	\$142,705
1973-74	409	10	22	1,890	293	54	6,042	63	170		445		291	2,051	4,125	\$290,957
1974-75	460	2	5	1,472	213	8	7,946	34	208	126	239		300	1,345	3,730	\$173,041
1975-76	334	10	2	1,139	153	8	11,365	50	262	72	548		278	1,334	3,008	\$339,998
1976-77	640	22	9	2,957	179	40	12,966	156	283	537	815		651	1,948	7,718	\$742,171
1977-78	628	20	14	743	46	11	8,274	98	130	687	865		550	2,814	6,172	\$785,534
1978-79	1,009	17	14	715	205	12	9,898	115	148	1,173	1,197		750	4,643	8,458	\$2,062,610
1979-80	2,209	80	25	2,846	396	76	18,946	185	129	2,306	2,119		1,033	5,513	16,229	\$1,883,894
1980-81	1,567	81	4	2,123	296	46	30,165	245	133	1,103	1,294		589	4,257	10,304	\$1,640,904
1981-82	1,524	87	12	1,148	209	9	24,227	167	115	865	1,112		536	3,392	14,129	\$1,545,102
1982-83	1,509	35	0	834	220	7	19,920	143	520	832	937		569	3,786	13,882	\$1,499,808
1983-84	1,184	49	3	897	209	3	32,128	127	80	914	1,013		362	3,027	10,055	\$1,071,431
1984-85	1,250	42	10	495	115	5	10,849	24	78	1,205	619		496	3,077	10,306	\$1,038,602
1985-86	1,051	58	14	1,219	147	0	8,211	100	163	1,373	1,040		353	2,657	6,119	\$877,423
1986-87	875	28	0	1,722	129	49	14,864	380	106	1,345	767		397	1,305	7,745	\$830,114
1987-88	875	86	2	675	80	19	12,641	126	108	1,004	630		366	1,458	6,373	\$641,495
1988-89	512	25	2	367	30	4	2,135	113	52	845	439		141	2,189	2,352	\$546,993
1989-90	592	29	2	1,020	103	3	149	47	53	397	811		97	2,489	1,717	\$336,394
1990-91	462	9	1	421	49	0	410	24	14	87	212		55	939	1,252	\$122,767
1991-92	334	17	1	1,089	118	9	680	80	52	514	443		151	2,476	3,718	\$447,162
1992-93	488	14	0	254	53	1	100	20	17	488	223		112	1,175	3,746	\$176,354
1993-94	510	16	0	403	67	8	273	72	56	537	612		233	1,820	4,477	\$348,844
1994-95	524	25	1	625	45	7	876	116	23	247	354		182	1,270	3,298	\$165,352
1995-96	373	9	0	398	13	5	1,372	41	14	172	376		53	806	1,791	\$157,861
1996-97	420	15	2	564	96	8	6,717	75	48	195	498		96	1,509	3,209	\$218,439
1997-98	482	10	1	780	35	13	9,604	80	62	298	565		58	1,705	2,227	\$196,671
1998-99	320	7	0	421	21	1	3,415	17	11	154	318		94	899	1,003	\$183,203
1999-00	382	9	2	544	79	6	3,078	71	46	193	434		91	1,637	1,202	\$172,585
2000-01	408	12	1	301	32	5	592	22	62	138	448		49	949	1,185	\$145,022
2001-02	380	8	0	553	71	8	425	33	52	135	497	1	40	1,145	1,071	\$229,284
2002-03	564	16	0	641	73	13	75	40	105	187	554	2	73	2,198	1,340	\$414,808
2003-04	580	19	0	666	184	5	546	29	110	414	967	9	256	2,744	2,726	\$781,849
2004-05	615	7	2	441	74	19	468	45	89	399	536	9	170	2,666	2,003	\$644,688
2005-06	585	17	1	409	91	7	1,280	33	72	442	720	3	152	3,316	1,776	\$1,147,034
2006-07	857	11	9	494	295	1	4,546	108	116	516	1,608	12	555	4,911	2,956	\$1,248,873
2007-08	937	20	3	677	157	2	3,023	29	180	609	1,771	18	269	2,811	3,245	\$1,543,803
2008-09	1,048	11	1	684	108	5	966	62	172	453	1,172	13	92	2,532	2,425	\$726,901
2009-10	918	4	11	627	74	5	731	95	114	363	821	4	77	1,240	1,514	\$431,438
2010-11	868	8	2	515	105	28	2140	125	134	619	715	6	100	2,527	2,147	\$1,150,888
2011-12	1,085	36	19	879	204	24	4,047	116	124	963	1,760	44	175	3,992	3,236	\$2,005,276
2012-13	1,308	33	11	1,013	188	25	2,531	165	212	615	1,680	106	192	3,333	3,782	\$2,311,750
2013-14	1,487	49	2	699	157	5	1,655	88	204	1,105	1,952	166	282	3,063	3,561	\$1,593,612
2014-15	1,334	15	0	568	144	5	996	54	84	877	1,045	43	212	1,641	3,591	
Average	768	26	5	906	128	14	6,906	88	119	622	804	31	269	2,333	4,439	\$753,170

NEVADA FUR HARVEST 2014-2015

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	37	26	15	10	7	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Churchill	67	253	163	42	22	75	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Douglas	97	344	176	48	64	4	11	0	4	0	4	22	0	0	0
	Humboldt	12	4	165	52	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lyon	108	5	97	65	93	42	25	0	7	0	16	29	3	0	0
	Mineral	0	0	5	63	33	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Pershing	0	0	603	45	22	130	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Storey	16	119	3	11	16	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
	Washoe	41	109	454	150	48	52	4	0	15	0	22	22	0	0	1
	TOTALS:	378	860	1681	486	305	321	40	0	40	0	47	74	4	0	9
Eastern	Elko	178	124	834	215	12	16	10	5	70	0	15	25	7	1	19
	Eureka	4	7	146	47	48	22	4	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	7
	Lander	0	0	98	79	23	27	0	0	5	0	0	1	3	0	0
	White Pine	0	0	134	239	67	12	0	0	15	0	0	7	7	3	3
	TOTALS:	182	131	1212	580	150	77	14	5	94	0	15	36	27	4	29
Southern	Clark	4	5	154	177	258	204	0	0	21	0	4	0	0	0	1
	Esmeralda	0	0	4	37	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	4	0	178	200	204	141	0	0	41	0	3	1	1	11	1
	Nye	0	0	169	161	96	63	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	3
	TOTALS:	8	5	505	575	579	408	0	0	73	0	7	2	1	11	5
Unknown	TOTALS	0	0	193	0	11	71	0	0	5	0	15	0	0	0	0
Statewide Totals:		568	996	3591	1641	1045	877	54	5	212	0	84	112	32	15	43

NEVADA TRAPPERS BY SPECIES AND COUNTY 2014-2015

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	3	1	8	6	3	1	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Churchill	4	10	26	13	5	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Douglas	5	4	21	12	16	1	3	0	4	0	1	3	0	0	0
	Humboldt	4	1	16	14	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Lyon	8	1	30	16	11	5	3	0	4	0	5	3	3	0	0
	Mineral	0	0	4	12	7	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Pershing	0	0	27	11	7	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Storey	1	3	4	6	5	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Washoe	11	12	51	39	7	10	4	0	8	0	10	5	0	0	3
	TOTALS:	36	32	187	129	61	55	10	0	30	0	18	12	4	0	7
Eastern	Elko	21	10	82	53	3	7	4	4	34	0	10	10	5	1	14
	Eureka	3	1	18	14	12	10	1	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	7
	Lander	0	0	16	13	11	7	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
	White Pine	0	0	33	44	22	5	0	0	10	0	0	7	3	3	3
	TOTALS:	24	11	149	124	48	29	5	4	51	0	10	21	12	4	24
Southern	Clark	3	1	31	32	33	36	0	0	14	0	3	0	0	0	1
	Esmeralda	0	0	1	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lincoln	3	0	31	39	44	19	0	0	19	0	1	1	1	10	1
	Nye	0	0	34	34	23	14	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	3
	TOTALS:	6	1	97	111	110	69	0	0	38	0	4	2	1	10	5
Unknown	0	0	8		3	7	1	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	
Statewide Totals:	66	44	441	364	222	160	16	5	123	0	36	35	17	14	36	

NEVADA FUR HARVEST VALUE 2014-2015

From Post-Season Questionnaire

Species	Total Value of Catch	AVERAGE PRICE		% Increase +
		2014-2015	2013-2014	% Decrease -
Beaver	\$6,497.92	\$11.44	\$18.14	-36.9%
Muskrat	\$4,870.44	\$4.89	\$7.53	-35.1%
Mink	\$810.54	\$15.01	\$11.21	33.9%
Raccoon	\$676.20	\$8.05	\$10.26	-21.5%
Bobcat	\$499,750.14	\$304.54	\$446.47	-31.8%
Coyote	\$155,813.49	\$43.39	\$33.58	29.2%
Badger	\$3,031.60	\$14.30	\$20.82	-31.3%
Striped Skunk	\$687.68	\$6.14	\$6.71	-8.5%
Ring-tailed Cat	\$207.75	\$13.85	\$18.33	-24.4%
Kit Fox	\$10,041.65	\$11.45	\$13.53	-15.4%
Gray Fox	\$19,311.60	\$18.48	\$25.43	-27.3%
Red Fox	\$1,163.15	\$27.05	\$36.89	-26.7%
Total	\$702,862.16			

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE WATERFOWL HARVEST since 1950

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
2014		8,234	2,893	23,810	2,185	844	3,029	25	26,864

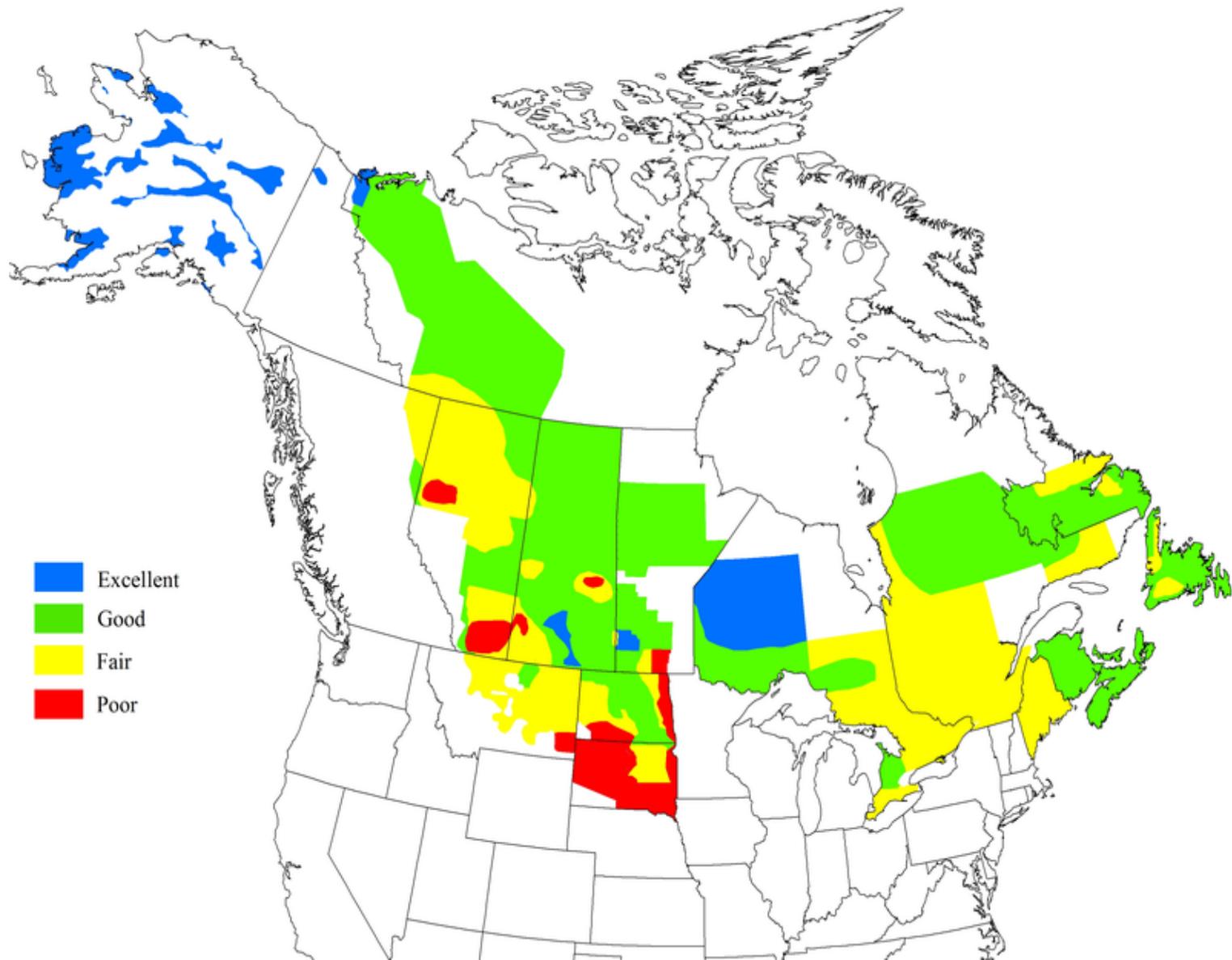
Individual year NV duck stamp sales noted by year beginning in 1989.

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

NEVADA MID-WINTER WATERFOWL INVENTORY DATA

SPECIES	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Current year compared to			
							5 Year Average	51 Year Average	Highest	Lowest
Mallard	15,148	19,868	25,213	26,344	14,711	22,115	21,650	14,710	28,950	4,321
Gadwall	1,042	3,253	3,450	4,539	5,439	2,750	3,886	2,997	12,832	550
Widgeon	1,267	1,534	823	2,626	591	3,592	1,833	1,348	4,154	205
G.W. Teal	2,010	7,296	5,405	5,961	5,727	4,530	5,784	6,405	26,150	540
B.W. Teal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	75	0
Cinnamon Teal	55	90	50	50	85	20	59	46	660	0
Shoveler	1,738	8,620	8,543	8,189	12,425	11,504	9,856	3,961	24,700	224
Pintail	1,500	3,290	4,290	3,660	1,088	385	2,543	5,936	24,765	385
Wood Duck	35	141	41	96	100	182	112	46	182	0
Redhead	3,595	5,857	8,445	1,982	5,260	12,587	6,826	2,774	13,330	100
Canvasback	5,170	4,920	8,529	2,590	1,582	3,833	4,291	2,928	10,475	233
Scaup	215	222	909	670	301	143	449	255	1,850	10
Ringneck	728	1,791	849	865	771	250	905	806	3,316	13
Goldeneye	357	476	590	347	424	402	448	596	2,093	40
Bufflehead	1,019	1,217	1,525	1,437	736	1,575	1,298	916	2,571	153
Ruddy	6,162	9,064	9,656	1,531	7,755	5,202	6,642	4,830	22,532	268
Merganser	520	558	1,111	277	446	659	610	1,610	8,806	241
Miscellaneous	118	32	146	62	61	35	67	53	127	3
Total Ducks	40,679	68,229	79,575	61,226	57,502	69,765	67,259	50,187	128,540	15,739
% Change from Previous Year	-26%	24%	17%	-23%	-6%	21%	4%	39%		
Dark Geese	17,210	18,070	20,120	20,348	15,909	18,362	18,562	15,778	35,806	3,310
Light Geese	325	487	634	27	326	470	389	771	7,678	10
Total Geese	17,535	18,557	20,754	20,375	16,235	18,832	18,951	15,542	33,730	3,651
% Change from Previous Year	-19%	6%	12%	-2%	-20%	16%	-1%	21%		
Trumpeter Swan	31	28	9	19	8	26	18	27	60	8
Tundra Swan	351	606	1,480	246	125	375	566	2,078	10,742	31
Total Waterfowl	58,606	87,832	101,818	81,866	73,870	88,998	86,877	67,834	149,746	22,097
% Change from Previous Year	-25%	50%	16%	-20%	-10%	20%	2%	31%		
Coot	25,193	39,130	42,188	14,746	100,769	44,273	48,221	21,942	100,769	3,926

2015 Breeding Waterfowl Habitat Conditions



APPENDIX II

2014–2015 SMALL GAME AND WATERFOWL HARVEST DATA

DERIVED FROM MODIFIED POST-SEASON QUESTIONNAIRE

Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		DUCKS			Run date: 8/14/2015	
HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015 Expanded Data								
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Take								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	136	20	703	6.73	0.19	0.6%	0.7%
	Churchill	4,576	520	2,705	8.79	1.69	19.2%	17.0%
	Douglas	2,916	239	1,918	12.20	1.52	12.2%	7.8%
	Humboldt	464	80	394	5.82	1.18	1.9%	2.6%
	Lyon	2,499	314	1,941	7.96	1.29	10.5%	10.3%
	Mineral	1,486	70	431	21.13	3.45	6.2%	2.3%
	Pershing	117	47	108	2.50	1.09	0.5%	1.5%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	1,876	338	1,979	5.56	0.95	7.9%	11.0%
EASTERN	Elko	3,301	361	1,575	9.14	2.10	13.9%	11.8%
	Eureka	1,261	117	558	10.76	2.26	5.3%	3.8%
	Lander	113	42	183	2.67	0.62	0.5%	1.4%
	White Pine	492	70	408	7.00	1.21	2.1%	2.3%
SOUTHERN	Clark	2,448	417	2,030	5.87	1.21	10.3%	13.6%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	1,477	258	1,055	5.73	1.40	6.2%	8.4%
	Nye	647	164	502	3.94	1.29	2.7%	5.4%
TOTALS:		23,810	3,059	16,491	7.8	1.4	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Duck Hunters:				2,448				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		DARK GEESE			Run date: 8/15/2015	
HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015 Expanded Data								
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Take								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	108	42	211	2.56	0.51	4.9%	4.1%
	Churchill	244	136	877	1.79	0.28	11.2%	13.1%
	Douglas	478	164	882	2.91	0.54	21.9%	15.8%
	Humboldt	178	47	145	3.80	1.23	8.2%	4.5%
	Lyon	342	164	825	2.09	0.41	15.7%	15.8%
	Mineral	9	19	80	0.50	0.12	0.4%	1.8%
	Pershing	5	5	5	1.00	1.00	0.2%	0.5%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
Washoe	141	84	488	1.67	0.29	6.4%	8.1%	
EASTERN	Elko	202	80	380	2.53	0.53	9.2%	7.7%
	Eureka	192	61	417	3.15	0.46	8.8%	5.9%
	Lander	23	23	122	1.00	0.19	1.1%	2.3%
	White Pine	80	23	263	3.40	0.30	3.6%	2.3%
SOUTHERN	Clark	52	94	525	0.55	0.10	2.4%	9.0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	66	61	394	1.08	0.17	3.0%	5.9%
	Nye	66	38	281	1.75	0.23	3.0%	3.6%
TOTALS:		2,185	1,041	5,894	2.10	0.37	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				858				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		WHITE GEESE			Run date: 8/14/2015	
HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015 Expanded Data								
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Take								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	9	19	0.00	0.00	0.0%	3.2%
	Churchill	731	80	352	9.18	2.08	86.7%	27.4%
	Douglas	14	9	23	1.50	0.60	1.7%	3.2%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lyon	19	52	169	0.36	0.11	2.2%	17.7%
	Mineral	28	19	70	1.50	0.40	3.3%	6.5%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
Washoe	38	9	0	4.00	0.00	4.4%	3.2%	
EASTERN	Elko	9	14	14	0.67	0.67	1.1%	4.8%
	Eureka	0	5	5	0.00	0.00	0.0%	1.6%
	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	47	249	0.00	0.00	0.0%	16.1%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	5	28	52	0.17	0.09	0.6%	9.7%
	Nye	0	19	188	0.00	0.00	0.0%	6.5%
TOTALS:		844	291	1,139	2.90	0.74	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				327				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		COOT			Run date: 8/14/2015	
HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015 Expanded Data								
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Take								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	5	9	28	0.00	0.00	0.7%	4.4%
	Churchill	47	9	14	5.00	3.33	6.6%	4.4%
	Douglas	47	14	42	0.00	0.00	6.6%	6.7%
	Humboldt	9	9	14	0.00	0.00	1.3%	4.4%
	Lyon	263	42	258	6.22	1.02	36.8%	20.0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	75	28	80	2.67	0.94	10.5%	13.3%
EASTERN	Elko	117	28	159	4.17	0.74	16.4%	13.3%
	Eureka	0	9	28	0.00	0.00	0.0%	4.4%
	Lander	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	84	47	234	1.80	0.36	11.8%	22.2%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	66	14	52	4.67	1.27	9.2%	6.7%
	Nye	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	TOTALS:	713	211	910	3.38	0.78	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				178				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
WATERFOWL		Species:		SNIPE			Run date: 8/14/2015	
HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015				Expanded Data				
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Take								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	7	61	0.00	0.00	0.0%	15.4%
	Churchill	11	11	14	1.00	0.75	27.3%	23.1%
	Douglas	18	4	7	0.00	0.00	45.5%	7.7%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lyon	0	4	72	0.00	0.00	0.0%	7.7%
	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	4	7	18	0.50	0.20	9.1%	15.4%
EASTERN	Elko	7	7	11	0.00	0.00	18.2%	15.4%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lander	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	4	50	0.00	0.00	0.0%	7.7%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	0	4	4	0.00	0.00	0.0%	7.7%
	Nye	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
TOTALS:		40	47	238	0.85	0.17	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				47	100.0%			

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
MIGRATORY BIRDS			Species:	MOURNING DOVE		Run date: 8/17/2015		
HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015			Expanded Data					
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Take								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	609	63	322	9.64	1.89	2.9%	2.8%
	Churchill	3,591	282	1,063	12.76	3.38	17.0%	12.4%
	Douglas	839	109	408	7.68	2.06	4.0%	4.8%
	Humboldt	919	92	218	10.00	4.21	4.4%	4.0%
	Lyon	2,901	333	1,160	8.71	2.50	13.8%	14.6%
	Mineral	40	6	11	7.00	3.50	0.2%	0.3%
	Pershing	523	52	132	10.11	3.96	2.5%	2.3%
	Storey	845	86	253	9.80	3.34	4.0%	3.8%
	Washoe	3,257	391	1,390	8.34	2.34	15.5%	17.2%
EASTERN	Elko	477	121	207	3.95	2.31	2.3%	5.3%
	Eureka	207	17	40	12.00	5.14	1.0%	0.8%
	Lander	195	29	52	6.80	3.78	0.9%	1.3%
	White Pine	115	52	149	2.22	0.77	0.5%	2.3%
SOUTHERN	Clark	4,544	437	2,074	10.41	2.19	21.6%	19.2%
	Esmeralda	402	11	40	35.00	10.00	1.9%	0.5%
	Lincoln	1,034	103	310	10.00	3.33	4.9%	4.5%
	Nye	574	92	195	6.25	2.94	2.7%	4.0%
TOTALS:		21,072	2,275	8,026	9.26	2.63	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				2,149				

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Species:

White-winged Dove

Run date: 8/18/2015

2014-

HUNTING SEASON: 2015

Expanded Data

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

County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	Take/Hunter	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
Clark	103	40	2.57	90.0%	76.3%
Nye	11	11	1.00	10.0%	21.8%
Other	0	1	0.00	0.0%	1.9%
TOTALS:	115	53	2.18	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:		53			

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Species:

**Eurasian Collared
Dove**

Run date: 8/28/2015

2014-

HUNTING SEASON:

2015

Expanded Data

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

R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	Take/Hunter	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	316	23	13.75	5.0%	3.5%
	Churchill	1,063	75	14.23	16.7%	11.4%
	Douglas	172	52	3.33	2.7%	7.9%
	Humboldt	345	23	15.00	5.4%	3.5%
	Lyon	1,304	155	8.41	20.5%	23.7%
	Mineral	0	0	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Pershing	241	29	8.40	3.8%	4.4%
	Storey	40	11	3.50	0.6%	1.8%
	Washoe	304	52	5.89	4.8%	7.9%
EASTERN	Elko	92	29	3.20	1.4%	4.4%
	Eureka	34	6	6.00	0.5%	0.9%
	Lander	0	0	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	White Pine	0	6	0.00	0.0%	0.9%
SOUTHERN	Clark	1,999	144	13.92	31.5%	21.9%
	Esmeralda	115	6	20.00	1.8%	0.9%
	Lincoln	201	29	7.00	3.2%	4.4%
	Nye	121	17	7.00	1.9%	2.6%
	TOTALS:	6,348	655	9.69	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				626		

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE								
Small Game Post-season Questionnaire ESTIMATED HARVEST								
MIGRATORY BIRDS		Species:		AMERICAN CROW			Run date: 8/20/2015	
HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015 Expanded Data								
Survey Type: Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Take								
R	County of Harvest	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	34	6	11	6.00	3.00	35.3%	11.1%
	Churchill	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lyon	29	11	46	2.50	0.63	29.4%	22.2%
	Mineral	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Storey	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
EASTERN	Elko	6	11	34	0.50	0.17	5.9%	22.2%
	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	29	17	46	1.67	0.63	29.4%	33.3%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
	Lincoln	0	6	6	0.00	0.00	0.0%	11.1%
	Nye	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
TOTALS:		98	52	144	1.89	0.68	100%	100%
Estimated # of Individual Hunters:				52				

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

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

SAGE-GROUSE

HUNTING SEASON:

**2014-
2015**

Expanded Data

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders

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

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	48	54	71	0.9	0.7	2%	3%
	Douglas*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	309	202	369	1.5	0.8	11%	13%
	Lyon*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing*	12	12	54	1.0	0.2	0%	1%
	Storey*	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	273	196	416	1.4	0.7	10%	12%
	Western Region Subtotals:	642	464	910	1.4	0.7	23%	29%
EASTERN	Elko	1088	505	1177	2.2	0.9	39%	32%
	Eureka	262	107	232	2.4	1.1	9%	7%
	Lander	285	166	357	1.7	0.8	10%	10%
	White Pine	386	244	476	1.6	0.8	14%	15%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	2021	1023	2241	2.0	0.9	73%	64%
SOUTHERN	Clark*	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda*	30	12	30	2.5	1.0	1%	1%
	Lincoln*	0	6	30	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Nye	83	83	214	1.0	0.4	3%	5%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	113	101	273	1.1	0.4	4%	6%
TOTALS:		2776	1587	3424	1.7	0.8	100%	100%

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

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

BLUE GROUSE

HUNTING SEASON:

**2014-
2015**

Expanded Data

**Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp
Holders**

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

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	43	61	166	0.7	0.3	3%	6%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	104	61	111	1.7	0.9	7%	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	166	160	418	1.0	0.4	11%	17%
	Western Region Subtotals:	313	283	694	1.1	0.5	20%	30%
EASTERN	Elko	676	393	977	1.7	0.7	44%	42%
	Eureka	0	12	25	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Lander	98	74	129	1.3	0.8	6%	8%
	White Pine	430	154	694	2.8	0.6	28%	16%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	1204	633	1825	1.9	0.7	78%	67%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	6	12	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Nye	25	25	98	1.0	0.3	2%	3%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	25	31	111	0.8	0.2	2%	3%
TOTALS:		1542	946	2630	1.6	0.6	100%	100%

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

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

RUFFED GROUSE

HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015

Expanded Data

**Survey Type: Upland Game
Stamp Holders**

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

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	123	53	94	2.3	1.3	19%	19%
	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:		123	53	94	2.3	1.3	18.8%
EASTERN	Elko	522	205	651	2.5	0.8	79%	73%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	12	23	53	0.5	0.2	2%	8%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		534	229	704	2.3	0.8	81.3%
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%
TOTALS:		657	282	798	2.3	0.8	100%	100%

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

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

CHUKAR

HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015

Expanded Data

**Survey Type: Upland Game
Stamp Holders**

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

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	125	149	430	0.8	0.3	0%	1%
	Churchill	1588	673	2526	2.4	0.6	2%	4%
	Douglas	289	117	368	2.5	0.8	0%	1%
	Humboldt	23023	3120	16900	7.4	1.4	32%	20%
	Lyon	962	618	2057	1.6	0.5	1%	4%
	Mineral	86	86	172	1.0	0.5	0%	1%
	Pershing	5083	1259	4074	4.0	1.2	7%	8%
	Storey	438	172	375	2.5	1.2	1%	1%
	Washoe	18503	3832	17259	4.8	1.1	25%	25%
	Western Region Subtotals:		50096	10026	44161	5.0	1.1	69%
EASTERN	Elko	13592	2502	11511	5.4	1.2	19%	16%
	Eureka	4379	610	2377	7.2	1.8	6%	4%
	Lander	3511	884	3152	4.0	1.1	5%	6%
	White Pine	375	196	970	1.9	0.4	1%	1%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		21858	4192	18010	5.2	1.2	30%
SOUTHERN	Clark	540	587	2197	0.9	0.2	1%	4%
	Esmeralda	63	70	211	0.9	0.3	0%	0%
	Lincoln	219	149	500	1.5	0.4	0%	1%
	Nye	305	360	985	0.8	0.3	0%	2%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		1126	1165	3894	1.0	0.3	2%
TOTALS:		73080	15382	66065	4.8	1.1	100%	100%

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

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015

Expanded Data

**Survey Type: Upland Game
Stamp Holders**

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

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	6	6	6	1.0	1.0	0%	1%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	536	181	1484	3.0	0.4	32%	28%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	69	25	100	2.8	0.7	4%	4%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	12	25	0.0	0.0	0%	2%
	Western Region Subtotals:		611	224	1615	2.7	0.4	36%
EASTERN	Elko	916	318	1085	2.9	0.8	54%	50%
	Eureka	69	44	143	1.6	0.5	4%	7%
	Lander	87	44	199	2.0	0.4	5%	7%
	White Pine	0	6	25	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		1072	411	1452	2.6	0.7	64%
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%
TOTALS:		1683	636	3067	2.6	0.5	100%	100%

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

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

CALIFORNIA QUAIL

HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015

Expanded Data

**Survey Type: Upland Game
Stamp Holders**

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

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	440	128	636	3.4	0.7	4%	6%
	Churchill	1251	264	1265	4.7	1.0	10%	12%
	Douglas	899	210	906	4.3	1.0	7%	10%
	Humboldt	2326	365	1569	6.4	1.5	19%	17%
	Lyon	4267	534	2475	8.0	1.7	34%	25%
	Mineral	41	7	7	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
	Pershing	920	95	392	9.7	2.3	7%	4%
	Storey	135	34	162	4.0	0.8	1%	2%
	Washoe	2150	467	2401	4.6	0.9	17%	22%
	Western Region Subtotals:		12429	2103	9812	5.9	1.3	100%
EASTERN	Elko	20	20	68	1.0	0.3	0%	1%
	Eureka	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Lander	0	7	47	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	7	20	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		20	34	135	0.6	0.2	0%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
	Nye	14	20	88	1.0	0.7	0%	1%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		14	20	88	0.7	0.2	0%
TOTALS:		12463	2157	10035	5.8	1.2	100%	100%

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

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

GAMBEL'S QUAIL

HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015

Expanded Data

**Survey Type: Upland Game
Stamp Holders**

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

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Western Region Subtotals:		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%
SOUTHERN	Clark	5616	1294	6297	4.3	0.9	84%	75%
	Esmeralda	0	13	34	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Lincoln	1038	344	1146	3.0	0.9	15%	20%
	Nye	61	81	162	0.8	0.4	1%	5%
	Southern Region Subtotals		6715	1733	7638	3.9	0.9	100%
TOTALS:		6715	1733	7638	3.9	0.9	100%	100%

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

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

MOUNTAIN QUAIL

HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015

Expanded Data

Survey Type: Upland Game Stamp Holders

Harvest and Hunting Pressure by County of Take

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	29	29	57	1.0	0.5	3%	6%
	Churchill	172	23	126	7.5	1.4	16%	5%
	Douglas	80	46	115	1.8	0.7	8%	10%
	Humboldt	195	52	293	3.8	0.7	18%	11%
	Lyon	247	92	282	2.7	0.9	23%	20%
	Mineral	0	11	11	0.0	0.0	0%	2%
	Pershing	0	11	23	0.0	0.0	0%	2%
	Storey	11	6	11	2.0	1.0	1%	1%
	Washoe	316	167	718	1.9	0.4	30%	35%
	Western Region Subtotals:		1051	437	1637	2.4	0.6	99%
EASTERN	Elko	0	11	0	0.0	-	0%	2%
	Eureka	0	6	0	0.0	-	0%	1%
	Lander	11	6	11	2.0	1.0	1%	1%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		11	23	11	0.5	1.0	1%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	0	6	17	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	0	6	17	0.0	0.0	0%	1%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		0	11	34	0.0	0.0	0%
TOTALS:		1063	471	1683	2.3	0.6	100%	100%

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

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

PHEASANT

HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015

Expanded Data

**Survey Type: Upland Game
Stamp Holders**

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

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	167	121	270	1.4	0.6	78%	75%
	Lyon	0	6	17	0.0	0.0	0%	4%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	6	6	6	1.0	1.0	3%	4%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	0	6	6	0.0	0.0	0%	4%
	Western Region Subtotals:		172	138	299	1.3	0.6	81%
EASTERN	Elko	40	6	29	7.0	1.4	19%	4%
	Eureka	0	6	11	0.0	0.0	0%	4%
	Lander	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		40	11	40	3.5	1.0	19%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	11	29	0.0	0.0	0%	7%
	Esmeralda	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lincoln	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		0	11	29	0.0	0.0	0%
TOTALS:		213	161	368	1.3	0.6	100%	100%

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

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

RABBIT

HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015

Expanded Data

**Survey Type: Upland Game
Stamp Holders**

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

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	186	47	432	4.0	0.4	3%	3%
	Churchill	180	60	233	3.0	0.8	3%	4%
	Douglas	120	40	120	3.0	1.0	2%	3%
	Humboldt	206	47	86	4.4	2.4	3%	3%
	Lyon	266	93	632	2.9	0.4	4%	6%
	Mineral	33	7	27	5.0	1.3	1%	0%
	Pershing	160	60	193	2.7	0.8	3%	4%
	Storey	20	13	60	1.5	0.3	0%	1%
	Washoe	1323	293	1842	4.5	0.7	21%	19%
	Western Region Subtotals:		2494	658	3625	3.8	0.7	39%
EASTERN	Elko	1157	200	984	5.8	1.2	18%	13%
	Eureka	126	53	146	2.4	0.9	2%	3%
	Lander	67	33	80	2.0	0.8	1%	2%
	White Pine	419	53	672	7.9	0.6	7%	3%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:		1769	339	1882	5.2	0.9	28%
SOUTHERN	Clark	1623	392	1902	4.1	0.9	26%	25%
	Esmeralda	27	13	27	2.0	1.0	0%	1%
	Lincoln	352	106	253	3.3	1.4	6%	7%
	Nye	80	53	206	1.5	0.4	1%	3%
	Southern Region Subtotals:		2082	565	2388	3.7	0.9	33%
TOTALS:		6345	1563	7894	4.1	0.8	100%	100%

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

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

PYGMY RABBIT

HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015

Expanded Data

**Survey Type: Upland Game
Stamp Holders**

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

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lyon	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Storey	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Washoe	23	6	34	4.0	0.7	15%	8%
	Western Region Subtotals:	23	6	34	4.0	0.7	15%	8%
EASTERN	Elko	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	White Pine	29	17	483	1.7	0.1	19%	25%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	29	17	483	1.7	0.1	19%	25%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	46	6	172	8.0	0.3	30%	8%
	Lincoln	57	40	132	1.4	0.4	37%	58%
	Nye	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	103	46	304	2.3	0.3	67%	67%
TOTALS:		155	69	822	2.3	0.2	100%	100%

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

UPLAND GAME SURVEY

WHITE-TAILED JACKRABBIT

HUNTING SEASON: 2014-2015

Expanded Data

**Survey Type: Upland Game
Stamp Holders**

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

R	County of Take	Total Harvest	# of Hunters	# of Hunter Days	Take/Hunter	Take/Day	% of total Take	% of total Hunters
WESTERN	Carson City	32	13	78	2.5	0.4	8%	6%
	Churchill	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Douglas	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Humboldt	6	13	19	0.5	0.3	2%	6%
	Lyon	26	13	52	2.0	0.5	6%	6%
	Mineral	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Pershing	0	6	6	0.0	0.0	0%	3%
	Storey	0	6	13	0.0	0.0	0%	3%
	Washoe	110	52	486	2.1	0.2	26%	23%
	Western Region Subtotals:	175	104	655	1.7	0.3	41%	46%
EASTERN	Elko	110	52	253	2.1	0.4	26%	23%
	Eureka	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Lander	6	6	19	1.0	0.3	2%	3%
	White Pine	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Eastern Region Subtotals:	117	58	272	2.0	0.4	27%	26%
SOUTHERN	Clark	0	0	0	-	-	0%	0%
	Esmeralda	19	6	78	3.0	0.3	5%	3%
	Lincoln	52	39	143	1.3	0.4	12%	17%
	Nye	65	19	78	3.3	0.8	15%	9%
	Southern Region Subtotals:	136	65	298	2.1	0.5	32%	29%
TOTALS:		428	227	1226	1.9	0.3	100%	100%