

2019



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**

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DISTRICT 1 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille counties

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DISTRICT 1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

District 1 is in the northeastern corner of Washington, and includes Pend Oreille, Stevens, and Ferry counties (Figure 1). District 1 is comprised of seven game management units (GMUs): 101 (Sherman), 105 (Kelly Hill), 108 (Douglas), 111 (Aladdin), 113 (Selkirk), 117 (49 Degrees North), and 121 (Huckleberry) (Figure 2). The topography is dominated by four prominent mountain ranges that run north and south: the Selkirk, Calispell, Huckleberry, and Kettle mountain ranges. There are broad valleys between these ranges drained by the Pend Oreille, Colville, Columbia, and Kettle rivers, all within the upper Columbia River watershed.

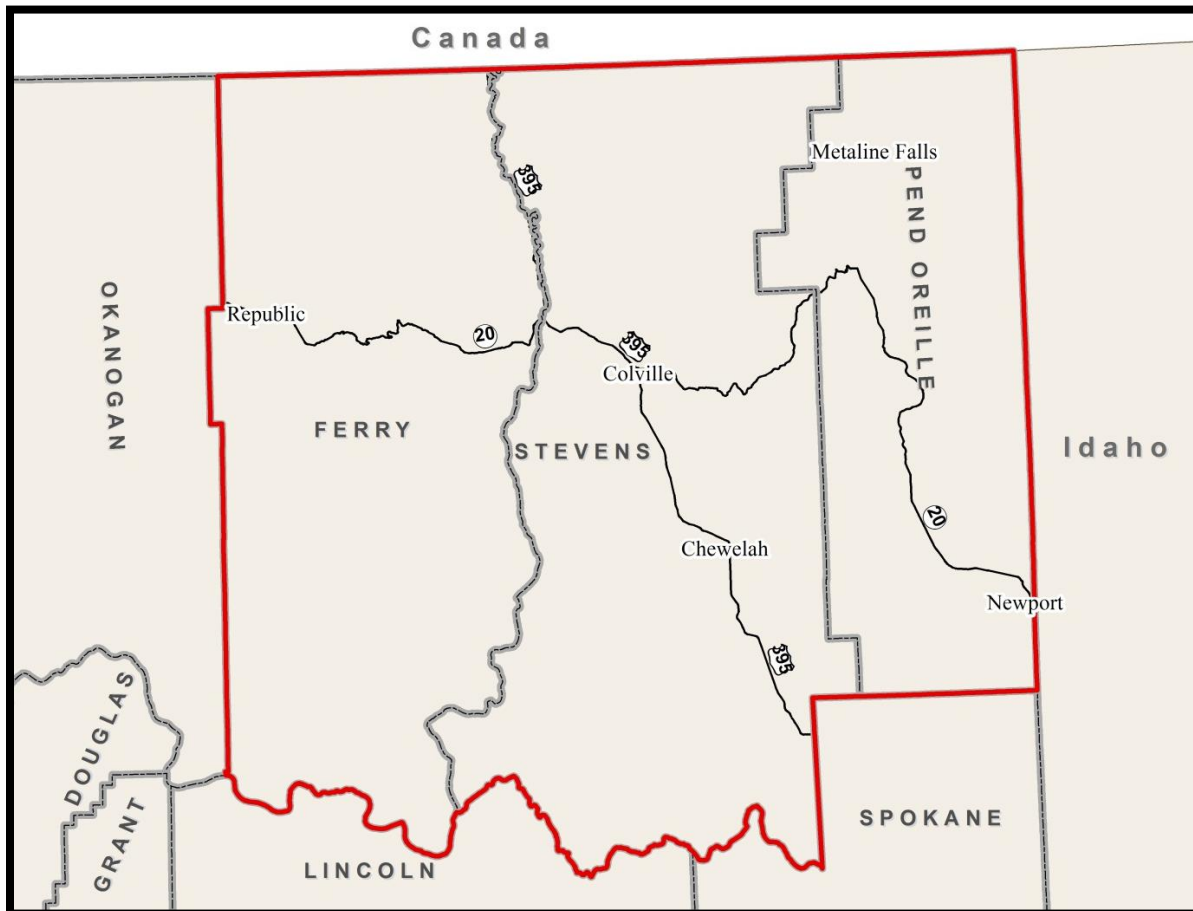


Figure 1. District 1 in northeastern Washington includes Pend Oreille, Stevens, and Ferry counties.

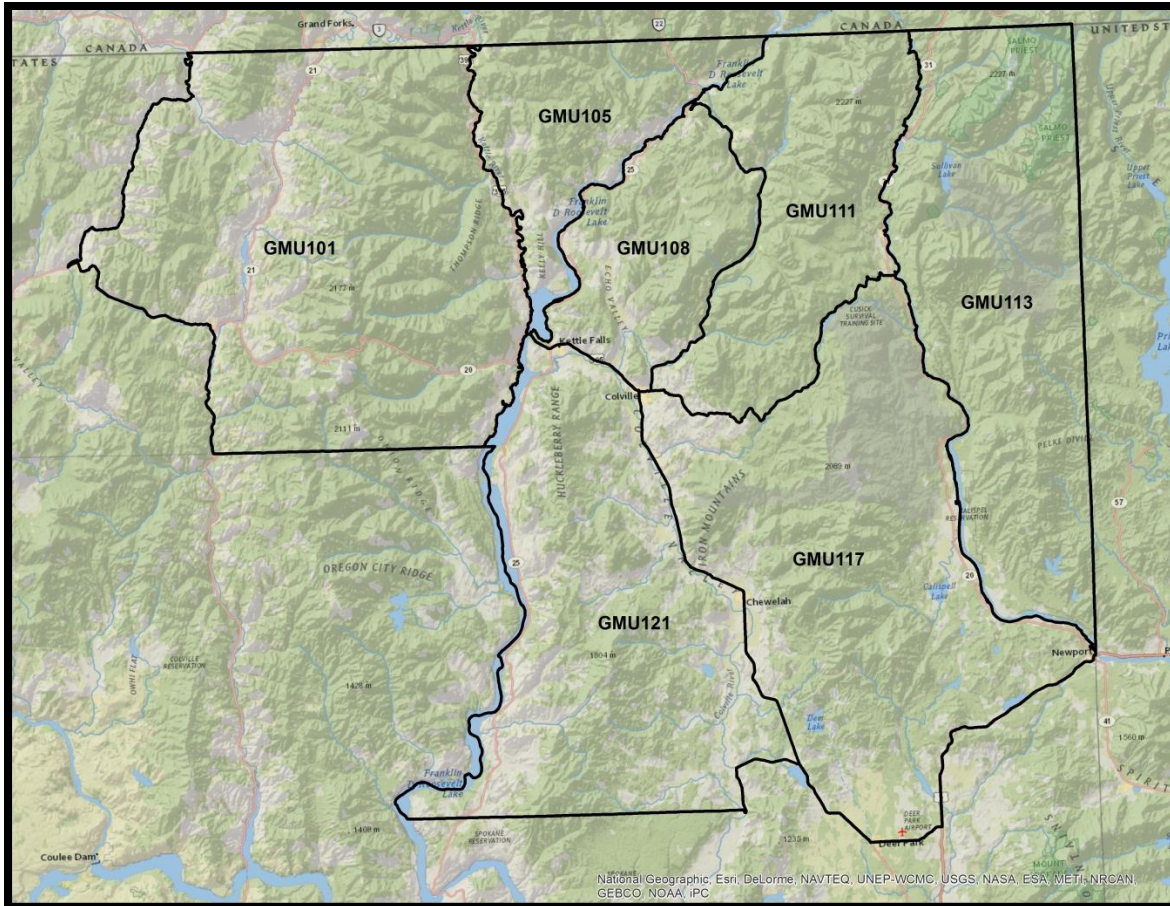


Figure 2. Game Management Units (GMUs) within District 1.

Elevations vary from about 1,290 feet at the normal pool level of Lake Roosevelt (Reservoir) to 7,309 feet on Gypsy Peak in the north Selkirk Range. Coniferous forest is extensive within District 1, covering about two thirds, or 68 percent, of the district’s landscape. Agricultural land, range land, and water features cover most of the balance.

Over one third (37 percent) of the land mass in District 1 is public land. It is mostly national forest, but state Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) lands are also present. Additional public lands include federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and a few other government agencies. Most of the public lands outside of Indian reservations are open to public hunting. There are large timber company lands open to public hunting, although not necessarily open to private motorized vehicles. Private lands are typically only open to hunting by first gaining written permission from the landowner or manager.

District 1 is well-known for its white-tailed deer, moose, and turkey hunting opportunities. Quality hunting opportunities also exist for other game species, including mule deer, black bear, forest grouse, and cougar.

Table 1 presents estimates of harvest and days per kill for most game species in District 1 during the 2018 general hunting season, and how those estimates compare to the 2017 season and the 5-year average. For more specific information on harvest trends or permit statistics, please refer to the appropriate section in this document.

Table 1. Harvest and days per kill for most game species found in District 1 during the 2017 and 2018 hunting seasons. Also included are the 5-year average and a comparison of 2017 estimates and 2018 estimates and the 5-year average.

Species	Harvest					Days/Kill				
	5-yr avg.	2017	2018	% change (5yr)	% change (2017)	5-yr avg.	2017	2018	% change (5yr)	% change (2017)
Elk	220	222	204	-7%	-7%	119	82.3	82	-33%	-27%
Deer (both species)	5882	5034	4668	-21%	-7%	23	19.0	24	5%	-12%
Black Bear	296	262	181	-39%	-31%	80	84.3	116	45%	29%
Cougar	46	50	50	8%	0%	Not available				
Ducks (all species)	8907	7012	9780	10%	39%	0.5	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Geese (Canada)	2614	3006	2662	2%	-12%	1.2	1.1	1.2	0%	8.5%
Merriam's Turkey *	2503	2676	2966	18%	11%	8.4	8.8	9	7.5%	5.5%
Forest Grouse	14523	15633	8222	-43%	-48%	2	1.6	3	44%	88%

*Includes fall and spring turkey harvest within GMUs 101-121.

ELK



GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

All elk that occur in District 1 are Rocky Mountain elk. There are ten identified elk herds in Washington, and elk in District 1 are part of the Selkirk Elk Herd. The quality of elk hunting opportunities in District 1 varies from poor to fair depending on the GMU, but in general, **opportunities are marginal and harvest success is very low.** Elk are widely scattered in small groups throughout the densely forested region of northeastern Washington. As a consequence, elk in northeastern Washington are difficult to both survey and harvest. Population data are limited, but there is currently no clear indication that bull to cow ratios or opportunities for quality hunting are declining. The best elk hunting opportunities occur in GMUs associated with the Pend Oreille sub-herd area, which includes GMUs 113 (Selkirk), 117 (49 Degrees North), and 111 (Aladdin). Elk hunter numbers in the Colville District have increased over the last several years. In recent years, WDFW provided increased opportunity or season timing to improve equity among the three hunting method groups. Hunter participation and harvest is now well dispersed across the Colville District through all three hunting methods. **However, hunting elk successfully within District 1 is no small challenge.**

The management objective for elk in the Colville District is being met with a sustained annual harvest of a viable and productive elk population with desirable population characteristics. The prime bull (6 point or more) percentage in the 2018 bull harvest (all weapon types) was 25 percent.

Currently, WDFW does not make formal estimates or indices of population size to monitor elk populations in District 1. Harvest levels have been relatively low for the northern Selkirk Herd compared with other regions of Washington. Consequently, devoting substantial resources to surveying bull to cow ratios has not been a high priority. Instead, trends in harvest, hunter success, and catch per unit effort (CPUE) or its inverse, days per kill, are used as surrogates to a formal index or estimate. WDFW recognizes the limitations of using harvest data to monitor trends in population size and hopes to gain the resources necessary to begin monitoring populations using formal sampling designs in the future.

Increasing hunter harvest, documented expansion of elk distribution, and anecdotal information indicate that elk populations are stable and possibly increasing in northeastern Washington. For more detailed information related to the status of Washington's elk herds, hunters should read through the most recent version of the [Game Status and Trend Report](#) and/or the [Selkirk Elk Herd Plan](#).

WHICH GMU SHOULD ELK HUNTERS HUNT?

Probably the most frequent question from hunters is, "What GMU should I hunt?" This is not easy to answer because it often depends on access to private land, the hunting method, and the type of hunting experience desired. For example, not all GMUs are open to late archery hunters.

Many if not most hunters are looking for a quality opportunity to harvest a mature bull. Although large mature bulls do exist in District 1, they are not very abundant, and hunters are usually advised to apply for special permit opportunities within District 3 (Blue Mountains) if they are searching for the best opportunity to harvest a large mature bull elk on public land in Region 1.

The ideal GMU for most hunters would have high densities of elk, low hunter densities, high hunter success rates, and be mostly if not entirely comprised of public land that's open to hunting. Unfortunately, this scenario does not exist in any GMU that is open during the general elk modern firearm, archery, or muzzleloader seasons in District 1. Instead, because of general season opportunities, the GMUs with the highest elk densities tend to have the highest hunter densities as well. For many hunters, high hunter densities are not enough to persuade them not to hunt in a GMU where they see lots of elk. Other hunters prefer to hunt in areas with moderate to low numbers of elk if that means there are also fewer hunters.

Table 2 provides a quick and general assessment of how District 1 GMUs compare with regard to harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader seasons. The values presented are the three-year averages for each statistic. Total harvest and hunter numbers were further summarized by the number of elk harvested and hunters per square mile. This approach was taken because comparing total harvest or hunter numbers is not always a fair comparison, as GMUs vary in size. For example, the average number of elk harvested over the past three years during the general modern firearm season in GMUs 105 (Kelly Hill) and 113 (Selkirk) has been seven and 26 elk, respectively (Table 2). Just looking at total harvest suggests a much higher density of elk in GMU 113 compared to GMU 105. However, when harvest is expressed as elk harvested per square mile, it is an estimate of 0.03 and 0.04 respectively, which suggests elk densities are probably more similar between the two GMUs than what the total harvest indicates.

Each GMU was ranked for elk harvested/mile² (bulls and cows), hunters/mile², and hunter success rates for the general season only. The three ranking values were then summed to produce a final rank sum (lower rank sums are better). The modern firearm comparisons are the most straightforward because bag limits and seasons are the same in each GMU.

For archery seasons, consider that antlerless elk may be harvested in all GMUs in the early season, but only five GMUs are open for any bull during late archery seasons. These differences are important when comparing total harvest or hunter numbers among GMUs.

Table 2. Rank sum analysis that provides a quick and general comparison of how total harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success rates compare among GMUs during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader seasons. Data presented are based on a three-year running average. As a generalization, the lower the rank sum, the better the overall elk hunting opportunity is within a GMU.

MODERN FIREARM										
GMU	Size (mi ²)	<u>Harvest</u>			<u>Hunter Density</u>			<u>Hunter Success</u>		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	
101	1,103	3	0.00	4	104	0.09	1	2.5%	6	11
105	296	7	0.03	3	118	0.38	2	5.2%	3	8
108	289	13	0.05	1	172	0.6	4	8.8%	1	6
111	455	9	0.03	3	298	0.65	5	3.5%	5	13
113	736	25	0.04	2	612	0.8	6	4.1%	4	12
117	954	28	0.03	3	763	0.83	7	3.1%	4	14
121	796	27	0.04	2	460	0.56	3	6.3%	2	7
ARCHERY										
GMU*	Size (mi ²)	<u>Harvest</u>			<u>Hunter Density</u>			<u>Hunter Success</u>		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	
101	1,103	3	0.00	3	71	0.07	1	7.5%	3	7
105	296	5	0.02	1	67	0.22	4	2.9%	6	11
108	289	5	0.02	1	59	0.20	3	19%	1	5
111	455	10	0.02	1	106	0.24	5	17.6%	2	8
113	736	14	0.02	1	249	0.31	6	6%	4	11
117	954	16	0.01	2	325	0.34	7	6%	4	13
121	796	13	0.01	2	159	0.19	2	5%	5	9

MUZZLELOADER										
GMU	Size (mi²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi²	Rank	Hunters per mi²	Rank	Success	Rank		
101	1,103	0	0.00	2	27	0.03	1	0%	5	8
105	296	1	0.00	2	31	0.1	3	0%	5	10
108	289	1	0.00	2	29	0.1	3	0%	5	10
111	455	6	0.01	1	75	0.17	4	9.9%	1	6
113	736	7	0.01	1	155	0.21	6	2.7%	4	11
117	954	16	0.01	1	165	0.18	5	8.1%	3	9
121	796	5	0.01	1	62	0.07	2	8.8%	2	5

* GMUs bolded in the archery section are open during early and late archery seasons. All GMUs allow for antlerless harvest in the early archery season.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Elk populations typically do not fluctuate dramatically from year to year, but periodic severe winters can trigger substantial die-offs. The 2018-19 winter was moderate and no die-offs were detected. Populations available for harvest are expected to be similar in size compared to the 2017 and 2018 seasons. The total hunter harvest of elk in District 1 is low compared to other WDFW districts, hovering around 200-300 animals per year since 2009.

HOW TO FIND ELK

When hunting elk in District 1, hunters should research areas and spend plenty of time scouting before the season opener, because it is often difficult to predict elk location, especially after hunting pressure increases. Elk within District 1 are scattered in small groups throughout the district, but some drainages hold more elk than others. Many, if not most, hunters spend great amounts of their time focusing on forest clear-cuts, which makes a lot of sense because elk often forage in clear-cuts and are highly visible when they do. However, there are many elk (especially bulls) that do not frequent clear-cuts during daylight hours. Instead, they spend most of their time during the day in closed canopy forests, swamps, or young forest. Moreover, those highly visible elk often attract many hunters to open clear-cuts, and these areas can get crowded in a hurry.

From a landscape perspective, some generalities can be made that will help increase the odds of locating elk. When going to a new area, hunters will benefit by covering as much ground as possible and making note of areas where they see sign along roads and log “landings.” Log landings from past timber harvest operations are an especially good place to look for sign because they are often not graveled, which makes it easier to see fresh tracks. This scouting approach will give hunters a good idea of what areas hold elk and where to focus their more intensive scouting efforts.

After those areas with abundant elk sign have been identified, hunters should focus in on higher elevation stands that provide cover and are adjacent to open hillsides and/or clear-cuts. During early seasons when it is warm, these areas often include creek bottoms, river bottoms, or any place that is near water. Once the season progresses and temperatures cool, typically by late October, elk are not as attracted to water and the challenge of finding them becomes more difficult. Hunting pressure also has an effect and will force elk to use areas that provide thicker cover or are less accessible to hunters because of topographical features.

Later in the season, it is a good idea to consult a topographic map and find “benches” located in steep terrain and thick cover. Elk often use these areas to bed down during the day. Any snow cover generally enhances the ability to find elk tracks. Hunting right after a fresh snow usually presents a particularly good advantage in tracking down an individual or group of elk. Lastly, provided that non-motorized access is allowed, hunters should not let a locked gate in an otherwise open area keep them from going in on foot, horseback, or bicycle to search for elk. More often than not, these areas hold elk that have not received as much hunting pressure, which can make them less skittish and easier to hunt. A popular approach to hunting these areas is to use mountain bikes or fat-tire bikes, which is not extremely difficult given the network of maintained gravel roads that frequently occur on timber company lands.

DEER



GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

In northeastern Washington, white-tailed deer are the most abundant deer species. Mule deer are locally common, especially in the higher elevations and throughout Ferry County, but their overall numbers are low compared to white-tailed deer on a district scale. Deer hunting opportunities in District 1 vary from fair to excellent, depending on the GMU. The best opportunities to harvest a mule deer in District 1 generally occur in GMUs 101 (Sherman) and 121 (Huckleberry). All GMUs within the district offer good opportunities to harvest a white-tailed deer.

The white-tailed deer harvest management objective is to provide antlered and antlerless hunting opportunity for all hunting methods whenever feasible. The buck escapement goal is to maintain a ratio of at least 15 bucks per 100 does in the post-hunting season population and allow populations to increase by limiting the amount of antlerless hunting opportunity. This is all while still attempting to maintain opportunity for all user groups.



Management goals for mule deer are to provide conservative hunting opportunity, maintain a range of 15 to 19 bucks per 100 does in the post-hunting season population, and allow population levels to increase by managing antlerless hunting opportunity.

Surveys for deer in District 1 are conducted before the modern firearm hunting season. Pre-season ratios come from roadside surveys conducted during August (for buck to doe ratio) and September (for fawn to doe ratio). These ground-

based surveys provide an estimate of buck ratios prior to the modern firearm hunting season (Figure 3).

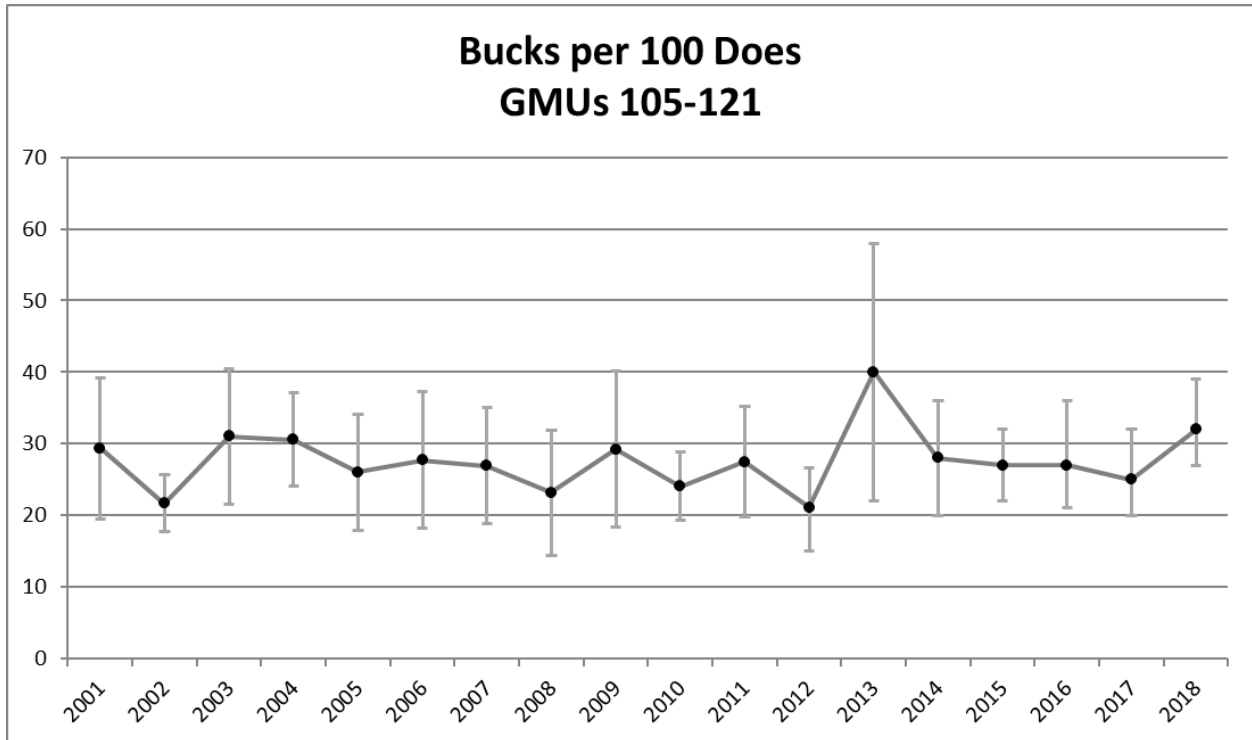
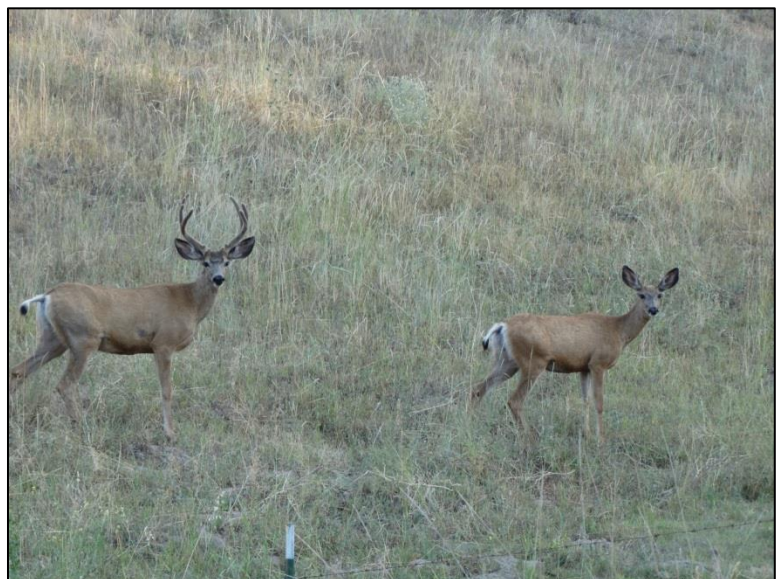


Figure 3. Pre-season white-tailed deer ratios and 90 percent confidence intervals from ground surveys within District 1.

All available harvest and survey data indicate white-tailed deer populations appear to be reasonably stable in all GMUs associated with District 1. Mule deer populations appear to be stable or slightly decreasing. For more detailed information related to the status of deer in Washington, hunters should read through the most recent version of the [Game Status and Trend Report](#), which is available for download on the department’s website. For more information, hunters could also look at the [White-tailed Deer Management Plan](#) and the [Mule Deer Management Plan](#).

WHICH GMU SHOULD DEER HUNTERS HUNT?

Probably the most frequent question from hunters is, “What GMU should I hunt?” This is not easy to answer because it depends on the hunting method and the target hunting experience. Some hunters are looking for a quality opportunity to harvest a mature buck, while others just want to harvest any legal deer in an area with few hunters.



The ideal GMU for most hunters would be entirely or mostly comprised of public land, have high deer densities, low hunter densities, and high hunter success rates. Unfortunately, this scenario does not exist in any GMU that is open during the general modern firearm, archery, or muzzleloader seasons in District 1. Instead, because of general season opportunities, the GMUs with the highest deer densities tend to have the highest hunter densities as well. For many hunters, high hunter densities are not enough to persuade them not to hunt in a GMU where they see lots of deer. Other hunters prefer to hunt in areas with moderate to low numbers of deer if that means there are also relatively few hunters.

The information in Table 3 provides a general assessment of how GMUs compare with regard to harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader deer seasons. The values presented are the three-year averages for each statistic. Mule deer and white-tailed deer are combined for this table, but it is a reasonable assumption that in GMUs other than GMU 101, the vast majority of the deer harvested are white-tailed deer. Total harvest and hunter numbers were further summarized by the number of deer harvested and hunters per square mile. This approach was taken because comparing total harvest or hunter numbers is not always a fair comparison, as GMUs vary in size.

Each GMU was ranked for deer harvested/mile², hunters/mile², and hunter success rates. The three ranking values were then summed to produce a final rank sum. Comparisons are pretty straightforward because bag limits and seasons are the same for most GMUs.

When choosing a species to hunt or a GMU to hunt in, differences that should be considered are:

1. Mule deer have a 3-point minimum harvest restriction during all general seasons.
2. The late archery season in 101 runs longer than other GMUs.
3. There is no late archery season in GMUs 111 or 113.
4. There is a late muzzleloader season in GMU 113.

Table 3. Rank sum analysis that provides a quick and general comparison of how total harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success rates compare among GMUs during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader deer seasons. Data presented are based on a three-year average. As a generalization, the lower the rank sum, the better the overall deer hunting opportunity is within a GMU.

MODERN FIREARM										
GMU	Size (mi²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi²	Rank	Success	Rank	
101	1,103	541	0.54	6	2671	2.46	2	21.9%	7	15
105	296	256	0.89	4	822	2.82	3	31.4%	3	10
108	289	362	1.28	2	1084	3.78	5	33.8%	2	9
111	455	354	0.86	5	1455	3.12	4	27.5%	5	14
113	736	270	0.43	7	1383	1.88	1	23%	6	13
117	954	919	1.12	3	3637	3.97	6	28%	4	13
121	796	1500	1.98	1	4506	5.76	7	34.4%	1	9

ARCHERY										
GM U	Size (mi ²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	
101	1,103	226	0.22	1	832	0.78	7	28%	1	9
105	296	24	0.07	5	99	0.32	3	22.7%	5	13
108	289	30	0.08	4	105	0.36	4	22.9%	4	12
111	455	15	0.03	6	75	0.16	2	17.4%	6	14
113	736	14	0.02	7	119	0.15	1	12.9%	7	15
117	954	151	0.16	3	640	0.68	6	23.5%	3	12
121	796	152	0.18	2	529	0.64	5	27.6%	2	9
MUZZLELOADER										
GM U	Size (mi ²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	
101	1,103	64	0.04	3	254	0.22	6	19.4%	5	14
105	296	6	0.02	5	27	0.09	1	22.4%	3	9
108	289	12	0.03	4	38	0.12	3	24.3%	2	9
111	455	17	0.02	5	59	0.11	2	17.8%	6	13
113	736	75	0.09	1	333	0.44	7	21.5%	4	12
117	954	30	0.02	5	135	0.13	4	14.3%	7	16
121	796	50	0.05	2	137	0.15	5	30.8%	1	8

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Harvest has remained stable or decreased in District 1 over the past two years, an expected trend based on regulation changes. In 2015, muzzleloader and archery hunters could harvest any deer, whereas in 2016 and 2017 this was changed to any buck, requiring a slight increase in hunter effort to harvest a deer. **In 2019, hunters of any user group or weapon type will *not* be able to harvest a doe**, this regulation change was enacted to protect the reproductive component of the population. Pre-season surveys for the past three years yielded stable buck to doe and fawn to doe ratios.

District 1 runs voluntary check stations on select weekends during the modern firearm season. Check stations allow biologists to collect important biological information that informs management. This may include teeth to determine the age structure of a population, detailed information about the size of bucks being harvested, tissue samples to test for diseases like chronic wasting disease, and body condition score for harvested animals. Aside from collecting biological information, check stations allow biologists an opportunity to interact with the hunting community, answer questions, and receive immediate feedback on how the season is going. The number of deer checked went down in 2018 from the year before, but harvest success remains reasonable.

If you pass a check station, we encourage you to stop. Planned 2019 District 1 check station locations are below. Additional check stations may be operated during the early or late modern firearm deer season.

- Weigh station south of Clayton, north Spokane County
- WSDOT Gravel Pit on Hwy 395 and Sand Canyon Rd, Chewelah

A good predictor of future harvest during general seasons is recent trends in harvest and catch per unit effort (CPUE) or its inverse, days per kill. Figures 4 and 5 provide trend data for each of these statistics by GMU and are intended to provide hunters with the best information possible to make an informed decision on where to hunt in District 1. Remember from 2011-2014, a 4-point minimum restriction was imposed for white-tailed deer in GMUs 117 and 121, which led to decreases in the overall harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success. Available evidence shows this regulation change brought about these decreases and not a dramatic increase in the white-tailed deer population. With the retirement of the 4-point rule within GMUs 117 and 121, the deer harvest increased substantially in 2015 (Figure 4).

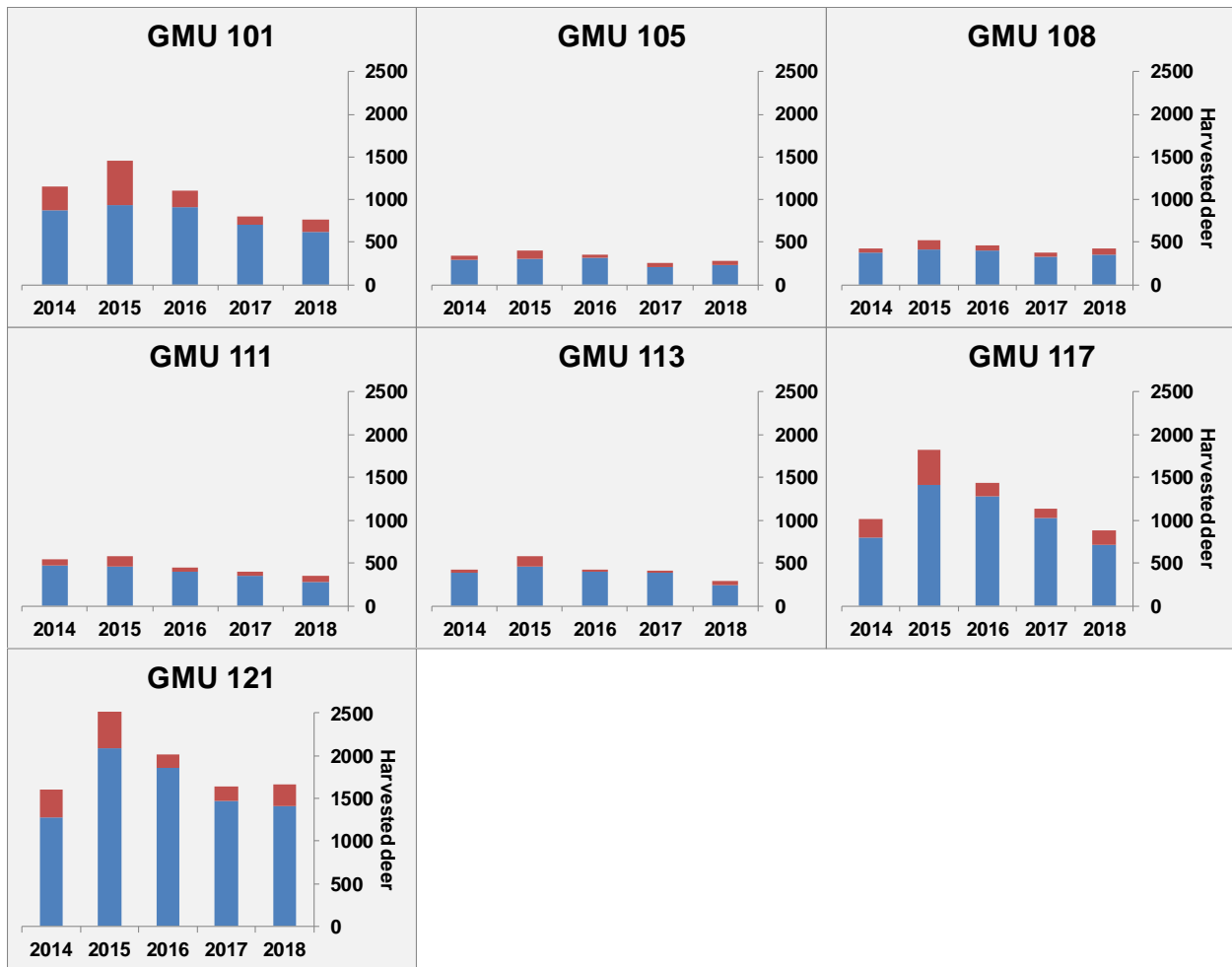


Figure 4. Trends in the estimated number of bucks (blue) and antlerless (red) deer harvested during the general season (all weapons combined) in each GMU from 2014-2018. Harvest totals do not include tribal harvest or special permit harvest.

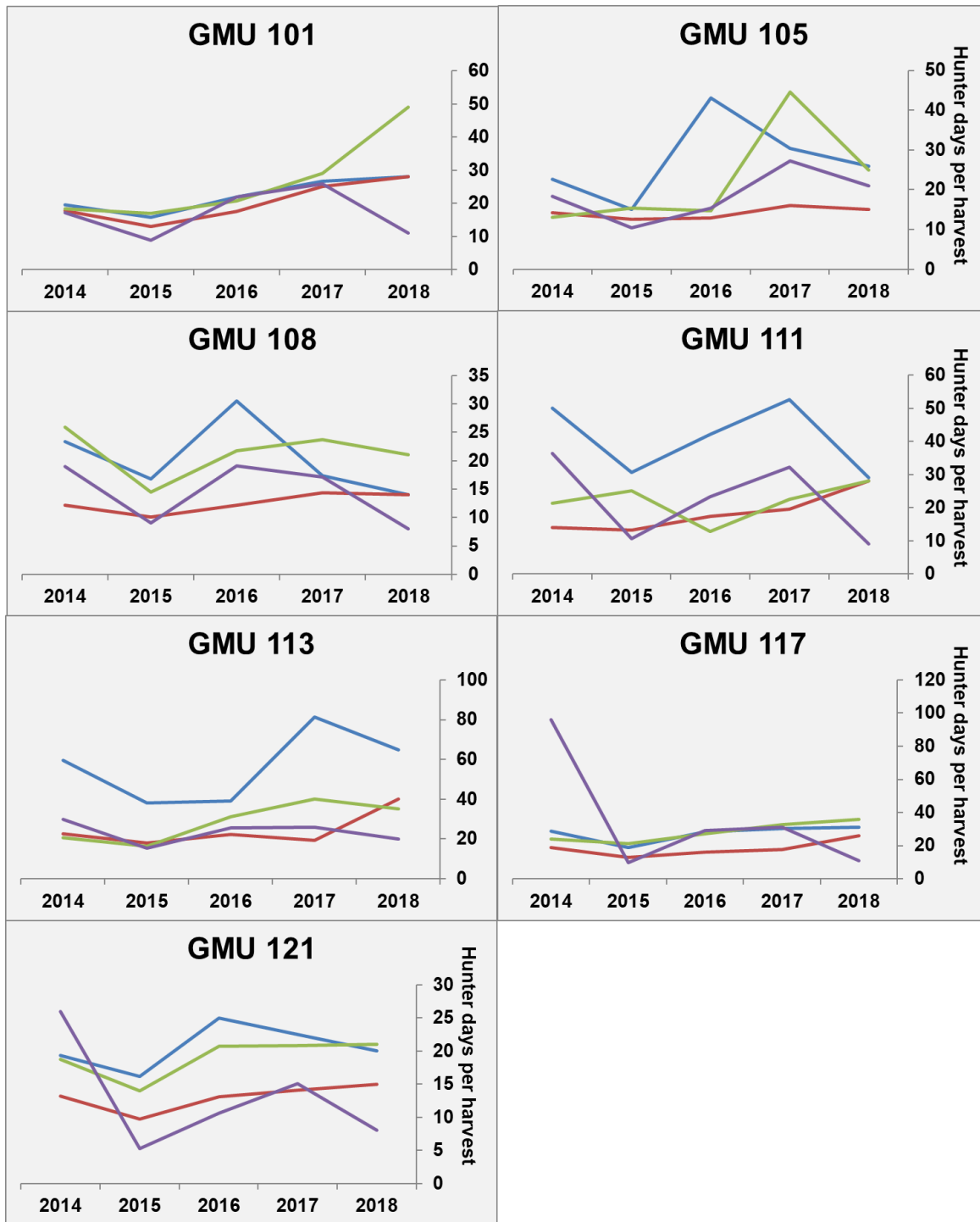


Figure 5. Trend in days per kill for archery (blue), muzzleloader (purple), multiple weapon (green), and modern firearm (red) during the general season for deer in each GMU from 2014-2018 within District 1.

HOW TO FIND AND HUNT WHITE-TAILED DEER

As is the case with most game species, the key to harvesting a white-tailed deer in District 1 is scouting. White-tailed deer occur throughout the district and in nearly every present habitat type.

White-tailed deer densities are highest on private lands in the valleys and foothill benches bordering the valleys, especially in the farm-forest mosaic within GMUs 105, 108, 117, and 121. GMUs 101, 111, and 113 also have white-tailed deer, but with more localized distributions, again with the highest densities typically on private lands.

The majority of hunting is done in or adjacent to agricultural fields or recent forest timber harvest areas. When deer are present, they are much more visible than in adjacent habitats. However, deer typically use these more open areas at night, dawn, and dusk, especially once they have been disturbed by human presence. Therefore, it is advantageous for hunters to seek out areas a short to moderate distance away from these openings, which provide more cover where deer are spending more time. If a hunter is seeing large amounts of deer sign in an area, odds are those deer are not far away.



The traditional approaches to hunting white-tailed deer generally include several methods. The first is still-hunting, where the hunter is moving, but very slowly through a patch of habitat, stopping frequently to scan or glass the vegetative cover ahead with binoculars. The hunter looks for parts of a deer, like legs, an antler, or a portion of the body or head, as opposed to the whole deer, which is usually not visible through the vegetation. Stand hunting is another technique. This method involves the hunter patiently waiting in a tree stand, on a stump, against a tree trunk, on a ridge rock, etc. in high deer use areas (highly traveled trails, habitat edges, bottlenecks, funnels, etc.) until deer show up. A third deer hunting approach is conducting drives. This technique involves at least two hunters, but larger groups maximize its effectiveness. The hunters divide into “drivers” and “blockers.” The blockers position themselves in an organized spacing, often downwind of a patch of deer bedding habitat (thick woods, forested swamp, or heavy brush field). The drivers then slowly hike through the habitat patch, alerting the deer and hopefully pushing them to the blockers. Sometimes it’s a good idea to post one blocker at the front of the habitat patch behind the drivers in the event that any deer double back to evade them. Although each of these approaches is highly effective, there is another technique that is not as well-known or used as much. This includes rattling and grunting to simulate two bucks fighting over a doe. This technique is more common with mid-western and eastern white-tailed deer hunters, but can be effective here as well, especially in the days leading up to the rut (deer breeding season) in mid-November. A quick internet search on this topic will yield plenty of evidence to illustrate its effectiveness when conditions are right. More information on deer hunting can be found by following this [link](#) to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife website.

HOW TO FIND AND HUNT MULE DEER

Mule deer occur in District 1, but in much lower abundance than white-tailed deer, especially east of the Columbia River. Although mule deer occur within every District 1 GMU, the highest density is in GMU 101. As is the case with most game species, the key to harvesting a mule deer in District 1 is scouting. The classical western method of hunting mule deer is sometimes called spot and stalk. The hunter uses good optics, binoculars, and spotting scopes to scan from ridge tops and other vantage points to find the mule deer, pick out suitable bucks, and stalk them to within shooting distance. Ordinarily, the stalk entails a strategic hike and cautious sneak action. Much of District 1 does not offer the open country required for this method of hunting, but where it does, it can be effective.

More information on deer hunting can be found by following this [link](#) to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife website.



DEER AREAS

There is one deer area in District 1, Parker Lake (Deer Area 1031). This deer area is described in the Area Descriptions section of the [Big Game Pamphlet](#). Hunting is by special permit only within the Parker Lake area.

NOTABLE CHANGES

Antlerless white-tailed deer opportunity for archery and muzzleloader, and modern firearm youth and disabled hunters is no longer available; all legal harvest is buck only for all user groups. This change was enacted to conserve the reproductive portion of the population. Only 3-point minimum mule deer bucks may be taken during the early archery season within GMU 101.

INFORMATION ABOUT EHD/BLUETONGUE AND DEER

During the late summer of 2015, agency staff members documented a largescale bluetongue outbreak in District 1. In certain areas, WDFW received many reports of large numbers of dead deer. The extraordinary bluetongue outbreak in 2015 was brought about by the severe drought in northeast Washington. No outbreak was detected in 2016, 2017, or 2018, and it is hard to predict what may happen in 2019. More information about bluetongue can be found [here](#).

BLACK BEAR



GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

The goals for black bear management in Washington are to: 1) preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage black bear and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations; 2) minimize threats to public safety from black bears, while at the same time maintaining a sustainable and viable bear population; 3) manage black bear for a variety of recreational, educational, and aesthetic purposes, including hunting, scientific study, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, wildlife viewing, and photography; and 4) manage populations statewide for a sustained yield. For management purposes, the state is divided into nine black bear management units (BBMUs). Harvest levels vary between BBMU depending on local population dynamics and environmental conditions.

District 1 consists of GMUs in part of the Northeastern BBMU. The current black bear hunting season guidelines for the Northeastern BBMU are designed to maintain black bear populations at a level which would not increase impacts to big game herds. The metrics used to direct black bear harvest include the proportion of harvested bears that were female, the median age of harvested females, and the median age of harvested males.

WDFW does not conduct annual surveys to monitor trends in black bear population size. Trends in harvest data are used instead as population surrogates or indices. Currently, black bear populations are believed to be stable in District 1.

Black bears occur throughout District 1, but population densities vary among GMUs. The best opportunities to harvest a bear likely occur in GMUs 101 (Sherman) and 117 (49 Degrees North), mainly on account of abundant public land that is open to hunting.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Although some hunters specifically target black bears, most bears are harvested opportunistically during general deer and elk seasons. Consequently, annual harvest and hunter success can vary quite a bit from one year to the next. Since 2004, hunter success in District 1 GMUs has varied from 4 percent to 18 percent. The success rate is likely higher for hunters who specifically hunt black bears versus those who buy a bear tag just in case they see one while deer or elk hunting.

Overall, annual black bear harvest during the general bear season in District 1 showed a stable trend from 2014 to 2016 before declining sharply in the last two years (Figure 6). Harvest may continue to fluctuate up and down.

At the GMU level, most black bears will likely be harvested in GMUs 101 (Sherman), 117 (49 Degrees North), and 121 (Huckleberry). Harvest numbers, during the 2018 season and compared to long-term (ten year) and short-term (five year) averages, show a decrease in harvest in District 1 (Figure 7). Based on the past 3-years of harvest, it is hard to predict what black bear success may be in 2019.

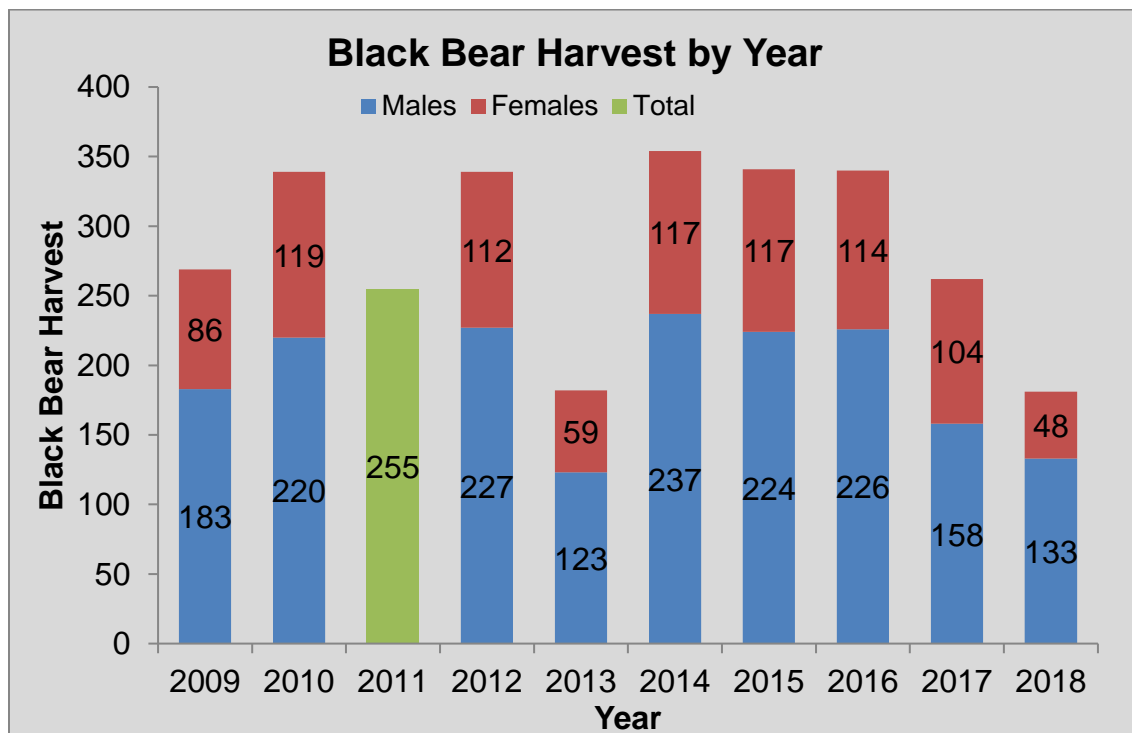


Figure 6. Trends in the number of male and female black bears harvested during the general bear season in District 1 (GMUs 101-121), 2009–2018. Harvest estimates do not include bears harvested during spring permit seasons or bears removed because they were causing damage to private property. The sex of harvested bears is not available for 2011.

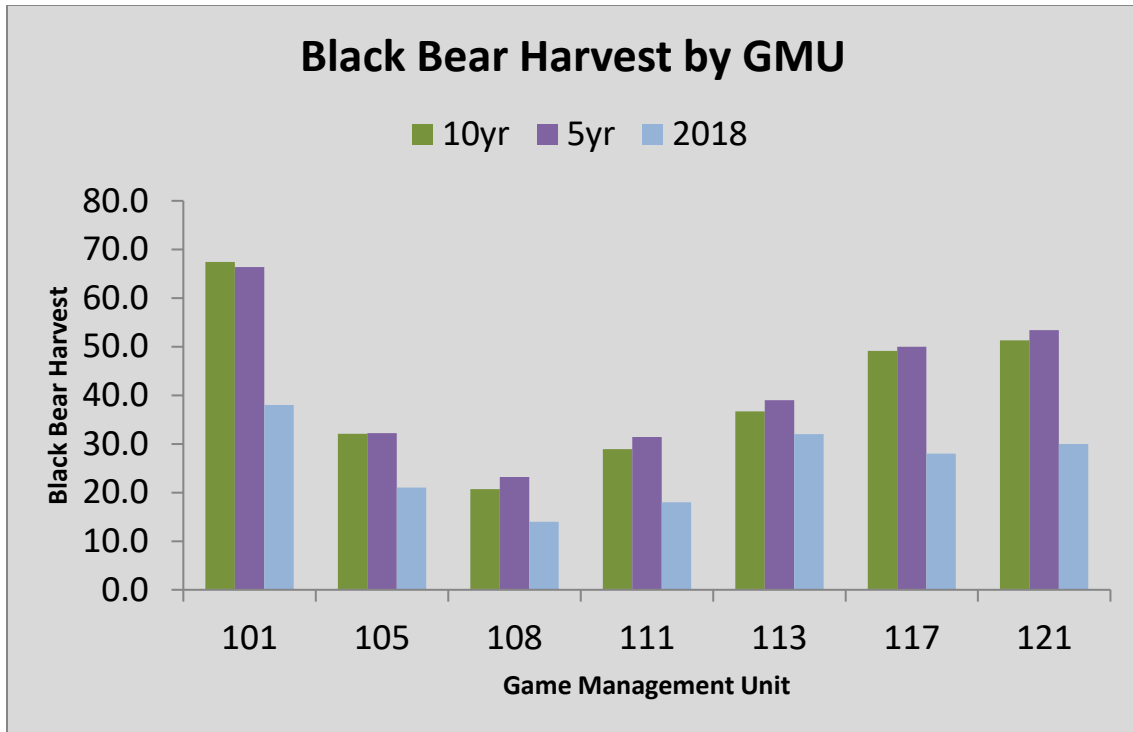


Figure 7. The number of black bears harvested in each GMU during the 2018 general bear season in District 1. Also included are the 10-year (2009-2018) and 5-year (2014-2018) average for the total number of bears harvested in each GMU.

HOW TO LOCATE AND HARVEST A BLACK BEAR

Scouting is an extremely important factor that hunters should consider when specifically hunting for black bears in District 1. Although black bears are fairly common and occur in some areas at high densities, they are seen infrequently because of the thick evergreen conifer forest and other vegetation that dominates the landscape.

Black bears can occur in a variety of habitat types, so it can be difficult to narrow down where to search for them. In the early fall, hunters should focus their efforts at higher elevations and in open terrain (e.g. open hillsides). Huckleberries ripen throughout the summer, but in the early fall prior to heavy frost, the most berries remaining are typically at higher elevations. A large huckleberry patch yielding lots of fruit would be a good place to hunt.

Bears can also be located in recent timber harvests that contain a large number of berry-producing shrubs, including huckleberries, serviceberries, snowberries, soapberries, and thimbleberries. During the fall, hunters need to find openings with these characteristics and hike through them to see if there is any bear sign. If they do find fresh sign, odds are there is a bear frequenting the area. If hunters are patient and sit for extended periods of time watching these areas, they stand a reasonable chance of harvesting a bear. Patience is the key.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

Black bear hunters in GMUs 101 – 117 are required to complete WDFW’s online bear identification test each year and carry proof that they have passed. Prep for and take the test at [Bear Identification Program](#).

There are consistent sightings and known resident grizzly bears in District 1. Grizzly bears are a federally threatened and state-listed endangered species. Killing one, either unintentionally or intentionally, can bring costly fines and penalties, and even worse, set back recovery efforts for grizzly bears. Just like with other similar looking game species such as elk/moose/caribou, mule deer/white-tailed deer, bobcat/lynx, and other animal groups, Washington hunters are responsible for being able to tell the difference between black bears and grizzly bears. This knowledge and skill is critical in areas where the ranges of these two bear species overlap (Figure 8). In addition, hunters within GMUs 113 and 105 are STRONGLY encouraged to carry bear spray while hunting. Information about bear spray and how to use it can be found [here](#).

Bear hunters are urged not to shoot sows with cubs. Sows may be accompanied by cubs in the fall that tend to lag behind when traveling, so please observe and be patient before shooting.

WDFW requires the submission of a tooth from successful black bear hunters. Hunters are encouraged to submit teeth by December 1 of the current hunt year. Biologists use this information to better monitor black bears, make management decisions, and evaluate the impacts of harvest on the population. In addition, black bear hunters that submit a tooth can find out the age of their harvested bear by entering their Wild ID [here](#). Just be aware that it takes about 6 months after the close of all bear seasons to receive the ages back from the lab, so there is a delay in this information being available. Hunters can pick up a tooth envelope at WDFW regional and district offices and some sporting goods stores. If available, a biologist can pull the tooth for you if the skull is not frozen. A helpful instructional video for pulling a tooth can be found [here](#).

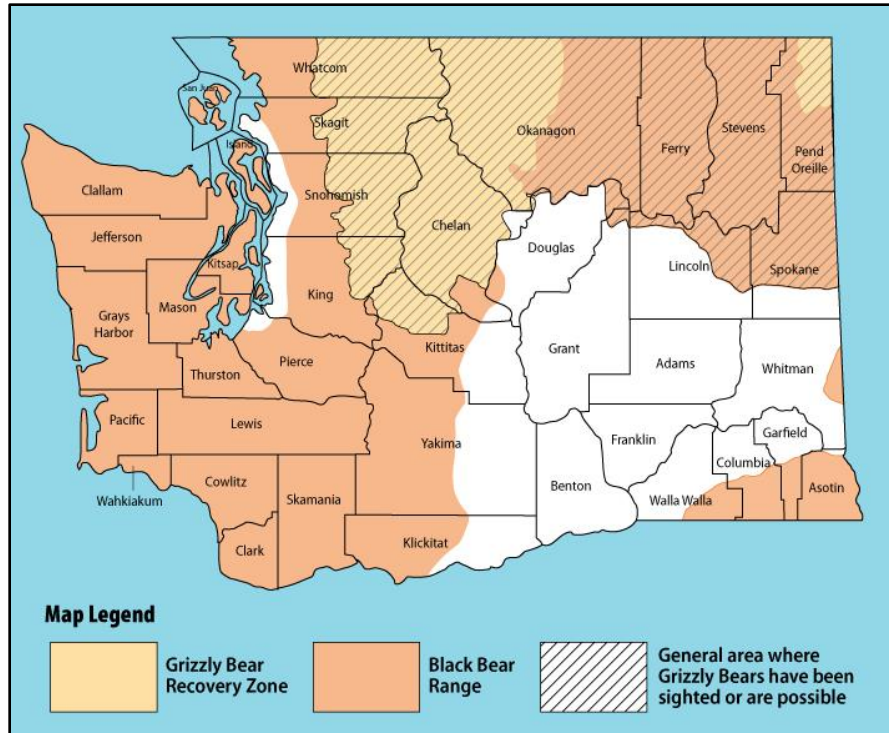


Figure 8. Black bear range and grizzly bear sighting areas in Washington.

NOTABLE CHANGES

District 1 black bear hunters (GMUs 101 – 117) are **required** to complete WDFW’s online bear identification test each year and carry proof that they have passed. Bear identification information can be found on the [Bear Identification Program website](#). Fall black bear season dates have been extended and bag limits have increased in eastern Washington, hunters now have the opportunity to start hunting August 1 throughout the state and the bag limit has increased to two bears. Hunters must purchase a second bear tag to harvest a second bear. Spring permit levels for 2020 will be announced in the winter of 2019.

COUGAR

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS



Cougars occur throughout District 1, but local densities can vary among GMUs. Cougars in District 1 are managed with the primary objective of maintaining a stable cougar population.

Beginning in 2012, WDFW changed cougar harvest management throughout Washington. The biggest change was shifting away from using season length or permit seasons to manage the number of cougar harvested, and instead using a standard liberal season coupled with harvest guidelines. The intent was to

have a longer season, without any hunting implement restrictions, and only close cougar seasons in specific areas if harvest reached or exceeded a harvest guideline.

Beginning in the 2015 hunting season, cougar season dates were extended through April 30. **However, to hunt cougars after March 31 in a unit open for cougar harvest, hunters need to purchase a 2019 hunting license and cougar tag.** Harvest numbers are examined starting January 1 and any hunt area that meets or exceeds the harvest guideline may be closed. **Hunting cougar after December 31 requires first confirming that the cougar season is open in the intended hunt area by calling 1-866-364-4868.** Harvest guidelines for each hunt area located in District 1 are provided in Table 4. All hunters must report their kills via the cougar hotline within 72 hours (1-866-364-4868, press 3 after greeting), and kills must be sealed by WDFW within five days. Skulls and hides (with proof of sex attached) must not be frozen when presented to WDFW for sealing.

Table 4. Harvest guidelines and 2017-18 harvest for the six cougar hunt areas located in District 1.

Hunt Area (GMU)	2019-2020 Harvest Guideline	2018-2019 Harvest
101	7 - 9	9
105	2	2
108,111	5 - 6	12
113	5 - 6	6
117	6 - 8	12
121	5 - 6	9

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

The number of cougars harvested in District 1 in 2018 was the same as in 2017 (Figure 9). The average age at harvest is variable for both males and females, but is typically three years old or younger (Figure 10).

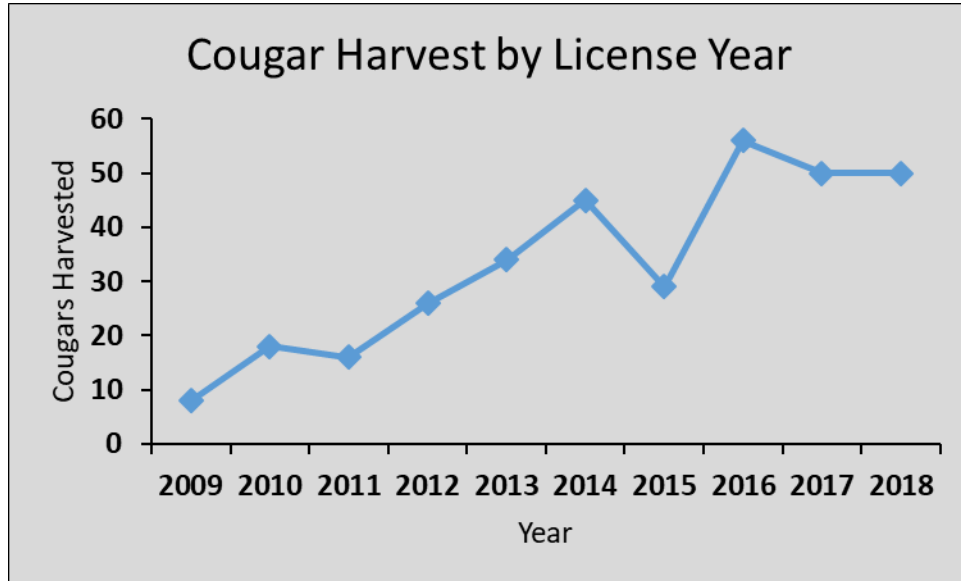


Figure 9. General season cougar harvest in District 1, 2009-2018.

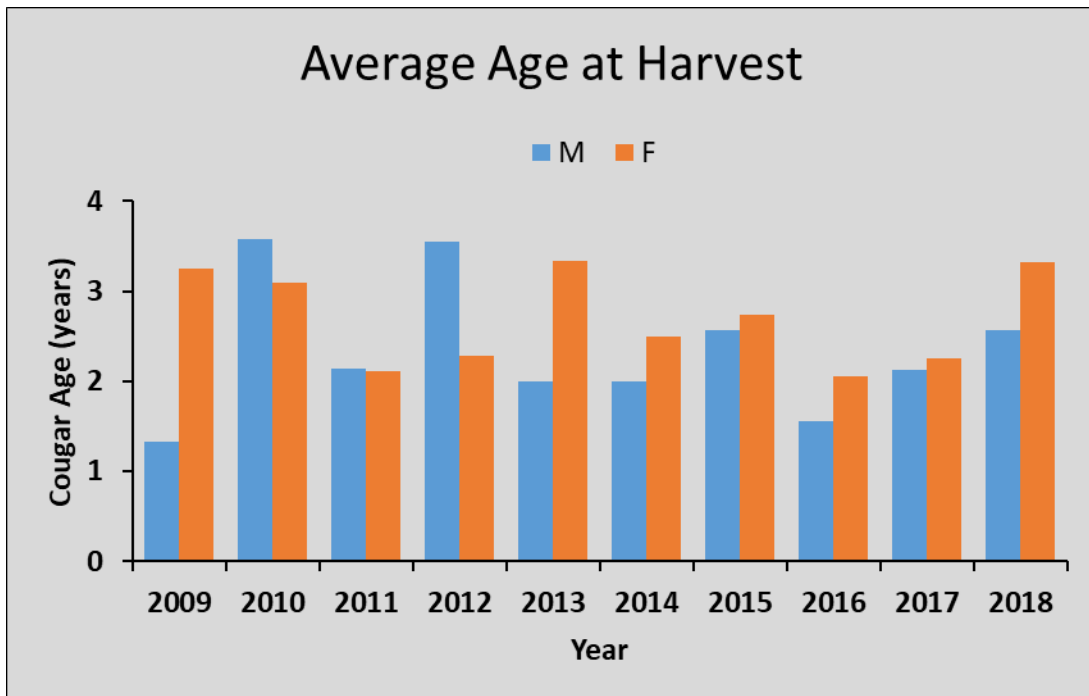


Figure 10. Average age of female (orange bars) and male (blue bars) cougar harvested during the general season in District 1, 2009-2018.

NOTABLE CHANGES

There are no notable changes in District 1 for 2019. Season dates will still be extended until April 30 unless harvest guidelines are met within the GMU. However, to hunt cougars after March 31 in a unit open for cougar harvest, hunters need to purchase a 2020 hunting license and cougar tag.

FOREST GROUSE



SPECIES AND GENERAL HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS

There are three species of grouse that occur in District 1: ruffed grouse, dusky (blue) grouse, and spruce grouse. Ruffed grouse are the most abundant and occur at lower elevations and valley bottoms. Spruce grouse are usually located in high elevation forest comprised of lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, and/or Engelmann spruce. In District 1, these habitats are prevalent within the Kettle and Selkirk mountain ranges. Dusky grouse can be found in habitats that occur at elevations between ruffed and spruce grouse habitat, but overlap does occur.

POPULATION STATUS

Trends in harvest data are generally used as surrogates for estimating a population or indices of population size. Total harvest numbers tend to vary with hunter numbers, so catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE), or birds harvested per hunter day, is the best indicator of population trends. In District 1, forest grouse populations appear to have declined since 2009. However, 2015 was a very good year, with CPUE of 0.72 birds/day. Last year was a better than average year for forest grouse hunters, and the CPUE was 0.64 birds/day (Figure 11).

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

The total number of forest grouse harvested in District 1 gradually declined from 2009-2014. However, 2015 and 2017 had higher than average harvest. We anticipate 2019 harvest to be similar to previous years.

The average number bagged amongst hunters could fall between 0.4 and 0.6 forest grouse per hunting day.

HUNTING TECHNIQUES AND WHERE TO HUNT

In general, the most effective way to hunt forest grouse in District 1 is by walking little used forest roads and shooting them as they flush or after they roost in a nearby tree. Forest grouse tend to occur in higher densities along roads that do not receive much motor vehicle traffic. Consequently, hunters should target roads behind locked gates and roads that have been decommissioned by the respective landowner. Some forest grouse hunters use trained bird dogs,

a team system that can be extremely effective. To learn more about how to hunt each of Washington’s grouse species, see WDFW’s [upland bird hunting webpage](#).

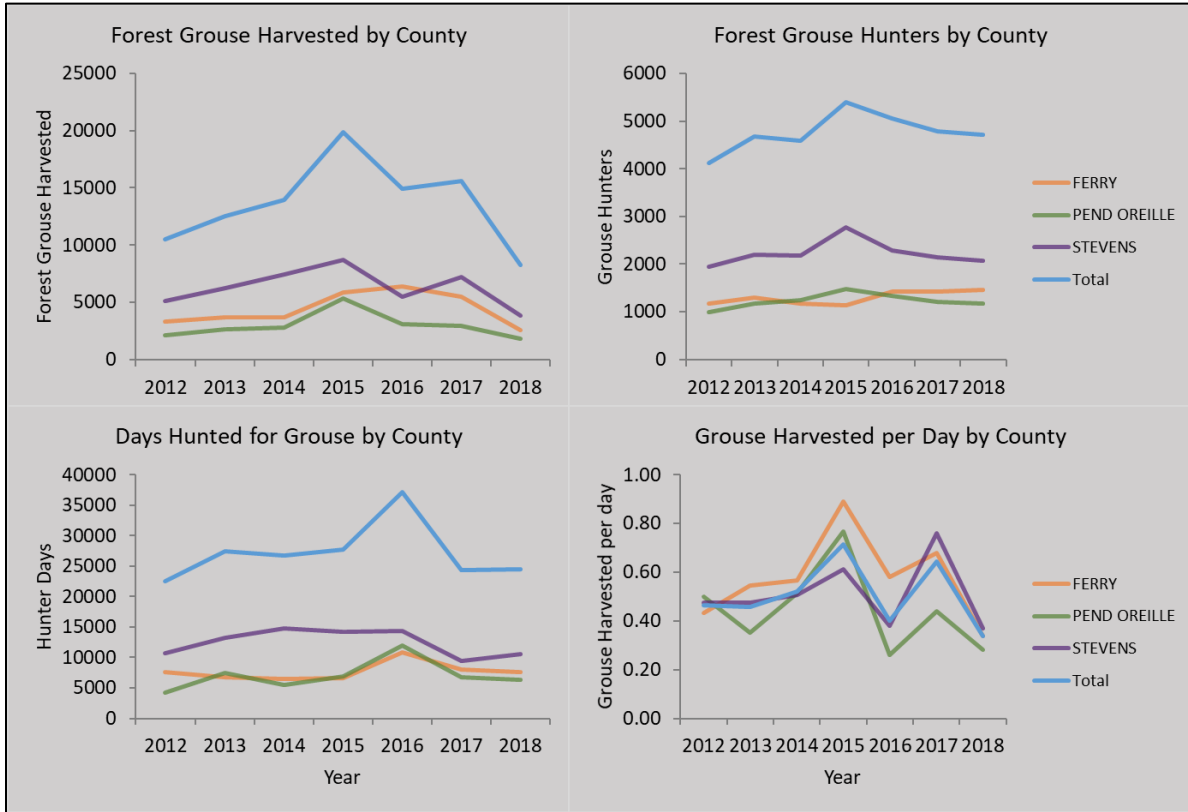


Figure 11. Trends in total harvest, hunter numbers, hunter days, and forest grouse harvested per hunter day during forest grouse seasons in Ferry County (orange), Stevens County (purple), Pend Oreille County (green) and throughout District 1 (blue), 2011–2017.

NOTABLE CHANGES

Bag limits for forest grouse changed in 2015. Bag and possession limits are as follows:

Bag limit: four grouse with no more than three of any one species.

Possession limit: 12 grouse with no more than nine of any one species.

WDFW will have wing barrels distributed throughout District 1 in 2019. **If you drive by a barrel, please follow the instructions at the barrel and deposit one wing and tail from each forest grouse harvested using the paper bags provided.** This information helps biologists determine the distribution of species, age, and sex in the harvest.



PHEASANTS

There is only a small, range-limited population of wild ring-necked pheasants in District 1. The population occurs almost entirely on private lands within the Colville Valley. Consequently, most pheasant hunting opportunity within District 1 is associated with the Eastern Washington Pheasant Enhancement and Release Program. The primary intent of this program is to provide an upland bird hunting opportunity and encourage participation from young and older-aged hunters. Each year, thousands of captive-reared ring-necked pheasants are released at



33 sites, and one of those sites (Sherman Creek Wildlife Area) occurs within District 1. The Sherman Creek Release Site is located in Ferry County south of the headquarters to Sherman Creek Wildlife Area between the Inchelium Highway and Lake Roosevelt (Figure 12).

To protect other wildlife species, including waterfowl and raptors, nontoxic shot is now required for all upland bird, dove, and band-tailed pigeon hunting on all pheasant release sites statewide. At these release sites, hunters may use only approved nontoxic shot (either in shotshells or as loose shot for muzzleloading). Possession of lead shot is also regulated on some wildlife areas. See the [Migratory Waterfowl and Upland Game Seasons](#) pamphlet for more information. Visit

the [Eastern Washington Pheasant Enhancement and Release Program](#) website to learn more about pheasant releases.

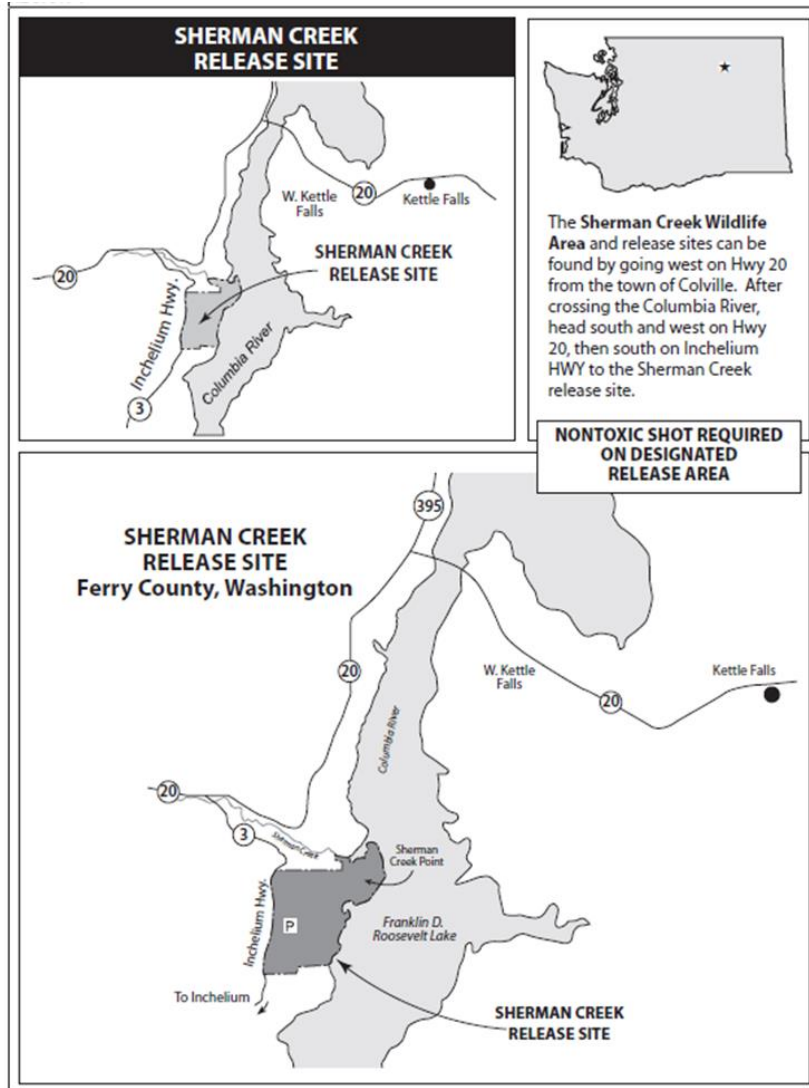


Figure 12. Map of the Sherman Creek Pheasant Release Site in Ferry County.

WILD TURKEYS



The turkeys found in District 1 are Merriam's wild turkeys. Merriam's turkeys flourished in the district after being introduced in 1961, but then slowly declined. Since a large transplant from South Dakota in 1988-89, this population has steadily expanded in both range and abundance.

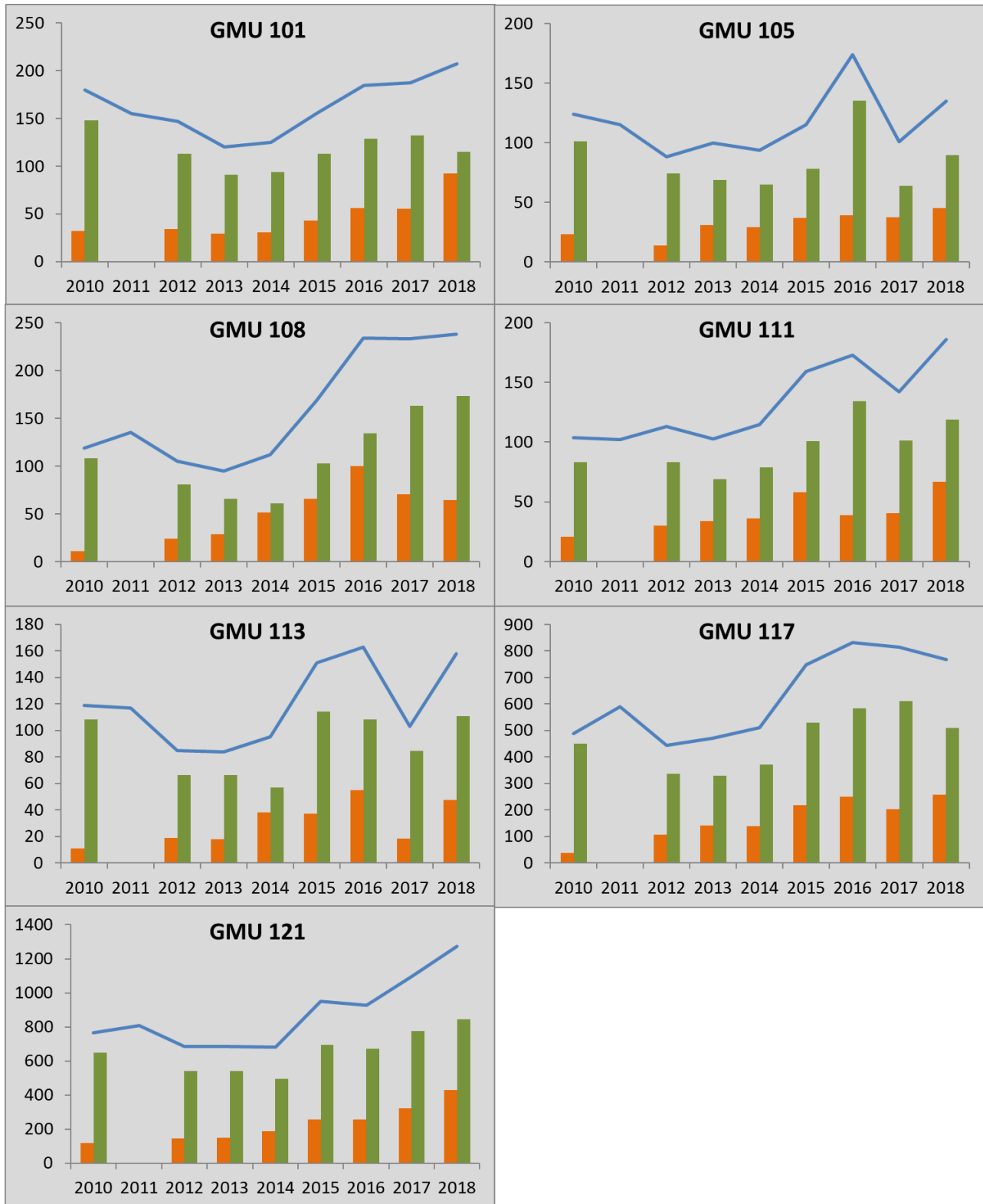


Figure 13. Fall (orange), spring (green), and total (blue) estimated turkey harvest for each GMU in District 1, 2009 – 2017. Data from 2011 do not have separate harvest estimates for fall and spring seasons.

HOW TO FIND AND HUNT TURKEYS IN THE SPRING



Increasing daylight between late winter and early spring triggers the beginning of breeding season, although unusually prolonged cold, wet, or warm weather may delay or advance it. Gobbling and strutting start well before mating, when turkeys are still on their winter range in late March or early April. There are normally two peaks of gobbling. The first occurs when males call and females are not yet nesting, and the second occurs a few weeks later, when most hens are incubating eggs. Finding these gobbling toms and moving close enough to call them in

without bumping (flushing) them is the challenge and excitement to traditional spring turkey hunting.

HOW TO FIND AND HUNT TURKEYS IN THE FALL

During fall and winter, wild turkey priorities are food and roosting areas. In the fall, food remains critical for growth of poults (juvenile turkeys) and for adults adding fat reserves. Forest edges that offer seeds, nuts, and fruits, as well as some green vegetation, are used the most. At this time of year, turkeys are at their highest population and widest distribution within northeastern Washington, including District 1. As autumn wears on and snowfall comes, the turkeys gradually constrict their range to lower elevations. Where agriculture predominates, a mosaic of short grass fields or cropland and forest is generally the best place to find turkeys.

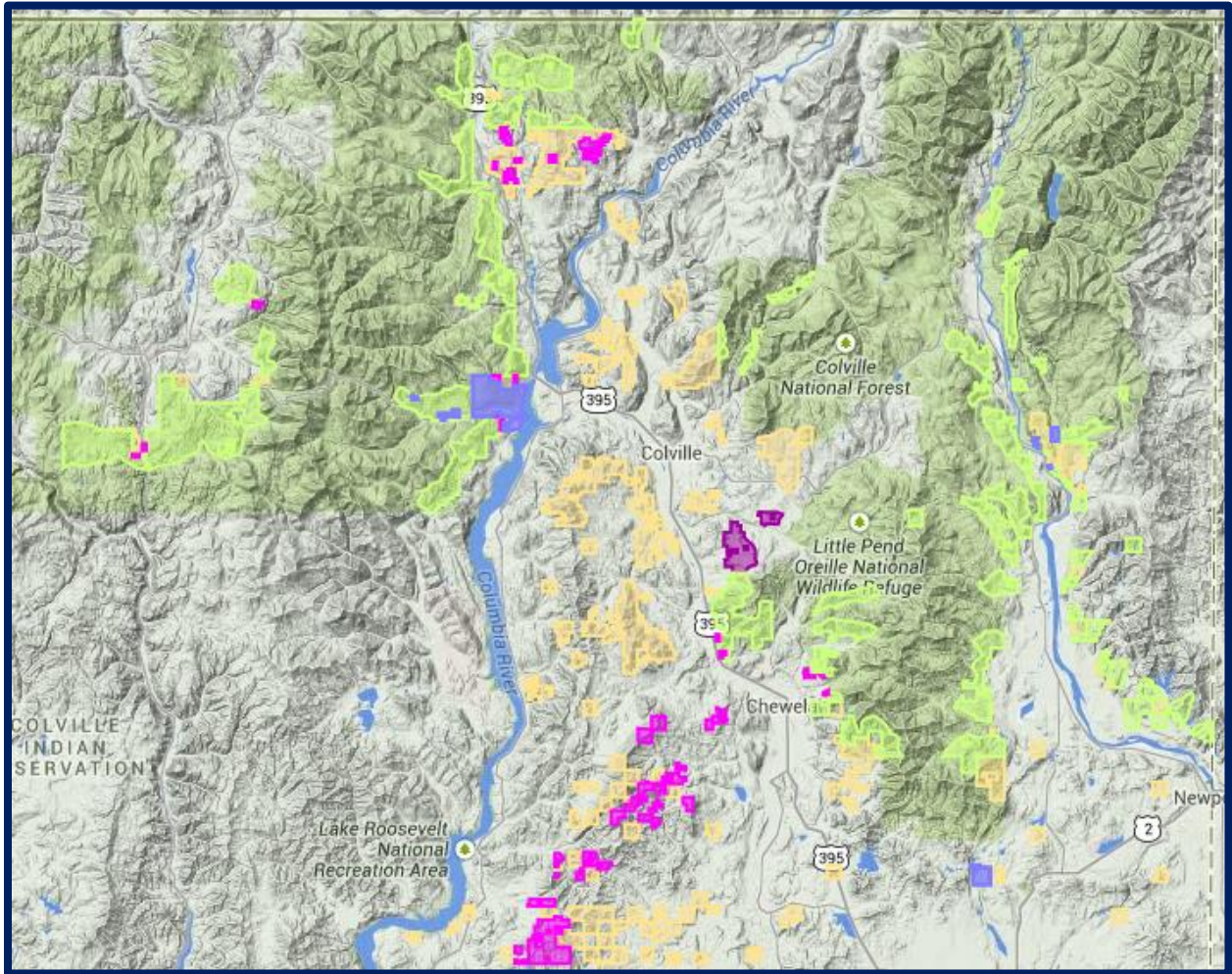


Figure 14. Map depicting public lands good for turkey hunting. This map is produced by map metrics.

WATERFOWL



COMMON SPECIES

A wide variety of ducks occur in District 1. Common dabbling ducks include mallard, gadwall, American wigeon, green-wing teal, and northern shoveler. Diving ducks are also present, including bufflehead, scaup, ring-necked ducks, redheads, goldeneyes, and mergansers. Nesting wood ducks can be located in the Pend Oreille, Colville, and Kettle River valleys, and can provide a unique hunting opportunity early in the season. Mallards are the most abundant duck species in Washington and constitute the majority of ducks harvested statewide (typically ≥ 50 percent). They are a commonly harvested duck in District 1 as well.

Canada geese are the only wild goose commonly found within District 1. They are abundant in the Pend Oreille, Colville, and Kettle River valleys, especially in the widest valley bottom areas where there is extensive farmland cultivation.

BEST HUNTING AREAS

Pend Oreille River

The upper Pend Oreille River, from Newport downstream to Usk, probably offers the best general waterfowl hunting opportunity within northeastern Washington. Outside of the east shoreline, alongside the Kalispell Indian Reservation, most of the river itself is open for hunting, along with a number of islands. In most instances a boat is required, either to serve as a hunting blind or for access to islands and sandbars open to hunting. There are also Pend Oreille Public Utility District lands, as well as U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service refuge land (the Cusick Unit) open to public hunting. These parcels are located near the mouths of Tacoma and Trimble creeks, into the Pend Oreille River.

Dabbling ducks: Moderate numbers during migration, mostly gadwall, wigeon, teal, mallards, and some pintails.

Diving ducks: Moderate numbers with the highest densities during peak migration periods.

Geese: Canada geese occur in the greatest abundance in this part of District 1.

Lake Roosevelt

Lake Roosevelt up to the 1310 feet elevation contour is mostly federally owned and managed by the National Park Service. Much of the lake shore also borders the Colville and Spokane Indian Reservations, however, and in these areas the tribes manage the shoreline. As such, where you can legally hunt is somewhat complicated. Hunters should call the National Park Service in Kettle Falls at 509-738-6266 for clarification before hunting.

Dabbling Ducks: Low to moderate numbers during migration, mostly wigeon, and mallards.

Diving Ducks: Relatively few, but higher densities during peak migration periods.

Geese: Canada geese have a scattered distribution in this hundred-mile long reservoir and can occur in high numbers during peak migration.

Colville and Kettle Valleys

Almost all of the valley bottoms are private lands, so obtaining written permission for hunting access is essential. Ducks are most common where there are slow, meandering streams, sloughs, and/or farm ponds. Geese are most common in the agricultural areas.

Dabbling Ducks: Low to moderate numbers during migration, mostly mallards.

Diving Ducks: Relatively few, but higher densities during peak migration periods, especially on the Colville River.

Geese: Canada geese are fairly evenly distributed in the Colville Valley. When heavy snowfall covers fields late in the season, they tend to migrate south to warmer, snow-free areas.



HUNTING TECHNIQUES

Duck hunting methods are largely dependent on location. When hunting inland waters associated with ponds and rivers or feeding areas, traditional decoy setups work the best. Birds are most active during early morning and late afternoon as they move from resting areas to feeding areas. See [Let's Go Waterfowl Hunting](#) for more information.

The techniques employed to harvest geese are standard.

Find agricultural areas where geese are feeding and set up decoy spreads well before daylight where geese are expected to concentrate. In District 1, agricultural areas where feeding geese congregate generally include hay fields and winter wheat (or other cereal grain crop) fields. Because of this, most goose hunting opportunities occur on private property and require hunters to gain permission before hunting.

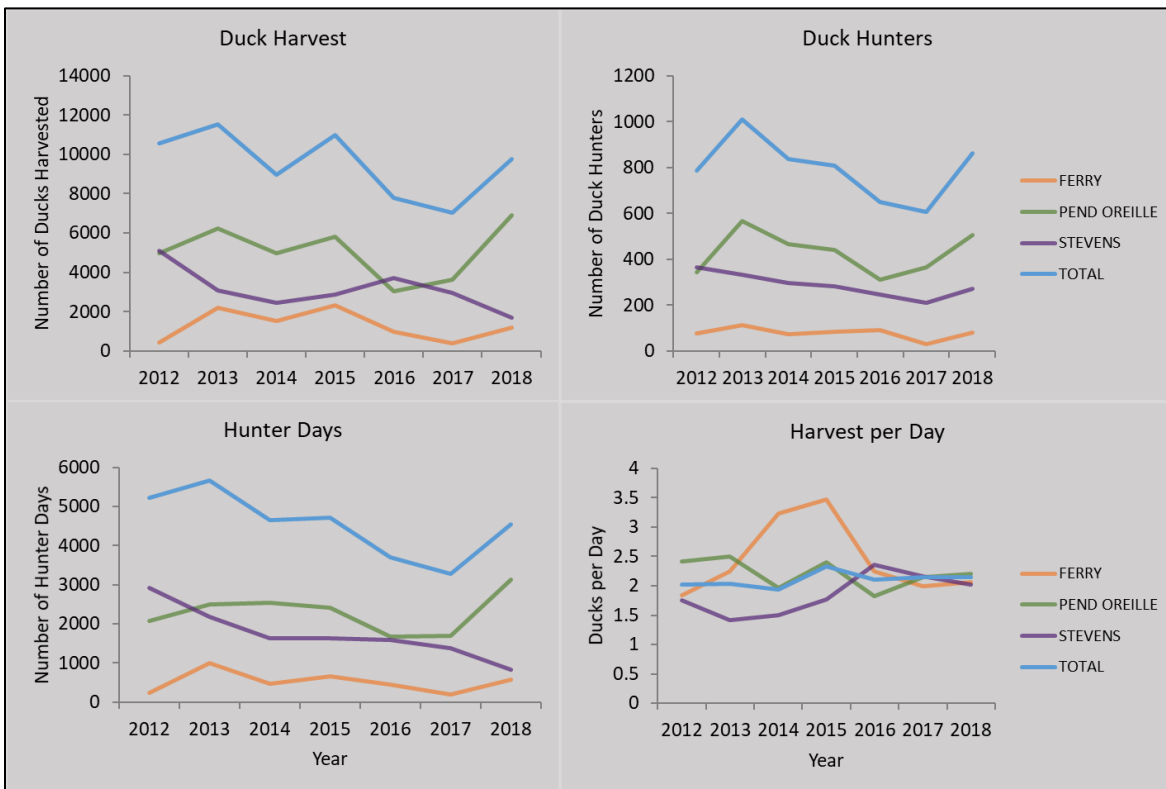


Figure 15. Trends in the number of ducks harvested, duck hunters, duck hunter days, and ducks harvested per hunter day in Ferry County (orange), Stevens County (purple), Pend Oreille county (green), and throughout District 1 (blue), 2012 – 2018.

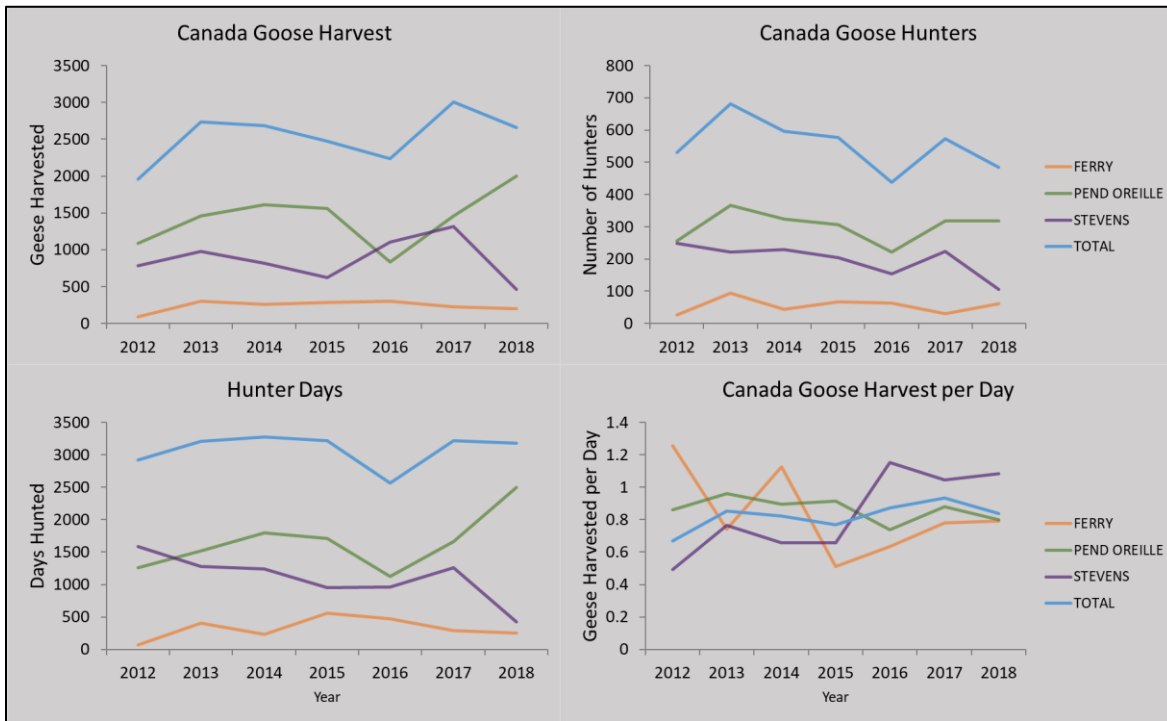


Figure 16. Trends in the number of geese harvested, goose hunters, hunter days, and geese harvested per hunter day in Ferry County (orange), Stevens County (purple), Pend Oreille County (green), and throughout District 1 (blue), 2012 – 2018.

OTHER SMALL GAME SPECIES

Other small game species that occur in District 1 but are not covered in detail include California (valley) quail, Hungarian (gray) partridge, snowshoe hare, bobcat, and coyote. Additional migratory game birds include mourning dove, Wilson’s (common) snipe, and American coot.

MOOSE – SPECIAL PERMIT ONLY

The moose in northeast Washington are Shiras moose (*Alces alces shirasi*), which is the smallest of the four subspecies of moose in North America. Shiras moose are named after George Shiras III, an ardent conservationist, explorer, and U.S. Congressman in the early 1900s. This subspecies is native to the northern Rocky Mountains and apparently migrated on its own accord into eastern Pend Oreille County in the 1950s. The first official state documentation of moose in Washington occurred in 1954. In the decades since, moose have dramatically increased both in



numbers and distribution, and are now common throughout much of northeast Washington.

Moose may only be hunted by limited special permits that are available by lottery drawing every year. Permit hunters should take note that while moose are fairly common, they are by nature a solitary animal, and occur only individually or in small groups scattered over wide areas. They tend to select habitats based on forest successional stage and local climatic conditions. Moose can be found at any elevation in northeast Washington but are most likely found in the 3,000 to 5,000-foot elevation band. In the fall they seek deciduous browse, primarily willow, serviceberry, *ceanothus*, and other shrubs in logged over areas or burns approximately 15 years old or older. Moose are drawn to north slopes or east flowing drainages, which are cool and moist. Late fall and early winter snowfall does not seem to deter moose in any way.

Moose rut from mid-September to early October, and some hunters have been effective with calls. Hunters using calls should stay on stand for at least one hour or longer, as bulls come to the call from long distances. Early in the season, moose are widespread and snow is generally not present for tracking. Nevertheless, road and hiking access is good in October. Usually by some time in November snow is common and locating moose tracks, as well as seeing these dark animals against a white background of snow, becomes much easier. However, by late November there is frequently deep enough snow to be concerned about having only limited road access into high elevation moose range. Inland Empire Paper Company and other private timber companies may close their roads to motor vehicle traffic depending on weather conditions.

Forest Service Ranger Stations located at Newport and Colville are good sources of information on moose, weather, camping, and forest road conditions or restrictions. The Washington

Department of Natural Resources (DNR) also sells maps and has a regional office located in Colville.

Kettle Range – GMU 101, GMU 105, GMU 204

Moose continue to expand their range in the Kettle Range moose unit, but currently the most productive locations for hunting are in two general areas. The first is within GMU 101 and includes the South Fork Sherman Creek drainage, the upper Barnaby Creek drainage, and the east slope of the Kettle Crest under Snow Peak, Sherman Peak, Barnaby Buttes, and White Mountain. There also tends to be a lot of moose sign on the west side of White Mountain up Hall Creek Road, but the dense timber makes sighting them difficult. The second area is in GMU 105 near the Canadian border in the vicinity of Churchill Mountain and Lead Pencil Mountain. The creek drainages may be most productive, including Sheep Creek, Crown Creek, and Flat Creek. The Little Boulder Creek drainage west of the Kettle River in Ferry County seems to be an area moose have recently expanded into as well.

Selkirk – GMU 113

Good areas to hunt in the western portion of the Selkirk Mountains Unit include Skookum Lakes to South Baldy, along with the LeClerc Creek, Harvey Creek, upper Sullivan Creek, and Slumber Creek drainages. On the east side of the unit, the West Branch Priest River, Flat Creek, Goose Creek, Kalispell Creek, South Fork Granite Creek, Cache Creek, Willow Creek, and Gold Creek drainages can be productive.

Douglas – GMU 108

Moose are frequently seen in the vicinity of Harrier Creek, VanStone Mine, and Rogers Mountain. Moose have also been commonly found in the headwaters area to Onion Creek.

Aladdin -- GMU 111

Moose are more frequently seen in the south and central portion of GMU 111, but some hunters have had luck in the northern portion of the GMU as well. Some specific areas that generally harbor moose in GMU 111 include Big Meadow Lake, Seldom Seen Mountain, Bon Ayre Ridge, North and South Forks Mill Creek, Amazon Creek, and Clark Creek.

49 Degrees North – GMU 117

The 49 Degrees North GMU is divided by a mountain range into east and west drainages. The areas near the crest of the divide or the drainages on the east side have the most moose activity. In the southern portion, good areas would be Boyer, Nelson, and Chewelah mountains, along with the Calispell, Tenmile, and Gletty creek drainages. In the north portion of GMU 117, Winchester, Small, Ruby, and Flodell creek drainages, along with Tacoma, Dirty Shirt, Little Calispell, Calispell, Goddards, and Olson mountain peaks, tend to hold significant numbers of moose. There are many recent and older harvest units in 117, which allow ample opportunity to glass hillsides from a ridgeline or road.

Parker Lake – GMU 117 – NO PERMITS IN 2019

The Parker Lake Hunting Closure area is approximately 21,000 acres, and is very similar to the surrounding forest, with a blend of timber harvest, mature stand forests, and reproduction/burn

units. From approximately September through May, the U.S. Air Force (USAF) Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Training (SERE) School is present in either the Tacoma, Cusick, or Ruby Creek watersheds. Training typically occurs 24 hours/day from Saturday through Thursday of each week, except for an approximate three-week period during the Christmas and New Year's holidays. To aid hunters in their planning and to assist in establishing a pattern of avoidance, deer or moose special permit holders will receive a map of the SERE School area of operation from the USAF Training Area Manager. Moose are found throughout the Parker Lake Closure, but seasonal timing will dictate elevations, population densities, and hunting opportunities. There are quite a few small ponds and swampy areas where moose can be found. Northern slopes and eastern drainages between 3,000 feet and the crest of Timber Mountain should provide ample opportunities. The SERE School conducts little activity above 3,500 feet in elevation.

Huckleberry – GMU 121

Good areas to hunt in the Huckleberry Range are the mountains extending north and south of the Springdale - Hunters Pass off the Springdale - Hunters Highway. The east side of the pass has the majority of the moose habitat, especially the headwaters of the forks of Chimokane Creek and Deer Creek. Moose sightings are also common east of the Fruitland area with access to the mountains through the Fruitland Valley or up the "O-Ra-Pak-En" Creek drainage.

HARVEST TRENDS

Moose hunting in Washington is regulated through a permit system. Hunters are required to return their hunt report to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). Permit availability, and therefore moose hunting opportunity, has increased in Washington in the last 10 years. For more information about harvest trends, see the most recent [status and trend report](#).



ACCESS

Sherman – GMU 101

The majority of GMU 101 is owned by the U.S. Forest Service. All of the Kettle Range has good but somewhat limited road access for automobiles. In GMU 101, there are roads leading up to the Kettle Crest from both the east and the west, but only three that cross over, including two paved and maintained roads, Sherman Pass and Boulder Pass, and one unpaved road, Little Boulder. During the late hunt, some access may be limited in the higher elevations if there is snow. A four-wheeled drive vehicle is recommended in the late season if there is a possibility of snow. A Colville National Forest map is also recommended.

Kelly Hill – GMU 105

Much of the northern portion of GMU 105 is owned by the U.S. Forest Service. Largely in the southern portion of the GMU, there are lands owned by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR), industrial timber companies (mainly Hancock Forest Management), and other private lands. The eastern portion of the GMU also has some private timber company ownership. Road access is good throughout the unit. A Colville National Forest map is recommended.

Douglas – GMU 108

The majority of GMU 108 is private, but there are a few sizeable blocks of Colville National Forest and DNR land. Road access is good in this GMU. A Colville National Forest and/or Department of Natural Resources map is recommended.

Aladdin – GMU 111

Access is best either from Colville north on the Aladdin Road, from Highway 20 between Colville and Tiger (south of Ione), or west of Highway 31 between Ione and Metaline. GMU 111 has good driving access south of Smackout Pass, and the majority of land throughout this GMU is owned by the U.S. Forest Service (Colville National Forest) with a lesser amount owned by the Washington Department of Natural Resources. In the northern portion of the GMU, there are fewer roads with more opportunities for walk in, bike, and/or horse access, as well as cross-country travel. Throughout the GMU, there are closed or decommissioned roads to get off of the main road system. A Colville National Forest map is recommended.

Selkirk – GMU 113

The northern half of GMU 113 is mostly within the Colville or Idaho Panhandle National Forest, but many of the roads are gated or retired, which limits vehicle access. The southern half of GMU 113 is a mix of private timber company, private property, national forest, and Washington Department of Natural Resources. Most timber company gates are locked year-round, as well as some national forest roads. If hunting the eastern portion of GMU 113, it may be easier to access the area through Idaho. The higher elevations in GMU 113 may likely have some snow during the late hunt. A four-wheeled drive vehicle is recommended if there is a possibility of snow. A Colville National Forest map is also recommended.

49 Degrees North – GMU 117

49 Degrees North is a mix of private property, Colville National Forest, the Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge, and private industrial timber company land. Road access on national forest land is fairly good, but most access on industrial timber company land is restricted to non-motorized. In some of the southern portion of GMU 117, all motorized access is restricted within the Buck Creek Road Closure Area, which includes Boyer Mountain and Nelson Peak. The Colville National Forest travel map is recommended. The Washington Department of Natural Resources map is also recommended, especially for the southern portion of the unit.

Huckleberry – GMU 121

The majority of GMU 121 is in private ownership, but there are scattered sections or small blocks of Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. Hancock Forest Management owns much of the private forest land in this area. Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) maps are recommended.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Hunters with permits to harvest antlerless moose are requested to refrain from taking cows with calves in their immediate vicinity. Some moose cows in Washington do not produce calves in all years, or may have already lost them by hunting season. WDFW requests that hunters with antlerless moose permits avoid harvesting cows with calves.

All successful moose hunters are required to submit a tooth within 60 days of harvest in the envelope provided with your informational packet. Tooth samples allow WDFW to get an overview of the age structure of the moose population and make better management decisions based on this information. Extra tooth envelopes are available at most WDFW Regional offices. To find out the age of you harvested moose, visit the following website:

<https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/requirements/harvest-reporting/tooth-lookup>

MAJOR PUBLIC LANDS

Over one third (approximately 37 percent) of the land mass in District 1 is public, consisting of mostly national forest, but also state DNR and WDFW, federal BLM, USFWS, and a few other government agencies. Most of these lands outside of Indian reservations are open to public hunting. The public lands tend to be at higher elevations, with steep terrain, a shorter growing season, no row crop agriculture, and in general a lower density of game animals, especially deer and turkey. GMUs with the most public land include 101 (Sherman), 111 (Aladdin), 113 (Selkirk), and 117 (49 Degrees North). If you plan to hunt on DNR land, you will need to purchase and display on your vehicle a [Discover Pass](#). For hunting on WDFW wildlife areas, you will need to display a WDFW [Vehicle Access Pass](#) (free with hunting or fishing license purchase) or a Discover Pass.

For more information related to the location of WDFW wildlife areas, see Figure 19 and see [WDFW's hunting access website](#). For more information on resources available to locate public lands, please see the Online Tools and Maps section below.

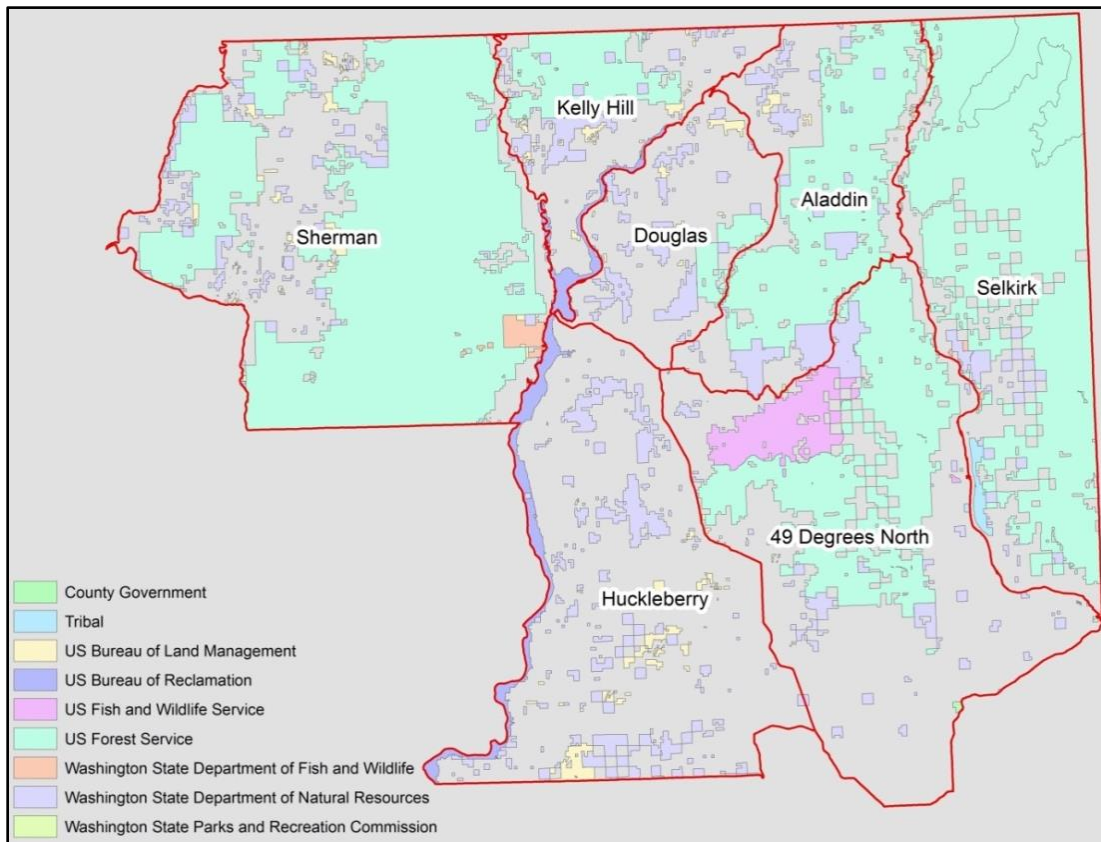


Figure 17. Map depicting the location of public lands within each GMU comprising District 1.

PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL FORESTLANDS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Much hunting opportunity, especially for big game and forest grouse, occurs on private industrial forest lands. Timber companies that own large tracts of land and are the most well-known include Hancock, Stimson, and Inland Empire Paper. Hunters should be aware that there are a number of other smaller timber companies that have operations in District 1 but are not mentioned here.

WDFW recognizes that some of the best hunting opportunities occur on private industrial forest lands. WDFW works cooperatively with private timber companies to maintain reasonable public access during established hunting seasons. Private industrial forestlands have typically been open for public access, but hunters should always remember access granted to private property is a privilege.

Recently, there has been an increasing trend of timber companies restricting public access and shifting towards a permit system to limit the number of hunters who hunt on their lands. One of

the primary reasons for access restrictions and loss of access is disrespect of the landowner's rules. WDFW reminds all wild land recreationists to treat this privilege with respect and follow basic access rules.

BASIC ACCESS RULES

Specific rules related to hunter access on private industrial forest lands vary by timber company. WDFW encourages hunters to make sure they are aware of the rules in areas they plan to hunt. Most timber companies provide these rules on their website or will provide them to hunters who call to inquire about access (see below for contact information). However, hunters are encouraged to follow these basic rules if they find themselves in an area they are not familiar with and are in doubt about specific landowner rules. The following are intended to be a general guideline of the basic access rules that are commonplace on many private industrial forest lands. Timber companies may have more or less restrictive rules in place and ultimately, it is the hunter's responsibility to be familiar with those rules.

- ✓ Respect the landowner and other users.
- ✓ Obey all posted signs.
- ✓ Drive slow with headlights turned on when driving on roads opened to public access.
- ✓ Avoid areas of active logging.
- ✓ No camping, littering, ORVs, off road driving, target shooting, or forest product removals. Exceptions: mushrooms and berries for personal use.
- ✓ An open gate does not mean the road is open to public motorized access.
- ✓ Gate closures apply to all motorized vehicles, including motorcycles and quads. This includes vehicles with electric motors.
- ✓ Help prevent forest fires.

HEADS UP FOR ARCHERY AND MUZZLELOADER HUNTERS

Private timber companies have traditionally opened their lands to modern firearm hunters during established seasons. Archery and muzzleloader hunters should be aware they may not have full access, and access levels during their respective seasons varies by year and by landowner. Most often, access is influenced by industrial fire classifications issued by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Hence, timber lands may be closed during archery and muzzleloader seasons, which typically begin earlier in the autumn when there is a greater risk of forest fire. Hunters are urged to respect the landowners by adhering to any access restrictions they have in place.

CONTACT INFORMATION FOR MAJOR TIMBER COMPANIES

Some landowners have hotlines and/or websites where hunters can find information about public access. It is important to remember, however, that these companies do not have personnel dedicated to answering hunter questions. Therefore, hunters are encouraged to call the WDFW Region 1 office in Spokane (509-892-1001) if there are questions related to public access on private industrial forest lands.

PRIVATE LANDS ACCESS PROGRAM

Since 1948, WDFW has worked with private landowners across the state to provide public access through a negotiated agreement. Landowners participating in a WDFW cooperative agreement retain liability protection provided under RCW 4.24.210. Landowners receive technical services, materials for posting (signs and posts), and, in some cases, monetary compensation. In addition, lands under agreement are well known by WDFW Enforcement.

There are several private landowners in District 1 who are enrolled in WDFW’s Private Lands Access Program. Specific information, including property locations, can be found on [WDFW’s Hunter Access website](#). Below is a summary, by GMU, of cooperators and acres currently enrolled in the Private Lands Access Program. The Feel Free to Hunt Program acres listed are those lands in the Cooperative Road Management Program with private timber companies.

Table 7. Cooperators and acres currently enrolled in the private lands hunting access program within District 1.

GMU	Hunting Only by Written Permission		Feel Free to Hunt		Hunt by Reservation	
	Cooperators	Acres	Cooperators	Acres	Cooperators	Acres
101 (Sherman)	6	2,506	1	2,702		
105 (Kelly Hill)			1	240		
108 (Douglas)	3	462	1	800		
111 (Aladdin)			2	6,660	1	238
113 (Selkirk)	1	120	2	51,117		
117 (49 Degrees North)	2	544	4	72,500	2	1019
121 (Huckleberry)	10	2,910	2	36,000	0	0

ONLINE TOOLS AND MAPS

Most GMUs in District 1 are a checkerboard of ownerships and sometimes it can be extremely difficult to determine who owns the land where a hunter wishes to hunt. However, there are several online tools and resources many hunters do not know about, but provide valuable information that helps solve the landowner puzzle. The following is a list and general description of tools and resources that are available to the general public.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES PUBLIC LANDS QUADRANGLE (PLQ) MAPS

A good source for identifying the specific location of public lands is DNR PLQ maps, which can be purchased for less than \$10 on DNR’s website.

ONLINE PARCEL DATABASES

Technology has come a long way and has made it much easier for the general public to identify tax parcel boundaries and the associated landowner. However, because this technology has not been readily available in the past, many hunters are not aware that it exists.

Stevens County tax parcels can be searched using the assessor's website at <http://propertysearch.trueautomation.com/PropertyAccess/?cid=0>.

Ferry County tax parcels can be searched using Mapsifter at <http://ferrywa.mapsifter.com/Disclaimer.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fdefault.aspx>.

Pend Oreille tax parcels can be searched using the assessor's website at <http://216.229.170.172/PropertyAccess/PropertySearch.aspx?cid=0>. You will need the address of the property to use this search tool.

WDFW'S ONLINE MAPPING TOOLS

WDFW's [Hunting Webmap](#) has been revamped and provides hunters with a great interactive tool for locating tracts of public and private land hunting opportunities within each GMU.

COLVILLE AREA MAPS

There are a variety of maps showing trails, camping locations, public lands, and popular landmarks available for download on the Colville Chamber of Commerce [website](#).

OTHER ONLINE RESOURCES

[Ferry County hunting page](#)

[Colville Chamber of Commerce](#)

[Ferry County Chamber of Commerce](#)

[North Pend Oreille Chamber of Commerce](#)

[Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge](#)

[Colville National Forest](#)

[LC Sportsmaps, Inc](#)

2019

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Biologist
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Biologist



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



DISTRICT 2 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Spokane, Lincoln, and Whitman counties

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DISTRICT 2 GENERAL OVERVIEW

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) District 2 is located in eastern Washington, bordering Idaho, and covers Lincoln, Whitman, and Spokane counties. Game management units (GMUs) in District 2 include 124 (Mount Spokane), 127 (Mica Peak), 130 (Cheney), 133 (Roosevelt), 136 (Harrington), 139 (Steptoe), and 142 (Almota) (Figure 1). The majority of the district is in private ownership, so hunters are highly encouraged to secure access prior to the hunting season or applying for special permits.

The geography of District 2 includes the edge of the Rocky Mountain Range in the east, the Columbia Basin in the west, and the Channeled Scablands and Palouse in between. This diverse geography supports a wide range of habitats that include mixed coniferous forests dominated by Douglas fir, larch, Ponderosa pine, scattered aspen groves, scabland, sagebrush steppe, grasslands, and extensive agricultural lands. Topography varies from ~500 feet above sea level along the Snake River in the south to the 5883-foot Mount Spokane in the north. Dominant river drainages include the Spokane, Palouse, Columbia, and Snake rivers.

District 2 is best known for its deer hunting opportunities, including white-tailed deer in the Spokane and Palouse agricultural lands and mule deer in the Channeled Scablands and breaks of the Snake River. Quality hunting opportunities also exist for other game species, including pheasant and elk, if hunters have secured access to private lands. Moose and bighorn sheep hunters can enjoy quality hunts if they are selected for special permit hunts and if they have secured private land access prior to applying.

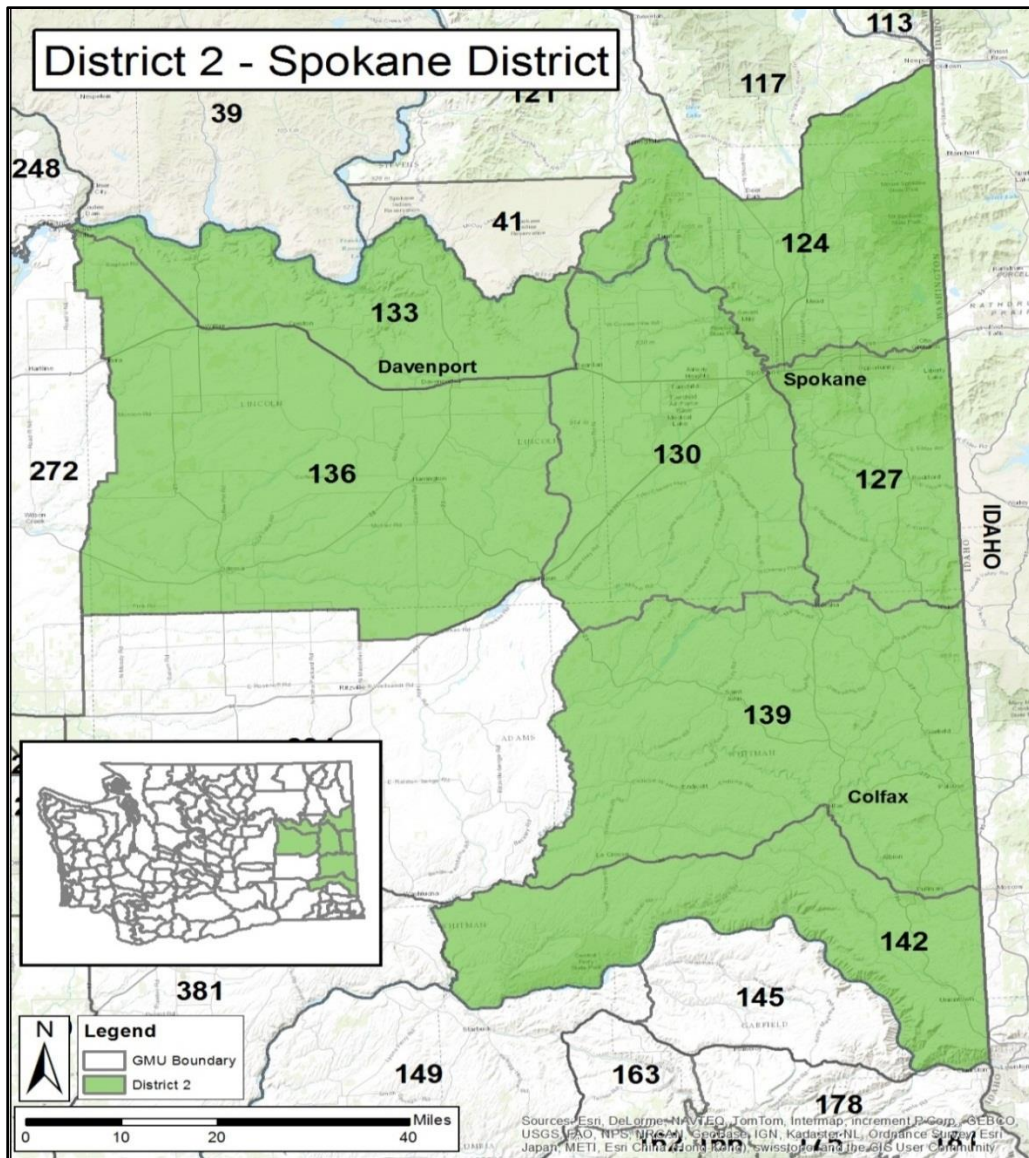


Figure 1. General location and game management units (GMUs) for WDFW District 2.

ELK

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

The elk population in District 2 is referred to as the Spokane sub-herd of the Selkirk herd. The Selkirk herd of Rocky Mountain elk originated in Pend Oreille County and has expanded its range over the last 40 years to this district. As elk habitat in District 2 continues to be lost to agricultural conversion and urban sprawl, our goal is to maintain the population at its current level (roughly 1000–1500 elk) to limit agricultural damage and conflict within urban areas. Consequently, an “any elk” harvest is offered for the general season in all GMUs. The majority of the land in the district is in private ownership, so managing this population requires landowner tolerance and cooperation.

WDFW does not conduct formal population surveys to manage the elk in most of District 2. Rather, harvest data (Figures 2-5), opportunistic surveys, sightings, and damage complaints are used to indicate population trends. The exception is GMU 130 (Cheney), where the majority of the district’s elk harvest (25-50 percent) typically occurs. The Cheney Unit includes Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge, which has been regularly surveyed for herd size and composition for the last 14 years. WDFW’s herd composition objective is to maintain a ratio of 15 to 35 bulls per 100 cows pre-hunt and/or 12 to 20 bulls per 100 cows post-hunt. The 2018 pre-hunt aerial survey of Turnbull and surrounding area within GMU 130 found the bull to cow ratio to be above this management objective. Based on the survey, 2018 calf production was above average, with a calf to cow ratio of 73 calves per 100 cows. Combined data sources for the entirety of District 2 over the last ten years indicate an overall stable population with some local populations declining and others increasing. For more detail on the status of elk in Washington, see WDFW’s most recent [Game Status and Trend Report](#). Also available is a general how-to guide for elk hunting entitled “The Basics of Elk Hunting in Washington.” You can find this document on the WDFW website [here](#).

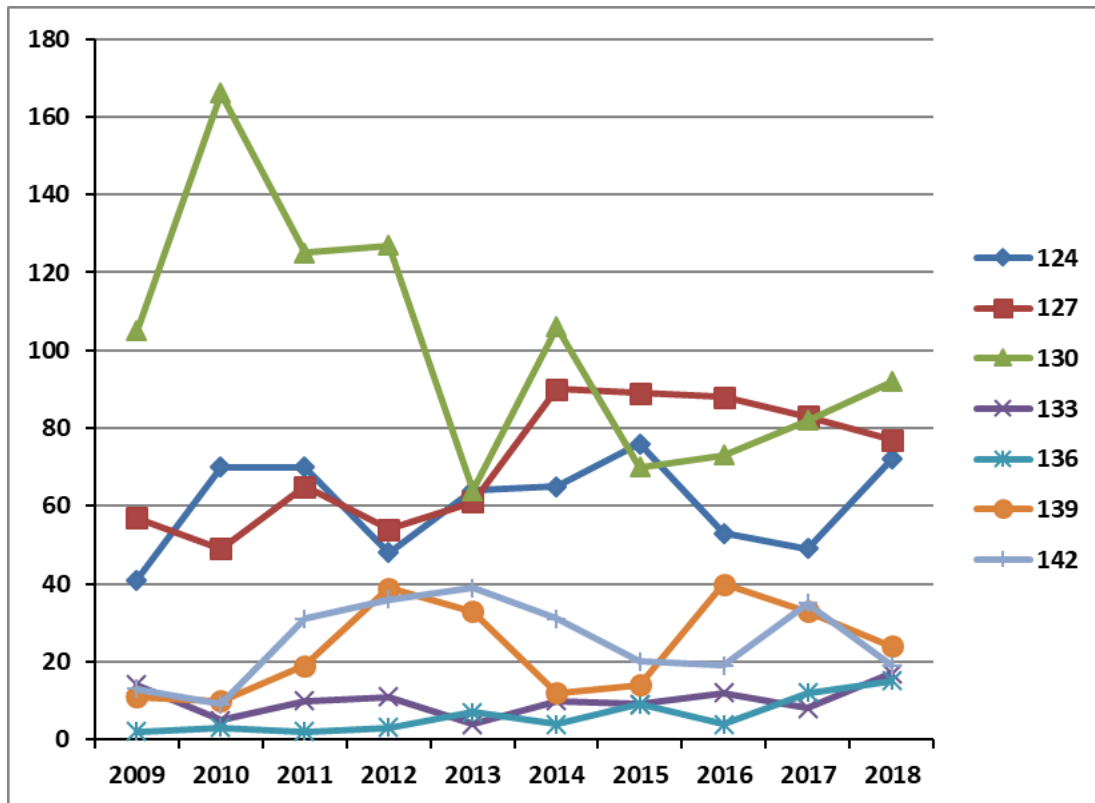


Figure 2. Elk general season total harvest in District 2 by GMU for all weapon types combined.

WHICH GMU SHOULD ELK HUNTERS HUNT?

For archery hunters, GMUs 124 and 127 provide the best terrain, whereas the terrain in GMUs 136–142 is better suited for muzzleloader and modern firearm. The highest proportion of the elk harvest consistently occurs in GMUs 124, 127, and 130 (Figure 2). Hunters who gain access to private lands in GMUs 127 and 130 have typically had the highest success, though success in GMUs 136 & 139 has been higher the past couple of years (Figure 4). In GMU 130, hunters likely benefit from animals moving on and off Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge during the season. With one third of the elk hunters in District 2, GMU 124 (Mt Spokane) sustains the greatest hunting pressure. As a result, overall hunter success is lower there, although the unit periodically produces one of the higher harvests of mature bulls (6+ points; Figure 3). Private timber companies, especially Inland Empire Paper (IEP), offer public access in this unit with a paid permit. See Inland Empire Paper Company - [Recreational Use](#) for their rules and regulations. Hunters should be aware that motorized access may be limited or closed completely on IEP and other timber company lands due to road conditions, logging operations, or fire danger. Hunters are advised to check closures and restrictions before setting out. Quality Services, the property access manager for IEP, provides [access updates online](#).

Elk in District 2 appear to be expanding into new areas, and harvest in GMUs 139 (Steptoe) and 142 (Almota) has increased over the last five years. Some of these elk appear to move back and

forth between Idaho and Washington, so timing and access to private lands will be the key to successful elk hunting in these GMUs. Complaints of agricultural damage have been on the rise, especially in areas where crops have been recently converted to legumes. These scattered groups of 20–100 elk have been reported causing damage in areas including Fairfield south to Tekoa in GMU 127, the area from Dusty east to Palouse, south to Uniontown, and along the Snake River breaks in GMUs 139 and 142, and from Tyler near the Lincoln/Spokane County border to Sprague and north to Edwall in GMU 130. There has also been an increase in reported crop damage by 60-80 elk along the river breaks in northern GMU 130 over the past 5 years.

For more detailed harvest information, see District 2 - 2018 Game Harvest Statistics Online:

[Elk General Season Harvest](#)

[Elk Special Permits Harvest](#)

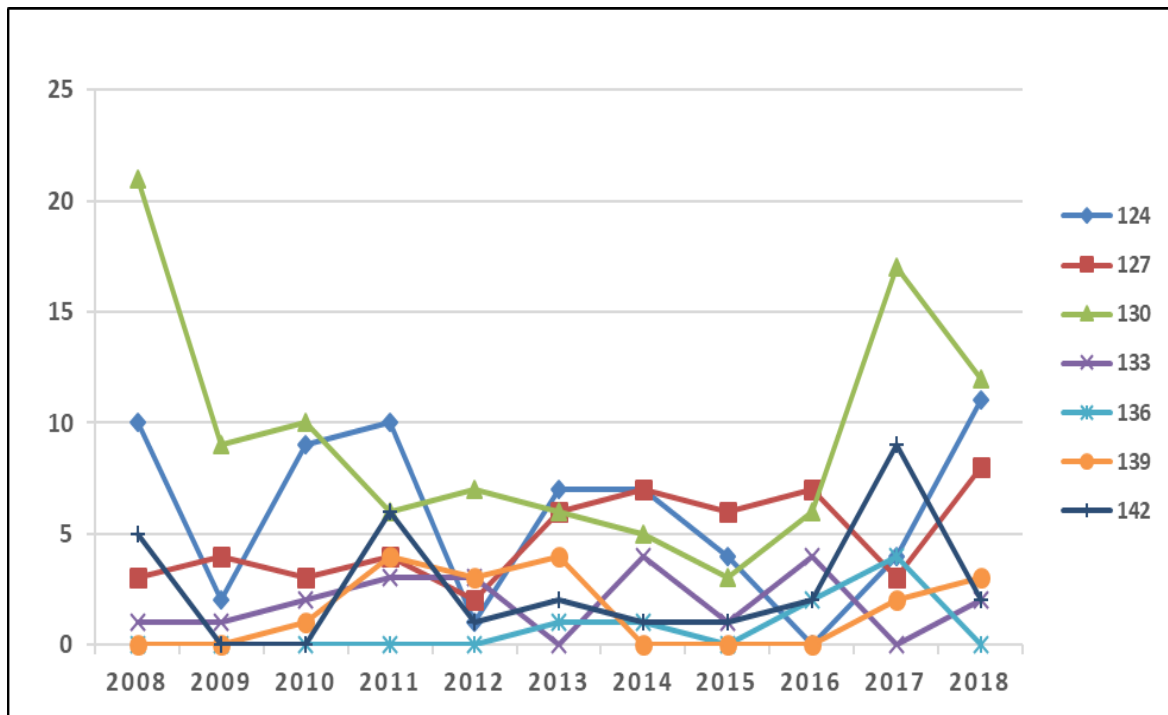


Figure 3. Number of mature bulls (6+ points) harvested by GMU in District 2.

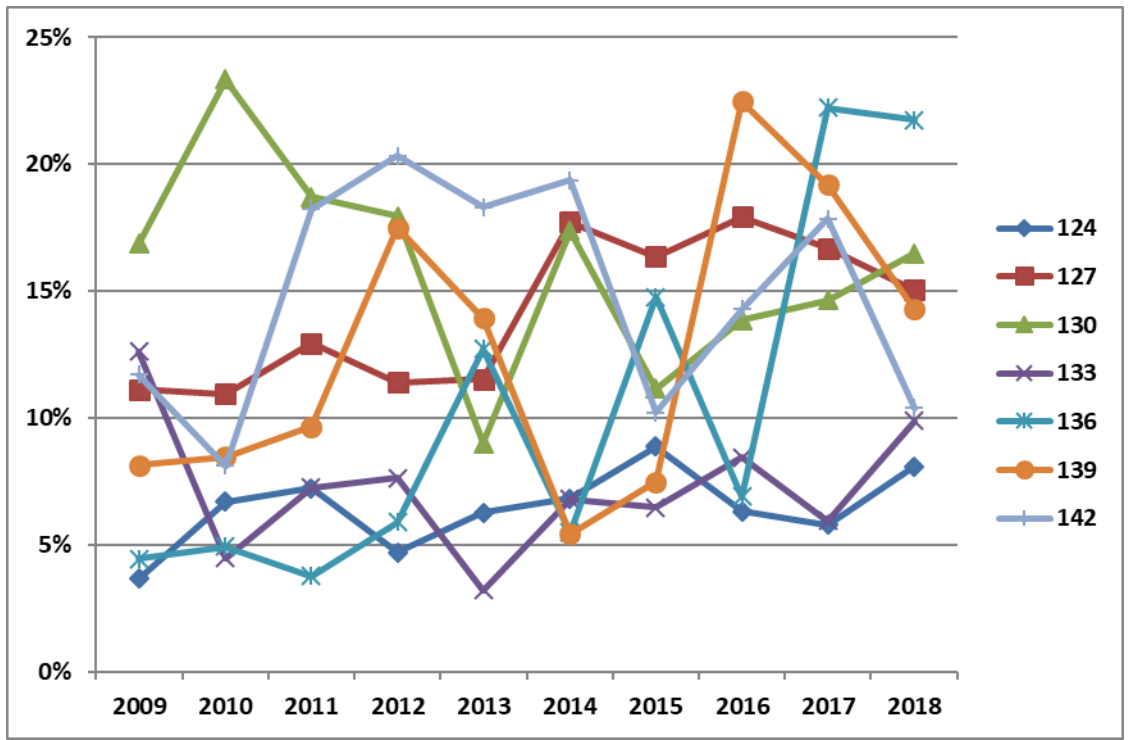


Figure 4. Elk general season hunter success in District 2 by GMU for all weapon types combined.

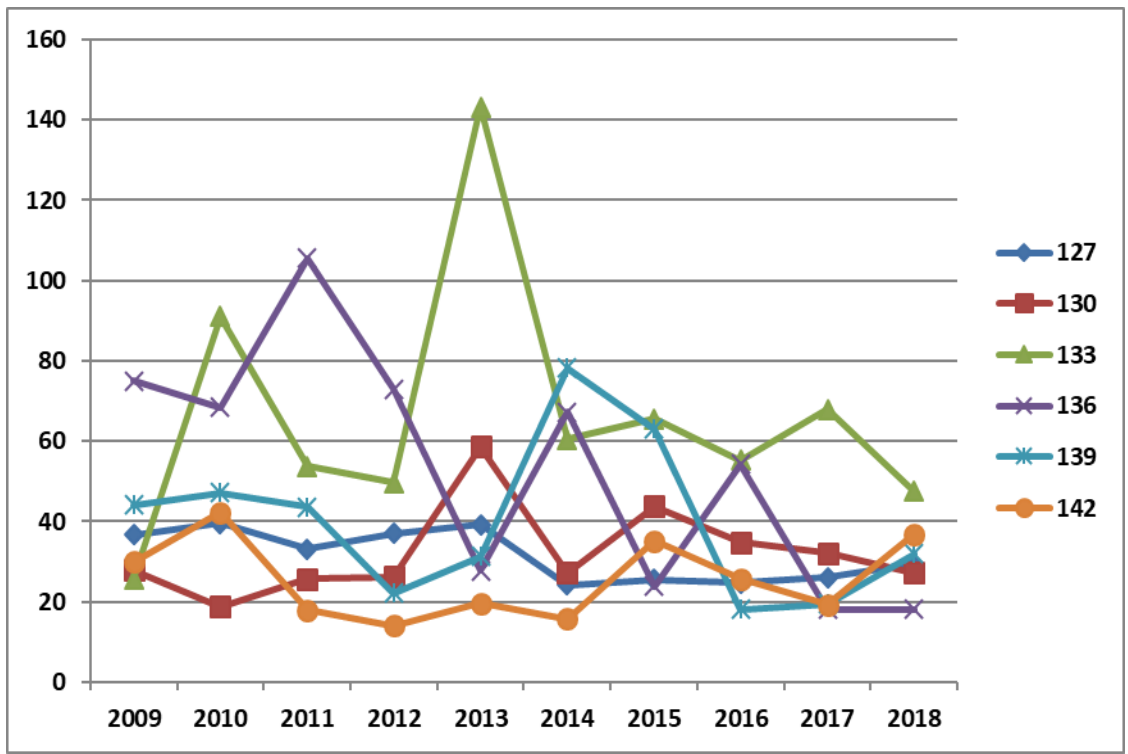


Figure 5. Elk general season hunter effort (days/kill) in District 2 by GMU for all weapon types combined.

ELK AREAS

Elk Area 1015 is located within Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge. Turnbull special permit hunts were created in 2010 to address damage to aspen stands and address complaints from landowners in the area. These are walk-in only hunts, except for disabled hunt permit holders. In past years, one bull permit (any weapon type) and 62 antlerless permits were offered. For the 2019 season this has been changed to 58, and includes 1 bull, 4 spike-only, and 53 antlerless permits. Permits include each weapon type as well as hunts for youth, master hunters, and hunters with disabilities. Turnbull hunters averaged 12 percent success for antlerless hunts in 2018, considerably below the previous 5-year average of 30 percent. The archery hunt has been particularly challenging, with an average of 5 percent success rate, although archers harvested 4 animals in 2018, more than all other weapon types combined this year. The bull permittee has been successful once in the past 5 years, but was successful each year for the first four years. For more information about Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge, visit [Turnbull - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service](#).

To address winter property damage in the area, there are also several late season raffle permits and one WDFW special permit offered on Columbia Plateau Wildlife Management Association (CPWMA) properties in areas around Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge. See the Private Lands Program section for more information on acreage enrolled and the [CPWMA](#) website for details on their hunt management.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Across all GMUs, elk hunter success during the general season has averaged 12 percent over the last 10 years, and hunter effort (days/kill) has averaged 41 days/kill. These numbers vary widely by GMU (Figures 4–5), as hunter success depends heavily on the work the hunter is willing to put in to obtain access to private property. There are well over 100 properties enrolled in WDFW's private land hunting access program in District 2. The majority of these are built around upland game and deer hunting, however some support elk hunting as well, so opportunities exist for elk hunters who do their research. For locations of these properties, visit our new [Hunt Regulations Webmap](#).

DEER

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

District 2 has both white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*). White-tailed deer are found predominantly in the north and east portions of the district, in the forest/agricultural interface and along riparian corridors. Mule deer are predominantly found in the west and south of the district, in the shrubsteppe, scablands, and farmlands.

Deer population levels are closely tied to droughts, severe winters, disease, and land use practices. The primary management objective for white-tailed and mule deer in District 2 is to keep the herds stable to slightly increasing and within landowner tolerance. Given that the majority of the land in the district is in private ownership, managing this population without landowner cooperation is impossible. Additional management objectives include maintaining herds at 15–19 bucks per 100 does in the post-hunting season population.

Currently, WDFW does not use formal estimates or indices of population size to manage white-tailed deer populations in District 2. Instead, trends in harvest (Figures 6 and 7), hunter success (Figure 8), days per kill (Figure 9), and pre-hunting season sex and age ratios (Figure 10), are used to monitor populations. WDFW recognizes the limitations of using this data to monitor trends in population size and we are currently evaluating new approaches to monitoring white-tailed deer populations. The harvest statistics above are also used for managing mule deer, but congregations of mule deer on wintering grounds allows for viable postseason aerial surveys to estimate populations periodically. Flights are conducted every three to five years in conjunction with Districts 4 and 5. Recent flights estimate the mule deer herds in the Washtucna and Odessa areas to be around 13,000 and 11,000 respectively. For more details on the results of these flights, please see the Columbia Basin Mule Deer Management Zone section of the [2018 Game Status and Trend Report](#).

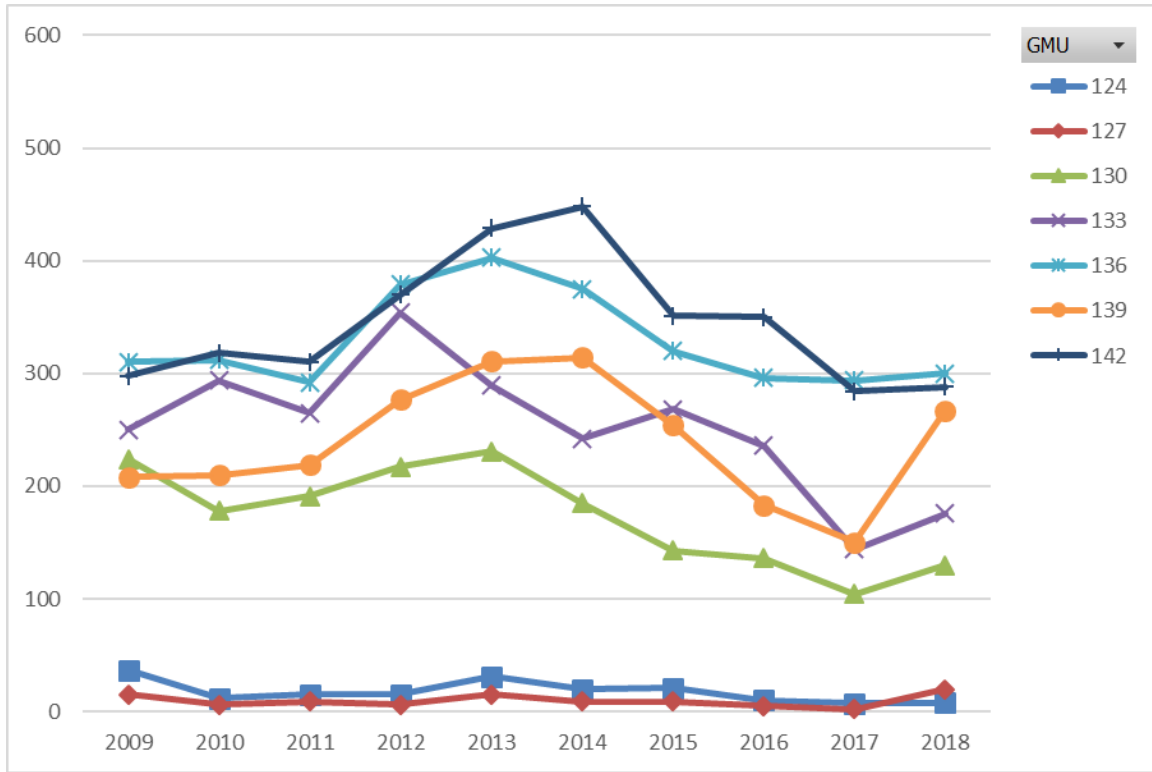


Figure 6. Mule deer general season buck harvest in District 2 by GMU for all weapon types combined.

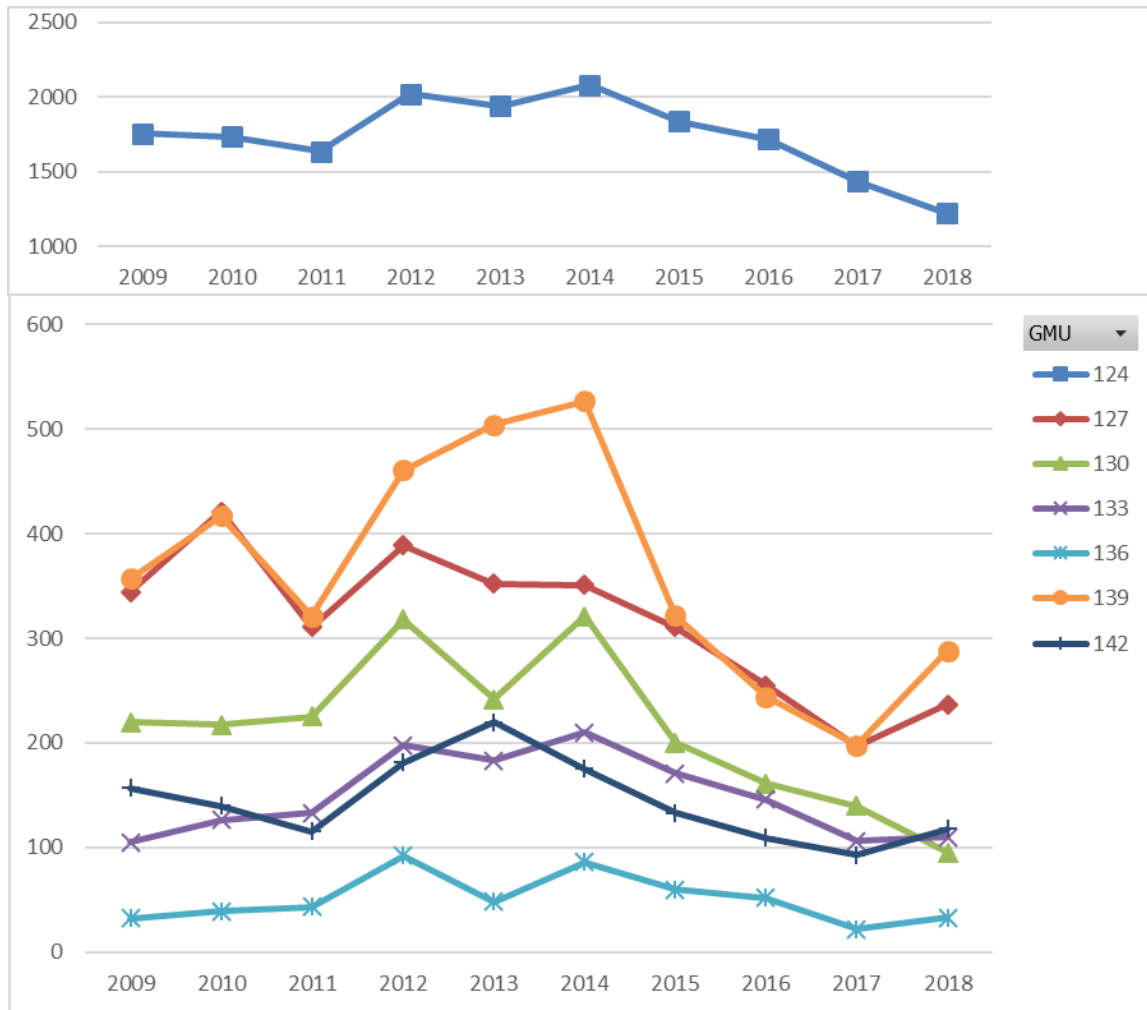


Figure 7. White-tailed deer general season buck harvest in District 2 by GMU for all weapon types combined.

Mule deer general season buck harvest (1189 bucks total) increased in all GMUs in 2018 relative to the previous year (Figure 6), but is still down 15 percent relative to the previous 10-year average. The trend in white-tailed deer general season buck harvest (2103 bucks total) was mixed in 2018, with GMUs 124 and 130 continuing to show a decline, while the other five GMUs show an increase in harvest relative to last year (Figure 7). White-tailed buck harvest is still down 32 percent overall relative to the previous 10-year average.

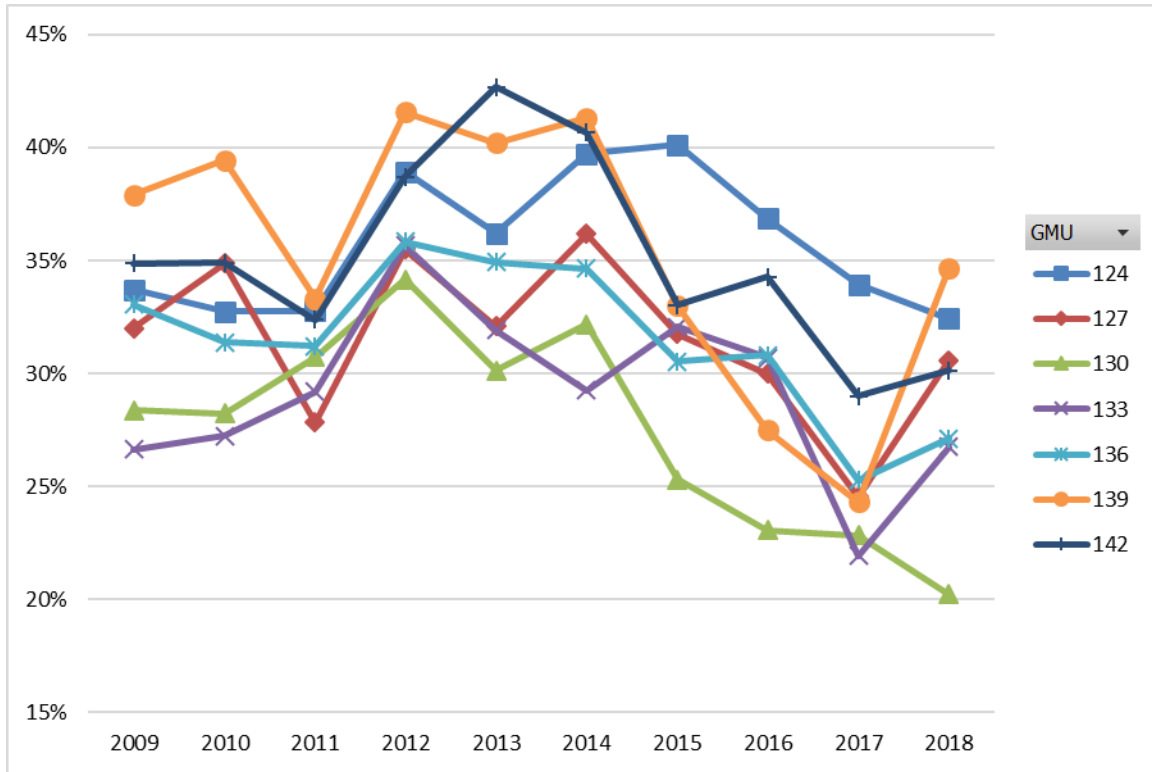


Figure 8. Deer general season hunter success in District 2 by GMU for all weapon types combined.

Similar to white-tailed deer harvest, hunter success varied in 2018, with GMUs 124 and 130 showing a decline in success and the other five GMUs showing an increase. Overall hunter success averaged 29 percent in 2018, a decline of 13 percent from the previous 10-year average (Figure 8). Hunter effort (days/kill) followed a similar pattern, with effort decreasing in all GMUs except 124 and 130 which saw increases. Overall hunters averaged 15 days/kill in 2018 compared to 13 days/kill for the previous 10-year average (Figure 9).

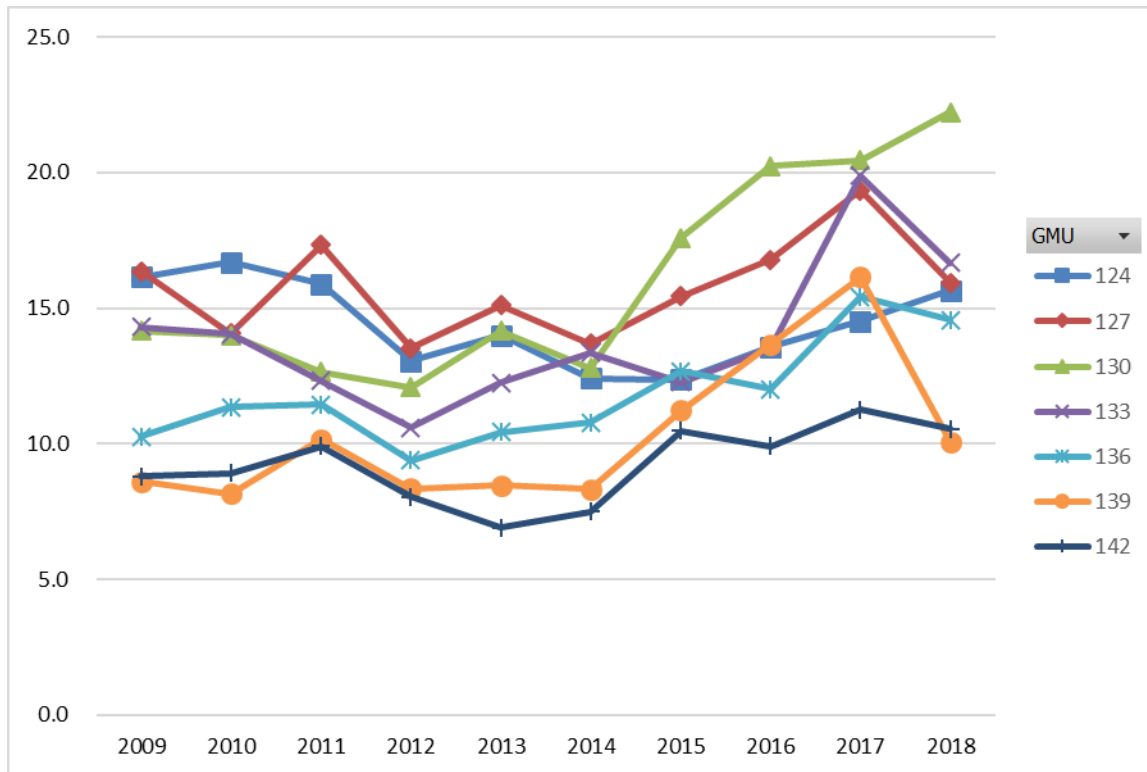


Figure 9. Deer general season days/kill in District 2 by GMU for all weapon types combined.

Preseason fawn to doe ratios for white-tailed deer rebounded in 2018 from the previous four-year decline, bringing it back in line with the previous 10 year average of 0.51 (Figure 10). Mule deer fawn to doe ratio was 0.55 in 2018, lower than the previous 10 year average of 0.62, but in line with more recent estimates (Figure 10). The lower fawn to doe ratios are associated with drought in 2014 and 2015, the overall hotter and drier conditions in the basin resulting in reduction in available forage in the late summer, and disease outbreaks for white-tailed deer specifically. Pre-season buck to doe ratios for mule and white-tailed deer have been relatively stable over the past 10 years, averaging 37 mule and 25 white-tailed bucks per 100 does (Figure 10).

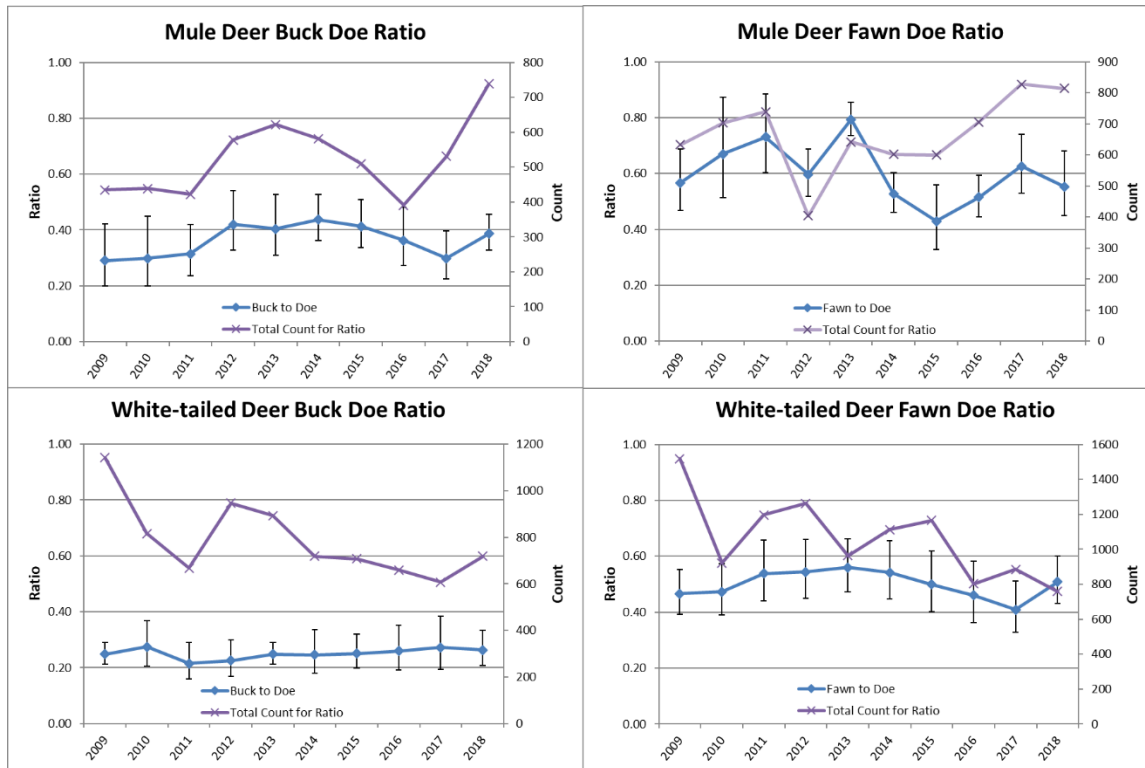


Figure 10. District 2 pre-season buck to doe (August) and fawn to doe (September) ratios (blue lines with 90 percent CI) and total count (purple lines) by species.

The decline in harvest of both species is likely due to a series of events stemming from the 2014 and 2015 droughts and the hard winter of 2016/17. The droughts reduced fawn survival, especially in the mule deer populations in 2015 (Figure 10), while the winter of 2016–2017 reduced overwinter survival of all deer. The 2015 drought was also a significant factor in the blue tongue outbreak that year, which caused high mortality in white-tailed deer. Mule deer are rarely affected by blue tongue, and the 2015 aerial flight in the Benge area estimated the mule deer subpopulation at 12,919, in line with results from previous flights in 2009 and 2011. Additionally, fewer hunters hunted in the district (14 percent decline relative to the 10-year average) and landowners restricted access due to the bluetongue outbreak.

For more information related to the status of deer in Washington, hunters should read through the most recent version of the [Game Status and Trend Report](#), which is available for download on the WDFW website.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Overall, the white-tailed deer population is down in District 2 due to the blue tongue outbreak of 2015 and the harsh winter of 2016. The population is starting to recover, however the winter of 2018 was another difficult winter (though not as bad as 2016) and there was a small outbreak of Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease in northwest Spokane County. Overall the mule deer population, while having lower than average fawn recruitment, is relatively stable. Though populations of

both species are starting to recover from the drought and disease outbreak of 2015, hunters should still expect to have to put in more time to be successful (Figure 9).

White-tailed and mule deer hunting opportunities in District 2 vary from marginal to excellent, depending on the GMU and if private land access has been secured. The best opportunities to harvest a white-tailed deer in District 2 occur in GMUs 124 and 127. The best opportunities to harvest a mule deer in District 2 occur in GMUs 136, 139, and 142. For archery hunters, GMUs 124 and 127 provide the best terrain, whereas the terrain in GMUs 136–142 is better suited for muzzleloader and modern firearm.

There is a 3-point minimum regulation in GMUs 127–142 for white-tailed deer, and the late white-tailed deer season in GMUs 127–142 is by permit only (the Palouse Special Permit Hunt) as of 2006. Hunter success over the past 10 years is, on average, higher for the Palouse hunt (46 percent versus 33 percent in the general season), with 5+ point bucks making up, on average, a greater percentage of the kill (38 percent versus 27 percent in the general season). There are currently 750 permits offered for the Palouse hunt.

Mule and white-tailed deer populations overlap in District 2, so make sure to identify the species before harvesting an animal, as regulations can differ between species within a GMU. The bulk of District 2 is private land, and buck hunters will have to put in the time to get access. Doe hunters should have an easier time given the agricultural nature of this district. We have enrolled many cooperators in our hunter access programs in southeastern Washington. See the Private Lands Program section below and note that the locations are mapped on the [Hunt Regulations Webmap](#).

For more 2018 harvest information from District 2, see:

- [Deer General Harvest District 2](#)
- [Deer Special Permits Harvest District 2](#)

BIGHORN SHEEP

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

District 2 is home to one herd of California bighorn sheep, found in GMU 133 north of Highway 2 in Lincoln County (visit the [Hunt Regulations Webmap](#) for a map). These sheep can most often be seen throughout the residential community of Lincoln and the cliffs above it, and in the cliffs around Whitestone Rock approximately seven miles downriver from Lincoln on Lake Roosevelt. Sheep are also observed frequently in the cliffs and canyons above Sterling Valley (the area between Lincoln and Whitestone) and in surrounding agricultural fields, where they are sometimes reported causing crop damage.

WDFW has conducted regular aerial surveys to assess the status of the Lincoln Cliffs herd since 2002. Minimum population size is estimated by the count of rams and ewes observed during these flights (Figure 10). After several years of increase, the population is showing signs of leveling off, and has likely reached the largest feasible herd size here due to human tolerance and available habitat quantity and quality. For more details on the history of the Lincoln Cliffs herd and the status of bighorn sheep in Washington, see WDFW's 2018 Game Status and Trend Report [here](#).

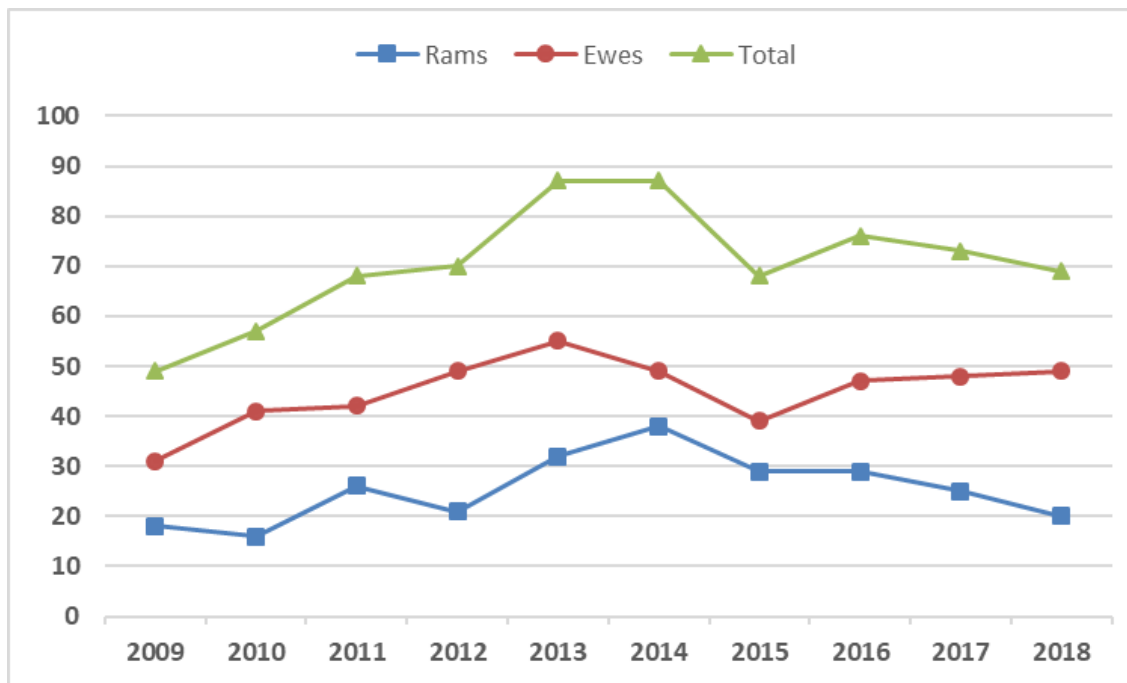


Figure 10. Lincoln Cliffs minimum population estimate by sex for 2009–2018. Estimated as the maximum adult count from helicopter surveys conducted each year.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Bighorn sheep hunting in Washington requires a special permit. One ram permit for this herd was offered each year from 1997–2013 and in 2017. Based on ram numbers and population size, this was increased to two permits in 2014–16 and again in 2018. The average number of applicants for this ram hunt over the last five years is 2,188, and harvest success has remained at 100 percent. In 2018 two ewe permits were added– one in the Whitestone Unit and one in the Lincoln Cliffs Unit. Both hunters were successful and the ewe hunts will continue for the 2019 season. The area is almost entirely private property and permittees will need to obtain permission to access these properties for their hunt.

MOOSE

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Moose in northeast Washington are Shiras moose (*Alces alces shirasi*), the smallest of the four subspecies of moose in North America. Moose were not believed to be common or widely distributed in the Rocky Mountain states in the 1800s, and it was not until 1908, when explorer George Shiras III found a fairly large population in Yellowstone National Park, that this mountain race was described. Shiras moose were only rarely noted in Washington until the late 1950s when distribution began to expand into eastern Pend Oreille County. Moose dramatically increased in number and distribution in the decades that followed and are now relatively common throughout northeast Washington.

Statewide moose management goals are to: 1) Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage moose and their habitats to ensure healthy productive populations; 2) Manage for a variety of recreational, educational, and aesthetic purposes; and 3) Manage statewide moose populations for a sustained yield. The proximity of a moose population near the Spokane metropolitan area adds the challenge of balancing population objectives with human safety and the community's tolerance of moose.

Currently, WDFW uses harvest metrics to monitor and manage moose populations in District 2. From 2002 to 2012, annual winter aerial surveys were flown by district biologists covering a sub-sample of each hunt unit in District 2. General trends in observed moose during aerial survey flights indicated a stable to growing population in each area. However, there was large variability in the observed count between years and the methodology was not successful in producing reliable population estimates. From 2013-16, WDFW worked on developing a new survey methodology that would produce reliable population estimates over the entire northeast (GMUs 101–130). Though the estimates produced by the new method were less variable, the larger area of coverage made it impractical to apply the results to individual units. A brief flight was conducted this winter, the purpose of which was to get a rough estimate of composition (e.g., sex and age ratios), not a population estimate. A total of 101 moose were observed: 45 cows, 17 calves, and 39 bulls. Observations were not uniformly distributed; 49 moose were observed in the Spokane West Moose Area, 26 in the Mt Spokane North Area, 8 in the Mt Spokane South Area, and 18 in the Mica Peak Area.

Harvest management emphasizes quality hunting opportunities through limited special permits drawn by lottery each year. A total of 39 permits are offered in District 2 in a variety of categories (Table 1). Prior to 2012, District 2 had two moose hunt units (MHU), Mount Spokane (GMU 124 east of Highway 395) and Hangman (GMUs 127 and 130). In 2012, the Mount Spokane MHU was split into Mount Spokane North and Mount Spokane South Moose Areas (maps found [here](#)) to help distribute hunters more evenly across the area and increase hunter

opportunity. In 2015, the Hangman MHU was split into the Mica Peak (GMU 127) and Cheney (GMU 130) MHUs for the antlerless hunts to better distribute hunters and address increasing moose conflict in Cheney. Additionally, in 2015, the Spokane West MHU was split off from the Huckleberry MHU to distribute hunters and increase opportunity.

Table 1. Permits offered in District 2 by moose hunt unit for 2019.

Moose Unit	Antlered Bull	Antlerless Only		
	General	General	Disabled	Youth
Mount Spokane North	8	4	1	0
Mount Spokane South	8	4	0	1
Spokane West	1	2	0	0
Hangman	4	0	0	0
Mica Peak	0	4	0	0
Cheney	0	2	0	0

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Hunters should take note that moose are by nature a solitary animal and are scattered over very wide areas as individuals or in small groups. While they can be found at any elevation, they are most likely found between 3,000 and 5,000 feet. In the fall they are looking for deciduous browse, primarily willow brush, alder, serviceberry, ceanothus, and other shrubs in clear-cuts or burns 10–20 years old. Moose seek out cool, moist drainage basins and slopes, and generally prefer north slopes or east flowing drainages. Moose are still in the rut in early October and some hunters have been effective with calls. By November, snow is common and locating moose tracks and seeing these dark animals with a snow background is much easier. However, by mid to late November, there is usually enough snow that motor vehicle access can be limited.

Moose seek out snow rather than avoid it in late fall and early winter, because they are in their winter coats and start to experience thermal stress at temperatures exceeding 23°F. In years without much snow, they are typically found at higher elevation and on north slopes with tree cover. In years with a lot of snow, they move down to the foothills of the mountains. Moose habitat in District 2 is largely located on private timber company lands, but smaller private ownerships can also harbor good moose concentrations. Permit holders should exercise caution and know where they and the targeted moose are at all times given the percentage of private land ownership, proximity to Idaho, and non-hunting lands (State and County parks, National Wildlife Refuge) within the moose hunting units. WDFW requires all successful moose hunters to submit tooth samples in the envelopes provided with their informational packet. Tooth samples allow us to get an overview of the age structure of the moose population, which will help inform future management decisions.

See below for specific harvest metrics for each MHU:

Mount Spokane North Moose Area

Success rate for the eight Bull Moose permits in this unit was 86 percent in 2018 and has averaged 92 percent since its creation in 2012. Hunters have spent seven days per kill on average but spent 12 days per kill in 2018 and 11 days in 2017. The average spread of bulls harvested is 36 inches, with the largest bull harvested measuring 49 inches. Success rates for all Antlerless Only hunts combined in this unit was 88 percent in 2018 and has averaged 87 percent since its creation in 2012. Hunters have spent seven days per kill on average, though it reached as high as 12 days per kill in 2016. Decreasing hunter success rates and increasing hunter effort combined with low pregnancy rates and low calf survival in a local study have led the department to reduce antlerless opportunity in this area from 16 permits offered previously to 5 starting in 2018. Additional reductions may occur due to loss of private timber land access.

Mount Spokane South Moose Area

Success rate for the eight Bull Moose permits in this unit was 100 percent in 2018 and has averaged 96 percent since its creation in 2012. Hunters spent 12 days per kill on average in 2018, which is two times the average for this hunt since its creation. The average spread of bulls harvested is 34 inches, with the largest bull harvested measuring 46 inches. Success rates for all Antlerless Only hunts combined in this unit was 100 percent in 2018 and have averaged 87 percent since creation in 2012. Hunters spent an average of two days per kill in 2018, compared to an average of five days per kill for this hunt since its creation. Similar to the North Unit, decreasing hunter success rates and increasing hunter effort combined with low pregnancy rates and low calf survival in a local study have led the department to reduce antlerless opportunity in this area from 16 permits offered previously to 5 starting in 2018.

Spokane West Moose Hunt Area

This Hunt Area was split off from the Huckleberry GMU 121 in 2015, so there is little historic data for comparison. The 2015 Any Moose permittee successfully harvested a 32-inch bull in one day of hunting. The 2016 Any Moose permittee successfully harvested a 44-inch bull in five days. The 2017 Any Moose permittee did not report their hunt. The 2018 Bull Moose permittee successfully harvested a 43-inch bull in one day. The two Antlerless permittees in 2015 were both successful, spending an average of two days hunting. The two Antlerless permittees in 2016 were also both successful. One hunter hunted only one day while the other hunter spent 18 days hunting. The two Antlerless permittees in 2017 were both successful, spending an average of two days hunting. Only one Antlerless permittee hunted in 2018 and was successful.

Hangman Moose Hunt GMUs 127 and 130

The number of Bull Moose permits offered for this hunt was reduced from seven to four in 2017, due to reduced success, ≤ 86 percent, observed the previous four years. Hunters spent seven days

per kill on average in 2017, more in line with the average seen the first 10 years of this hunt and all four were successful. In 2018, 75 percent of the Bull Moose permittees were successful, spending on average 8 days per kill. The average spread of bulls harvested in the last 10 years is 38 inches, with the largest bull ever harvested measuring 52 inches. Average spread of the bulls harvested in 2018 was 32 inches and ranged from 24–38 inches. Overall, the moose population in this unit appears to be declining in areas open to general hunting access (e.g., DNR and Inland Empire Paper Company), but increasing in areas closed to hunting or where access is limited (Conservation Areas and suburban Spokane). Hunters are strongly encouraged to secure private land access for this hunt prior to applying.

Mica Peak Moose Hunt GMU 127

There are no Any Moose permits specific to just this unit (Hangman MHU incorporates both Mica Peak and Cheney MHUs). The following Antlerless harvest statistics include the Hangman Unit data because the vast majority of permittees prior to 2015 harvested their animals in Mica Peak. Due to declining hunter success, Antlerless Only permits were reduced from seven to four in 2017. The success rate for this hunt increased to 100 percent in 2017, up significantly from the previous five year average of 69 percent, and remained at 100 percent in 2018. Hunters spent on average three days per kill in 2018, slightly less than the previous 10-year average of five days. Overall, the moose population in this unit appears to be declining in areas open to general hunting access (e.g., DNR and Inland Empire Paper Company), but increasing in areas closed to hunting or where access is limited. Hunters are encouraged to secure private land access for this hunt if they want to increase their odds of success.

Cheney Moose Hunt GMU 130

There are no Any Moose permits specific to just this unit (Hangman MHU incorporates both Mica Peak and Cheney MHUs). This MHU was split off from the Hangman MHU in 2015 for Antlerless only hunts because very few permittees hunted it while the number of complaints regarding moose in the unit's suburban/rural areas increased. This unit is almost entirely private land. The larger blocks of public land are NOT open to hunting, and the moose are dispersed and highly mobile. Only one of the two Antlerless Only permittees reported for this hunt in 2015. The permittee was successful after 15 days of hunting. In 2016, neither permittee was successful after spending a combined 20 days hunting. In 2017, one permittee did not hunt, while the other was successful after nine days of hunting. In 2018, both hunters were successful after spending a combined 36 days hunting. Hunters are STRONGLY encouraged to secure private land access for this hunt prior to applying for the permit.

COUGAR

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Cougars may be found in varying densities throughout District 2, depending on habitat availability. Cougars are managed to provide maximum harvest opportunity, while promoting population stability and social structure, and minimizing human-cougar conflict.

Beginning with the 2012 season, WDFW shifted away from using season length or permits to manage cougar harvest, instead implementing a standard, liberal season along with harvest guidelines. Hunt areas were created across the state, each one offering an opportunity to harvest 12–16 percent of its estimated cougar population from Sept. 1 until April 30. Starting Jan. 1, harvest numbers and composition of the harvest in each hunt area are evaluated, and hunt areas may be closed for meeting or exceeding the guideline with relatively short notice. Hunters that plan on hunting cougar after Jan. 1 are responsible for knowing if their hunt area is open or closed. To confirm, hunters must call the cougar hotline (1-866-364-4868) or check online at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/regulations/big-game/cougar>.

GMUs 124, 127, and 130 comprise a single hunt area with a harvest guideline of 7–9. Therefore, if you would like to hunt cougar in GMUs 124–130 after Jan. 1, you will have to verify the unit is still open. Harvest in this unit has met or exceeded the guideline for the past 3 seasons and has been closed. GMUs 133–142 are part of the Columbia Basin Hunt Area that has no harvest guideline due to limited habitat and corresponding lower cougar population.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

General season cougar harvest has been increasing in District 2 over the last six years, with the highest reported harvest of 20 cougars during the 2016 license year (Figure 11). Average harvest across the district over the last 10 years is 13. Harvest is consistently the highest in GMUs 124 and 133, and sightings in these units are also common. Cougar harvest in GMUs 136–142 is typically very low (Figure 11). Most of the general season cougar harvest in the district is opportunistic, occurring most often while hunters are seeking deer or elk. The proportion of males and females in the harvest varies each year, but the average age at harvest is typically three years or younger. For harvest details by GMU, see the [Game Harvest Reports](#). For information on reporting and pelt-sealing requirements, see <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/regulations/big-game/cougar>.

Starting in 2017, cougar season was extended until April 30. If you hunt in a unit that has not been closed to harvest, **you will have to purchase a 2020 hunting license and cougar tag after March 31.**

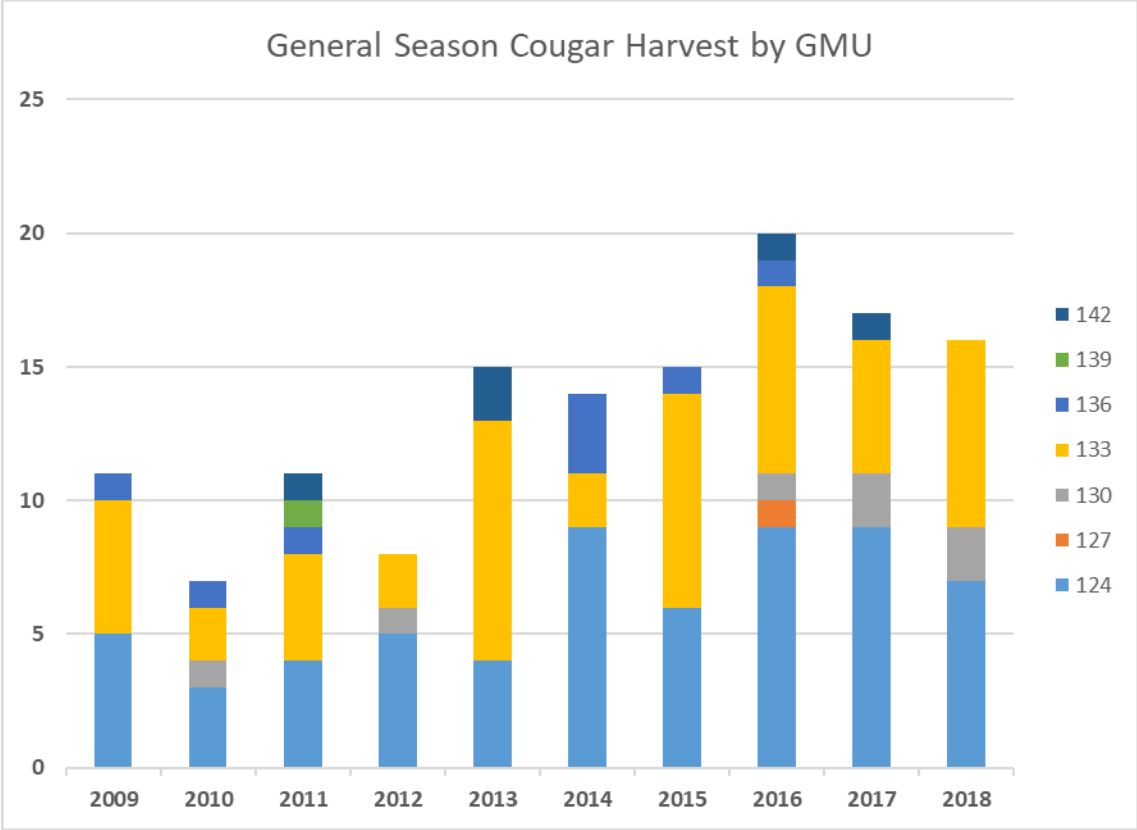


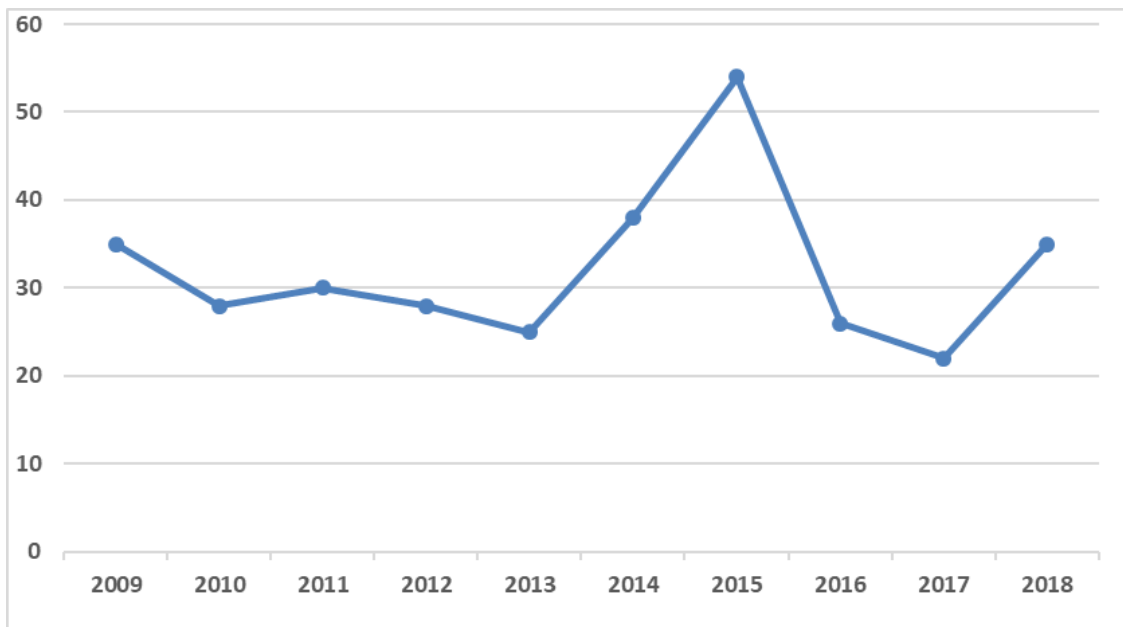
Figure 11. General season cougar harvest by GMU for license years, 2009–2018.

BLACK BEAR

Black bears in Washington are managed with a goal of ensuring healthy and productive populations while minimizing conflict with people. The state is divided into nine Black Bear Management Units (BBMUs); District 2 is part of the Northeastern BBMU (GMUs 124–130) and the Columbia Basin BBMU (GMUs 133–142). Harvest levels vary within and between BBMUs depending on local habitat conditions and corresponding bear densities as well as hunter effort and access limitations. We do not currently conduct annual surveys or have formal population estimates but rely on harvest statistics to infer population trends and evaluate management decisions.

Bear harvest in District 2 is substantially lower than in the rest of the Northeastern BBMU, likely due to habitat and hunter access limitations. The majority of harvest consistently occurs in GMUs 124 and 127. Although the Columbia Basin BBMU is not thought to support resident black bear populations due to lack of habitat, GMU 133 has averaged 6 bears per year over the past 10 years. Harvest in the other GMUs in the Basin is very low or nonexistent.

Bear harvest in District 2 also varies widely year by year, as bears are most often harvested opportunistically by deer and elk hunters during their general seasons (Figure 12, top). Hunter success (harvest per hunter) has steadily increased in recent years (Figure 12, bottom), while effort has stayed about the same, at an average of 5.6 days per hunter.



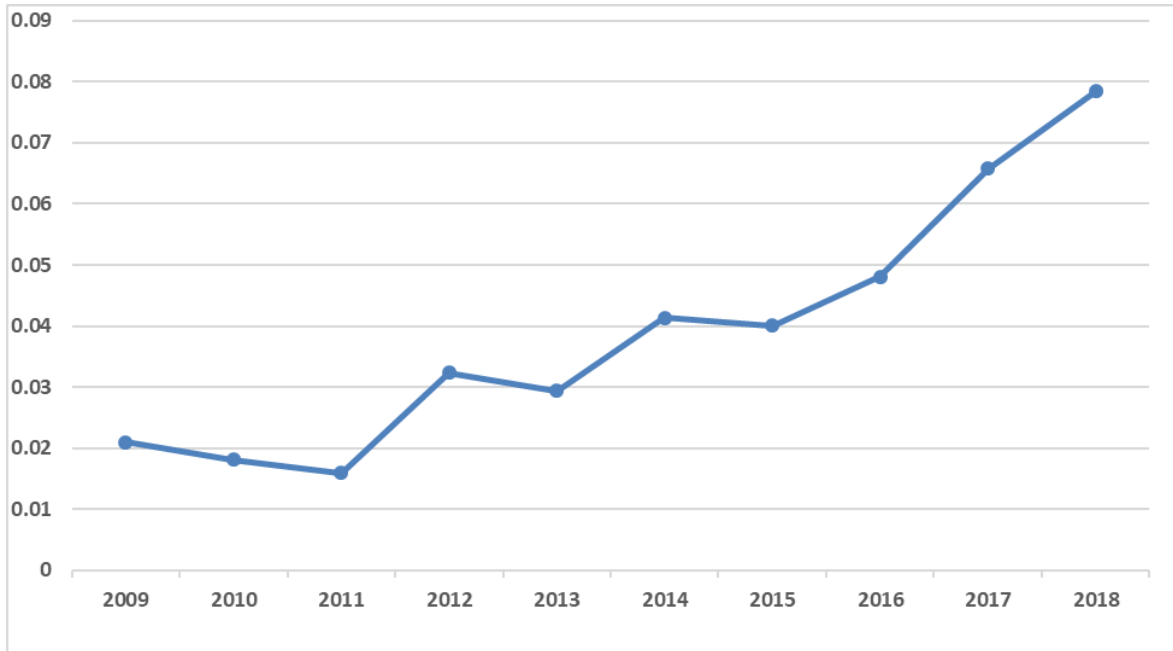


Figure 12. Top graph: Black bear total harvest in District 2, 2009–2018.
 Bottom graph: Average success (harvest per hunter) for black bear in District 2, 2009–2018.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

The fall general season dates have been standardized statewide beginning in 2019, allowing eastside hunters to start hunting August 1 in all GMUs. Additionally, the bag limit has increased to two bears, regardless of location. Hunters must purchase a second bear tag to harvest a second bear. There are no spring permits for bear in District 2.

Bear hunters are urged not to shoot females with cubs. In the fall, cubs are 30 to 50 pounds and tend to lag behind when traveling. Please be patient and spend time watching for cubs before shooting a bear. In addition, remember that it is **mandatory** to submit a premolar tooth from all harvested bears. Tooth envelopes are available at WDFW offices, and hunters are welcome to make an appointment for help with pulling the tooth if needed. Hunters that submitted a tooth can look up the age of their harvest several months after the close of the season on our website [here](#).

WATERFOWL

At the statewide level, District 2 is not known for its duck hunting and is not a large duck production area due to the ephemeral nature of the water bodies in the Channeled Scablands. Local surveys indicate brood production was up overall in 2018 (Figure 13). However, this is driven by coot broods, while duck brood numbers have fallen the past two years, back in line with the numbers seen prior to the wet spring of 2016. The most common breeding duck species in the area are mallard, gadwall, green-winged teal, and redhead. Other common waterfowl species in District 2 include coot, ruddy duck, and northern pintail and American wigeon during migration. Based on breeding population surveys (BPOP), duck numbers appear to be increasing overall in the Potholes region of eastern Washington, while coot and Canada goose numbers remain relatively stable (Figure 14). Given the limited number of local nesting ducks, the waterfowl hunting opportunity in this district is dependent upon the number of migrants coming from Canada and Alaska, the amount of summer and fall precipitation, and how long waterbodies remain ice-free. Hunters should focus their efforts on larger perennial waterbodies unless fall rains are significant when shallow, flooded agricultural fields become duck and goose hot spots. For more information on waterfowl hunting techniques and waterfowl hunting areas in Region 1, see the [WDFW waterfowl webpage](#).

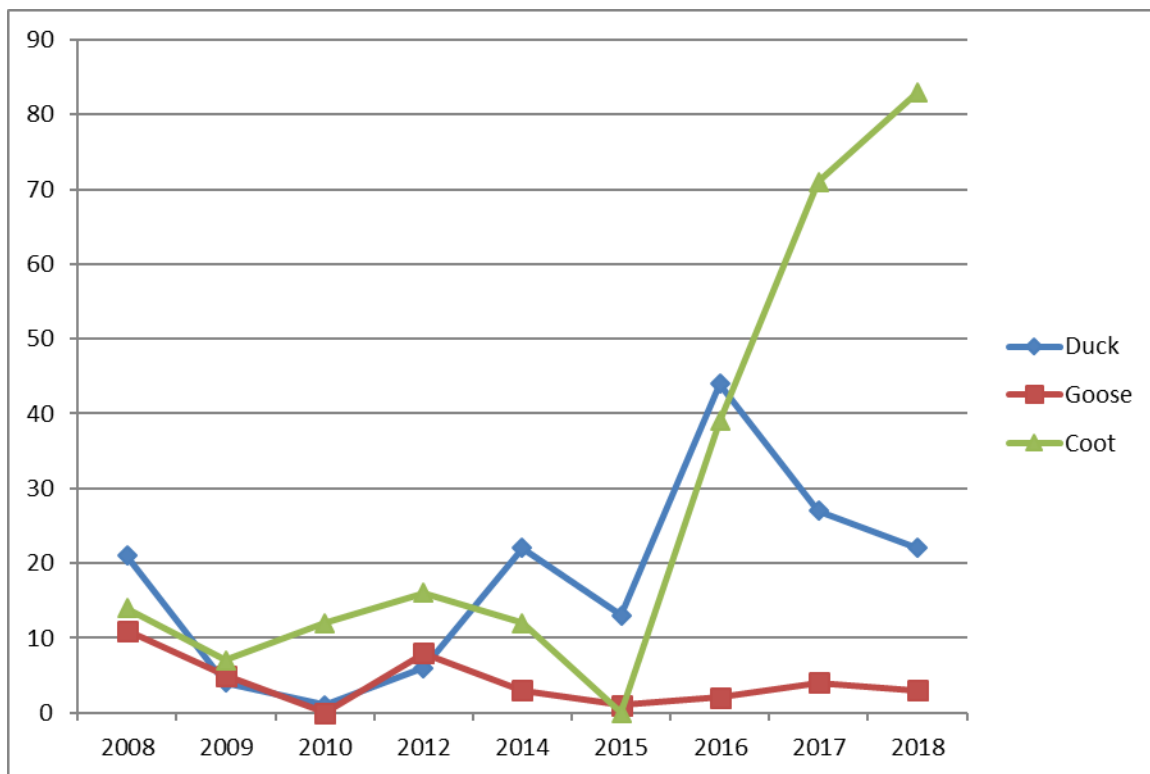


Figure 13. Total number of broods observed on District 2 brood ground survey routes.

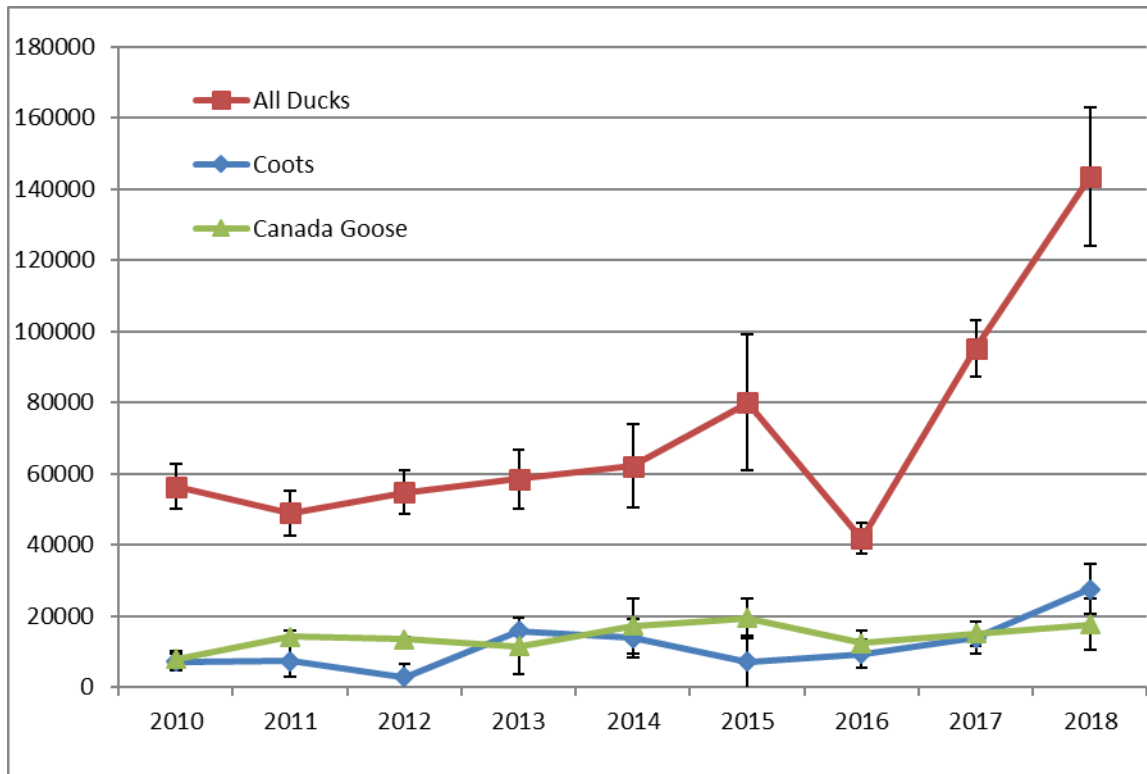


Figure 14. Waterfowl estimates from breeding population surveys for the Potholes region of eastern Washington.

PHEASANT

District-wide trends in harvest show an overall decline over the past 10 years, but harvest has been up the past two years (Figure 15, top). Hunter numbers have been relatively stable (Figure 15, top), mirroring statewide trends. Days per hunter and harvest per hunter have remained relatively stable in the district, with a slight increase in both in 2018 (Figure 15, bottom). The majority of pheasant hunting occurs in Whitman County, which has about three times the harvest and about two times more hunters than Lincoln or Spokane counties. Overall, pheasant populations in the district should remain relatively stable this year but are experiencing long-term declines. This is a trend seen across the country and it is likely associated with current cleaner farming practices and habitat loss. Examples of this include the switch to larger scale mono-culture farming, removal of hedge row (farming through small creeks beds and all the way up into the gravel of the road), the more efficient harvest machinery leaving less waste grain, increased use of herbicides and pesticides, and more recently the use of neonicotinoid insecticides. All of these combine to reduce adult, nest, and chick survival through less food (fewer insects and forbs) and less cover, and in the case of neonicotinoids, potential direct mortality of individuals that consume the coated seeds.

For more information on harvest statistics see the [Statewide Small Game Harvest Statistics](#) here: [Pheasant - Statewide and by County](#). For more information on pheasant status in Washington, see the most recent [Game Status and Trend Report](#).

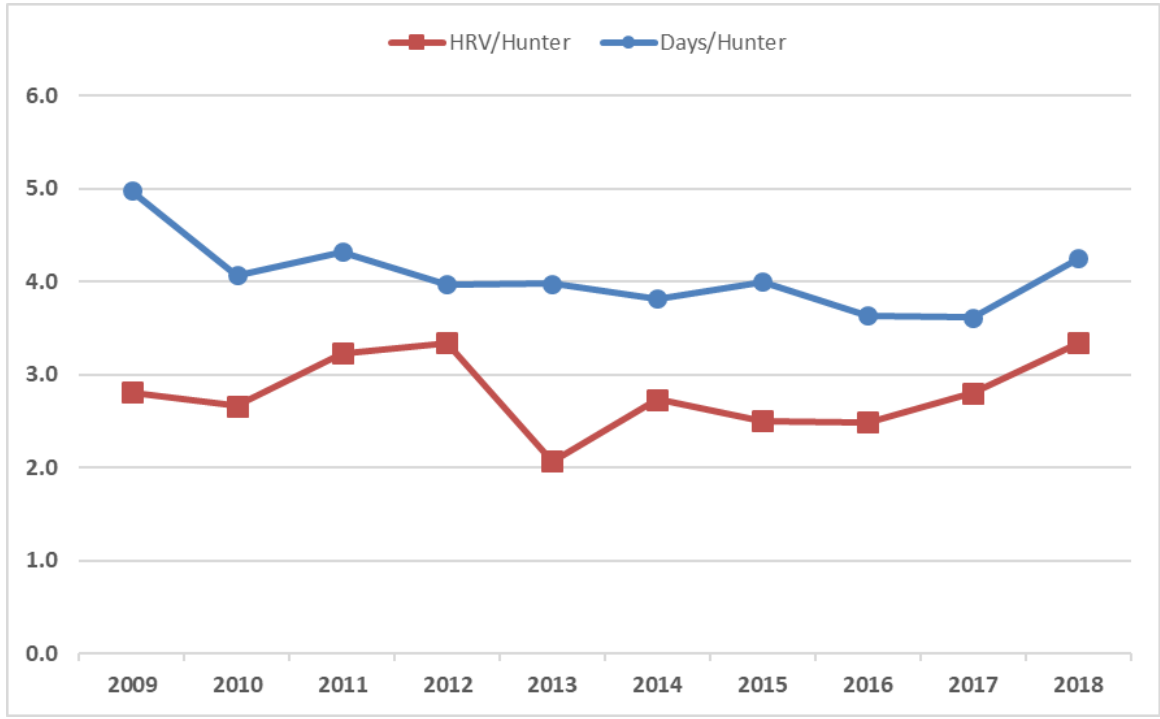
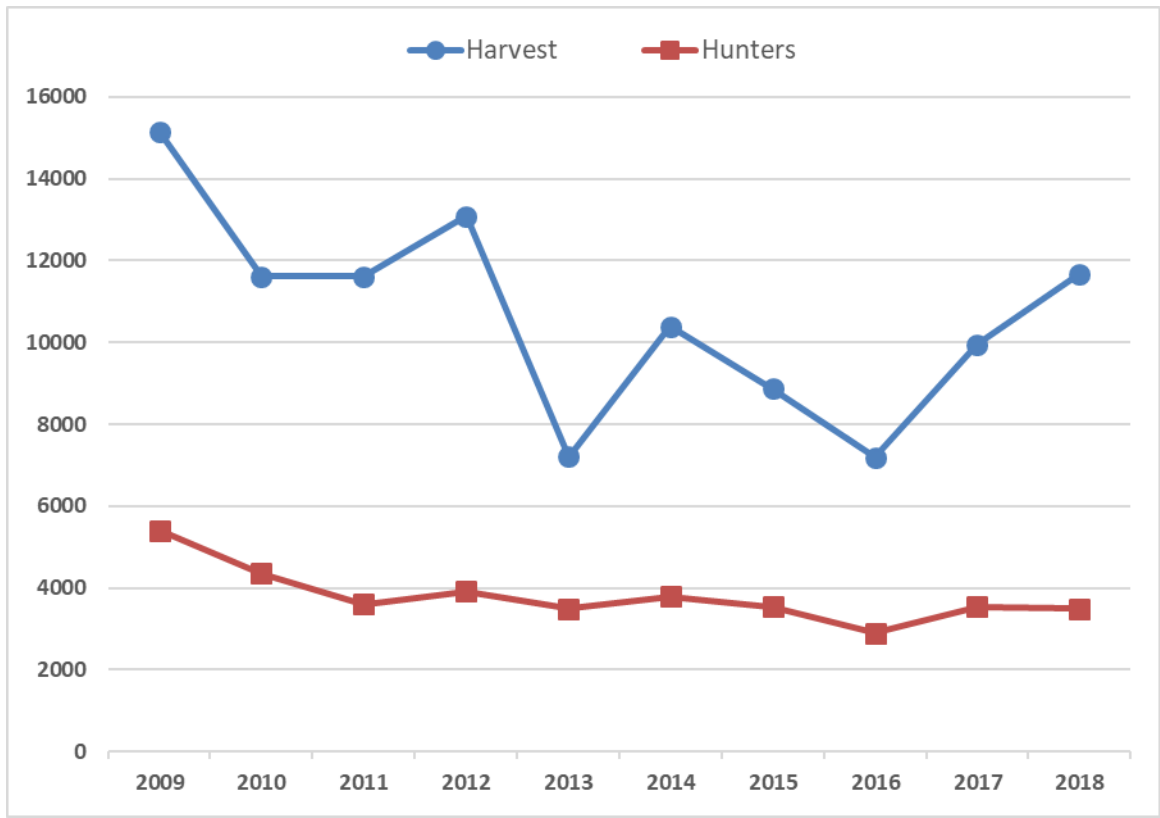


Figure 15. Top graph: Pheasant harvest and hunter numbers for District 2 from 2009–2018. Bottom graph: Pheasant harvest and days hunted per hunter for District 2 from 2009–2018.

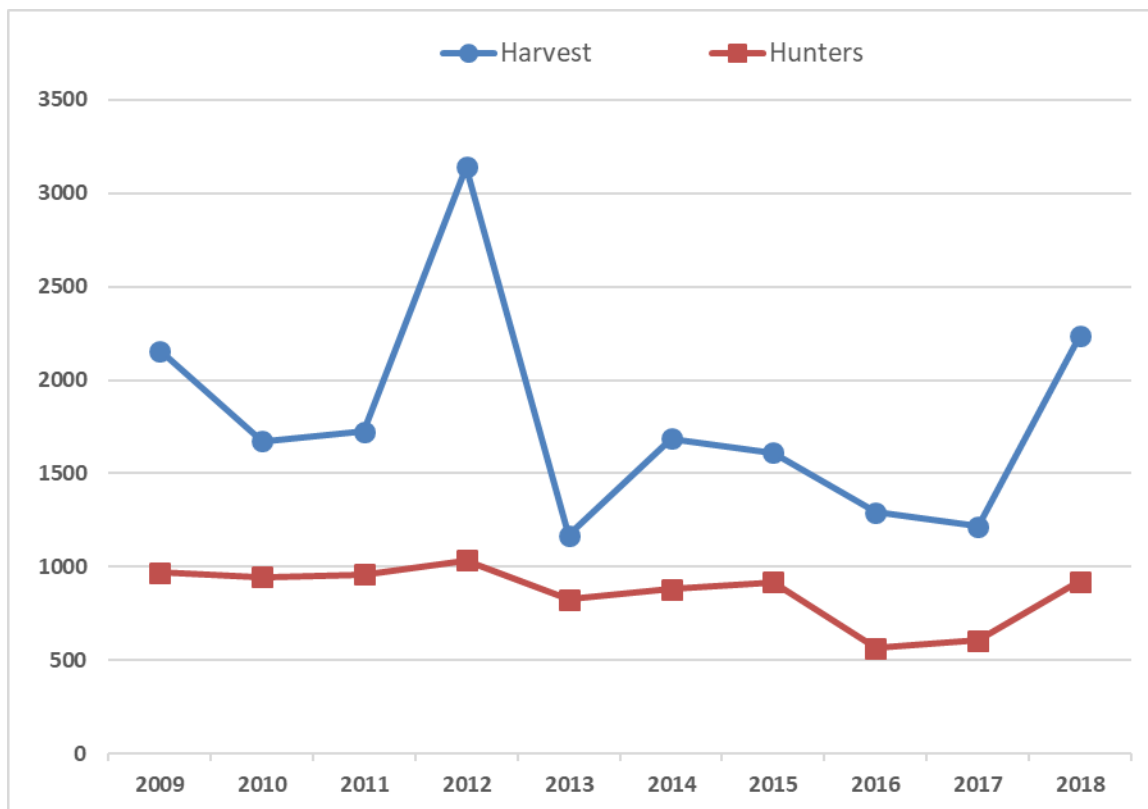
Since most of the land in this district is private, hunters will need to spend some time knocking on doors to get access to the better sites. Many private landowners have enrolled in WDFW hunter access programs recently in southeast Washington. See the Private Lands Program section below for access program acres by GMU, and the Hunt Regulations Webmap for mapped locations. For tips on pheasant hunting in general, see <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/requirements/upland-birds/pheasant> and the “Basics of Upland Bird Hunting in Washington” publication available on the WDFW website [here](#).

WDFW will be releasing game farm-produced roosters once again this fall at the traditional release sites, which are also mapped on the Hunt Regulations Webmap and the [Eastern Washington Pheasant Enhancement Program](#) publication.

CHUKAR AND GRAY PARTRIDGE

Nest and early chick survival for chukar and partridge should be good this year if broods survived the spring showers. The warm summer should increase forage and help with brood survival and recruitment. Except for the spike in 2012, harvest has been fairly stable over the past 10 years, averaging 1791 birds a year (Figure 16). Harvest in 2018 was 2236, considerably above both the 10-year average and almost twice the 2017 harvest for both species. Hunter numbers increased slightly last year, and those hunters put in a lot of effort (measured by days per hunter); harvest per hunter remains relatively stable (Figure 16). Partridge are most common in Lincoln and Whitman counties and are most often seen in, and adjacent to, agricultural fields. There are very few chukar in District 2. They are predominantly found along the breaks of the Snake River, where terrain is steep and rocky with limited public access from above. There is some access via U.S. Army Corps of Engineers land along the Snake River from below, but not all of the Corps lands allow hunting. See their [website](#) for details.

For more information on gray partridge and chukar, see the [Statewide Small Game Harvest Statistics: Statewide and by County](#), and the most recent Game Status and Trend Report. For tips on chukar and gray partridge hunting in general, see <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/requirements/upland-birds> as well as the “Basics of Upland Bird Hunting in Washington” publication available on the WDFW website [here](#).



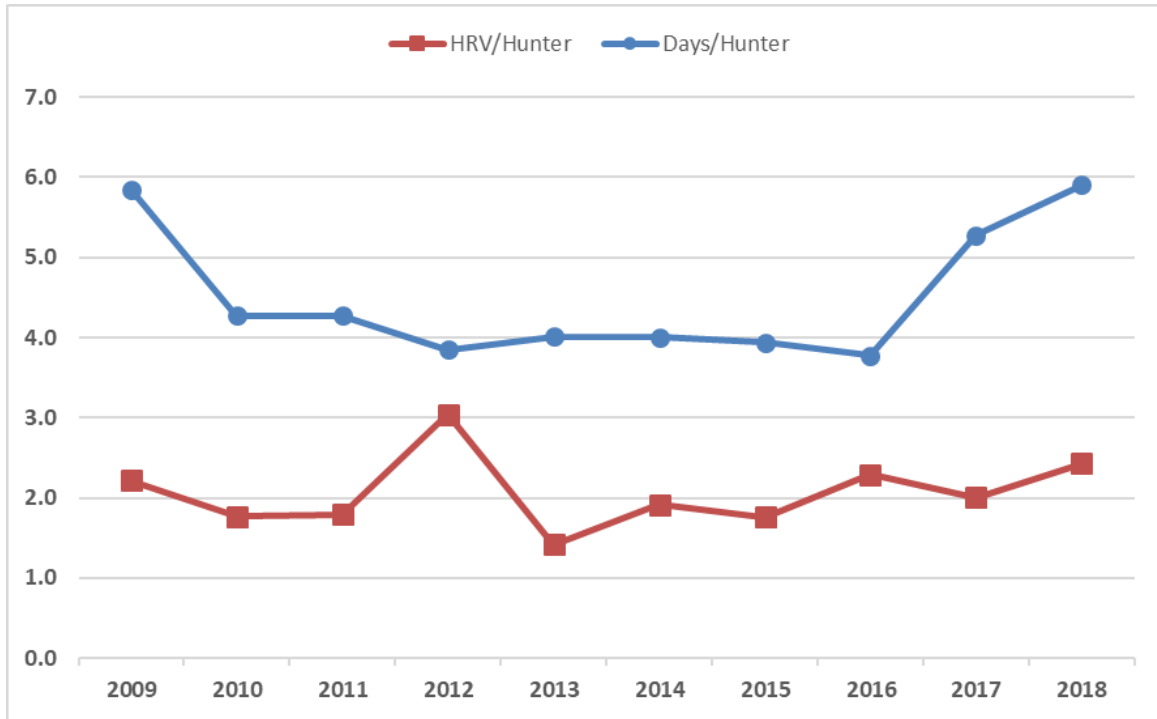


Figure 16. Top graph: Chukar and partridge harvest and hunter numbers for District 2 from 2009–2018. Bottom graph: Chukar and partridge harvest and days hunted per hunter for District 2 from 2009–2018.

FOREST GROUSE

Overall, forest grouse populations appear to be low but stable in District 2, with the best success found in the forested portions of GMUs 124, 127, and 133. Of the four forest grouse species, only ruffed and dusky grouse are found in District 2. Ruffed grouse are by far the most common of the two, but dusky grouse can be found in GMUs 124, 127, and 133. The long winter may have depressed nesting a little, but the wet spring and warm summer should combine to produce good nest and brood success if hens were able to keep chicks dry during the critical first couple of weeks following hatch. Harvest and hunter numbers are down relative to long term averages, but have been relatively stable the past eight years (Figure 17, top). Hunter effort decreased in 2018, at 3.5 days per hunter relative to the previous five-year average of five. Hunter success (harvest per hunter) was lower in 2018 than the five-year average of two birds per hunter (Figure 17, bottom).

For more information on forest grouse, see the [Statewide Small Game Harvest Statistics: Statewide and by County](#), and the most recent Game Status and Trend Report. For tips on grouse hunting in general, see the new “Basics of Upland Bird Hunting in Washington” publication available on the WDFW website [here](#).

To evaluate population trends and harvest changes, WDFW began collecting forest grouse wings and tails from hunters in 2016 and will continue these in 2019. Collection barrels will be distributed at various hunting access points, as well as WDFW offices throughout Region 1. You can help with this effort by dropping off a wing and tail from each forest grouse you harvest, following the instructions at the barrel. Locations of wing barrels and other information about this sampling effort can be found [here](#).

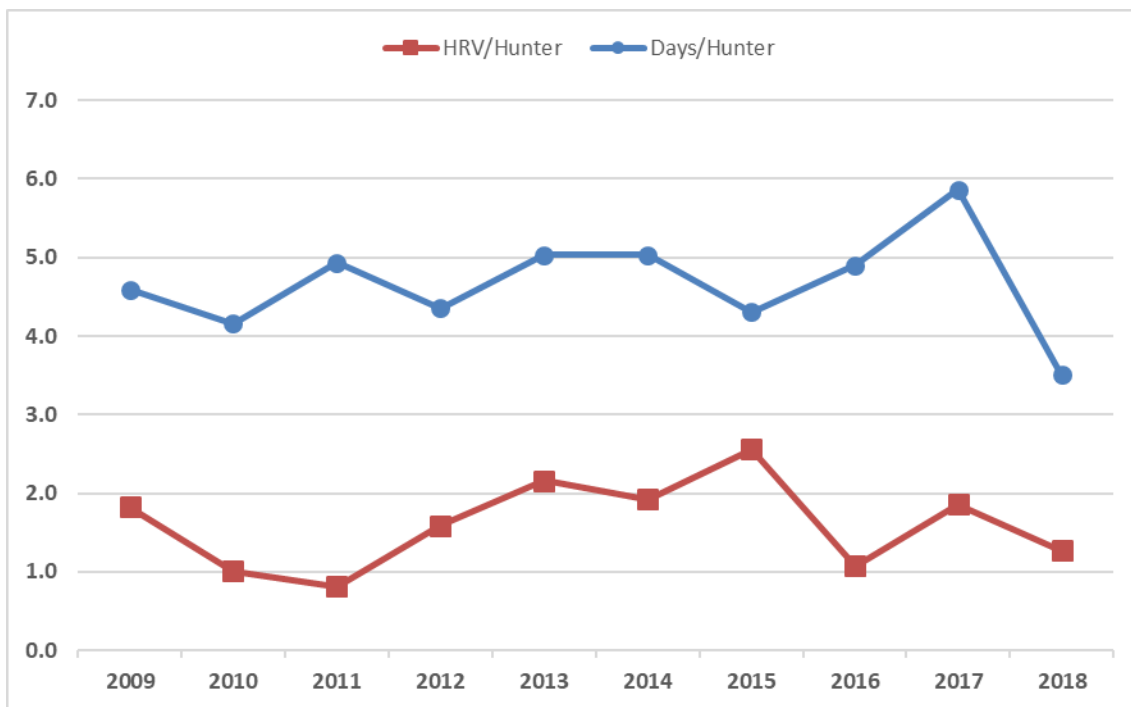
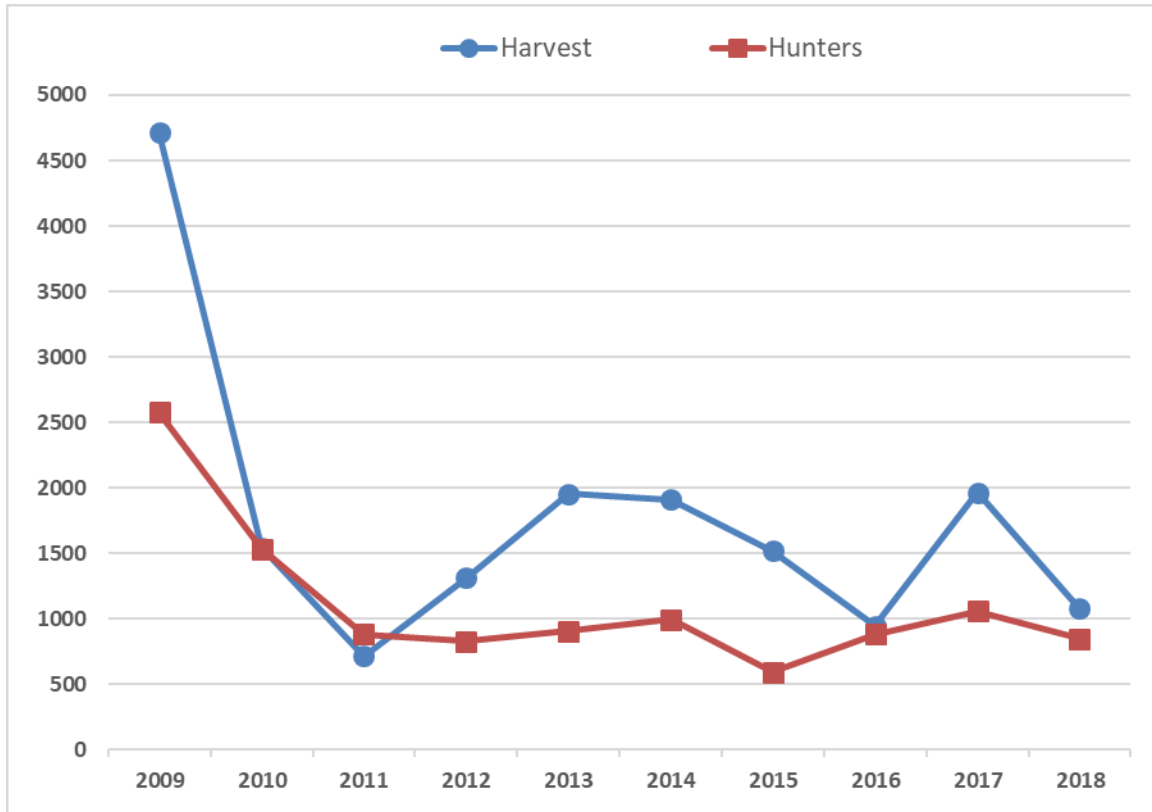
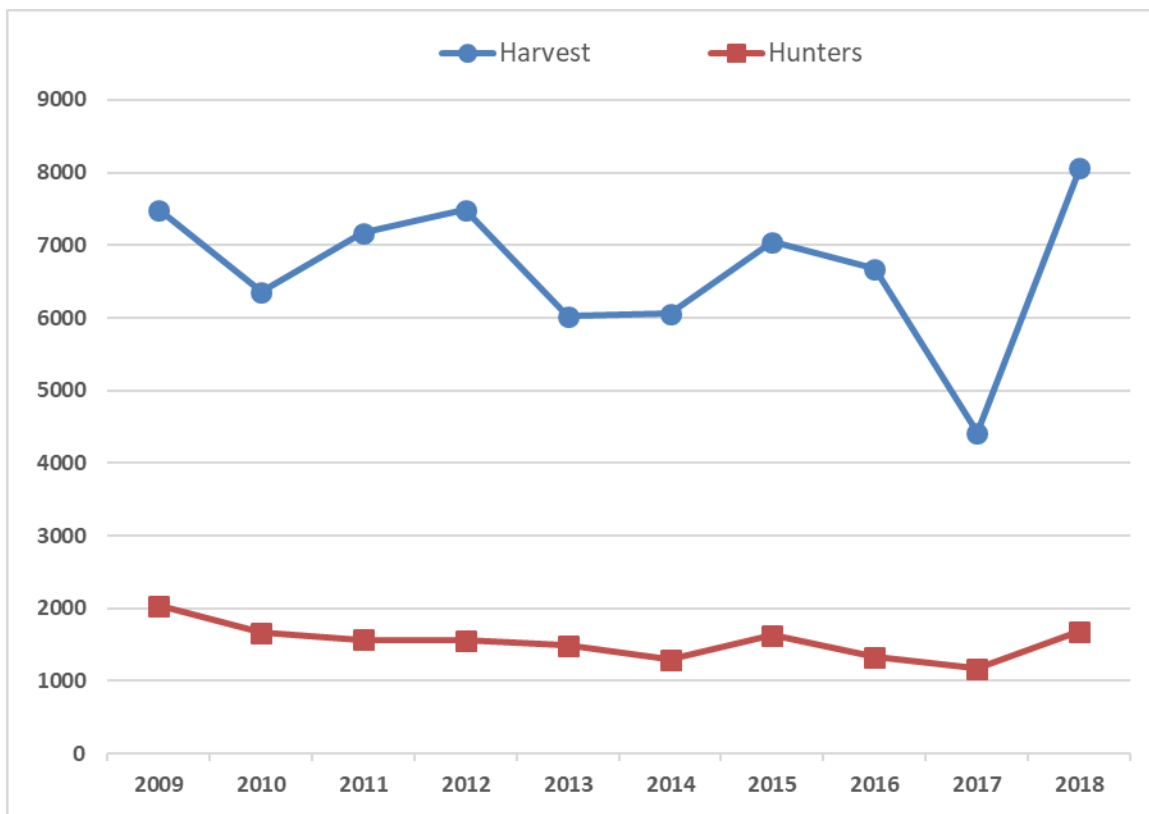


Figure 17. Top graph: Forest grouse harvest and hunter numbers for District 2 from 2009–2018. Bottom graph: Forest grouse harvest and days hunted per hunter for District 2 from 2009–2018.

QUAIL

The 2018-19 winter extending late into the season was likely hard on adult survival. However, the cool spring and warm summer should combine to produce good nest and brood success, with increased recruitment into the population if hens were able to keep chicks dry during the critical first couple of weeks following hatch. Harvest and hunter numbers were both up in 2018 (Figure 18, top), as were success rates (harvest/hunter) and hunter effort (days/hunter) (Figure 18, bottom). Access can be challenging, especially with most of the good quail habitat occurring in and around farmsteads and towns. For more information on harvest statistics, see the Statewide Small Game Harvest Statistics here: [Quail - Statewide and by County](#). For more information on quail status in Washington, see the most recent Game Status and Trend Report.



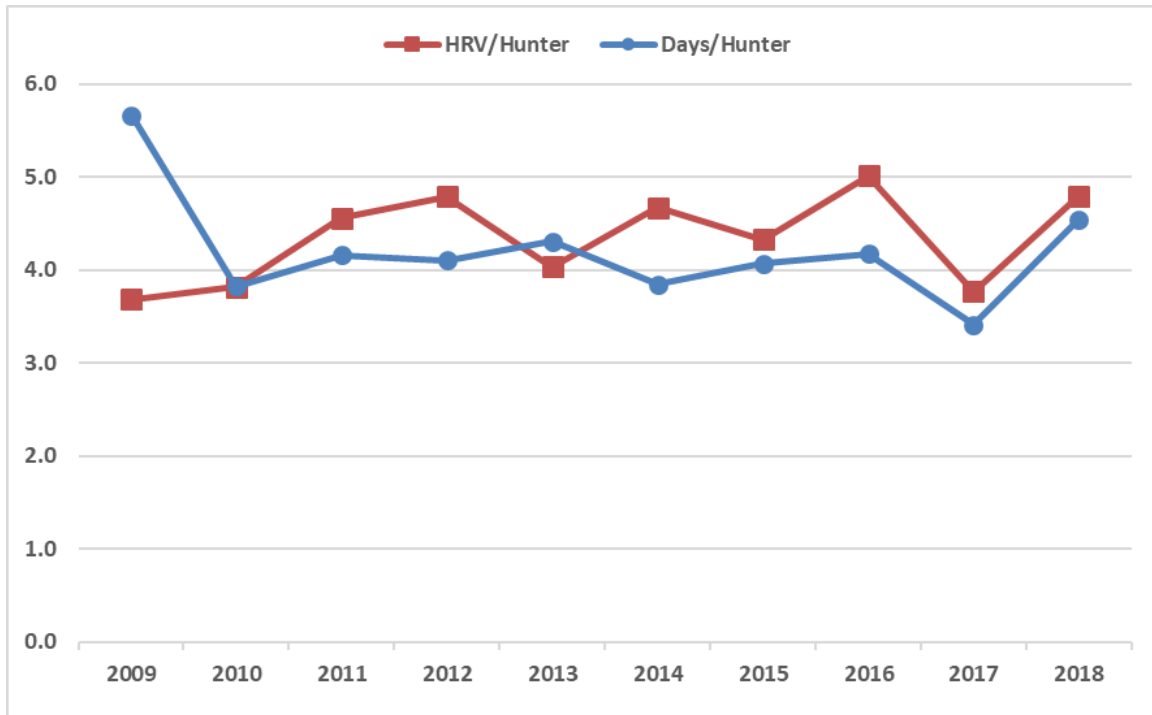


Figure 18. Top graph: Quail harvest and hunter numbers for District 2 from 2009–2018. Bottom graph: Quail harvest and days hunted per hunter for District 2 from 2009–2018.

TURKEY

Opportunistic observations during field work, public reports, and damage claims all indicate that the turkey population is doing well in GMUs 124–133 and stable in GMUs 136–142. This corresponds with the observed stable to increasing harvest in the district and stable number of hunters (Figure 19). Hunter effort in 2018 was 10 days/kill, a slight increase over the previous 5-year average of 9 days/kill. GMU 124 saw the most harvest by far, with 1143 birds taken in 2018. GMU 133 was a distant second with 434 birds harvested. GMU 130 had 383 birds harvested and GMU 127 had 183. GMUs 136–142 had 153 birds harvested combined in 2018. Hunter success was 42 percent in 2018, a 7 percent increase over the previous 5-year average.

Again, the district is predominantly private land and hunters will need to secure access. Access during the spring hunt can be competitive, but access should be relatively easy to acquire in GMU 124 for the fall hen season, given the extensive turkey damage complaints the department has received from this area.

For more information on turkey in Washington, see the [Turkey Game Harvest Statistics](#) and the most recent Game Status and Trend Report.

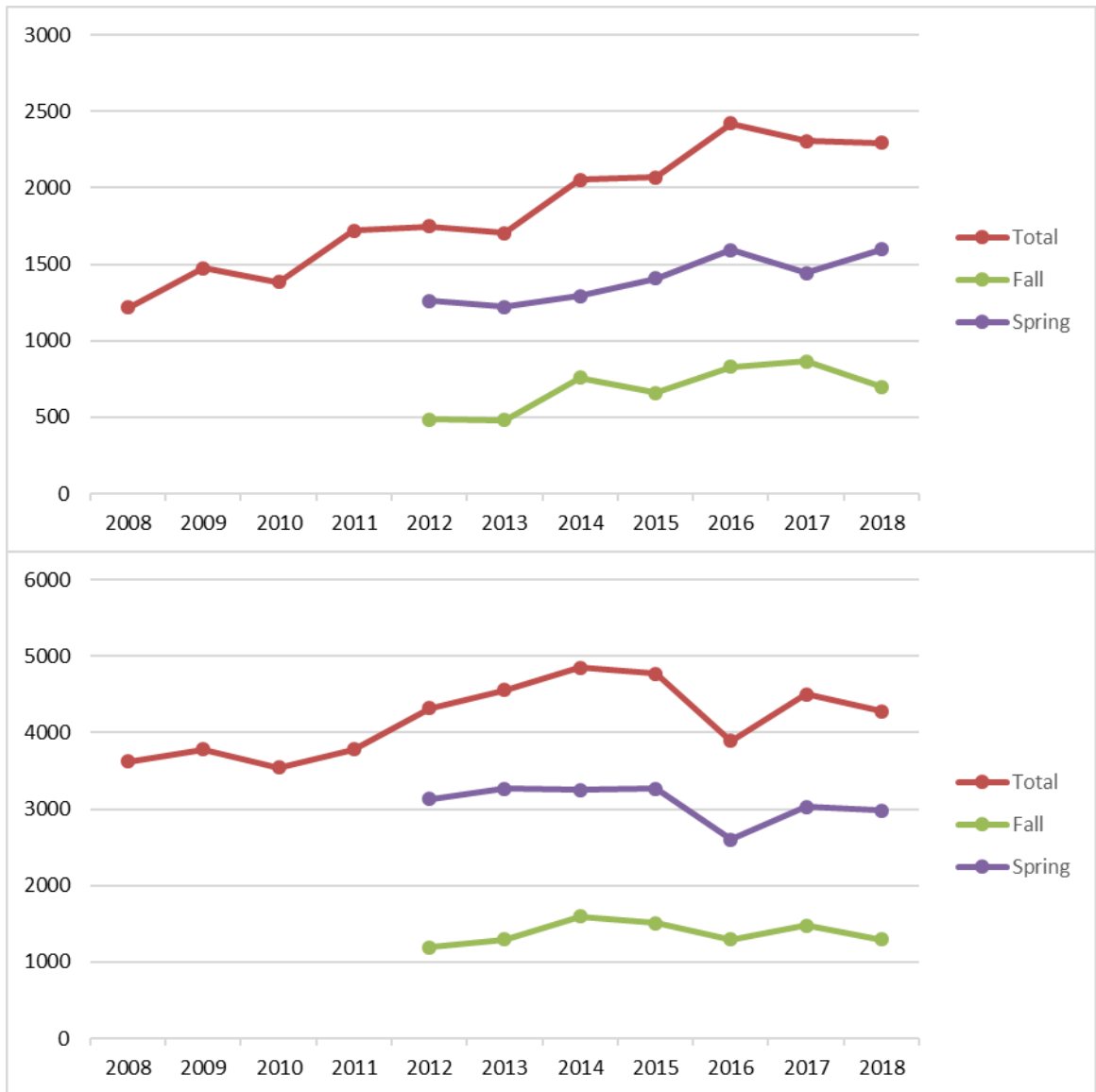
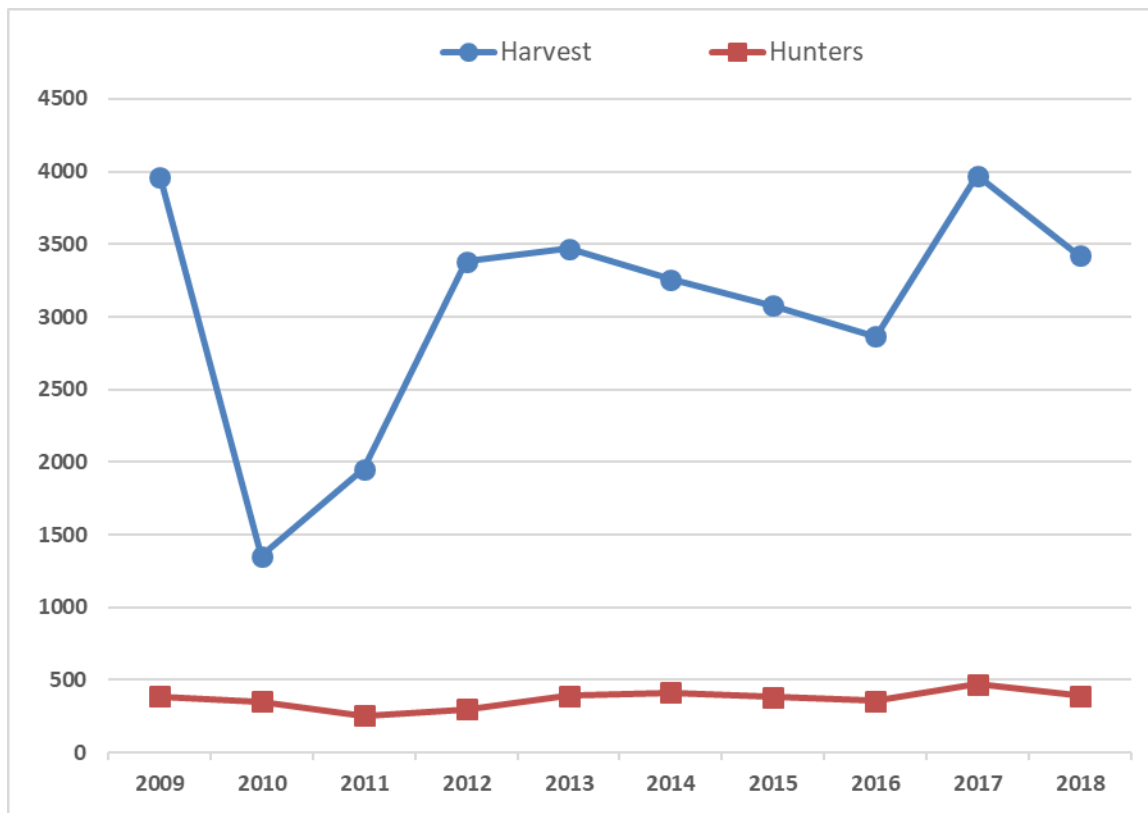


Figure 19. Top graph: Turkey harvest (spring, fall, & total) for District 2 from 2008–2017. Bottom graph: Turkey hunters (spring, fall, & total) for District 2 from 2008–2017.

DOVE

Doves in District 2 occur at low population densities relative to the Columbia Basin and similar regions. As often as not, cool temperatures just prior to or during the dove season push many doves further south out of the district. Hunter harvest metrics have been highly variable (Figure 20, top), with harvest averaging about 3000 birds a year by about 370 hunters. Hunter effort (days per hunter) has been slowly increasing the past ten years, and harvest per hunter has been fairly stable over the past five years (Figure 20, bottom). It is important to note that eastside hunters have an additional dove opportunity – the Eurasian collared dove. This dove is an exotic dove that has invaded most of eastern Washington. It can be hunted and trapped with a license year-round. Eurasian collared doves are commonly found in and around towns and around grain elevators.

For more information on doves, see the Statewide Small Game Harvest Statistics: [2018 Statewide and by County](#), and the most recent Game Status and Trend Report.



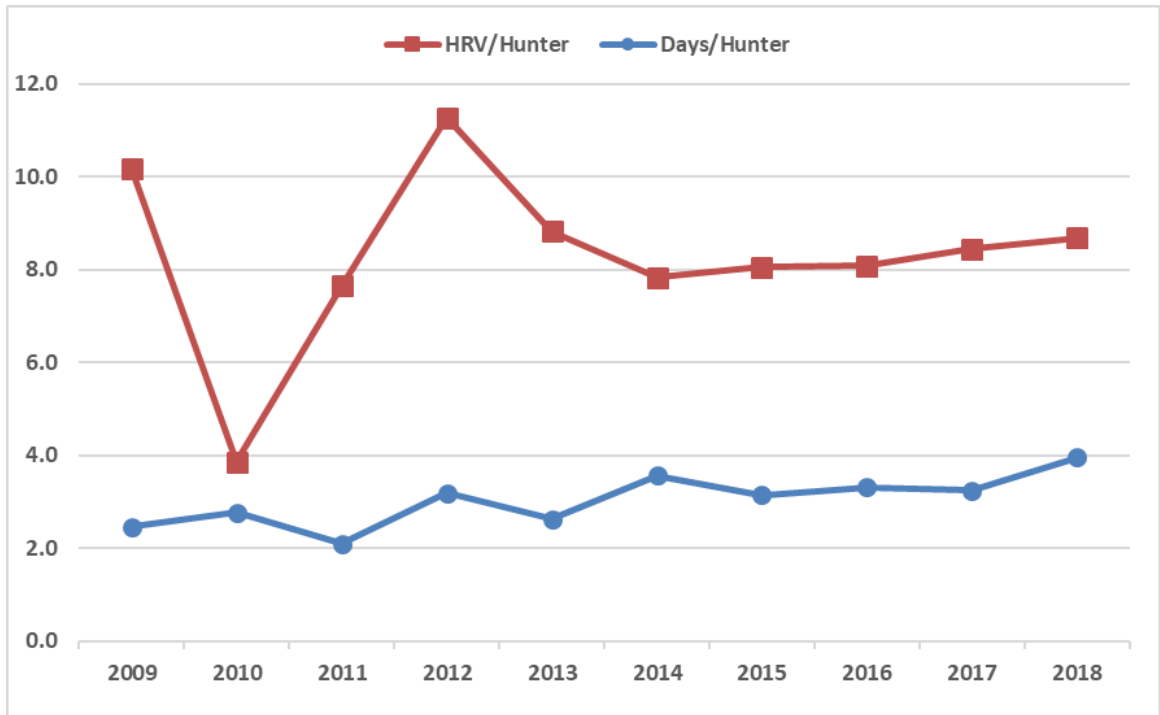


Figure 20. Top graph: Dove harvest and hunter numbers for District 2 from 2009–2018. Bottom graph: Dove harvest and days hunted per hunter for District 2 from 2009–2018.

MAJOR PUBLIC LANDS

The majority of the district is privately owned. However, WDFW and BLM own about 60,000 acres in the center of Lincoln County and about 15,000 acres in northwest Whitman County. For more information on BLM property, or to order maps, please visit the [BLM](#) website. To hunt on WDFW wildlife areas, you will need to display a WDFW Vehicle Access Pass (free with hunting or fishing license purchase) or a Discover Pass. For more information on WDFW lands, see the [wildlife areas webpage](#).

The Washington Department of Natural Resources maintains land open to the public for recreational purposes. Visitors to DNR land should be aware that a [Discover Pass](#) is required for access. Further information regarding recreational opportunities on DNR land can be found on the [DNR website](#).

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also maintains lands associated with the Snake River open to the public for recreational purposes. Not all of these lands are open to hunting, so hunters will want to research beforehand. More information can be found [here](#).

Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge (TNWR) has a limited entry youth waterfowl hunt (details available through [TNWR](#)) and allows elk hunting by permit only (permits allotted via WDFW special permit draw in June).

Riverside State Park and Mount Spokane State Park, along with all county parks and conservation areas in Spokane County, are open to public access, but NOT to hunting.

There are several private timber companies that allow hunting in Spokane County, and throughout the district there are private landowners enrolled in WDFW hunt access programs (see Private Lands Program below and visit the [WDFW Private Lands Access](#) website).

PRIVATE LANDS

Since 1948, WDFW has worked with private landowners across the state to provide public access through a negotiated agreement. Landowners participating in a WDFW cooperative agreement retain liability protection provided under RCW 4.24.210. Landowners receive technical services, materials for posting (signs and posts), and in some cases, monetary compensation. In addition, lands under agreement are well known by WDFW Enforcement.

Currently, the private lands access program includes five basic access agreement types: Hunt by Written Permission (HBWP), Feel Free to Hunt (FFTH), Hunt by Reservation (HBR), Landowner Hunting Permit (LHP), and Register to Hunt (RTH). As of July 2019, the total accessible acreage in District 2 is 5,980 acres in Spokane County, 47,376 in Lincoln County, and 91,800 in Whitman County. A summary of these acres by GMU and the program are in Table 2 below. The LHP in GMU 130 is managed by the Columbia Plateau Wildlife Management Association (CPWMA). Access is only available through WDFW special permitting and CPWMA raffle permit hunts (see WDFW's 2019 Big Game Hunting Seasons and Regulations pamphlet). More information on the other four access programs and where these enrolled lands occur can be found at WDFW's Hunt Regulations Webmap and the [WDFW Private Lands Access](#) site.

Table 2. Acres of private land enrolled in WDFW access programs by GMU in District 2 as of July 2019.

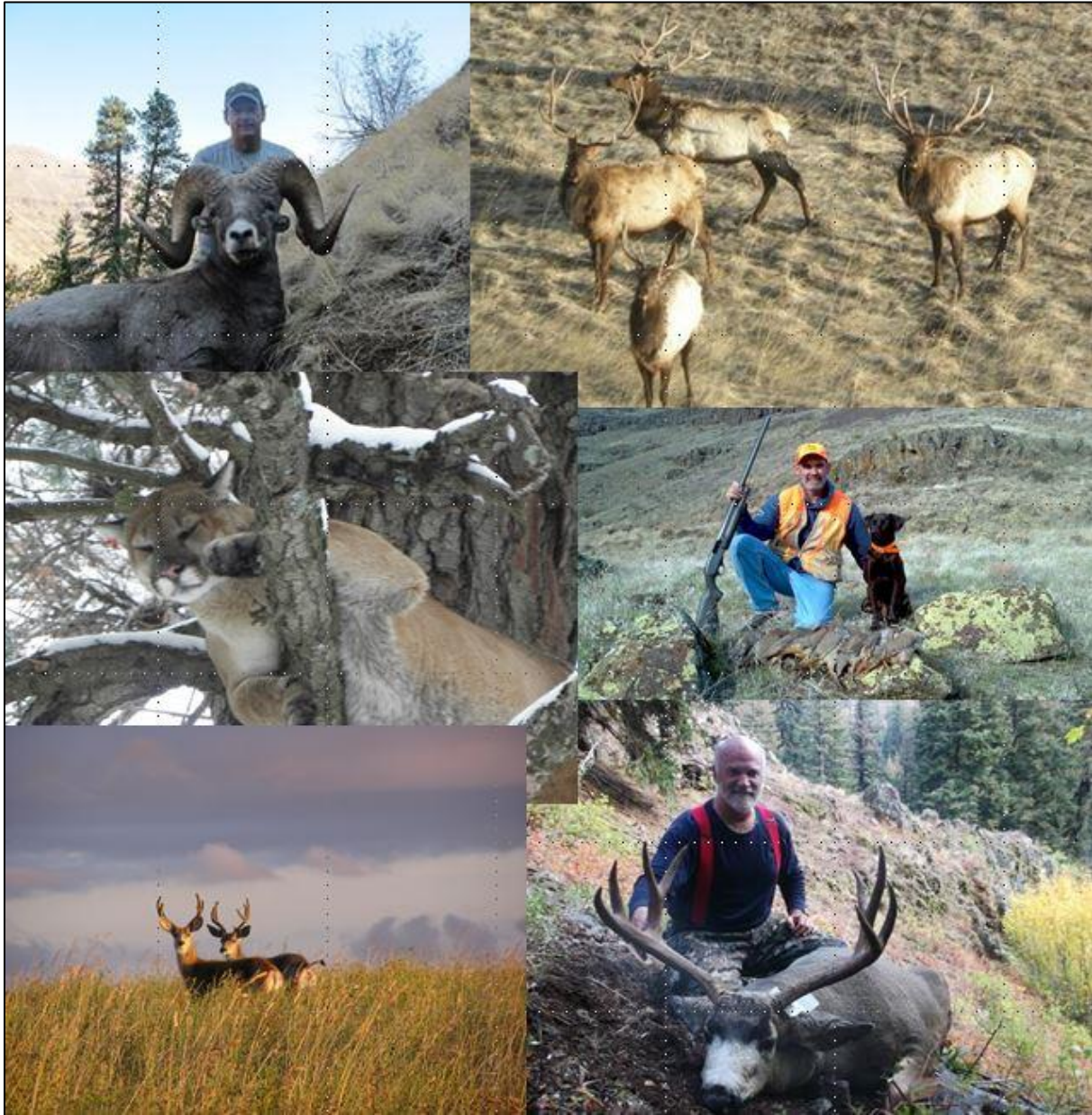
Game Management Unit (GMU)	Hunt by Written Permission (HBWP)		Feel Free To Hunt (FFTH)		Hunt By Reservation (HBR)		Landowner Hunting Permit (LHP)		Register to Hunt (RTH)	
	Properties	Acres	Properties	Acres	Properties	Acres	Properties	Acres	Properties	Acres
124 Mt Spokane	1	146	0	0	2	370	0	0	0	0
127 Mica Peak	3	2,613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130 Cheney	1	1,800	0	0	0	0	1	2,852	0	0
133 Roosevelt	18	20,788	1	612	1	2052	0	0	0	0
136 Harrington	12	16,658	7	7,266	0	0	0	0	0	0
139 Steptoe	15	13,989	6	7,386	34	29,099	0	0	1	75
142 Almota	12	16,666	1	336	20	22,457	0	0	0	0
TOTAL										

2019

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Biologist



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



DISTRICT 3 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Asotin, Garfield, Columbia, and Walla Walla counties

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BE AWARE OF FIRE CONDITIONS

Wherever you choose to hunt, be sure to check on fire conditions, access restrictions, and other emergency rules before you head out. In addition to wildfires, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) may be conducting prescribed burns and/or forest-thinning projects in your hunt area. For more information, see:

- [Wildfire status updates \(InciWeb – Incident Information System\)](#)
- [Northwest Interagency Coordination Center](#)
- [WDFW Wildlife Areas](#)

DISTRICT 3 GENERAL OVERVIEW

WDFW's District 3 is located in southeast Washington and consists of 13 game management units (GMU). GMUs in District 3 include 145 (Mayview), 149 (Prescott), 154 (Blue Creek), 157 (Watershed- **Closed entry except by permit**), 162 (Dayton), 163 (Marengo), 166 (Tucannon), 169 (Wenaha), 172 (Mountain View), 175 (Lick Creek), 178 (Peola), 181 (Couse), and 186 (Grande Ronde). Administratively, District 3 includes Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, and Asotin counties, and is one of three management districts (1, 2, and 3) comprising WDFW's Region 1. The northern part of District 3 (north of Highway 12) includes the southeastern portion of the Palouse Prairie ecoregion, while the southern part of the district is in the Blue Mountains ecoregion.

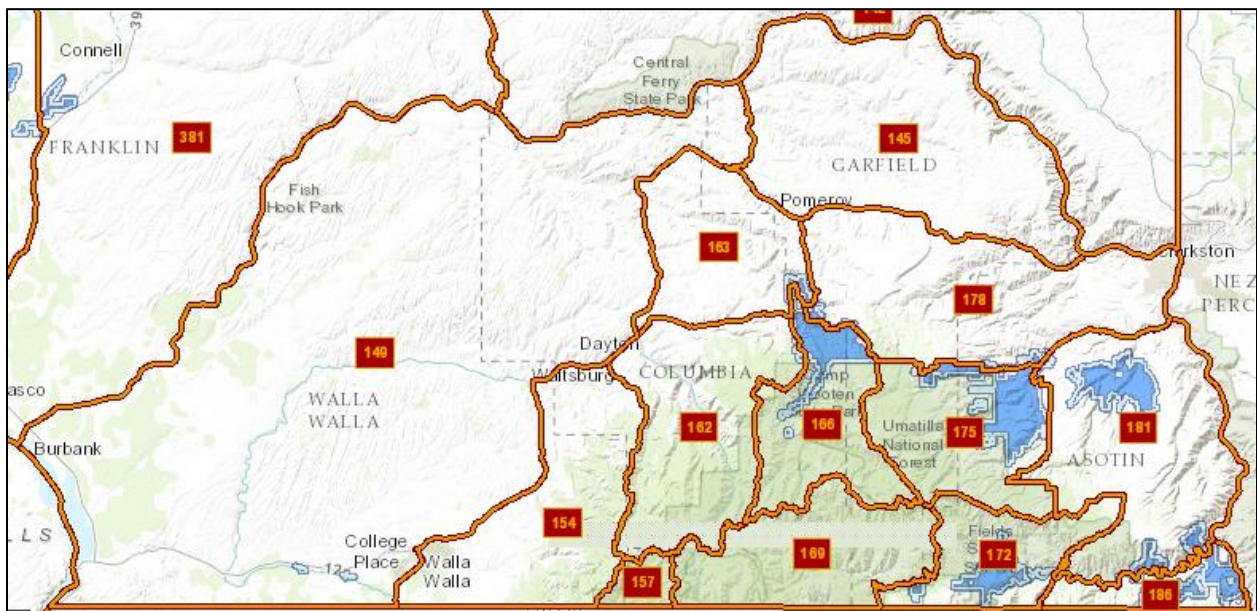


Figure 1. GMU map (from GoHunt) depicting District 3 GMU boundaries, west and south of the Snake River, east of the Columbia River, and north of the Oregon border. Green areas are U.S. Forest Service land and blue areas are WDFW Wildlife Areas.

The landscape in District 3 is dominated by agricultural land in the prairie and foothill regions, with interspersed grassland areas and brushy eyebrows and draws. In the mountains, the most common habitat is characterized by second growth forests consisting primarily of Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, grand fir, and subalpine fir. The Blue Mountains have been characterized as a high plateau dissected by steep draws and canyons carved by numerous creeks and rivers. The Tucannon and Touchet rivers flow north out of the mountains, while forks of the Wenaha River and its major tributaries generally flow south. Numerous creeks drain the western edge of the foothills, including Mill Creek, with its drainage located in the Walla Walla Watershed.



Image 1. Blue Creek in the western foothills of the Blue Mountains.

District 3 is best known for its elk hunting opportunities in the Blue Mountains and mule deer hunting opportunities in grassland/agricultural GMUs. However, quality hunting opportunities also exist for other game species, including white-tailed deer, black bear, turkey, and pheasant. Table 1 presents estimates of harvest and harvest-per-unit effort (HPUE) for most game species in District 3 during the 2018 hunting season, and how those estimates compare to the 2017 season and the five-year average. For more specific information on harvest trends, please refer to the appropriate section in this document.

Species	Harvest					HPUE				
	5-yr avg.	2017	2018	% change (5yr)	% change (2017)	5-yr avg.	2017	2018	% change (5yr)	% change (2017)
Elk (General)	155	91	82	-47%	-10%	121	191	166	37%	-13%
Elk (Bull Permit)	104	104	104	0%	0%	49%	47%	50%	(Permit success)	
Deer	2,678	2,215	2,462	-8%	11%	13.5	16.2	14.7	9%	-9%
Bear	82	62	104	27%	68%	111	143	76	-31%	-46%
Cougar	20	24	31	58%	29%	Not estimated		**	**	
Wild Turkey	738	769	1,053	43%	37%	0.10	0.09	0.10	1%	13%
Canada Goose	3,475	3,462	3,860	11%	11%	1.21	1.33	1.22	1%	-8%
Chukar Partridge	1,536	1,297	3,045	98%	135%	1.13	0.42	1.31	24%	213%
Cottontail Rabbit	420	451	1,101	162%	144%	0.53	0.49	1.92	263%	296%
Duck	27,422	27,423	23,412	-15%	-15%	2.81	2.80	2.65	-6%	-5%
Forest Grouse	1,738	2,143	1,735	0%	-19%	0.40	0.41	0.36	-10%	-11%
Gray Partridge	747	721	1,052	41%	46%	0.48	0.37	0.62	29%	66%
Mourning Dove	2,940	4,156	2,480	-16%	-40%	3.21	3.66	3.65	14%	0%
Pheasant	8,213	9,177	8,408	2%	-8%	0.69	0.73	0.73	6%	0%
Quail	5,630	3,537	3,587	-36%	1%	1.06	0.64	0.62	-42%	-4%
Snowshoe Hare	63	11	20	-68%	82%	0.48	0.06	0.05	-89%	-15%

Table 1. General season harvest and HPUE estimates for most game species found in District 3 during the 2017 and 2018 hunting seasons. Also included are the five-year averages and a comparison of 5-year estimates and 2017 to 2018 estimates. HPUE is expressed as #hunter days/harvest for elk, deer, and bear (lower is better), and as #harvested/hunter day for all other species (higher is better).

ELK

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

In Washington, elk are managed at the herd level, while harvest regulations are set at the GMU level. Population objectives are set at the herd level, and survey data is summarized at that level as well. District 3 is comprised of the single Blue Mountains elk herd (GMUs 145, 149, 154, 157, 162, 163, 166, 169, 172, 175, 178, 181, and 186).

Only the GMUs within the forested portion of District 3 are managed for elk population stability or growth (GMUs 154, 157, 162, 166, 169, 172, 175, and 186). GMUs 145, 149, 163, 178, and 181 are managed to limit elk numbers, although some recreational opportunity is provided as determined through surveys and damage complaints. In all GMUs, minimizing elk depredation to agricultural crops on private agricultural lands is a priority. An additional management objective is to maintain a minimum of 22 bulls: 100 cows in the post-season population, with a range of 22 – 28 bulls:100 cows as the management target.

Biologists in District 3 conduct a biennial helicopter survey within the core elk areas to estimate the post-winter population size. In the spring of 2019, biologists generated a population estimate of 4,115 (90 percent Confidence Interval of +/- 285) elk. Surveys are conducted along the state line of Oregon (and within Oregon), resulting in approximately 500-600 elk being classified that likely are not available for harvest in Washington during the fall. The average five-year population estimate prior to 2019 was 5,259 elk, which is 18 percent higher than the 2019 estimate. The 2019 surveys documented a calf ratio of 23.8 calves per 100 cows and a bull ratio of 23.3 bulls per 100 cows.

Calf ratios increased in 2019 compared to the 2017 survey but are still lower than the 5-year average of 27.8. This low number is attributed mainly to poor overwinter survival due to persistence of deep snow through the winter of 2018/2019, lingering effects of the severe winter in 2016/2017, and predation on calves. The effects of climate on elk productivity is difficult to quantify in years following a severe winter or summer drought. Poor body condition can result in calves with low birth weight and lower survival, or effects can carry-over into the breeding season (summer drought) decreasing pregnancy rates and resulting in fewer pregnancies, all of which may have influenced depressed cow/calf ratios over the past few seasons.

Bull ratios and total bull numbers declined substantially in 2019, which will result in a decreased number of branched-bull permits in years to come. The recent decline in the number of elk in the Blue Mountains is likely a result of multiple factors; such as the hard winters observed in 2016/2017 and 2018/2019, summer droughts, and similar levels of predation over the past 5 to 10 years which cumulatively reduced survival of adults and negatively impacted recruitment. The substantial decline in the number of calves making it through the 2016/2017 and 2018/2019 winters resulted in a large decline in the number of yearling bulls (spikes) available for harvest during the following falls, and the likely carry-over effect of low pregnancy success will be another below average year for yearling bull harvest in 2019.

For more detailed information related to the status of Washington's elk herds, hunters should read through the most recent version of the [Game Status and Trend Report](#), which is available for download on the department's website.

WHICH GMU SHOULD ELK HUNTERS HUNT?

Most general season hunters in the Blue Mountains have been hunting here for many years, with the exception of branched-bull tag holders and archery hunters in GMU 175. New hunters to this area will have to consider a number of options, such as weapon type, private land access versus public land, difficulty of hunt desired (wilderness versus landscapes with roads), and, as archery hunters, whether the availability of antlerless opportunity is important.

Throughout District 3, the harvest of branched-bulls is regulated through the permit system. All GMUs in District 3 are managed for quality hunting, except GMUs 145, 186, and some hunts in 149. The drawing of these tags can be difficult and many hunters invest years before successfully obtaining a permit. Once a permit is obtained, district biologists are happy to provide information on where to hunt within the GMU.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EACH GMU

GMU 145

This is a private land unit managed for zero elk. Very few elk reside in this unit. Their movements are unpredictable and make them difficult to locate, and access to their locations is often not readily available.

GMU 149

This large GMU is predominantly private land managed to minimize elk numbers because of conflicts with agricultural activities. A relatively large number of bulls inhabit the southwest corner of the GMU and cross back and forth between Oregon and Washington. Most harvest in recent years has occurred in the area of the Boise Cascade poplar tree farm. A major change coming to this unit is the conversion of the tree farm to other agricultural crops. Elk in this area will lose security cover and their movement patterns between Oregon and Washington are likely to change significantly, making elk difficult to locate. For the 2019 hunting season, the Boise Cascade Corporation will not be allowing any hunting access to the tree farm as the conversion takes place from poplar trees to irrigated row crops. An additional herd of elk exists in the northern portion of the unit on the breaks of the Snake River. This is a very difficult herd to hunt without access to numerous private lands, as the elk are highly mobile in this area and can be difficult to locate.

GMU 154

This GMU is 99 percent private land, but does include numerous landowners in the WDFW access program. The elk are heavily hunted in this GMU due to conflicts with agricultural activities. Access has historically been available to branched-bull tag holders and general season hunters.

GMU 157

This GMU is 99 percent public land, but closed to the public to any entry other than special permit holders. The Mill Creek Watershed is the source of drinking water for the City of Walla Walla, and access is highly regulated. Successful permit applicants will be contacted by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) with an information packet containing rules for hunting the watershed. This unit is very steep and rugged, contains few maintained trails, and is physically challenging to hunt. No scouting or overnight camping inside the watershed boundaries is permitted. Only the perimeter roads and trails can be accessed for scouting.

GMU 162

The Dayton GMU is a mix of private and public lands and has historically supported about 1,000 elk. Currently the number of elk in the Dayton GMU is 20-30 percent below the historic numbers. This unit has the highest density of general season hunters in District 3. Access to the northern portion of the GMU can be difficult, as it is predominantly private. The southern portion of the unit is predominantly USFS and lands owned by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR). Both of these lands are open to the public, with motorized vehicle restrictions throughout.

GMU 163

This GMU is not managed for elk and only occasionally supports enough elk to hunt. The GMU is predominantly private land.

GMU 166

This GMU has recently had the highest success rate for general season hunters, but also has one of the higher densities of hunters. The unit is predominantly USFS and WDFW-owned lands. A portion of the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness extends into this GMU and offers backcountry hunting opportunities.

GMU 169

Most of this GMU is located within the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness. Numerous road access points occur along the edge of this GMU, but a majority of the unit requires backpacking or horse packing to access. This can be a physically challenging unit to hunt. Elk densities have remained low in this unit for the past 20 years and do not show indications of improving. However, a large wildfire burned in this unit in 2015, which is expected to have a positive effect on elk numbers and habitat quality for years to come.

GMU 172

Elk numbers have risen in this GMU recently and can offer good general season opportunity, depending upon access. Approximately 60 percent of this GMU is private and access can be challenging. The USFS lands within this GMU are physically challenging to hunt. WDFW has been acquiring land within this GMU recently (4-0 Ranch Wildlife Area), but deer and elk hunting there is managed by permit only access.

GMU 175

This GMU is predominantly public land owned by WDFW, USFS, and Washington DNR. Access is good throughout the unit. One major change as the result of declining elk numbers observed in this unit is the restriction of archery hunters to spike-only, with no antlerless opportunity available for any weapon type without an antlerless permit.

GMU 178

This private land unit is managed to minimize elk numbers due to conflict with agricultural activities. Access can be challenging to obtain. Elk numbers are highly variable in the unit and

do not offer reliable recreational opportunity during the general season without knowledge of landowners and herd behavior.

GMU 181

This private land unit is managed to minimize elk numbers due to conflict with agricultural activities. Access can be challenging to obtain. Elk numbers are highly variable in the unit and do not offer reliable recreational opportunity during the general season without knowledge of landowners and herd behavior.

GMU 186

This unit is split equally between private and public lands, with very limited private land access available. This GMU is predominantly winter range for elk in Oregon, although approximately 100 elk reside in the unit throughout the year. The individual elk may reside on private land throughout the season where access is not available, although some years have proven highly successful for the few hunters that know the unit.

Summary of GMU Harvest Attributes

The information provided in Table 2 provides a quick and general assessment of how District 3 GMUs compare with regard to harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader seasons. The values presented are from the 2017 harvest reports. Total harvest and hunter numbers were further summarized by the number of elk harvested and hunters per square mile.

Each GMU was ranked from one to 10 for elk harvested/mi² (bulls only for modern firearm and cows included with bulls for archery), hunters/mi², and hunter success rates. The three ranking values were then summed to produce a final rank sum, with Public Access ranking excluded. The modern firearm comparisons are the most straightforward because bag limits and seasons are the same in each GMU.

For archery seasons, hunters have to consider that antlerless elk may be harvested in one public land GMU (175) and on private lands throughout multiple GMUs. These differences are important when comparing total harvest or hunter numbers among GMUs. Hunters should keep these differences in mind when comparing and interpreting the information provided in Table 2.

MODERN FIREARM											
GMU	Size (mi ²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Public Access	
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	Rank	Rank Sum
149	1409	2	0.00	9	56	0.04	1	3.6%	4	3	14
154	216	4	0.02	6	218	1.01	6	1.8%	6	3	18
162	210	8	0.04	4	587	2.80	10	1.4%	8	2	22
166	131	5	0.04	4	273	2.08	8	1.8%	6	1	18
169	161	2	0.01	7	139	0.86	5	1.4%	8	1	20
172	108	14	0.13	1	205	1.90	7	6.8%	2	2	10

175	158	15	0.09	3	409	2.59	9	3.7%	3	1	15
178	275	0	0.00	9	86	0.31	3	0.0%	10	3	22
181	262	2	0.01	7	71	0.27	2	2.8%	5	3	14
186	53	7	0.13	1	34	0.64	4	20.6%	1	2	6
ARCHERY											
GMU	Size (mi ²)	<u>Harvest</u>			<u>Hunter Density</u>			<u>Hunter Success</u>		<u>Public Access</u>	
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	Rank	Rank Sum
149	1409	0	0	8	15	0.01	2	0.0%	6	3	16
154	216	3	0.03	3	94	0.63	8	3.2%	3	3	14
162	210	5	0.02	4	133	0.78	9	3.8%	2	2	15
166	131	0	0	8	41	0.37	6	0.0%	6	1	20
169	161	0	0.01	5	25	0.25	5	0.0%	6	1	16
172	108	3	0.06	2	62	0.43	7	4.8%	1	2	10
175	158	0	0.15	1	96	1.68	10	0.0%	6	1	17
178	275	0	0.01	5	23	0.18	4	0.0%	6	3	15
181	262	0	0	8	38	0.08	3	0.0%	6	3	17
186	53	0	0	8	5	0	1	0.0%	6	2	15
MUZZLELOADER											
GMU	Size (mi ²)	<u>Harvest</u>			<u>Hunter Density</u>			<u>Hunter Success</u>		<u>Public Access</u>	
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	Rank	Rank Sum
149	1409	0	0	5	4	0.00	1	0.0%	7	3	13
154	216	0	0.0	5	13	0.06	3	0.0%	7	3	15
162	210	4	0.0	2	43	0.20	5	9.3%	1	2	8
166	131	0	0.0	5	52	0.40	6	0.0%	7	1	18
172	108	5	0.0	1	59	0.55	8	8.5%	2	2	11
175	158	3	0.0	3	78	0.49	7	3.8%	3	1	13
178	275	0	0	5	21	0.08	4	0.0%	7	3	16
181	262	0	0	5	0	0.00	1	0.0%	7	3	13

Table 2. Rank sum analysis that provides a quick and general comparison of how total harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success rates compare among GMUs during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader seasons. GMUs are generally limited to spike bull harvest, but some may have antlerless opportunity as well (see hunting regulations for specific restrictions). Data presented are based on 2018 harvest reports.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

It has been uncommon for elk populations to fluctuate dramatically from year to year, especially in District 3 where severe winter weather conditions seldom occur. Unfortunately, the winters of 2016/2017 and 2018/2019 were uncommonly severe, resulting in a significant decline in elk numbers. Although calf recruitment increased in 2018 over 2017 numbers, recruitment was still

below average and consequently, populations available for harvest are expected to be lower than years prior to the 16/17 winter. A slight improvement over 2018 harvest is expected, but a lower than average number of spike bulls is likely to continue into the 2019 hunting season. Hunter numbers also typically do not change substantially from one year to the next. Weather during hunting season does change from year to year, which will influence success rates.

HOW TO FIND ELK

When hunting elk in District 3, hunters need to do their homework and spend plenty of time scouting before the season opener because it is often difficult to predict where the elk are going to be, especially after hunting pressure increases. The majority of hunters spend most of their time focusing on open ridge tops where they can glass animals from a considerable distance. During the general season, past research on bulls has indicated that a majority of the elk will move to north aspect, mid-slope timbered hillsides within one day of the opener. With only nine days to hunt the general season, there is a lot of pressure the first few days. Pressure declines as the season progresses and may allow the elk to return to normal behaviors if they are not close to major roads.

Later in the season, it is a good idea to consult a topographic map and find “benches” located in steep terrain and thick cover because elk often use these areas to bed down during the day. Lastly, on public land, hunters should not let a locked gate keep them from walking into an area to search for elk. More often than not, these areas hold elk that have not received as much hunting pressure.

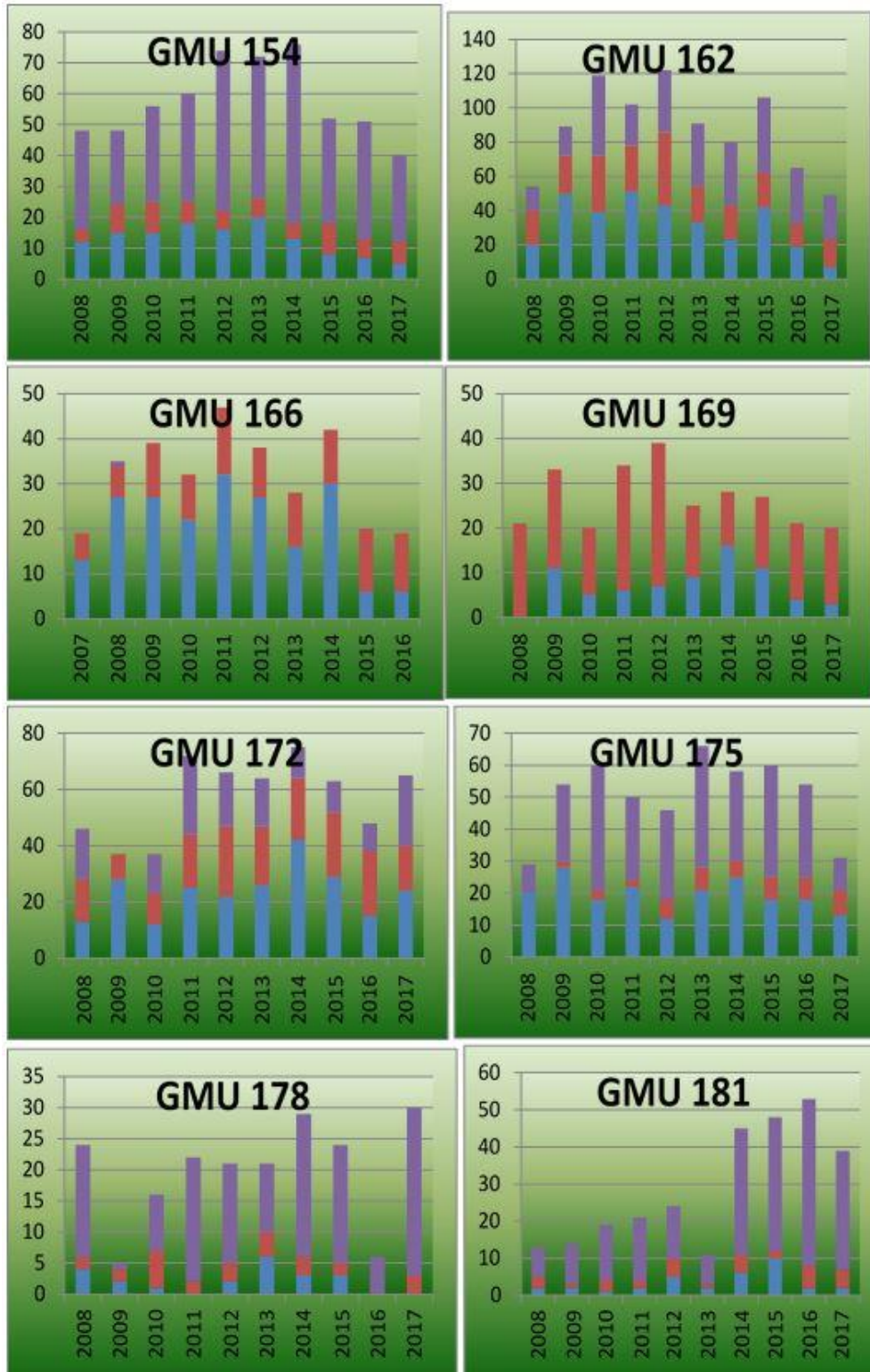


Figure 2. Trends in total number of yearling bulls (blue), branched bulls (red), and antlerless (purple) elk harvested during general and permit seasons combined, 2008-2017. Harvest does not include tribal harvest.

ELK AREAS

There are nine elk areas in District 3: Elk Area 1008 and 1009 (Wenaha Wilderness West and East), Elk Area 1010 (Dayton private lands), Elk Area 1013 (Mountain View Private), Elk Area 1016 (GMU 162 excluding the Rainwater WLA), Elk Area 1040 (4-0 Wildlife Area), Elk Area 1075 (Lick Creek Private Lands), Elk Area 1081 (GMU 181 + extreme west side of GMU 172), and Elk Area 1082 (George Creek Wildlife Area).

The intent of Elk Areas 1008 and 1009 was to distribute the hunting pressure within the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness. In the past, most permit hunters focused in the western corner of the unit where the road density was highest. By spreading out the hunting pressure, additional hunting opportunity was created.

Elk Area 1010 is used to focus antlerless and branched-bull elk hunting on private land in the Dayton Unit. In the past, branched bull tag holders focused on public lands where access was guaranteed, but also increased pressure on that segment of the population. This elk area is also used to focus antlerless harvest on the private lands where depredation complaints have historically been high, but limits antlerless harvest on public lands where higher elk densities are desired. Elk Area 1016 is used to provide controlled antlerless elk hunting opportunity on public lands, excluding the Rainwater Wildlife Area (CTUIR).

Elk Areas 1013 and 1040 are used to manage hunters within GMU 172. Elk Area 1013 limits antlerless hunting to private lands where damage can occur on agricultural areas, while maximizing elk numbers and recruitment on public lands. Elk Area 1040 is the newly acquired 4-0 Ranch Wildlife Area, which is managed for quality hunting opportunity as part of the sale agreement from the previous landowner. All deer and elk hunting on this wildlife area will be managed for quality opportunity, whereas all other species may be hunted by general seasons as listed in the pamphlet.

Elk Area 1075 has recently been created to try to use hunters to alter the behavior of elk that leave the Asotin Creek Wildlife Area for private agricultural grounds. To minimize crop damage, hunters are being used to move elk off of private lands in the Lick Creek GMU. The same is true for Elk Area 1081.

Elk Area 1082 is also being used to address elk distribution problems. Recently, a small group of elk has remained on the George Creek Unit of the Asotin Creek Wildlife Area. Hunters will be used to either harvest or pressure these elk onto more desirable public lands.

NOTABLE ISSUES AND HUNTING CHANGES

1. Elk Area 1040 (4-0 Ranch Wildlife Area) is closed to general season deer and elk hunting. Elk hunting will only be allowed through the permit system on these lands.
2. Antlerless elk opportunity was increased in 2014 in GMU 181 due to increasing herd size and depredation complaints, and boundary changes were made to hunts in this area in 2018 to include Elk Area 1075 and 1082 to continue refining our efforts to address

problematic elk distributions. Elk in this unit primarily inhabit private lands and acquiring access prior to applying for permits is highly recommended.

3. During the summer of 2015, a large wildfire burned through a large portion of the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness, extending slightly into GMU 172 on Grouse Flats. A large portion of the fire that occurred in Washington burned later into September, creating desirable habitat conditions for elk with low intensity burning.

DEER

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Both mule deer and white-tailed deer occur throughout District 3. Deer hunting opportunities in District 3 vary from marginal to quite good, depending on the GMU. The GMUs with highest



success (GMUs 145, 178, 181, and 186) also have the highest amount of private land and access can be limited. GMUs where access to public land is highest (GMUs 166, 169, and 175) have the lowest success, probably due to a combination of high hunter numbers, high percentage of legal bucks harvested, and lower quality deer habitat. While overall harvest is one indicator of GMU hunting quality, harvest/unit effort (HPUE) and harvest/unit area (HPUA) equalize GMUs based on hunter numbers, number of days hunting, and GMU size. However, both HPUE and HPUA can be misleading, as HPUE is complicated by private land access limitations and HPUA is complicated by the amount of habitat in the GMU that actually supports deer. In general, HPUE seems to be a better indicator of hunting success. Hunter success and HPUE of either white-tailed or mule deer in District 3 is highest in GMUs 145 (Mayview), 178 (Peola), 181 (Couse), and 186 (Grande Ronde) while total general season harvest is highest in GMUs 149 (Prescott), 154 (Blue Creek), and 162 (Dayton).

Currently, WDFW does not use formal estimates or indices of population size to monitor deer populations in District 3. Instead, trends in harvest, hunter success, and HPUE (harvest/hunter day) are used to monitor population status. WDFW recognizes the limitations of using harvest data to monitor trends in population size and are conducting periodic aerial sightability surveys

to monitor deer populations that are independent of harvest data and exploring the use of integrated population models.

All available harvest data indicates deer populations appear to be stable in District 3, although 2017 harvest numbers were down significantly following a hard winter. For more detailed information related to the status of mule deer and white-tailed deer in Washington, hunters should read the most recent version of the [Game Status and Trend Report](#), which is available for download on the department's website.

WHICH GMU SHOULD DEER HUNTERS HUNT?

Probably the most frequent question from hunters is, "What GMU should I hunt?" This is not always easy to answer because it depends on the hunting method and the type of hunting experience desired. Some hunters are looking for a quality opportunity to harvest a mature buck, while others just want to harvest any legal deer, and still others prefer to hunt an area with few other hunters.

The ideal GMU for most hunters would have high deer densities, low hunter densities, and high hunter success rates. Unfortunately, this scenario does not exist in any GMU that is open during the general modern firearm, archery, or muzzleloader seasons in District 3. Instead, because of general season opportunities, the GMUs with the highest deer densities tend to have the highest hunter densities as well. For many hunters, high hunter densities are not enough to persuade them not to hunt in a GMU where they see lots of deer. Some hunters prefer to hunt in areas with moderate to low numbers of deer if that means there are also very few hunters and provide a backcountry experience.

The information provided in Table 3 provides a quick and general assessment of how GMUs compare with regard to harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader deer seasons. The values presented are the five-year averages for each statistic. Total harvest and hunter numbers were further summarized by the number of deer harvested per hunter and the number of hunters per square mile. This approach was taken because comparing total harvest or hunter numbers is not always a fair comparison since GMUs vary in size. For example, the average total number of deer harvested over the past five years during the general season in GMUs 149 (Prescott) and 154 (Blue Creek) has been 696 and 317 deer, respectively. Just looking at total harvest suggests deer densities are much higher in GMU 149 than 154. However, when harvest is expressed as deer harvested/mi², the result is an estimate of 0.49 in GMU 149 and 1.47 in GMU 154, which suggests deer densities are probably much higher in GMU 154 than they are in GMU 149. This is further complicated by the amount of actual deer habitat in each GMU. For example, GMU 149 is the largest GMU, but is comprised primarily of tilled croplands, and deer are concentrated in CRP fields and along the breaks of the Snake River, so densities in a portion of the GMU are probably higher than the harvest/mi² indicates.

Each GMU was ranked from one to 12 (except for ties) for deer harvested/mi², hunters/mi², hunter success rates, and public land access. The ranking values were then summed (public land access excluded) to produce a final rank sum. GMUs are listed by GMU number, not by rank. Comparisons are straightforward because bag limits and seasons are the same for most GMUs. Differences that should be considered include:

- 1 Some private land GMUs have extensive acreage in WDFW Access programs, such as Feel Free to Hunt, Hunt by Written Permission, Hunt by Registration, or Hunt by Reservation, and may offer similar access to some GMUs with public land. See the Access section of this document for private land acreage available for public hunting in each GMU.
- 2 Some private land GMUs have extensive acreage in tilled croplands, and actual suitable hunting area may be much smaller, leading to higher than expected hunter densities.

MODERN FIREARM											
GMU	Size (mi ²)	<u>Harvest</u>			<u>Hunter Density</u>			<u>Hunter Success</u>		<u>Public Access</u>	Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	Score	
145	355	242	0.68	5	601	1.69	4	40%	2	3	11(2)
149	1409	459	0.33	10	1522	1.08	1	30%	5	3	15(4)
154	216	275	1.27	2	992	4.59	11	27%	6	3	19(6)
162	210	348	1.93	1	1510	7.19	12	23%	7	2	20(7)
163	149	85	0.57	7	386	2.59	9	22%	8	3	23(9)
166	131	60	0.45	8	504	3.85	10	11%	12	1	30(11)
169	161	25	0.16	12	2196	1.22	2	13%	10	1	24(10)
172	108	44	0.41	9	198	1.84	5	22%	8	2	22(8)
175	158	39	0.25	11	336	2.13	8	12%	11	1	30(11)
178	275	234	0.85	3	552	2.01	6	42%	1	3	10(1)
181	262	155	0.59	6	392	1.50	3	40%	2	3	11(2)
186	53	38	0.72	4	112	2.11	7	34%	4	2	15(4)

ARCHERY											
GMU	Size (mi ²)	<u>Harvest</u>			<u>Hunter Density</u>			<u>Hunter Success</u>		<u>Public Access</u>	Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	Rank	
145	355	15	0.04	8	53	0.15	5	29%	6	3	19(6)
149	1409	46	0.03	10	177	0.13	3	26%	7	3	20(7)
154	216	68	0.31	1	230	1.06	11	30%	4	3	16(5)
162	210	41	0.19	2	206	0.98	10	20%	9	2	21(8)
163	149	27	0.19	2	171	1.15	12	17%	10	3	24(10)
166	131	18	0.13	4	91	0.69	9	21%	8	1	21(8)
169	161	1	0.00	12	17	0.11	1	2%	12	1	25(11)
172	108	9	0.08	6	26	0.24	6	32%	2	2	14(2)
175	158	4	0.03	10	95	0.60	8	5%	11	1	29(12)
178	275	36	0.13	4	121	0.44	7	30%	4	3	15(4)
181	262	10	0.04	8	33	0.13	3	31%	3	3	14(2)
186	53	3	0.05	7	6	0.11	1	46%	1	2	9(1)

MUZZLELOADER											
GMU	Size (mi ²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Public Access	Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	Rank	
145	355	19	0.05	4	45	0.13	1	42%	1	3	6(1)
149	1409	69	0.05	4	219	0.16	2	32%	4	3	10(3)
154	216	N/A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
162	210	N/A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
163	149	N/A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
166	131	N/A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
169	161	N/A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
172	108	23	0.21	2	59	0.55	5	39%	3	2	10(3)
175	158	5	0.03	6	49	0.31	4	11%	6	1	16(6)
178	275	N/A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
181	262	60	0.23	1	148	0.56	6	40%	2	3	9(2)
186	53	3	0.06	3	10	0.18	3	25%	5	2	11(5)

Table 3. Rank sum analysis that provides a quick and general comparison of how total general harvest, hunter numbers, hunter success rates, and access to public land compare among GMUs during general modern, archery, and muzzleloader deer seasons. GMUs in **bold type** are open during early and late seasons for the respective weapon type. Data presented are based on a five-year average (2014-2018).

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Wildfires are always a possibility that may affect hunter access to some hunting areas. Hunters should check the status of wildfires and access restrictions [online](#). In addition, USFS and WDFW have been conducting prescribed burns and forest thinning projects to reduce wildfire risk. Check with the local USFS offices and WDFW district offices for current status on forest treatment projects.

It is typically uncommon for deer populations to fluctuate dramatically from year to year, especially in District 3 where deer move out of the mountains in winter and weather conditions are generally mild and do not result in large winter die-offs. However, we had very late and heavy snow cover across the district during the winter of 2018/2019, with snow cover persisting well into the usual spring green-up period. Although the deer went through January in presumably good condition, we observed significant winter-kill across the district, with many ranchers along the Snake and Grande Ronde rivers reporting emaciated and dying deer. A substantial number of the dead deer investigated were yearlings, so although we may see an average harvest this year, deer herds are still recovering from the effects of the harsh winter in

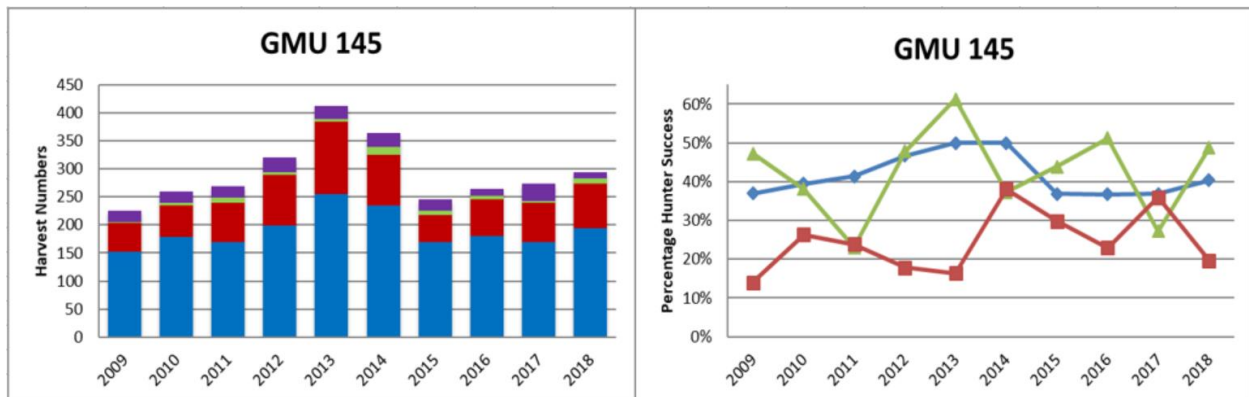
2016/2017, and the effects of this winter are expected to carry-over into the 2020 hunting season, due to poor yearling survival and recruitment.

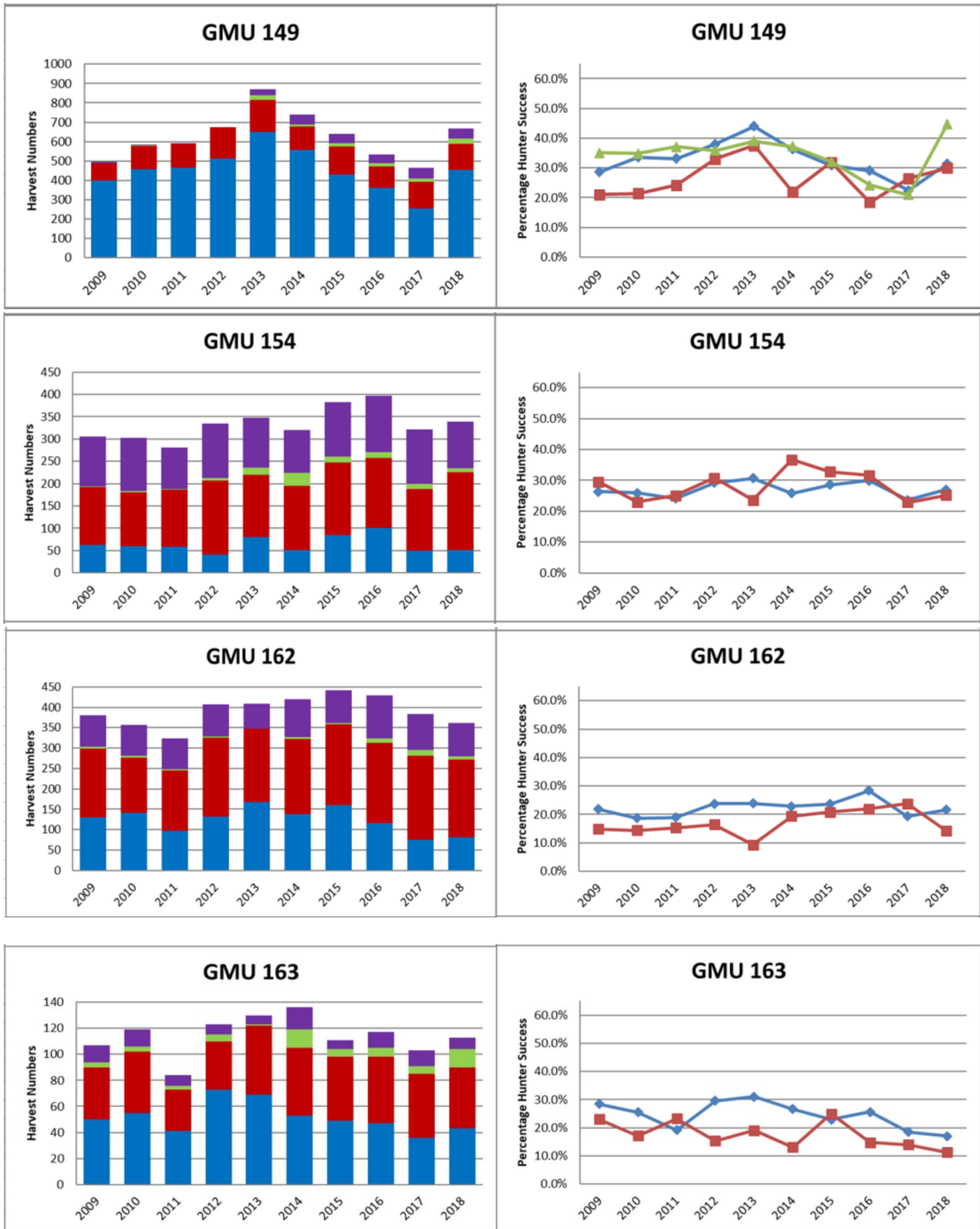
Periodic die-offs have occurred due to epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD) and bluetongue, both viral conditions transmitted by a biting midge, which mainly affect white-tailed deer. However, WDFW only received a few reports of deer dying during the summer, particularly in portions of GMU 149 and 154, but have not had a significant outbreak since 2015. We may see some slight effects of last year's small outbreak in the western portion of the District.

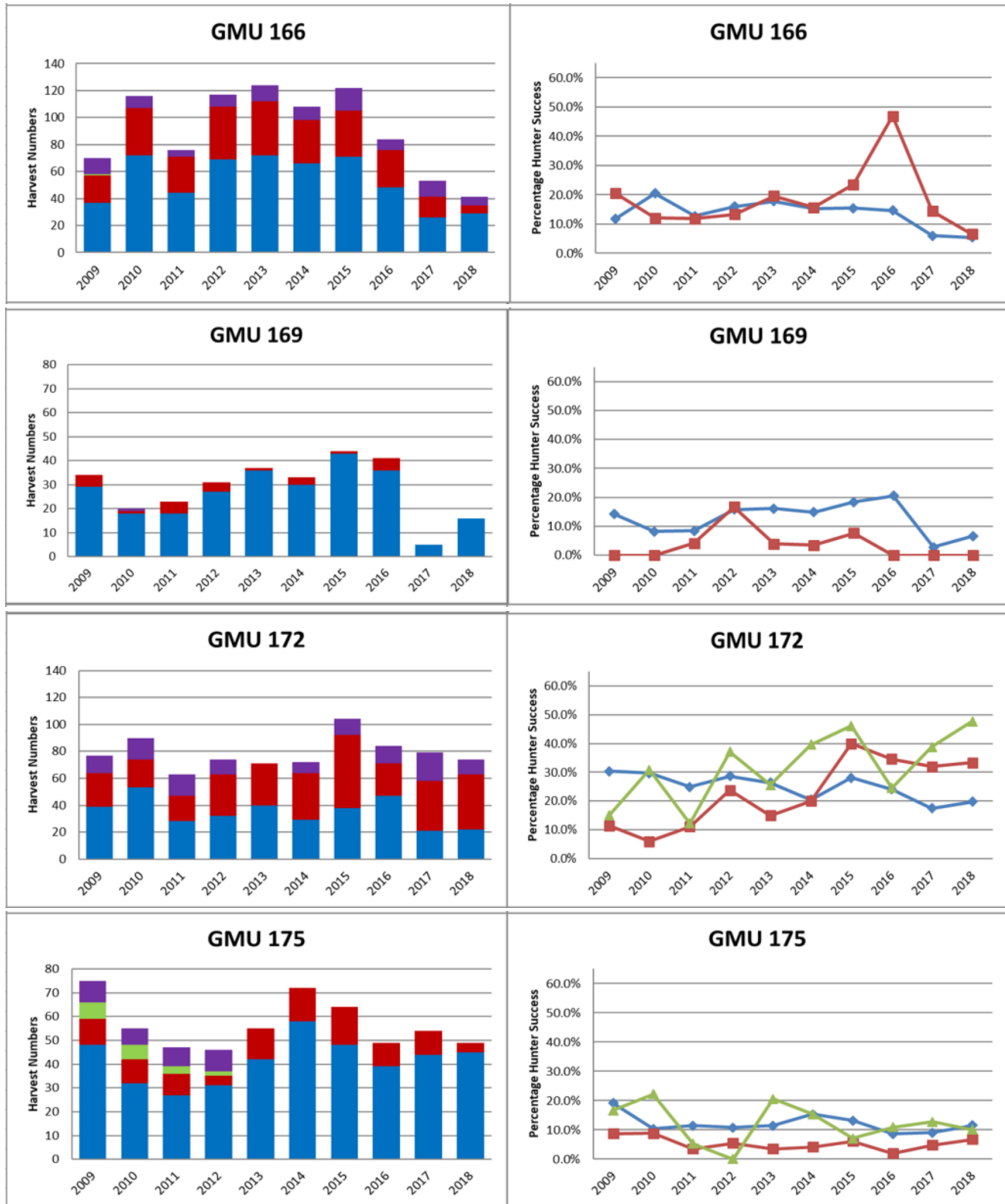
While disease outbreaks are monitored annually, there is nothing feasible to be done to prevent outbreaks of hemorrhagic diseases.

Mule deer populations have experienced long-term declines across much of the west with no definitive cause identified. Habitat loss is suspected to be one possible cause, particularly loss of winter range. The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) has probably helped maintain winter range in District 3, and mule deer populations outside of the mountains appear to be stable to increasing. However, decreases in available CRP contracts over the last few years have resulted in more land going into agricultural production and will likely have long-term negative impacts on mule deer populations in the district.

The only references WDFW currently has for future potential harvest during general seasons are recent trends in harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success. Figure 3 provides trend data for each of these statistics by GMU and are intended to provide hunters with the best information possible to make an informed decision on where they want to hunt in District 3 and what they can expect to encounter with regard to hunter success and hunter numbers.







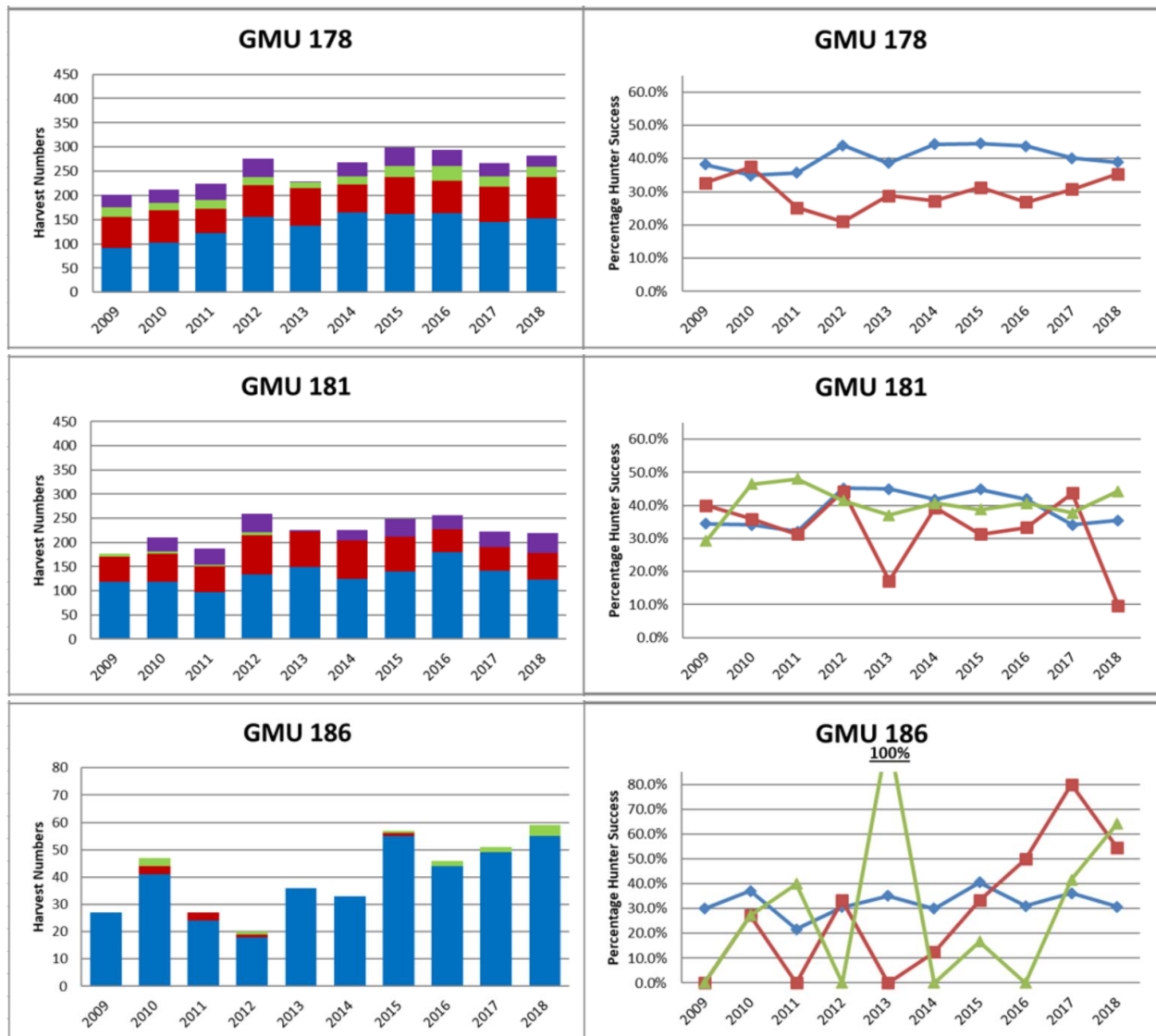


Figure 3. Left column: Ten-year trends in total numbers of mule deer bucks (blue) and antlerless deer (green), and white-tailed bucks (red) and antlerless deer (purple) during all general seasons combined from 2009-2018. Totals do not include permit harvest (note the different scales, from maximums of 80, 140, 450, and 1,000). Right column: Ten-year trends in percentage harvest success for each GMU in District 3 for modern firearm (blue diamonds), archery (red squares), and muzzleloader (green triangles) general season hunters for 2009-2018.

DEER AREAS

There are five deer areas in District 3 that were created for a number of purposes. Deer Area 1010 is located within the private land area of GMU 162 and was created to help manage deer damage while limiting antlerless harvest on public land in the GMU. Deer Areas 1008 and 1009 divide GMU 169 and help to manage deer by distributing harvest opportunity across the wilderness area. Deer Area 1021 is located in and around the town of Clarkston in GMU 178 and is used to help manage deer in and around the urban area. Deer Area 1040 is located in GMU 172 and consists of the newly purchased 4-0 Ranch Wildlife Area. Deer and elk hunting in this

area is by permit only, which helps maintain some quality opportunity in the GMU, and also helps keep deer and elk on the wildlife area to limit crop damage on private lands.

NOTABLE HUNTING ALERTS

1. New Deer Area 1040 (4-0 Ranch Wildlife Area) is closed to general season deer and elk hunting. Deer and elk hunting is only allowed by 1040 Deer or Elk Area permit holders.
2. Added muzzleloader opportunity in Blue Creek GMU 154 and Marengo GMU 163 with Buck Deer permit hunts and in Deer Area 1010, Marengo, and Peola GMU 178 with Antlerless Deer permit hunts.
3. Added Any Deer permits for youth in selected GMUs.
4. Senior, and Disabled permits: Added GMU 181 to Blue Mountains Foothills GMUs available to hunt.

BLACK BEAR

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Black bears occur mainly in the foothills and forested areas of District 3, but population densities vary among GMUs. The highest densities of bears occur in GMUs 154 (Blue Creek) and 162 (Dayton).

District 3 consists of GMUs that are part of the Blue Mountains Black Bear Management Unit 8 (BBMU 8), which is one of nine BBMUs defined by WDFW. Currently, allowing for a general bear season during the fall and controlled permit numbers during the spring has maintained harvest metrics within parameters identified by WDFW as reflective of a healthy bear population. The metrics used to direct black bear harvest include the proportion of harvested female bears (no more than 35-39 percent of harvest), the median age of harvested females (range no younger than 5-6 years), and the median age of harvested males (range no younger than 2-4 years).

WDFW does not conduct surveys to monitor trends in black bear population size. Instead, we use trends in harvest data as surrogates to formal population estimates or indices. Currently, black bear populations are believed to be stable in District 3. Because we use age of harvest as a management metric, we want to remind hunters that **it is required that a premolar tooth be submitted**. Tooth envelopes can be obtained by calling a regional office or stopping in at one of the district offices (best to call ahead as these offices aren't always staffed full-time), which may be available to help with tooth extraction as well.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Although there are hunters who specifically target black bears, most bears are harvested opportunistically during general deer and elk seasons. Consequently, annual harvest can vary quite a bit from one year to the next and overall hunter success is quite low. Since 2001, hunter success in District 3 has averaged just 6 percent and has never been higher than 9 percent.

However, hunter success is likely higher for those hunters who specifically hunt bears versus those who buy a bear tag in case they see one while they are deer or elk hunting.

Overall, there has been no trend in annual bear harvest during the general bear season in District 3, with harvest generally fluctuating between 75 and 100 bears, excluding a few outliers. 2011 was a relatively poor year, with 66 bears harvested, but harvest rebounded during the 2012 and 2013 seasons before dropping off again in 2014 to 62 bears (Figure 8). With annual fluctuations in hunter numbers, some index of harvest per unit effort is generally a better indicator of harvest trends. Figure 4 shows the number of hunter days per bear harvested, which also does not show any consistent trend.

At the GMU level, most bears will be harvested in GMUs 154 (Blue Creek) and 162 (Dayton) (Figure 5). Harvest numbers during the 2010, 2014, and 2017 seasons compared to long-term (10-year) and short-term (5-year) averages were lower in both GMUs 154 and 162, but the yearly District harvest does not show any identifiable trends (Figure 4) other than there have been very few low harvest years back-to-back. This was again highlighted by the rebound in both the 2015 and 2016 harvests after the low 2014 harvest and again in 2018 after the low 2017 harvest. Based on general long-term stability in District 3 bear harvest, hunters should expect similar harvest and success rates during the 2019 season.

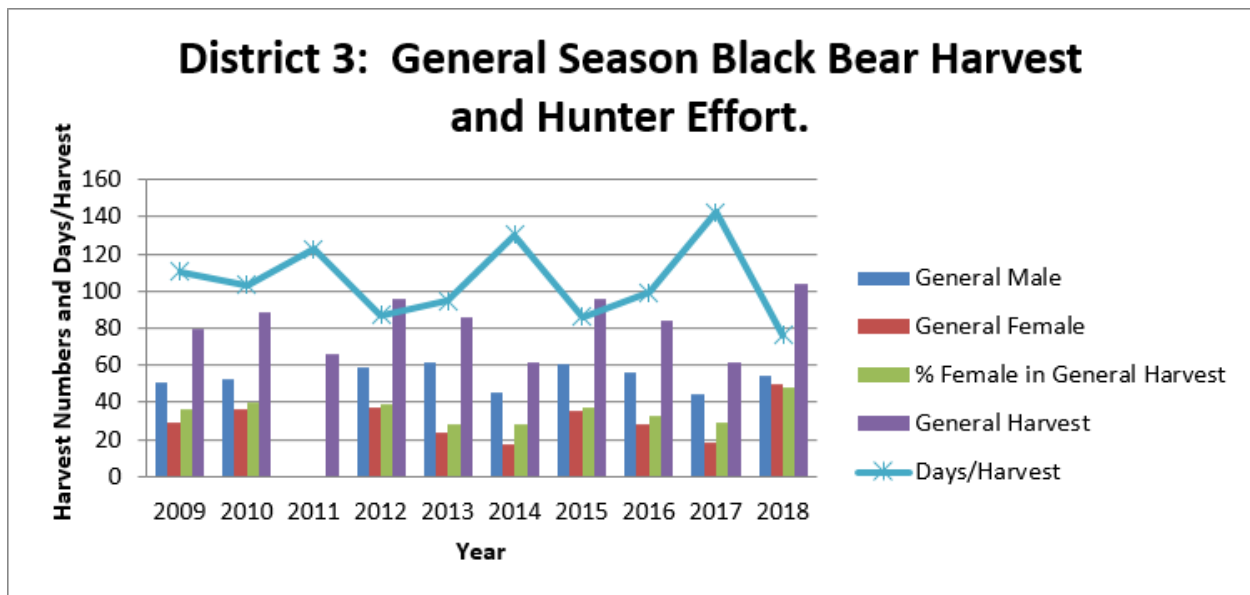


Figure 4. Trends in the number of male and female black bears and total number of bears harvested during the general bear season, and an index of hunter effort (hunter days/bear harvested) in District 3, 2009–2018 (the sex of harvested bears is not available for 2011).

HOW TO LOCATE AND HARVEST A BLACK BEAR

Scouting is an important factor that hunters should consider when specifically hunting for black bears in District 3. Although black bears are extremely common and occur in some areas at very high densities, they are seen infrequently because they generally limit their time in the open to cooler times of day and move into thick vegetation in draws and creek bottoms.

Black bears can occur in a variety of habitat types so it can be difficult to narrow down where to search for them. Hunters should focus their efforts early and late in the day in more open terrain (e.g. south-facing slopes). In September, bears can spend a considerable amount of time in the lower elevations of the Blue Mountain foothills in search of fruit that has ripened in the riparian areas and around old homesteads.

Bears can often be located along riparian corridors that contain a large number of berry-producing shrubs, including creeping blackberries and elderberries, or along north-facing slopes with salmonberries, huckleberries, and blackberries. Spring permit holders should look below the snow-line on south-facing slopes that get early green-up of wild onions and other vegetation and near springs or wet areas with green aquatic vegetation. During the fall, hunters will generally find bears foraging across open slopes dissected by shrubby draws early in the day. Also, hunters should check riparian areas that may still have berries or rose hips, and hike through them to see if there is any bear sign. If fresh sign is found, odds are there is a bear frequenting that area. If hunters are patient and sit for extended periods of time watching open areas in these riparian patches and corridors, they may get a chance to harvest a bear. Patience is the key.

NOTABLE HUNTING ALERTS

The 2019 hunting season in District 3 has been extended from August 1 to November 15 to conform to new statewide standard opening and closing dates. In addition, the 2-bear harvest limit has been extended statewide. Hunters are still only allowed one bear on their spring bear permit but can harvest an additional bear during the fall season or 2 bears in the fall if they were unsuccessful on their spring permit hunt or did not draw a spring permit.

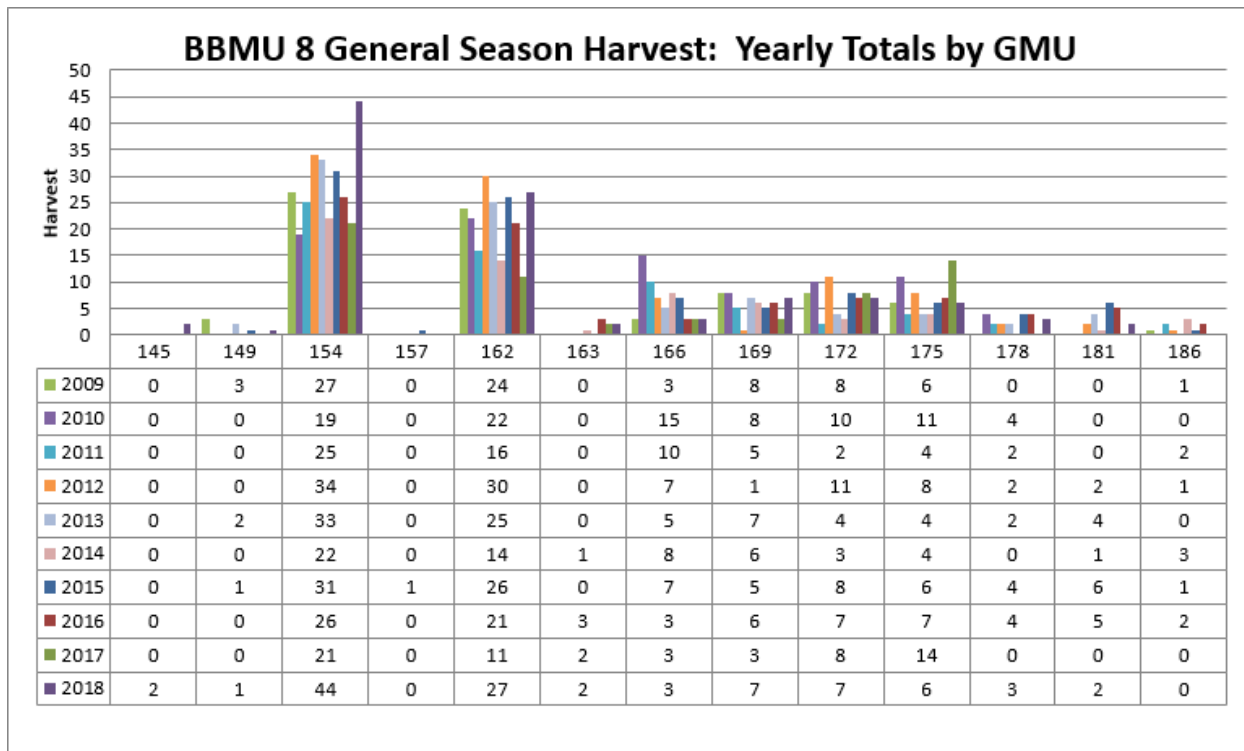


Figure 5. The number of bears harvested in each GMU during 2009-2018 general black bear season in District 3.

COUGAR

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Cougars occur throughout District 3, but densities likely vary among GMUs. Cougar populations in District 3 are managed with the primary objective of maintaining stable adult territories and population by limiting harvest of adult cougars to approximately 12 percent of the cougar population. Beginning in 2012, WDFW has continually adjusted the way it manages cougar harvest in Washington. The biggest change was shifting away from using season length or permit seasons to manage the number of cougar harvested, and instead using a standard liberal season coupled with harvest guidelines. The intent was to have a longer season, without any weapon restrictions, and only close cougar seasons in specific areas if harvest reached or exceeded a harvest guideline.

To accomplish harvest goals, WDFW established a series of hunt areas, each with its own harvest guidelines and with standard season dates of Sept. 1 through April 30. Harvest guidelines do not affect cougar hunting seasons until harvest numbers are evaluated starting January 1. At that point, any hunt area that meets or exceeds the harvest guideline may be closed, depending on the age and sex composition of the harvest. If hunters plan on hunting cougar after January 1, they must confirm that the cougar season is open in the area they plan to hunt. Harvest guidelines for each hunt area located in District 3 are provided in Table 4.

For more information related to the new harvest guidelines management approach, please visit [WDFW's website](#).

Table 4. Harvest guidelines and 2018 harvest for the three cougar hunt areas located in District 3.

Hunt Area	2019-2020 Harvest Guideline	2018-2019 Harvest
145, 166, 175, 178	3-4	7 (closed Jan 1)
149, 154, 162, 163	4-5	19 (closed Jan 1)
169, 172, 181, 186	3-4	5 (closed Jan 1)

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Cougar harvest in District 3 has been variable over the years, with the average since 1990 of 16 cougars and a range between a low of seven and a high of 33. However, in 17 out of the last 25 years, the range has been between 12 and 20 cougars harvested. Since 2001, the number of cougars harvested in District 3 has averaged 14 cougars, and sub-adults typically dominate the harvest. With the yearly variation, it is hard to predict future harvest, but cougar sightings in the District continue to be fairly common and there is no reason to suspect much change in the harvest. Under the continuing harvest management guidelines, **all hunt areas are likely to close by the January 1** evaluation period, so hunters interested in cougar hunting in any of these GMUs need to plan accordingly.

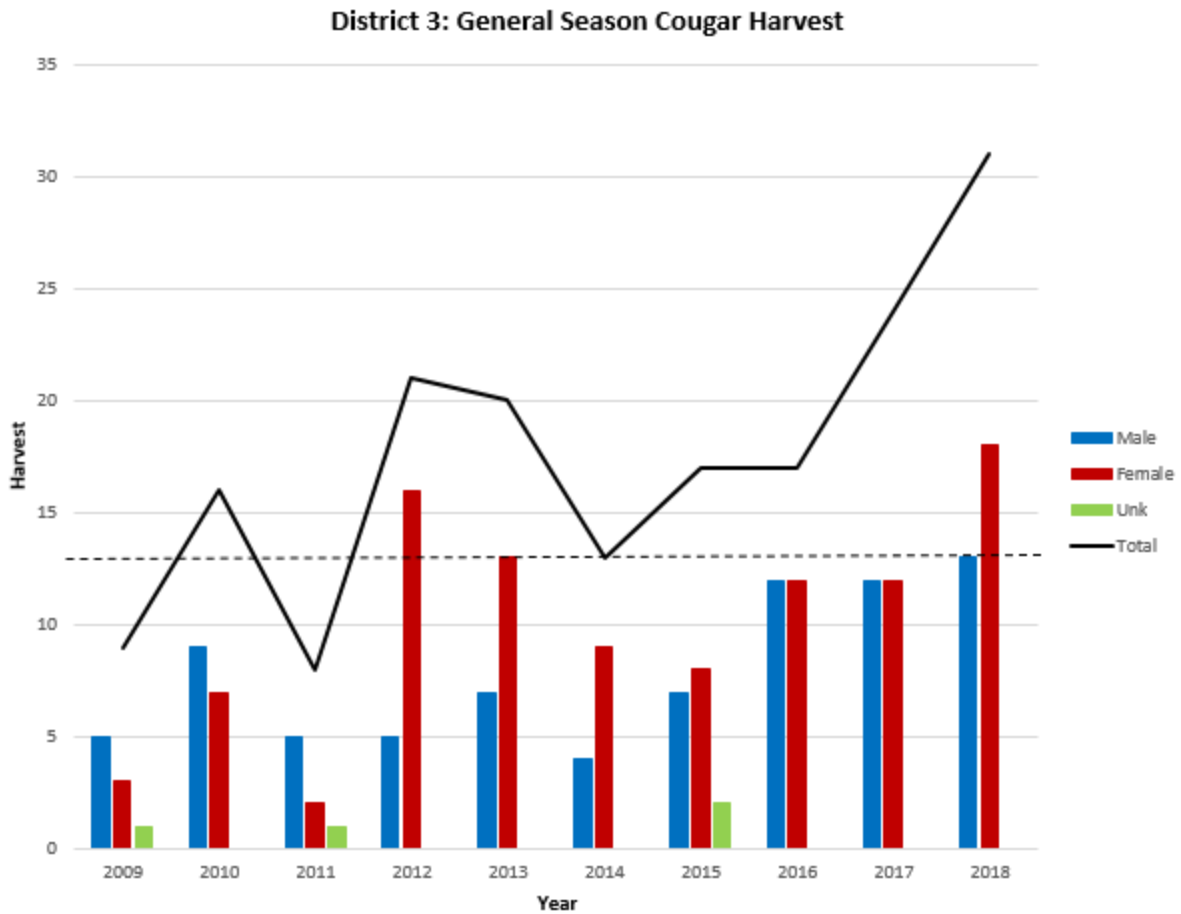


Figure 6. The estimated number of cougars harvested in District 3, 2009–2018. The dashed line represents the upper harvest guideline for all three cougar areas combined.

NOTABLE HUNTING ALERTS

1. The late season extends from between January 1 to April 30, 2019. **Be aware that 2019 licenses expire at the end of March, and a 2020 cougar license is required to hunt cougar after March 31.**

DUCKS

COMMON SPECIES

A wide variety of ducks occur in District 3. Common dabbling ducks include mallard, northern pintail, American widgeon, green-wing teal, and northern shoveler. Species of divers, including bufflehead, scaup, canvasback, and common goldeneye are present along the reservoirs of the Snake and Columbia rivers and can occur in fairly large numbers.

Mallards are the most abundant duck species in Washington and constitute the vast majority of ducks harvested statewide (typically about 50 percent). Mid-winter surveys in the South Columbia Basin segment of District 3 typically yield more than 50 percent of mallards in the

dabbling duck count, with goldeneye and canvasback making up 80 percent of the diving ducks. Hunters should expect harvest opportunities to be mostly mallard and American widgeon, although hunting by boat in the river reservoirs can yield good harvests of diving ducks.

MIGRATION CHRONOLOGY

There are very few ducks in District 3 during late-spring and early summer. Beginning in mid to late September, birds will begin migrating south from British Columbia, the Yukon, and Alaska, and numbers will continue to increase until they peak in late October and early November.

Although migration patterns have not been intensively studied, it is believed ducks use concentration areas in District 3 as resting and foraging areas and do not stay in the district for long periods of time. Consequently, the number of ducks located in District 3 most likely changes on a daily basis, but begins to decline sharply when there are no more new migrants coming into the area from breeding grounds to the north.

CONCENTRATION AREAS

In general, concentration areas include the wetlands and rivers around McNary National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and the Columbia and Snake River valleys. Concentrations within these broader areas are dependent on many factors (e.g. hunting pressure, weather, food, etc.), and have the potential to change on a daily basis. The agricultural areas around McNary NWR attract large numbers of foraging ducks and geese, but most of these lands are closed to hunting or leased by private hunting outfitters and access can be difficult or expensive.

POPULATION STATUS

The number of ducks in District 3 during established hunting seasons is most strongly related to the status of breeding duck populations in Alaska and Canada. The following are the trends over the last five years: the 2014 breeding survey estimated the breeding population in Alaska at 3.5 million ducks, a 6 percent increase over 2013 values, but still well below the 2012 estimate of 4.4 million. The mallard estimate recovered from 2013 lows of 338,000 to an estimate of 501,000 for 2014, a 48 percent increase and similar to the 2012 estimate (USFWS, Trends in Duck Breeding Populations, 1955-2015). In 2015, the total estimate for the Alaska-Yukon Territory-Old Crow Flats traditional survey area was 3.4 million, a 3 percent decrease from 2014 estimates and 8 percent below the long-term average. The mallard breeding population estimate was 471,000, a decrease of 6 percent from 2014 levels, but still 24 percent above the long-term average. In 2016, the total estimate for the Alaska-Yukon Territory-Old Crow Flats area was 4.3 million, a 28 percent increase over 2015 estimates and 17 percent above the long-term trends. The mallard breeding population estimate was 584,000, 24 percent above the 2015 estimates and 54 percent above the long-term trend. In 2017, the total estimate for the AK-Yukon area was 3.99 million, an 8 percent decline from the previous year, but 8 percent higher than the long-term average. The 2017 estimate for mallards was 538,000, an 8 percent decline from the 2016 estimate but 40 percent above the long-term average. In 2018, the total estimate for the AK-Yukon area was 3.38 million, 15 percent below 2017 estimates and 9 percent below the long-term average. The 2018 harvest in District 3 mirrored the population estimates, with a 15 percent decline in harvest over the 2017 duck harvest. In 2018, the mallard population estimate was 451,000, a 16 percent decline over 2017 estimates but still 17 percent above the long-term average.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

The 2018 duck harvest, down 15 percent overall from 2017, marks the third year in a row of decreased harvest, mirroring decreased breeding estimates for two out of the last three years from the breeding grounds in Alaska and Canada. The 2018 harvest was also 15 percent below the five-year average. The district saw the largest decreases in Asotin and Walla Walla counties, with Columbia and Garfield counties showing average harvest; however, overall harvest declines were partially due to lower hunter effort, although the average harvest/day was also lower in 2018. Generally, the waterfowl breeding surveys track well with hunter success. Although hunter numbers have remained relatively stable, the number of hunter days has declined in three out of the last five years and 2018 hunter days were well below both the five- and 10 -year averages (Figure 8). The 2019 Waterfowl Population Status Report was not available at the time of this writing, but hunters should check the report at the [USFWS page](#) for insight into the 2019 population estimates for waterfowl hunting prospects.

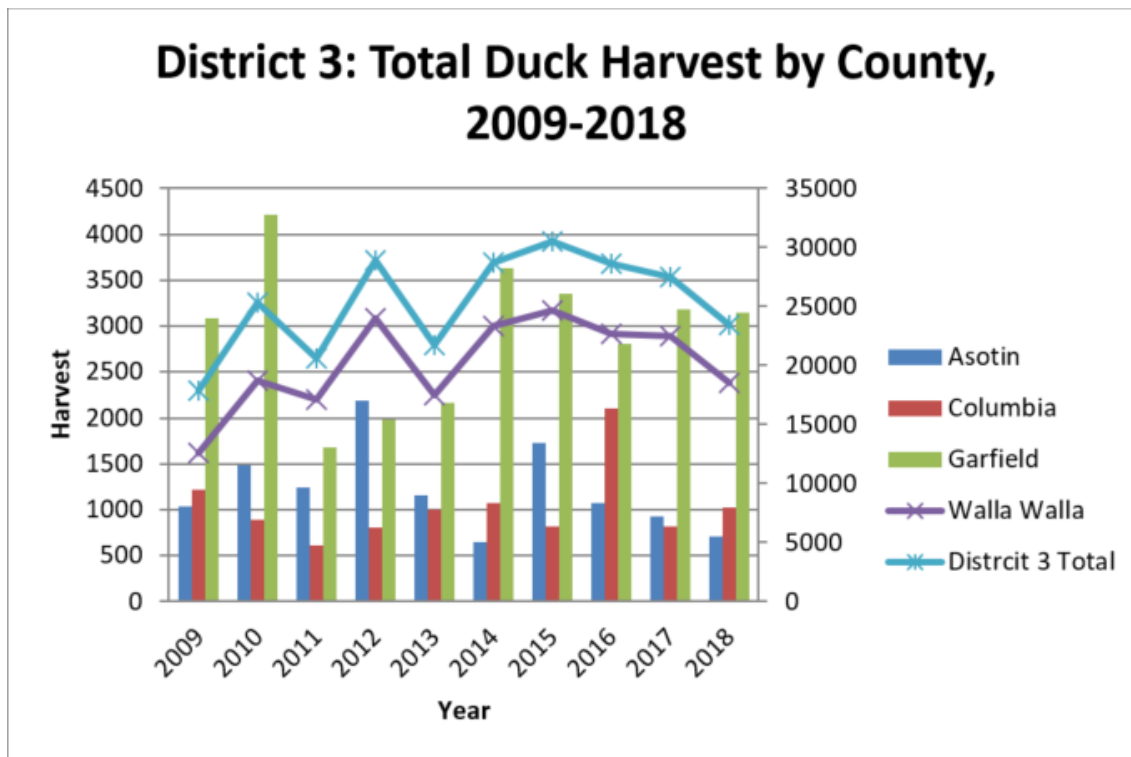


Figure 7. Trends in the total number of ducks harvested (blue line, right axis), and totals by county in Walla Walla (purple line, right axis), Asotin, Columbia, and Garfield counties (bars, left axis), 2009–2018.

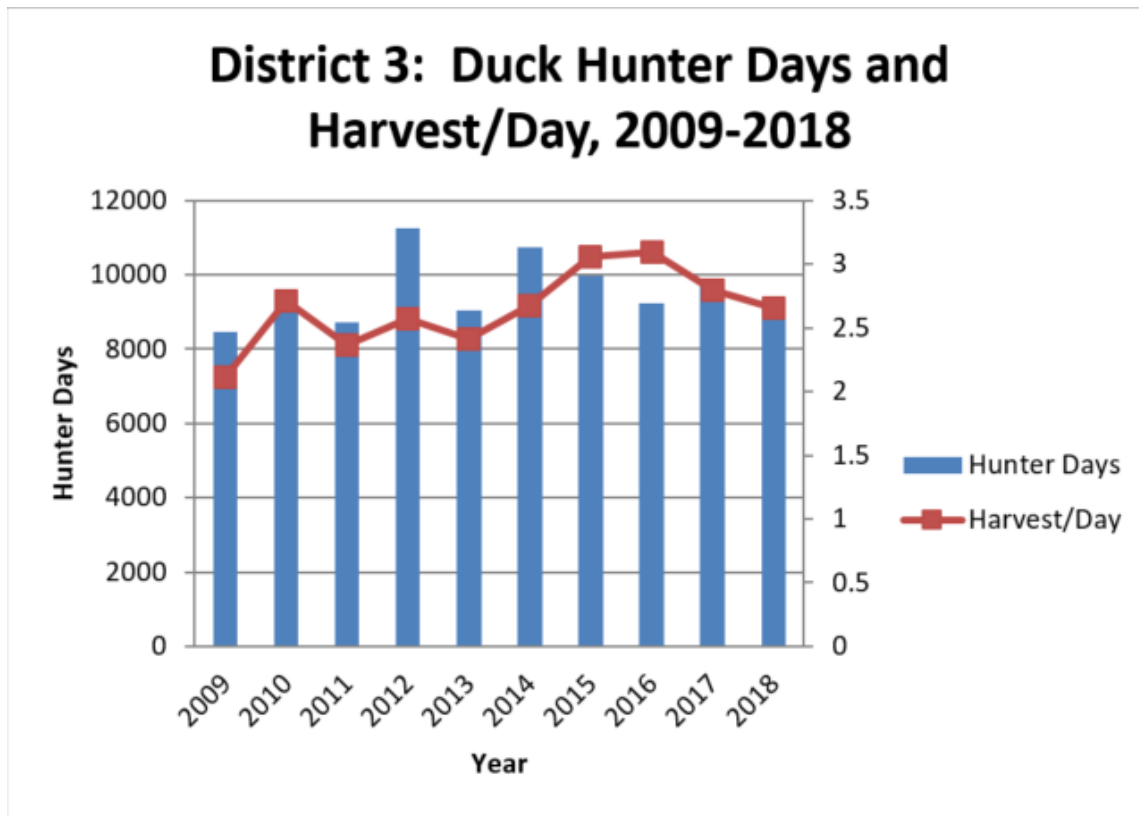


Figure 8. Trends in the total duck hunter days (left axis), and ducks harvested per hunter day (right axis) in District 3, 2009–2018.

HUNTING TECHNIQUES

How hunters go about hunting ducks is largely dependent on where they choose to hunt. When hunting inland waters associated with ponds and rivers, or feeding areas, traditional decoy setups work the best. Birds are most active during early morning and late afternoon as they move from resting areas to feeding areas. See the [WDFW waterfowl page](#) for more information on hunting ducks.

PUBLIC LAND OPPORTUNITIES

There are a number of U.S. Army Corp of Engineer (USACE) Habitat Management Units along the Snake River in District 3 that offer good waterfowl hunting opportunities, and McNary NWR along the Columbia River offers some of the premier hunting opportunities in the district. WDFW Wildlife Areas in District 3 are primarily big game habitat and do not offer much waterfowl hunting opportunity, but hunters should see the [WDFW waterfowl hunting page](#) for more detailed information related to their location, current waterfowl management activities, and common species.

GEESE

COMMON SPECIES

Canada geese are the only goose species available for harvest in District 3 during the early September season, while Canada, snow, Ross, and white-fronted geese may all be taken during the late season.

MIGRATION CHRONOLOGY AND CONCENTRATION AREAS

The migration chronology of geese in District 3 is nearly identical to that described for ducks, with very few geese occurring in the district until migrants begin showing up from Alaska in September. However, one distinct difference between ducks and geese is goose numbers do not decline as sharply as duck numbers do around the latter half of November. Instead, many geese choose to over-winter in the agricultural areas of the district as long as snow cover does not become excessive.

POPULATION STATUS

There are few geese that breed in District 3, so WDFW does not conduct breeding goose surveys in this part of the state. Urban goose populations can be problematic at times but offer limited hunting opportunities.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

Goose hunting opportunities in District 3 are expected to be similar to trends observed during the last few seasons. Most goose harvest will occur in Walla Walla County during the late season, where twice as many geese are harvested each year compared to Asotin, Columbia, and Garfield counties combined. Although harvest is low in the three eastern counties of the district, creative hunters can find opportunities along the Touchet, Tucannon, and Snake rivers by requesting access from farmers who have geese feeding daily in their crop fields, particularly alfalfa.

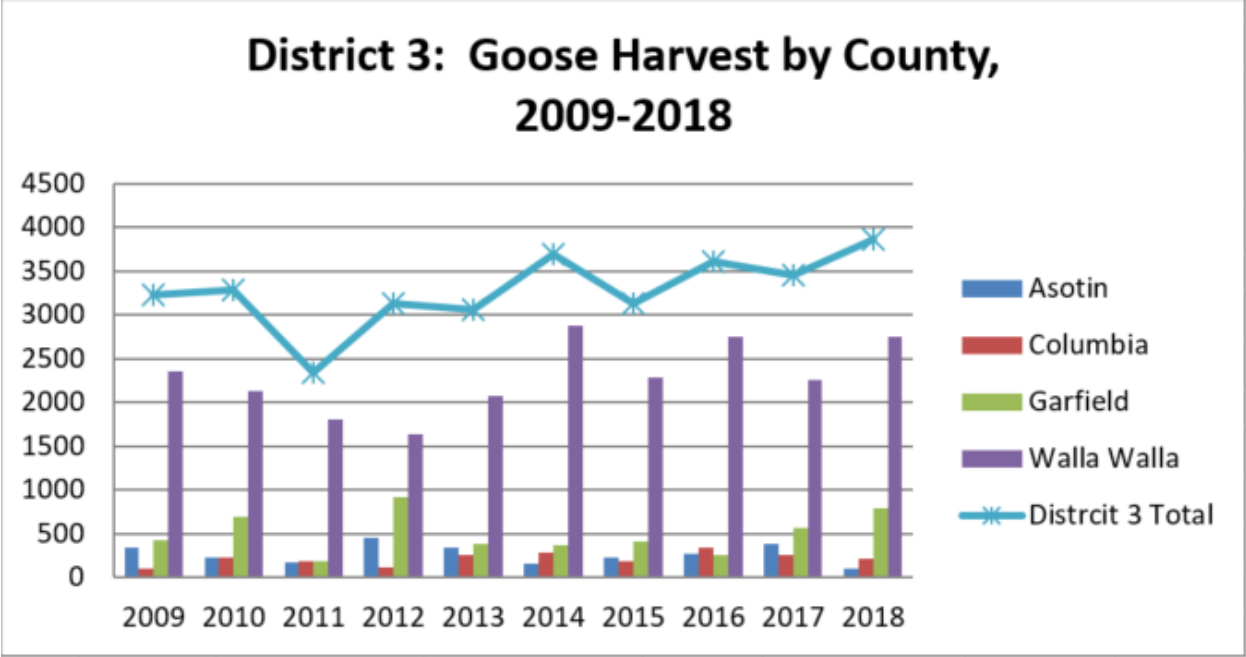


Figure 9. Trends in the total number of geese harvested (pale blue line), and totals by county in Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, and Walla Walla counties, 2009–2018.

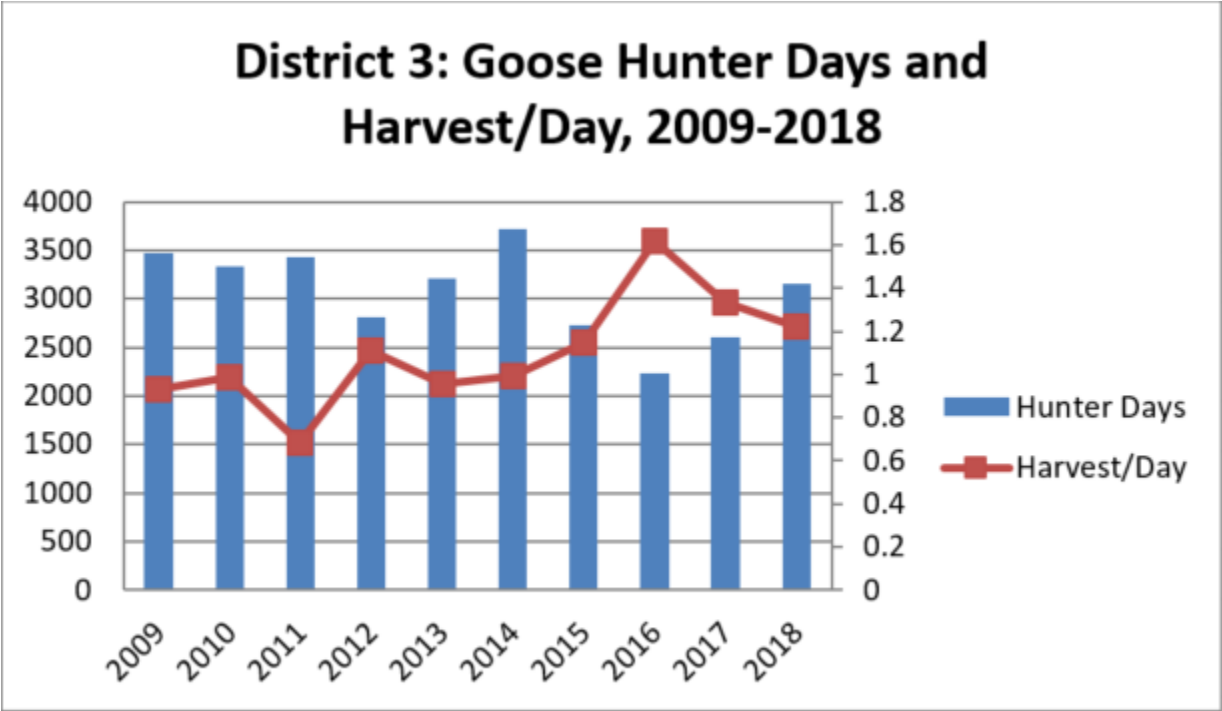


Figure 10. Trends in the total goose hunter days (left axis), and geese harvested per hunter day (right axis) in District 3, 2009–2018.

HUNTING TECHNIQUES

The standard techniques employed to harvest geese include finding agricultural areas where geese are feeding and setting up a decoy spread well before daylight in parts of the fields where geese are expected to concentrate. In District 3, agricultural areas where feeding geese congregate are dryland and irrigated agricultural fields relatively close to the Snake or Columbia rivers. Because of this, goose hunting opportunities most often occur on private property and require hunters to gain permission before hunting. There are multiple guide services available for hunters willing to pay for access and experience.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

It is strongly recommended that hunters review the most recent Washington State Migratory Waterfowl and Upland Game Seasons pamphlet to ensure they are in compliance, as there are specific daily regulations. Pamphlets are available at any retailer that sells hunting licenses or they can be downloaded from [WDFW's website](#).

FOREST GROUSE

SPECIES AND GENERAL HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS

There are two species of grouse that occur in District 3 -- ruffed grouse and dusky grouse (formerly called blue grouse). Ruffed grouse are the most abundant grouse in the Blue Mountains, and generally occur at lower elevations and along shrubby draws and riparian areas where hardwoods are present. Dusky grouse can be located in upper elevation timbered slopes and mountain meadows, often near springs or some other water source. Both species will be attracted to berry producing vegetation, such as chokecherry, current, elderberry, and snowberry, with aspen stands also being an attractive habitat for both cover and forage.

POPULATION STATUS

WDFW does not conduct any standardized surveys to monitor grouse populations in District 3. Instead, harvest data trends are used to monitor general population status. Total harvest numbers tend to vary with hunter numbers, so catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE), which tracks birds harvested per hunter day, is the best indicator of population trends. In District 3, grouse populations appeared to be at least stable if not increasing until the 2016 season, as CPUE has slowly increased from a low in 2011 until a drop in 2016. While both harvest numbers and hunter days have been decreasing, the increase in CPUE suggests grouse populations have been stable (Figure 11), but were likely impacted by difficult winters in 2016 and 2018. The correlation between harvest numbers and the number of hunter days is fairly robust, with more days generally equating to more grouse harvested, which also suggests the Blue Mountains grouse population is stable (Figure 12).

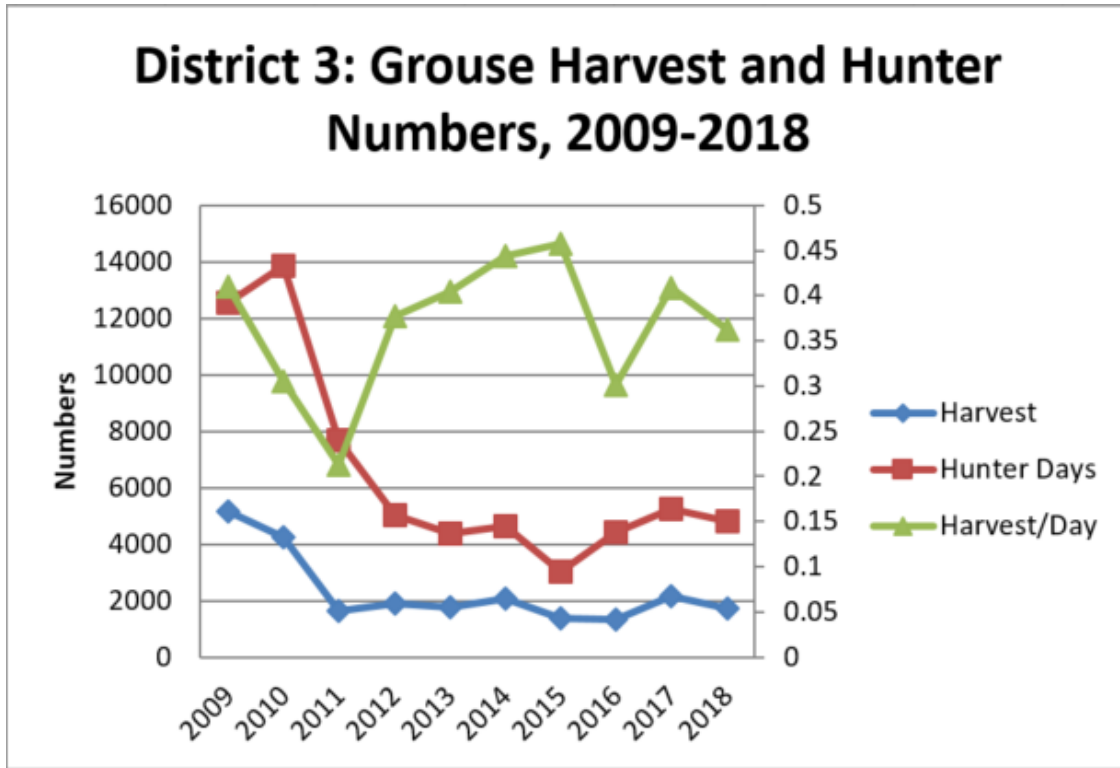


Figure 11. Number of grouse harvested, number of hunter days (right axis), and grouse harvested per hunter day (left axis), 2009-2018.

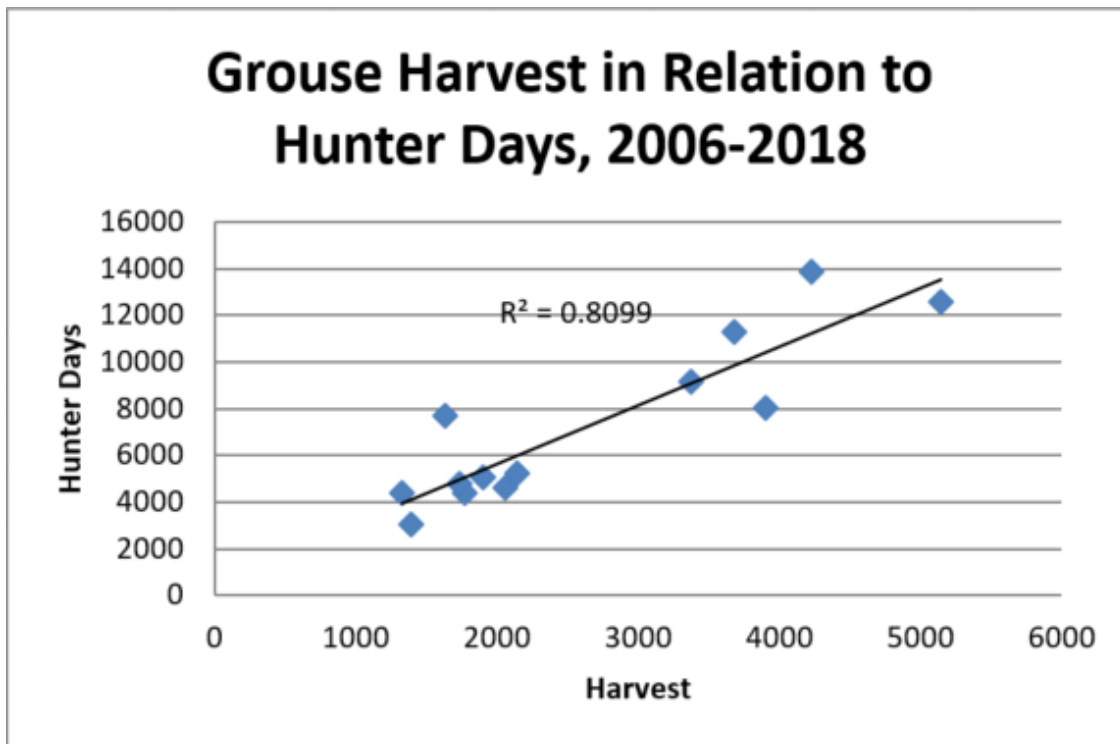


Figure 12. Number of grouse harvested in relation to hunter days, 2006-2018.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

The total number of grouse harvested in District 3 has declined significantly since 2009, when 5,147 grouse were estimated to be harvested. This is compared to 2,143 in 2017. However, hunter numbers have declined as well, with a dramatic decrease in 2010 followed by a slow decline since then. Despite the sharp declines in harvest, the strong correlation between hunter days and total grouse harvested suggests hunters should expect on average to harvest one grouse for every two to three days hunting. Typically, a hunter may go a few days without seeing birds or getting a shot at any, but will harvest multiple birds on a given day, once they find good habitat and encounter birds still in family groups.

HUNTING TECHNIQUES AND WHERE TO HUNT

In general, the most effective way to hunt grouse in District 3 is by walking roads and shooting them as they flush or flushing after they roost in a nearby tree. Dusky grouse tend to occur in higher densities in the higher elevations of the Blue Mountains, and can occasionally be found in good numbers along grassy open ridges mixed with conifer forests. Ruffed grouse are closely associated with riparian areas throughout all elevations of the forested portions of the Blue Mountains. To learn more about how to hunt Washington's grouse species, see WDFW's [upland bird hunting webpage](#).

PHEASANTS

The best pheasant hunting opportunities in District 3 are associated with the Eastern Washington Pheasant Enhancement Program. Each year, approximately 3,500 pheasants are released in Region 1, and many of these are destined for release sites in District 3. Nine sites are located throughout the district. Four of those sites (Hollebeke HMU, Mill Creek HMU, Rice Bar HMU, and Willow Bar HMU) are owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, two sites (Asotin WLA and the Hartsock Unit of the Wooten WLA) are WDFW-owned, and the rest are on private lands open to the public under WDFW's Feel Free to Hunt access program. Releases take place for the youth season on most of the sites in mid-September, and the remaining releases happen sporadically throughout the pheasant hunting season.

SPECIES AND GENERAL HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS

Pheasants are closely associated with agricultural and grassland habitats throughout the northern and western portions of the district. The best pheasant hunting is located in areas of permanent cover, usually associated with riparian or shrubby habitats. There is no question that the district has lost pheasants and pheasant habitat over the past quarter century, due in part to changes in farming practices, increase in invasive weed species, and potentially due to long-term changes in precipitation across the region. However, the district still offers many good hunting opportunities for both wild and planted birds.

POPULATION STATUS

WDFW does not currently generate population estimates for pheasants. Instead, harvest data trends are used to monitor general population status. Total harvest numbers tend to vary with hunter numbers, so catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE), which track birds harvested per hunter day, is

the best indicator of population trends. In District 3, pheasant CPUE has remained relatively stable over the past decade. CPUE in 2018 was 0.73 birds harvested per hunter day, with the previous five-year average being 0.69. Other WDFW information implies that populations have declined during the past few decades, but appear to have recently stabilized. For the period from 2006-2018, there is a strong correlation between the number of pheasants harvested and the number of hunter days, which also suggests a stable population over the same time period.

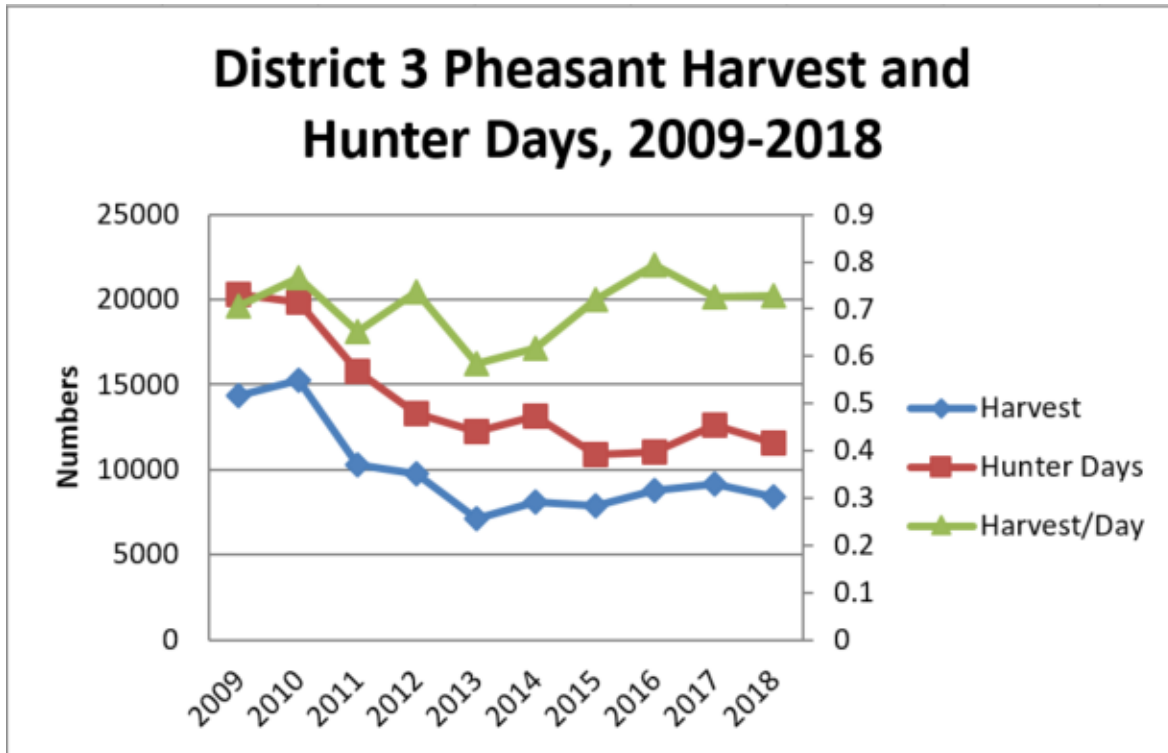


Figure 13. Total pheasant harvest, hunter days, and harvest per day in District 3, 2009-2018.

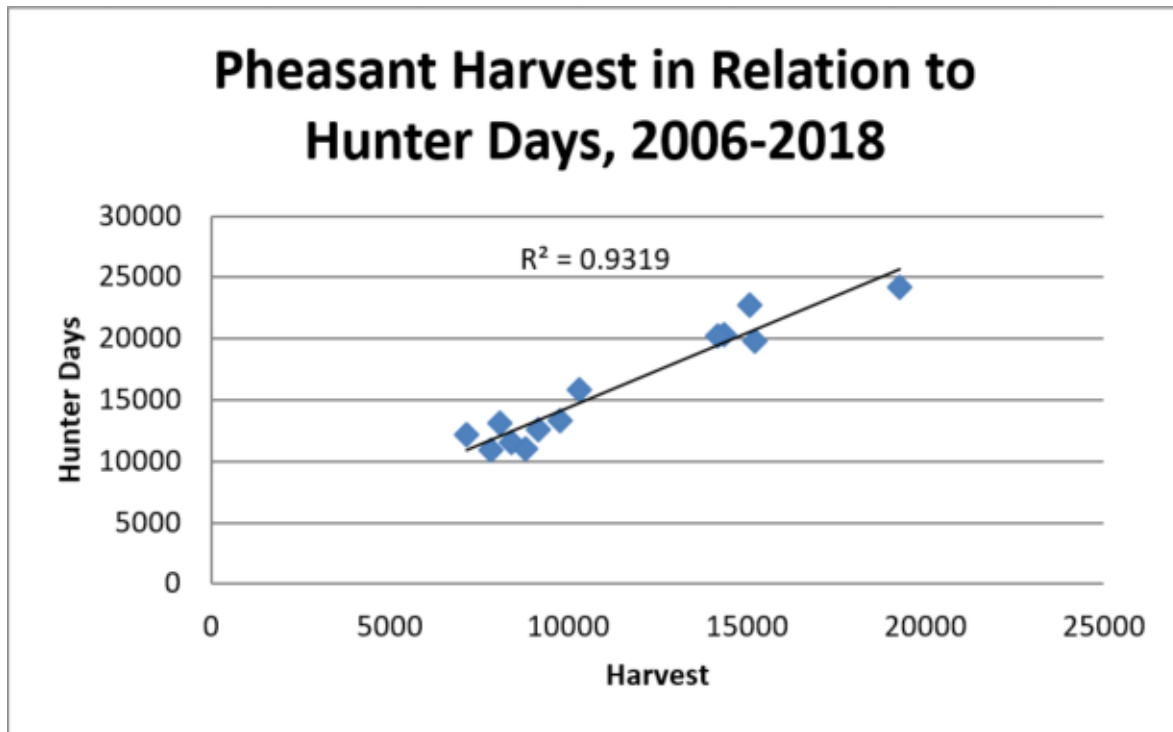


Figure 14. Number of pheasants harvested in relation to number of hunter days, 2006-2018.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

The total number of pheasants harvested in District 3 is dependent upon habitat and weather conditions during the breeding season. Spring of 2019 was probably fairly hard on gamebirds, as snow persisted in many areas through March, and temperatures continued to be cool with moderately wet weather through the nesting season. Temperatures moderated during the hatching period and have been generally favorable through the fledgling period, so although adult numbers may be down, there should be a good production of young of the year birds.

HUNTING TECHNIQUES AND WHERE TO HUNT

In general, the most effective way to hunt pheasants in District 3 is with the use of a bird dog. Pheasants are usually located in thicker cover and often require a dog to flush them if they do not run in front of hunters. To learn more about how to hunt Washington’s pheasants, please visit WDFW’s [upland bird hunting webpage](#).

Hunters should be aware that special regulations apply when hunting on eastern Washington pheasant release sites. Most notably, hunters are required to use nontoxic shot. To locate maps for the Mill Creek, Hollebeke, Rice Bar, and Willow Bar HMUs, as well as the Asotin and Hartsock WMA release sites, and to learn more about the [Eastern Washington Pheasant Enhancement Program](#), visit the WDFW website.

QUAIL

SPECIES AND GENERAL HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS

California quail are common in the lower elevation draws and drainages across the foothills of the Blue Mountains, and in suitable pockets of habitat across the prairie areas and breaks of the Grande Ronde and Snake rivers. Mountain quail occur in District 3, but there are no sizable populations and sightings are uncommon. When they do occur, it is usually along the Asotin Creek drainage and tributaries that have abundant shrub cover, and hunters looking for California quail in this area should be careful to identify their target, as mountain quail are protected in eastern Washington.

POPULATION STATUS

WDFW does not estimate population size for quail. Instead, harvest data trends are used to monitor population status. Total harvest numbers tend to vary with hunter numbers, so catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE), which tracks birds harvested per hunter day is the best indicator of population trends. In District 3, recent quail CPUE has improved significantly from low levels in 2013, likely due to weather during the nesting period. CPUE in 2014 was 1.23 birds harvested per hunter day and remained stable through the 2016 season at 1.38 birds harvested per hunter day, but dropped drastically in 2017 to 0.64 birds/hunter day, with the previous five-year average being 1.14 birds/day. An expected improvement in quail harvest did not materialize in 2018, with another low harvest of only 0.62 birds/hunter day. Conditions this year have not been as favorable as last, so there may be another low harvest in 2019.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

The total number of quail harvested in District 3 is dependent upon habitat and weather conditions during the breeding season. The breeding conditions during spring and early summer of 2019 have been poor, but improved over the summer and may have a positive effect on brood rearing for quail. Biologists predict that quail harvest numbers will continue their recent slide, and hope for a rebound during the 2020 season.

HUNTING TECHNIQUES AND WHERE TO HUNT

In general, the most effective way to hunt quail in District 3 is with the use of a bird dog. Quail are usually located in thicker cover and often require a dog to flush. To learn more about how to hunt Washington's quail, please visit WDFW's upland bird hunting webpage.

TURKEYS

Wild turkeys of the Rio Grande subspecies have been introduced into southeast Washington and have become very common. Turkeys are found in the lower elevation draws and drainages across the foothills of the Blue Mountains, and in suitable pockets of habitat across the prairie areas and breaks of the Grande Ronde and Snake rivers. Turkeys can be found in all GMUs but tend to be concentrated along riparian areas in the lower elevations of the Blue Mountains and often near farmsteads and towns.

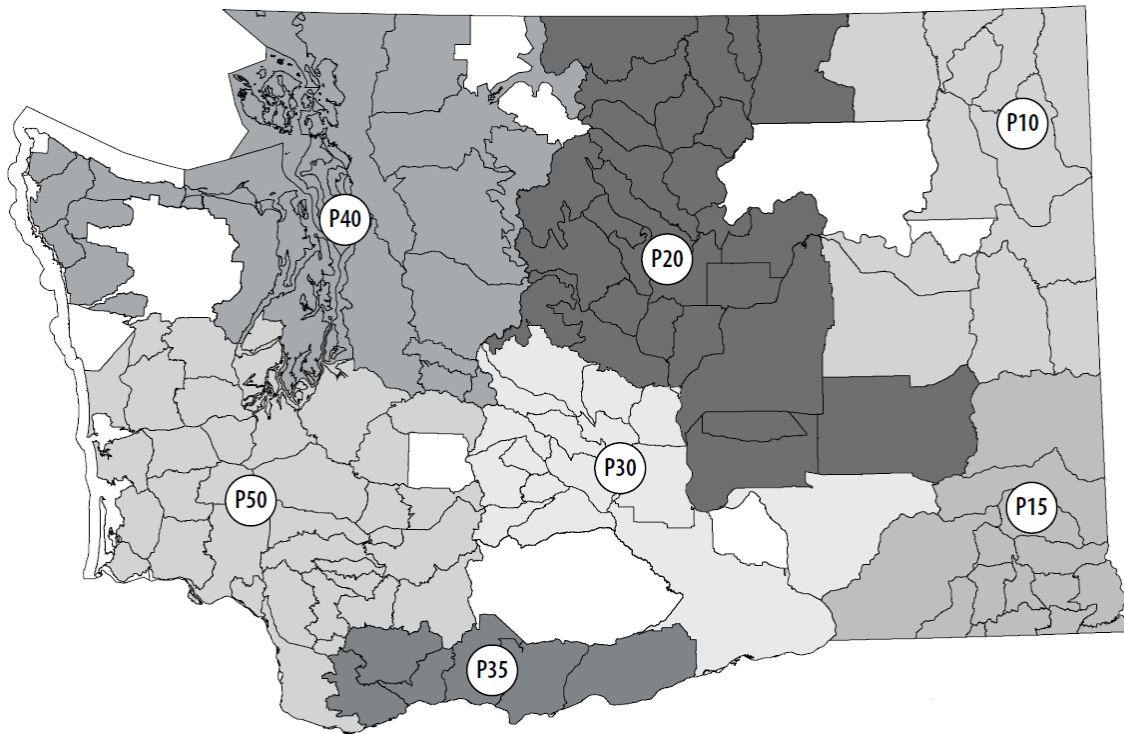


Figure 15. Map depicting WDFW’s seven wild turkey population management units.

POPULATION STATUS

WDFW does not estimate population size for turkeys. Instead, harvest data trends are used to monitor population status. Total harvest numbers tend to vary with hunter numbers so catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE), which tracks birds harvested per hunter day, is the best indicator of population trends. In District 3, turkey CPUE rebounded from a below average year in 2013 to a CPUE of 0.10 in 2014, 0.09 in 2015, and 0.11 in 2016, similar to the previous five-year average of 0.10 turkeys per hunter day. 2017 was another below average year, with CPUE of 0.077, likely attributed to turkeys experiencing high winter mortality. The fall season was much better with a CPUE of 0.12 birds/hunter day, indicating good brood survival over the spring and summer. The 2018 harvest continued the improving trend, with a CPUE of 0.096 during the spring season, and 0.11 for the fall.

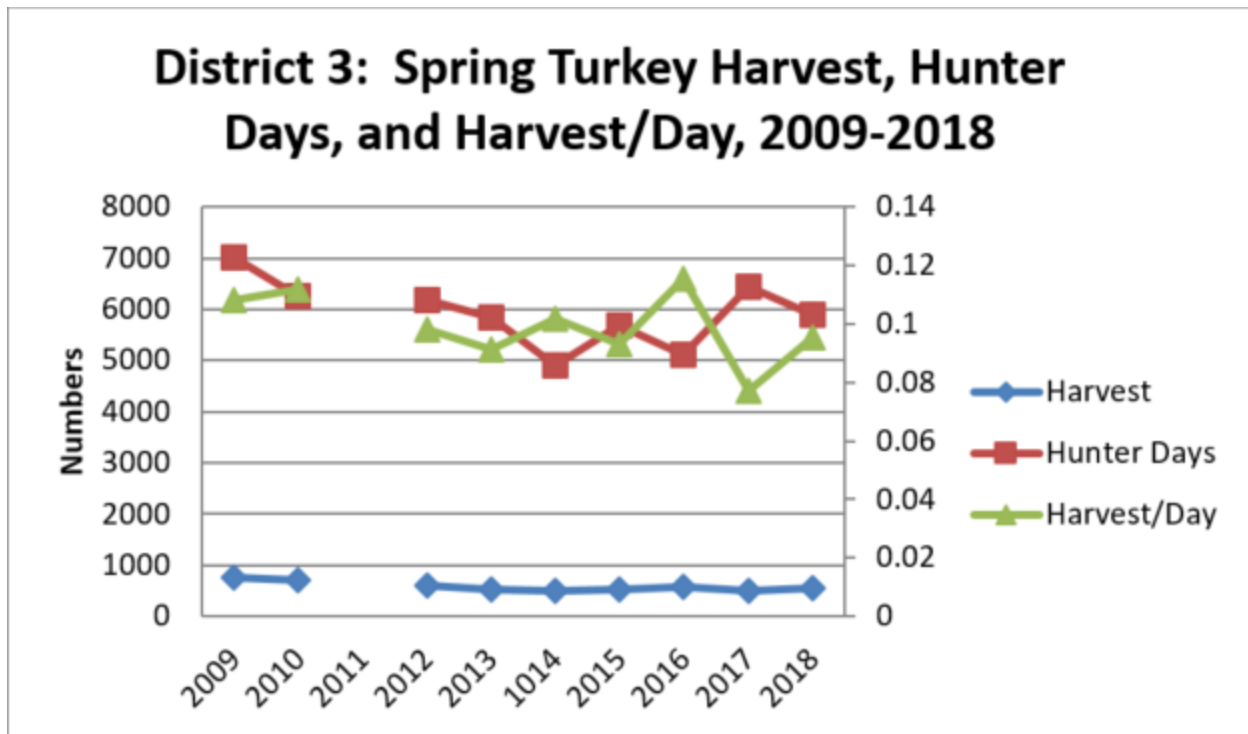


Figure 16. Spring turkey harvest numbers and number of hunter days (left axis), and harvest/day (right axis), 2009-2018 (no data available for 2011).

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

The total number of turkeys harvested in District 3 is dependent upon habitat and weather conditions during the breeding season. Total harvest dropped from 824 turkeys in 2012 to 638 in 2013, and rebounded slightly to 742 harvested in 2014, 770 harvest in 2015, 773 harvest in 2016, 769 in 2017, to 1,053 in 2018, which is well above the five-year average of 738 birds. Most of the increase was due to high fall harvest, probably due to the new regulations increasing the bag limit to four turkeys during the fall season. The spring season limit remains at 2 bearded turkeys in Eastern WA. Based on long-term harvest trends, turkey populations in southeast Washington appear to have stabilized after years of increasing harvest, and future harvest is likely to be most impacted by spring weather conditions on brood survival and the occasional hard winter impacting adult birds. The spring and early summer of 2019 have had fair conditions for nesting and brood rearing for turkeys. Biologists predict that turkey numbers should continue to be robust through the fall of 2019.

HUNTING TECHNIQUES AND WHERE TO HUNT

Most turkey hunters target gobblers in the spring when males are displaying and readily come to box, slate, and mouth calls that mimic hen groups. Setting a blind or using camouflage clothing near meadows or small forest openings used as strutting grounds can be very effective. Often only minimal calling is needed to bring turkeys within range. Identifying roost areas and setting up nearby can also be effective, but efficient calling will be needed to attract birds. Gobble calls should only be used infrequently, and hunters generally should not stalk or approach gobbler calls, as it may be another hunter.

GMUs 154 (Blue Creek) and 162 (Dayton) have the highest turkey harvests. The highest densities are often found on private land in the lower foothill areas that have a mix of forest, grassland, and agricultural fields, and flocks can frequently be seen from roadways along the creek drainages in these areas. Some of these flocks have become nuisance birds, and landowners are often willing to grant permission to thin turkey numbers. Be respectful of private land and always ask for permission to hunt. Although densities are lower, good numbers of birds can be found on National Forest lands and local wildlife areas, including the Wooten Wildlife Area in GMU 166 (Tucannon), Asotin Creek Wildlife Area in GMU 175 (Lick Creek), and the Chief Joseph Wildlife Area in GMU 186 (Grande Ronde). Don't overlook the hidden gem of the George Creek Unit (GMU 181) of the Asotin Wildlife Area.

OTHER SMALL GAME SPECIES

Other small game species and furbearers that occur in District 3 but were not covered in detail include cottontail rabbits, snowshoe hares, coyotes, beaver, raccoons, river otter, marten, mink, muskrat, and weasels. Additional game birds with significant harvests in District 3 include chukar and gray partridge, and migratory birds including mourning doves, snipe, and coot. Asotin County accounts for the majority of the chukar and gray partridge harvest, with Columbia and Garfield counties having localized pockets of good hunting for these species. Walla Walla County accounts for the majority of the mourning dove harvest, and the introduced Eurasian collared dove, which can be hunted anytime with a small game license, has become common in the developed areas of all four counties.

MAJOR PUBLIC LANDS

District 3 does offer considerable public land and Feel Free to Hunt access opportunities. Public land opportunities within the district are comprised of U.S. Forest Service (Umatilla National Forest), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, WA Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Land Management, and WDFW, while the Rainwater Wildlife Area of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation is in the Feel Free to Hunt Access Program.

GMUs with the greatest amount of public land include GMU 157 (Mill Creek Watershed, closed to entry except by permit), GMU 162 (Dayton), GMU 166 (Tucannon), GMU 169 (Wenaha), GMU 172 (Mountain View), GMU 175 (Lick Creek), GMU 181 (Couse), and GMU 186 (Grande Ronde).

For more information related to the location of WDFW wildlife areas and other public land, visit WDFW's [hunting regulations webmap](#).

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF HUNTER ACCESS IN EACH GMU

One of the most common questions from hunters is, "What is hunter access like in particular GMUs?" Generally, this question is referring to the amount of public land in each GMU, and the following ratings reflect that assumption. Please refer to the Private Land Access Program section of this document to determine which GMUs have significant amounts of additional lands available for public hunting.

The following rating system was developed for District 3 GMUs to give hunters a general idea of what type of access is available in the GMU they want to hunt. For the purposes of this exercise, access ratings are specific to the level of public land available. Each GMU was given a rating of excellent, good, or poor, with the level of access associated with each rating as follows:

- **Excellent** – A majority of the GMU is in public ownership.
- **Good** – There is a mix of public land within the GMU.
- **Poor** – Most of the GMU is privately owned.

Information provided is a brief description of major ownership. Hunters are encouraged to contact the WDFW Eastern Region (Region 1) office in Spokane Valley (509-892-1001) with other questions related to hunter access.

GMU 145 - MAYVIEW

Access rating – Poor

The majority of this GMU is in private ownership, although the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) owns the shorelines of the Snake River. In many places, the USACE lands only extend a couple of hundred yards above the waterlines, but there are a few large habitat management units that provide considerable recreational opportunity. There is significant acreage from this unit enrolled in WDFW's Access Program.

GMU 149 – PRESCOTT

Access rating – Poor

The majority of this GMU is in private ownership, although USACE owns the shorelines of the Snake River. In many places, the USACE lands only extend a couple of hundred yards above the waterlines, but there are a few large habitat management units that provide considerable recreational opportunity. There is significant acreage from this unit enrolled WDFW's Access Program, and the Tucannon Wind Resource area managed by Portland General Electric has limited hunting (see GMU 163 for information and links).

GMU 154 – BLUE CREEK

Access Rating – Poor/good

The majority of this GMU is in private ownership, although a number of large landowners participate in the department's private land access program. Hunters wishing to hunt in this GMU are highly encouraged to contact landowners long before their season opens to secure access. Hunters applying for special permits in this GMU are encouraged to secure access prior to applying.

GMU 157 – MILL CREEK WATERSHED

Access rating – No entry without permit

Although this GMU is 99 percent public lands, access is restricted to special permit holders. The Mill Creek Watershed has regulated public access because it is the source of drinking water for the City of Walla Walla. Currently, there are only elk permit opportunities within this GMU.

GMU 162 - DAYTON

Access rating – Good/poor

Approximately half of this GMU is in public ownership, primarily USFS and Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. Private land access can be difficult to obtain within this GMU, although a few landowners participate in the department's private land access program.

GMU 163 - MARENGO

Access rating – Poor

A majority of this GMU is in private ownership. This GMU has a large percentage of the land developed for wind power. Special rules are in place to ensure the safety of hunters, local residents, wind project workers, and equipment. More information is available through the wind project [hunting video](#). Remember, hunting on private lands is a privilege and, as with all hunting activities, rules and prohibitions are enforced by state game agents and local law enforcement. Access to PacifiCorp's Marengo wind facility, Puget Sound Energy's adjacent Hopkins Ridge wind facility, and Portland General Electric's Tucannon River wind farm is jointly administered by the utilities. With this shared access program, hunters only need to register with one utility to hunt at any of these wind facilities.

Written permission for access to these lands may be obtained by completing the online registration form. Forms are also available at:

The General Store
426 Main Street
Dayton, Washington,
99328
509-382-1042
tgsdayton@gmail.com

The Last Resort
Kampstore
2005 Tucannon Rd.
Pomeroy, WA
99347 www.thelastresortrv.com

Four Star Supply
2255 Villard St
Pomeroy, WA 99347
509-843-3693
pomeroyfourstarsupply@hotmail.com

GMU 166 - TUCANNON

Access rating – Excellent

A majority of this GMU is owned by WDFW and USFS. Access is good throughout most of the unit, with a portion of the unit being located within the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness.

GMU 169 - WENAHA

Access rating = Excellent

This GMU is 100 percent public lands, with 95 percent of it located within the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness. This is a very rugged wilderness topographically and access can be physically challenging.

GMU 172 – MOUNTAIN VIEW

Access rating – Good

Approximately 50 percent of this GMU is in public ownership. Access to the private lands can be difficult to obtain. This GMU also has the 4-0 Ranch Wildlife Area located within it, where deer and elk hunting is permitted by special draw only.

GMU 175 – LICK CREEK

Access rating – Excellent

A majority of this GMU is in public ownership, administered by the USFS, WDFW, and DNR. Access is excellent and this GMU has the highest road density of any of the District 3 GMUs.

GMU 178 - PEOLA

Access rating – Poor

This GMU is predominantly private land, with the public land (DNR sections) often being land locked from public access. Landowners tend to allow significant access throughout the GMU and there are numerous landowners who participate in WDFW private lands access program.

GMU 181 - COUSE

Access rating – Good/poor

This GMU is mostly private land, but WDFW does own a considerable amount of land. See the WDFW wildlife area webpage.

GMU 186 – GRANDE RONDE

Access rating – Good/poor

Approximately half of this GMU is in public ownership. Access to the private land in this GMU has not been available to the public in recent years.

PRIVATE LANDS ACCESS PROGRAM

There are a multitude of private landowners in District 3 who are enrolled in WDFW's Private Lands Access Program. However, at the time of this writing, cooperative agreements with some of these landowners have not been finalized. Hunters are encouraged to call the WDFW Eastern Region (Region 1) office in Spokane Valley (509-892-1001) or periodically check for updated information in this document or on WDFW's [Hunter Access website](#).

The following is a summary of anticipated private land acres available through the department's Private Lands Access program in 2019.

District 3 Access Acres										
<u>GMU</u>	Hunting Only BY Written Permission (HOBWP)		Feel Free To Hunt (FFTH)		Register To Hunt (RTH)		Hunt By Reservation (HBR)		Landowner Hunting Permit (LHP)	
	<u>Cooperators</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Cooperators</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Cooperators</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Cooperators</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Cooperators</u>	<u>Acres</u>
145 Mayview	3	5,697	8	5,781	1	1,837	1	480		
149 Prescott	12	30,155	17	32,521			4	11,563		
154 Blue Creek	9	5,749	23	25,207						
162 Dayton	1	620	4	16,272						
163 Marengo	9	13,248	8	15,531						
172 Mountain View			1	554						
175 Lick Creek	2	2,525								
178 Peola	9	12,858	4	3,604	1	2,602	2	940		
181 Couse	6	7,235	2	3,420	1	1,617				
186 Grande Ronde										
Total	51	78,087	67	102,890	3	6,056	7	12,983	0	0
Total Private Lands Access Acres	200,016									

ONLINE TOOLS AND MAPS

Most GMUs in District 3 are a checkerboard of ownerships and sometimes it can be extremely difficult to determine who owns the land where a hunter wishes to hunt. However, there are several online tools and resources many hunters do not know about that provide valuable information that helps solve the landowner puzzle. The following is a list and general description of tools and resources available to the general public.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES PUBLIC LANDS QUADRANGLE (PLQ) MAPS

The best source for identifying the specific location of public lands is DNR PLQ maps, which can be purchased for less than \$10 on [DNR's website](#).

ONLINE PARCEL DATABASES

Technology has come a long way and has made it much easier for the general public to identify tax parcel boundaries and the associated landowner. However, because this technology has not been readily available in the past, there are several hunters who are not aware it exists.

Walla Walla County tax parcels can be searched using the county GIS site, which is a user-friendly mapping program that allows users to zoom in to their area of interest, click on a parcel, and identify who the owner of that parcel is. The [Walla Walla County GIS tool](#) can be accessed online.

WDFW'S MAPPING TOOL

WDFW's GoHunt tool has been revamped as the new [Hunt Regulations Webmap](#) and provides hunters with a great interactive tool for locating tracts of public land within each GMU. The webmap can be accessed by clicking the above link or going to WDFW's hunting website.

2019

JASON FIDORRA, District Wildlife Biologist



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



DISTRICT 4 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Benton and Franklin counties

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DISTRICT 4 GENERAL OVERVIEW

District 4 is located in the southcentral part of the state, in the Columbia Basin (Figure 1). The district is comprised of Benton and Franklin counties and administratively is part of WDFW's Southcentral Region 3. The following game management units (GMUs) are included in District 4: 372 (Rattlesnake Hills), 373 (Horse Heaven), 379 (Ringold), and 381 (Kahlotus).

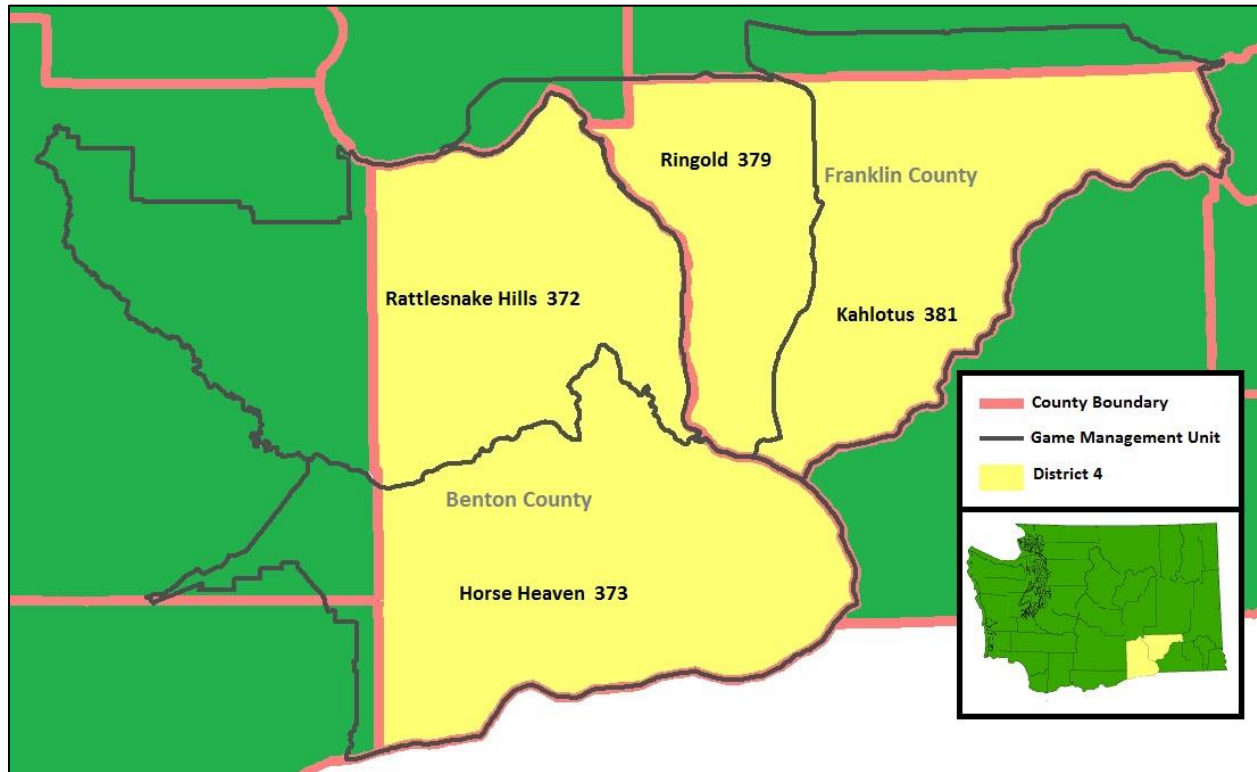


Figure 1. Location of District 4 in Washington and associated counties and game management units.

Several of Washington's major rivers occur in District 4. The Hanford Reach of the Columbia River runs between Benton and Franklin counties. This 50-mile stretch is one of the most scenic segments of the Columbia in Washington. The Snake and Palouse rivers delineate the eastern boundary of Franklin County. Near the heart of District 4 is the confluence of the Yakima, Snake, and Walla Walla rivers with the main stem of the Columbia River at Tri-Cities (Pasco, Kennewick, and Richland). Large populations of waterfowl congregate throughout the district for breeding, migrating, and wintering, despite the fact that this is the driest part of Washington, with only six to nine inches of precipitation per year. While a mostly tree-less landscape dominates, riparian and shrub-steppe vegetation provide habitat and cover for game birds, and the breaks along the Snake and Palouse rivers are favored by wintering mule deer. The Rattlesnake Hills elk population is centered on the access-restricted Hanford Site and Hanford Reach National Monument, though lucky hunters may find small groups scattered across the district.

Upland habitats are part of the Columbia Plateau Ecoregion, historically dominated by native shrubsteppe. Since the 1800s, farmers and ranchers have been working the land around District 4. Intensive irrigated agriculture supporting many crops, orchards, and vineyards is a major land use in the Yakima River Valley, southern Benton County, and western Franklin County. Dryland wheat is dominant in central Benton County and eastern Franklin County. Many thousands of acres of this wheat country have been enrolled in the federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) or State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement Program (SAFE), providing cover for mule deer and other wildlife that have lost much of their natural shrubsteppe habitat. Fires are currently the largest threat to remaining habitat patches and are frequently human caused. Invasive cheat grass has created a flammable carpet throughout the shrubsteppe, often facilitating large and fast fires. Sagebrush takes decades to return post-fire, so please be careful and fire-wise.

In Benton County, large east-west trending ridges, including the Horse Heaven Hills and Rattlesnake Hills, add to the topographic diversity of the district. The eastern Franklin County landscape includes the rolling hills of the Palouse Prairie and the southernmost extent of the channeled scablands. Western Franklin County contains several small lakes and depression wetlands that provide additional wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.

Hunting access in District 4 is more limited than some other parts of the state, as much of the district is in private ownership or on federal properties closed to hunting. However, quality opportunities do exist, and WDFW is always trying to expand hunting access. Information and related links to several public sites listed in each game section can be found in the Major Public Lands section. Information on how to access private land through one of WDFW's access programs is available in the Private Lands section and on the [WDFW website](#).

Overall, the landscape of District 4 provides a diversity of habitats favored by waterfowl, upland birds (including chukar, partridge, pheasant, quail, and dove), and big game (including deer and elk). Welcome to District 4 and happy hunting!

ELK

Opportunities for elk hunting in District 4 primarily occur on lands surrounding the Hanford Reach National Monument in Rattlesnake Hills GMU 372, which contains Blackrock Elk Area 3722 and Corral Canyon Elk Area 3721. Surveys on the Hanford Monument in January 2017 yielded a total herd estimate of 1,070 elk (Figure 2). This herd is well above the management objective, but harvest remains challenging as the herd often seeks refuge on the federal Hanford lands in daylight hours during hunting season.

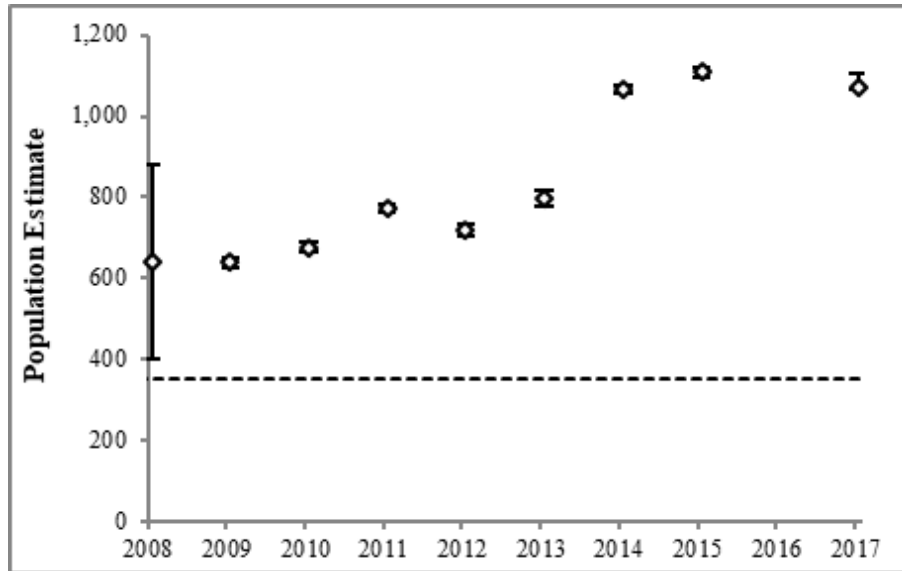


Figure 2. Winter population estimates of Hanford elk herd over time.

Typically, during general hunting seasons ~200 hunters report that they pursue elk in District 4. Of those, 20-30 are usually successful. Last year, hunters reported a harvest of 51 elk during general seasons, for a success rate of ~21 percent, which is well above the statewide average. Harvest success usually depends upon private land access, forage conditions on the Hanford site, and the availability of forage crops on farmlands outside of the protected area. Hunters are usually more successful early in the season. While most of the land around the Hanford Monument is private, elk hunters can pursue elk in Benton County on WDFW’s Thornton and Rattlesnake Slope units of the Sunnyside Wildlife Area north of Prosser and Benton City.

The Blackrock Ranches and Silver Dollar special permit hunts offer a chance to hunt Hanford elk on private land. If selected, permit holders are guaranteed a 1-day guided hunt. There are several permits for youth and hunters with disabilities, plus a Quality Elk permit and Antlerless Permit open to any hunter. See the current [hunting regulations](#) for more information.

In other parts of District 4, a small number of elk occur sporadically with a handful or less harvested annually in the Ringold or Kahlotus units. In these GMUs, the [Juniper Dunes Wilderness, Hanford Reach Monument](#), and the Windmill Ranch and Bailie Units of the [Sunnyside Wildlife Area](#) may offer opportunities for elk hunting on public land. A small herd also roams lands in Franklin County between Kahlotus and the Palouse River.

Harvest reports for past general seasons and permits for any GMU or permit hunt are [online](#).



Image 1. Youth hunter with elk harvested in GMU 372.

DEER

District 4 primarily offers mule deer hunting opportunities. White-tailed deer seasons exist to allow hunters to harvest any white-tailed deer if encountered, but this species is relatively uncommon in the district, making up less than one percent of deer on surveys.

In 2018, the hunter success rate during the general seasons for deer across all weapons in District 4 was 29 percent, equal to the five-year average of 29 percent. Statewide average hunter success was 26 percent. District 4 hunters generally enjoy a high success rate primarily due to restricted hunter numbers on private land and a lack of cover for deer.

Eastern Franklin County (Kahlotus - GMU 381) is an important wintering area for mule deer that migrate to the relatively mild winter conditions near the Snake River. Whereas a small resident population exists, most mule deer migrate in from more northern GMUs starting in October. During mild winters, some of these deer remain further north or delay moving into the district. The late general muzzleloader season in Franklin County (GMUs 379 and 381) usually provides a good opportunity to find mule deer in November.

There were some changes in 2018 affecting deer hunts in the Kahlotus Unit. Hunters should look for “Washtucna” hunts in the pamphlet that include GMU 381-Kahlotus along with three adjacent GMUs (Figure 3). These replace many of the Kahlotus hunts offered previously. Also,

the late muzzleloader general season only allows harvest of bucks 3-point or better, and no longer includes antlerless mule deer. These changes reflect efforts to manage these deer as a population, and we hope to give hunters flexibility to hunt in units where the migratory deer are during different times of the season. It should help reduce heavy pressure on some sections of the wintering grounds and provide harvest that is more consistent across the GMUs that support this population. Washtucna permits include late muzzleloader antlerless, modern antlerless, plus youth, disabled, and senior permits. The number of these permits are allocated annually based on deer abundance estimates.

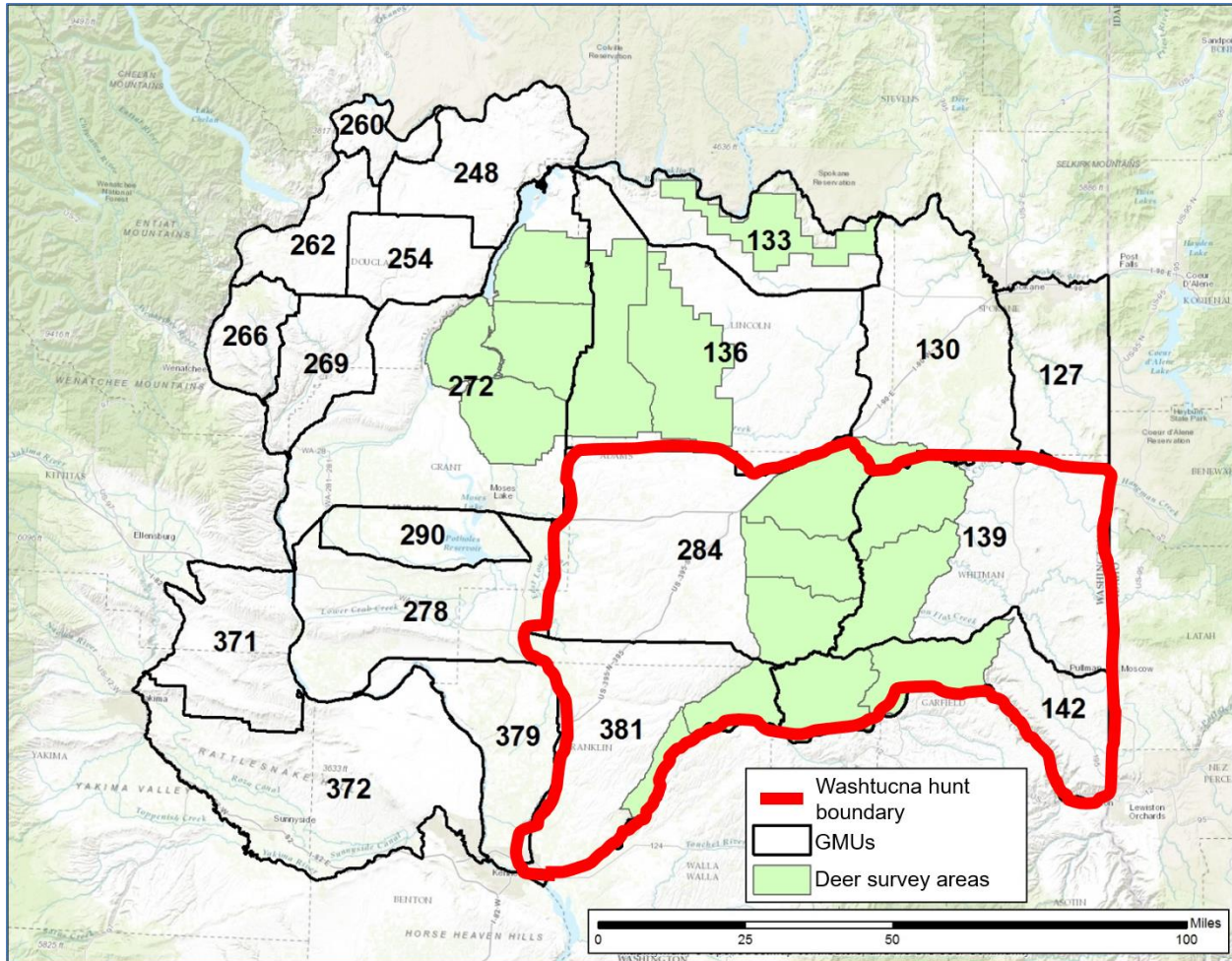


Figure 3. Boundary map of the Washtucna Hunt area encompassing four GMUs.

Post-hunt surveys in December 2018 yielded an estimated 20 bucks to 100 does in GMU 381 (Figure 4), which is within the management goal for the population. This includes non-legal bucks (spike and 2 point). High hunter success and low buck escapement in the open country where this population lives can contribute to challenges locating legal bucks. Fawn numbers were at 68 fawns per 100 does (Figure 4), above the 10-year average of 60 fawns per 100 does.

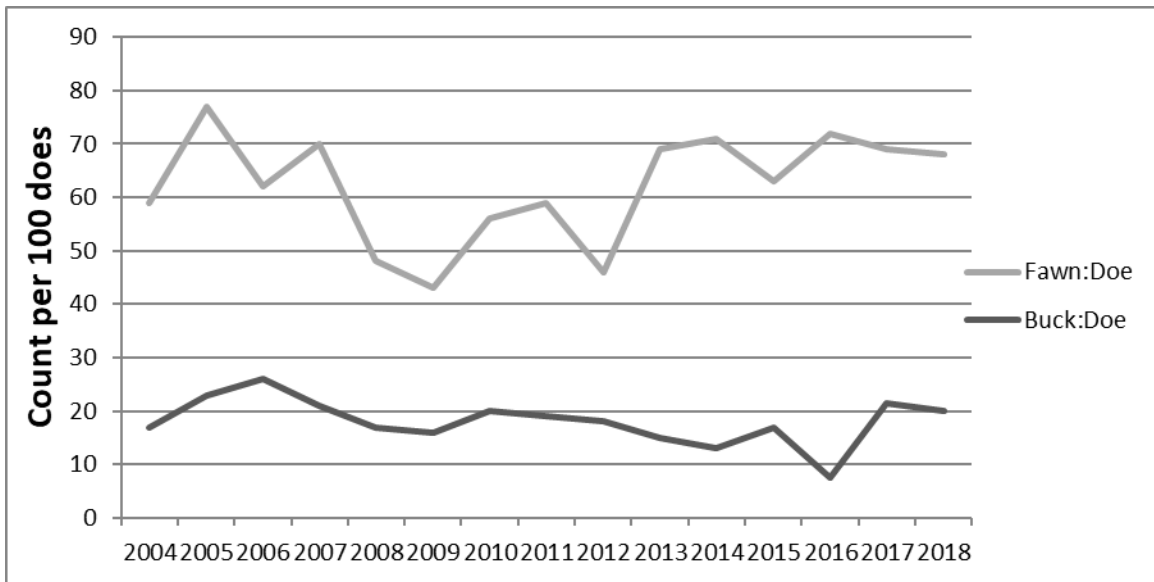


Figure 4. Buck and fawn ratios per 100 does in District 4 based on post-hunt road surveys.



Image 2. A buck harvested in Franklin County in GMU 381.

In northern Benton County (Rattlesnake Hills - GMU 372), spend some time scouting for deer in the Thornton and Rattlesnake units of the Sunnyside Wildlife Area (Figure 12). There are also some Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) parcels available. Be sure to know what land you are on and avoid trespassing on private property, including when navigating property corners and retrieving game.

In southern Benton County (Horse Heaven Hills - GMU 373), there are deer on BLM land in the Horse Heaven Hills, scattered tracts of DNR, and private property within WDFW access programs.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s (USFWS) [Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge \(NWR\)](#) Deer Areas 3071 (Whitcomb) and 3072 (Paterson) provide 80 special permits to harvest deer on the NWR, including archery hunts in October and muzzleloader hunts from November into December. Youth buck, and youth antlerless permits are available in the [hunting regulations](#). Deer Area 3372 - Sunnyside (Benton and Yakima counties), which was created in 2016 to provide additional general season opportunities along the Yakima River from Prosser to Union Gap.

There are many properties where hunters can gain access to deer through one of WDFW’s private land access programs. Preseason scouting is advisable in order to learn where to hunt and obtain permission from private landowners. WDFW’s [Hunting Regulations Webmap](#) (select your species, then be sure PHLO is checked) and [Private Lands website](#) is where updated access info and locations can be found. Access properties frequently change from year to year and sometimes even within a season. It is advised to double-check that lands previously available for hunting are still open to the public.

Harvest reports for past general seasons and permits for any GMU or permit hunt are [online](#).

UPLAND BIRD

Benton and Franklin counties offer upland bird hunters many opportunities. Habitat and weather are the key components influencing the survival and reproductive success of birds. At the WDFW Sunnyside Wildlife Area, funding has been allocated for enhancing nesting opportunities for several species, including pheasant, quail, and doves.

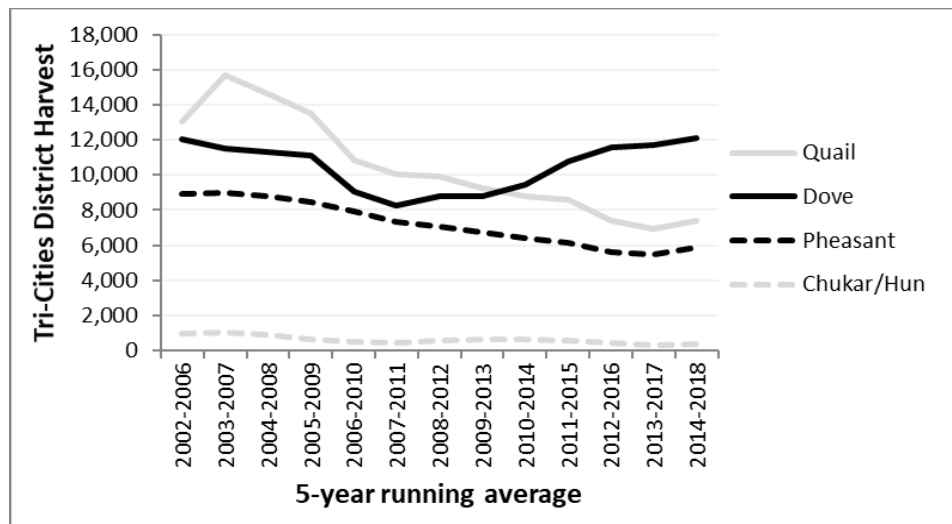


Figure 5. District 4 upland bird harvest trends based on five-year running averages.

PHEASANT

In 2018, ring-necked pheasant hunters and harvest in District 4 increased for the third year in a row from recent lows (Figure 6).

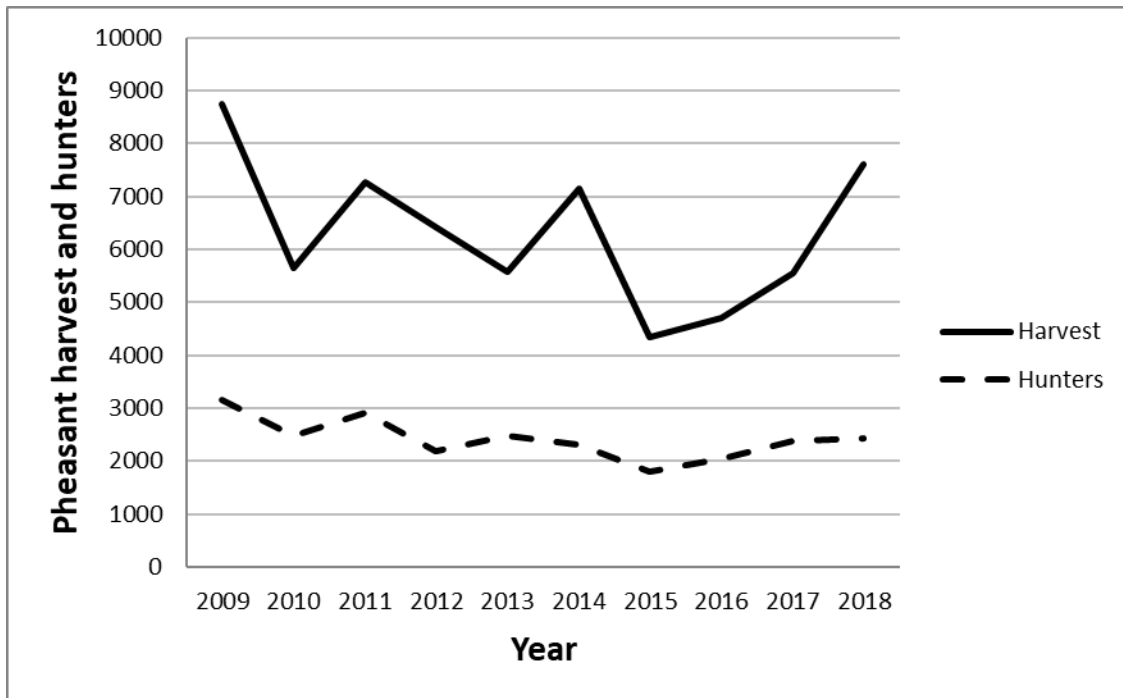


Figure 6. Pheasants harvested and pheasant hunters in District 4.

WDFW currently does not monitor pheasant populations but each summer, biologists with the Yakama Nation conduct pheasant productivity surveys (Figure 7). Last year's count of 0.17 birds/mile is below their 10-year average of 0.29. Pheasant populations are often limited by cold, wet weather, especially if it occurs during the spring brood-rearing season. This can have a local effect, so data from one area are difficult to extrapolate broadly. Trends in harvest across the district may be more useful.

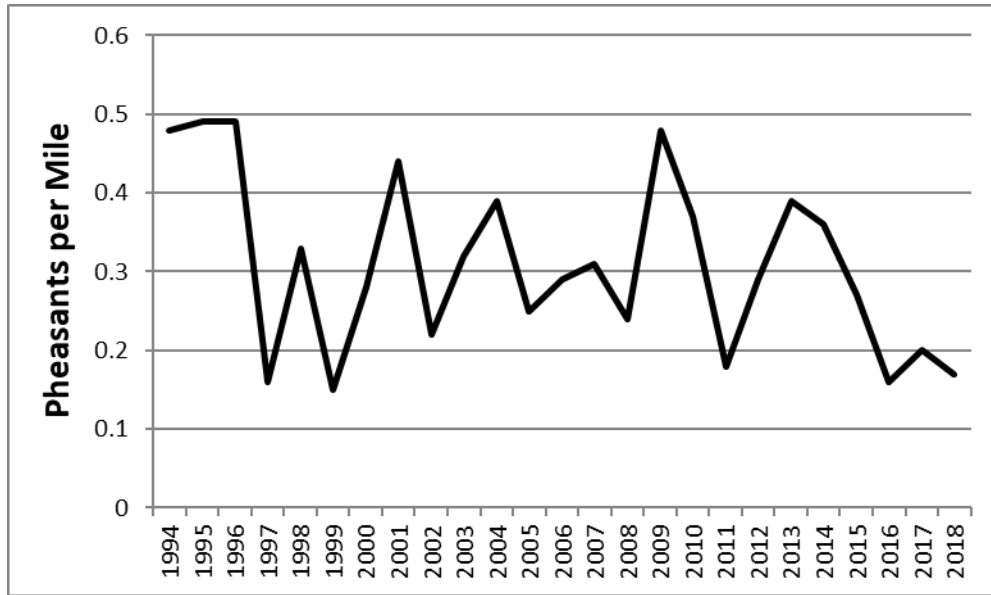


Figure 7. Pheasants per mile during brood counts on the Yakama Reservation. Data comes from Yakama Nation at <http://www.ynwildlife.org/uplandbird.php>.

Pheasant hunters should focus efforts in dense weedy and grassy areas adjacent to wetlands, streams, and irrigation waterways. Birds may also be found around irrigated farmland. Some of the best pheasant habitat in the district is in north Franklin County on and surrounding WDFW’s Windmill Ranch Unit (nontoxic shot), Mesa Lake Unit, and the Bailie Memorial Youth Ranch. Each of these hunting areas has 2 designated parking areas where hunters are required to park and register, and each allows a maximum of 8 vehicles per lot. Other areas with good pheasant habitat include USFWS’ Hanford Reach National Monument’s East Wahluke Unit, Ringold (GMU 379), and [Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge](#) along the Columbia River, near the town of Paterson.

Pursuing birds planted as part of WDFW’s [Pheasant Enhancement Program](#) is a great way to work dogs and gain experience for new hunters. Last year, WDFW planted pheasants at four locations: the Hope Valley Unit of the WDFW Sunnyside Wildlife Area, and the Toothaker, Big Flat, and Lost Island Habitat Management Units (HMU) held by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) (Figure 8). Pheasant release site locations can be found on WDFW’s [Hunting Regulations Webmap](#) (be sure [Pheasant Release Sites](#) is checked) or at the program link above. Army Corps HMUs information contact is available [here](#). Nontoxic shot is required at all pheasant release sites.

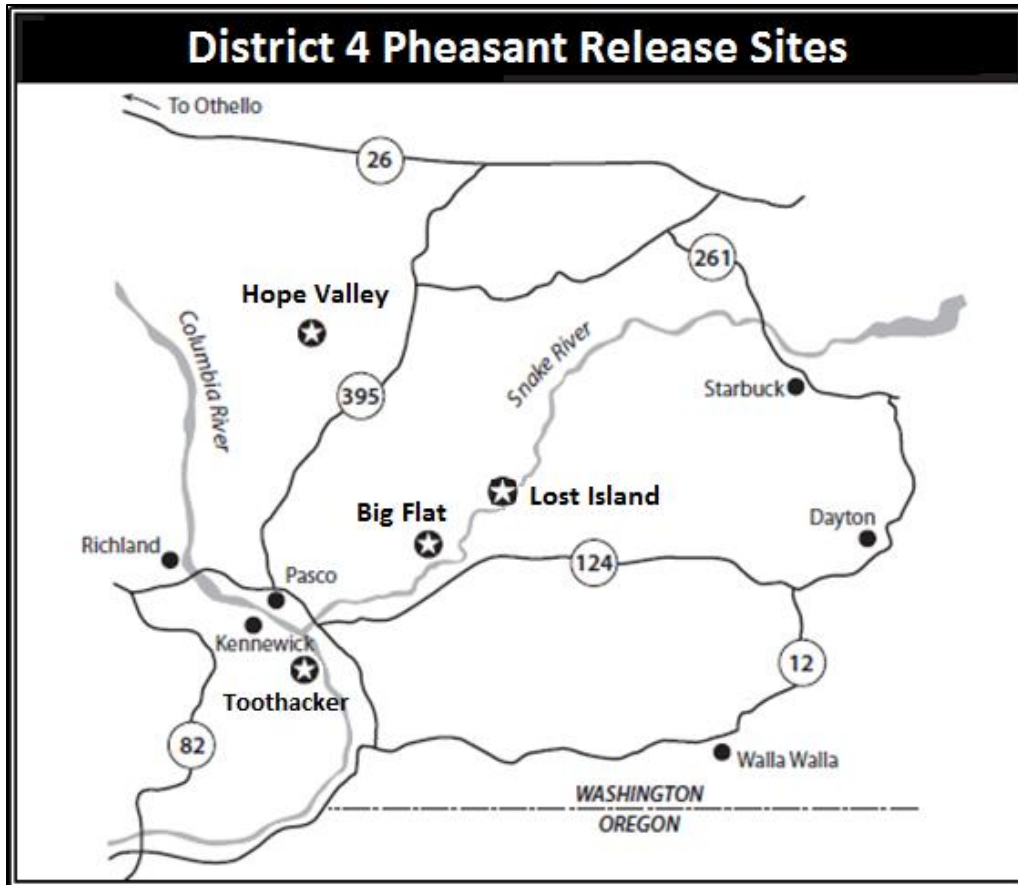


Figure 8. Location of District 4 pheasant release sites.

QUAIL

Abundant California quail are present in the district. There has been a decreasing trend in harvest numbers over the past decade (Figure 5). Surveys conducted by the Yakama Nation show that quail numbers vary greatly year to year, but 2018 saw an increase for quail in the region (Figure 9). The best quail habitat in District 4 is similar to those listed above for pheasant. In addition, anywhere along water bodies where riparian and herbaceous vegetation intersect will provide quail habitat. An ideal setting is where Russian olives or willows are adjacent to black greasewood or sagebrush.

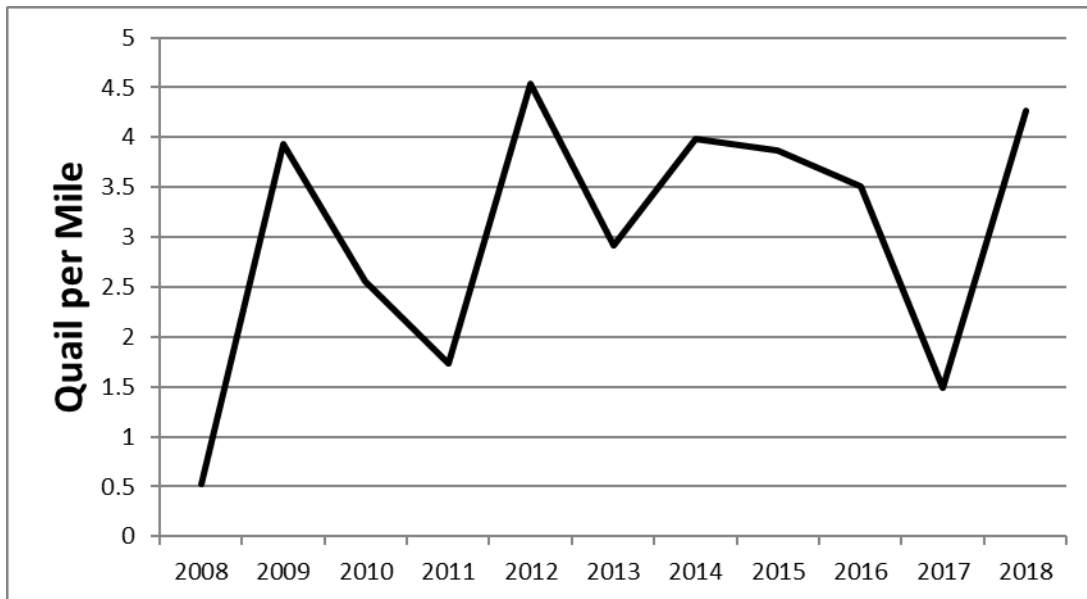


Figure 9. Average quail per mile observed during brood counts on the Yakama Reservation. Data comes from Yakama Nation at <http://www.ynwildlife.org/uplandbird.php>.

DOVE

Mourning dove harvest in District 4 has been increasing over the past several years (Figure 5). Harvest numbers for 2018 remain high. There should be opportunity for hunters to find doves moving through the area and in local patches where production has been successful. Weather patterns play a critical role in determining how many doves are present during the season opener. Focus hunting efforts in or near wheat or corn stubble fields in the irrigated Yakima and Columbia Basins. The best combination of habitat includes a stubble field near water and large isolated trees or power lines where doves perch and attract other doves.

Dove hunters are also encouraged to harvest Eurasian collared doves, an introduced exotic species that has spread across North America. They are larger than mourning doves with a square tail and thin black half-collar on the back of their necks. This species is usually most abundant in rural and suburban areas near mature trees. Numbers have been increasing across eastern Washington since first appearing in the state in 1990s. There is no limit and collared dove can be hunted year round in Washington. A hunting license (big or small game) is needed.

WATERFOWL

There are many places to hunt ducks and geese in the district. Small ponds and lakes can be found on WDFW's Windmill Ranch Unit, Mesa Lake Unit, and Bailie Memorial Youth Ranch. This year, wetland management activities will result in increased open water areas at the Windmill and Bailie Youth Ranches in time for the waterfowl season. Continued management of the Sunnyside Wildlife Area units will result in more habitat for waterfowl and opportunities for

hunters in the coming years. Scootenev Reservoir, managed by the [Bureau of Reclamation](#), can also provide good hunting. The Snake and Columbia Rivers and associated water bodies will hold tens of thousands of ducks when the cold weather sets in. See details and map in the Public Lands Section of this document below. Access can be gained at the USFWS McNary and Umatilla NWRs and the Hanford Reach National Monument, or one of the many WDFW managed Water Access Sites on the [Hunting Regulations Webmap](#) (be sure Water Access Sites is checked).

For an excellent introduction to waterfowl hunting, please see [Let's Go Waterfowl Hunting](#) on the WDFW website.

The five-year average of ducks harvested in District 4 over the past decade has been increasing while the goose harvest has been stable (Figure 10). After the season opener, hunter success will likely taper off as the local ducks become educated and restrict their daytime movements to local reserves and sanctuaries. At that point, hunters will likely have to wait for the migrants to arrive in the mid to late season. Weather patterns will determine when they will arrive and where they will congregate.

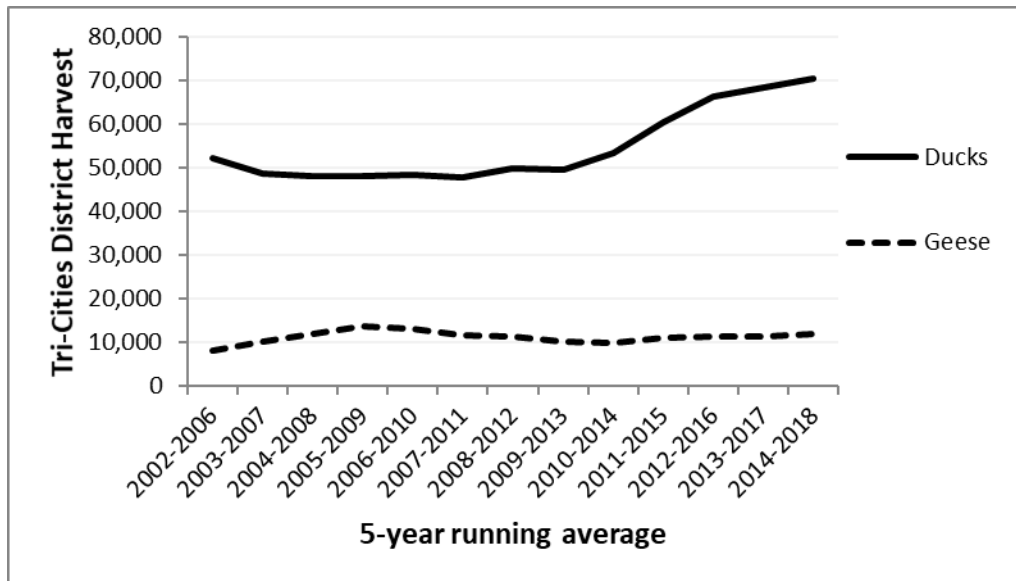


Figure 10. District 4 waterfowl harvest trends based on five-year running averages.

Canada geese nest on various river islands in the district, and counts indicate a continued upward recovery since decreases in the early 2000s. In addition, thousands of migratory Canada geese will arrive in the district sometime in October or November. They can be pursued in the farm fields near the Snake and Columbia Rivers. Most of the land is private property, so hunters will need to secure permission before hunting.

Changes to the statewide goose regulations in 2017 set daily limits for snow and white-fronted geese in addition to Canada/cackling (dark) geese. Whereas white-fronted geese and the majority

of snow geese usually pass through the district before and after the goose season (Figure 11), an increasing number of snow geese have been present in the district during goose season, but peak in February/March. In response to this, WDFW has set up a 2018 White Goose Season! The dates in District 4 (Goose Area 4) will run from Feb 22- March 4 for Snow, Ross's, and Blue Geese. Snow geese are found in large flocks on farmland near the Snake or Columbia Rivers (especially by Plymouth) and McNary NWR, but a few can occasionally mix in with large flocks of dark geese at any location.

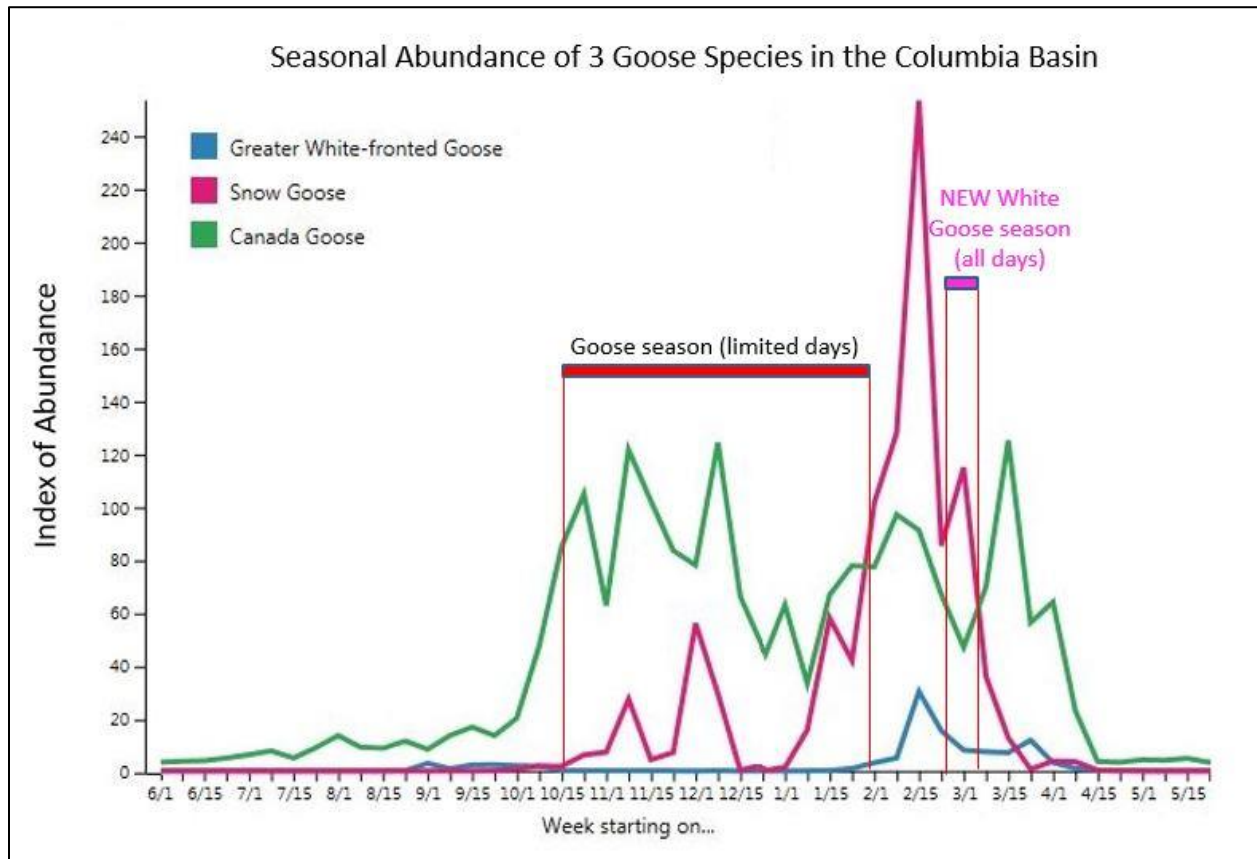


Figure 11. Seasonal abundance of three goose species in the Columbia Basin relative to hunting seasons. Data source: www.eBird.org

The Cropland Hunting Access Initiative is a program aimed at increasing waterfowl hunting access in the Columbia Basin. Benton and Franklin county farmers are currently being contacted to determine their interest in delaying tillage of corn and wheat stubble and providing hunter access on those acres. To ensure a quality hunting experience, properties are open for hunting only on goose days, and can be reserved via the Hunt by Reservation system. Watch the [WDFW website](#) for updated maps and directions to these fields in the coming weeks.



Image 3. Goose harvest in the Tri-Cities.

In January-March 2017, and again in 2018, outbreaks of avian cholera occurred at the end of the hunting season in the Tri-Cities area, impacting thousands of waterfowl. The past three summers, Botulism outbreaks killed several hundred more waterfowl. There is no long-term impact to regional waterfowl populations expected from these incidents and the diseases pose no risks to human health. Fast response can contain outbreaks and hunters are encouraged to report groups of more than five sick or dead birds to the regional WDFW office: 509-575-2740.

MAJOR PUBLIC LANDS

Hunting access in Benton and Franklin counties is more limited than some other parts of the state, as much of the district is private property or managed by federal agencies that do not allow hunting. However, quality opportunities on both public and private land do exist, and WDFW is continually working to expand hunting access.

SUNNYSIDE WILDLIFE AREA

This wildlife area (Figure 12) comprises WDFW-owned land in the district and most parcels are open to hunting, but with specific restrictions at some units. Most of the units are managed specifically for wildlife, and enhanced hunting opportunities are possible through crop, habitat, and wetland management. For more information, please visit the [WDFW website](#).

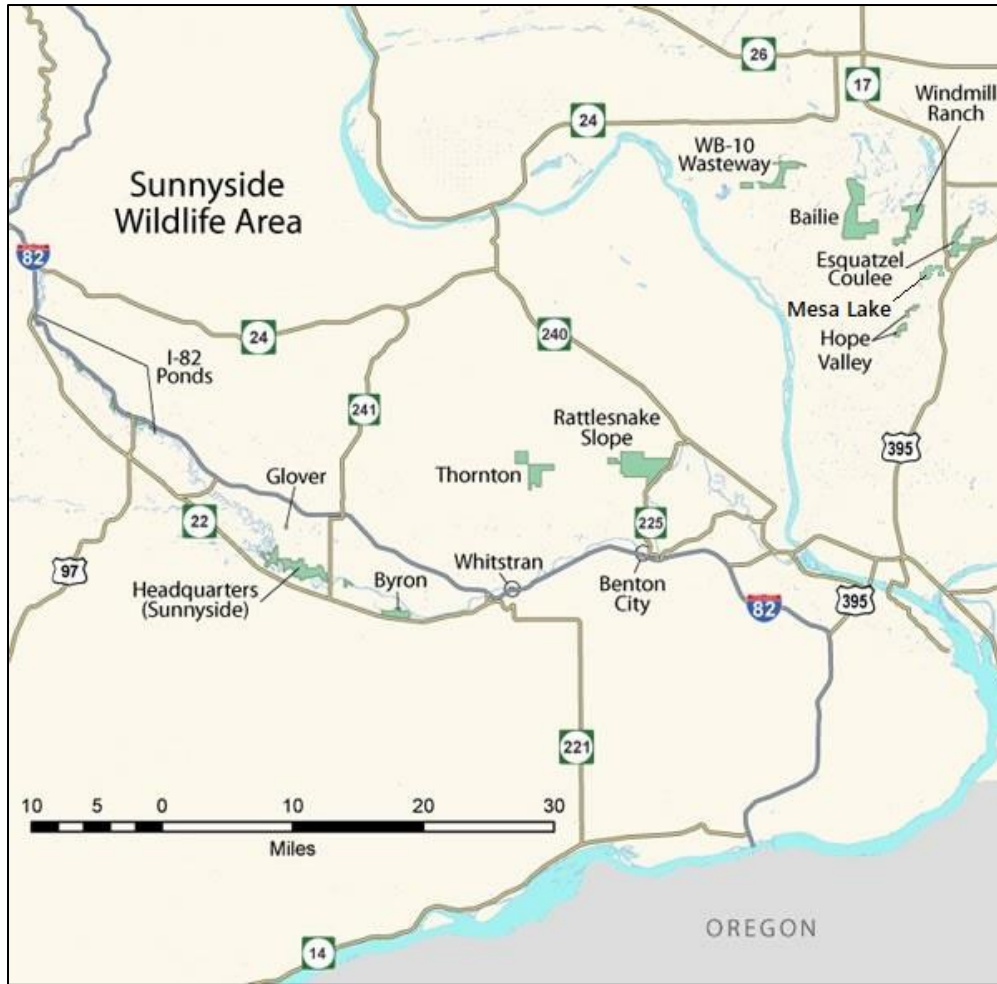


Figure 12. Map of the Sunnyside Wildlife Area units.

MID-COLUMBIA RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE COMPLEX

The USFWS allows hunting on a number of units of this refuge complex, including a portion of the Hanford Reach National Monument, a portion of the Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge, and certain areas within the McNary National Wildlife Refuge. Hunting lottery information, regulations, and maps can be found [here](#).

THE COLUMBIA AND SNAKE RIVERS

All islands, except privately owned islands, and the Benton County shoreline below the high water mark, Central Hanford Department of Energy property, and any peninsula originating on the Benton County shoreline between Vernita Bridge on Highway 24 downstream to the Richland city limits are designated as closed areas to hunting wild animals and wild birds. The only exception is waterfowl hunting, which is open below the high water mark between the old Hanford townsite power line crossing (wooden towers) and the Richland city limits. These details are printed in the [Big Game Regulations](#) on page 95. Several other closures and reserves impact river hunting in the district (Figure 13).

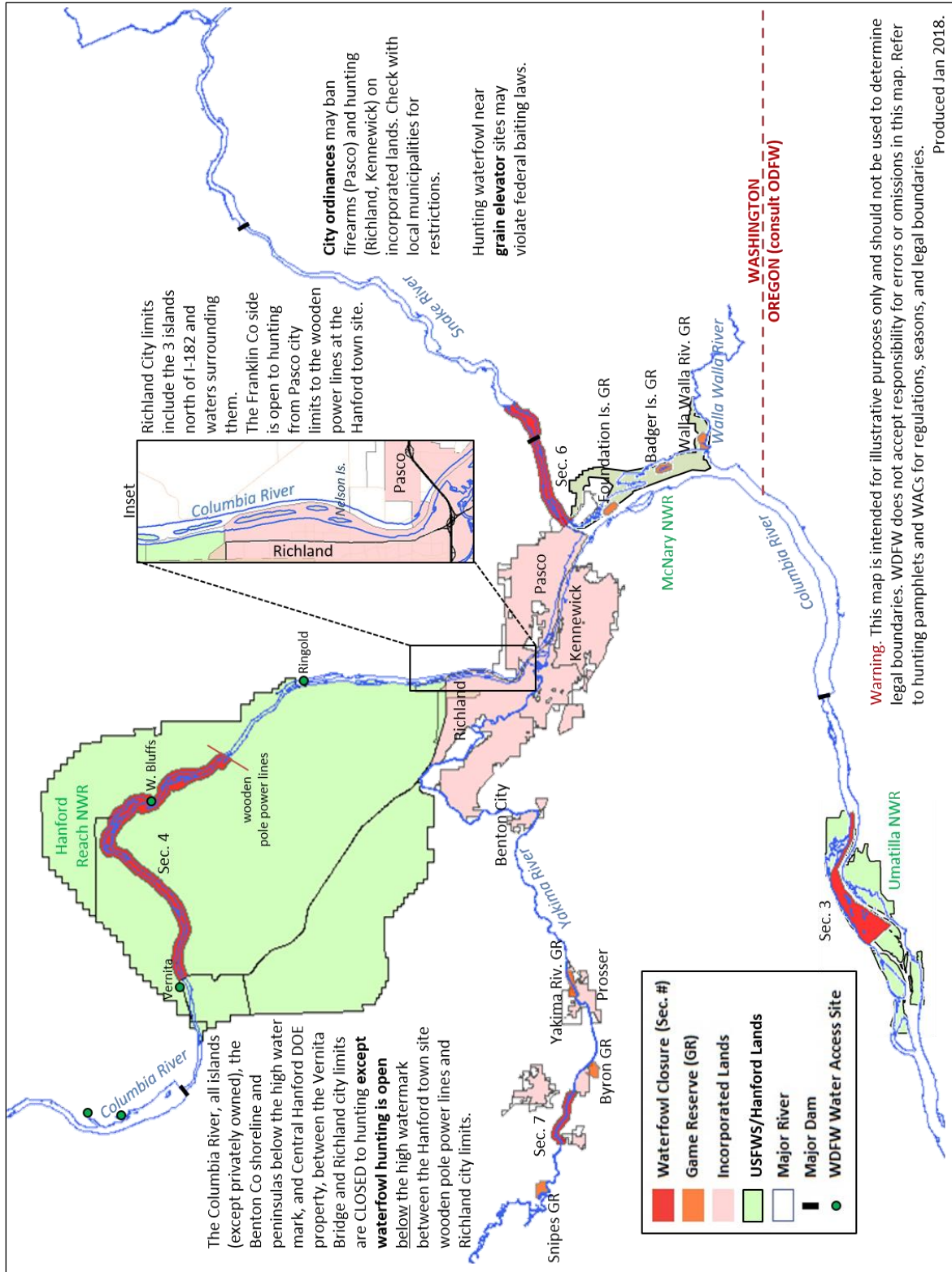


Figure 13. Generalized map of Tri-cities Area rivers, game reserves, closures, and municipalities.

OTHER PUBLIC LANDS

The DNR manages land that is open to hunting unless otherwise posted. Benton and Franklin counties have a large amount of DNR acreage, but it is often leased to private landowners for agriculture. While leased land is still open to hunting, hunters should always be aware that adjacent landowners are often managing DNR land as part of their business operations, and hunters should be respectful of property boundaries. Consult a public lands map or [Hunting Regulations Webmap](#) for or more information. A Public Lands layer is on the default base map.

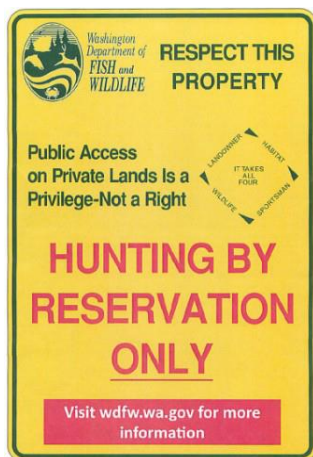
Various other public agencies own or manage land within Benton and Franklin counties that may also be open to hunting. BLM allows hunting at [Juniper Dunes](#) and other properties within the district. The USACE and the Bureau of Reclamation also allow hunting on portions of their land.

PRIVATE LANDS

WDFW provides and maintains a Private Lands Access program that allows the public to hunt on land owned by cooperating private landowners. In most cases, these landowners receive no financial compensation for their enrollment in the program, and hunters should always respect their property and follow all rules. By being a responsible guest on these private lands, hunters can help ensure they remain open for years to come and will continue to enhance WDFW's mission to expand private lands access. Access properties frequently change year to year and sometimes even within a season. Double check that lands previously available for hunting are still open to the public and in the same access program each year.

Information about private lands access sites, including site-specific regulations, locations, season availability, and contact information, can be found [here](#) and at the WDFW [Hunting Regulations Webmap](#) (check box for PHLO) or by contacting Seth Hulett, the WDFW Private Lands Biologist for Districts 4 and 8: 509-786-1923 x109.

There are four private land programs, and although each provides public, walk-in only access to private land, they function differently.



Hunt by Reservation

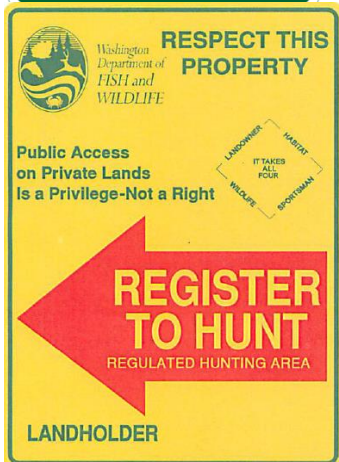
The Hunt by Reservation program requires hunters to [register online](#). Hunters are required to print out and carry a permit, and they are provided a map of the property. In Benton and Franklin counties, multiple opportunities are available for both big game and bird hunting. Opportunities are only listed once available for reservation, which is usually a few weeks prior to the season.

https://privatelands.wdfw.wa.gov/private_lands/type/25/



Feel Free to Hunt

Feel Free to Hunt is the largest access program in District 4. It allows hunters to access designated land at any time during established hunting seasons. Most District 4 Feel Free to Hunt properties provide access for mule deer hunting, with some potential for upland bird hunting as well.



Register to Hunt

District 4 has several Register to Hunt sites in Benton County. Register to Hunt requires hunters to sign in at registration kiosks and carry a permit with them. District 4's Register to Hunt sites primarily provide waterfowl and upland bird hunting opportunities.



Hunt by Written Permission

Hunt by Written Permission sites require hunters to make contact with the landowner. Landowners then issue permits to hunters at their discretion and hunters are expected to carry this permit while they hunt. **Landowner contact information can only be found on the yellow signs marking the site.** WDFW does not give out contact info online or by phone. There are several Hunt by Written Permission properties within District 4, and they provide opportunities for both big game and bird hunting.

ONLINE TOOLS AND MAPS

Harvest reports for past general seasons and permits for any GMU and Permit Hunt for all game species are online at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/management/game-harvest>

WDFW has released a Regulations Web Map to search for game seasons and private land access around the state: <https://geodataservices.wdfw.wa.gov/huntregs/>. The GoHunt webapp is no longer updated or functional.

A good starting point for hunters looking for a place to hunt is the WebMap that provides hunters with information about public and private lands access points, GMU boundaries, hunting seasons, pheasant release sites, water access points, landscape features such as roads and topography, public lands, and a great deal more (Figure 14).

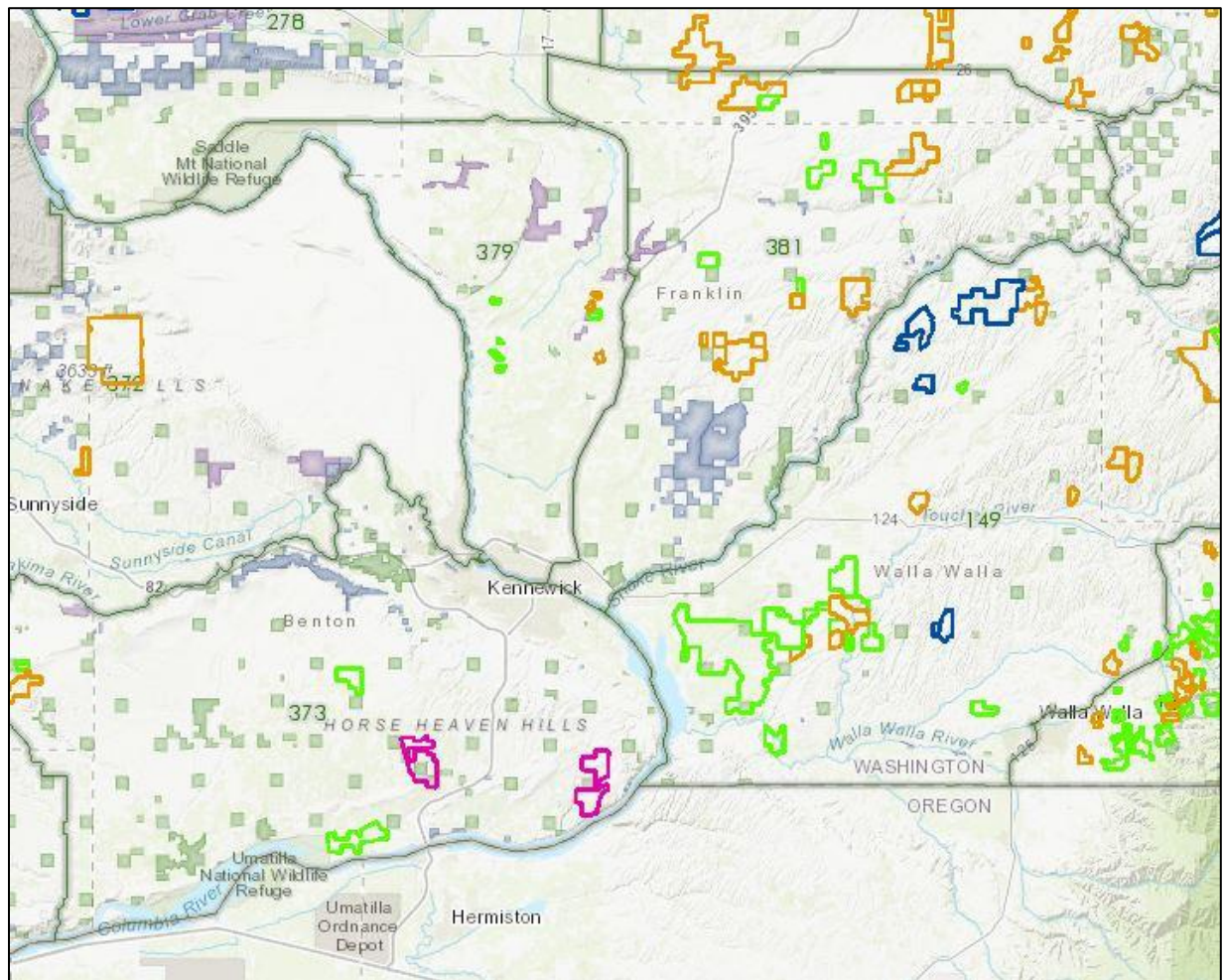


Figure 14. Depiction of private lands access and public lands layers in District 4 from WDFW’s Regulations Web Map.

2019

SEAN DOUGHERTY, District Wildlife Biologist
ELLA ROWAN, Assistant District Wildlife
Biologist



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



*Food plot waiting for migrating waterfowl at Frenchman Regulated Access Area
Photo by Chattan McPherson, Natural Resource Specialist 2*

DISTRICT 5 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Grant and Adams counties

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DISTRICT 5 GENERAL OVERVIEW

There are abundant hunting opportunities throughout District 5, but this district is most recognized for waterfowl, upland bird and mule deer hunting. Ring-necked pheasants and California quail are the most abundant and popular upland game birds in District 5. Additionally, Grant County is one of the top-producing counties for both of those species year after year. There are other opportunities within the district to hunt bobcat, cougar, chukars, gray partridge, cottontail rabbit, coyote, and both general season and permit opportunities for mule deer. Elk are harvested in GMUs 278 and 284, but resident populations are not prolific. WDFW manages the [Columbia Basin Wildlife Area](#) that boasts approximately 190,000 acres that is open to the public (Figure 5). There are additional public lands open to public access that are managed by [WA Dept. of Natural Resources](#), [US Fish and Wildlife Service](#), Bureau of Reclamation, and Bureau of Land Management.

Habitat in District 5 is highly variable. Most habitat would be characterized as shrubsteppe with the dominant native upland vegetation including big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), bitterbrush (*Purshia tridentata*), rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), Sandberg's bluegrass (*Poa secunda*), great basin wildrye (*Leymus cinereus*), needle-and-thread (*Hesperostipa comata*), and Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*) with Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) being the most common non-native species.

Many riparian areas and wetlands exist and are most commonly associated with the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project (CBIP). Coyote willow (*Salix exigua*), golden currant (*Ribes aureum*), and Woods' rose (*Rosa woodsii*) are the dominant native shrubs associated with riparian habitats. Non-native riparian species include Russian olive (*Eleagnus angustifolia*), which dominates much of the landscape throughout CBIP. There are many important crops for wildlife within the CBIP, including corn, wheat, other grains, alfalfa, and orchards. Within the CBIP, hunters can expect to find abundant waterfowl, good numbers of pheasant and quail and special permit hunting opportunities for mule deer (GMU 290). Lands surrounding the CBIP tend to consist of highly fragmented shrubsteppe, dryland wheat, coulees, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) lands. In these areas, hunters can expect to find gray partridge, mule deer, and chukar in the steepest portions of the district (Sun Lakes, Quincy Lakes, and Banks Lake units). Much of this land is in private ownership, but some is enrolled in private lands access programs with WDFW. For more information, see the [WDFW website](#).

PUBLIC LANDS IN DISTRICT 5 GMUS

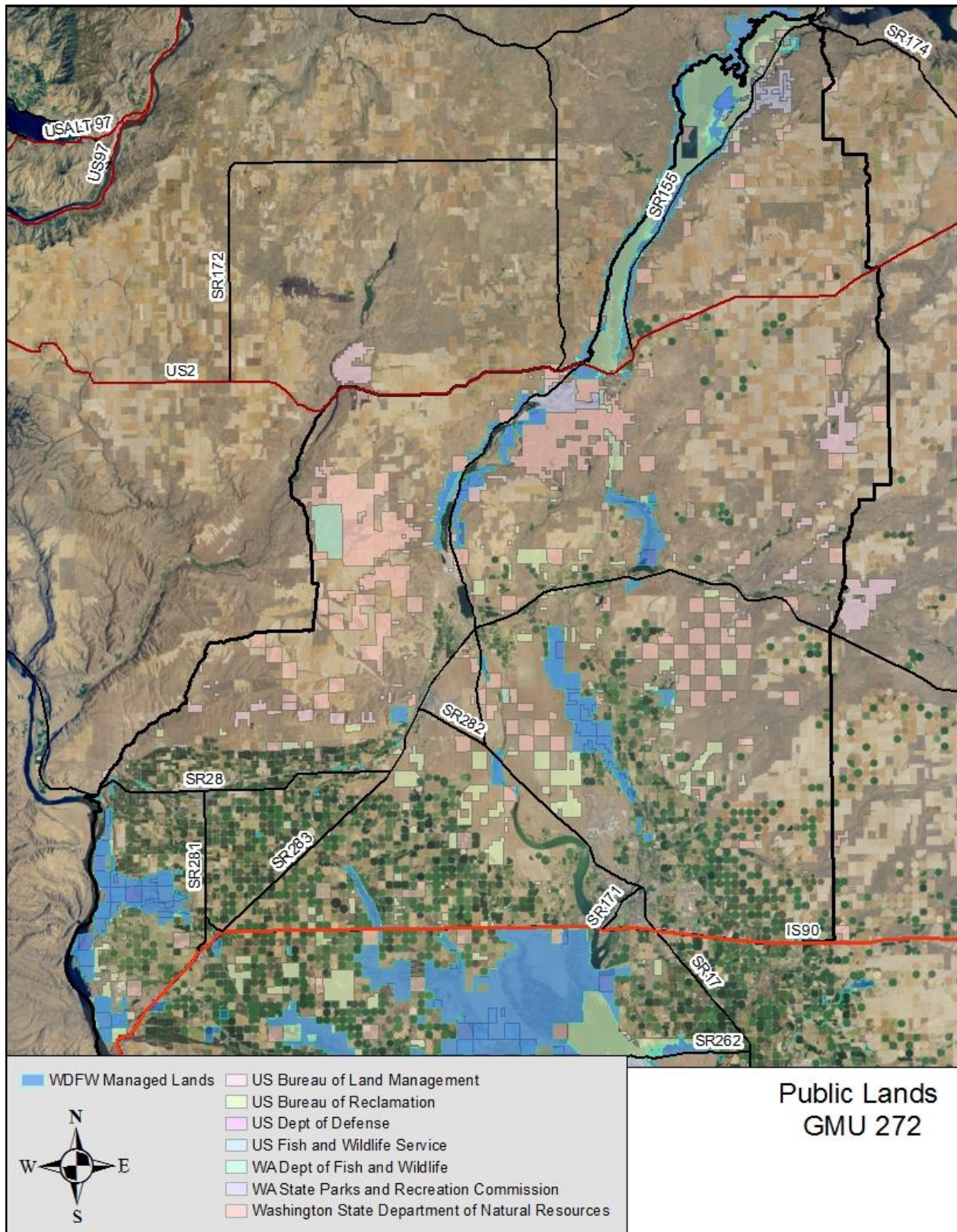


Figure 1. Public Lands GMU 272.

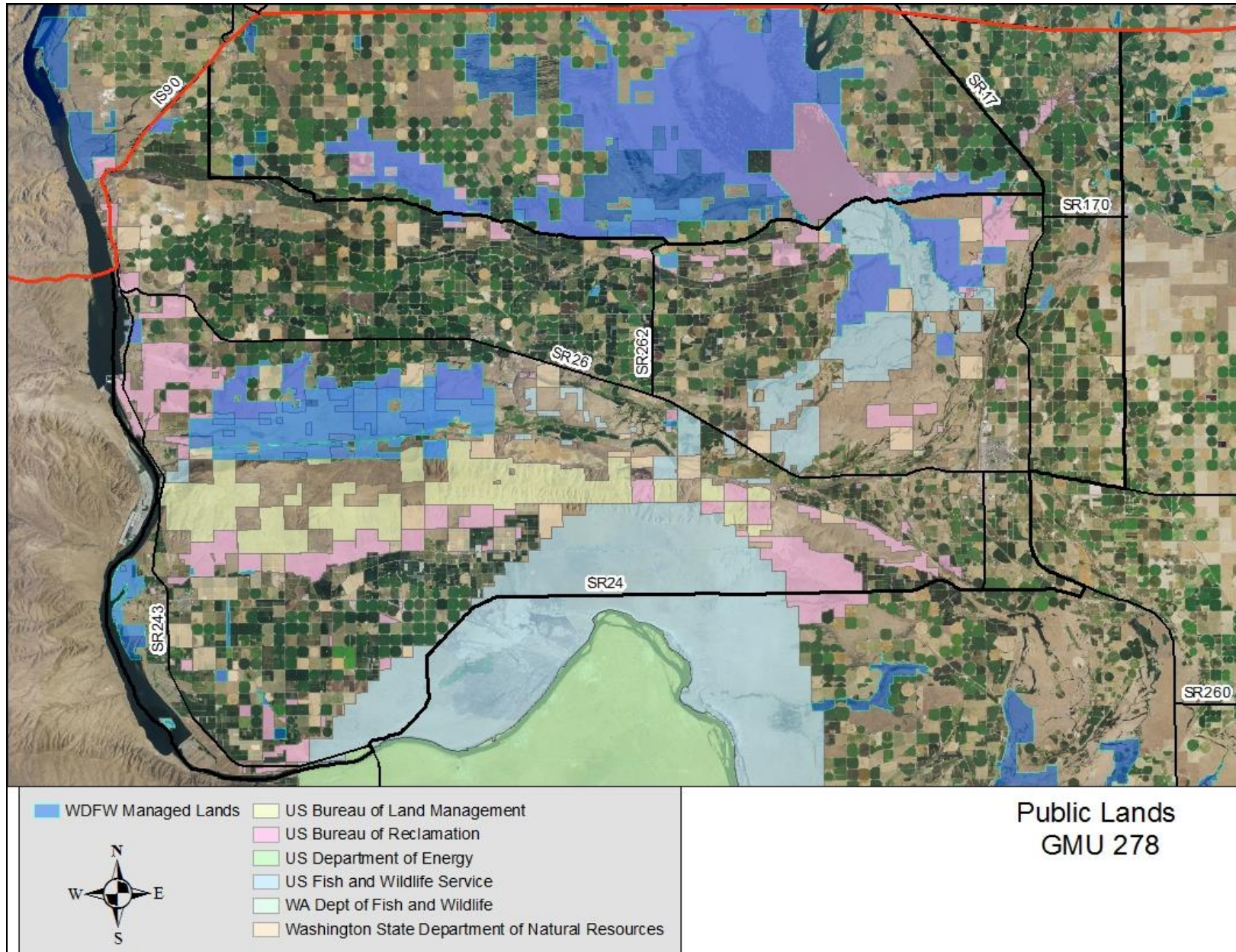


Figure 2. Public Lands GMU 278.

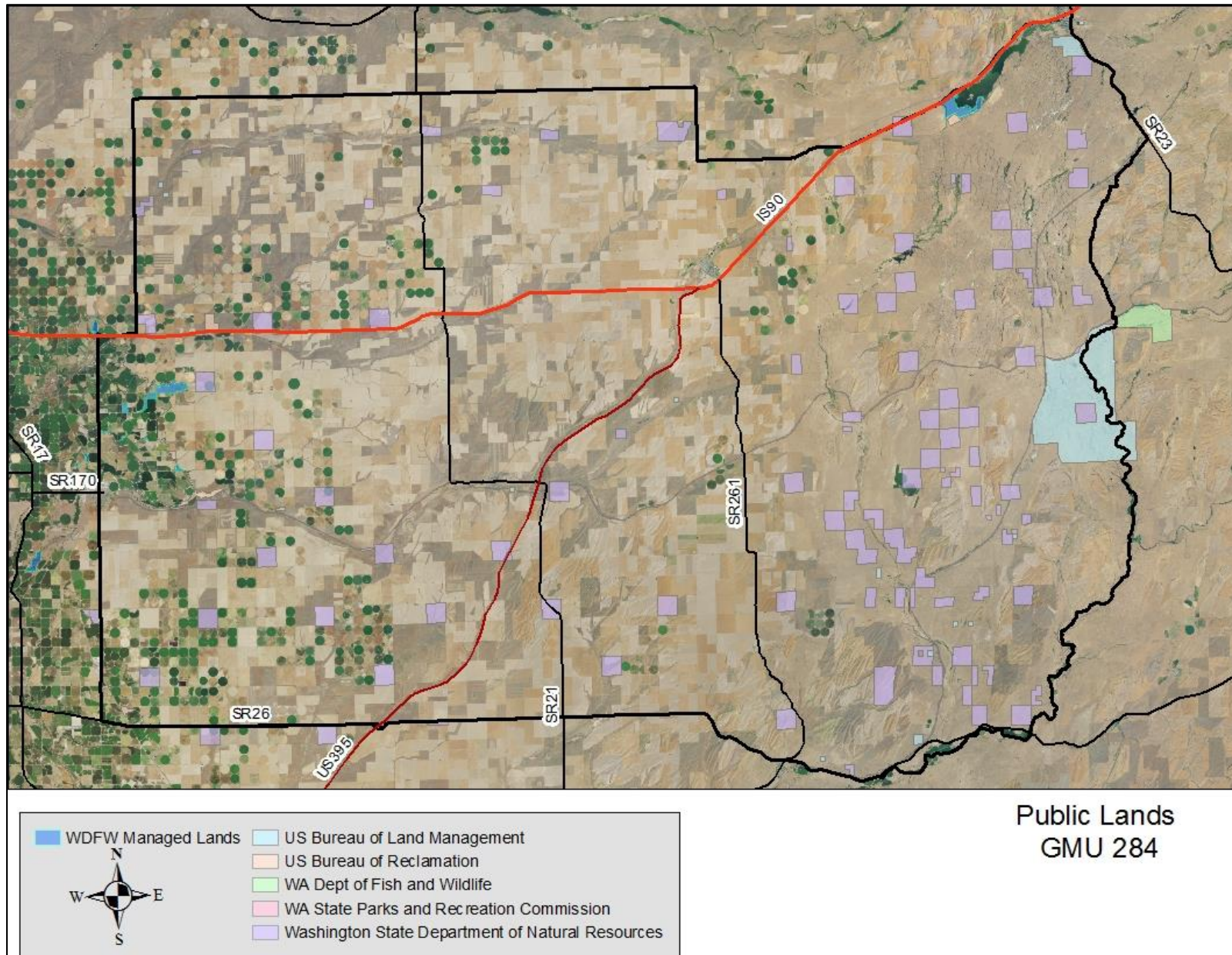


Figure 3. Public Lands GMU 284.

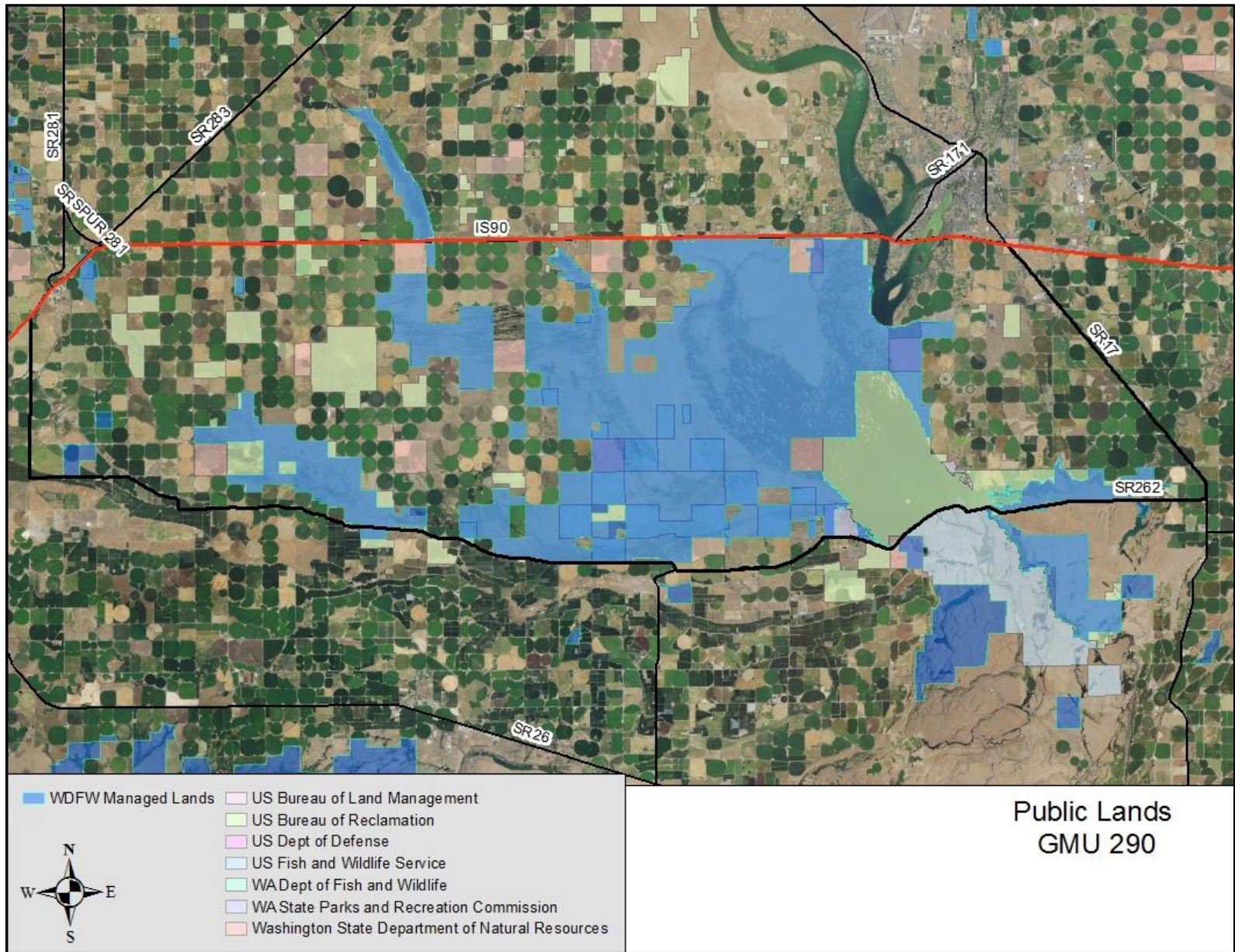


Figure 4. Public Lands GMU 290.



Figure 5. Columbia Basin Wildlife Area units.

Species/ Habitats	Banks Lake	Sun Lakes	Gloyd Seeps	Quincy Lakes	Winchester Lake	The Desert	Potholes Reservoir	Seep Lakes	Goose Lakes	Lower Crab Creek	Priest Rapids	Billy Clapp	Sprague Lake	Chance of Locating Species of Interest	
Mule Deer	G	F	L	VL	N	VG*	VG*	L	L	F	L	N	N	Very Good	VG
Bear	VL	VL	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Good	G
Elk	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	VL	N	N	Fair	F
Cougar	VL	VL	N	VL	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Limited	L
Coyote	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	L	F	Very Limited	VL
Bobcat	L	L	VL	VL	N	N	N	N	N	N	VL	N	N	None	N
Rabbit	L	L	F	F	L	VL	VL	L	L	F	L	L	L		
Chukar	G	F	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	F	L	F	N		
Gray Partridge	F	L	VL	VL	VL	VL	VL	VL	VL	N	N	VL	L		
Pheasant (Wild)	L	VL	G	L	F	G	G	VL	VL	G	VL	VL	L		
Pheasant (Released)	G	N	VG**	N	N	N	N	N	N	G	G	N	N		
California Quail	G	G	G	F	F	VG	VG	F	F	VG	L	F	L		
Ducks	G	F	F	F	VG	VG	VG	F	F	G	F	N	N		
Geese	F	F	L	L	L	F	F	F	F	F	L	N	N		
Mourning Dove	F	L	G	F	F	G	G	F	F	F	L	L	L		
Bullfrogs	L	VL	F	L	F	VG	VG	F	F	F	L	VL	L		

Figure 6. Generalized Hunting Opportunity for Columbia Basin Wildlife Area Units.

HABITAT MANAGEMENT

Biologists continue working with wildlife area staff to target grant opportunities to fund wetland projects, manage wetland succession, plant food plots, and enhance shrubsteppe habitat.

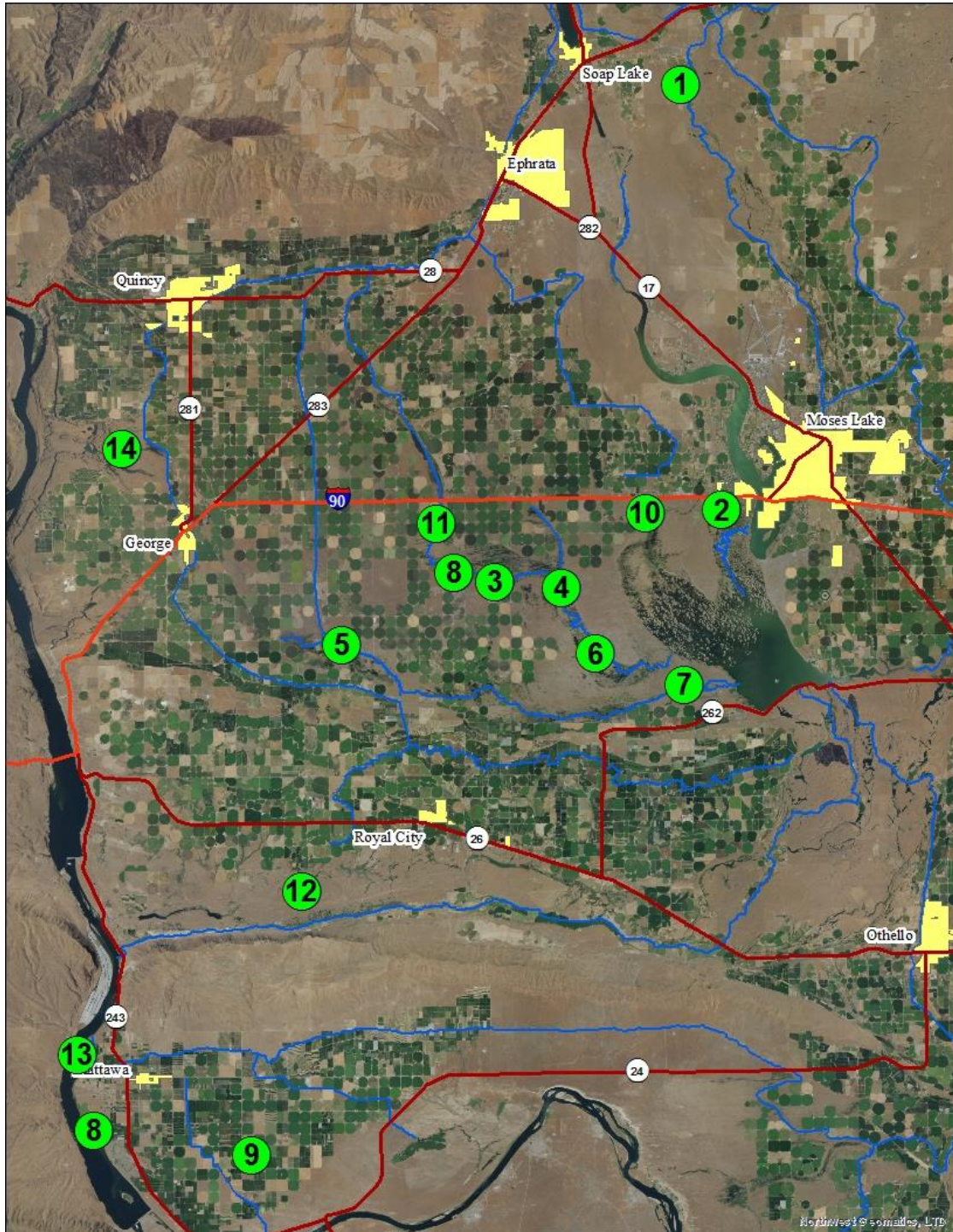


Figure 7. Distribution of wildlife habitat projects in Ephrata District. Green circles represent project areas.

1. Gloyd Road 20 Sharecropping: This site is share-cropped to provide food and habitat for pheasant, quail, and doves. During most years, alfalfa is grown with requirements for delayed harvest to allow for upland game bird production, but years when wheat is grown this area can be a very productive bird hunting area.

2. West Potholes Reservoir Vegetation Control: *Northern Leopard Frog Management Area (NLFMA)*: This project consists mostly of vegetation management, primarily aimed at improving northern leopard frog habitat, and it has the added benefit of improving waterfowl habitat by reducing tall emergent vegetation and creating more open water. Prescribed burning is tentatively scheduled for late winter or early spring 2020. These efforts will improve wetland habitat for many species.

3. Winchester Regulated Access Area Management: There continues to be an emphasis on mowing vegetation to improve hunting access. Water flow will be restored in November 2019 with the creation of a new delivery ditch into the project area. The restored water flow increased the overall huntability of the site.

4. Common Reed Control: Many acres of common reed are controlled along Winchester Wasteway (Dodson to Potholes Reservoir) and throughout North Potholes. WDFW has received considerable positive feedback regarding the opening of previously closed wetlands. In the future, WDFW hopes to use fire in addition to herbicide to remove residual debris and increase nutrient cycling.

5. 239 Drain Project Recovery: Herbicide treatments for common reed continue in order to maintain open wetland basins.

6. Harris Ponds Maintenance: There has been regular maintenance to maintain open water within shallow excavated wetlands.

7. Frenchman Restricted Access Area Management: Two ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) blinds were constructed at this project area (Figure 8), which are available for use by contacting the Ephrata Regional Office at 509-754-4624 for a reservation and combination to the lock.



Figure 8. Frenchman Regulated Access Area ADA blind #1 just after installation at the Frenchman Regulated Access Area. Photo by Conner Webster.



Figure 9. Harrowing cell 4 of Frenchman Regulated Access Area for wild millet planting. Photo by Chattan Mcpherson.



Figure 10. Harrowing and breaking up dead tall emergent vegetation at Winchester Regulated Access Area. Photo by Chattan Mcpherson.



Figure 11. Contouring in Cell 5 of regulated access area. Photo by Chattan McPherson.

8. Buckshot Goose Field: The crops within these fields look great and should provide ample forage for geese. There is a pit blind on site that can accommodate disabled hunters, but it is not fully ADA-compliant. Disabled hunters with assistance from another hunter have been successful using the blind. Disabled hunters are required to contact the Ephrata Regional Office at 509- 754-4624 in order to get the gate key and access the blind. Additionally, those hunters are required to fill out a “Hunting/Viewing Blind Special Use Permit” prior to each use of the blind. This permit is also available at the regional office.

9. Block 26 Fields: These fields are located southeast of Mattawa and planted with winter wheat and corn, so the overall attractiveness to waterfowl should be good.

10. North Potholes Regulated Access Area: New for 2019, this RAA will be open seven days a week throughout the waterfowl season. Hunters should note that all huntable species can be hunted when the site is open.

11. North Winchester Excavations: Deteriorated wetlands were excavated in the winter of 2018. The intent was to enhance wetlands for waterfowl hunting and production and improve the overall health of the wetlands within the Columbia Basin. Thus far, 45 acres have been excavated of the planned 96 acres. The second stage of excavation will occur in winter of 2019.

12. Lower Crab Creek Fire: In June 2019, the 243 Fire burned much of the Lower Crab Creek Unit. Approximately 17,000 acres of the nearly 25,000 total acres were burned. Hunters should note that despite the fire, vegetation is recovering well and should still provide hunting opportunities through the 2019-2020 hunting season.

13. 2018 Buckshot fire update: The vegetation is recovering at the Buckshot Unit, but hunting opportunities will still be limited. There will be no pheasant releases at this site in 2019.

14. 2018 Quincy Lakes Fire update: The effects of the fire that occurred in the summer of 2018 are still quite prevalent throughout much of the unit. The vegetation is recovering, but progress has been slow. The site will still function as a pheasant release site through the 2019 season.

GAME RESERVES

Game Reserves are lands where hunting and wildlife disturbance is not allowed. These undisturbed areas help wildlife in the area and available for hunting locally.

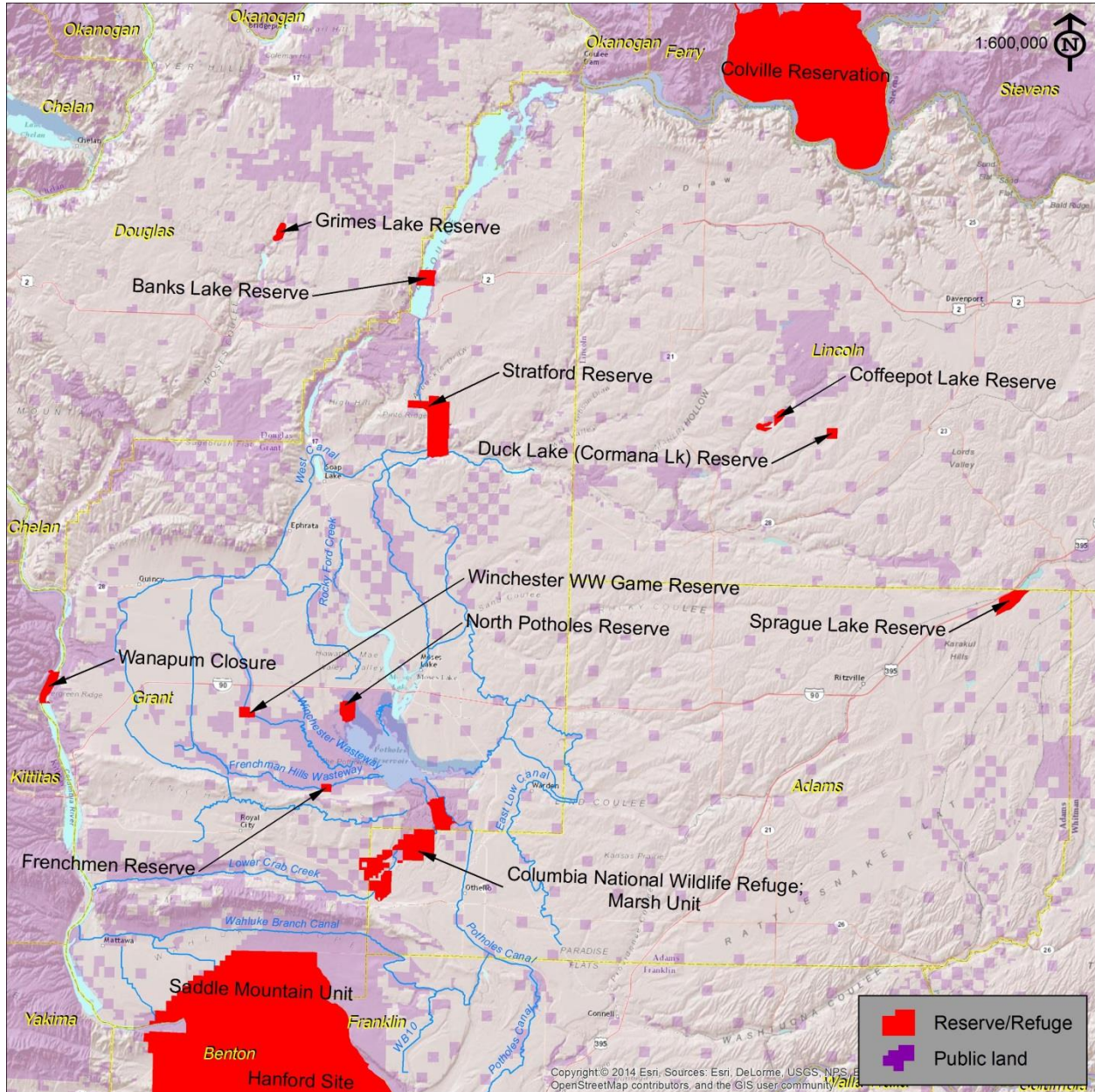
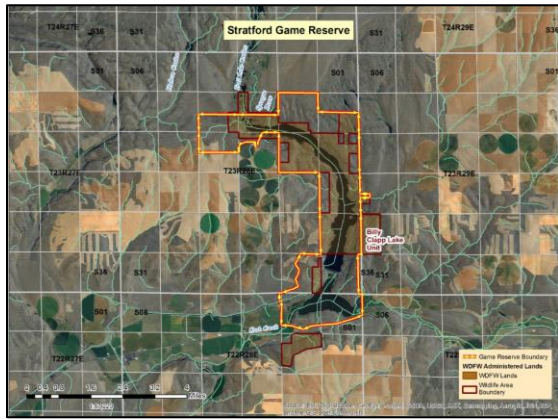
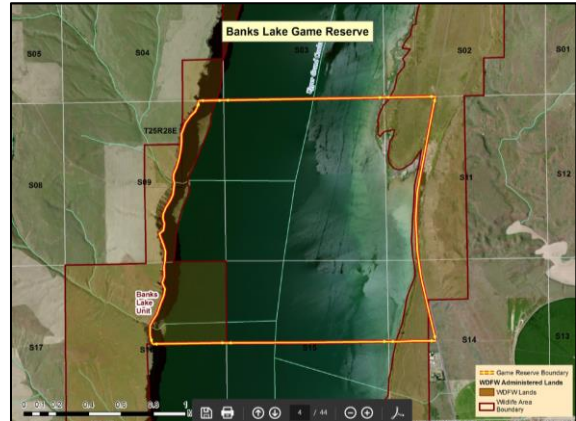


Figure 12. Location of wildlife reserves and closed federal refuge units (in red) throughout and adjacent to District 5.

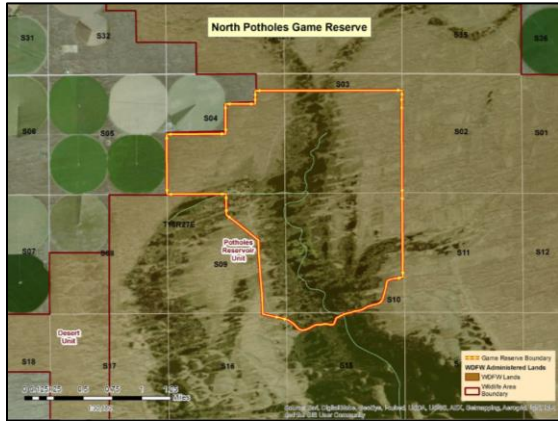
Stratford Game Reserve (Billy Clapp Lake Unit)



Banks Lake Game Reserve (Banks Lake Unit)



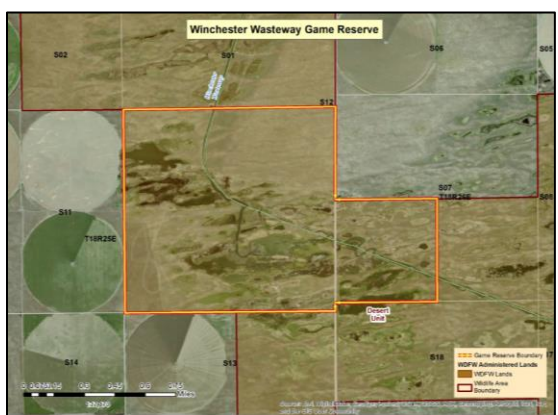
North Potholes Game Reserve (Potholes Reservoir Unit)



Frenchman Game Reserve (Desert Unit)



Winchester Game Reserve (Desert Unit)



Sprague Game Reserve (Sprague Lake Unit)

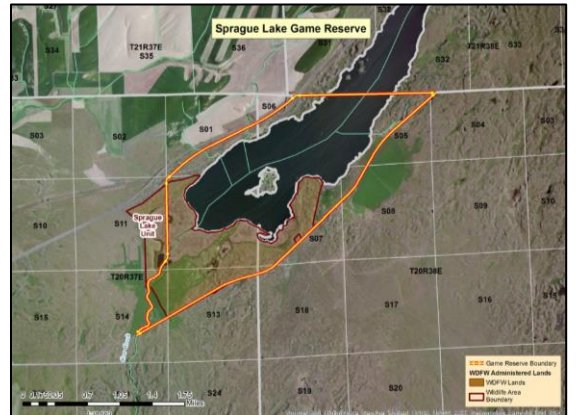


Figure 13. Close ups of reserve boundaries in District 5.

ELK

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Elk are rare and, therefore, are not a management priority in District 5. Resident elk herds do **not** exist in GMU 272, GMU 278, or GMU 290. Due to the potential for significant crop depredation issues, WDFW does not encourage the establishment of elk herds in District 5. WDFW provides *Any Elk* hunting opportunities during the general archery, modern firearm, and late muzzleloader seasons.

GMU 284 is near the Hangman Creek sub-herd of the Selkirk herd. This herd is composed of approximately 300 individuals and occurs approximately 16 miles to the northeast at Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge (GMU 130). These elk enter into GMU 284, where they are harvested. Twelve elk in GMU 284 (7 bulls and 5 cows) were harvested during 2018, all of which were taken by modern firearm hunters. There were also 2 bull elk harvested in GMU 272.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

If hunters wish to hunt elk in District 5 during the 2019 season, they should seek access on private lands in the eastern portions of GMU 284. Without access to private lands, the public land opportunities are very limited.

DEER

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS



Figure 14. Bachelor group of mule deer bucks. Photo by Eric Braaten.

GMU 272 includes approximately 53,000 acres of the Columbia Basin Wildlife Area (Gloyd Seeps, Banks Lake, Sun Lakes, Billy Clapp, and Quincy Lakes units), most of which is open to hunting. The number of deer hunters hunting general seasons (includes multi-weapon permits) within GMU 272 since 2001 ranges from about 1,100 to 1,700. The reported antlerless permit success rates for youth and disabled hunters were 77 percent and 63 percent, respectively. The Lakeview Unit second deer antlerless permits typically see variable success rates (27-91 percent), with 44 percent occurring last year.

GMU 278 includes approximately 36,000 acres of the Columbia Basin Wildlife Area (Lower Crab Creek Unit), which is predominantly shrubsteppe habitat. Numerous parcels within DNR and Federal ownership also exist in this GMU. Harvest in this unit generally falls between 20 and 90 deer. The number of general season deer hunters within GMU 278, including multi-weapon permits, ranges from about 150 to 310.

GMU 284 is predominately private property, so hunters should plan to seek permission to access private lands and/or plan on hunting lands enrolled in the WDFW Access Program. There are

some public lands scattered throughout this GMU, but they tend to be scattered and small (<640 acres). The number of deer general season hunters within GMU 284 ranges from about 650-1,100. The reported Benge Deer Area and Washtucna antlerless permit success rate for youth hunters was 91 percent and 64 percent, respectively.

GMU 290 is a Quality Hunt permit only unit, thus all hunting opportunities are provided through the public draw. Post-hunt ratios have remained consistent at approximately 50 bucks:100 does, with the majority of bucks being classified as greater than 2.5 years old during aerial surveys. Harvest success for bucks varies greatly by hunt choice. Hunts listed in order from highest to lowest success rates are as follows: late modern, early modern, muzzleloader, late archery, and early archery. This GMU contains very few access roads, and scouting is strongly recommended to increase success. Forty-one percent of the land in GMU 290 is part of the Columbia Basin Wildlife Area and managed by WDFW, thus public opportunity is widely available. Public land in this unit consists of riparian areas associated with the Winchester and Frenchman wasteways, and is surrounded by sandy dunes with varying densities of shrub cover. The majority of the private agricultural land in this unit occurs throughout the western half. Hunters with permits will experience much greater success by hiking further away from access roads and scouting the area. Additionally, during nearly all of the permit hunts, other types of hunting are also occurring. Waterfowl and upland birds are the two most popular.

Table 1. Mule deer harvest summary for District 5 GMUs by weapon type.

GMU	Weapon	Anterless	Antlered	Total Harvest	Number of Hunters	% Success
272	Archery	23	17	40	283	14%
	Modern Firearm	0	227	227	1028	22%
	Multi-Season	3	45	48	158	30%
	Muzzleloader	0	32	32	84	38%
	Totals	26	321	347	1553	n/a
278	Archery	5	9	14	78	18%
	Modern Firearm	0	46	46	214	21%
	Multi-Season	3	15	18	46	39%
	Muzzleloader	0	6	6	15	40%
	Totals	8	76	84	353	n/a
284	Archery	19	13	32	76	42%
	Modern Firearm	0	232	232	670	35%
	Multi-Season	2	27	29	61	48%
	Muzzleloader	0	22	22	63	35%
	Totals	21	294	315	870	n/a
290*	Modern-Early	n/a	9	9	15	60%
	Modern-Late	n/a	5	5	5	100%
	Archery-Early	n/a	0	0	4	0%
	Archery-Late	n/a	0	0	8	0%
	Muzzleloader	n/a	1	1	1	100%
	Second Deer	16	n/a	16	19	84%
	Youth	3	n/a	3	4	75%

*Please note that GMU 290 data are based only on hunter reports; not all hunters reported effort or harvest.

For additional information, please see the [Adams and Grant counties Deer Harvest Statistics](#).

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Most deer harvest occurs in GMUs 272 (Beezley) and 284 (Ritzville). Post-hunt buck:doe ratios from ground surveys in 2018 were 22:100 and 26:100, respectively. Fawn:doe ratios were good during the 2018 ground survey efforts, with 67:100 in GMU 272 and 64:100 in GMU 284. Given the modest escapement of bucks in 2018, hunters should expect an average year for mule deer hunting throughout the district. Winter of 2018 was relatively mild overall, but late-winter (February through March) did increase in severity. There were numerous reports of winterkilled deer, but hunters can still expect to see average numbers of deer throughout the hunting season.



Figure 15. Mule deer doe in ripening wheat. Photo by Eric Braaten.

DEER AREAS

There are localized deer concentration areas in District 5 where, during harsh or prolonged winters, deer have the potential to cause crop damage. To address this issue, WDFW provides limited, permit-only opportunities to harvest antlerless deer that occur in close proximity to these areas. By providing these opportunities, WDFW hopes to minimize crop damage by deterring mule deer from congregating. WDFW defines such areas as Deer Areas and in District 5 they include Deer Area 2010 (Lakeview), located in GMU 272, and Deer Area 2011 (Benge), located in GMU 284. See the most recent [Big Game Hunting Seasons and Regulations pamphlet](#) for current permit opportunities and legal boundary descriptions.

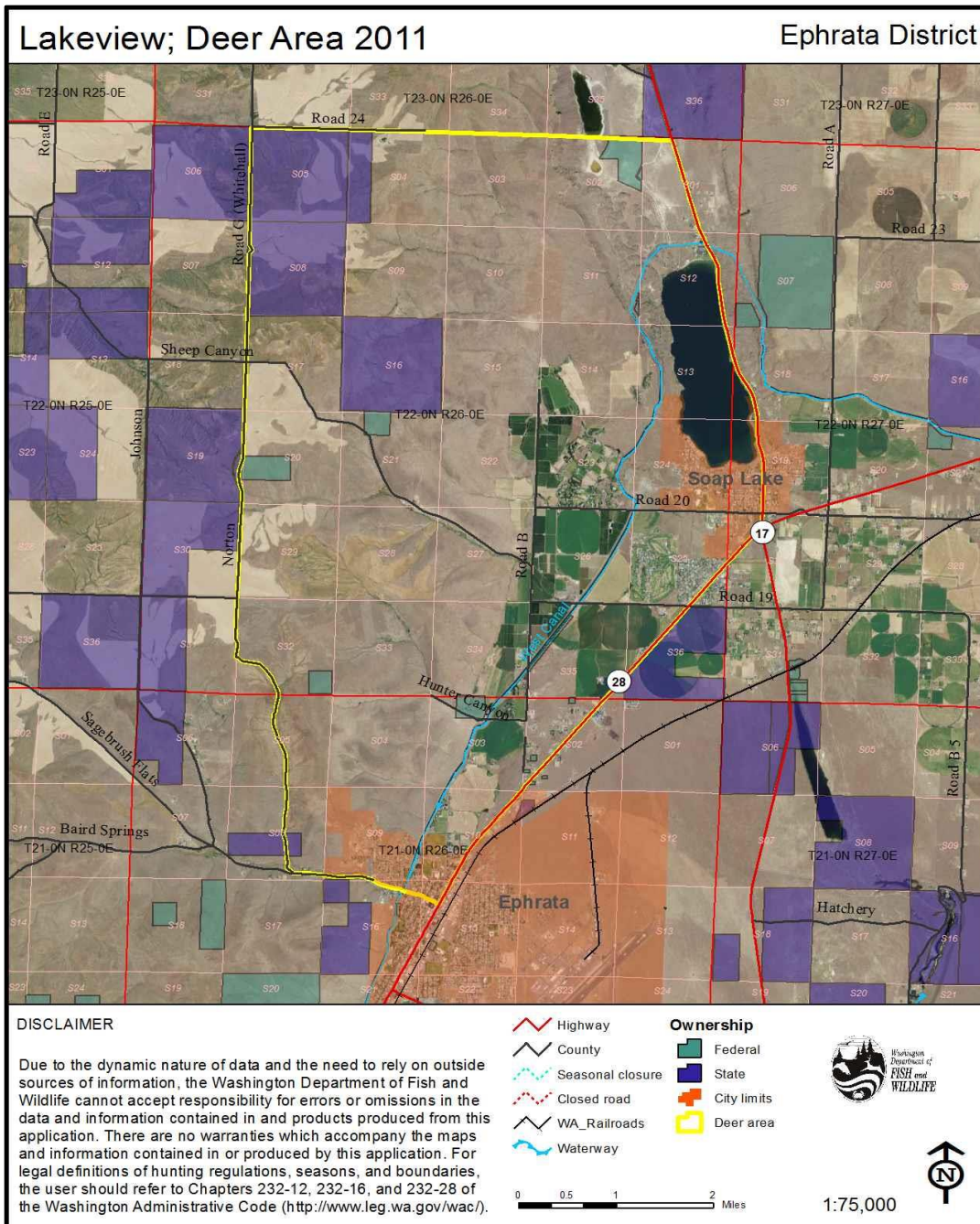
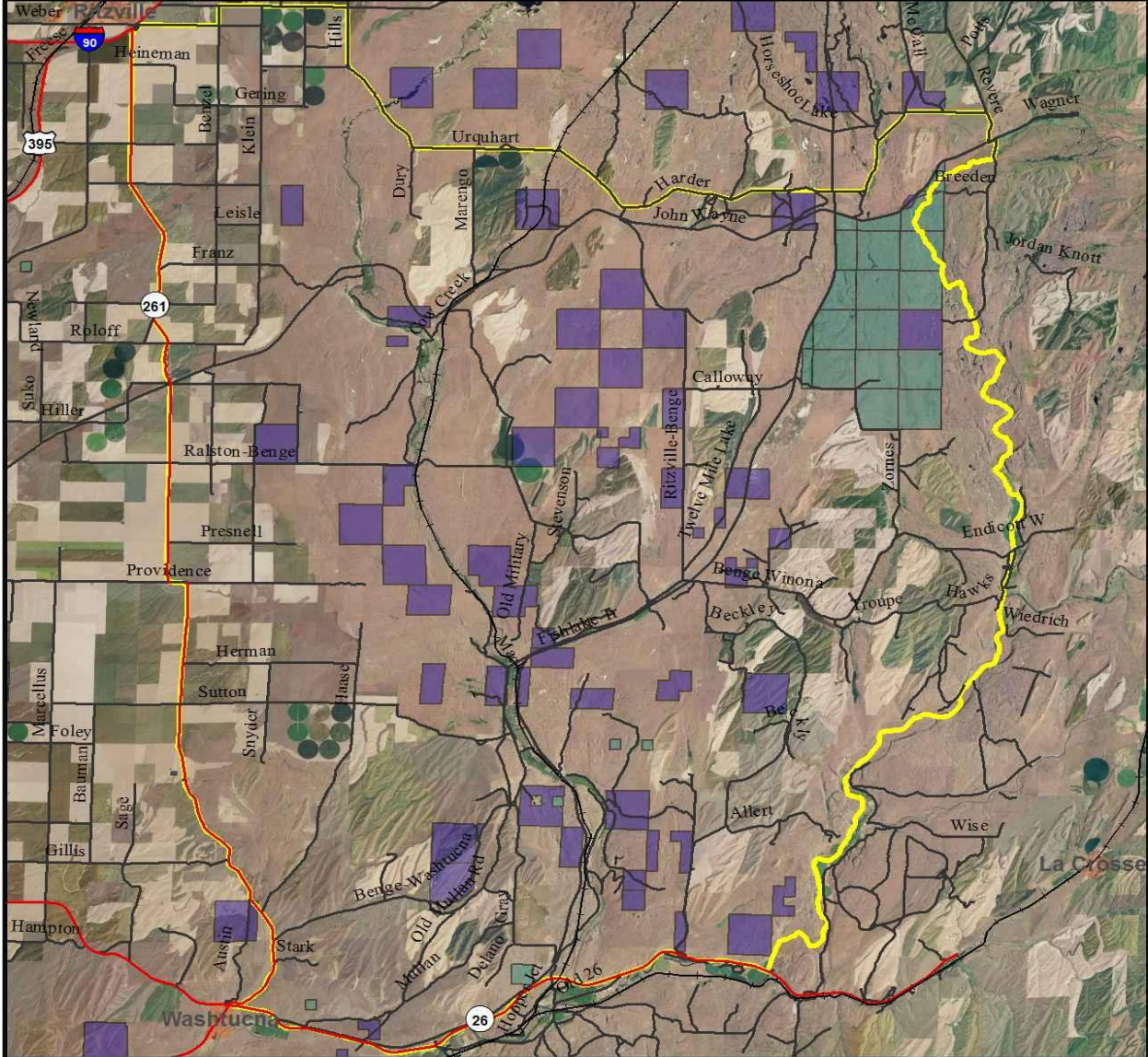


Figure 16. Lakeview Deer Area (boundary highlighted in yellow)

Benge; Deer Area 2010

Ephrata District



DISCLAIMER

Due to the dynamic nature of data and the need to rely on outside sources of information, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife cannot accept responsibility for errors or omissions in the data and information contained in and products produced from this application. There are no warranties which accompany the maps and information contained in or produced by this application. For legal definitions of hunting regulations, seasons, and boundaries, the user should refer to Chapters 232-12, 232-16, and 232-28 of the Washington Administrative Code (<http://www.leg.wa.gov/wac/>).

- WA_Railroads
- Highway
- County
- Seasonal closure
- Closed road
- City limits
- Deer area
- Ownership**
- Federal
- State



1:200,000



BEAR

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

District 5 does not have a resident population of black bears. The establishment of a black bear population in this district is not expected in the near future.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

District 5 is not an optimal area to target black bears. Occasionally, bears may disperse through this district, and the most likely places to encounter those individuals are the Beezley Hills and Moses Coulee.

COUGAR

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

There is a small population of adult cougars in District 5, and annual harvest is very low (typically fewer than 10/year). Cougar harvest comes mostly from GMU 272 (Beezley Hills). Populations are expected to remain stable in this area for the foreseeable future.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

District 5 is not an optimal area to target cougars. However, the most likely places to encounter cougars are Beezley Hills, Moses Coulee, and adjacent to the Crab Creek drainage upstream from the town of Stratford. Hunters take the majority of cougars incidentally when they are hunting other predators.

PHEASANT

Grant County was Washington's top pheasant producing county in 2018 and has been the top county since 2006. Hunters harvested 9,767 birds in Grant County and 2,624 in Adams County for a total harvest of 12,391 pheasants in District 5. See the 2018 [Adams and Grant counties Pheasant Harvest Statistics](#) for additional information.

The largest concentrations of wild pheasants on WDFW lands in District 5 are likely to be found within GMU 290 (Desert Unit) between Potholes Reservoir and the town of George. Mixed bags of wild and released birds can be found in the Lower Crab Creek and Gloyd Seeps, whereas hunters will likely only find released birds in the Dry Falls, Steamboat Rock, Quincy, and Buckshot sites. Directions to pheasant release sites can be found in the [Eastern Washington Pheasant Enhancement Program](#) pamphlet. Nontoxic shot is required at all pheasant release sites. Please note that the release dates are not made public, to reduce overcrowding at release sites, however hunters can count on pheasants being released before the youth upland season (Sept. 21-22, 2019), before the general season opening day (Oct. 19, 2019), and two additional releases occurring before the end of November. Adams County does hold good numbers of wild pheasants, but hunters should seek permission on private lands to improve their chances of success.

Hunters looking for wild birds should focus their efforts on areas of dense cover. Thickets of Russian olive, cattail, roses, weedy areas associated with irrigation ditches, canals, and ponds are most likely to hold pheasants. Hunters should be prepared to do some walking when pursuing wild pheasants as they tend to flush, well in advance of hunters and are just about as likely to run as flush. Hunters can increase their odds with a dog to both find and retrieve the birds in the dense cover.

Winter and spring conditions are presenting an optimistic picture for the 2019-2020 hunting season. Hunters can likely anticipate seeing average numbers of pheasants. Most hunters who invest effort and cover a lot of ground will cross paths with wild birds. Hunters can increase their chances for a productive hunt by selecting nontoxic shot and diversifying the game bag with waterfowl.

Pheasants are an excellent species for beginning hunters to gain entry into the sport with numerous opportunities available for success and mentorship. WDFW, in coordination with Pheasants Forever, co-hosts numerous pheasant youth hunts statewide where farm-raised birds are released in select locations. Mentors and instructors are available to teach kids hunting safety, and basic hunting techniques. In District 5, the Columbia Basin Pheasants Forever Chapter hosts a hunting events for both youth and first-time hunters, information regarding their local hunts can be found on their Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/ColumbiaBasinPF/>.

QUAIL

Grant County was Washington's second-highest-producing quail county in 2018 (behind Yakima County), with 19,868 birds taken, while Adams County had much lower harvest with 4,211 birds. See the 2018 [Adams and Grant counties Quail Harvest Statistics](#) for additional information.

In Grant County, there are many opportunities to hunt quail on public lands (see Figure 6 for more details). Hunters focusing on Adams County should seek permission on private lands to improve the chances of finding birds. Private lands access can be acquired through the WDFW Private Lands Access Program or by simply knocking on a few doors. Hunters will improve their odds with a trained dog to find and retrieve birds.

Large coveys are difficult to find by mid-season on public lands, and successful hunters will benefit by identifying multiple coveys to pursue throughout the season. Riparian areas will offer the best hunting and hunters can increase their chances by securing access to private lands, where pressure can be much lower. If pressure is high, some coveys can be found in shrub cover away from the heavily hunted areas. Hunters willing to do more hiking will likely find more birds.

Quail hunting is expected to be good again this year with reports from the field being very positive with lots of quail broods frequently being observed. As mentioned previously, hunters can increase the chances of a successful hunting trip by using nontoxic shot and targeting multiple species.

CHUKAR AND PARTRIDGE

Hunters harvested 977 chukars in District 5 during the 2018 season, with 879 being taken in Grant County and 98 harvested in Adams County. Hunters harvested 598 gray partridges in District 5 during the 2018 season, with 347 taken in Grant County and 251 in Adams County. The harvest success rates for both species in both Grant and Adams counties fluctuate quite dramatically from year to year. However, hunters should not be overly concerned with these fluctuations because the populations of both species are widely dispersed, See the 2018 [Adams and Grant counties Chukar Harvest Statistics](#) for additional information.

District 5 is not a popular destination for chukar or gray partridge hunters due to relatively small populations, but birds can still be found throughout much of the district. Most chukar hunting in the district occurs in the Coulee Corridor areas around Banks and Lenore lakes and along the Columbia River breaks north of Vantage. Gray partridges occur in low densities throughout the Columbia Basin, but are rarely targeted by hunters. They are instead taken incidentally while hunting chukars, quail, or pheasants. Most gray partridges occur in private agricultural fields, particularly in the dryland wheat portions of Adams County and, to a lesser degree, Grant County. Chukars and gray partridge are resilient birds and likely fared well despite less than ideal later winter conditions. Reports from the field paint a very good picture for both chukars and gray partridge.



Figure 18. Chukar brood. Photo by Eric Braaten

DOVE

Grant County was Washington's top mourning dove producing county in 2018, with hunters harvesting 15,672 birds. Hunters harvested 3,151 doves in Adams County, making the combined District 5 total 18,823 doves.

This upcoming hunting season continues with the hunting season extension through Oct. 30, and dove hunting is expected to be similar to last year. If conditions are stable, the birds found during scouting trips should be around during the hunt, but unstable conditions often redistribute birds.

Hunters may improve their success by securing access to wheat fields for morning hunts. Evening hunts can be productive in wheat fields or in traditional roosting areas. Look for large stands of trees (ideally with dead limbs) near water and surrounded by agriculture for the best roost hunt results. Roost site hunting can be found along the north and west sides of Potholes Reservoir, the east side of Winchester Lake, and throughout the Desert Unit of the Columbia Basin Wildlife Area.

Hunters should be aware that Eurasian collared doves co-occur with mourning doves, and the Eurasian collared doves do not count towards daily bag limits. Eurasian collared doves are classified as a *Deleterious Species* in Washington and as such have few regulations governing harvest, so be sure to take a few when the opportunity arises.

Figure 19. Banded mourning dove. Photo by Sean Dougherty



UPLAND BIRD MANAGEMENT

Upland bird management in District 5 consists primarily of sharecropping, strategic use of bird feeders to increase over-winter survival, and actively working to improve nesting cover on private and public lands. Wildlife area staff have finished establishing approximately 140 acres of nesting cover in the Gloyd Seeps Unit of Columbia Basin Wildlife Area.

See Figure 6 for more detailed information on huntable species within the wildlife area units.

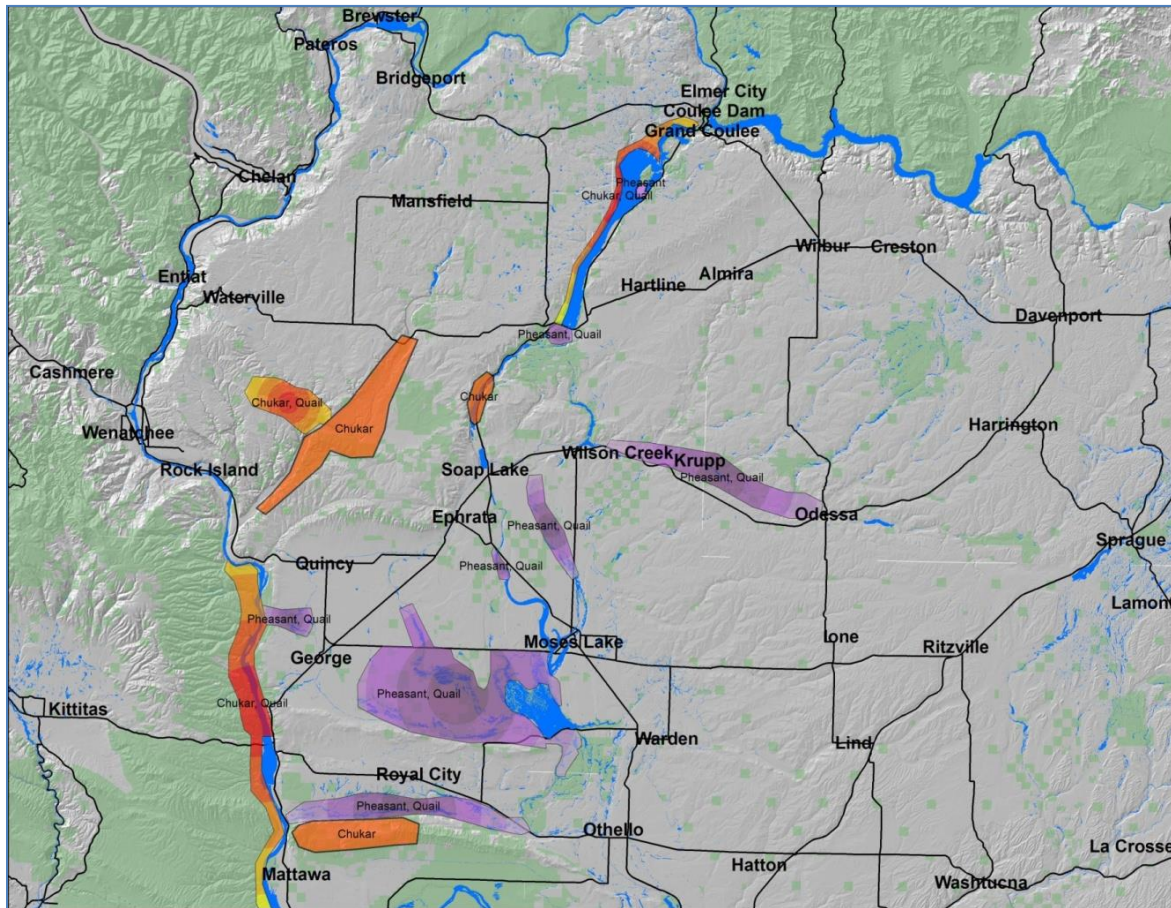


Figure 20. Generalized upland bird concentrations (pheasant, quail, and chukar) throughout the Ephrata District.

WATERFOWL

Grant County is consistently Washington's top duck-producing county. Last year, hunters harvested 68,092 ducks in Grant County. Adams County hunters added another 15,853 ducks for a district total of 83,945. Additional information can be found at [WDFW's game harvest statistics webpage](#).

Grant County was also Washington's top goose-producing county in 2018. Hunters harvested 15,851 geese in Grant County, and Adams County hunters added 3,384 for a district total of 19,235. Additional information can be found at [WDFW's game harvest statistics webpage](#).



Figure 21. Drake cinnamon teal. Photo by Eric Braaten

WATERFOWL POPULATION STATUS

The Washington Breeding Population Survey (BPOP), conducted in May, has been occurring since 2009. These surveys are a regional indicator of waterfowl breeding effort. The data may best represent hunting prospects for the earlier part of the waterfowl season (opening weekend through mid-November), since most migratory waterfowl will not have arrived.

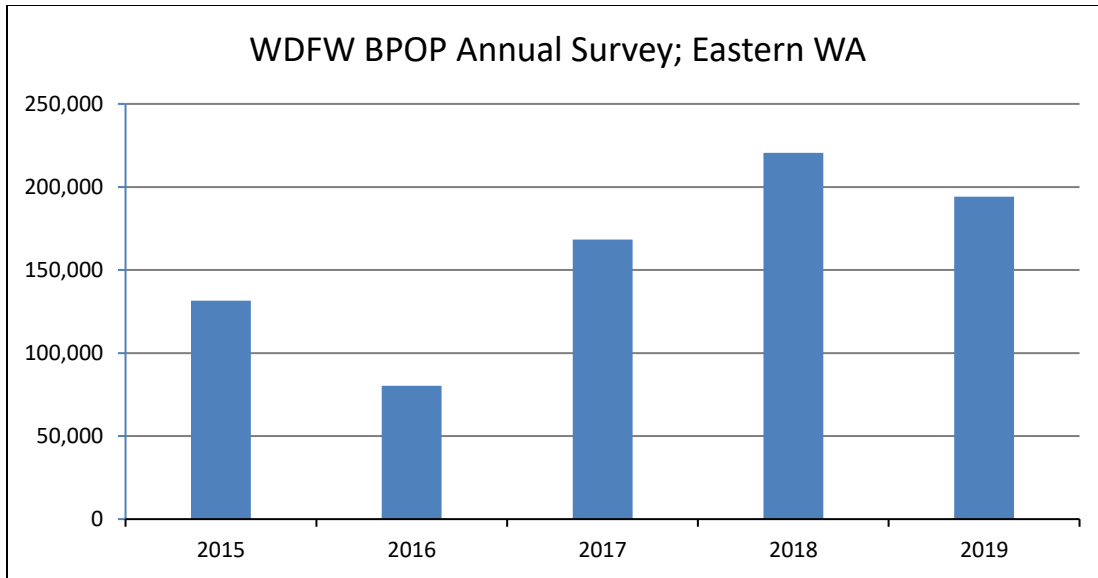


Figure 22. WDFW BPOP survey results for eastern Washington 2014-2018.

Early-season species that occur in abundance during opening weekend include mallard, gadwall, American wigeon, and American green-winged teal. As shown in Figure 22, 2018 was the best spring breeding season in the last five years and 2019 was close. Overall, the species estimates were pretty similar to 2018. Hunters looking for some early-season success should be able to find birds more effectively than the last few years. However, be sure to take some time to scout ahead of the season to increase your chances for success.

Table 2. Washington Breeding Population Survey Estimates for 2019 and 2018

<i>Species</i>	2019	2018
Mallard	89,675	91,473
Gadwall	22,142	27,362
American Wigeon	7,459	8,140
Am. Green-winged Teal	9,405	8,049

In addition to the BPOP survey, WDFW also conducts regular brood routes throughout eastern Washington. Routes in the Ephrata District include the East Low Canal, West Canal, Winchester Ditch, and Ephrata Lake. The total numbers are presented in Figure 23 for 2007-2019. Surveys have continued to demonstrate a decline in local duck production over the past 12 years.

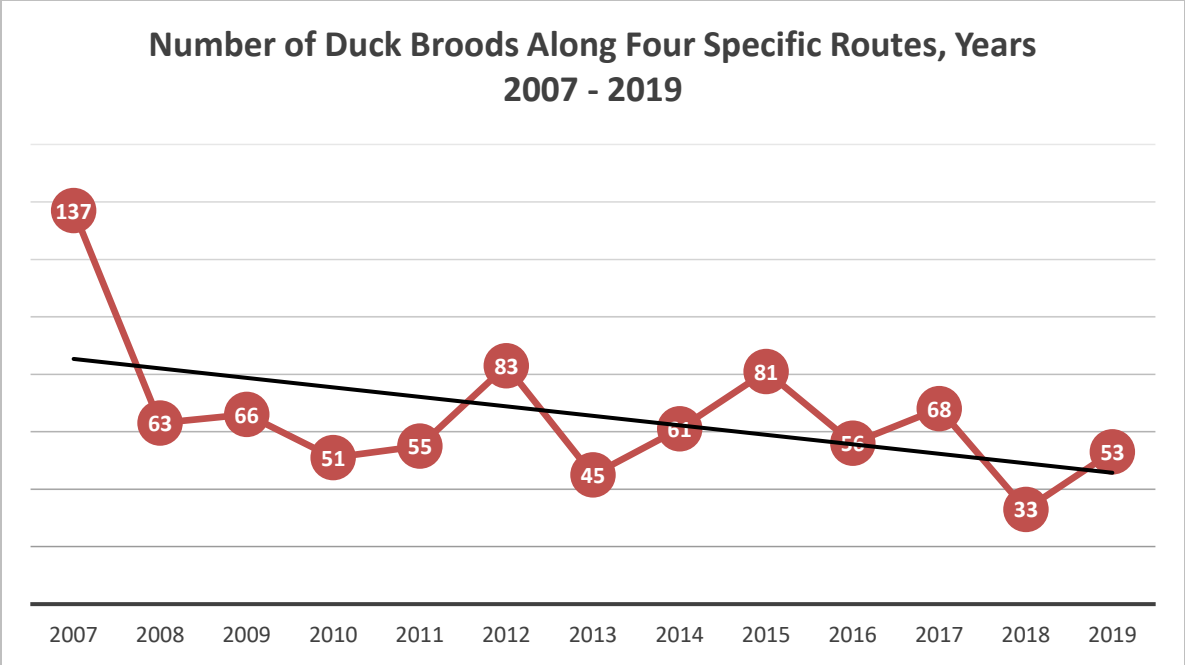


Figure 23. Duck brood count totals for Ephrata District strata, including West Canal, East Canal, Winchester Ditch, and Ephrata Lake.

WATERFOWL MIGRATION CHRONOLOGY AND CONCENTRATION AREAS

Migration (peaks in mid to late-November) will bring the best waterfowl hunting to the Columbia Basin. Large numbers of mallards, gadwalls, redheads, canvasbacks, wigeon, teal, and scaup arrive from northern breeding grounds. Until then, hunters mostly rely on locally produced birds and early season migrants, such as American wigeon and green-winged teal. December typically provides the peak of mallards, ringnecks, and canvasbacks, while other dabbling and diving species continue south. Goose hunting will typically improve in November, when early season migrant Canada geese (lesser and Taverner’s) begin to scatter from their initial staging area at Stratford Lake to alfalfa or grain fields within feeding distance of Moses Lake and the Columbia River. In average years, the best hunting occurs in December and January during warming periods after extended freeze ups.

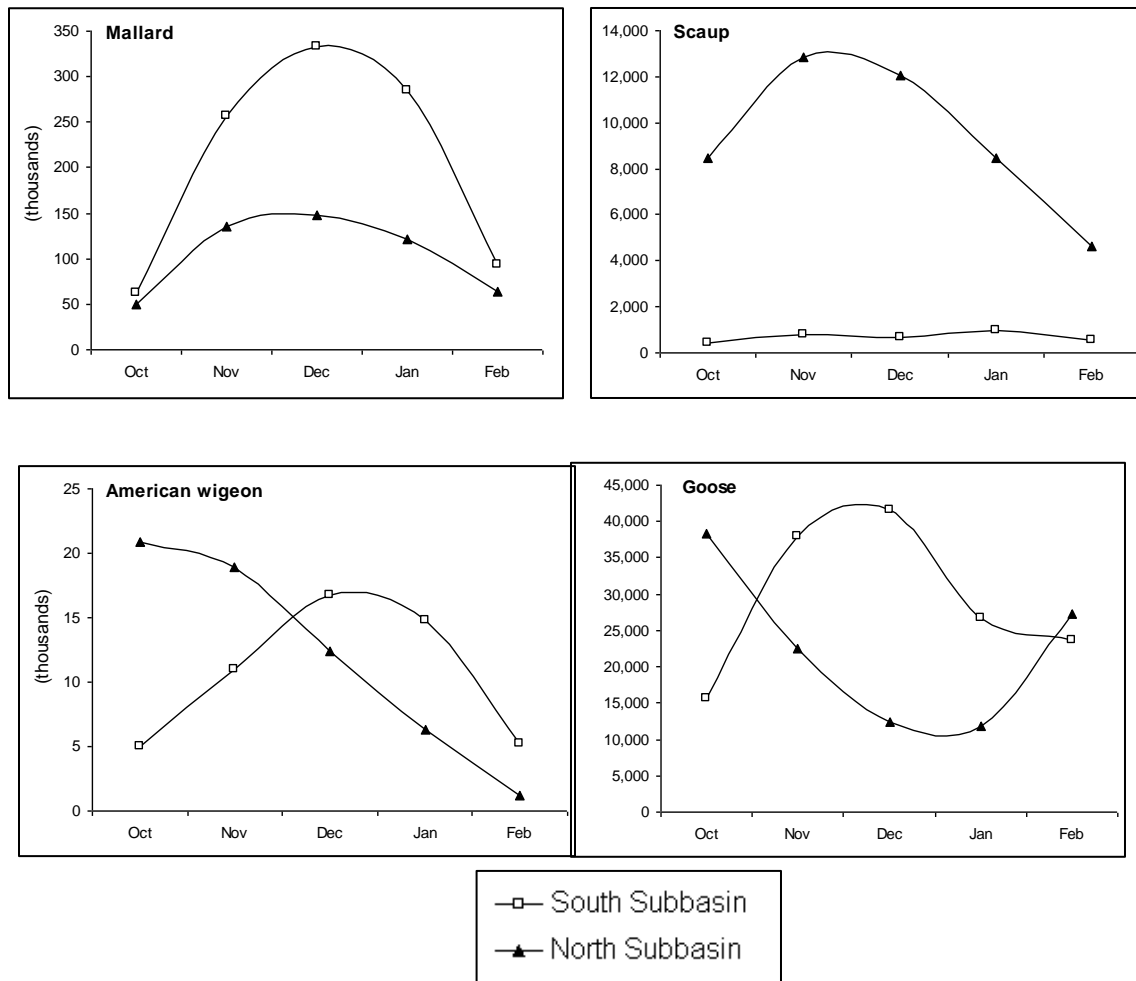


Figure 24. Migration curves for several species that winter in large numbers on the Columbia Plateau.

HUNTING TIPS

Scouting

Scouting is the key to success when waterfowl hunting. Many opportunities exist for public waterfowl hunts, but hunters should first identify the general flight paths to determine feeding and roosting locations. Feeding flights for ducks typically occur early in the morning and late in the evening, typically outside legal shooting hours. Select areas to hunt based on the species you want to target. Dabbling ducks are more commonly targeted on the Columbia Plateau, where grain corn and wheat fields attract mallards and pintails and shallow wetlands attract teal, American wigeon, and gadwall. Canada geese feed primarily in wheat and alfalfa fields, so requesting permission from private landowners is often necessary to secure field goose hunting. Diving ducks are typically hunted along the Columbia River, particularly at Wells Pool, Wanapum Pool, and Priest Rapids Pool. They forage over beds of submerged aquatic vegetation such as pondweeds and milfoil. Knowing when and where ducks are feeding will help hunters determine the best locations to intercept the duck traffic with decoy spreads. Setting up a decoy spread on waters between the feeding and roosting sites will generally yield good hunting opportunities, particularly during periods of wind, snow, or fog. Typically, the larger roosting

sites will be the Wanapum Closure (Columbia River), Winchester Reserve, Potholes Reserve, and Columbia National Wildlife Refuge Marsh units.

Hunters should be mindful that water (and muck) depths are highly variable and it takes a lot of trial and error to learn where you can and cannot set decoys. For some areas, boat access may be the only or best option. Winchester and Frenchman wasteways (the two major drainages entering the west side of Potholes Reservoir) are crossable in some areas with chest waders, but use caution, as deep holes do exist and patches of muck can be difficult to exit, particularly when packing decoys.

Early and Late Season Goose Hunting

Hunters should continue to be excited about the goose bag limits being separated by species. This change will provide hunters have the potential to put more birds in the bag. The changes will not affect where to go, but goose hunters in mid-October could increase their focus on white-fronted geese around Moses Lake, Winchester Lake, and along the Winchester Wasteway. There are no guarantees for those birds to be around during hunting season, but in typical years, there are 200-500 white-fronted geese for the first few weeks of the waterfowl season.

During the later parts of the waterfowl season, there have been increasing numbers of snow geese observed around Potholes Reservoir and even Moses Lake. Hunters pursuing those birds should focus efforts on the grain fields surrounding those reservoirs south of Interstate 90. In 2017 and 2018, approximately 1,500-2,500 snow geese spent the winter on Columbia National Wildlife Refuge. Those birds were frequently observed flying north towards agricultural fields surrounding Potholes Reservoir.

Where to Hunt

Regulated Access Areas

Dogs are often a necessity for retrieving throughout most of District 5, but Regulated Access Areas (RAA) have some shallow ponds that can be effectively hunted with only chest waders. Time restrictions and the number of vehicles allowed for the RAA can be found in the hunting pamphlet and Table 3 (below). These sites are Register to Hunt, so be sure to register at the box provided in the parking areas. Hunter information collected from these sites is used to inform management decision, and justify further habitat improvements. Below each RAA is discussed in more detail.

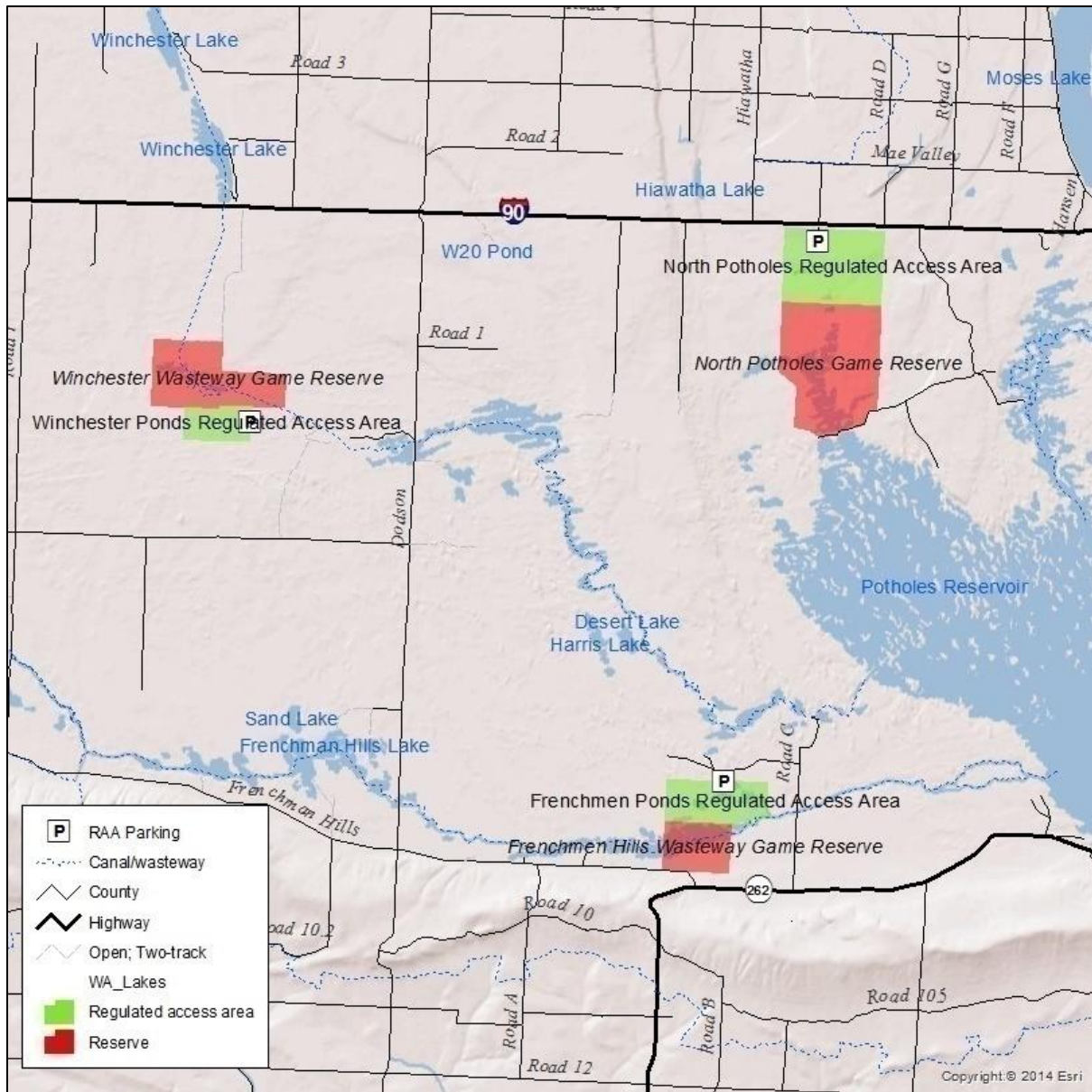


Figure 25. Regulated Access Area locations adjacent to game reserves closed to hunting.

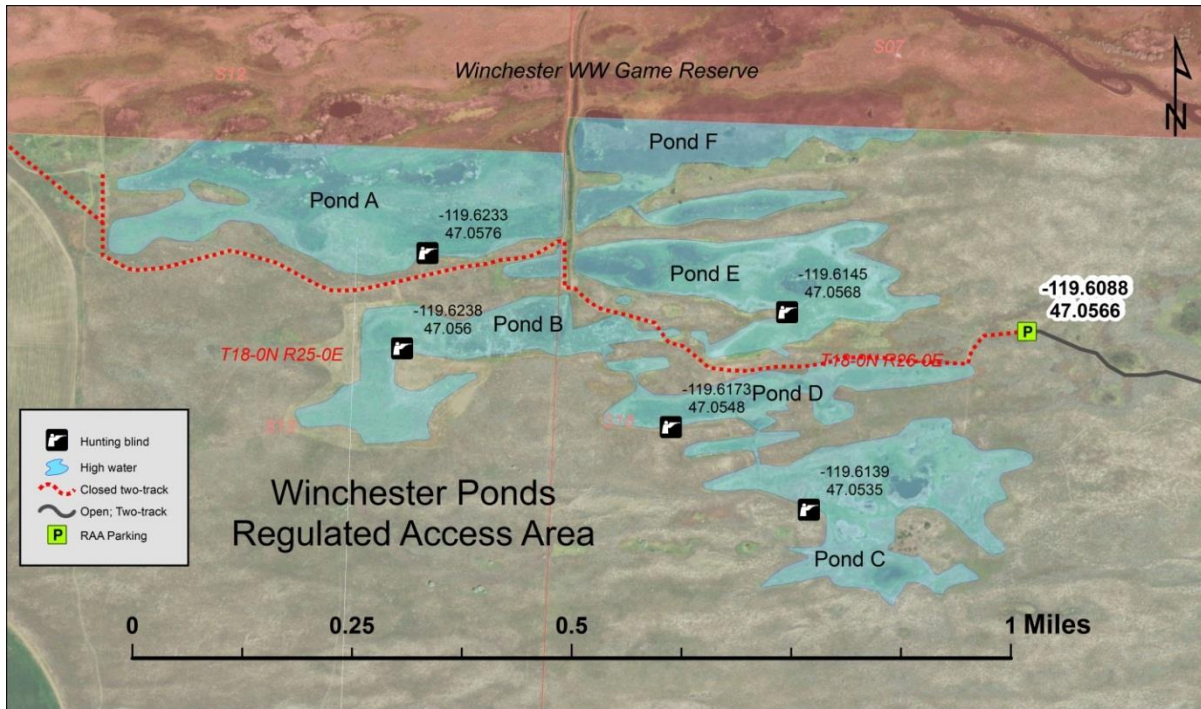


Figure 26. Winchester Ponds Regulated Access Area.

Winchester Ponds RAA

Winchester Ponds is the most popular RAA in the district and consistently produces birds. Five blinds (established in 2012) are distributed throughout the access area and are available on a first-come basis, but hunters are not required to hunt from blinds, as the area is open to free-roam. Typically all five parking spots are filled once access is allowed at 4 a.m. This RAA is only open during Goose Management Area 4 Goose Days.

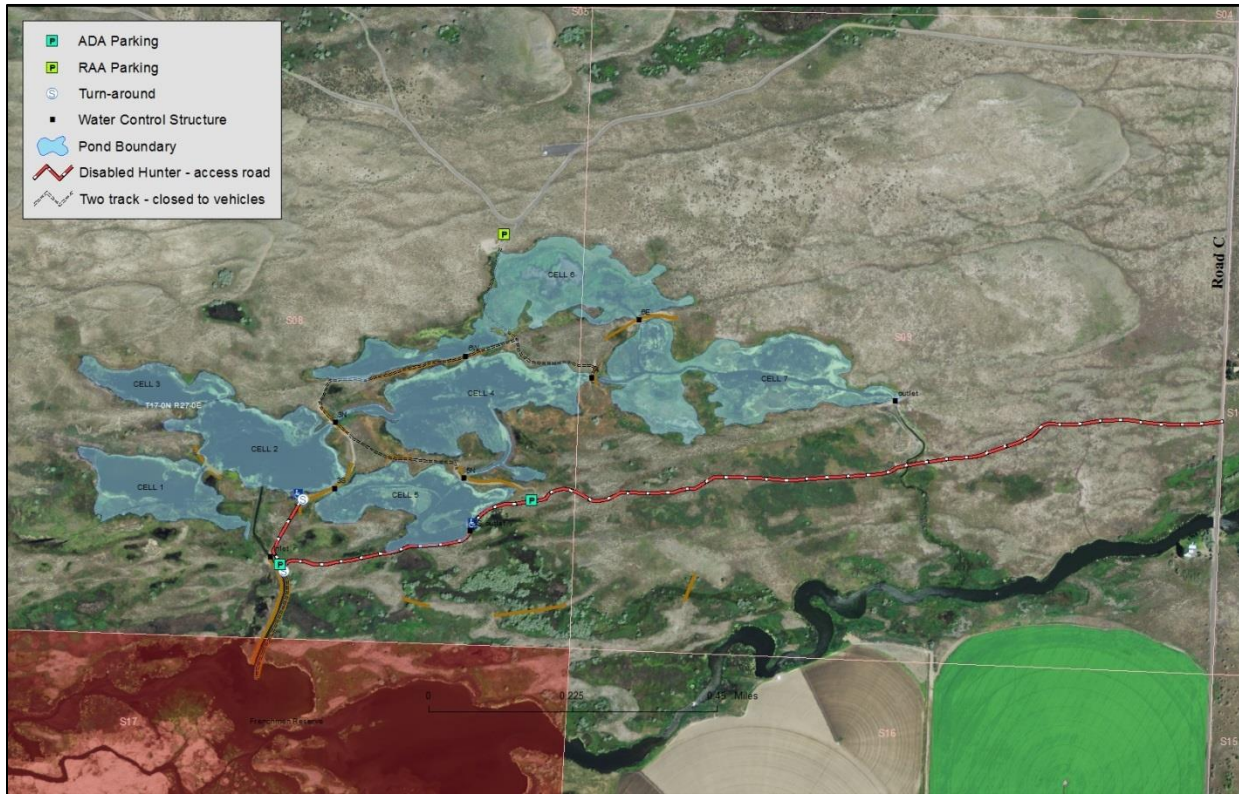


Figure 27. Frenchman Ponds Regulated Access Area.

Frenchman Ponds RAA

Frenchman Ponds is not as productive as the Winchester Ponds RAA, likely because the adjacent Frenchman Reserve typically supports smaller numbers of mallards. As a result, this area receives less attention and hunters are more likely to get a spot, even if showing up later in the morning. The area is open to free-roam and allows for both upland and waterfowl hunting. There are two wheel-chair accessible hunting blinds that are open to all hunters but must be forfeited by non-disabled hunters in the event that a disabled hunter requests the site. Disabled hunters may check out a key from the Ephrata Regional Office and will be able to drive to the blinds and park relatively close. Call the Regional Office at 509-754-4624 for details.

This area is open seven days/week throughout all hunting seasons.

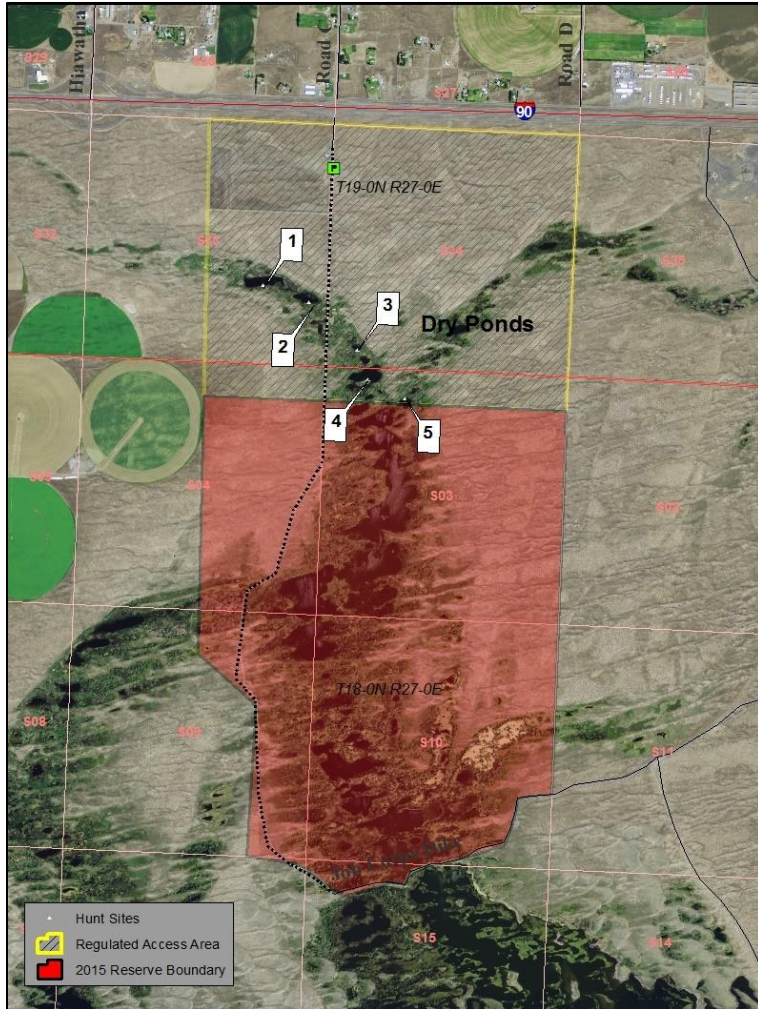


Figure 28. North Potholes Regulated Access Area.

North Potholes RAA

North Potholes RAA is a relatively new area and has unique hunting conditions because the Potholes Reservoir water level ultimately determines water levels within these ponds. Some identified hunt sites, like Ponds 3 and 5, could be dry, particularly from October through November during the hunting season. The lowest water levels probably occur during the first half of November. Because the deepest portions of these ponds do not dry out, extremely mucky conditions exist for early season hunting. Parking spots correspond to specific hunt sites. Hunters will be required to hunt within eyesight of identified sites in the field. Hunters must not hunt waterfowl away from their designated hunt site, but may pursue other game, such as upland birds, mule deer, coyote, and cottontail rabbits, on a free-roam basis. Hunters pursuing species other than waterfowl are strongly encouraged to stay at least 400 meters (1/4 mile) from designated waterfowl hunt sites.

New for the 2019-2020 hunting season, this RAA will be open seven days/week.

HUNTER COLLECTED DATA FROM RAA

Table 3. Data collected from Hunters at each RAA in District 5.

Regulated Access Area	Parking Spots	Register to Hunt	Hunt Days	Other
Winchester	5	Register on site	Wed, Sat, Sun; Mgmt Area 4 goose hunting days	No vehicles before 4 a.m.
Frenchman	5 + 2 ADA	Register on site	All huntable days	No vehicles before 4 a.m.
North Potholes	5	Register on site	All huntable days	No vehicles before 4 a.m.

Winchester Ponds	Harvest		Frenchman Ponds	Harvest		North Potholes	Harvest	
	Duck	Goose		Duck	Goose		Duck	Goose
2011-12	299	11	2011-12	142	4			
2012-13	738	19	2012-13	300	10			
2013-14	507	26	2013-14	149	3			
2014-15	1067	34	2014-15	281	4			
2015-16	597	12	2015-16	461	9	2015-16	110	11
2016-17	249	27	2016-17	368	7	2016-17	268	35
2017-18	165	5	2017-18	394	25	2017-18	297	25
2018-19	454	17	2018-19	336	7	2018-19	108	9
Avg.	510	19	Avg.	304	9	Avg.	196	20

Other public lands

A common opinion amongst some hunters is that the RAAs discussed previously are the *best* option for public waterfowl hunting. While this opinion may hold true under the right circumstances, it is not always the case. When migrant waterfowl are in the area, just about any suitable site can be productive. Many places throughout the Columbia Basin provide excellent hunting opportunities.

One of the more popular waterfowl hunting areas is Potholes Reservoir. The abundance of small sand dune islands, where hunters find cover, makes this an attractive area. Most hunters use the northern portion of the reservoir, where they find shallower water and numerous islands. Hunters new to the reservoir should be aware that potholes reservoir water levels do increase dramatically through the hunting season. Hunters looking for less hunting pressure should choose days during the week.



Figure 29. Aerial imagery showing difference between high water (June) and low water (September) levels on Potholes Reservoir.

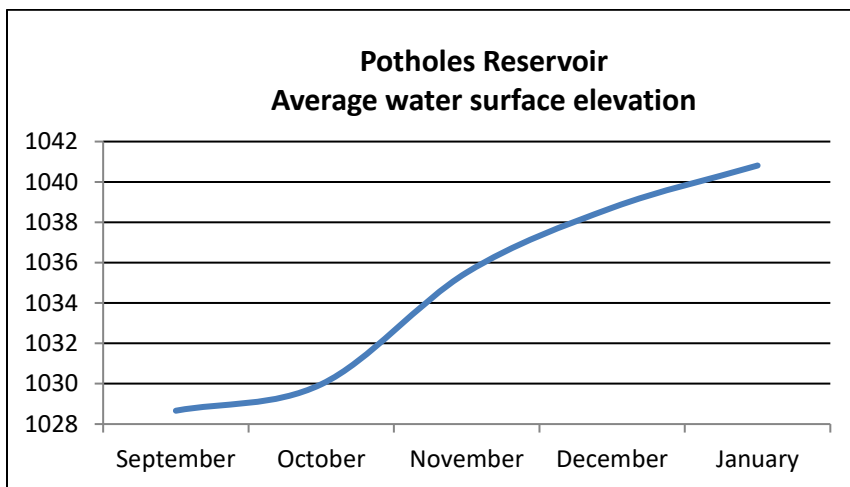


Figure 30. Potholes Reservoir water surface elevation (in feet) during waterfowl season. Note that water surface elevation is measured at O’Sullivan dam and some lag in flooding will occur in the upper portions of the reservoir.

Winchester Lake is another location where hunters can expect to see good numbers of ducks, but hunting pressure can be relatively high there too. Winchester Lake sits in a prime location, getting traffic from mallards that feed on grain corn in the surrounding area. Ducks typically come from Winchester Reserve, Potholes Reserve, Moses Lake, and/or the Wanapum Closure to feed in fields, and they occasionally attempt to shorten their commute to the roost by stopping at Winchester Lake.

Realistically, there are very few “*secret spots*” within the Columbia Basin. There are just places that are hunted less frequently. Hunters willing to put some time into exploring new areas will likely discover a few gems. Walk-in areas that hold waterfowl include the following: Desert Unit, Lower Crab Creek, and Royal Lakes. All of these areas are predominantly public.

SMALL GAME

DISTRIBUTION AND POPULATION STATUS

Small game in District 5 consists primarily of bobcats, raccoons, foxes, crows, coyotes, and cottontail rabbits. There are no sizeable populations of forest grouse, but there is a small population of turkeys in the northern portions of GMU 272. Formal surveys to assess population status of small game species are not conducted. Bobcats occur in small numbers, and harvest is relatively low. Raccoons occur in fair numbers in association with wetlands and residential developments when adequate habitat exists. Fox farms occurred adjacent to the Columbia Plateau during the early 1900s, but declines in fur prices during the 1950s resulted in foxes being released into the wild. A few descendants of these individuals occur and can still be found. However, these introduced foxes are still considered relatively uncommon, with most reports coming from areas north of Moses Lake. Crows are typically hunted in areas where damage occurs, but hunting opportunities for crows locally are limited. Coyotes are likely the most abundant and wide-spread small game species within the district. Hunters interested in pursuing coyotes should be sure to spend time refining their tactics and be patient when making calling sets. There are many online resources available to hunters who are interested, and there are many landowners willing to allow access for hunters willing to ask for permission.

Cottontail rabbits are widespread and abundant throughout District 5, in areas of optimal habitat. In native landscapes, hunters should look for rock outcrops, greasewood patches, or other brushy thickets where suitable escape cover occurs. These rabbits are often found along habitat edges. Therefore, focusing efforts in areas where two or more of their preferred habitats occur will produce the best results, particularly if green forage is nearby. On private lands, cottontails can be found within and around equipment storage areas or rock piles. To be successful hunting rabbits, hunters should cover lots of ground while “*kicking*” brush. Stopping periodically will cause nearby rabbits to become nervous and they will oftentimes flee when you resume walking, providing a brief shooting window. Another popular way to hunt rabbits is through the use of trained beagles. Hunters targeting cottontails should be aware of the endangered pygmy rabbit. They look similar to cottontails but are found exclusively in shrubsteppe habitat. Hunters would likely only encounter pygmy rabbits north of the town of Ephrata.

PUBLIC LANDS

WDFW-MANAGED LAND

The Columbia Basin Wildlife Area contains about 190,000 acres and provides habitat for a multitude of species. For more information on this wildlife area, please visit the [WDFW Lands website](#). Visitors to the wildlife area need to be aware that a Discover Pass or Vehicle Access Pass is required to access all WDFW lands.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The Washington Department of Natural Resources maintains land that is open to the public for recreational purposes. Visitors to DNR land should be aware that a Discover Pass is required for access. Further information regarding recreational opportunities on DNR land can be found [here](#).

NATIONAL FOREST

There is no national forest in District 5.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Some BLM land is found in District 5 and is open to public hunting. For more information regarding BLM property, please visit the [BLM website](#).

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) maintains property that is open to public use for recreational purposes. Much, but not all, of the BOR property is managed by WDFW. Further information regarding recreational opportunities on BOR lands can be found [here](#).

PRIVATE LANDS

LAND OWNERSHIP

Whether hunting, hiking, or wildlife viewing, it is important to respect private property rights and always ask permission before entering private lands. Fortunately, technology has made the process of ownership determination easy. Simply log on to the [Adams County parcel map](#) or the [Grant County parcel map](#) and use the interactive map program to zoom into your area of interest. Clicking on the parcels will reveal landowner information. The disadvantage of these resources is the lack of portability and difficulty scanning a large area for availability of public land. However, these are by far the best available resources for identifying ownership of specific locations. The best resource available for identifying where public land occurs is the [Department of Natural Resources public lands quadrangles](#) (1:100k), available for a fee at the DNR website.. There are other mobile applications that are now readily available and can be purchased through various sources; with a little sleuthing hunters can find lots of information.

PRIVATE LANDS PROGRAM

Since 1948, WDFW has worked with private landowners across the state to provide public access through negotiated agreements. Landowners participating in a WDFW cooperative

agreement retain liability protection provided under RCW 4.24.210. Landowners receive technical services, materials for posting (signs and posts), and in some cases monetary compensation. These lands under agreement are well-known by WDFW Enforcement.

Currently, the private lands access program includes four basic access agreement types: Feel Free to Hunt, Register to Hunt, Hunt by Written Permission, and Hunt by Reservation. For more information, see [WDFW’s private lands webpage](#). Currently, there are approximately 175,000 acres of private property that are accessible to hunters through these agreements. When accessing these lands, hunters should obey all the rules posted and should also be respectful of the private property that is open to public access. Most complaints received from hunting access cooperators is that hunters do not follow rules and are disrespectful. However, many hunters are not aware of the tremendous opportunities that are available on these private properties. With a little scouting and planning, hunters could improve their odds of success. Find more information on where these enrolled lands occur at [WDFW’s private lands search](#) or use the [Mobile Hunting Regulations](#) mapping feature.

Table 4. Approximate acreage of access available by access type.

Private Lands Access Program	Grant County	Adams County
Feel Free To Hunt	10,596	5,400
Hunt By Written Permission	27,012	118,000
Hunt By Reservation (Online)	18,513	0
TOTAL	56,121	123,400

ADA ACCESS

The Ephrata District maintains some access for people with disabilities. These sites occur at Rocky Ford Creek (Drumheller Pond), Buckshot Ranch, and the Frenchman Ponds Regulated Access Area. Hunters must have a Disabled Hunter Permit to access hunting areas behind locked gates. For additional information, please call or write to Dolores Noyes, WDFW, 360-902-2349, Fax: 360-902-2392 or Email: Dolores.Noyes@dfw.wa.gov.

Rocky Ford Creek Directions: Travel south from Ephrata on SR 282 for 7.2 miles. Turn right onto Neppel Road (Old Moses Lake Highway). Go 0.1 miles and turn right at the public fishing sign. Continue 0.5 miles to the access site. The access duck blind is on a small pond off the creek. A vehicle can be used to drop off a disabled hunter next to the blind. The ground around the blind is rough and access into the water is best with a small hand launch boat or raft. An accessible vault toilet is in the parking lot located nearby for the walk-in anglers. Use of the blind is by reservation only. Hunters can obtain a key from the Ephrata Regional Office by calling 509-754-4624.

Buckshot Ranch: Drive south on SR 243 along the Columbia River from Vantage toward Mattawa. Turn right (west) onto Road 26 SW and go about one mile to the Priest Rapids/Buckshot Wildlife Area. Follow the gravel road into a parking area and turn right between two fence posts. Follow the dirt road north 0.25 miles to a locked gate on the left. A

ground level roll-in goose pit blind is available with seasonal success dependent on weather. Call the Ephrata Regional Office at 509-754-4624 to reserve the blind and obtain a key.

Frenchman Ponds Regulated Access Area: From Moses Lake, travel south on Highway 17 to Road M SE and turn right (south). Continue on Road M for about six miles and turn right (west) onto Highway 262 (O'Sullivan Dam Road). Continue on Highway 262 across O'Sullivan Dam and past Potholes State Park, and turn right (north) onto Road C SE. Proceed north on Road C SE for 1.4 miles and look for the disabled access gate on the left hand side of the road. For further detail, see the map in the Regulated Access Area section of this document. Call the Ephrata Regional Office at 509-754-4624 to reserve the blind and obtain a combination to the lock.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

YOUTH HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES

Waterfowl

New for 2019, there is a youth hunt scheduled for Sept. 28, as well as Feb. 1, 2020. Both dates will provide tremendous opportunities to get kids out hunting. Additionally, the Feb. 1 hunt day has the potential to be an awesome opportunity. That date will occur *after* the general waterfowl season, which is great for hunters because at that time there are typically more ducks in the area. Additionally, those ducks will be widely distributed and will have become habituated no hunting pressure.

Pheasants

WDFW and the Columbia Basin Chapter of Pheasants Forever have been collaborating in recent years to host a day of pheasant hunting during the youth season. This event will take place on Saturday, Sept. 21, 2019, at the [Gloyd Seeps Unit](#) Road 10 parking lot ([View a map](#)). WDFW Hunter Education instructors will be onsite and will help with shooting instruction and offer "loaner" shotguns, and volunteers will be providing dogs to assist youth hunters. Additionally, Pheasants Forever will provide food for all hunters and parents and will also give away a shotgun to one youth hunting participant. No purchase will be required. For more information, check the [Columbia Basin Chapter of Pheasants Forever - Facebook Page](#) or call the WDFW Ephrata Regional Office at 509-754-4624.

Deer

District 5 staff members have increased youth hunting permits throughout most GMUs and have also changed most permits from Antlerless to Any Deer. Interested hunters should check the [2019 Big Game Regulations Pamphlet](#) for additional information.

BIRD DOG TRAINING

District 5 does not currently have any areas designated for bird-dog training, although work is under way to develop a dog training area. Any training on WDFW land must occur within the

established bird-dog training season, which runs from Aug. 1-March 31. Please see the website and regulations booklet for more details.

TARGET SHOOTING

Per WAC 332-52-145, target shooting is allowed in developed recreational facilities or areas with an unobstructed, earthen backstop capable of stopping all projectiles and debris in a safe manner. Targets are defined as items that are commercially manufactured for the specific purpose of target shooting. Because of extensive misuse of WDFW managed lands (primarily litter and human safety issues), some areas have been closed to target shooting, particularly in the Lind Coulee, Potholes, and Seep Lakes units of the Columbia Basin Wildlife Area. Many large wildfires have been caused by target shooting on WDFW and other publicly owned land in the last few decades and has led to extensive habitat and wildlife loss as well as land restoration costs.

Table 5. Information for shooting range facilities.

County	Name	Contact
Adams	Lind Golf & Gun Club	509-671-3314
Adams	Othello Gun Club	509-488-3768
Adams	Ritzville Gun Club	Gun Club Road, Ritzville
Adams	Washtucna Gun Club	509-646-3263
Grant	Boyd Mordhorst Memorial Range	509-345-2550
Grant	Coulee City Sportsmen	509-632-5137
Grant	Marlin Trap Club	509-982-2445
Grant	Moses Lake Gun Club	509-765-1382
Grant	Quincy Gun Club	509-787-5506

TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGY

Numerous resources exist to assist hunters with finding hunting opportunities and improving their experiences. WDFW has created numerous mapping tools that identify public and private lands and their associated regulations. WDFW also provides the public with access to our Status and Trends Reports, Management Plans for species, and harvest statistics. These can all be found on the WDFW website <https://wdfw.wa.gov>.

Handheld GPS units can help identify your locations in remote places, but even smartphones can work in areas with and without cellular reception. Numerous resources are available through retailers to assist in mapping and comfort, but scouting, shooting proficiency, and learning wildlife habits will provide the best chances of improving your hunting success.

BE A WILDLIFE STEWARD - GET INVOLVED

WDFW and other agencies are always looking for good volunteer assistance in improving habitat for wildlife. Find time to help with wildlife-related projects and encourage kids to learn about nature and our wildlife heritage through our [WDFW Volunteer Program](#).

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Desert Unit (GMU 290) photos



DESERT UNIT (GMU 290) FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: Where should I start looking for a mature buck?

A: The highest density of mule deer typically occurs between Dodson Road and Potholes Reservoir, bounded on the north by Interstate 90 and on the south by Frenchman Hills Road. It is recommended to explore all access points around this area when getting to know the unit, then branch out from there.

Q: What is the area like?

A: The unit sits within the heart of the Bureau of Reclamation Columbia Basin Irrigation Project, which delivers water to over 600,000 acres of farmland in the area. As a result, many small ponds and streams have been incidentally created in this area. Hunters should be familiar with the orientation of Frenchman and Winchester wasteways, as they pose a significant barrier and can only be crossed by boat or with chest waders in places. There are many small ponds associated with these wasteways that are used by waterfowl hunters. The Desert Unit provides a rich source of natural vegetation, so although mule deer utilize agricultural fields such as alfalfa, the crops may not be the best place to seek out your deer. Bitterbrush, which is common within the Desert Unit, is an important mule deer food item during winter. Be familiar with the distribution of bitterbrush patches, particularly during the later seasons if snowfall has occurred. The soils are deep, sandy and have been wind-blown, resulting in long east-west running dunes which characterize the landscape (and provide great vantage points to scan for deer). These dunes and sandy soils can make walking difficult at times and will certainly make packing out an animal a lot of work.

Q: What size bucks am I likely to encounter?

A: The typical buck harvested from the Desert Unit is a 4x4 with a 24" spread. Many hunters report having seen larger bucks than the one they harvested.

Q: Are there any areas that I cannot hunt?

A: Hunters need to be aware of the locations and boundaries of Winchester Reserve, Frenchman Reserve, and North Potholes Reserve. Private lands within the Desert Unit are only open to hunting if the hunter first obtains landowner permission.

Q: Where should I stay?

A: The town of Moses Lake is the nearest location, with many amenities (motels, restaurants, etc.). Camping is allowed on WDFW lands, and most folks camp within the parking areas. Expect crowds during the opening weekend of duck and pheasant hunting and lots of hunting activity thereafter.

Q: Is there any other hunting going on in the area?

A: The entire unit is open to hunting. Expect to see waterfowl and upland bird hunters throughout the area. However, these hunters are typically associated with the wasteways and associated ponds. Once you get far enough into the shrub dominated uplands, you will find far fewer people.

2019

SCOTT FITKIN, District Wildlife Biologist
JEFF HEINLEN, Assistant District Wildlife
Biologist



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



DISTRICT 6 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Okanogan County

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All photos by Scott Fitkin unless otherwise noted.

FIRE AND ROAD CONDITIONS UPDATE

For the first time in six years, no major fires are burning in District 6 as of mid-August. In addition, several U.S. Forest Service (USFS) roads are repaired and/or reopened. Some road closures remain such as the last few miles of the Chewuch River Road (USFS 5160-250) and scattered spur roads on the Methow Ranger District.

As always, check with the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest for current information on fire activity, access closures, and campfire restrictions.

For more information, see:

- [Okanogan National Forest, Methow Valley Ranger District](#)
- [DNR Regulated Fire Restrictions](#)
- [InciWeb Current Fire Status](#)
- [Okanogan County Emergency Management](#)

DISTRICT 6 GENERAL OVERVIEW

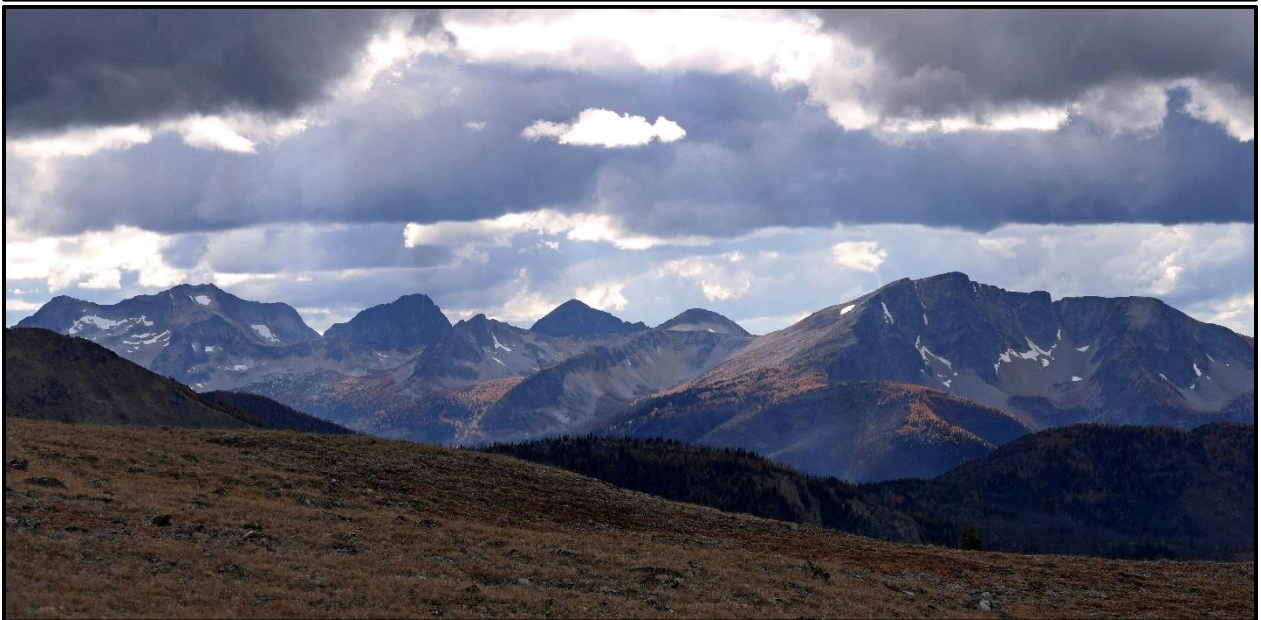
District 6 is located along the Canadian border in north-central Washington and encompasses 10 game management units: 203 (Pasayten), 204 (Okanogan East), 209 (Wannacut), 215 (Sinlahekin), 218 (Chewuch), 224 (Perrygin), 231 (Gardner), 233 (Pogue), 239 (Chiliwist), and 242 (Alta).

The western two-thirds of the district, stretching from the Okanogan River to the Pacific Crest, lies on the east slope of the Cascade Range and is dominated by mountainous terrain that gets more rugged as you move from east to west. Vegetation in this portion of the district ranges from desert/shrubsteppe at the lowest elevations to various types of conifer forests, culminating in alpine tundra on the higher peaks, which top out at almost 9,000 feet. More than three-quarters of the land base in this portion of the county is in public ownership, offering extensive hunting access. Game is plentiful and dispersed throughout the area for most of the year, concentrating in the lower elevations in winter when deep snows cover much of the landscape.

GMU 204 includes the eastern one-third of the district (from the Okanogan River east to the Okanogan County line) and features moderately rolling terrain, generally rising in elevation as you move east. The vegetation changes from shrubsteppe near the Okanogan River to a mix of tall grass and conifer forest throughout the remainder of the unit. This portion of the district is roughly a 50/50 patchwork of public and private land, with the public lands generally being higher in elevation. Again, game is plentiful and dispersed throughout.

Weather in the Okanogan District can be quite variable and capable of changing quickly in the fall. Be prepared for everything from warm, sunny days to the possibility of winter temperatures and significant snow at higher elevations by the second week of October.

Please be respectful of private land and treat landowners and their property the way you would want to be treated if roles were reversed.



From top: Methow Wildlife Area and Pasayten Wilderness

Agency biologists will run a biological check and information station at the Red Barn in Winthrop both weekends of the modern firearm general deer season. We encourage hunters to stop and provide data to biologists whether they have harvested a deer or not. Data collected assists in assessing herd health and shaping population management.

ELK

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Overall, elk numbers are low in District 6. However, conditions vary noticeably between the east and west portions of Okanogan County. The western two-thirds of the district are not currently covered under a Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) elk herd management plan, and the existing harvest strategy (any elk general season) is designed to minimize elk numbers to prevent agricultural damage. As such, elk are quite scarce west of the Okanogan River very difficult to find without extensive local knowledge.

The eastern portion of the district (GMU 204) is covered by the Selkirk Elk Herd Plan. Its four primary goals are:

1. To preserve, protect, perpetuate, manage, and enhance elk and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations and ecosystem integrity;
2. To manage this elk herd for a sustained hunting yield;
3. To manage elk for a variety of recreational, educational, and aesthetic purposes, including hunting, scientific study, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, biodiversity, wildlife viewing, and photography; and
4. To manage elk and elk habitat to minimize human conflicts and agricultural damage.

More specifically, GMU 204 supports part of the Pend Oreille sub-herd population, where the current management objective is to gradually increase elk numbers while addressing the above four goals. As a result, this unit is now managed with an any bull harvest during general modern firearm and muzzleloader seasons. Elk are not currently abundant enough to warrant a survey effort in District 6, but observations suggest numbers continue to increase in GMU 204 and improve harvest opportunity accordingly.

For specific harvest information see the [District 6 2018 General Season Elk Harvest](#).



Bull elk

WHICH GMU SHOULD ELK HUNTERS HUNT?

As noted above, GMU 204 is the only GMU in District 6 with a significant number of elk. Within this unit, elk tend to be most numerous in the area from Havillah north through the Molson and the Chesaw Wildlife Area, the Waconda Summit / Mount Annie area, and USFS lands bordering the Colville Reservation. In the rest of the district, finding animals is extremely difficult unless you have up-to-date knowledge on one of the few small bands of elk that wax and wane in the western portion of the county.

DEER

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

District 6 supports perhaps the largest migratory mule deer herd in the state, and Okanogan County has long been prized by hunters for its mule deer hunting opportunity. The district also supports significant numbers of white-tailed deer, particularly in GMUs 204 and 215. The District 6 deer management objective is for stable to modestly increasing populations within the social tolerance limits for nuisance and damage issues.



Okanogan District mule deer buck

Fawn:doe ratios gathered during surveys from recent years indicate a modest decrease in deer populations in the wake of the recent extreme fires, severe droughts, and three modestly tough winters. However, as burned winter range continues to recover, landscape carrying capacity and deer numbers are expected to increase. Over-winter fawn survivorship was up following the recent mild winter, and the current wetter/cooler summer should aid deer productivity.

WHICH GMU SHOULD DEER HUNTERS HUNT?

All units in District 6 support significant numbers of deer, include large blocks of accessible public land, and offer good to excellent deer-hunting opportunity. Mule deer are abundant throughout the county, with the highest densities occurring in the western two-thirds of the district.

Overall, white-tailed deer are less numerous than mule deer in Okanogan County, and in contrast to mule deer, white-tailed deer abundance generally increases as you move east in the district. The largest population is in GMU 204, where white-tailed deer comprise about half of the overall deer population. Although white-tailed deer numbers are less abundant in the western portion of the district, they are still found in most all drainages up to mid-elevations, particularly those with significant riparian vegetation. The highest concentrations in this area are in the Sinlahekin Valley and surrounding drainages. In many areas west of GMU 204 and outside of the

Sinlahekin Wildlife Area, white-tailed deer frequent private lands. Prospective hunters wishing to target white-tailed deer may want to seek permission in advance of the season to access individual ownerships.

Hunters harvested 1,874 (1,637 bucks, 237 antlerless) deer in District 6 during the 2018 general seasons. This total is about a 28 percent dip below the 5-year average, but above the 10-year low of 1,811 animals taken in 2008. General season success rates generally rose slightly from the previous season but remained below their respective five-year averages and broke out as follows: Modern – 13 percent, Muzzleloader – 24 percent, Archery – 28 percent, and Multiple – 26 percent.

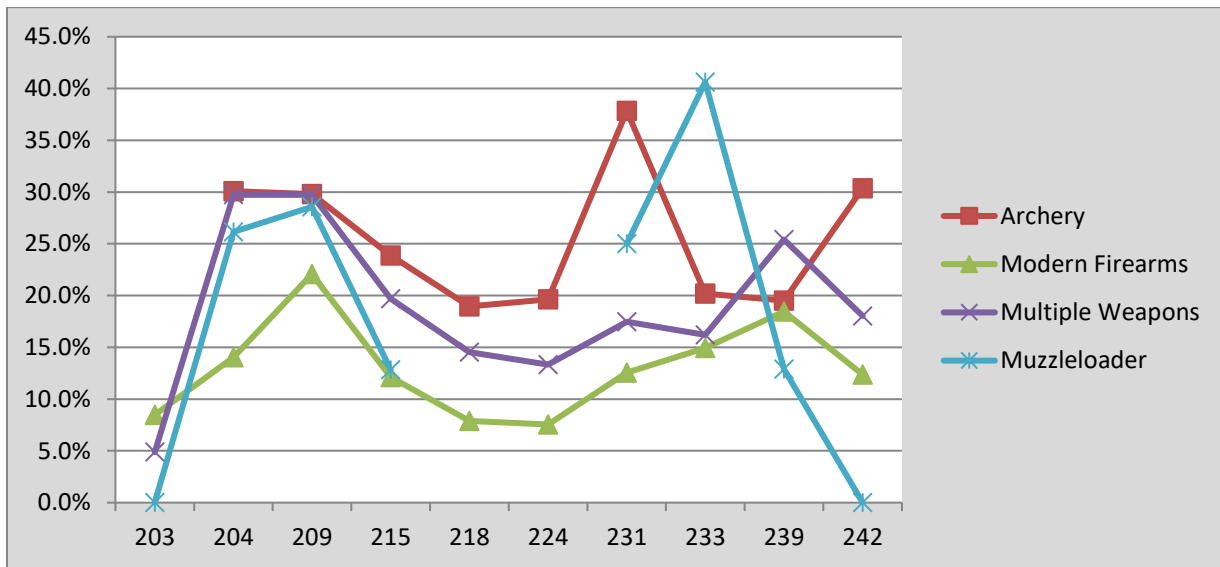


Figure 1. District 6 2018 general season hunter success by weapon type and GMU

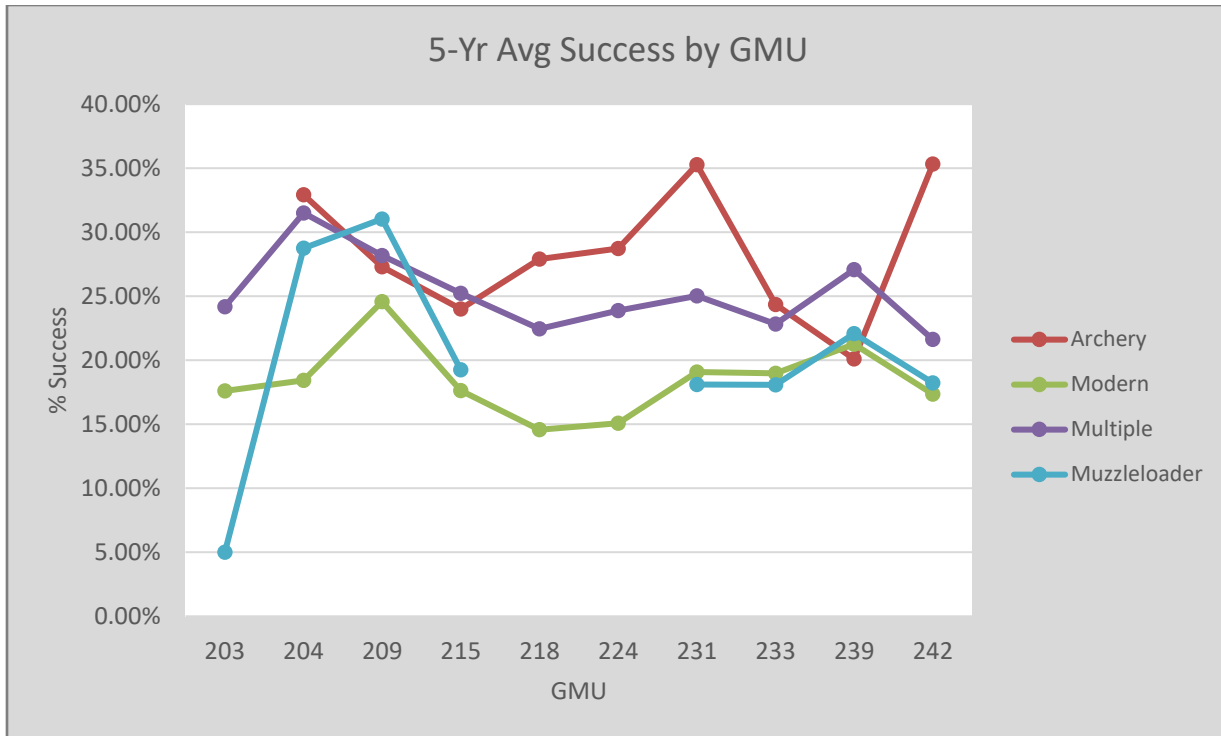


Figure 2. District 6 5-year average general season hunter success by weapon type and GMU

As expected, GMU 204 (the district’s largest unit) yielded the greatest overall general season harvest of 619 animals. In the western portion of District 6, GMU 215 produced the most harvest with 249 deer taken.

For specific harvest information see: [District 6 2018 General Season Deer Harvest](#)
[District 6 2018 Special Permit Harvest](#)

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Lower than average estimated fawn recruitment following the 2016-17 and 2017-18 winters likely means a dip in 2.5- and 3.5-year-old buck availability. However, the 2018 postseason buck:doe ratio remained respectable at 19 bucks per 100 does, and with over a third of those being greater than or equal to 3 points, older age class buck availability looks decent. Overall, total general season harvest and success rates are anticipated to be around the 2017 numbers, somewhere above the 10-year low and below the five-year average. Opportunities for older age class bucks during the late permit seasons look good.

Summer thus far has been one of the coolest and wettest in many years, particularly in the high country. As a result, deer are likely to be widely dispersed at higher elevations and will likely stay high on green forage thru the general season barring unseasonable cold early fall weather.

HOW TO FIND AND HUNT MULE DEER

During the early general seasons, deer will generally be widely distributed on the landscape and not yet concentrated in migration areas or on winter range. Mature bucks in particular are often at high elevations in remote locations as long as succulent vegetation is available. In general,

older, higher elevation burns, including the Tripod, Thirty-mile, Farewell, and Needles Fires, are producing high quality summer forage and are a good bet for significant deer activity. Although mule deer will use a variety of habitat types, they will often forage well into fairly open environments, particularly at dawn and dusk. As a result, they can often be glassed and stalked from considerable distance.

During the high hunt, deer will definitely still be spread across the landscape and are found in good numbers throughout the Pasayten Wilderness. Easier access to higher, more open country for hunters on foot is located at the Harts Pass and Iron Gate trailheads at the western and eastern ends of the wilderness respectively. For those with horses, the Andrews Creek and Billy Goat trailheads offer access to good deer terrain further in. The Thirty-Mile trailhead is currently inaccessible due to a road closure.

For Youth, Senior, and Disabled Hunters holding antlerless tags, does are spread throughout the district during the general season, so permit holders should be able to find antlerless animals anywhere they have legal access.

During the late permit seasons, most deer will have moved to winter range areas at lower elevations, often on more southerly slopes, to participate in the breeding season. In District 6, WDFW wildlife areas and immediately adjacent federal lands are good bets for high deer numbers in late fall, although in low-snow years, some mature bucks may linger at higher elevations. In exceptionally mild years, hunters may have to go a bit higher than usual to find deer concentrations. Some GMU-specific recommendations for late mule deer permit holders are as follows:

GMU 215: Look for deer on the south facing slopes in the Toats Coulee drainage, open portions of the Sinlahekin Wildlife Area (SWA), and south facing slopes of the major drainages to the west of the Sinlahekin, including Cecil, Sarsapkin, and Sinalhekin creeks and their tributaries.

GMU 218: The Rendezvous Unit of the Methow Wildlife Area (MWA), and the Cub Creek, Buck Lake, and Lower Boulder Creek area of the Okanogan National Forest (ONF) are good bets.

GMU 224: Favorite spots are portions of the MWA and adjacent ONF lands in the southern portion of the unit. This includes more open habitat in drainages such as Pearrygin, Ramsay, Bear, Blue Buck, Beaver, and Frazier creeks.

GMU 231: Check out the Big Buck portion of the MWA, as well as the Virginia Ridge, Thompson Ridge, and Little Bridge Creek areas of the ONF.

GMU 233: The main unit and Pogue Mountain Unit of the Scotch Creek Wildlife Area (SCWA), the Carter Mountain Unit of the SWA, and public land in the Salmon Creek Drainage are good places to start.

GMU 239: The Texas Creek Unit of the MWA and the Chiliwist Unit of the SWA along with adjacent Department of Natural Resources (DNR) land offer good opportunities. Upper portions of Finley, Benson, and Texas creeks on the ONF are also worth a look.

GMU 242: Look for deer on the Golden Doe Unit of the MWA and on south facing slopes on public land in the Libby Creek and Gold Creek drainages.



Okanogan District white-tailed deer buck

HOW TO FIND AND HUNT WHITE-TAILED DEER

White-tailed deer are typically far less migratory than mule deer and generally favor brushier country with denser cover, primarily at lower and middle elevations. Look for white-tailed deer along stream drainages and in other areas with riparian vegetation or thick cover. Like mule deer, white-tailed deer are most active at dawn and dusk, but often won't venture as far into larger openings unless under the cover of darkness. Look for white-tailed deer in edge habitats where denser cover abruptly transitions into more open meadows. Many white-tailed deer hunters will wait patiently at a stationary position along an obvious game trail or the forest edge, often employing the use of a blind or tree stand.

During the late permit season, some white-tailed deer summering at modestly high elevations will move a little ways downslope, but most will be in the same areas they inhabited during summer. GMU-specific recommendations for late permit holders and late archery season in the western portion of the district are as follows:

GMU 215: White-tailed deer are abundant on the SWA and Chopaka Unit of the SCWA.

GMU 218: Look for deer in the Eight-mile drainage, along the Chewuch River, and in the lower half of the Rendezvous Unit of the MWA (despite the open habitat).

GMU 224: Brushier areas along Bear Creek, Upper Beaver Creek and its tributaries, and basin drained by the West Fork Salmon Creek west of Conconully are good bets.

GMU 231: Good possibilities include the huntable portion of the Big Valley Unit of the MWA, and the portion of the unit in the Twisp River Valley (north of the Twisp River Road). White-tailed deer can sometimes be encountered on the south slopes of the Big Buck Unit of the MWA as they move uphill off private land.

GMU 233: Despite the open terrain, the Happy Hill area of the SCWA is productive, along with the Buzzard Lake Unit of the SWA and adjacent DNR lands.

GMU 239: White-tailed deer can be found on ONF land in the South Summit area between Loup Loup Pass and Leecher Mountain and in wetter areas in the western portion of the Chiliwist Unit of the SWA and adjacent DNR lands.

GMU 242: Productive areas include the brushy areas along the river and in the northern half of the Golden Doe Unit of the MWA, as well as the valley bottom of the Twisp River drainage. Public land along Libby and Gold creeks is also a possibility.

Antlerless white-tailed deer permit holders should look for animals in the same areas mentioned above with the added expectation of a few more deer in the higher reaches of areas like the Twisp River and Eight-mile drainages than might be expected during the late season.

DEER AREAS

For those hunters with second deer permits in Deer Areas 2012 - 2016, remember that those permits are good **only on private land**. Permit holders are responsible for contacting private landowners to secure hunting access.

BLACK BEAR

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Black bears are abundant and well-distributed throughout District 6, and are managed for sustainable harvest and diverse age structure. Monitored demographic parameters suggest the local population and associated harvest appear to be relatively stable, so hunting prospects in the district should be good.

For hunters pursuing black bear in the northern Cascades, it is critical to positively identify the bear species, as endangered grizzly bears potentially also inhabit these areas. WDFW's website features some interactive training materials on how to tell the difference between black and grizzly bears. View the Interactive Bear Identification Program and take the Bear Identification Test at [WDFW's website](#).

WHICH GMU SHOULD BEAR HUNTERS HUNT?

All GMUs in the Okanogan District provide good black bear hunting opportunity. In 2018, hunters posted a success rate of 8.3 percent and harvested 109 black bears from the western portion of the district in the Okanogan Bear Management Unit (BMU 5), both of which were close to the 5-year averages. GMU 204 in the Northeastern BMU yielded 47 animals, a little below the 5-year average of 54.

For specific harvest information see: [Okanogan BBMU 2018 Black Bear Harvest](#)
[Northeastern BBMU 2018 Black Bear Harvest](#)

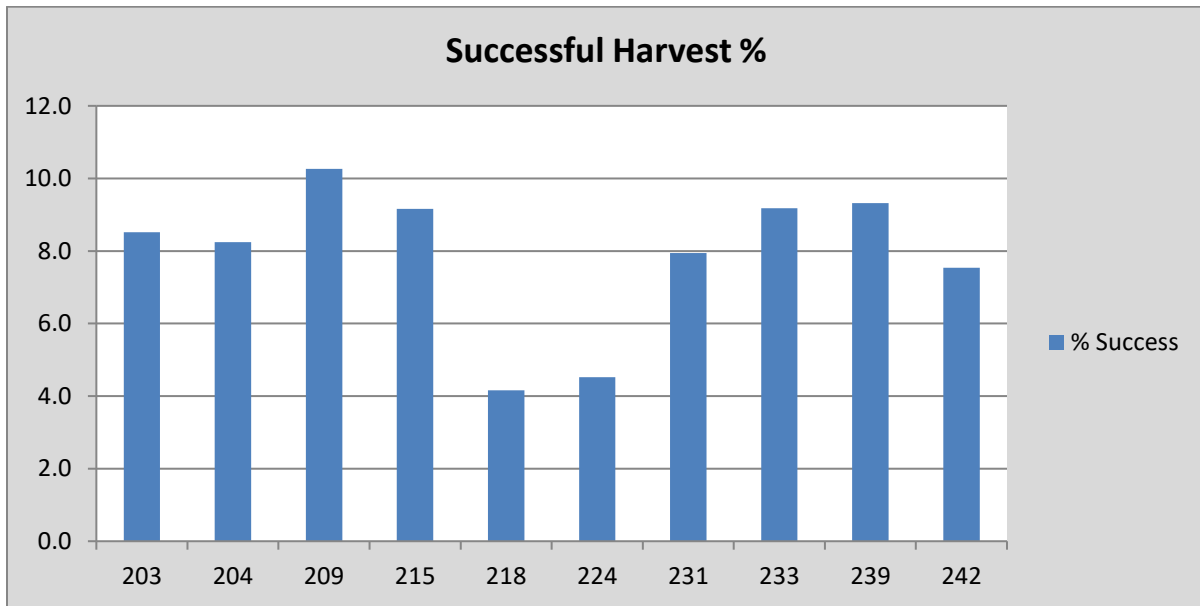


Figure 3. Okanogan District 5-year average black bear harvest success rates by GMU



Black bear

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

In general, at the beginning of bear season, animals are likely to be found at middle elevations in areas where berries are peaking. As the season progresses, expect bears to follow the ripening berries to higher elevations. As we move into fall, animals will range over a wider gradient to take advantage of a variety of late-season food sources. This year, after a late onset for service berries, a warm spell accelerated the development of the later crops and timing should be about average as bear season arrives. Berry crops look good across most shrub species this year.

COUGAR

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

The District 6 cougar population is healthy and dispersed throughout the landscape. In the Okanogan District, cougars are managed by a harvest guideline at the scale of one or two GMUs to better promote stable population structure and high quality sustainable harvest, while also minimizing human-cougar conflicts.

Cougars follow the deer herds, which means they will be spread throughout the district through late October and concentrate more at lower elevations as deer move to winter range. Much cougar foraging activity takes place at night, so the best opportunities to spot the cats on the move are at dawn and dusk.

WHICH GMU SHOULD COUGAR HUNTERS HUNT?

All Okanogan District GMUs support cougars and are open to hunting. After Jan. 1, individual PMUs (one or more GMUs) close on short notice once the harvest guideline has been reached, and hunters are responsible for knowing if a unit is open or closed. This information is available on the WDFW hotline (1-866-364-4868) or [online](#).

Last season, harvest exceeded the guideline in only one PMU, and control-related mortality remained modest. As a result, cougar numbers should be robust and hunting opportunities in District 6 should be good in 2019-20. See the 5-year harvest summary table below.

PMU Hunt Area (GMUs)	Harvest Guideline	2014-2015 Harvest	2015-2016 Harvest	2016-2017 Harvest	2017-2018 Harvest	2018-2019 Harvest
203	4-6	0	0	0	0	0
204	6-8	1	7	2	6	10
209, 215	3-5	4	5	3	5	4
218, 231	4-6	2	2	3	0	3
224	2-3	1	1	3	2	3
233,239	3-4	1	3	5	1	4
242,243	6-7	3	4	3	2	7

Table 1. District 6 cougar harvest guidelines and 5-year harvest by GMU



Cougar

WATERFOWL

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Okanogan District offers modest waterfowl hunting opportunities as compared to many other areas of the state. The largest concentrations of birds occur at the southern edge of District 6, at the mouth of the Okanogan River and on the Columbia River. The main stem of the Okanogan and Upper Similkameen rivers and the larger lakes and potholes in the Okanogan Watershed are good secondary sites. Good public river access is found at the Washburn Island Unit of the Wells Wildlife Area, the Driscoll-Eyhott Island Unit of the Sinlahekin Wildlife Area, and the Similkameen-Chopaka Unit of the Scotch Creek Wildlife Area.





From top: lesser Scaup pair and Canada geese

Water levels in local potholes fell following a mild winter and some dried up entirely. River levels are currently running below normal and are likely to be similar going into the hunting season. Aside from water levels, waterfowl hunting opportunities are mostly dependent on the number of migrants coming from Canada and Alaska, and how long water remains ice-free throughout the district.

For specific harvest information see: [Canada Goose Harvest by County](#),
[Duck Harvest by County](#)

FOREST GROUSE

SPECIES AND GENERAL HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS

The Okanogan supports strong populations of ruffed, dusky (blue), and spruce grouse found throughout the forested areas of the district. Ruffed grouse are generally associated with deciduous tree cover at lower to middle elevations, particularly in riparian habitats. During hunting season, dusky (blue) grouse are generally found in the mid to upper elevation conifer forests, often moving to ridges as snow begins to accumulate. Spruce grouse are located in higher elevation conifer forests throughout the district on a year-round basis.

Forest grouse populations are likely below historical norms within the boundaries of recent large wildfires, including the Carlton Complex, Okanogan Complex, Tunk Block, and Tripod, Diamond Creek, and Crescent Mountain fires. These fires burned in some of the best and most

densely occupied forest grouse habitat in the district. However, grouse habitat within the burns is improving annually (particularly in the Tripod Fire area), and bird numbers outside of burned areas appear to be relatively stable.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

The sprawling landscape of Okanogan yielded a mixed harvest of 6,692 dusky, ruffed, and spruce grouse, very similar to the previous season and down 10 percent from the five-year average. Spring conditions appeared favorable this year and anecdotal observations suggest dusky grouse productivity may have been good, creating expectations for harvest and success rates equal to or better than last season.

For specific harvest information see: [Forest Grouse Harvest by County](#).



From left: female spruce grouse and male ruffed grouse.

PHEASANTS

SPECIES AND GENERAL HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS

Pheasants occur at low densities and in a patchy distribution throughout the Okanogan Watershed portion of District 6, with most harvested birds coming from pheasant release sites. This year, pheasants will again be released at the Bureau of Reclamation’s Hegdal and Kline sites, and at the Chilliwist Unit of the Sinlahekin Wildlife Area. What little wild production exists within the county comes mostly from private land. Hunters should seek permission in advance of the season to access private property.

The release sites are mapped in the Eastern Washington Pheasant Release booklet found here: [Eastern Washington Pheasant Release Program](#). Hunters are reminded that nontoxic shot is required for **all** upland bird hunting on **all** pheasant release sites statewide.

Hunters bagged 1,562 pheasants last year in Okanogan County, more than doubling the tally from the previous year. Hunting pressure increased only slightly, suggesting an improvement in natural pheasant reproduction supplementing the release program.

For specific harvest information see: [Pheasant Harvest by County](#)



Pheasant release – Photo by Jeff Heinlen

QUAIL

SPECIES AND GENERAL HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS

Quail are locally abundant and widespread throughout the district’s lower elevation shrubsteppe and open pine forest habitats. District 6 Wildlife Areas offer good access to quail habitat. In 2018, hunters took 14,475 quail in Okanogan County, up almost 70 percent despite an increase in hunting pressure of less than half that. Similar to pheasants, this suggests good natural reproduction. Anecdotal observations this spring and summer suggest quail production has been

good again this year, with some birds having multiple clutches, suggesting 2019 may be another strong year for quail.

For specific harvest information see: [Quail Harvest by County](#)

TURKEYS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Turkeys are found in scattered groups throughout the district and often concentrate on private land near agriculture areas. Prospective hunters should seek permission in advance of the season to access private land. The fall turkey permit season occurs within GMUs 218-231 and 242, with the majority of the birds located in the latter two units where turkeys appear to be on the increase over the last couple of years.

CHUKAR AND GRAY PARTRIDGE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

In general, gray partridge populations are widely distributed and patchy throughout the district's shrubsteppe habitats, but appear to be increasing in numbers and distribution over time. Birds are frequently seen on the Indian Dan, Chiliwist, and Methow Wildlife Areas. Scattered groups of chukars are found in the rocky areas in lower elevations of District 6. The steep hills along the Similkameen River in the north part of the Okanogan Valley hold good numbers of birds.



Gray Partridge

Harvest of chukar and gray partridge fell in 2018, in part due to reductions in hunter pressure. This year's mild winter combined with good forage production this spring suggest we could see improved opportunities in 2019.

For specific harvest information see: [Gray Partridge Harvest by County](#)
[Chukar Partridge Harvest by County](#)

DOVE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Similar to chukar and partridge, dove harvest and harvest pressure declined in 2018. The recent mild winter and good forage growth this year make the outlook good for doves in 2019. Look for doves in planted food crops in the Sinlahekin and at lower elevations on other public land. Hunting success will depend on warm weather keeping the birds in the area through the season.

For specific harvest information see: [Mourning Dove Harvest by County](#)

2019



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**

DEVON COMSTOCK, Acting District Wildlife Biologist



Bighorn Sheep at Chelan Butte, Justin Haug WDFW

DISTRICT 7 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Chelan and Douglas counties

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BE AWARE OF FIRE CONDITIONS

This report was written before the full extent of this year's wildfires in northcentral and northeast Washington was known. Watch for fire condition updates in the monthly Weekender hunting reports, WDFW news releases, or WDFW social media posts.

While the department currently has no plans to close any hunting seasons due to wildfires, access restrictions may be in place on many public and private lands in these areas. Wherever you choose to hunt, be sure to check on fire conditions, access restrictions, and other emergency rules before you head out.

For more information, see:

- [Wildfire status updates](#)
- [Northwest Interagency Coordination Center](#)
- [Chelan County Emergency Management](#)
- [Okanogan County Emergency Management](#)
- [Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest](#)

DISTRICT 7 GENERAL OVERVIEW

Split in two by the Columbia River and comprised of Chelan and Douglas counties, the Wenatchee District is at the heart of Washington State. From the crest of the Cascade Range to the shrubsteppe of the Columbia Basin, District 7 offers an incredibly diverse range of habitats and hunting opportunities. Hunters in District 7 have access to a variety of small and big game species, with hunting opportunities ranging from agricultural fields and sagebrush to alpine basins tucked away deep in the wilderness.

Douglas County, the eastern half of the district, is a plateau of shrubsteppe, farmlands, and deep basalt coulees. Ownership is mostly private, yet Douglas County offers incredible opportunities to hunt a variety of species. Hunters seeking pheasant, quail, doves, gray partridge, chukar, and mule deer will find ample areas to hunt across the county. Game management units in Douglas County are 248 (Big Bend), 254 (Saint Andrews), 260 (Foster Creek), 262 (Withrow), 266 (Badger), and 269 (Moses Coulee).

Chelan County descends from a high point of 9,500 feet along the Cascade Crest in the west downward to the Columbia River, its eastern boundary. Composed of five mountain ranges (Sawtooth, Chelan, Entiat, Chiwaukum, and Wenatchee) providing unlimited terrain, the county raises less than 800 feet at its lowest point along the Columbia River, roughly 40 miles east.

Home to some of the best mule deer hunting in the state, Chelan County is a destination for many hunters. With its large public land base, the county offers almost unlimited opportunity to find a place of your own. Four of the state's six high deer hunt wilderness areas are in Chelan County, as well as three bighorn sheep herds and an increasing mountain goat population. Game

management units in Chelan County are 243 (Manson), 244 (Clark), 245 (Chiwawa), 246 (Slide Ridge), 247 (Entiat), 249 (Alpine), 250 (Swakane), and 251 (Mission).

CURRENT SPECIES STATUS

Big Game: Almost all the deer harvested in District 7 are mule deer, with very few white-tailed deer. Lesser known is that there are black-tailed deer in Chelan County, and that the mule deer share more black-tailed genes than hunters realize. Elk are present primarily along the southern edge and central portions of Chelan County. These elk are the northern extension of the Colockum Herd, centered to the south in Kittitas County.

Black bears roam across almost all habitats in Chelan County. Their densities are higher in the wetter timbered habitats in western Chelan County and near the crest of the Cascades, and at somewhat lower densities in drier habitats farther east. Hunters harvest few black bears in Douglas County, but they do occur in small numbers in brush filled riparian draws along the Columbia River and other drainages.

Cougars occupy all the habitats where deer and elk are located, and while most cougar harvests take place during deer and elk seasons, the cougar harvest typically does not meet the harvest guidelines in most years. Winter conditions and fresh snow determine how easy or difficult a dedicated cougar hunt will be.

There are three California bighorn sheep herds in the district, the Swakane, Chelan Butte, and Manson herds. The world's record California bighorn sheep came out of the Swakane herd in Chelan County in 2010, and the Chelan Butte herd has become known for producing trophy class California bighorn rams.

Mountain goats occupy most all of the high elevation habitat in Chelan County and numbers are increasing. For now, hunting opportunities for mountain goats are limited to areas bordering Lake Chelan.

Upland birds: Upland bird hunting is available across the district. Turkey hunting occurs mainly in Chelan County, but numbers are growing in northern Douglas County, and some newly acquired wildlife areas are expanding opportunities. Huntable grouse species are in forested environments in both counties. Hunters can pursue sooty, dusky, spruce, and ruffed grouse in different parts of the district. The three other grouse species -- greater sage grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, and white-tailed ptarmigan -- are protected species in Washington.

Chukar partridge require hunters to climb steep ridgelines and traverse rocky slopes to bag their quarry. Valley quail, as their name suggests, prefer gentler terrain and usually stay in greater numbers near agricultural areas. Gray partridge, or huns, are found primarily in Douglas County. Doves are hunted in both counties, but most of the success is from Douglas County. There are

two ring-necked pheasant release sites in Chelan County (Swakane and Chelan Butte wildlife areas).

Small Game: Coyotes are the most widely adaptable species in the state, and as such, found most anywhere. Bobcats are another widely distributed species hunted across a wide range of habitat from high mountains to dry shrubsteppe. Raccoons are almost everywhere, except the highest peaks and the driest desert. Crows are another small game species available, and likely little pursued. Rabbits and hares offer hunting opportunity throughout the district, with snowshoe hares at higher elevations (mainly in Chelan County) and cottontail rabbits in a variety of habitats in both Douglas and Chelan counties.

Waterfowl: Ducks and geese offer opportunities in different portions of the district. The bulk of the waterfowl hunting is along the Columbia River, with ducks being the primary focus. Goose hunts are mainly in Douglas County, but opportunities are also available along the Columbia River.

WILDFIRE

Fire is a natural part of the vegetation communities in eastern Washington and a common occurrence in the Wenatchee District, involving both forested and shrubsteppe habitats each year. Summer and fall are the primary fires seasons, and this reoccurring pattern fire on dry landscapes shapes the tree, shrub, and grass species that provide habitat for the game we hunt. A range of species as diverse as mountain goats to quail can either benefit or suffer from a fire within habitat. Species are also impacted by excluding fire from landscapes where it normally plays a dominant role in maintaining habitat quality.

In 2018, the Cougar Mountain fire burned approximately 42,000 acres within the USFS Entiat Ranger District. While burn severity is mixed, some areas experienced high-severity burns, especially in the Upper Mad River drainage, and vegetation recovery is limited in 2019. **Due to a culvert replacement project the USFS 5800 or Tillicum Rd. will be closed for 60 days, starting Aug. 5.** The South Navarre Campground has reopened, but sustained significant damage in 2017. It's important for hunters to note that the Safety Harbor dock and campground are closed due to safety hazards.

As of late August, the 2019 wildfire season has been comparatively slow. Fortunately, summer lightning storms in June and July were accompanied by enough precipitation that spot fires never took off, or were extinguished rapidly. Cooler-than-average summer temperatures and above average precipitation stabilized the wildfire outlook in July despite being in a drought caused by below-average snowpack accumulation last winter, but August and September are predicted to have higher fire risk as fuels dry and temperatures rise. This will be especially true at low elevations.

The dangers of active fires and post-fire conditions make land management and public safety a difficult issue for responsible agencies. Following a fire, many areas have restricted access due to safety and resource concerns, and because fire season precedes and/or overlaps hunting seasons, hunter's plans may be impacted. Even when fires have been contained, or the fire is officially out, the impacts of fire and firefighting can and will restrict access in some areas. Transport heavy equipment, gear, and firefighters during operations degrade roads despite best efforts, and in many instances, are unrepaired before hunting seasons open. Hunters need to expect access restrictions in areas of wildfire activity and plan accordingly.

It is always smart to start making plans early, and to monitor conditions and access by contacting the agencies managing the area you plan to hunt. Cities, counties, companies, and resource management agencies all can place unexpected access restrictions on roads and hunting lands. Make plans, but also have an alternate plan in your back pocket in case conditions change and your new or favorite hunting area is closed. WDFW sets hunting seasons across the entire state, but local laws, ordinances, and policies set by landowners and jurisdictions could restrict access to public lands even though WDFW hunting seasons are open.

The good news is that many areas that were closed to access following severe wildfires are open again.

Resources management agency websites

[Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife](#)

[Washington State Department of Natural Resources](#)

[Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest](#)

[Bureau of Land Management](#)

[Chelan County](#)

[Douglas County](#)

Fire monitoring resources

Visit the [InciWeb fire information system](#) or the [GEOMAC wildland fire support webmap](#) to see where wildfires are active near your favorite hunting spots.

ELK



Photo credit: Pete Lopushinsky

Almost the entire harvest of elk in the Wenatchee District comes from part of the Colockum herd along the southern boundary of Chelan County. A few elk harvests are scattered across Douglas County each season, but that harvest is not consistent from year to year. Liberal harvest seasons are in place in Douglas County to keep elk from establishing herds in the farming-dominated landscape where their presence is unwelcome. Under the 2006 Colockum Elk Management Plan, the population objectives for this herd are to manage for approximately 4,500 elk. Winter elk surveys in early 2019 estimated the herd at 4,100 animals. While Chelan County elk are the northern extension of the Colockum herd, numbers have not been documented through formal surveys. Anecdotal information suggests that numbers may be increasing in the southeastern portion of the Stemilt Basin north of the Kittitas County line, but it is more likely the elk have redistributed into the area south of Jumpoff Ridge following reductions in permit seasons.

Hunters harvest roughly 45-55 elk under general seasons in Chelan County each year, and in 2018, 59 were taken. Antlerless harvest varies year to year, with the amount of harvest focus placed on local elk to combat damage. In 2018, 177 antlerless permit opportunities resulted in 32 antlerless elk and five bulls being harvested. Success rates between weapon types and overall success varies from year to year. In 2018, muzzleloader hunters had a 4 percent success rate,

while archers had an 8 percent success rate and modern firearms hunters were at 5 percent. Most of the elk harvested come out of GMU 251, with the remaining few harvested in GMUs 244, 245, and 249, and very small numbers coming inconsistently out of other GMUs. This trend was displayed again in 2018, with few elk harvested outside of GMU 251.

Mature bulls use a portion of Chelan County as security and wintering habitat. Recent research has expanded understanding of the Colockum Herd, and there are plans to look deeper into the ecology of the adult bull portion of the population. As a result of management actions, the number of branch antlered bull permits in the district has increased to eight in 2019.

Elk in GMUs 245 through 250 occur at low densities and in small, dispersed bands. Local hunters who live and work the area are often the most successful in harvesting these elk. Elk hunting in GMU 249 consists of a large block of public land and is within the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Alpine Lakes Wilderness. While the GMU offers an opportunity for an over-the-counter archery tag for a branch-antlered bull, elk are at very low densities and occupy extremely rugged terrain that does not allow the use of motorized vehicles. Hunters participating in the GMU 249 archery season report surprise at the numbers of other hunters chasing elk.

GMU 251 offers elk opportunity across most of the unit. However, elk density is not very high and varies from place to place. General seasons fall under antler restrictions (true spike) that make harvesting elk more challenging. Harvest occurs across the GMU, with the majority of elk hunting occurring between Blewett Pass to the west, the city of Wenatchee to the east, and the mountainous and timbered habitat south of State Highway 2. The Mission Unit does have a significant amount of private land and hunters need to know property boundaries when hunting elk near private ownership.

Figures 12 and 13 (listed in the Figures section) are maps of WDFW Elk Areas 2032 (Malaga) and 2051 (Tronsen). These are the only elk areas in Chelan County, and represent permit opportunities and hunt restrictions for the 2019 season. The Malaga elk unit offers the greatest numbers of permits for antlerless elk, with an objective of reducing elk numbers within and along the boundary of the Stemilt Basin agricultural area.

	Antlerless Harvest	Antlered Harvest	Total Harvest	1 Point	2 Point	3 Point	4 Point	5 Point	6+ Point
									0
GMU 245	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
GMU 249	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
GMU 250	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
GMU 251	32	17	49	12	0	0	0	1	4
GMU 262	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
GMU 266	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	33	26	59	13	0	0	0	3	10

Table 1. District 7 2018 Elk Harvest by GMU.

DEER



Mule deer hunting is the bread and butter of the Wenatchee District. While the district does support a few white-tailed deer, mule deer dominate hunters' attention. Chelan County has become a destination hunt for many mule deer enthusiasts across Washington, with late-season, limited-entry permits being highly prized. Within District 7, a hunter can pursue deer across a range of habitats, including high alpine basins along the crest of the Cascades or expanses of sagebrush in Douglas County.

The management goal of a minimum of 25 bucks per 100 does postseason in the Chelan County portion of the district has been successful in providing hunters with opportunities for quality bucks over the last 10 years. The 2018 post-hunt estimated buck-to-doe ratios were 23:100, which is up from the previous estimate of 18:100. After a hard winter in 2016/17, mule deer populations in Chelan County are still recovering. The extended low elevation, late-season snowpack experienced in winter of 2019 may have caused nutritional stress during the early spring, with delayed green-up, but no major winter mortality events were detected. Hunters should consider the Chelan population to be in a rebuilding phase for the next few years. Survey numbers in Douglas County are encouraging, with the population estimated at approximately 15,000 mule deer and buck-to-doe ratios at 27:100, which is above the management objective of 15:100. Without the diverse cover provided by mountains and forests, buck escapement is lower in the sagebrush, therefore a smaller portion of the bucks surviving are mature. Expect to see the

Douglas County herd increase in size, providing excellent hunting opportunity during general and antlerless permit seasons in these sagebrush/agricultural habitats.

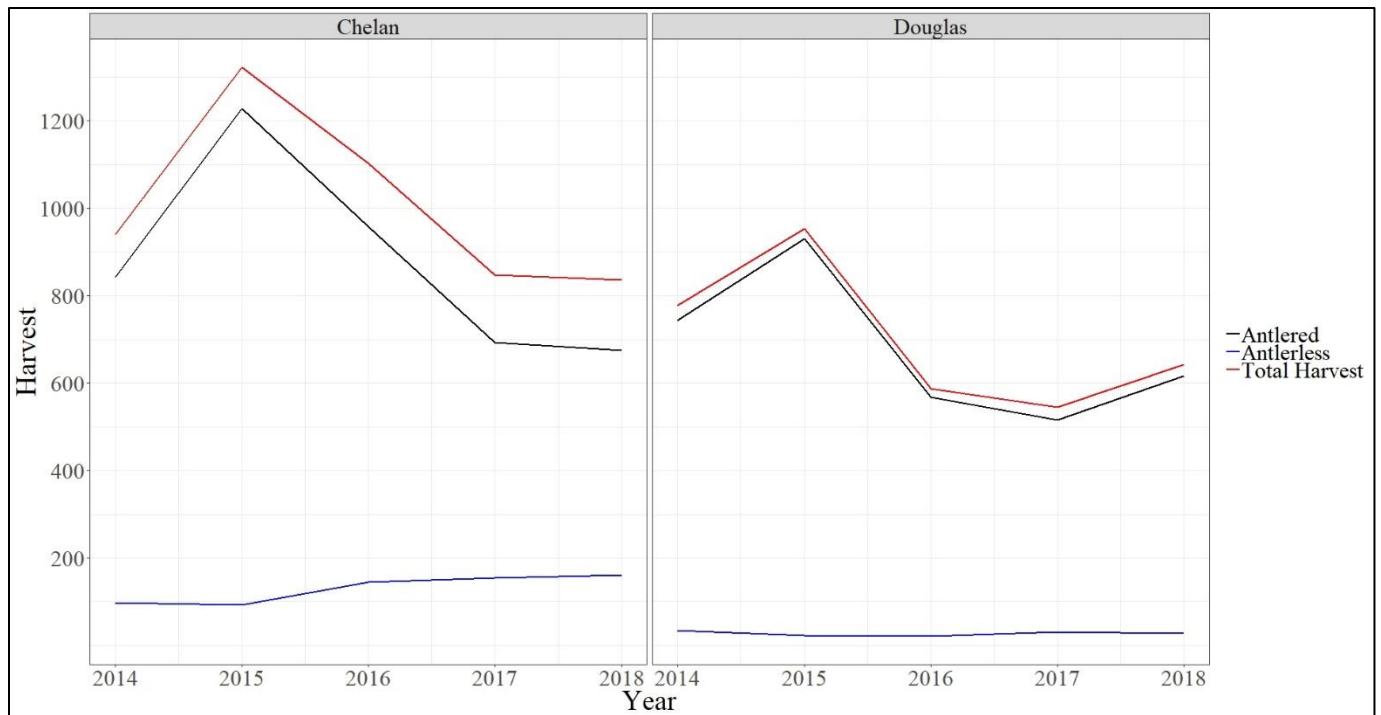
An estimated 1,631 deer were harvested from Chelan and Douglas Counties in 2018, with harvest composed of 1,337 bucks and 294 antlerless deer. The Entiat Unit (GMU 247) continues to be a popular and productive unit for deer hunting. In Douglas County the Big Bend Unit (GMU 248) continues to attract hunters to the newly expanded Big Bend Wildlife Area and harvest in this unit remained high in 2018. Harvest of antlerless deer was consistent between years, which is expected, as permit numbers regulate that component of the deer harvest each year.

Douglas County is a consistent producer of mule deer opportunity, and conditions should be similar in 2019. Unlike Chelan County, lands in Douglas County are mostly in private ownership, and as such, access controls the amount of impact a hunting season has on the population. Douglas County is composed of relatively open habitat with an extensive road network. These factors make deer more vulnerable than in the rugged, closed canopy, mountainous terrain of the Cascades.

The increased harvest in 2015 was part of a larger trend that included not only Eastern Washington, but regionally through portions of Idaho and Oregon as well. In 2017, Douglas County showed a slight decline following a hard winter, which would be expected, as the county has winters more typical of the Columbia Basin than the Cascades. The core of the population is stable, and harvest of excess bucks does not change the direction of the population. Reductions in antlerless permits will help overcome winters affects, and buck permits are adjusted to maintain success rates and promote the quality aspects of late season hunts. Deer populations have the characteristic of responding quickly to favorable conditions, and because Chelan County has not suffered large-scale habitat alteration, buck numbers should bounce back quickly.

When we look at hunter numbers, hunter effort, and success rates, we see that a similar number of hunters spent a similar number of days hunting from year to year. These measures indicate that deer were available to hunters in similar numbers to averages in 2016, but lower numbers than 2015. Harvest of older age-class deer should be flatter in 2019, given previous success rates and increased winter mortality. Following the high harvest in 2015, hunter success dropped in 2016 and again in 2017. Hunter numbers were similar between 2015 and 2016, but fewer hunters participated in 2017. Success rates for muzzleloader, modern firearms, and multi-season hunters all declined from 2015 through 2017, while archery success increased again in 2017.

The nature of general season hunts in Chelan County remains unchanged, with fall weather and deer movements ultimately determining harvest success. The 11-day season moves hunting opportunity later into the month, and over the past few years, the change in season dates has proven to benefit hunters.



District 7 general season deer harvest from 2014 to 2018.

The general modern firearm seasons seem to have been unseasonably warm and dry over the past several years, making deer hunting tough. The Chelan County mule deer herd is migratory, spending winters on the breaks along the Columbia River, but dispersing into the large expanse of the Cascades during summer. These movements are a strategy used by mule deer to maximize forage quality during summer, and minimize energy expenditure during winter. Some of the Chelan mule deer move as far as 40 to 50 miles while transitioning between summer and winter range.

As early as mid-September, deer start responding to changes in vegetation by moving downward in elevation and occupying north-facing slopes where conditions are cooler and wetter, and forage is of better quality. From mid-September through the onset of winter, deer respond to changes in the quality of the available forage and utilize those areas that best meet their needs. By mid-November, bucks are in a rut condition and focused on breeding. However, before that time (during the October general season), they focus on food and security, not on breeding.

A typical hillside of mule deer habitat in the Cascades will transition through the seasons from bright green in the spring and summer to light green to yellow, to orange, to red, to brown, then to bare branches. While we see changes in color, mule deer are perceiving changes in forage quality. The summer forage that supports deer and gives them the opportunity to produce young and grow antlers does not retain its high quality all year, so as it changes, so do the habitats that deer occupy.

While hunting on winter ranges is appealing, as hunters can see long distances, the majority of deer will still be in areas of higher-quality forage and higher security during the general seasons. Most deer will be in thicker cover, where the food is better and they have protection. These are usually the brushy north facing slopes or at elevations much higher than typical open mule deer winter range.

Douglas County offers a different situation for deer hunters. Because of the private lands issue, hunters have less opportunity to pursue deer freely across habitats, as they have to pay attention to ownership boundaries. The drier nature of shrubsteppe habitat dictates that deer use those areas where forage quality remains higher longer while balancing the need for security. Optimal hunting areas will include a mixture of sagebrush cover or steep broken rocky terrain and adjacent agricultural fields for forage (mostly winter wheat and canola fields). Large expanses of sagebrush, while not providing the best forage, can give deer the security they need as well. In the broken coulee county, topography becomes security and riparian vegetation provides food resources. Deer in these areas often become experts at living in small, secure habitat pockets where they meet their needs and avoid hunters. While most of the county is private land, over 95,500 acres are enrolled in WDFW's Feel Free to Hunt and Hunt by Written Permission hunter access programs. Start scouting now for deer herds on private lands and opportunities to talk with landowners before the rush of other hunters descend on them days before the season starts. Many farmers are particularly partial to allowing youth hunters.

High buck hunts

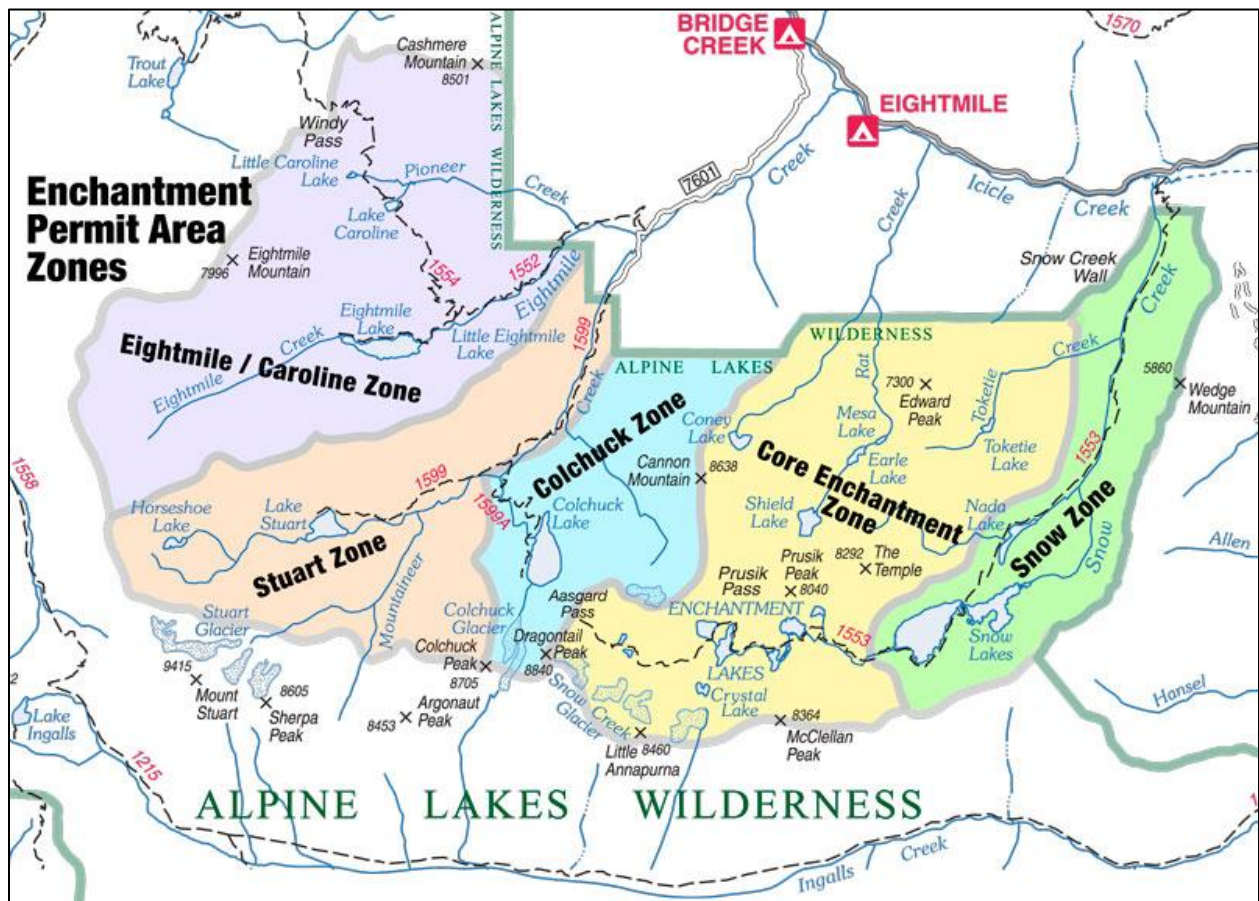
High buck hunts in the Cascade Range are one of the most popular opportunities provided in the district. Each year, hunters don backpacks and ride pack strings into the heart of wilderness areas to pursue mule deer bucks and black bears. Within District 7, the Alpine Lakes Wilderness, Henry M. Jackson Wilderness, Glacier Peak Wilderness, and the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area define open high buck hunt units. The administrative boundaries of these wildernesses and the recreation area are the hunt boundaries. One misconception that continues to persist surrounds the Sawtooth Wilderness along the north shore of Lake Chelan. **The Sawtooth Wilderness is closed to high buck hunt** opportunity Sept. 15-25, but open for early archery where it overlaps GMU 243.

It is common to have active fires in wilderness areas during September hunts. WDFW encourages hunters to keep track of fire conditions and contact local USFS offices for updates.

High quality topographic maps and publicly available aerial imagery can help home in on spots to target for scouting. Because of the complex topography of Chelan County and the vast acreage of dissected terrain and escape cover available to deer during the high hunt, bucks can be difficult to encounter during these seasons. Hunters should scout early, when bucks are still in velvet and protecting their antlers, making them more visible. During the high hunt deer are still on their abundant summer range, and so occur at low densities, making this hunt even more

challenging. Hunters need to be aware of permit requirements in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness and the Enchantment Permit Area Zones. Any overnight trips into any of the five zones within the Enchantments require a permit from the USFS. Permits are distributed through a lottery drawing system and are highly sought after. Hunters who have hunted these zones in the past need to be aware that permitting dates have changed. Without a permit, they may not have access to previously hunted areas.

For more information on regulations surrounding use of the Enchantment Permit Area Zones, visit the [Okanogan-Wenatchee web page](#) listed below, or contact the forest directly.



A map of the Enchantment permit area zones within the alpine lakes wilderness on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest.

BLACK BEAR



Bear hunters will notice two big changes to hunting regulations during the 2019 season. Hunters will now be able to take two bears on the east side of the Cascades, and the statewide season opening date was moved to Aug. 1. Currently, bear populations in the district are monitored primarily based on harvest statistics and tooth data. However, recently developed passive monitoring methods are being employed across the state to better understand Washington's bear populations. The project will help develop better estimates of bear densities and provide information on the age class and sex structure of the population.

Research work conducted in Chelan County indicates that fall forage availability influences reproduction and survivorship of cubs and yearlings. Black bears in Chelan County typically have a large amount of forage available to them and are most predictably found in areas suitable for berry crops. GMU 245 has consistently produced most of the bears harvested from this district. It is a vast unit with multiple glacial valleys that provide excellent forage and cover value for wildlife.

Within the East Cascades Bear Management Unit (BMU 6), the Wenatchee District is normally responsible for a significant amount of the harvest. Total District 7 bear harvest for 2018 was 165 bears. In 2018, 271 bears were harvested from the East Cascades Unit. This unit is comprised of 23 GMUs along the Central Cascades, and District 7 represented almost 50 percent of the harvest in 2018. An additional 27 bears were harvested from out of GMU 243, which is

included in the Okanogan Unit (BMU 5). Since 2008, the East Cascades Unit averages 227 bears per year, with a success rate of five percent, and an average percent of females in the harvest of 33 percent. While success relative to effort fluctuates from year to year, participation is relatively stable, with approximately 4,600 hunters participating each year since 2008. Bears are sparsely distributed in Douglas County, which is part of the Columbia Basin Bear Management Unit (BMU 9). In 2018, nine bears were harvested from Douglas County.

The majority of bears harvested in the district are taken during open deer and elk seasons. Dedicated bear hunters will often hunt early in the season, when bears are foraging on predictable annual berry crops and can be located more easily. The incidental harvest that occurs during open deer and elk seasons is much more dependent on bear behavior and how widely they will have to travel for food.

There is a statewide mandatory requirement to submit a premolar tooth from all harvested black bears by December 1st. Please contact the district office if you need assistance with submitting a tooth. For more information, see the [statewide black bear harvest statistics for 2018](#).

See Figure 14 for a map of Black Bear Hunt Units and their associated GMUs within District 7.

COUGAR

Similar to black bears, the population monitoring for cougar management comes primarily from harvest data, rather than intensive surveys. In 2018, 21 cougars were harvested in Chelan County during the general season, with another eight cougars having been removed under a depredation or other situation. Four additional cougars were harvested out of the District 7 portion of the Columbia Basin. Seven of the cats harvested under general hunting were females.

The opportunity to harvest a cougar in the Wenatchee District expanded under the new season structure in 2012, and remains in place for 2019. In Chelan County, there are four hunt areas, created by combining existing GMUs. Within each of these new hunt areas, a harvest guideline has been established based on ungulate habitat and cougar population biology. These new harvest guidelines increased the number of cougars that can be harvested in the county and across the state, while maintaining the integrity of the population.

A two-part season is in place, an early season allowing harvest during big-game seasons, and a later season for a more focused pursuit of cougar when conditions make hunting easier. If the harvest guideline is reached early, then a decision is made about opening the late season each year. In a typical year, one or more PMUs in Chelan County will remain open until the season closes on April 30. While many cougars are harvested opportunistically during general deer season in Chelan County, during the 2018/2019 general season, almost 60 percent of the harvest was during the late season, which begins Jan. 1. Based on the harvest history in Chelan County, there is an opportunity to increase hunter participation in this hunt.

Douglas County also offers good cougar hunting opportunities. Most hunters will focus on the breaks of the Columbia River, Moses Coulee, and Rufus Woods Reservoir. This rough country allows cougars access to deer herds while providing them stalking cover. Successful hunters often wait for snow and track cats on foot. Foster Creek (260), Badger (266), Moses Coulee (269), and Withrow (262) have consistent cougar harvest.

There are no notable changes in cougar hunting opportunities for District 7 in 2019.

BIGHORN SHEEP



Photo courtesy of Tana Thompson

Sheep numbers have increased for both the Swakane and Chelan Butte. The Swakane herd survey accounted for 70 sheep in 2008, and increased to a minimum count of 133 sheep in 2017. The Chelan Butte herd produced a count of 74 sheep in 2008, increasing to a minimum count of 200 sheep in 2017. The Manson herd, which occupies the area along the north shore of Lake Chelan, has been the most difficult to monitor due to the lack of access and the rugged terrain the sheep inhabit. The minimum count for the Manson herd during fall aerial surveys in 2018 was 72. Over the past several years, there have been counts from 89 sheep to 119 sheep.

Overwinter survival for adult sheep remains high. Mortality of lambs for the year is characteristic of most sheep populations, where lambs suffer the highest rates of mortality during their first year of life, and the highest mortality of the year immediately after birth. With herds stable to increasing, permit numbers should increase in the future, tracking any increases in ram numbers. For 2019, there are 17 bighorn sheep limited-entry drawing permits issued for Chelan County. A local resident harvested the world-record California bighorn from the Swakane herd in 2010. Since 2005, the Manson Unit has provided two drawing permits per year, with a few

additional sheep harvested by hunters acquiring auction or raffle tags. The Chelan Butte herd has been hunted since 2010, and in 2019, four ram permits and four ewe permits are offered. This herd consistently produces high-quality ram harvests.

In February of 2019, WDFW deployed GPS telemetry collars on 10 ewes and two rams. Over time, this data will provide insight into seasonal habitat use, causes of mortality and movement patterns. **Hunters are requested to avoid harvesting a collared animal.**

In 2019, District 7 continues to offer three adult ewe and two juvenile ram permits to hunters with disabilities.

Hunters selected under these drawings are encouraged to contact District 7 for additional information. All hunters harvesting a bighorn sheep ram in Washington are required to have the horn sets measured and plugged by WDFW.

MOUNTAIN GOATS



While mountain goats occur in many higher elevation areas in Chelan County, they are currently only hunted along Lake Chelan, where their population has increased over the years. Opportunistic road surveys done in portions of the district indicate goats are increasing in number in areas where they were historically hunted.

The Lake Chelan population is surveyed each winter during 12 boat-based surveys by Chelan PUD. Surveys are conducted from late November through March. During the 2018-2019 survey, there was an estimated minimum count of 70 mountain goats on both the north and south shores. Despite this relatively low estimated minimum count, kid-to-adult ratios have remained stable, hovering around 23 kids/100 adults each year. Year to year counts vary widely due to snow accumulation and weather conditions along the lake. In general, during heavy snow years, goats concentrate in higher densities along the lake's edge to winter, providing a better opportunity to observe them. Due to the available terrain, rugged topography and tree cover, mountain goats can be incredibly difficult to survey from a boat. For this reason, WDFW is developing plans to conduct aerial surveys of the Lake Chelan populations in the future.

Three mountain goat tags were issued for the Wenatchee District under limited entry drawings this year. In 2018, all three mountain goat permit holders were able to fill their tags. Since 2001, 25 drawing permits have been issued for the Chelan North permit hunt, and 18 goats have been

harvested. Five of the 18 were female goats. A single permit was offered for the Chelan South permit hunt, with the first goat harvested in 2013. Every effort is made to educate hunters so they focus their harvest on male rather than female goats. A significant amount of research work done on mountain goats in the United States and Canada indicates that populations with sustained high harvest rates of females will decline significantly over time.

There are no notable changes in mountain goat hunting opportunities for District 7 in 2019.

Hunters selected under these drawing are encouraged to contact District 7 for additional information and to bring horn sets in to be measured. In addition, hunters will be asked to help collect biological samples from harvested goats this year to form a baseline of knowledge about mountain goat diseases in Washington.

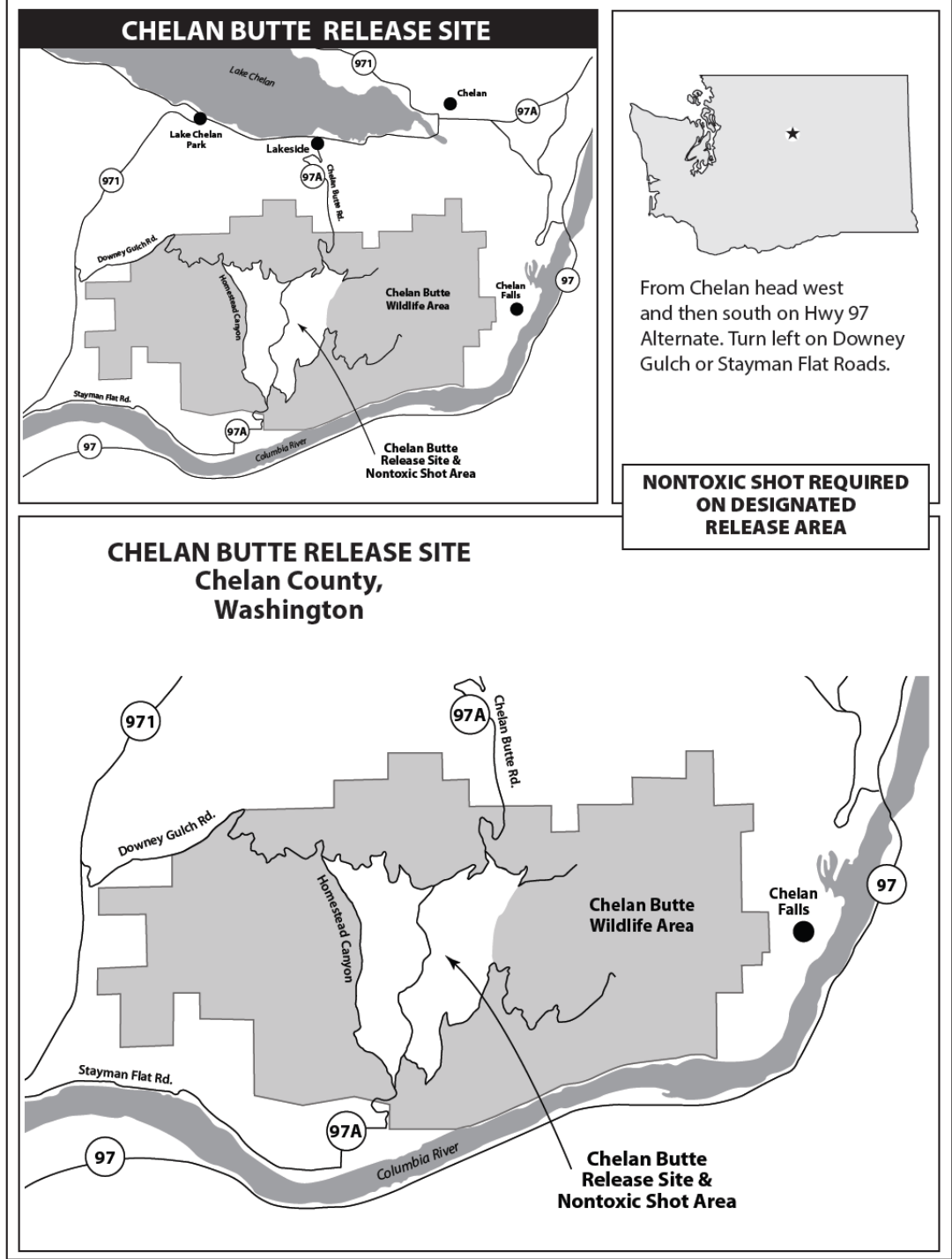
PHEASANT

The Wenatchee District does not have the reputation as a destination pheasant hunting area in the state, but local hunters have harvested an average of 1,000 pheasants over the past five years. Douglas and Chelan counties produce roughly similar pheasant harvests each year. Douglas County offers a couple of locations where wild populations of pheasants sustain themselves, both on public and private land. Hunters should focus on areas with a mixture of native shrubsteppe habitat, Conservation Reserve Program (appear as grasslands), and wet meadows/wetlands. Your first clue will be weedy and tall vegetation on the roadsides, which provides good cover. Good pheasant hunting can be found in Foster Creek (GMU 260), St. Andrews (GMU 254), and Big Bend (GMU 248).

WDFW has released cock pheasants at both the Swakane and Chelan Butte Wildlife units, and will continue to do so in 2019. One change to pheasant management this year is an experimental attempt at rearing chicks on-site for release, with the goal of creating a potential breeding population over time. Hunters interested in hunting pheasant release sites on the Chelan Butte Wildlife Area and the Swakane Wildlife Area should visit the [Eastern Washington Pheasant Enhancement Program](#).

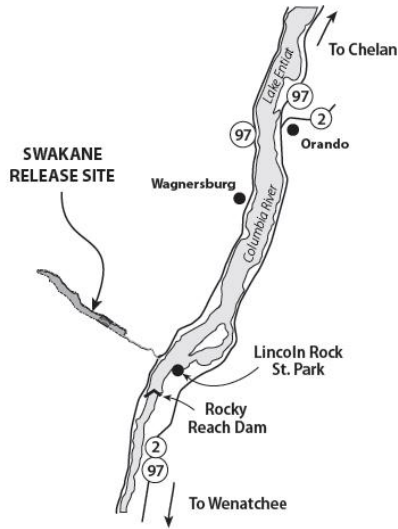
Swakane Unit: Be aware hen pheasants will be present in this unit this fall. Hunters are requested to turn in bands encountered on harvested pheasants.

REGION 2



REGION 2

SWAKANE RELEASE SITE



To reach the **Swakane Wildlife Area** and release site, travel north from Wenatchee on Alt. Hwy 97. It follows the Columbia River on the west side toward the town of Chelan. To find the release site, head west up the Swakane Creek Road.

**NONTOXIC SHOT REQUIRED
ON DESIGNATED
RELEASE AREA**

**SWAKANE RELEASE SITE
Chelan County, Washington**



QUAIL

District 7 offers some of the best quail hunting in the state. Quail harvest decreased slightly to 10,400 in 2018, which is just under the five-year average of 11,000.

The amount of insect production this year may have positive effects on broods, as grasshoppers and other insects are important. Production appears good this year and harvest should be similar to last year. There were good fall and summer conditions, especially in Douglas County, but winter was tougher in Chelan County. While no surveys are conducted, field staff members have noted larger and more numerous broods this year, which should make for a promising hunt. Upland birds in eastern Washington appear to handle dry summer conditions without negative impacts, but little research has been gathered on this topic.

Public lands can be tough places to find larger coveys well into the season. To improve success, hunters should seek out those areas without easy access and spend some time seeking permissions from private landowners.

GRAY PARTRIDGE

Gray partridges, or “huns” as they are commonly called, are more common in Douglas County, and associated with grasslands or agricultural areas, that are interspersed with patches of sagebrush. Brushy “hedgerows” adjacent to agricultural fields can often harbor huns in the winter. They occur at low density, with coveys dispersed across larger areas. Look to fields enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program with lots of grass cover extending into draws, these are often a good place to find coveys.

Covering a wide range of cover types is the best way to locate coveys. While most gray partridges are taken while hunting other species, with a little focus and dedication, you can be successful hunting for huns. Snow depths were normal to heavy in Douglas County over the past winter, but the general indication is that spring production for upland birds is positive this year.

CHUKAR

More chukar are shot in District 7 than any other district in the state. In 2018, hunters harvested 4,740 birds, which was 25 percent above the five-year average.

While WDFW conducts no official monitoring of chukar populations, there is every indication that chukars are doing well in north-central Washington and hunter participation has increased over the past five years.

Opportunities for chukar hunting are numerous within the district due to the large amount of habitat that falls under public ownership. The breaks of the Columbia River provide the majority of the chukar habitat, along with areas adjacent to Banks Lake and Moses Coulee. On the Chelan

County side of the Columbia River, BLM, USFS, WADNR, and WDFW all control lands that provide chukar hunting opportunities. Chukar also occur in abundance on the north shore of Lake Chelan in the rocky exposed grassland habitats below the Grade Creek Road. Along the Douglas County breaks, almost all the appropriate chukar habitat falls under private ownership, and landowner permission is required.

Chukar hunting falls into two distinct seasons: without snow and with snow. While trying to negotiate chukar habitat with snow and ice on the ground can be hazardous, there is no doubt that birds become concentrated following the accumulation of snow. There should be an increase in chukar numbers in the district, helped along by fall forage productivity and positive spring conditions.

FOREST GROUSE

Three species of forest grouse occupy the Wenatchee District: blue grouse, spruce grouse, and ruffed grouse. The majority of grouse harvested in District 7 are taken in Chelan County, with fewer dispersed opportunities for ruffed grouse and blue grouse in Douglas County. Most harvest occurs over the opening weekend and then again coincidental to the general mule deer season. Hunters are asked to deposit one wing and the tail from each harvested grouse in wing barrels, which will be dispersed across Chelan County.

Within Chelan County, forest grouse occupy habitat dominated by coniferous and riparian forests. Ruffed grouse can be found in healthy riparian forests and aspen stands at the margin of timbered habitat, and blue grouse will use timbered stringers that extend down as far as the shrubsteppe. Spruce grouse are restricted to higher elevation conifer forests, usually above the distribution of ponderosa pine.

Hunters interested in forest grouse will improve their chances by searching out areas where fewer hunters concentrate. Popular road systems can provide early season hunting. However, due to the numbers of hunters and the vulnerability of hatch-year birds, they often dry up quickly. Chelan County has a relatively limited road system within grouse habitat, and dedicated hunters know where they are, so hunters can increase the productive length of their season by hunting areas on foot away from roads and the bulk of the other hunters.

DOVE

Hunting success will be similar to the past several seasons within the district. Success rates were increasing over the past few seasons. Estimated harvest and hunter participation in 2018 was higher than 2017, though success rates were only marginally higher.

Hunters should secure hunting opportunities by contacting growers and getting permission. Look to areas near wetlands, brushy upland streams, agricultural fields, and orchards where birds find

both roosting cover and food later in the season. The amount and distribution of CRP (Conservation Reserve Program) fields has increased in Douglas County over the past few years, with new seed mixes providing more diversity in forage within stands. Scouting for these habitats can be a productive way to find new unexploited hunting areas. It may take some extra work and require ranging a little farther from home this fall to find birds.

TURKEY



Photo Credit: Michael Ballard

Turkey densities in the district are relatively sparse, but populations appear to be increasing in the northern portions of Douglas County, and harvest in Chelan County is improving as well. A low level of harvest occurs on public lands, with local hunters being the most successful, as densities are low and finding seasonal habitat is important.

In Chelan County, the number of turkeys the landscape can support is determined primarily on the amount and availability of wintering habitat under typical snow depths. When winter snow depths reach 20 inches or more, wild turkeys have a difficult time making it through the winter. In areas where turkey can utilize ranches, barnyards, and farms of winter forage, they can show significant survival over winter. Chelan County is limited in its availability of such habitat, and as such, the number of turkeys in the county seems to remain at a stable level.

Hunters should have a more productive season in several of the more consistent turkey producing areas, such as the Colockum Wildlife Area. The Stemilt Basin outside of Wenatchee and canyons off the Wenatchee River between Cashmere and Leavenworth offer good opportunities to find turkeys. Turkeys frequently occur in these areas near the edge of private and public lands. Some

recent forest thinning projects on public lands have promise for supporting turkeys in the spring. Areas to focus for turkeys on recently logged USFS lands include Derby Canyon, Yaksum Canyon, Mission Creek, Eagle Creek and any other canyons that lead off Chumstick Highway between the cities of Leavenworth and Plain. Turkeys can also be found west through the town of Plain, but are often on private land. In Douglas County, GMU 248 has been producing an increasing number of turkeys. Remember to scout early and get permission to hunt private lands.

WATERFOWL



Photo credit: Adam Neff

Breeding population estimates of waterfowl indicate that populations are stable and some species, such as mallards and gadwalls are increasing. Hunters should have good opportunities in traditional areas and where permission to access ponds and lakes can be secured. Hunting along the Columbia River is usually consistent, but dictated by local weather patterns.

Most of the harvest in Chelan County is focused along the Columbia River. It should be noted that due to county ordinances and the expansion of Wenatchee City Limits that **a no-shooting zone exists from the Odabashian Bridge to the George Sellar Bridge**, which connects the cities of Wenatchee and East Wenatchee.

In Douglas County, the Columbia River is the primary waterfowl hunting area as well. A popular and productive place for waterfowl hunting includes the Bridgeport Bar Unit, where ducks form large rafts on the Brewster pool. However, northern Douglas County also has a concentration of small lands and ponds that hold waterfowl. As in most years, the success of the season depends on the timing of migration through the area.

Local production of Canada goose has increased recently, leading to the re-establishment of the September season. In 2019, the season dates are Sept. 7-8. Regular season hunting harvest has been declining, with numbers since 2002 normally under 2,000 geese harvested.

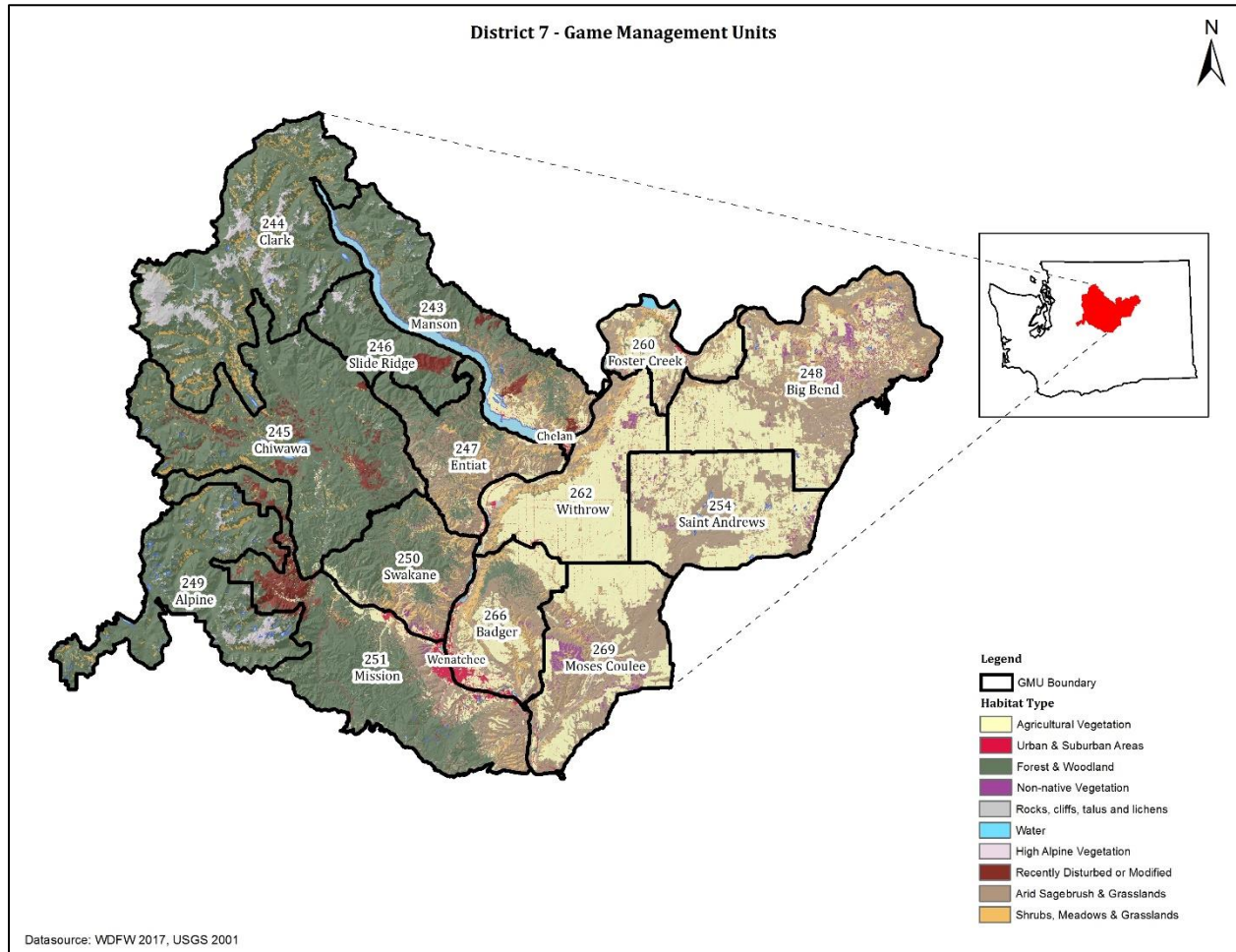
For an excellent introduction to waterfowl hunting, see [Let's Go Waterfowl Hunting](#).

Species	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Harvest	Hunters	Harvest	Hunters	Harvest	Hunters	Harvest	Hunters	Harvest	Hunters
Quail	13,491	1,356	12,577	1,431	11,775	1,374	8,555	1,103	10,442	1,222
Chukar	1,783	760	4,638	995	3,342	733	4,425	868	4,740	1,100
Dove	3,337	296	2,854	233	1,926	189	1,134	142	2,357	240
Forest Grouse	2,284	1,181	2,707	1,210	2,900	1,708	1,840	1,355	2,889	1,725
Pheasant	1,350	671	1,024	601	880	620	1,407	787	475	522
Gray Partridge	549	270	1,084	317	608	207	723	278	702	395
Duck	13,877	981	14,113	914	11,565	979	10,624	768	7,914	718
Canada Goose	1,419	408	1,786	431	2,330	411	1,969	373	1,300	343
Sept Canada Goose	269	103	71	57	152	88	177	74	98	69
Cottontail Rabbit	237	173	294	80	111	58	38	34	165	111
Snowshoe Hare	11	11	11	34	57	68	0	13	6	15
Snipe	196	11	62	8	0	0	0	0	9	18

Table 3. District 7 (Chelan and Douglas Counties) upland and small game harvest, and hunter participation, 2014 through 2018.

GAME MANAGEMENT UNITS

The 14 Game Management Units in District 7 run from the Crest of the Cascade Range to Moses Coulee and Banks Lake. Units in west and central Chelan County are high, rugged, and timbered. Eastern Chelan County grades into low elevation dry habitat that winters its mule deer herd. The eastern half of the district lies above the Columbia River and is comprised of six GMUs in Douglas County. Shrubsteppe and grasslands comprise native habitat in Douglas County and agricultural lands offer some of the best upland bird opportunities in the district.



On the pages below you will find a map and descriptive statistics for each of the 14 GMUs in District 7. Each GMU is unique in character and offers a different experience for hunters. GMUs 244 and 249, for example, are formal wilderness areas administered by the USFS. There are no roads and they do not allow the use of motorized vehicles for any type of recreation. In turn they offer exceptional hunting experiences for those willing to go it on foot or horse. GMU 262 is the heart of Douglas County’s wheat production, and while not wilderness, has great upland bird hunting and offers great open county mule deer hunting where access is granted. GMU 269 is the

dramatic coulee habitat in the district with stunning landscapes and a variety of hunting. GMU 260 is in the center of rangeland, with big ranches and big views.

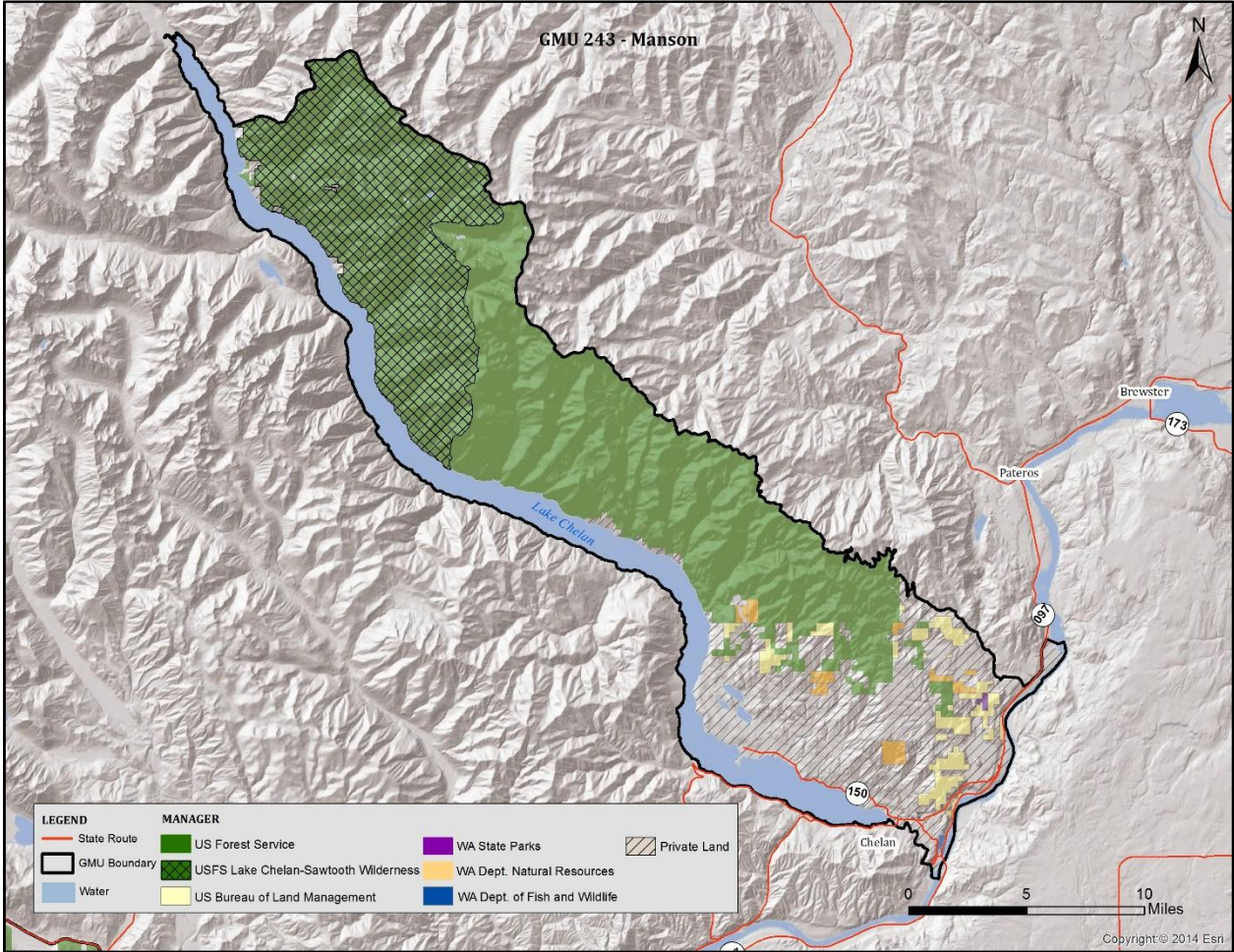
Each map shows the GMU boundaries and configuration, along with the location of the major public lands in the unit. The background of the map displays the ruggedness and topography of the GMU, highlighting the peaks, valleys, and ridgelines and giving you an idea of what's in store during a hunt.

The descriptive summary presents the physical features of GMUs in the form of miles and acres. It highlights the public ownership by agency, acres of private lands, and towns/cities. The miles of road type give an idea of access, and a list of the major lakes highlights water in the unit. The tables also break down the GMU by its major habitat types, allowing you to compare alpine habitats amounts for the high buck hunt and grasslands habitat for pursuing huns, or the cliffs and breaks for chasing chukar.

Once you have a GMU in mind, refine your scouting efforts by using the websites below to identify detailed locations, hunt areas, WDFW wildlife areas, and private lands offering hunting.

- The [Public Lands website](#) offers multiple ways to search out and identify different public lands in Washington.
- [WDFW Hunting Regulations Webmap](#) tells you what season are open and when.
- The Washington Department of Natural Resources even offers [LIDAR images](#) if you really need detailed topographic information.

GMU 243 - Manson



GMU 243 - Manson**Total Acres**

227,646

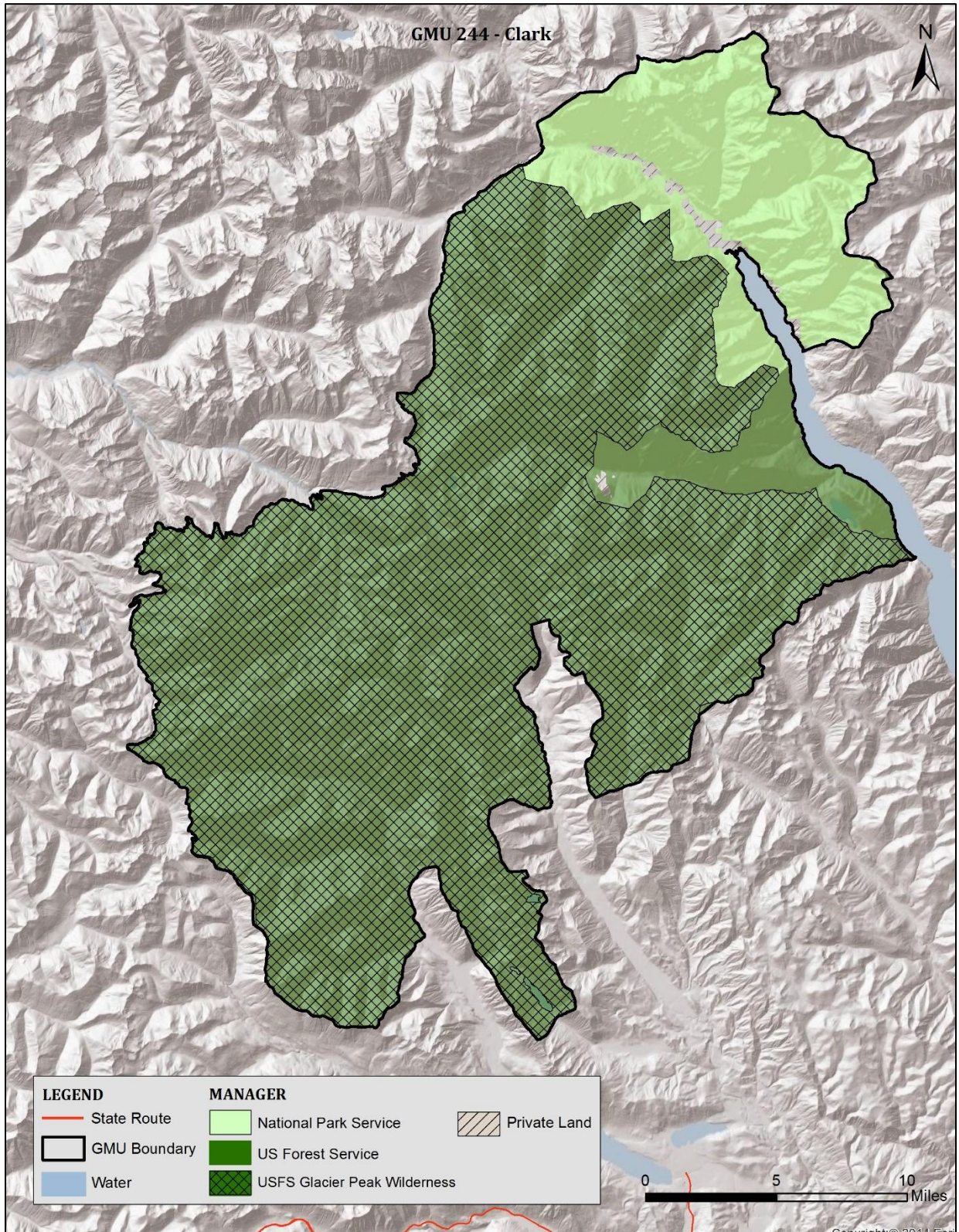
Land Managers	Acres
City or Municipality	56
County	24
National Park Service	2,283
US Bureau of Land Management	5,957
US Forest Service	96,785
US Forest Service Wilderness	56,861
WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife	183
WA State Parks	172
WA Dept. of Natural Resources	2,389
Private Lands	62,937

Habitats/Landcover	Acres
Forest & Woodlands	114,978
Shrubs, meadows and prairies	11,042
Arid sagebrush and grasslands	37,816
High alpine vegetation	2,356
Rocks, cliffs, talus and lichens	3,434
Agriculture	13,983
Non-native vegetation	500
Recently Disturbed	6,643
Open Water	33,479
Urban and Suburban areas	3,211

Road Surface	Miles
PAVED ROAD	49
UNIMPROVED	172
UNPAVED ROAD	461

Major Water Bodies	Surface Acres
Antilon Lake	77
Dry Lake	83
Lake Chelan	32,359
Roses Lake	178
Wapato Lake	199

GMU 244 – Clark



GMU 244 - Clark**Total Acres**
366,215

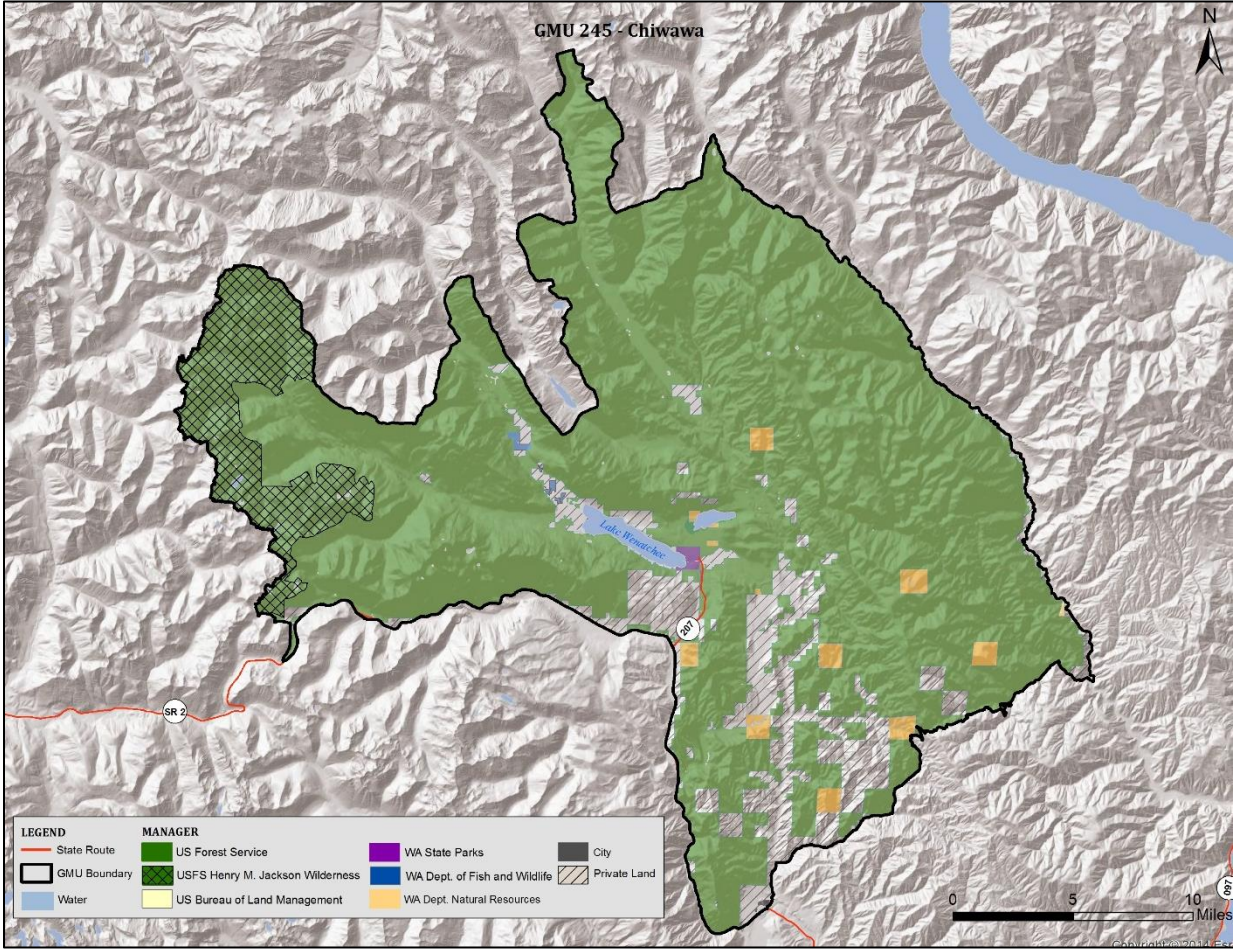
Land Manager	Acres
National Park Service	56,996
US Forest Service	17,333
US Forest Service Wilderness	289,976
Private Lands	1,911

Road Surface	Miles
PAVED ROAD	11
UNIMPROVED	11
UNPAVED ROAD	11

Habitats/Landcover	Acres
Forest & Woodlands	278,006
Shrubs, meadows and prairies	31,788
Arid sagebrush and grasslands	555
High alpine vegetation	18,338
Rocks, cliffs, talus and lichens	35,670
Agriculture	21
Non-native vegetation	0
Recently Disturbed	24
Open Water	1,374
Urban and Suburban areas	58

Major Water Bodies	Surface Acres
Domke Lake	272
Hart Lake	32
Ice Lakes	75
King Lake	11
Lake Chelan	175
Twin Lakes	254

GMU 245 – Chiwawa



GMU 245 - Chiwawa

Total Acres

371,598

Land Managers	Acres
City or Municipality	53
US Bureau of Land Management	84
US Forest Service	296,080
US Forest Service Wilderness	28,237
WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife	401
WA State Parks	495
WA Dept of Natural Resources	7,332
Private Land	38,916

Road Surface	Miles
PAVED ROAD	33
UNIMPROVED	439
UNPAVED ROAD	887

Habitats/Landcover	Acres
Forest & Woodlands	316,511
Shrubs, meadows and prairies	15,627
Arid sagebrush and grasslands	5,635
High alpine vegetation	301
Rocks, cliffs, talus and lichens	3,378
Agriculture	2,071
Non-native vegetation	1
Recently Disturbed	21,825
Open Water	3,443
Urban and Suburban areas	2,533

Major Water Bodies	Surface Acres
Fish Lake	496
Glasses Lake	22
Heather Lake	86
Lake Wenatchee	2409

GMU 246 - Slide Ridge



GMU 246 - Slide Ridge **Total Acres**
101,297

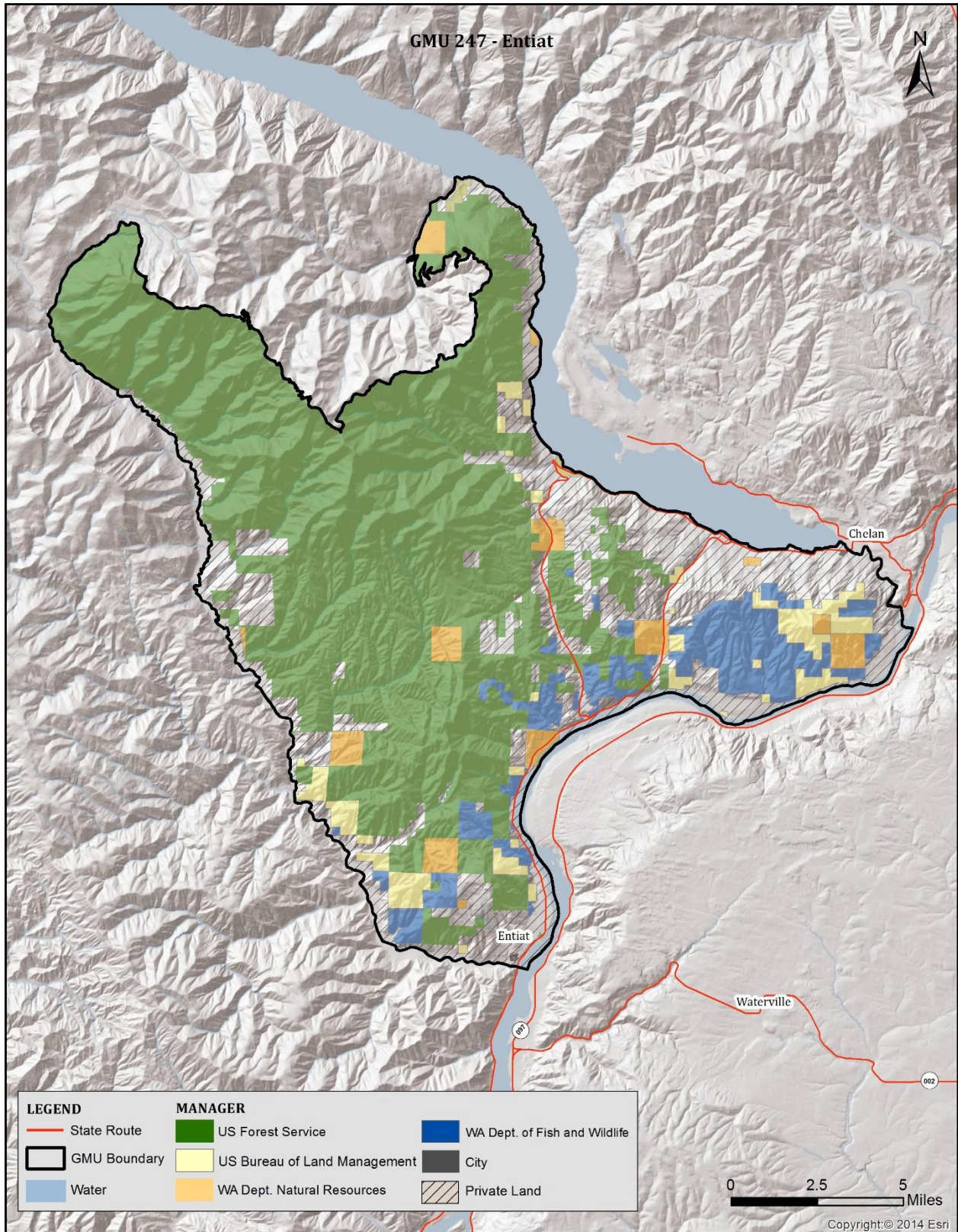
Land Manager	Acres
US Forest Service	100,569
Wa Dept of Natural Resources	126
Private Land	601

Road Surface	Miles
PAVED ROAD	0
UNIMPROVED	62
UNPAVED ROAD	100

Habitats/Landcover	Acres
Forest & Woodlands	86843
Shrubs, meadows and prairies	299
Arid sagebrush and grasslands	3488
High alpine vegetation	2452
Rocks, cliffs, talus and lichens	1758
Agriculture	160
Non-native vegetation	0
Recently Disturbed	5741
Open Water	103
Urban and Suburban areas	364

Major Water Bodies	Surface Acres
Fern Lake	17
Lower Pawn Lake	7

GMU 247 - Entiat



GMU 247 - Entiat**Total Acres**

142,311

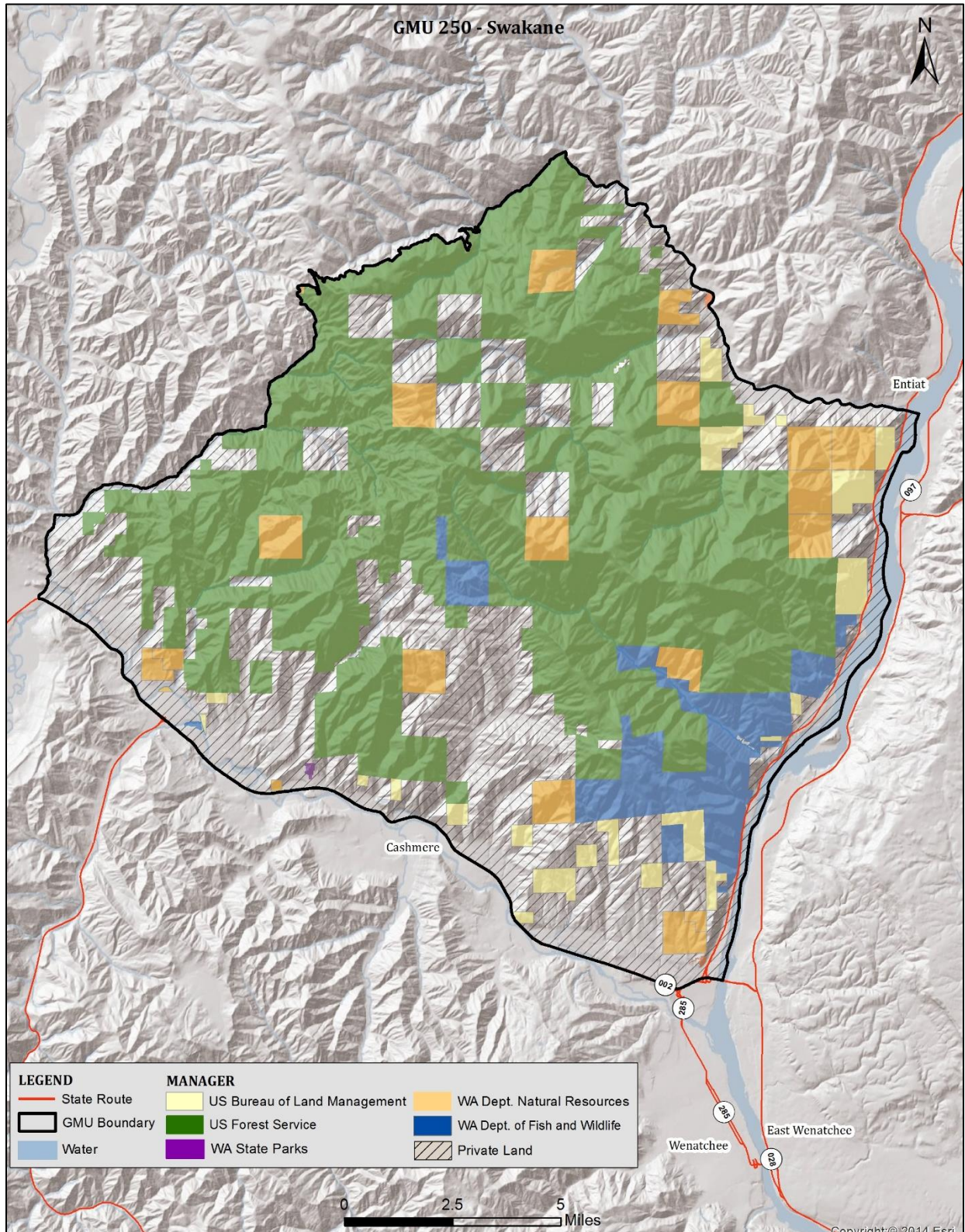
Land Manager	Acres
City or Municipality	35
US Bureau of Land Management	5,871
US Fish and Wildlife Service	3
US Forest Service	85,005
WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife	11,421
WA State Parks	366
WA Dept of Natural Resources	5,700
Private Land	33,909

Road Surface	Miles
PAVED ROAD	57
UNIMPROVED	146
UNPAVED ROAD	560

Habitats/Landcover	Acres
Forest & Woodlands	49,743
Shrubs, meadows and prairies	12,589
Arid sagebrush and grasslands	63,502
High alpine vegetation	34
Rocks, cliffs, talus and lichens	1,797
Agriculture	9,646
Non-native vegetation	1
Recently Disturbed	0
Open Water	1,853
Urban and Suburban areas	2,261

Major Bodies of Water	Surface Acres
Lake Chelan	119

GMU 250 – Swakane



GMU 250 - Swakane**Total Acres**

138,779

Land Manager	Acres
County	17
US Bureau of Land Management	4,776
US Fish and Wildlife Service	31
US Forest Service	69,077
WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife	8,308
WA State Parks	35
WA Dept of Natural Resources	9451
Private Lands	47,084

Road Surface	Miles
PAVED ROAD	28
UNIMPROVED	243
UNPAVED ROAD	637

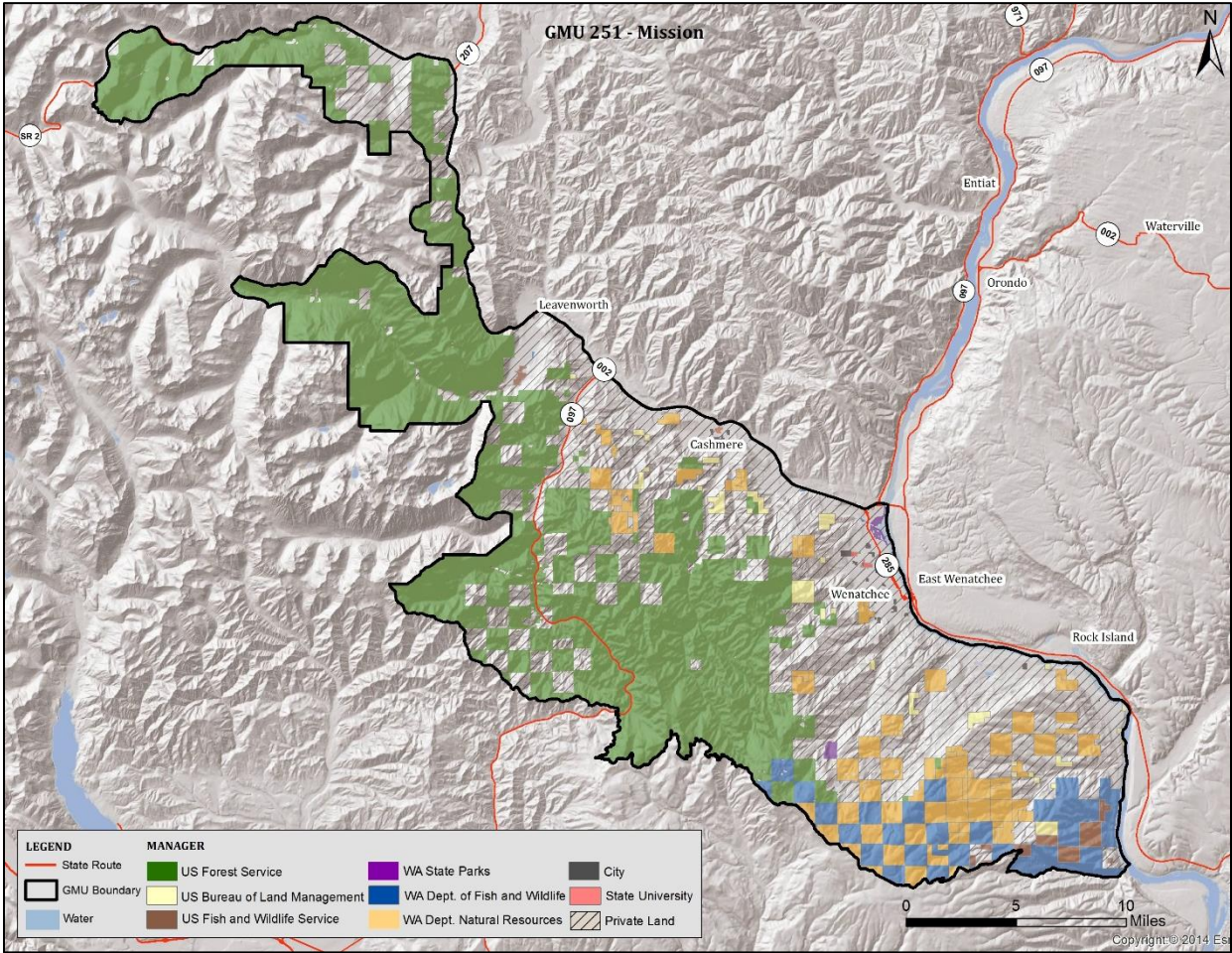
Habitats/Landcover	Acres
Forest & Woodlands	76,278
Shrubs, meadows and prairies	12,708
Arid sagebrush and grasslands	30,999
High alpine vegetation	14
Rocks, cliffs, talus and lichens	2,031
Agriculture	9,208
Non-native vegetation	2,716
Recently Disturbed	0
Open Water	1,829
Urban and Suburban areas	2,915

Major Water Bodies	Surface Acres
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*Columbia River borders GMU 250 to the east

*Includes approximately 11 miles of Wenatchee River to the south

GMU 251 – Mission



GMU 251 - Mission**Total Acres**
333,458

Land Manager	Acres
City or Municipality	403
County	33
State University	97
US Bureau of Land Management	3,918
US Fish and Wildlife Service	2,335
US Forest Service	146,913
WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife	17,031
WA State Parks	490
WA Dept Natural Resources	28524
Private Lands	133,713

Habitats/Landcover	Acres
Forest & Woodlands	207,500
Shrubs, meadows and prairies	10,485
Arid sagebrush and grasslands	54,178
High alpine vegetation	63
Rocks, cliffs, talus and lichens	3,501
Agriculture	18,206
Non-native vegetation	1,787
Recently Disturbed	23,931
Open Water	2,618
Urban and Suburban areas	11,022

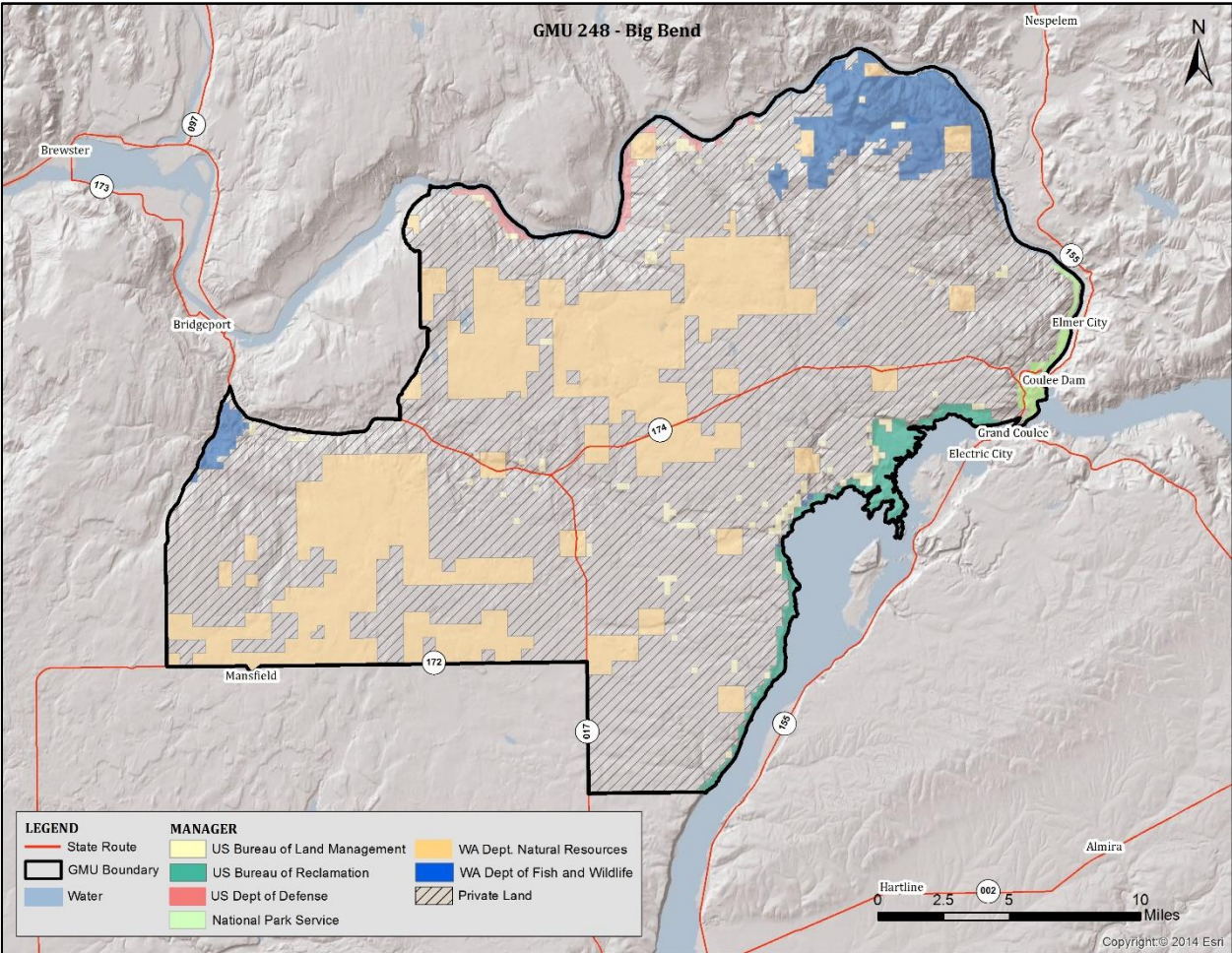
Road Surface	Miles
PAVED ROAD	69
UNIMPROVED	709
UNPAVED ROAD	847

Major Water Bodies	Surface Acres
Beehive Reservoir	13
Clara Lake	2
Clear Lake	4
Lake Cortez	35
Lily Lake	14
Marion Lake	1
Meadow Lake	36

* GMU 251 bordered by approximately 24 miles of Columbia River

* **Includes approximately 12 miles of the Wenatchee River**

GMU 248 – Big Bend



GMU 248 - Big Bend

Total Acres

330,386

Land Manger	Acres
WDFW State Lands	23,761
DNR State Lands	78,655
Wa. State Parks	12
BLM Federal Lands	4354
Nat. Park Service Federal Lands	1848
Bureau of Reclamation Federal Lands	6254
US Dept. of Defense	1906
Private Lands	213,596

Road Surface	Miles
PAVED ROAD	53
UNIMPROVED	218
UNPAVED ROAD	325

Private Lands Hunting Access	Acres
Feel Free to Hunt	2,244
Hunt By Written Permission	57,452

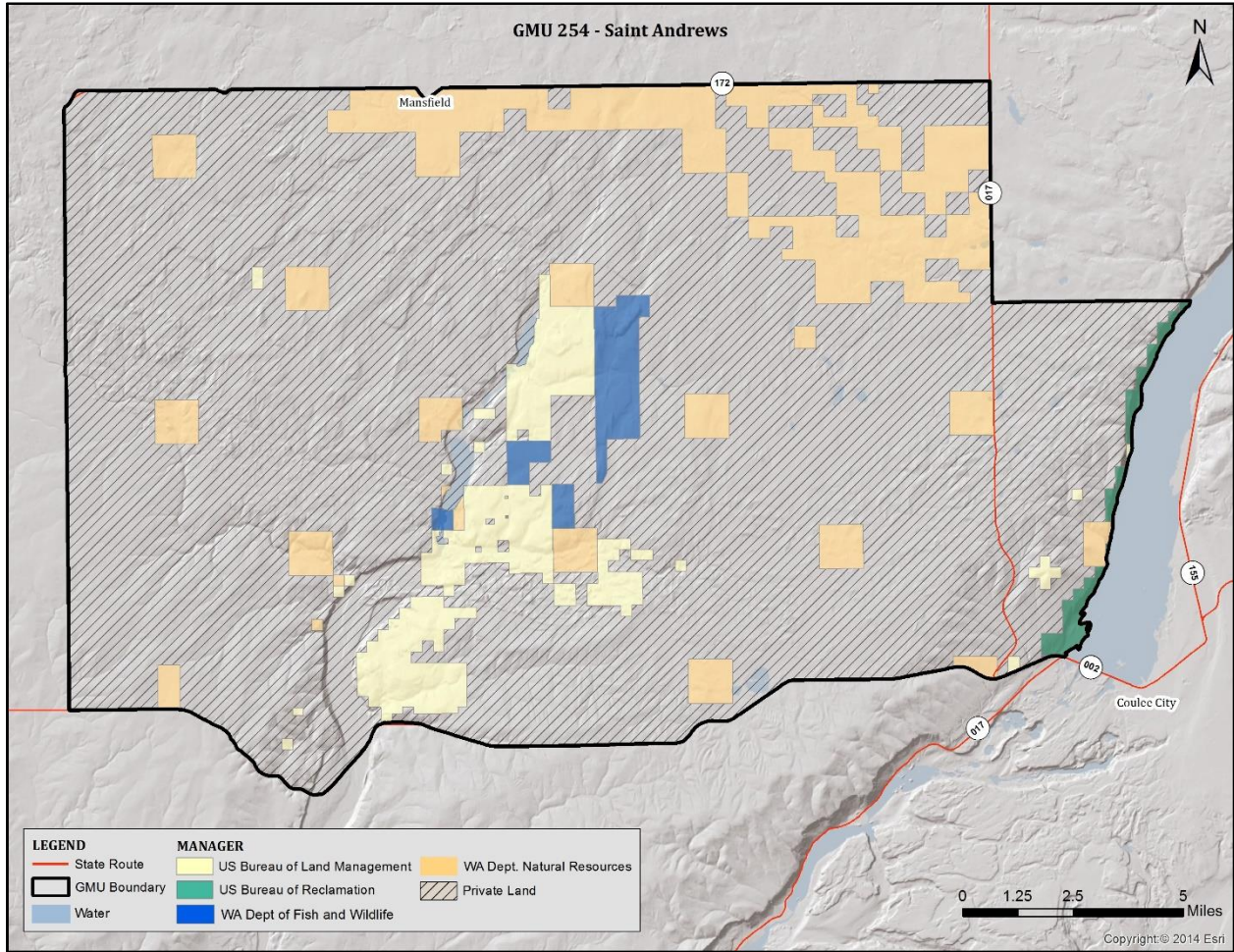
Habitats/Landcover	Acres
Forest & Woodlands	1402
Shrubs, meadows and prairies	29,292
Arid sagebrush and grasslands	142142
High alpine vegetation	0
Rocks, cliffs, talus and lichens	903
Agriculture	131,966
Non-native vegetation	17,580
Recently Disturbed	0
Open Water	3,687
Urban and Suburban areas	3,191

Major Bodies of Water	Surface Acres
Banks Lake	88
Sims Corner Reservoir	57

* GMU 248 has a number of pothole reservoirs which may have seasonally available water.

* GMU 248 is bounded to the north by the Columbia River

GMU 254 - St. Andrews



GMU 254 - St. Andrews

Total Acres

209,076

Land Manager	Acres
US Bureau of Land Management	10,774
US Bureau of Reclamation	1,337
WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife	3,216
WA State Parks	5
WA Dept Natural Resources	24556
Private Lands	169,188

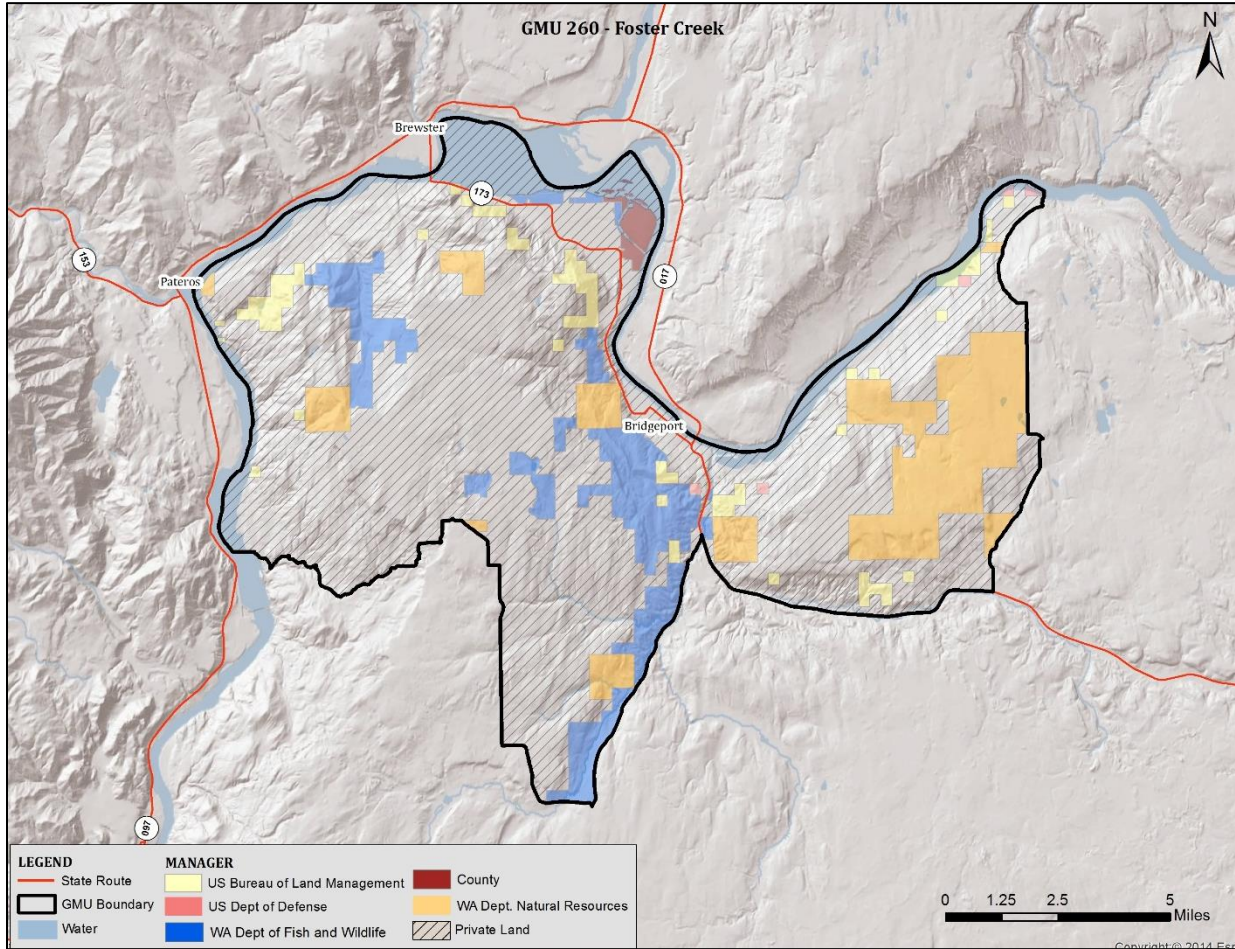
Road Surface	Miles
PAVED ROAD	52
UNIMPROVED	124
UNPAVED ROAD	281

Private Lands Hunting Access	Acres
Feel Free to Hunt	7,017
Hunt By Written Permission	49,406

Habitats/Landcover	Acres
Forest & Woodlands	91
Shrubs, meadows and prairies	4,224
Arid sagebrush and grasslands	71,290
High alpine vegetation	0
Rocks, cliffs, talus and lichens	515
Agriculture	125,792
Non-native vegetation	3,563
Recently Disturbed	0
Open Water	829
Urban and Suburban areas	2,635

Major Water Bodies	Surface Acres
Atkins Lake	133
Banks Lake	12
Bennett Lake	44
Grimes Lake	187
Haynes Lake	50
Jameson Lake	457

GMU 260 – Foster Creek



GMU 260 - Foster Creek Total Acres
89,022

Land Manager	Acres
County	631
Tribal Govt	1
US Bureau of Land Management	3,078
US Dept of Defense	193
WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife	8,213
WA Dept Natural Resources	10925
Private Land	65,981

Road Surface	Miles
PAVED ROAD	25
UNIMPROVED	54
UNPAVED ROAD	149

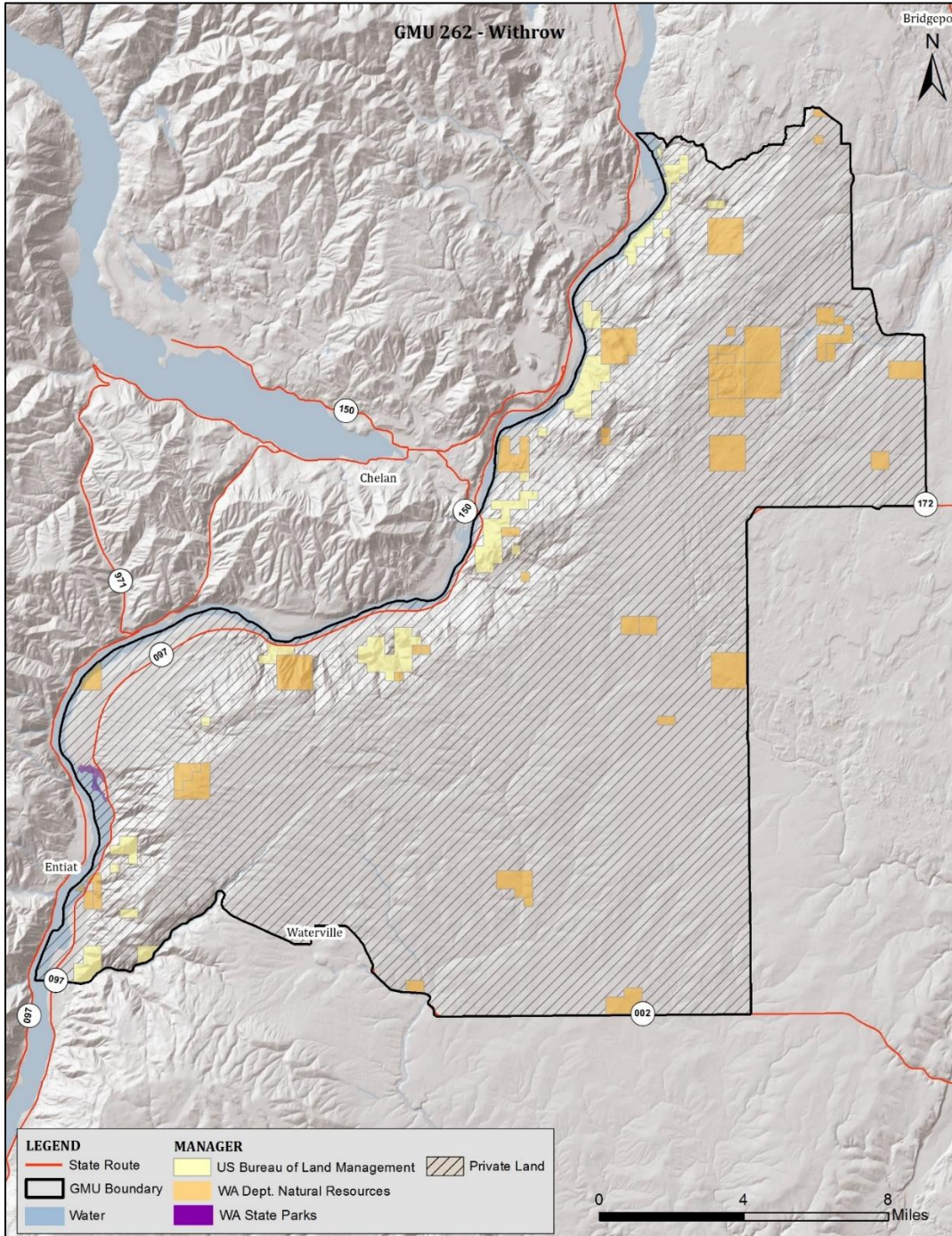
Private Lands Hunting Access	Acres
Hunt by Written Permission	8,302

Habitats/Landcover	Acres
Forest & Woodlands	1,350
Shrubs, meadows and prairies	7,622
Arid sagebrush and grasslands	29,821
High alpine vegetation	0
Rocks, cliffs, talus and lichens	152
Agriculture	40,804
Non-native vegetation	1,608
Recently Disturbed	0
Open Water	5,827
Urban and Suburban areas	1,764

Major Water Bodies	Surface Acres
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- * GMU is bounded by approximately 40 miles of the Columbia River
- * GMU includes Lake Pateros and Bridgeport Bar

GMU 262 – Withrow



GMU 262 - Withrow**Total Acres**
190,047

Land Manager	Acres
US Bureau of Land Management	4,802
WA State Parks and Recreation Commission	127
WA Dept Natural Resources	10125
Private Land	174,993

Road Surface	Miles
PAVED ROAD	105
UNIMPROVED	147
UNPAVED ROAD	312

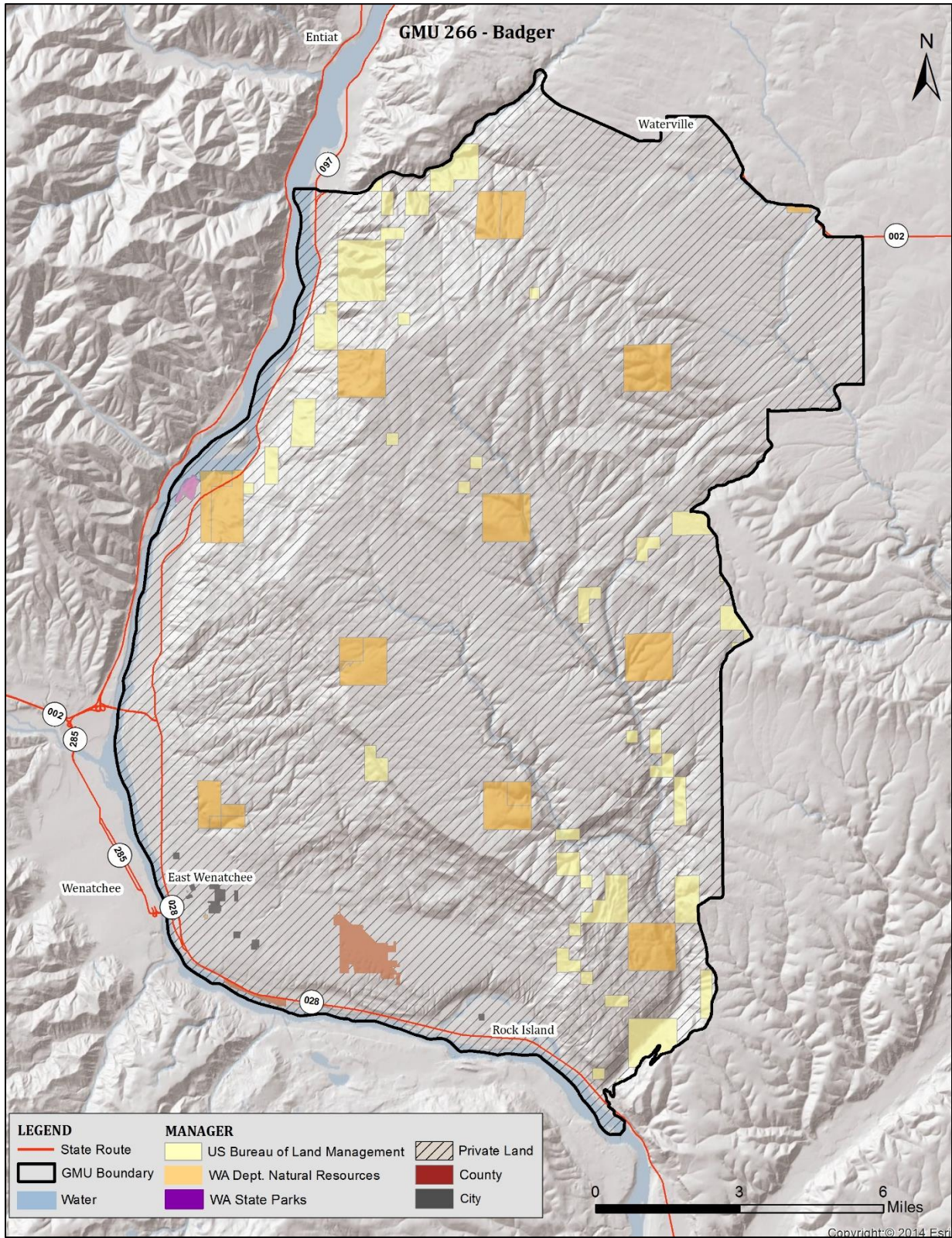
Private Lands Hunting Access	Acres
Feel Free to Hunt	321
Hunt by Written Permission	9,986

Habitats/Landcover	Acres
Forest & Woodlands	2,763
Shrubs, meadows and prairies	17,419
Arid sagebrush and grasslands	28,131
High alpine vegetation	0
Rocks, cliffs, talus and lichens	708
Agriculture	130,229
Non-native vegetation	3,300
Recently Disturbed	0
Open Water	3,436
Urban and Suburban areas	3,928

Major Water Bodies	Surface Acres
Cornehl Lake	18

* Approximately 37 miles of Columbia River

GMU 266 – Badger



GMU 266 - Badger**Total Acres**

139,537

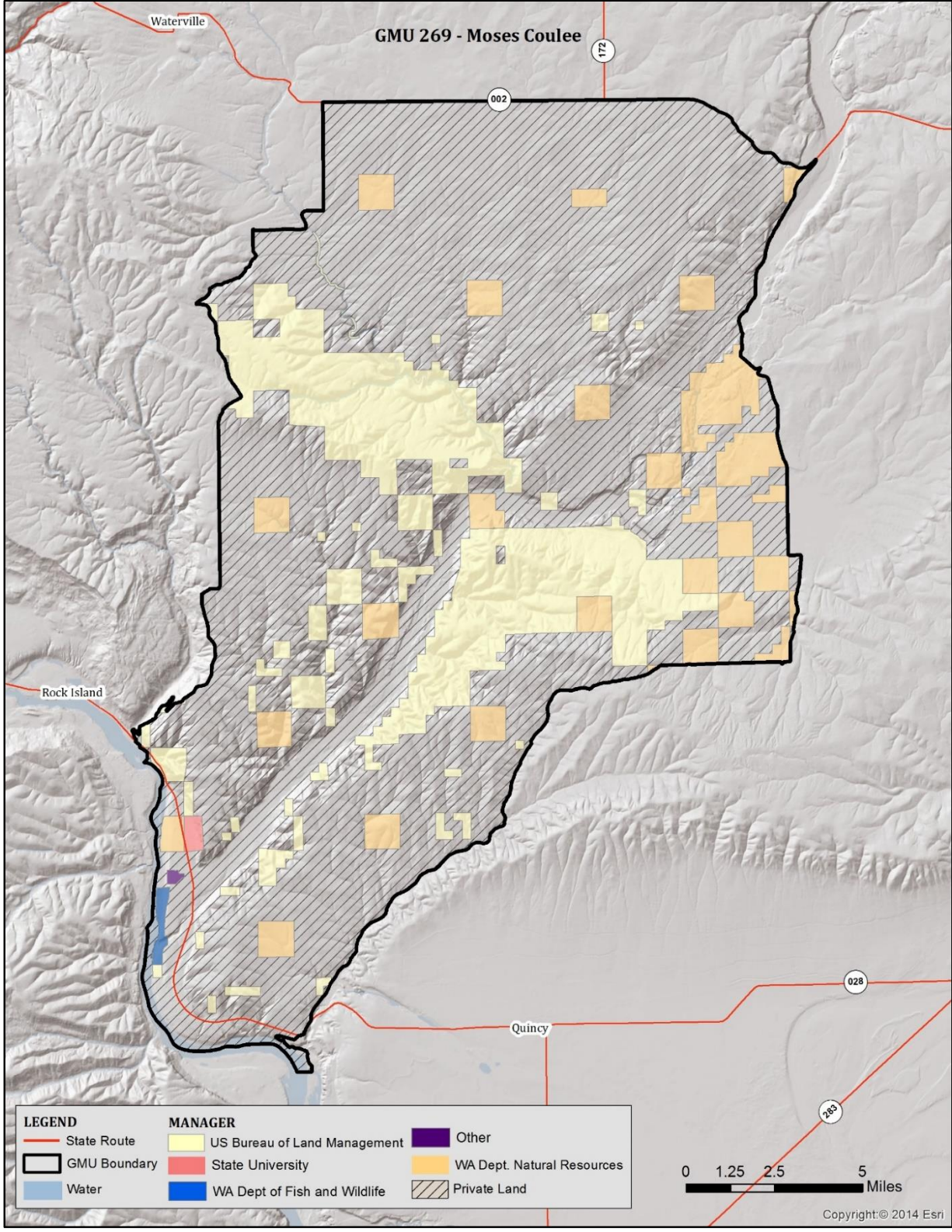
Land Manager	Acres
City or Municipality	169
County	716
US Bureau of Land Management	5,870
WA State Parks	98
WA Dept. Natural Resources	6460
Private Land	126,225

Road Surface	Miles
PAVED ROAD	145
UNIMPROVED	142
UNPAVED ROAD	204

Habitats/Landcover	Acres
Forest & Woodlands	12,622
Shrubs, meadows and prairies	14,433
Arid sagebrush and grasslands	49,452
High alpine vegetation	0
Rocks, cliffs, talus and lichens	344
Agriculture	49,987
Non-native vegetation	1,382
Recently Disturbed	0
Open Water	2,847
Urban and Suburban areas	8,295

*GMU borders approximately 30 miles of Columbia River, including Rock Island Pool

GMU 269 – Moses Coulee



GMU 269 - Moses Coulee **Total Acres**
210,033

Land Manager	Acres
Other	97
State University	329
US Bureau of Land Management	37,869
WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife	403
WA Dept Natural Resources	18478
Private Lands	152,855

Road Surface	Miles
PAVED ROAD	41
UNIMPROVED	131
UNPAVED ROAD	247

Private Lands Hunting Access	Acres
Feel Free to Hunt	6,660
Hunt by Written Permission	55,853

Habitats/Landcover	Acres
Forest & Woodlands	1,218
Shrubs, meadows and prairies	10,267
Arid sagebrush and grasslands	100,513
High alpine vegetation	0
Rocks, cliffs, talus and lichens	1,754
Agriculture	83,618
Non-native vegetation	9,194
Recently Disturbed	0
Open Water	1,373
Urban and Suburban areas	1,997

*GMU is bounded on the south by approximately 12 miles of Columbia River

HUNTER ACCESS

Hunter Access Program lands in District 7 are predominately in Douglas County, where the majority of rural private lands occur. Chelan County, while having great public land opportunity, does not offer as much in the form of private lands hunting. WDFW lands personnel work closely with agricultural producers to provide access for hunting. As a result, thousands of acres in Douglas County can be hunted throughout the season. Access lands are marked with signs displaying contact information, and many areas are listed on WDFW’s GoHunt mapping program.

	Douglas County	Chelan County
Feel Free to Hunt	9,122	0
Hunt By Written Permission	86,389	0
Total	95,511	0

Acres of private lands enrolled in WDFW’s Hunting Access Program in District 7 for 2018.

- **Private Lands Hunting Access:** http://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/hunting_access/private_lands/
- **Manual for Hunting Access:** <http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01808/wdfw01808.pdf>
- **WDFW's GoHunt:** <http://apps.wdfw.wa.gov/gohunt/>

ADDITIONAL ONLINE TOOLS AND MAPS

Washington Department of Natural Resources

Southeast Region
 713 Bowers Road
 Ellensburg, WA 98926-9301
 509-925-8510
 509-925-8522
southeast.region@dnr.wa.gov
<http://www.dnr.wa.gov>

Public Lands Information Available

U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management

Wenatchee Office
 915 N. Walla Walla
 Wenatchee, WA 98801
 509-665-2100
BLM_OR_WN_Mail@blm.gov
<http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/spokane/index.php>

Public Lands Information Available

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest Headquarters

215 Melody Lane
 Wenatchee, WA 98801
 (509) 664-9200
<http://www.fs.usda.gov/okawen/>

Public Lands Information Available

Chelan Ranger District
 428 W. Woodin Avenue
 Chelan, WA 98816
 (509) 682-4900

Entiat Ranger District
 2108 Entiat Way
 Entiat, WA 98822
 (509) 784-4700

Wenatchee River Ranger District
 600 Sherbourne
 Leavenworth, WA 98826
 (509) 548-2550

National Park Service

Lake Chelan Nat'l Recreation Area and North Cascades National Park

Golden West Visitor Center

Stehekin, WA

509-699-2080 ext. 14

<https://www.nps.gov/noca/index.htm>

Public Lands Information Available

FIGURES

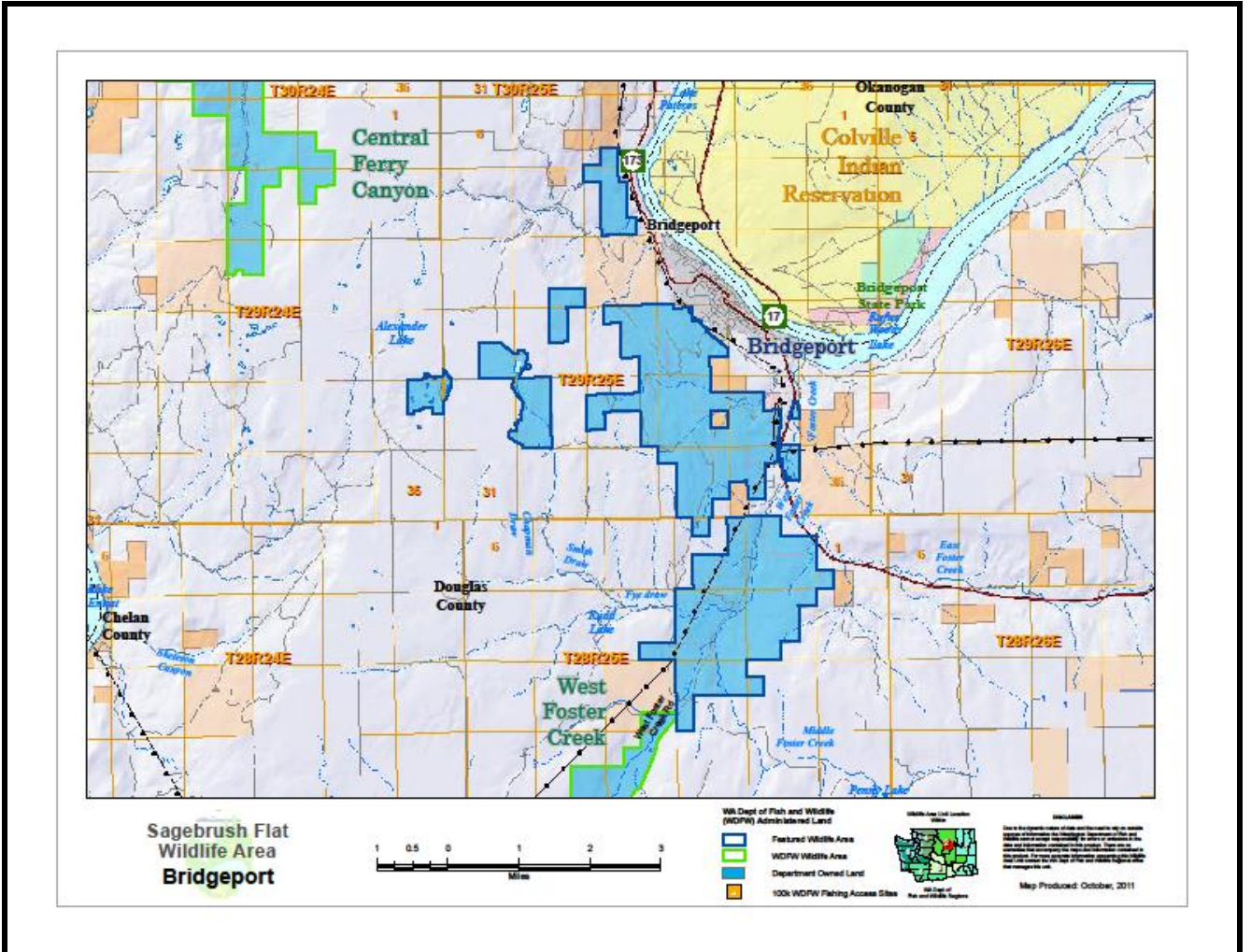


Figure 2. Map of the WDFW Bridgeport Unit, Douglas County.

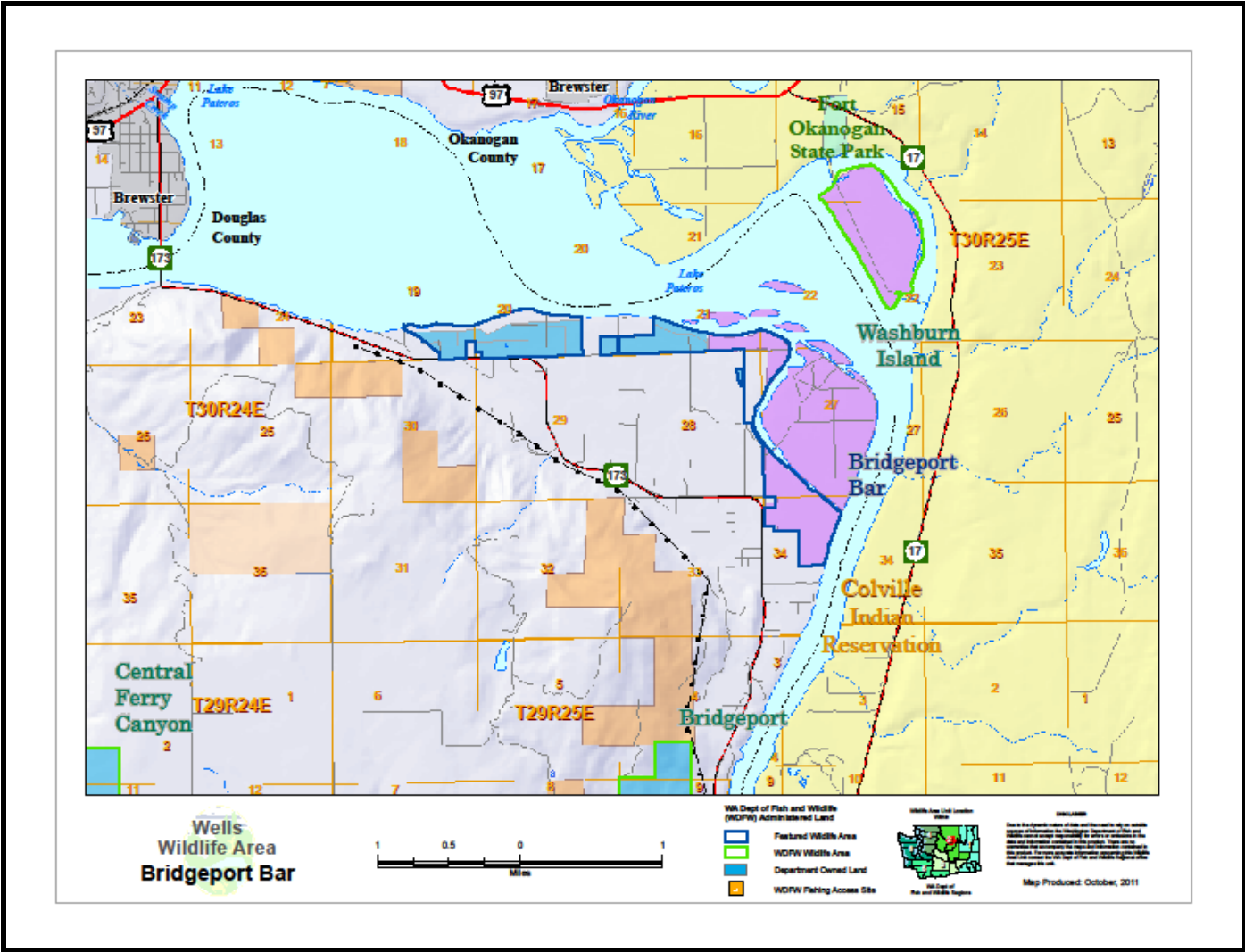


Figure 3. Map of the WDFW Bridgeport Bar Unit, Douglas County.

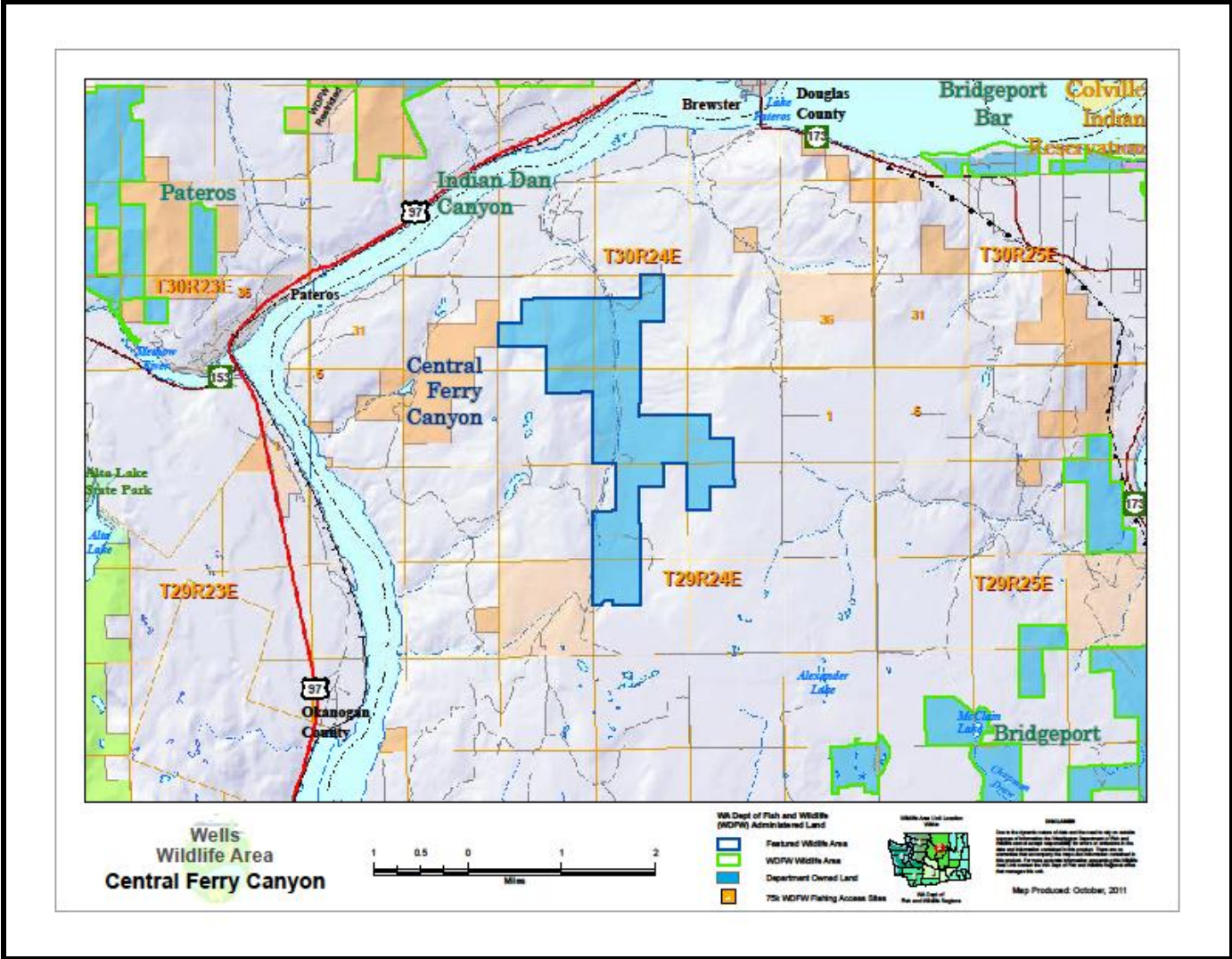


Figure 4. Map of the WDFW Central Ferry Canyon Unit, Douglas County

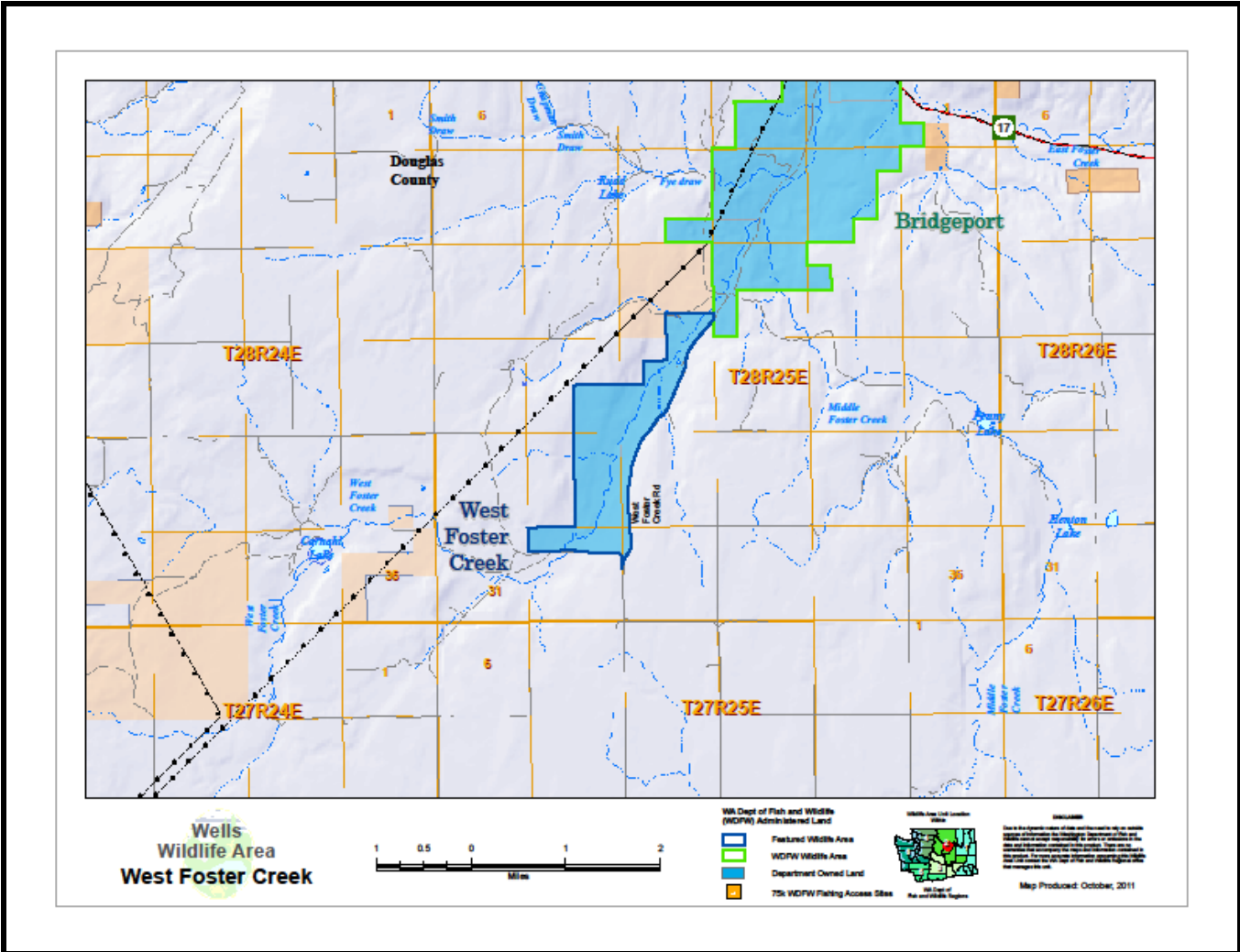


Figure 5. Map of the WDFW West Foster Creek Unit, Douglas County.

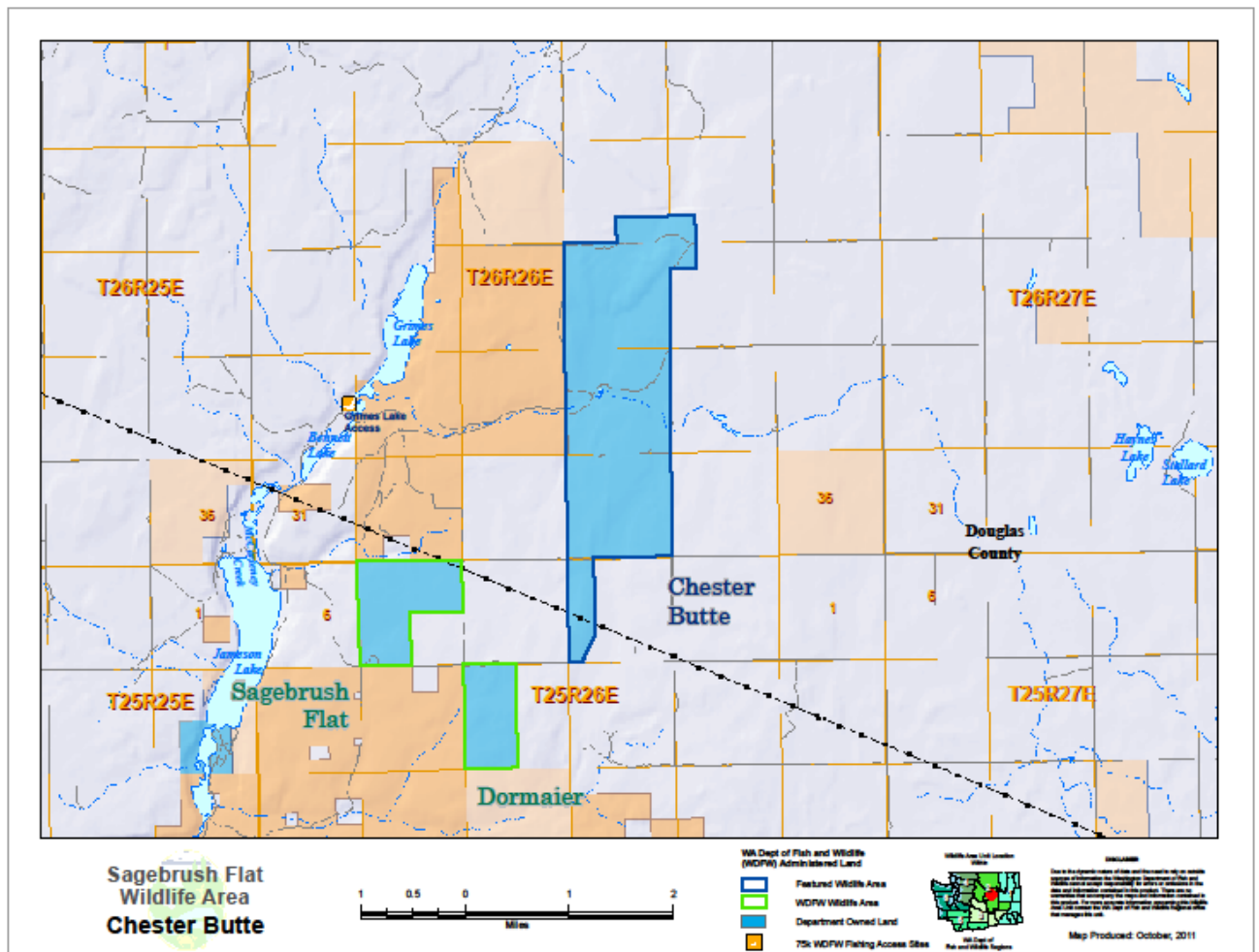


Figure 6. Map of the WDFW Chester Butte and Dormaier Units, Douglas County.

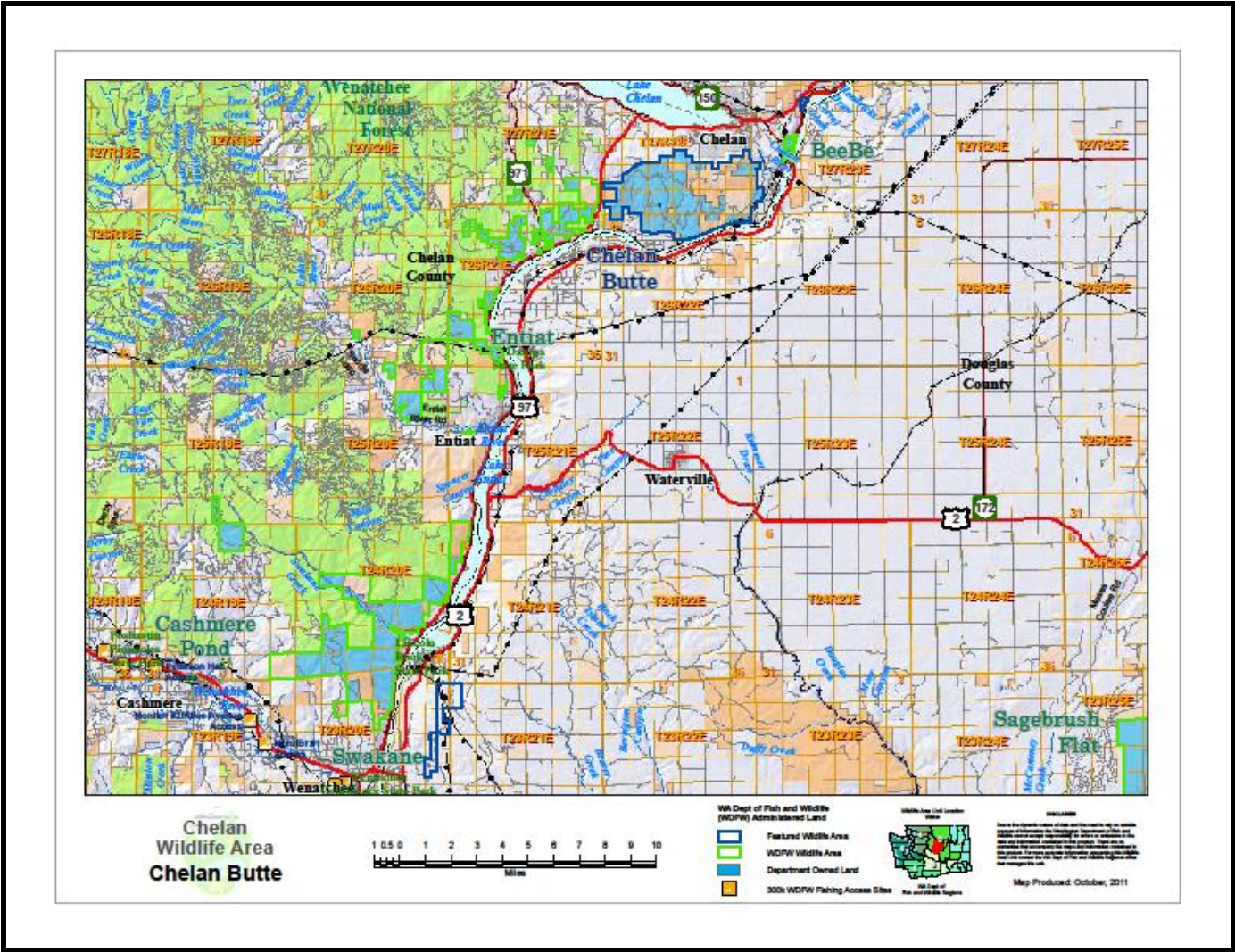


Figure 7. Map of the WDFW Chelan Butte Unit, Chelan County.

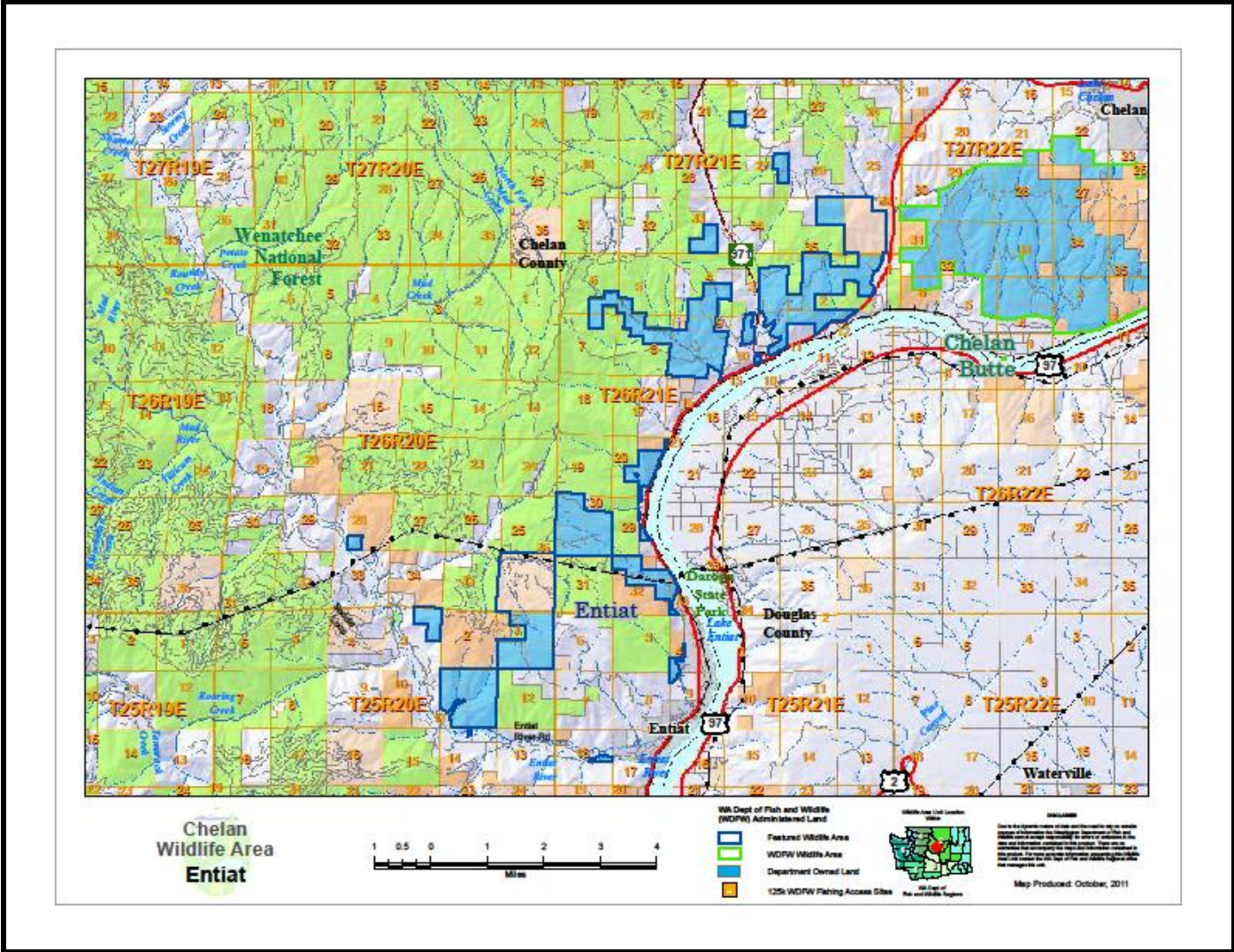


Figure 8. Map of the WDFW Entiat Unit, Chelan County.

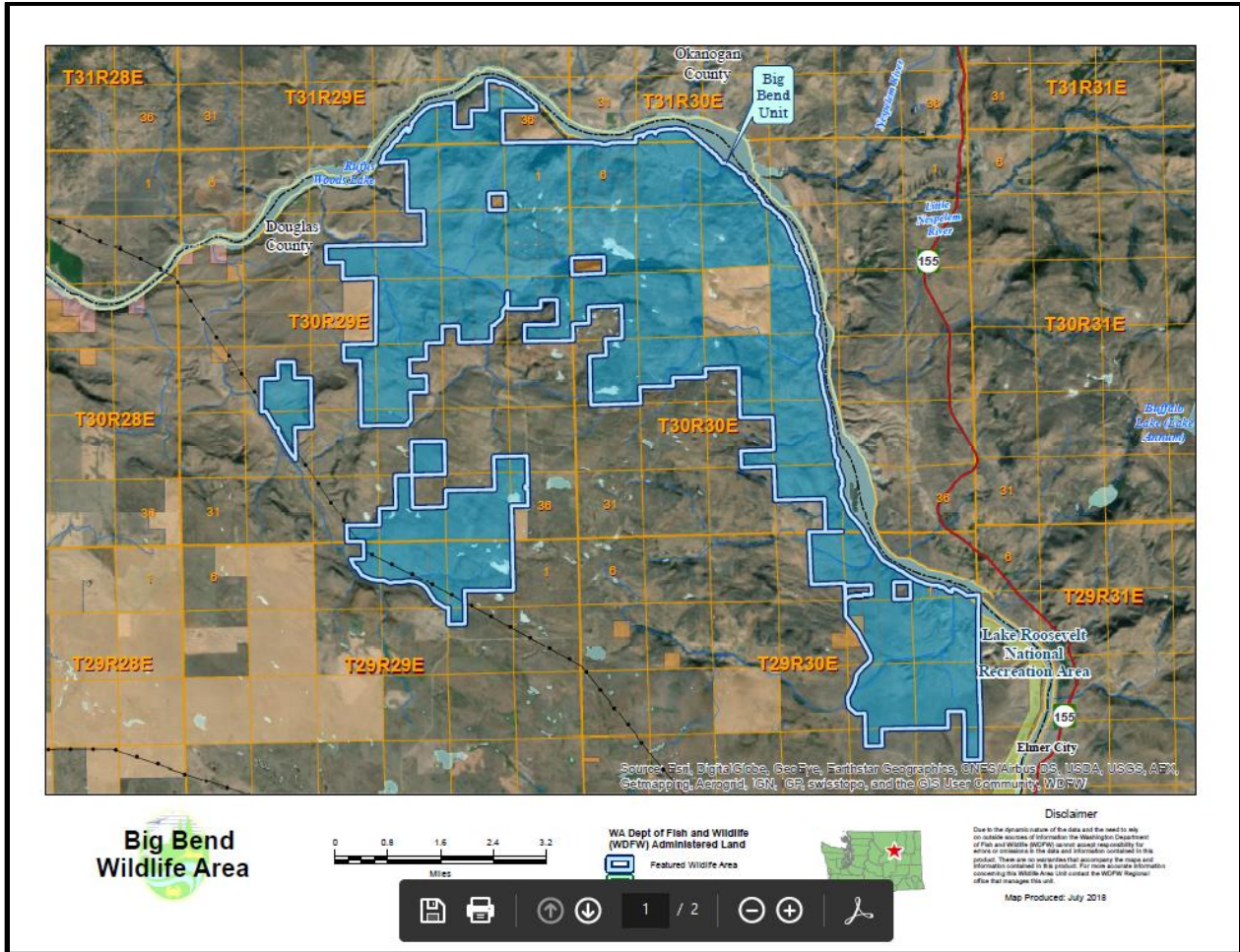


Figure 10. Map of the WDFW Big Bend wildlife Area, Douglas County

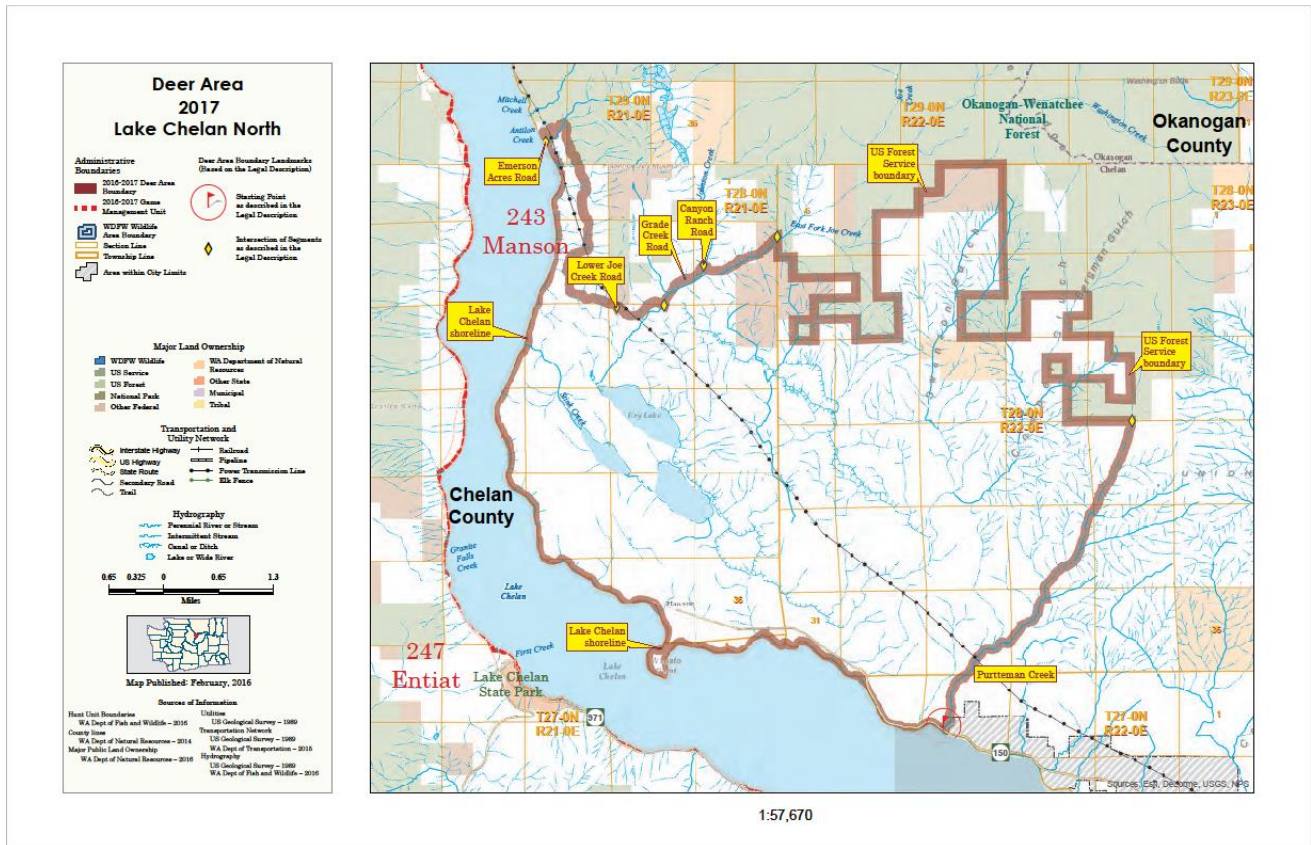


Figure 11. Map of the WDFW Deer Area 2017, Lake Chelan North, Chelan County.

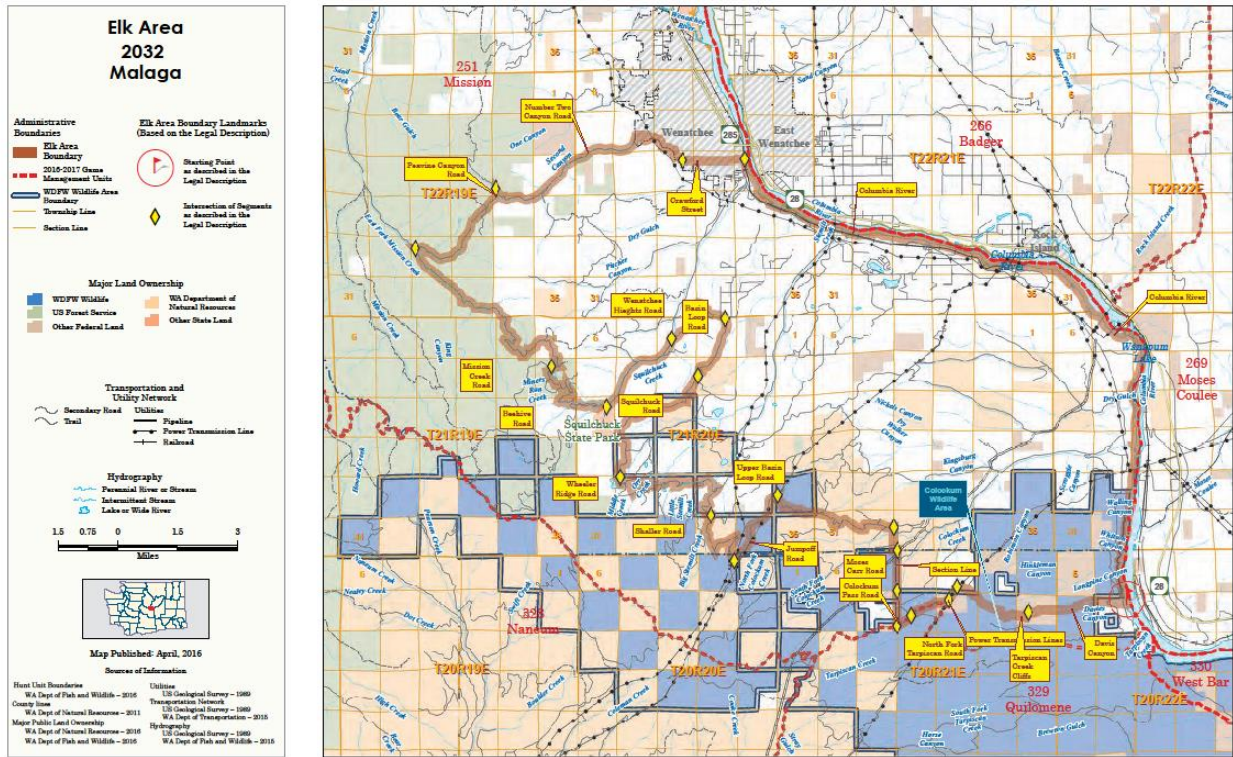


Figure 12. Map of the WDFW Elk Area 2032, Malaga, Chelan County.

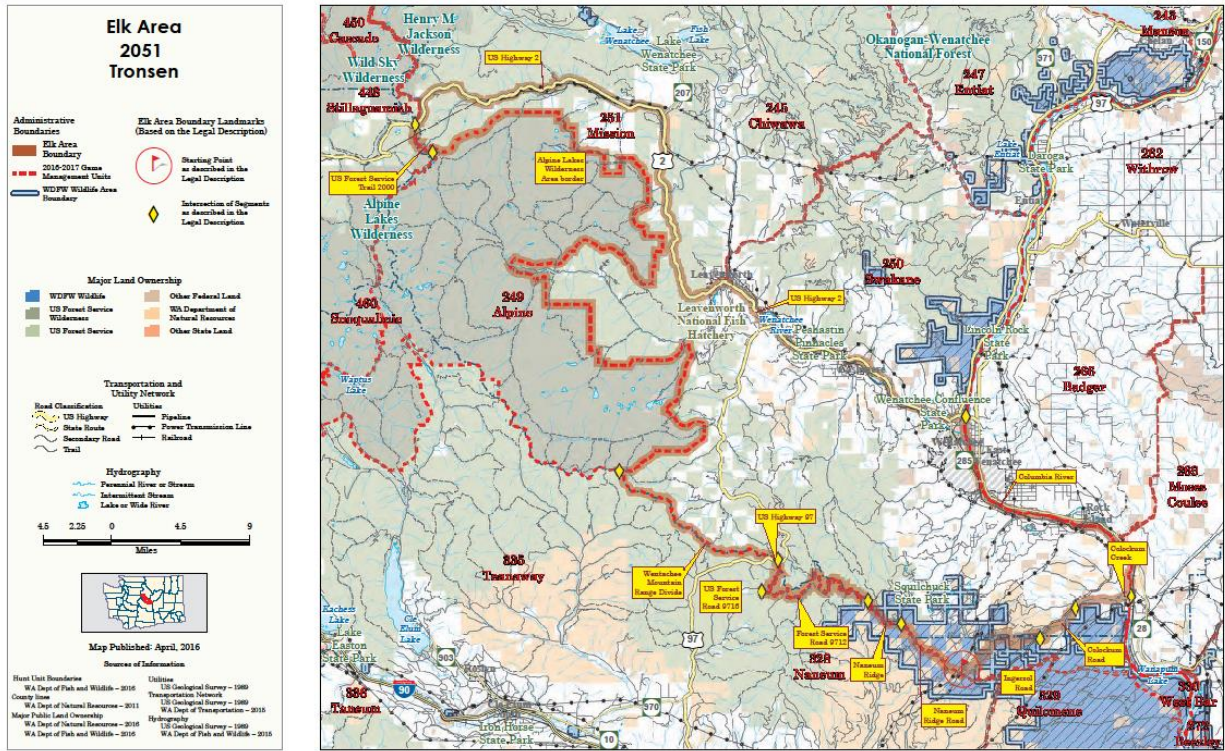


Figure 13. Map of the WDFW Elk Area 2051, Tronsen, Chelan County.

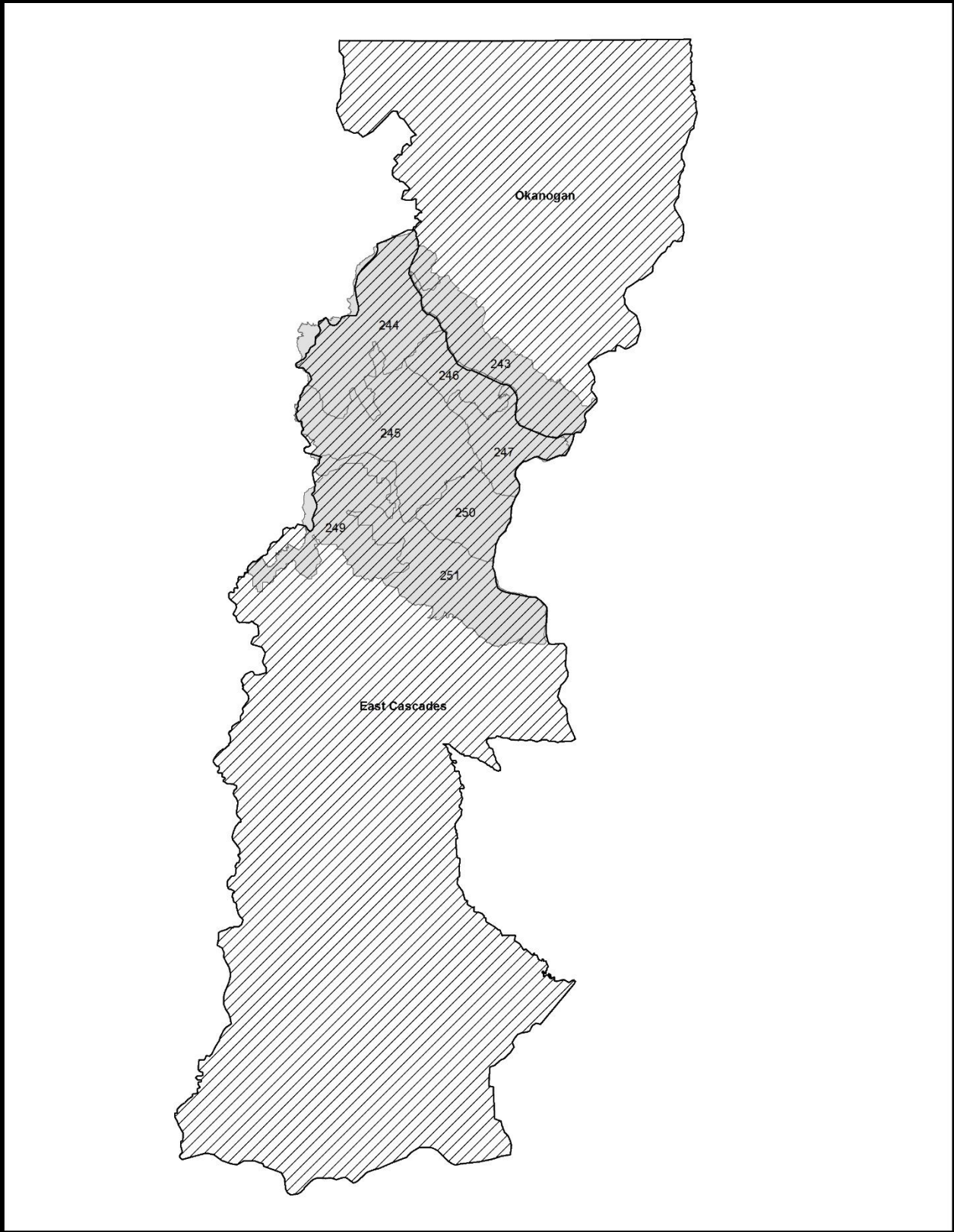


Figure 14. Map of East Cascades and Okanogan Black Bear Hunt Units and their associated Game Management Units in District 7

2019

JEFF BERNATOWICZ, District Wildlife
Biologist



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



DISTRICT 8 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Yakima and Kittitas counties

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DISTRICT 8 GENERAL OVERVIEW

District 8 is located in southcentral Washington. Game management units (GMUs) in District 8 include 328 (Naneum), 329 (Quilomene), 330 (West Bar), 334 (Ellensburg), 335 (Teaway), 336 (Taneum), 340 (Manastash), 342 (Umtaneum), 346 (Little Naches), 352 (Nile), 356 (Bumping), 360 (Bethel), 364 (Rimrock), 368 (Cowiche), 371 (Alkali) and part of 372 (Rattlesnake Hills). Hunters can choose a variety of habitats, ranging from lowland shrubsteppe and farmland to high elevation alpine wilderness.

District 8 is dominated by large blocks of public land and provides abundant hunting opportunities. The district is probably best known for elk. The Yakima elk herd is one of the largest in the state, with over 8,000 animals roaming over 900,000 acres of public land. There are over 4,000 elk in the Colockum herd, which inhabit mostly public land north of Ellensburg.

There is also plenty of upland bird hunting opportunity in District 8. Yakima County is near the top for harvest of many bird species, ranking #1 for quail, #2 for dove and chukar, #3 for pheasant, #4 for duck, and #5 for goose. Bird hunters wanting to wander over large areas with low hunter densities have many options in District 8. Along the breaks of the Columbia, the Yakima Training Center consists of 327,000 acres south of I-90, while WDFW manages another 154,000 acres north of the freeway. There are 9,000 acres on the Wild Horse Wind Farm, which utilizes a [Hunt by Reservation system](#). West of the Yakima River, hunters can roam the 105,000-acre Wenas Wildlife Area. A motivated upland bird hunter with a good dog could pursue grouse, chukar, partridge, quail, and pheasant in the same day.

Turkeys were introduced over 30 years ago, but populations remained low. In the late 1990s, a more extensive effort was made to augment existing pockets of birds. Post augmentation, the spring harvest increased from 60 in 2001 to 413 in 2010. Harvest has recently hovered around 100 birds. The populations in GMU 335 (Teaway) have become large enough to allow for a fall permit season. Turkey densities may never reach those found in northeast Washington, but many hunters are finding decent turkey hunting closer to home.

District 8 is also home to over 70 percent of the bighorn sheep in Washington. While it is still challenging to draw a permit to hunt sheep, bighorns can certainly add enjoyment to a hunting trip in District 8. Rams are in rut mid-October through November, when many hunters are traveling through the area. There are robust populations of bighorns that can often be easily viewed along Highways 821 (Yakima River Canyon) and 410 (Clemans Mountain, north of the junction with Highway 12).

Important Access Changes: Due to low elk populations, early archery antlerless has been reduced to Sept. 14-19 in GMUs 328, 329, 336, 340, 352, 356, and 364. The reduction has understandably upset some hunters. WDFW strives for harvest “equitability” among user groups. When elk populations decreased rapidly in recent years due to extreme summer drought

in summer 2015 and a few hard winters, modern firearm and muzzleloader permits were significantly reduced. In 2017, archery hunters (who made up 24 percent of hunters via tag sales) harvested 47 percent of the elk in the district. The shortened season is an attempt to reduce antlerless harvest so populations can rebound.

In 2016, two significant changes to hunting access occurred in District 8. The first was that access to the Wild Horse Wind Farm northeast of Ellensburg went to a Hunt by Reservation system. WDFW will be issuing the permits. To watch the video and register, go to http://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/hunting_access/private_lands/hunt/292/. There are three time periods for registration. The number of people is unrestricted for the periods before and after the modern firearm elk seasons. For the modern firearm elk season, registration is restricted to 50 hunters per day. Those failing to get one of the 50 spots can drive through the facility, but they can't stop and hunt the wind farm property.

The second was access to Yakima Training Center (YTC). A Washington driver's license is still required to drive on the post, but it is no longer a valid form of proof of identity for accessing YTC or any other military facility. An Enhanced Washington State Driver License or a passport are among the valid forms of identification. YTC is expected to have limited access during fall 2019 due to heavy military training activity. For more information on approved form of identification, orientation, and other rules on YTC, call 509-577-3208 or 509-577-3209.

ELK



District 8 used to be the best in the state for elk hunting. However, with that distinction comes relatively high hunter densities. Opening weekend is usually crowded. However, a recent trend has been for hunters to pull up camp and head home before the season ends. If you are looking for a higher quality experience, consider hunting the last two or three days of the modern firearm season or switching to archery or muzzleloader. Archery general season success has recently been almost 10 percent compared to 3 percent for modern firearm and muzzleloader. Early archery antlerless seasons have been shortened, but archers will still likely have double the general season success compared to other weapon users.

Surveys this past winter found the Colockum herd declined and was estimated at 4,133 elk. Just a few years ago, the Colockum herd was over 6,000 during March surveys. The Yakima herd was at 8,231 elk. Both herds are below management objectives.

Modern firearm and muzzleloader elk hunting success in this district strongly correlates to number of spike bulls and permits. With the reduction in permits and low spike-bull numbers (few calves the prior year), 2017 and 2018 harvests were among the lowest in modern history (Figure 1). Calf recruitment has not rebounded, and 2019 general season harvest will likely remain low. Harvest and hunter numbers are shown in Table 1. Figure 2 shows the distribution of collared Yakima elk during September and October, whereas Figure 3 is from a recent study on Colockum elk. Hunters will find more elk at higher elevations and away from roads once seasons begin. The wilderness areas in the Yakima herd range can provide excellent hunting opportunity for those willing to invest the effort to chase elk in the high country.

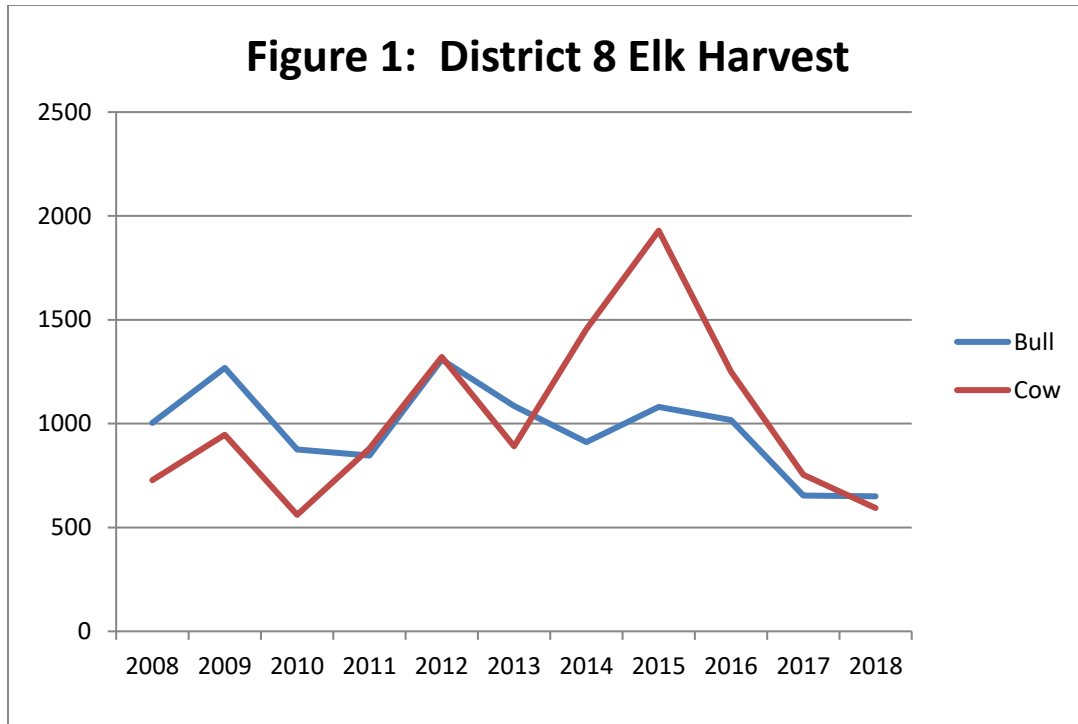


Figure 1. District 8 elk harvest.

Table 1: Elk General Season Average 2016-18

GMU	Antlerless	Spike	Total	Hunters	Success
328	178	108	287	3556	8%
329	43	91	134	1730	8%
334	12	9	21	381	5%
335	19	9	28	727	4%
336	18	15	33	1367	2%
340	10	46	57	2307	2%
342	13	24	37	1666	2%
346	6	45	51	1752	3%
352	56	23	79	1717	5%
356	27	26	53	1246	4%
360	0	40	40	1427	3%
364	32	17	49	1253	4%
368	37	69	106	1903	6%
Total	452	522	974	21033	5%

Figure 2

A Sample of Yakima Elk Herd's Fall Distribution from 140 Collared Females during Sept. & Oct. 2004 - 2006

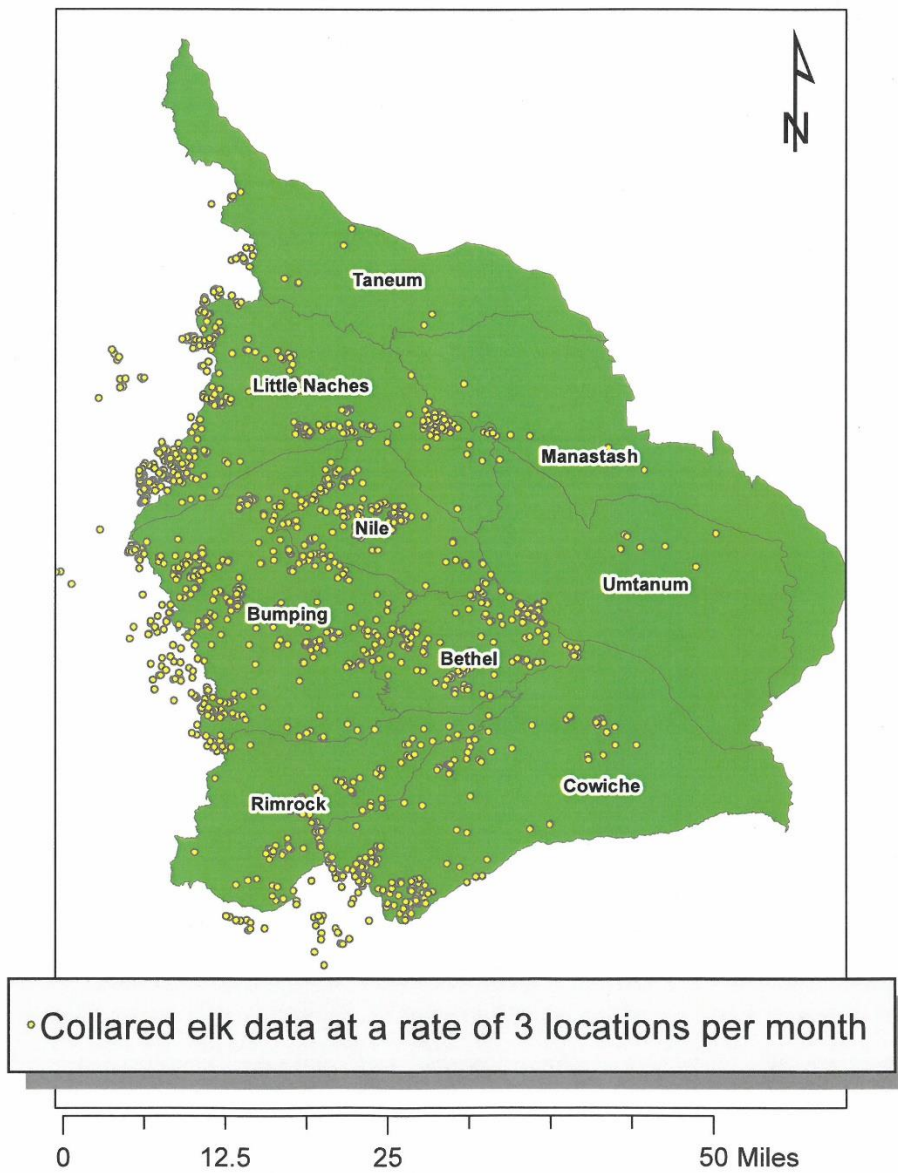
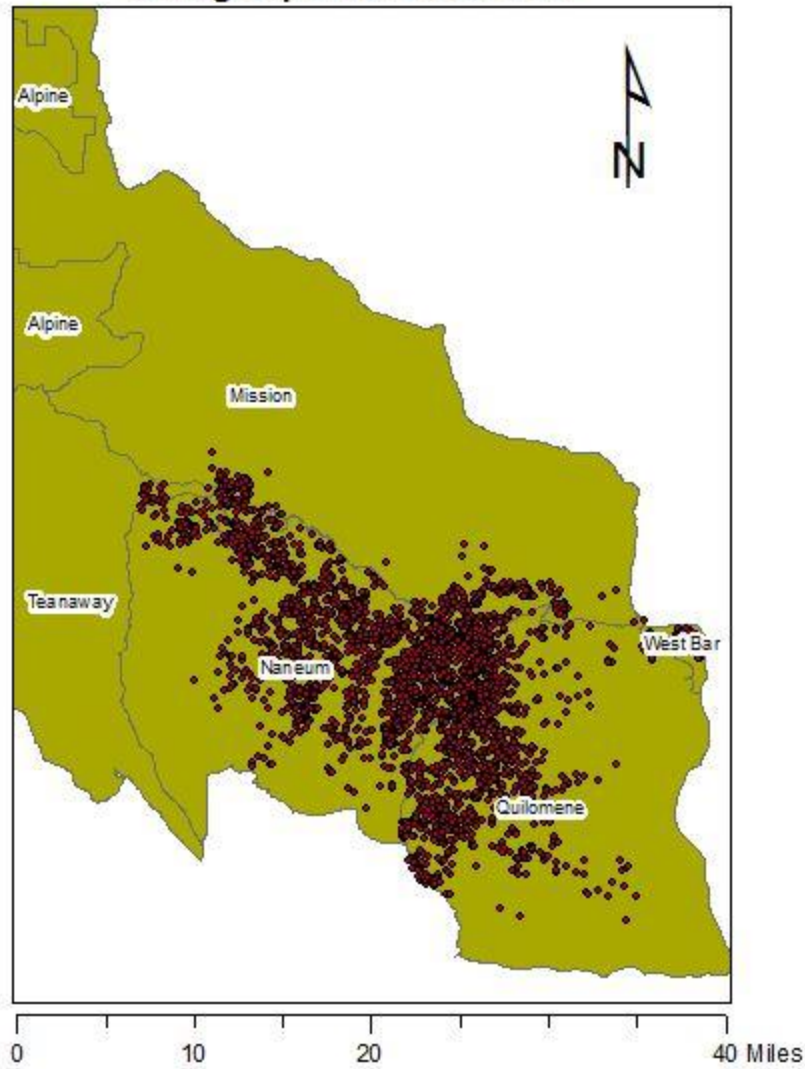


Figure 2. Yakima elk herd collared female elk locations during September and October.

Figure 3

Colockum Elk Herd, Collared Female Elk Locations during September & October



DEER



Deer harvest in District 8 hit its lowest levels in 2018 since records have been maintained (Figure 4). The average general season hunter success in 2017 and 2018 was 5 percent compared to a statewide average of 23 percent. No major rebound is expected for 2019. Population surveys in spring 2019 found the deer population has changed little. Harvest and hunter numbers by GMU for the last three years are shown in Table 2.

Hunter numbers have declined with the reduced deer population. Many of the remaining modern firearm hunters set up camp and claim their favorite spot for elk season. If you are looking for relatively low hunter densities, consider the higher elevations of District 8. Harvest and hunter numbers are typically highest in GMUs 335 (Teaway), 340 (Manastash), and 342 (Umtanum).

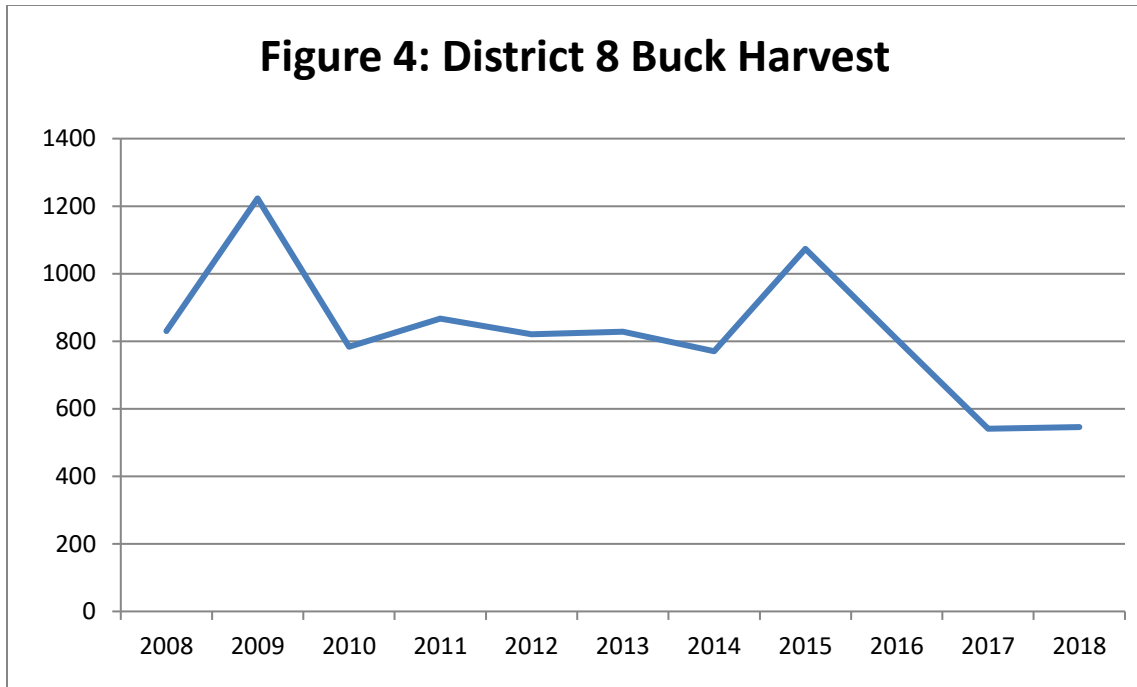


Figure 4. District 8 buck harvest.

Table 2: District 8 General Season Deer
Average 2016-18

GMU	Buck Harvest	Hunters	Success
328	99	1370	7%
330	1	23	6%
334	29	328	9%
335	136	1409	10%
336	49	891	5%
340	76	1261	6%
342	79	1096	7%
346	24	761	3%
352	22	719	3%
356	9	357	3%
360	9	516	2%
364	8	434	2%
368	44	1179	4%
Total	584	10345	6%

COUGAR

The majority of cougar in the district are harvested by deer and elk hunters who opportunistically cross paths with a cat during general deer/elk seasons. However, more hunters are finding that cougar hunting is a fun and challenging experience. The early season is open September 1 – December 31. The late starts January 1 and continues until harvest guidelines are reached (closes April 1). Male cougars are territorial and use broader range when deer and elk are dispersed in summer and early fall. Deer and elk typically migrate back to winter range by mid-November. Cougars will follow, and highest cat densities can be found during late fall and winter in lower elevations. One popular hunting technique is to use calls. This is most successful when there is snow on the ground and tracks can be found. Rather than following the cougar hoping to “run it down”, hunters call, trying to get the cat to come to them. A number of calls work. During deer and elk seasons, hunters might consider a fawn bleat call, which typically won’t spook deer or elk. Without snow, it can be difficult to know where to start. Rather than working large blocks of timber, consider timbered stringers. Cougars do inhabit open terrain, but prefer cover. Cats hunting open shrub-steppe will likely be hiding in timber stringers during the day. Cougars inhabit nearly every portion of the district, but online groups post where cats have been seen recently. Checking those sites may improve your success.

WATERFOWL

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) flyway has not yet published the 2019 breeding population estimates. Since 2014, estimates for the flyway had been well above the long-term average, but declining in recent years. Harvest in District 8 has been relatively stable around 30,000 since 2013 (Figure 5). For local hunters, total ducks in the flyway probably isn’t as important as local weather conditions and available food.

Yakima County has averaged over 30,000 ducks harvested in the last five years, which is the fourth best in the state. The unfortunate crop trend has been away from corn and toward hops, vineyards, and orchards. Farmers also have a tendency to till stubble shortly after crop harvest.

An El Niño is predicted to fade over the fall, but the fall-early winter temperatures are predicted to be above normal. If there isn’t a prolonged heavy freeze, harvest is typically good in the Yakima Valley.

The best waterfowl hunting is in the lower Yakima Valley. Public hunting can be found on the Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Area (SWA) and Toppenish National Wildlife Refuge (TPNWR). A Marsh Master was recently purchased by WDFW for improving waterfowl habitat and hunting access on the SWA. Marshes previously choked with vegetation will hopefully be opened up in 2019. Waterfowl hunting should be better than in the past on the SWA and hunters should explore wetlands that were previously hard to hunt.

Toppenish National Wildlife Refuge has had difficulty filling wetlands in October. Water cannot be pumped from Toppenish to fill wetlands in the Robins Unit unless flows are greater than 30 cubic feet per second. The Pumphouse wetlands are dependent on Toppenish Creek side channels to fill at higher creek levels. Flows in those side channels have been a bit unpredictable in recent years. It appears that at a gauge height of 3 feet, the channels should fill. Hunters can check flow/levels at <https://waterdata.usgs.gov/wa/nwis/uv/>. Summer 2019 has been dry and creek flows are low. If significant rain does not fall, don't expect water in the refuge until sometime in November. Before making a trip to Toppenish National Wildlife Refuge, it would be best to call the refuge at 509-865-2405 for conditions.

The Yakama Nation maintains a public hunting program and there are great duck hunting opportunities on the reservation. The Yakama Nation is consistently expanding waterfowl hunting opportunity along the Yakima River. Review their Feel Free to Hunt map annually.

Band returns suggest many locally produced ducks are staying in the Yakima Valley. Early season success is likely tied to regional production. The past spring saw good moisture with a late melting snowpack, but observations suggest a late if not poor hatch for unknown reasons.

Late season success is probably more dependent on naive northern migrants. The first cold wave is typically around Thanksgiving. Once ponds and sloughs freeze over, the Yakima River can be productive. For the best late season hunting, watch for significant changes in weather. If there is a quick thaw and rain, new ducks enter the valley and a week or so of good hunting can be had before the birds find the safety of private land and the reserves. A freeze and thaw may also fill wetlands that had been dry earlier in the year.

For an excellent introduction to waterfowl hunting, see [Let's Go Waterfowling](#). New for 2019-2020 is a youth/military day on February 1. In the past, organizations like Washington Waterfowl Association have offered mentored hunts. Hunters should check <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/requirements/hunting-clinics> if interested.

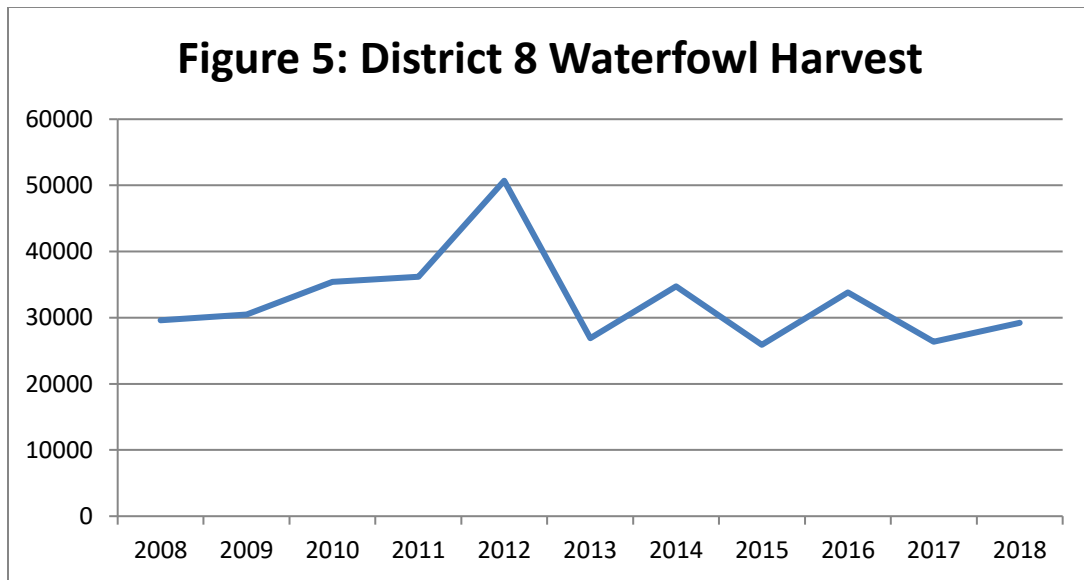


Figure 5. District 8 waterfowl harvest.

DOVE

Yakima County typically ranks second in the state for dove harvest, but harvest has been declining for the past 10 years (Figure 6). Banding efforts in 2019 suggest low populations again this year.

The best success is in the lower Yakima Valley on private land. Public hunting can be found on the Yakima Nation Reservation. Yakama Nation grows wheat on portions of their Satus Wildlife Area. For information on hunting on Yakama Nation land, visit ynwildlife.org.

No wheat was grown on the Sunnyside Wildlife Area in 2019. Registration boxes on Sunnyside suggest relatively poor harvest the last 2 years, with hunters averaging 0.55 birds per day in 2017 and 0.93 in 2018. Attempts were made to improve hunting in 2017 by mowing weeds/unsuccessful food plots. As soon as doves concentrated, raptors arrived and dispersed the doves. Large dove concentrations quickly dispersing has been seen frequently while banding. This suggests hunters should locate numerous fields and scout only a day or 2 before the season.

Dove numbers in the area often depends on the weather pattern. Warm weather is needed to keep the majority of birds from migrating out of the valley. Cooler weather often hits the area by late August or early September. Despite a 30-day season, the average dove hunter only spends three days (opening weekend) pursuing doves. .

Many hunters ask about Eurasian collared dove hunting opportunities, as the season extends year round, without bag limits. Eurasian collared dove numbers have increased dramatically in the last seven years. No information is collected on harvest, but collared doves are now very common. The problem for hunters is that the majority of collared doves are in urban areas.

Collared doves seem to behave more like rock doves (pigeons) than mourning doves. Some hunters occasionally find some opportunities at roost sites and in a few fields, but good hunting is rare. Eurasian collared dove harvest is more of a bonus while hunting other birds, rather than a target for most hunters. Making a trip hoping to find Eurasian collared dove opportunity may be frustrating.

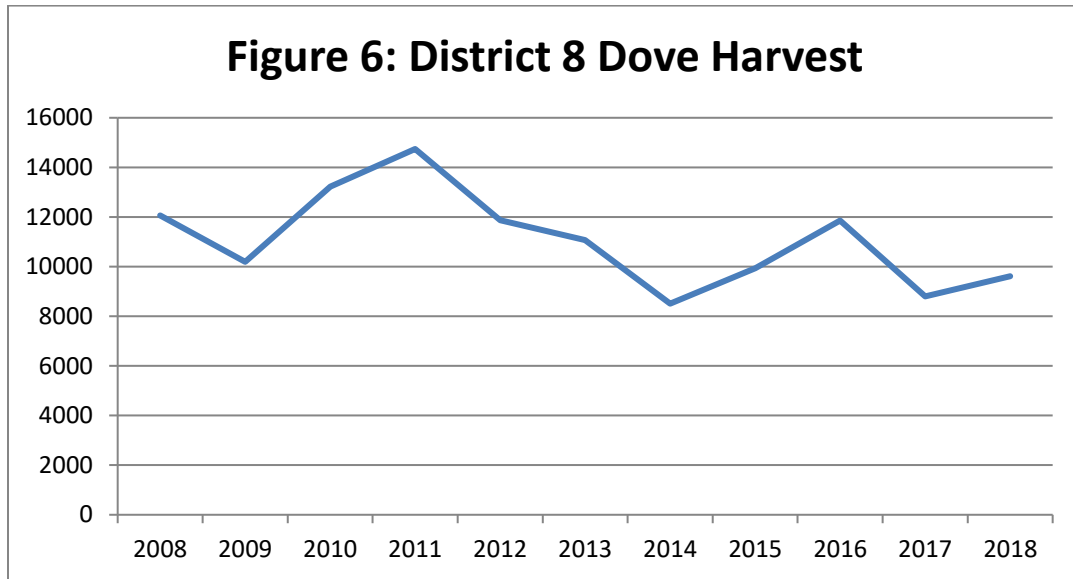


Figure 6. District 8 dove harvest.

FOREST GROUSE



Grouse harvest in District 8 has been fairly stable over the last seven years (Figure 7) despite fewer hunters and days reported. Harvest per day has been increasing the last few years. There

was no real change in estimated total harvest in 2018 despite total wings deposited in barrels declining. No data are available on the 2019 hatch, but there was no unusual weather.

Many grouse hunters drive roads morning and evening, especially when the season first opens. Research suggests brood hens and young are the most vulnerable in early September. Hunters serious about finding grouse should look for areas with low densities of open roads and hike.

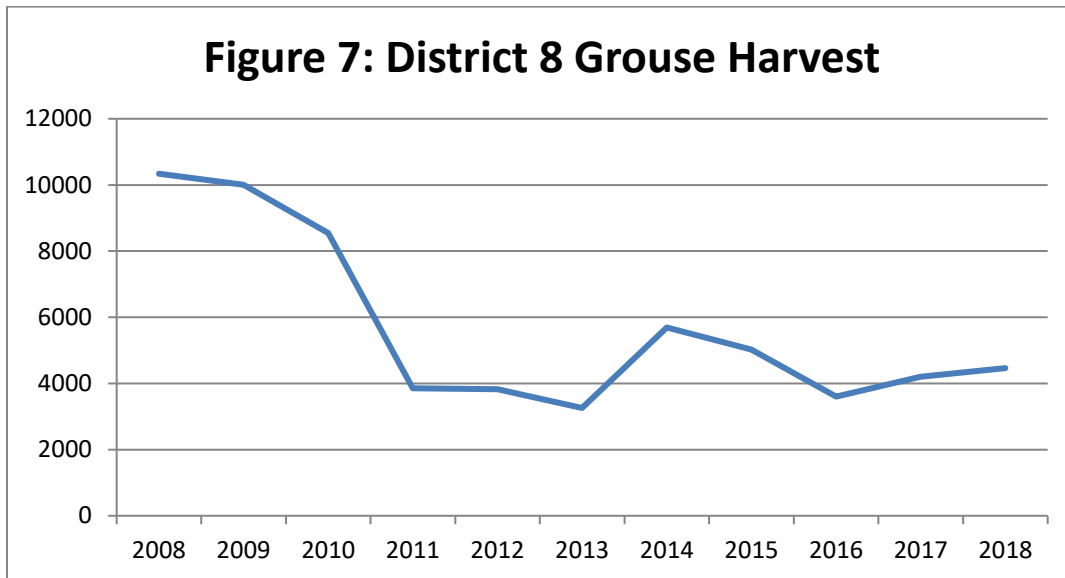


Figure 7. District 8 grouse harvest.

PHEASANT

Pheasant harvest in District 8 has leveled out at very low levels due to few wild birds (Figure 8). The only place to find huntable numbers of wild birds is on the Yakama Nation Reservation. Pheasant numbers have been declining for decades on Yakama Nation due to conversion from fallow land to crops. There has been no change in this trend. Even if grain prices declined, farmers switch to crops like hops rather than leave fields idle.

Predicting changes in pheasant numbers based on weather is difficult, and winter 2018-19 was very unusual. No significant snow fell until early February, but persisted until almost April. Snow often increases soil moisture and results in a good hatch, but such late snow cover likely resulted in delayed nesting. Summer is always dry in the valley, by the time birds hatched, there may not have been enough green growth and insects. Irrigation water can make up for dry conditions, but summer drought conditions reduced available water. Wild pheasant probably contribute little to the total harvest in the district. The best guess is that pockets of wild birds probably decreased over 2018.

No pheasant surveys are conducted in District 8. Yakama Nation conducts production surveys and posts their data in late summer. For information on surveys and hunting the Yakama Nation Reservation, visit ynwildlife.org.

Released pheasants are becoming a significant source of recreation for many hunters. About 1,600 roosters will be released in District 8. The 2019 allocation will be about 800 birds at the Sunnyside Wildlife Area, 500 at Cottonwoods, and 300 at Whiskey Dick. A fire burned the eastern portion of the Cottonwoods release site this summer. Birds will be released off the Durr Road and pointed west.

For the youth hunt, birds will only be released at Sunnyside and Cottonwoods. Historically, turnout in September had been low and kids have had a difficult time finding released birds. The last few years, WDFW switched to mentored hunts and releasing when kids arrive on Saturday morning. Volunteers from the local chapter of Pheasants Forever run the events. To sign up for Saturday, September 21 at Cottonwoods or Sunnyside, visit [WDFW's website](#). Watch the site for clinics during school breaks later in the year that are open to all first time hunters.

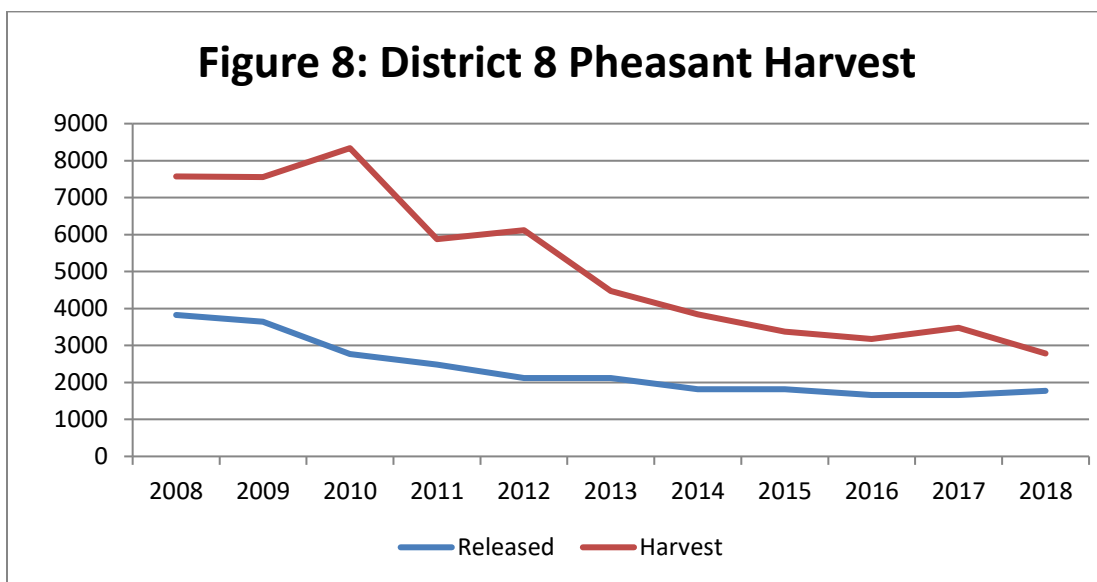


Figure 8. District 8 pheasant harvest.

QUAIL

California quail can be found in most non-timbered portions of the district. The best habitat and highest number of quail are typically in the lower Yakima Valley. This is evident in the harvest statistics where Yakima County leads the state in quail harvest with an average of 15,000 birds over the last five years. In Kittitas County, the average quail harvest is only 1,900.

The trend has been for declining total quail harvest (Figure 9). This trend may not represent actual quail populations, as surveys on the Yakama Nation Reservation have found increasing

numbers of birds until the winter of 2016-17 reduced populations (Figure 10). There was a rebound in 2018, but not universally. Quail numbers in some of the historically best areas along the Yakima River failed to increase significantly. Instead, pockets of birds that survived 2016-17 near homes, feedlots, and grain fields were the places to hunt.

The quail population in 2019 is hard predict. No significant snow fell until early February, but persisted until almost April. Quail in natural habitat likely had high mortality. Areas near artificial food sources (houses, cattle feed lots) have the highest probability of good bird numbers. Yakama Nation will post quail survey numbers later this summer.

WDFW owns various parcels along the lower Yakima River that hold good numbers of quail that are part of the Sunnyside-Snake River Wildlife Area. Yakama Nation runs an excellent hunting program and has great quail hunting opportunity. For information on surveys and hunting Yakama Nation land, visit ynwildlife.org.

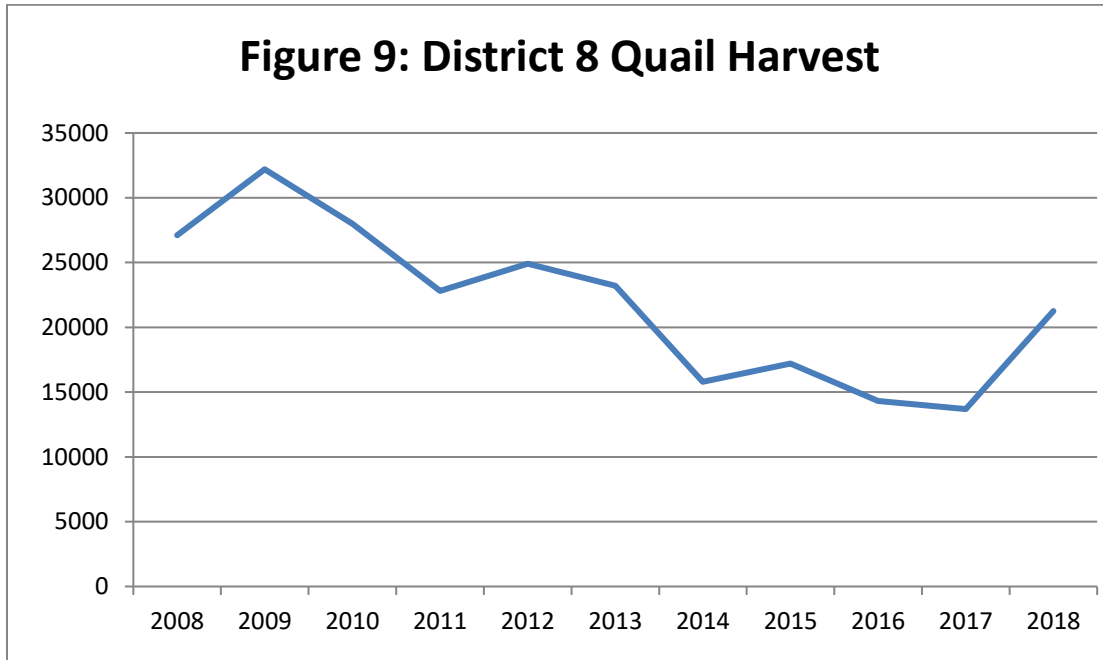


Figure 9. District 8 quail harvest.

Average number of quail per mile observed during brood counts on the Yakama Reservation

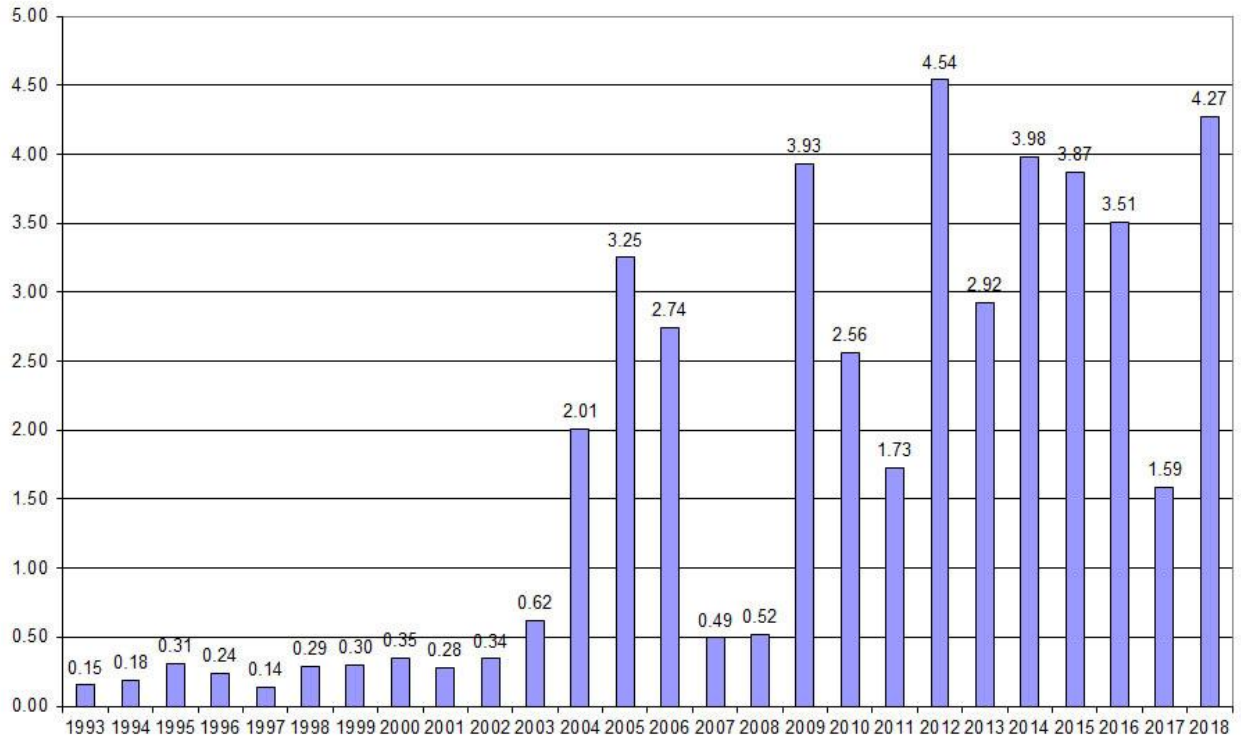


Figure 10. Average number of quail per mile observed during brood counts on the Yakama Nation Reservation.

TURKEY



Turkey populations peaked in 2010 following releases in the late 1990s and appear to have settled at lower levels (Figure 11). About 50 percent of the district harvest typically comes from GMU 335 (Teaway). The best hunting early in the spring is on private lands in the lower elevations of GMU 335. By May, some birds will be moving into higher elevations on the Teaway Community Forest. GMUs 328 and 329 sometimes produce a decent (>20 birds) harvest. Outside of those areas, turkeys are in very small pockets. Fewer than 10 birds are typically harvested annually in any of the 340-372 GMUs.

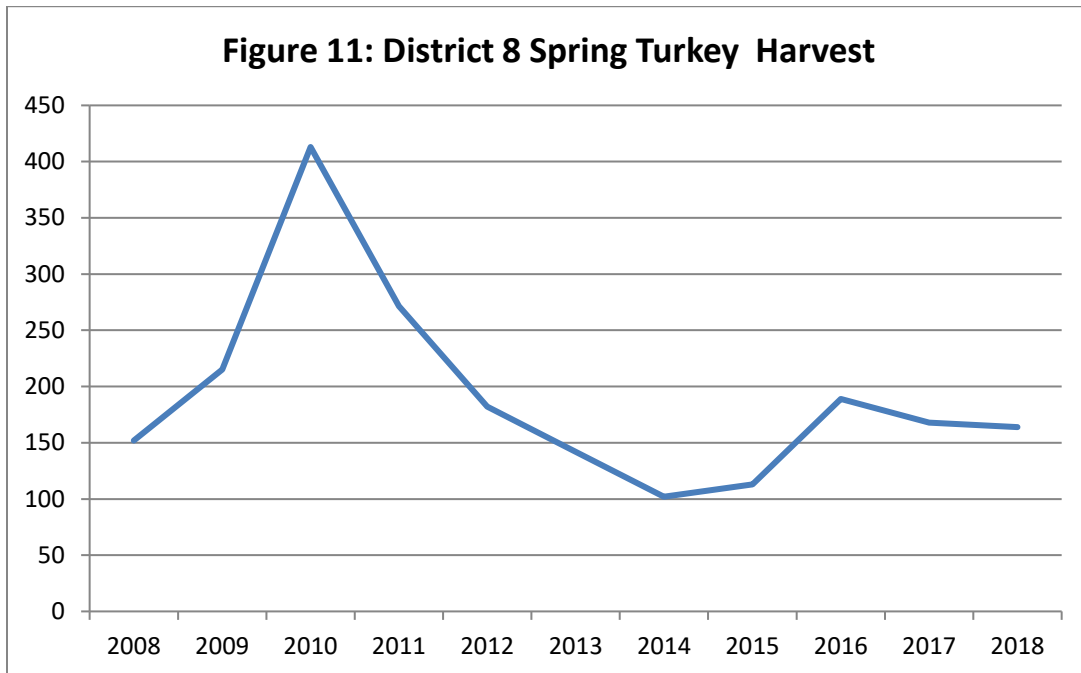


Figure 11. District 8 spring turkey harvest.

PARTRIDGE (CHUKAR/HUNGARIAN)



Partridge harvest in the district has been increasing the last few years despite a very hard winter in 2016-17. Winter 2017-18 was again of concern with snow cover lasting until April. However, history has shown that abundant snow and a wet, cold spring produces a lot of vegetation and birds. Anywhere chukar and partridge found open ground and survived winter should have good numbers of birds in 2019. Bird numbers have actually been best in the north and western portions of the district where the snow was deepest and spring temperatures the lowest.

Little information is available on the 2019 hatch, but the recent trend should continue based on staff field observations. There is plenty of public land for partridge hunting in the district. The best populations are expected on the Quilomene and Colockum wildlife areas, where birds may have found more open terrain during winter near the Columbia River. Clemans Mountain, on the Oak Creek Wildlife Area, and the upper Wenas should also have decent bird numbers. Populations were not as good in 2018 on the Yakima Training Center (YTC). Large fires continue to reduce habitat quality on YTC, but at 300,000 acres, there are bound to be good pockets of birds.

The Yakima Training Center is very popular with long-time chukar hunters. Access can be limited when military training is heavy. Access to Yakima Training Center in fall 2019 will likely be limited until at least November based on communication with the US Army. A number of large operations are planned, so expect few training areas open to the public. Note that

identification requirements have changed. Hunters must go through a brief orientation, pay a \$10 fee, and register their firearms with Yakima Training Center. For more information on the orientation and rules on Yakima Training Center, call 509-577-3208 or 509-577-3209.

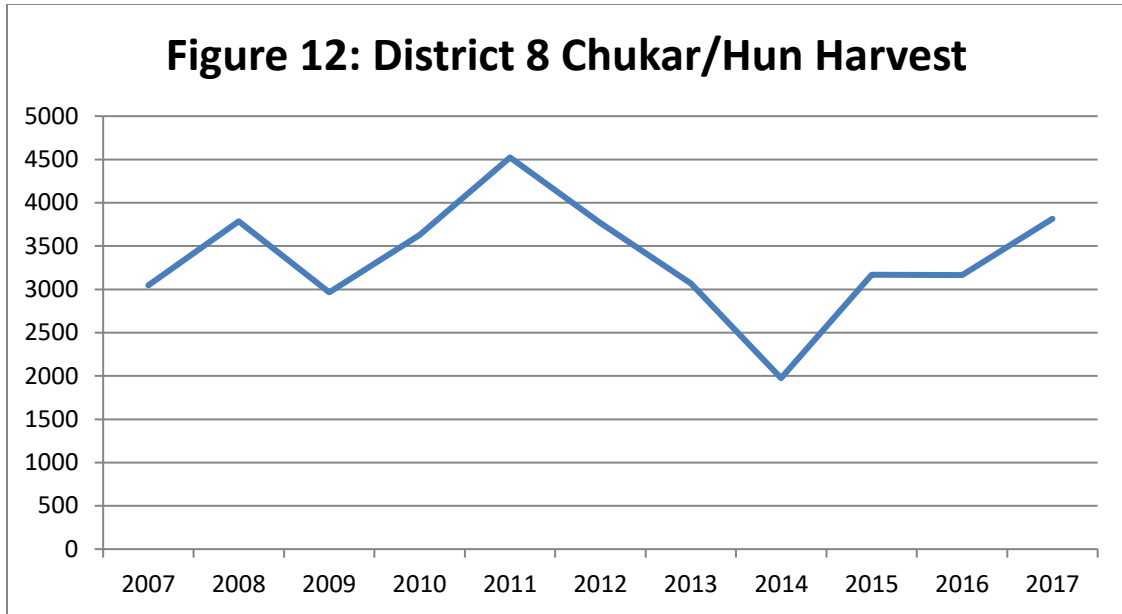


Figure 12. District 8 chukar/hun harvest

2019

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Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



Deer in GMU 568 – Photo courtesy of Randy Lawffer

DISTRICT 9 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Skamania, Clark, and Klickitat counties

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DISTRICT 9 GENERAL OVERVIEW

District 9 is in the southwest/central part of Washington and is the only district in the state that spans the Cascade Crest. Game management units (GMUs) in District 9 include 554 (Yale), 564 (Battle Ground), 568 (Washougal), 560 (Lewis River), 572 (Siouxon), 574 (Wind River), 578 (West Klickitat), 388 (Grayback), and 382 (East Klickitat). Hunters can choose a variety of habitats, including areas covered by west and eastside season dates and permit regulations.

The Cascade Mountain Range dominates the geography of District 9, which divides the district into west and eastside zones. Topography varies from near sea level along the Columbia River and its lower tributaries to alpine habitats associated with Mount St. Helens and Mt. Adams in the Cascade Range.

Dominant west side river drainages include the Lewis, Washougal, and Wind rivers. Major eastside watersheds include the White Salmon and Klickitat rivers. Rock Creek in eastern Klickitat County is the primary watershed in ponderosa pine/oak and shrub-steppe portions of the district. The Columbia River bounds the southern border of the district.

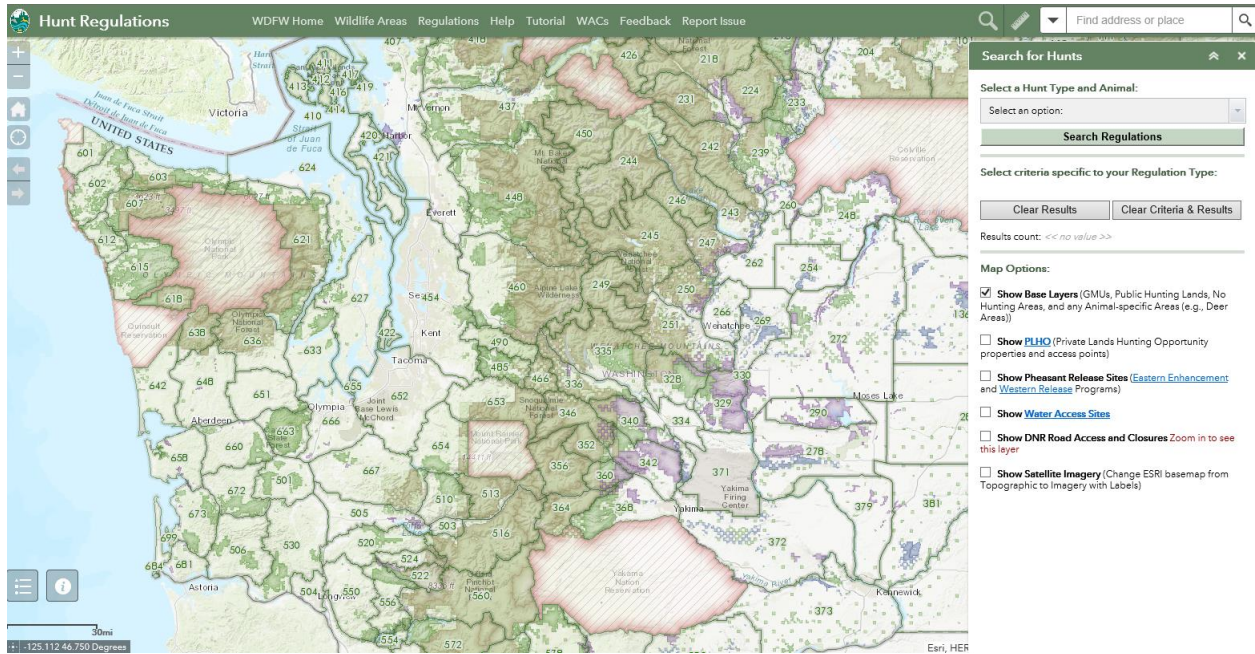
District 9 is one of the most diverse habitat areas of the state and includes west side coniferous forests dominated by Douglas fir and western hemlock. These forests give way to Oregon white oak and ponderosa pine as you travel to the east side of the Cascade Mountains. In eastern Klickitat County, pine and oak habitat transition into shrub steppe dominated by grassland and sagebrush.

The Gifford Pinchot National Forest and Department of Natural Resources lands dominate the majority of the west side forestland. These lands are open to public access. Weyerhaeuser owns a block of land in GMU 568 (Washougal) and scattered lands throughout GMU 578 (West Klickitat). Hunters must have permits or leases to access to this land and can find more information about recreation on Weyerhaeuser property [here](#).

Eastside forest and shrub steppe/grassland habitat is primarily privately owned with limited public access. Most industrial timber company lands are open to public hunting, but generally are not open to private motorized vehicles. Due to high fire danger during August, September and October, access to these lands may be restricted.. Most timber companies maintain recreational access hotlines where hunters can find out if the land is closed before hunting. You can find a list of recreational access websites and hotlines maintained by private industrial timber companies at the end of this document.

Hancock timberlands in GMU 578 (West Klickitat) are popular for hunting deer, elk, and turkey. You can find more information about hunting on Hancock Klickitat timberlands at the end of this document. Stevenson Land Company also owns scattered timberlands throughout GMUs 574 (Wind River) and 578, and you can find information about recreation on their land [here](#). The

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) has a Feel Free to Hunt access agreement with Western Pacific Timber in GMU 388 (Grayback). This land is popular for deer hunting. You can find more information about hunting on Western Pacific Land at the end of this document. You can find more information about hunting opportunities on private land on [WDFW's Private Lands webpage](#). The [Hunt Regulations webpage](#) has useful layers like GMU and elk/deer area boundaries, roads, wildlife areas, and different base maps (aerial photos, topography).



ELK



Lewis River elk – Photo courtesy of Jacob Cox

WDFW manages elk in District 9 as part of the Mount St. Helens Herd, described in the [St. Helens Elk Herd Plan](#) on the WDFW website. You can find more information on elk management in District 9 in the [Game Harvest Statistics](#) and [Game Status and Trend Reports](#).

Elk hunting within District 9 is managed under a variety of seasons, so check regulations closely before going afield. Hunters should be aware that GMUs 388 (Grayback) and 382 (East Klickitat) require eastern Washington elk tags, while the remainder of District 9 is within the western Washington elk tag area. Additionally, GMU 564 (Battle Ground) and 554 (Yale) are Firearm Restriction GMUs.

GMU 560 (Lewis River) offers the most opportunity for elk hunting in District 9. The majority of this area is public land within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Early season snow levels can affect hunter access and success during the modern firearm season. GMUs 574 (Wind River), 572 (Siouxon), and 578 (West Klickitat) are all good elk units. GMUs 574 and 572 are primarily public U.S. Forest Service lands, while GMU 578 is primarily private land, so make sure you have good maps to identify ownership in this area.

GMUs 388 and 382 in Klickitat County have very few elk and are generally considered better for deer hunting. GMU 564 in Clark County only has elk in the northern and eastern portions of the GMU. This area has a mix of public and private lands, and it's important to have knowledge of ownership before planning your hunt in this area.

Some areas may be closed to both motorized and non-motorized access. Even in familiar areas, we recommend extra scouting because elk distribution may have changed and normal hunting lands may be closed due to fire danger.

ELK POPULATION INFORMATION

Elk populations in the game management units comprising the Mount St. Helens elk herd area are down from historic high levels during the mid-2000s. This population reduction was implemented per the objectives of the [St. Helens Elk Herd Plan](#). Liberal antlerless elk hunting opportunity, combined with several years of late winter and spring storms, reduced the elk population in these GMUs. The winter of 2016-17 was unusually severe, with early snowfall and persistent cold, wet conditions throughout the winter. Severe winters have a larger impact when animals are in relatively poor condition entering the winter. Elk within the St. Helens herd typically lack large fat reserves to help with long, hard winters.

Reflecting these challenging conditions, the 2017 spring survey of elk in the monitored portions of the St. Helens herd showed a 30-35 percent reduction from 2016 numbers. The winters of 2017-18 and 2018-19 were mild. Survey efforts conducted during the spring of 2018 and 2019 indicate that the Mount St. Helens elk herd has stabilized at this lower population level. These indicators point toward an elk population that is below objectives and well below historic highs. Therefore, hunters should expect a generally less productive elk hunting season during the 2019 hunt. WDFW has reduced antlerless hunting opportunity accordingly.

ELK HOOF DISEASE (TREPONEME BACTERIA)

Since 2008, reports of elk with deformed, broken, or missing hooves have increased dramatically in southwest Washington, with sporadic observations in other areas west of the Cascade Range. While elk have long suffered from "hoof rot," a relatively common livestock disease, the rapid spread and severity of this new affliction was something completely different.

Scientific tests commissioned by WDFW in 2013 found that these abnormalities were strongly associated with treponeme bacteria, known to cause digital dermatitis in cattle, sheep and goats. Although this disease has plagued the dairy industry for decades, the treponeme bacteria had never been documented in elk or any other wildlife species until 2013.

Since then, WDFW has continued to work with scientists, veterinarians, outdoor organizations and others to develop management strategies for elk infected by treponeme-associated hoof disease (TAHD).

Several aspects of TAHD in elk are clear:

- **Vulnerability:** The disease appears to be highly infectious among elk, but there is no evidence that it affects humans. TAHD can affect any hoof in any elk, young or old, male or female.
- **Hooves only:** Tests show the disease is limited to animals' hooves, and does not affect their meat or organs. If the meat looks normal and if hunters harvest, process, and cook it practicing good hygiene, it is probably safe to eat.
- **No treatment:** Currently, there is no vaccine to prevent the disease, nor are there any proven options for treating it in the field. Similar diseases in livestock are treated by cleaning and bandaging their hooves and giving them foot baths, but that is not a realistic option for free-ranging elk.

Counties with confirmed cases of TAHD

As of July 2019, WDFW confirmed cases of elk with TAHD in 14 Washington counties, primarily in the southwest region of the state. The April 2018 discovery of TAHD in the Trout Lake Valley in western Klickitat County was the first documented case east of the Cascades. Since then, WDFW has documented cases in the Blue Mountains of Washington and nearby in Idaho. Since 2015, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has also confirmed TAHD in elk populations in both western and eastern Oregon.

How you can help

- **Leave hooves:** Scientists believe that treponeme bacteria are associated with moist soil and spread to new areas on the hooves of infected elk. For that reason, WDFW requires hunters to remove the hooves of any elk taken in affected areas and leave them onsite. During the 2019 hunting season, this rule applies to all 400, 500, and 600 series GMUs.
- **Report elk:** Hunters can help WDFW track TAHD by reporting observations of both affected and unaffected elk on the department's [online reporting form](#).
- **Clean shoes and tires:** Anyone who hikes or drives off-road in a known affected area can help minimize the risk of spreading the disease to new areas by removing all mud from their shoes and tires before leaving the area.

WDFW is currently studying the effects of the disease on Washington elk populations and has partnered with Washington State University to monitor and research the disease. For more information on TAHD, please see pages 66-68 of the [Big Game Hunting pamphlet](#) and the [WDFW hoof disease webpage](#).



Example of elk hooves deformed by TAHD

DEER



Deer in GMU 568 – Photo courtesy of Randy Lawffer

Deer populations are generally stable in lower elevation units such as Washougal (568) and Battle Ground (564). Deer harvest in West Klickitat (578), Grayback (388) and East Klickitat (382) was lower in 2018 than in recent years, but post-season buck numbers improved in 2016. Deer populations are generally low in the Cascade Mountain GMUs, including Lewis River (560), Wind River (574), and Siouxon (572). The extreme winter of 2016-17 had an effect on deer populations throughout District 9. December 2018 surveys indicate a decrease in the population, but spring 2019 surveys show that fawn survival during the winter of 2018-19 was

back to its historic average. Success rates in fall 2018 were very low, but will hopefully start to increase in fall 2019.

Deer harvest and success is remarkably consistent within District 9, where hunters are expected to harvest approximately 2,500 bucks during the 2019 general season. That would represent a success rate of 15-20 percent. You can find historical information on deer harvest trends in District 9 on the WDFW website under [Game Harvest Statistics](#) and [Game Status and Trend Reports](#).

Successful hunting for black-tailed deer is primarily a function of the effort that hunters put into the hunt. Black-tailed deer thrive in heavily vegetated habitats and are often very nocturnal. Successful black-tailed deer hunters must be in position early in the morning and carefully hunt near sources of food and in secure cover.

Bucks travel more during the rut, covering large amounts of territory searching for does in estrus. This makes bucks more vulnerable, as they spend less time hiding and you can sometimes find them in open habitats such as clear-cuts and meadows. Not surprisingly, approximately one-third of the annual buck harvest in Region 5 occurs during the four-day late buck hunt held each November.

Within District 9, GMUs 554 (Yale), 560 (Lewis River), 564 (Battle Ground), 568 (Washougal), and 572 (Siouxon) offer an attractive general season hunting opportunity. Hunters should note, however, the firearm restrictions in GMUs 554 and 564 (see page 96 of the [2019 Big Game Hunting Seasons and Regulations](#)).

Those interested in trophy hunting opportunities for deer might consider any of the Klickitat County units. GMU 578 (West Klickitat), GMU 388 (Grayback), and GMU 382 (East Klickitat) are all managed under a 3-point or larger antler restriction. Collectively, the Klickitat GMUs support an annual harvest of over a thousand three-point or larger bucks. Hunters are advised to carefully review the regulations before going afield, as the rules differ in each unit and none of the Klickitat GMUs allow general season late buck hunting.

Some areas may be closed to both motorized and non-motorized access. Hunters are advised to do extra scouting even in familiar areas because deer distribution may have changed and normal hunting lands may be closed for fire danger.

WDFW is interested in collecting teeth from harvested black-tailed deer bucks. If you are successful, please remove one of the incisor teeth as shown in the diagram on the tooth envelope below. All regional offices will have tooth envelopes to pick up. You can also contact the Region 5 office at 360-696-6211, and they will mail you a tooth envelope. Once the tooth has been analyzed, you can check the WDFW website [here with your WILD ID number](#) to see the age of your deer.

THIS ENVELOPE FOR DEER AND ELK ONLY

Species: Mule Deer _____ W-T Deer _____ B-T Deer _____ Elk _____ Transport Tag Doc.# _____

Kill Type: General Season ___ Special Permit ___ Depredation ___ Landowner ___ Poached ___ Roadkill ___ Other (specify) _____

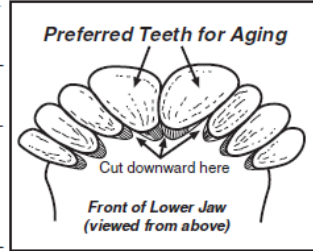
Wild ID# _____ Date of Kill (month/day/year) ____/____/____

Hunter's Name (Last, First, Middle Initial): _____

Weapon Type: Modern Firearm _____ Archery _____ Muzzleloader _____

Comments: _____

GMU of Kill: _____ County of Kill: _____



Location of Kill: (drainage, road, or other specifics): _____

Sex of Kill: Male ___ Female ___ Age Class of Kill: Fawn/Calf ___ Yearling ___ Adult ___

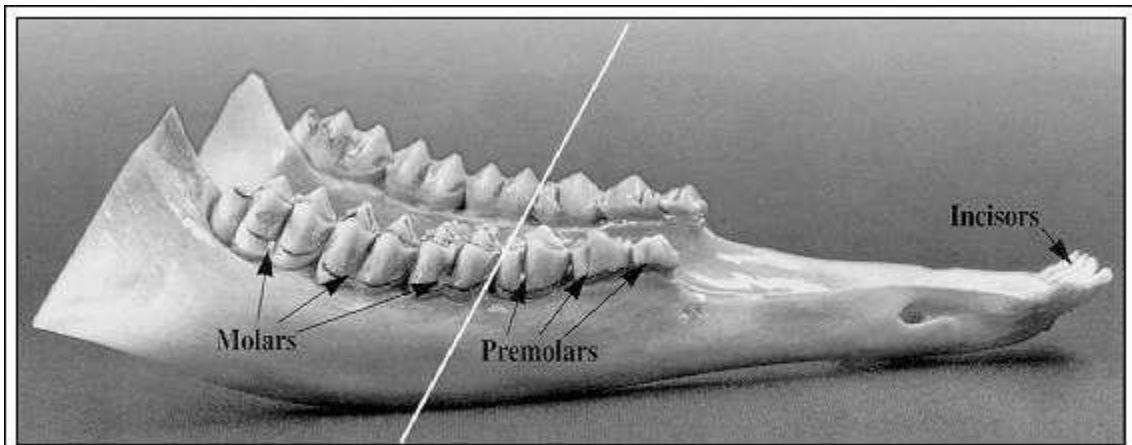
Number of Antler Points (points include eye guards at least 1" long): LEFT ___ RIGHT ___ Incisor teeth collected: Yes No

Tissue Sample Collected for DNA Analysis? Yes No Vial Number: _____ CWD Sample collected: Yes No Jar Number _____

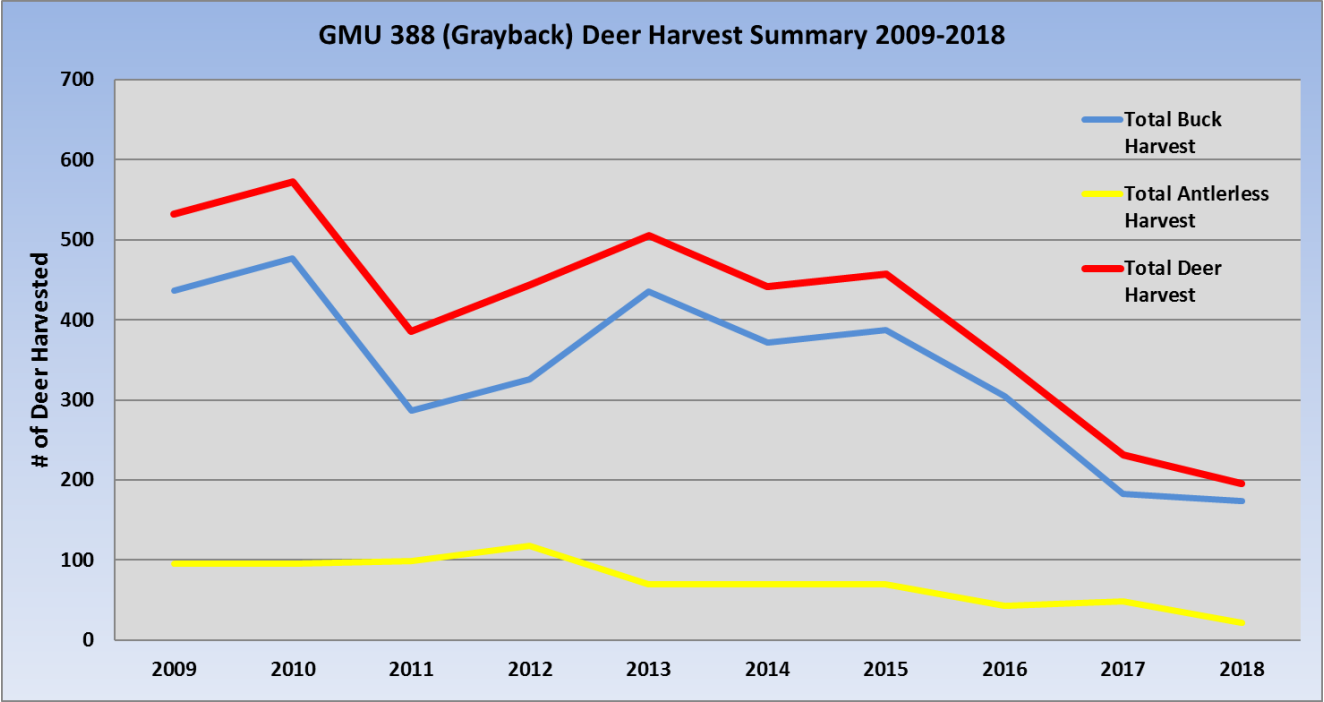
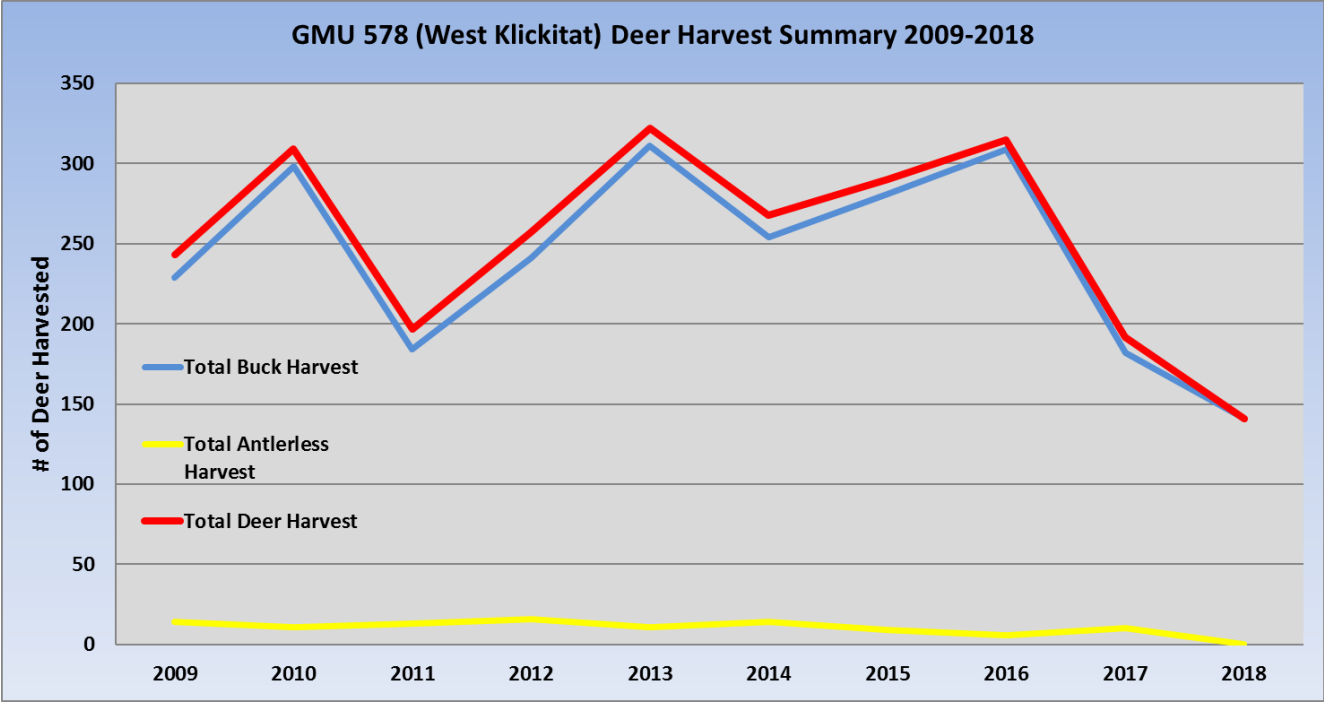
Did the animal have an ear tag (or a hole in the ear)? (please circle one): Yes No Tag Number: _____ Tag Color: _____

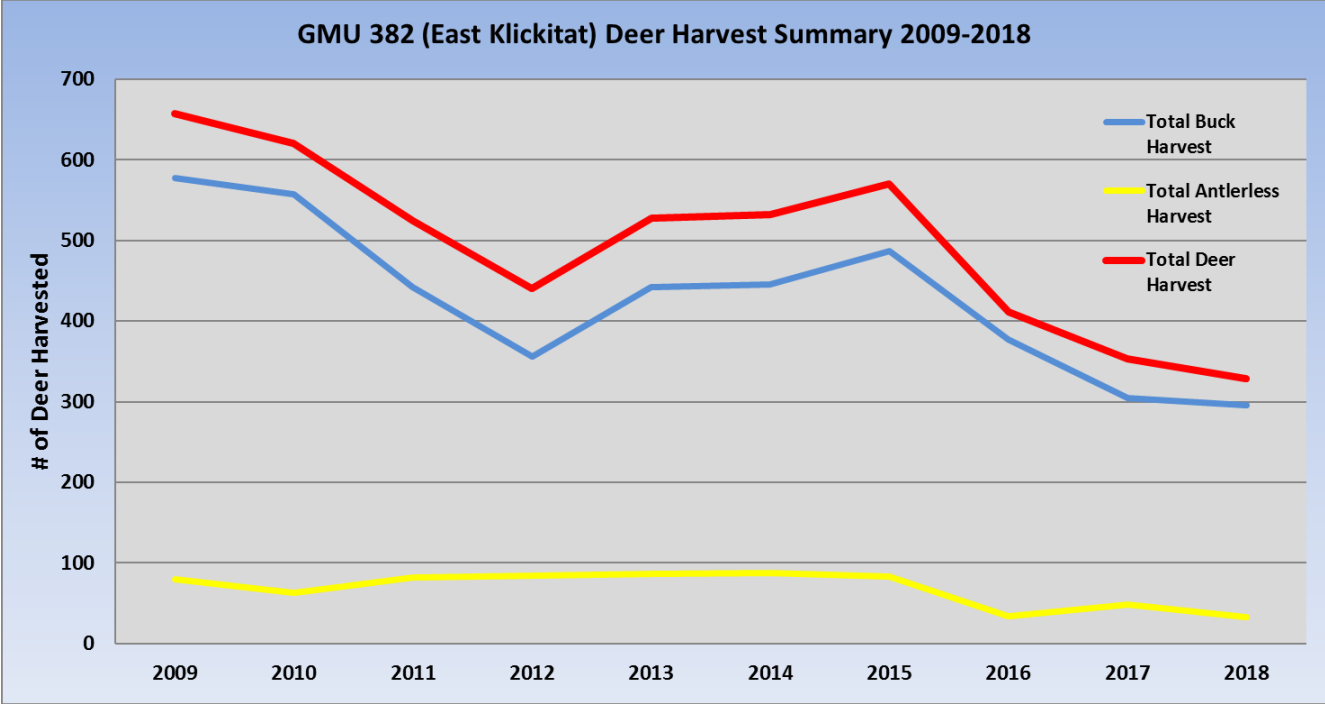
Did the animal have a radio-collar? (please circle one): Yes No Frequency: _____

Officer / Biologist _____



Your basic deer jaw. Incisors in the front, premolars and molars in the back, and a big space between.





BEAR



District 9 makes up part of both the South Cascades and Eastern Cascades black bear hunt zones for the fall bear hunting season. In 2019, both the South Cascades zone (GMUs 574, 572, 568, 564, and 560) and the East Cascades zone (GMUs 578, 388, and 382) are open from Aug. 1-Nov. 15. The bag limit is now two black bears per license year statewide. In 2018, hunters harvested 131 bears in the South Cascades (4 percent success rate) and 277 in the East Cascades zone (6 percent success rate). These success ratios are below the statewide average (7 percent). Currently, no spring black bear hunts are available in District 9.

All successful bear hunters must submit the premolar tooth in a tooth envelope. See page 70 of the [Big Game Hunting](#) pamphlet for details.

COUGAR

Cougars are difficult to hunt, and deer and elk hunters typically harvest them opportunistically. The early cougar hunting season runs from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31. In 2012, a season harvest guideline system was initiated, which closes hunt areas after Jan. 1 if the harvest guidelines have been met or exceeded. For more information on these new guidelines and to check if the area you are interested in hunting is closed, see the [cougar webpage](#). All successful cougar hunters must report their harvest to the hotline (1-866-364-4868, press 3 after the recording) within 72 hours, and all cougar pelts must be sealed by WDFW within five days of harvest (unfrozen). Contact a [WDFW office](#) to make an appointment to have a cougar pelt sealed.

WATERFOWL



Goose Hunting in Clark County – Photo courtesy of Brad Cady

GOOSE HUNTING

Hunters in Goose Management Area 2 (Clark County in District 9) are reminded of the complex goose hunting regulations designed to protect wintering populations of the dusky Canada goose. New hunters and those whose hunting authorization was invalidated for Area 2 during the previous year, need to pass an exam with a minimum of 80 percent to receive authorization for the current year. Please visit our [Goose Identification](#) page for more information.

Very little goose hunting is available in Skamania County. Goose hunting in Klickitat County is limited and primarily associated with private lands. You must always have permission before accessing these sites. Check the [2019-2020 Migratory Waterfowl and Upland Game Seasons pamphlet](#) for more information on season length and bag limits. As in previous years, the daily bag limit is 20 geese per day; which includes up to four Canada geese of any subspecies (except dusky geese), up to six white geese (Snow and Ross's geese), and up to 10 Pacific white-fronted geese.

Harvest and participation rates were well-below average in Clark County during the early season. Unseasonably warm and dry weather in southwest Washington and other portions of the migration route along with very low water levels in the Vancouver lowlands led to fewer geese available for harvest. Hopefully, the weather conditions for the 2019-2020 season will be more favorable for a successful season.

RECENT SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO AREA 2 GOOSE HUNTING

Goose hunting in Clark, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum counties is subject to the additional restrictions of Goose Management Area 2 Inland. These restrictions are in place to protect the dusky subspecies of the Canada goose. We encourage goose hunters to review the different subspecies of Canada geese in southwest Washington, and remind you that the ability to identify the different subspecies is necessary for a productive and enjoyable goose hunting season.

The Fish and Wildlife Commission has approved the following regulations for the 2019-20 southwest Washington goose season in cooperation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the states of Oregon and Alaska:

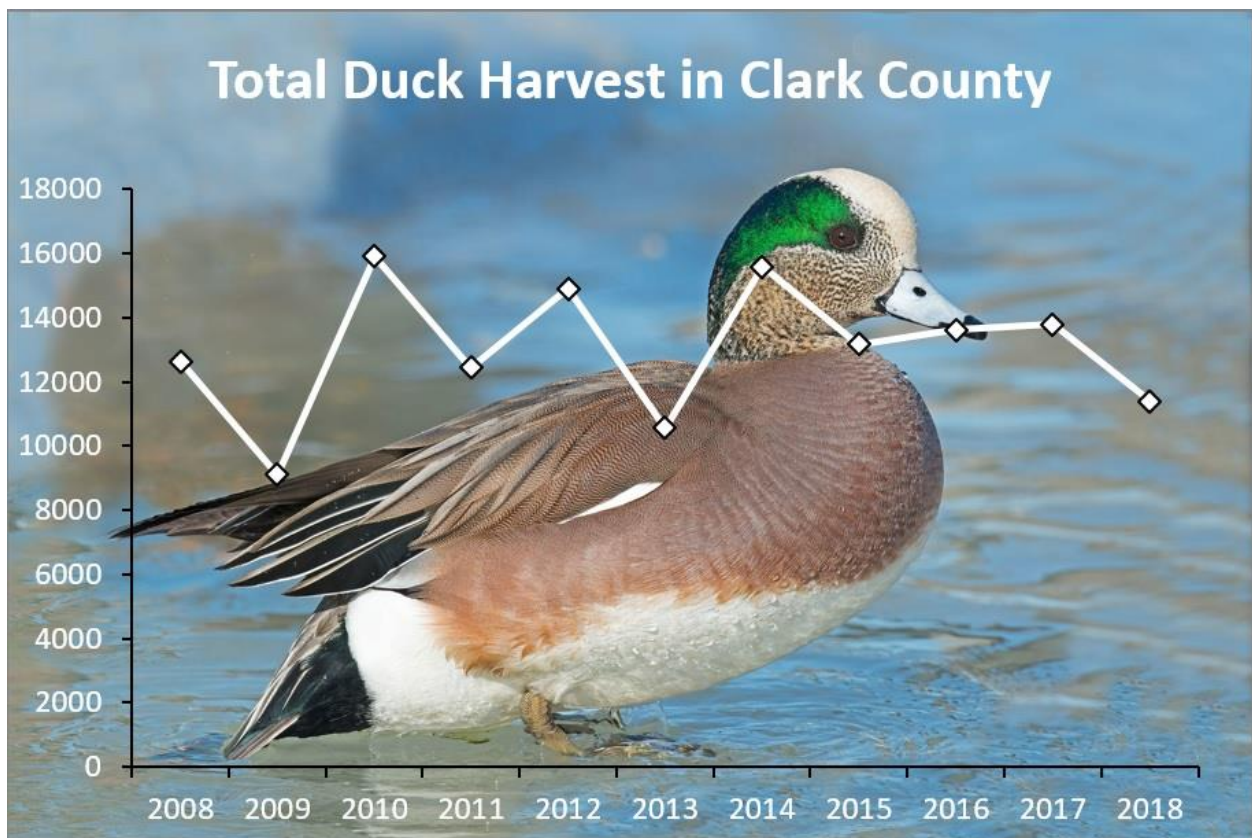
- The season for dusky Canada geese is **closed**. If a hunter takes a dusky Canada goose, or does not comply with field check requirements, that hunter's authorization will be invalidated, and the hunter will not be able to hunt geese in Goose Management Area 2 Inland for the rest of the season.
- Goose hunting hours extended to 30 minutes after the start of official waterfowl hunting hours to 30 minutes before the end of official waterfowl hunting hours (same as other goose hunting areas of the state).
- Hunters are now required to record harvest on a harvest card that they get when they buy their license. Immediately after taking a goose, you must fill out your harvest card in ink. You are required to report the information on your harvest card to WDFW by using the online reporting system at fishhunt.dfw.wa.gov/, or by mailing the cards to: WDFW, Wildlife Program – Waterfowl Section, PO Box 43141, Olympia WA 98504. The reporting deadline is March 20, 2020.
- Goose Management Area 2 is split between the Coast (Pacific County and portion of Grays Harbor County west of Highway 101) and Inland Areas (Clark, Cowlitz and Wahkiakum Counties, and a portion of Grays Harbor County east of Highway 101).
- General season ending dates are extended into March (late season discontinued). All hunters can now participate in the February-March season, but hunting will not be allowed on National Wildlife Refuges or WDFW wildlife areas during this season.
- The goose hunting season will be open every day from Sept. 7-15 as well as Oct. 12-27, 2019.

Hunters are advised to review the revised goose identification [training program](#) before hunting this season and check the [2019-2020 WDFW Migratory Waterfowl and Upland Game Seasons pamphlet](#) for more information. Wildlife managers are relying on southwest goose hunters to make this season format successful, so goose hunting can remain open in permit zones.

Most public goose hunting in Clark County is in the Vancouver lowlands and Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge. Hunter access to Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge is by reservation.

DUCK HUNTING

The Fish and Wildlife Commission has approved a liberal season of 107 days (two-day youth hunt, 105-day general hunt), and a daily bag limit of seven ducks. Please note the reduced daily bag and possession limit for pintail in the [2019-2020 Migratory Waterfowl and Upland Game Seasons pamphlet](#). Like Canada goose hunting, most public access for duck hunting in Clark County is limited to the Vancouver lowlands and Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge.



The following sources provide excellent information on North American waterfowl populations:

<http://flyways.us/>

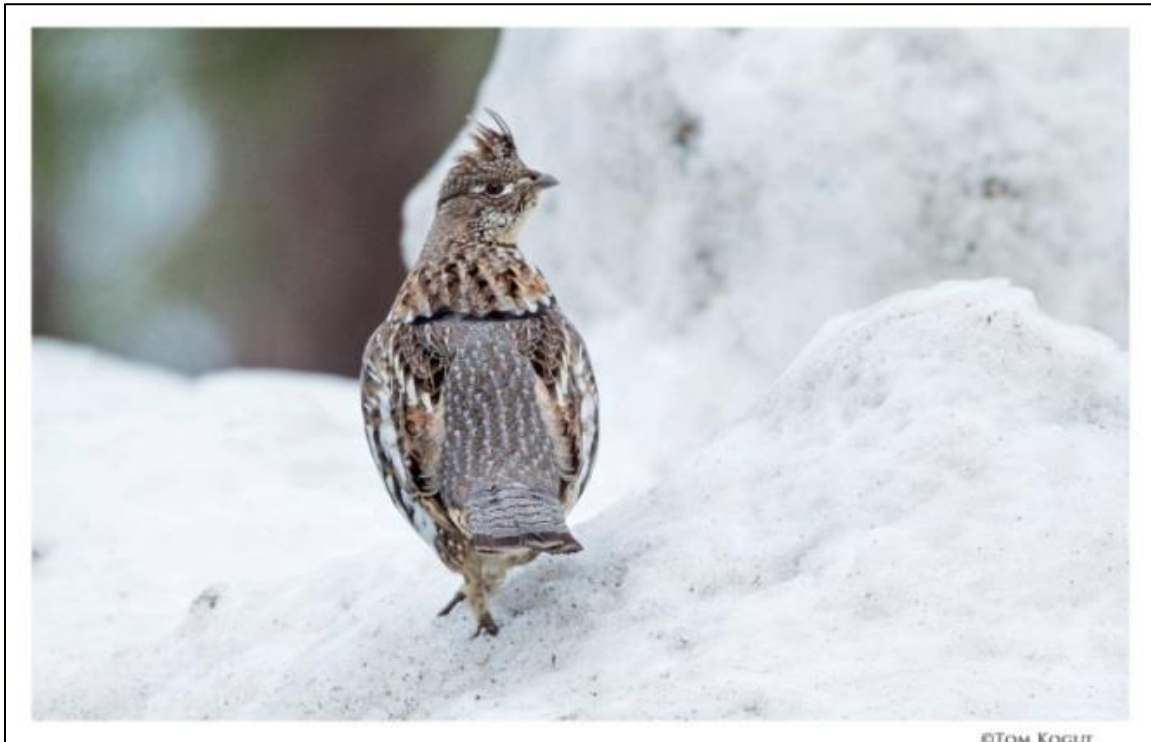
<https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/bird-watching/waterfowl-identification.php>

<https://www.fws.gov/birds/surveys-and-data/reports-and-publications/population-status.php>
<https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species.php>

DOVE

Dove hunting in District 9 is primarily associated with Clark and Klickitat counties. Dove harvest in both counties is well above average in 2018. In Clark County, dove hunting opportunity exists on WDFW lands in the Vancouver lowlands, including the Shillapoo Wildlife Area. Most of the hunting opportunity in Klickitat County is associated with private hunt clubs in the eastern part of the county. The majority of Klickitat County is privately owned, so please be sure to secure permission from private landowners before you hunt on private land.

FOREST GROUSE



Grouse harvest was about average in 2018 in Clark, Skamania and Klickitat Counties. Skamania County, which is predominately public land, provides hunters with the most opportunity in the district. In District 9, the majority of quality grouse habitat is on USFS lands in Skamania County and certain areas of the Simcoe Mountains west of Highway 97 in Klickitat County.

Most grouse harvest in District 9 is associated with general deer and elk hunting seasons, as birds are hunted opportunistically. Prospective hunters should focus hunting efforts on brushy riparian zones or overgrown abandoned logging roads for the best chance at success, especially for ruffed

grouse. Hunters interested in forest grouse will improve their chances by scouting areas prior to their hunt.



Young hunter in Skamania County – Photo courtesy of Pete Nelson

PHEASANT



Pheasant hunting in Clark County – Photo courtesy of Brad Cady

District 9 has very little wild production of pheasants, especially compared to areas of eastern Washington. Essentially, all hunting opportunities are associated with pen-raised birds that are

released at specific locations in Klickitat County (Eastern Washington Pheasant Release Sites) and Clark County (Western Washington Pheasant Release Sites). In Clark County, most pheasant hunting is associated with the Vancouver Lake and Shillapoo release areas. In Klickitat County, most pheasant hunting occurs on three release sites near Goldendale or on the surrounding private properties (with landowner permission). Please read more about our [Western Washington Pheasant Release Program](#) (for Clark and Skamania counties) and [Eastern Washington Pheasant Release Program](#) (for Klickitat County) on our website, which includes maps of the release sites.

You can find details about each of the pheasant hunting sites below.

CLARK COUNTY PHEASANT RELEASE SITES

Shillapoo Wildlife Area

The Vancouver Lake and Shillapoo release sites are on WDFW-owned land and comprise approximately 1,450 acres. To reach both the Vancouver Lake and Shillapoo release sites, take the Fourth Plain Blvd. exit (exit #1D) off I-5. Go west on Fourth Plain Blvd. For the Vancouver Lake release site, head north on Fruit Valley Road, then west on La Frombois Road to the site. For the Shillapoo release site, stay on Lower River Road to the site. Keep in mind that these areas are extremely popular on Saturdays, with typically more than 100 vehicles at the Shillapoo release sites.

KLICKITAT COUNTY PHEASANT RELEASE SITES

WDFW releases approximately 350 pheasants at three sites in Klickitat County each year. One is located on department-owned land, and the others are on privately-owned land. Please treat the properties respectfully so future visitors may enjoy these sites as well. All sites are for day-use only, and no overnight camping is allowed. These sites are relatively undeveloped, with primitive road access. In early fall, there is usually a high fire risk so please take necessary precautions. Roads may become slippery and muddy after fall rains and snow. Be cautious when choosing parking places next to roads in order to avoid getting stuck. Driving off-road is not allowed, regardless of season. The use of non-toxic shot is required within designated release areas.

Goldendale Hatchery Pheasant Release Site

WDFW owns this 240-acre site. It is bounded by Hill Road on the west side and Fish Hatchery Road on the north side.

From Goldendale, drive west on Highway 142 approximately four miles to the intersection with Hill Road. Drive about a half mile north on Hill Road, across the bridge over Spring Creek, then turn east on a dirt road onto WDFW property. This road goes into the center of the property.

Note: The hatchery facilities are located along the east boundary of the parcel. Please stay away from the immediate vicinity of the buildings to protect workers.

Gun Club Property

This 480-acre site is privately owned. It is bounded by Rogers Road on the north and Fenton Lane to the east.

From the intersection with Broadway Street in Goldendale, drive east on the Bickleton Highway 5.6 miles to the intersection with Purvine Road. Turn right (south) on Purvine Road and drive 0.9 miles to the T intersection with Rogers Road. Go either left or right on Rogers Road and look for wire gates accessing the property. There are two gates. Both are marked with the WDFW logo. Park along Rogers Road, outside the fence, and walk in. Purvine Road may be impassible when wet. For an alternative access, go east another mile on the Bickleton Highway, and turn right (south) on Fenton Lane. Follow Fenton Lane south one mile to its intersection with Rogers Road. Turn right (west) onto Rogers Road, and drive about 0.1 mile west to a gate and parking area.

Finn Ridge Road Property

This 160-acre site is privately owned. It is bounded by the Finn Ridge Road along the south property line and Ahola Road to the west.

From Centerville, drive two miles west on the Centerville Highway to a 90-degree bend in the highway to the south. Turn right (north) on Erickson Road. Drive one mile to the intersection with the Finn Ridge Road. Turn left (west) onto Finn Ridge Road and follow it about 1.5 miles to the first sign marking the corner of the site, on the right. It is marked with green Feel Free to Hunt signs.



Pheasant release in Klickitat County with a Mt. Adams view – Photo by Carly Wickhem

QUAIL, GRAY PARTRIDGE, AND CHUKAR



In District 9, upland game birds are almost exclusively hunted within Klickitat County, with quail being the most successfully hunted of the three species by far. Unfortunately, quail harvest in 2018 was well below the four-year average for the county. Most access for upland bird hunting is restricted to private lands and hunt clubs in eastern Klickitat County. Hunters interested in hunting this area should seek access permission in advance of the season. Most hunt clubs have waiting lists for new members, and access is difficult without membership for those lands.

TURKEY



Klickitat Spring Turkey Hunt – Photo courtesy of Sally McKerney

Wild turkey populations in Klickitat County continue to be very healthy, and hunting conditions for fall 2019 should be typical for this area. The 2019 fall season in Klickitat County is open to

general season hunting, which means no special permit is required. Fall hunt dates are Sept. 28 to Oct. 11, 2019, and the bag limit is one either sex turkey. Please refer to the [2019 Big Game Hunting Seasons and Regulations pamphlet](#) for more information.

The majority of quality turkey hunting areas in Klickitat County are below 1,500 feet. Popular hunting areas are generally associated with the White Salmon and Klickitat River drainages. East of the Klickitat River, you can find turkeys on the Klickitat Wildlife Area and also in the Simcoe Mountains to the north and west of the town of Goldendale. Most of the land in and around Simcoe Mountains is owned by private timber companies. Please refer to the “Private Industrial Forestlands” section below for details on hunting access, and be sure to have good maps that correctly identify ownership if you are planning to hunt in these areas. Some landowners in Western Klickitat County complain of turkey damage on their property and may be willing to provide access to turkey hunters that ask for permission and practice good hunter ethics.

Outside of Klickitat County, there is little opportunity for turkey hunting within the district. In Skamania County, turkey populations are located primarily in the eastern part of the county between the Wind River and Underwood and below 1,000 feet in elevation. In most cases, hunters interested in this area will need to contact private landowners. Clark County offers little to no turkey hunting opportunity.



Turkeys in the Klickitat River drainage

PUBLIC LAND RESOURCES

DNR-Pacific Cascades Office (SW WA)

601 Bond Road
PO Box 280
Castle Rock, WA 98611-0280
Phone: 360-577-2025
pacific-cascade.region@dnr.wa.gov

DNR-Southeast Region Office (Klickitat County)

713 Bowers Road
Ellensburg, WA 98926-9301
Phone: 509-925-8510
southeast.region@dnr.wa.gov

Link to purchase DNR quad maps: <https://www.dnr.wa.gov/node/506>

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Mapping Resources: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/main/giffordpinchot/maps-pubs>

PRIVATE LANDS

There are private lands of various sizes that are open to hunting for different game species. Private Lands Access is available through different types of access:

- [Feel Free to Hunt](#)
- [Register to Hunt](#)
- [Hunt by Written Permission](#)
- [Hunt by Reservation](#)

You can search for lands by GMU or county here:
https://privatelands.wdfw.wa.gov/private_lands/search.php

PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL FORESTLANDS

****NOTE:** Private industrial forestlands are usually closed to all recreation from mid-late summer through early fall because of fire danger. Be sure to check on the status of these lands before scouting or hunting.**

DGS Timber LLC (American Forest Management)

- Generally allows non-motorized access. Please abide by any signs posted at access points.

Hancock Forest Management (HFM)

- Generally allows non-motorized access. Please abide by any signs posted at access points.
- Access hotline (509) 364-3331

SDS (Stevenson Land Company or Broughton Lumber)

- Generally open to walk-in access. More information at:
<http://stevensonlandcompany.com/recreation-opportunities/>

Weyerhaeuser

- Recreational access hotline 866-636-6531 or online: <https://wyrecreationnw.com/permits>
- Access varies by tree farm
 - St. Helens Tree Farm
 - Access is by permit only and permits can be purchased at the website above. Please see website for details, including maps.
 - Yacolt (Columbia River East) – Washougal GMU 568
 - Access is by permit only and permits can be purchased at the website above. Please see website for details, including maps.
 - Skamania/Klickitat Counties
 - Access is by Recreational Lease only. Please see website for details, including maps.

Western Pacific Timber

- The majority of these lands are enrolled in WDFW's Feel Free to Hunt Program. The lands are open to walk-in access only, with the exception of county roads that run through the property and remain open for motorized access.
- Contact the WPT Boise office (208) 343-6074 for closure updates.



Western Pacific Timber



Western Pacific Timber (WPT) maintains more than 65,000 acres of private land open to the public, in cooperation with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Help us all maintain access to these lands by being a respectful and courteous visitor. Public access to WPT's land is a privilege, not a right. Please treat their lands with respect so this privilege can continue.

Western Pacific Timber, LLC Rules & Recreation Policy

- All WPT lands in Klickitat County east of Highway 97 are closed to public entry.
- WPT land in Klickitat County, west of Highway 97 is open to non-motorized recreation and snowmobiling. Vehicles are permitted on roads outside of the gated area unless otherwise posted.
- From time to time it is necessary to close areas to public entry due to forest operations; this is for the safety of the public and their contractors/employees. Please respect these temporary closures.
- During periods of extreme fire danger, WPT will close their lands to all public entry. Closures are listed on their website, posted at all gates, and notification is given to the local newspapers.
- Motorized vehicles are not allowed behind any gate, **whether it is open or closed.**
- Do not block gates.
- Camping is allowed for a maximum of 14 consecutive days.
- Please pack out all trash.
- **The following are strictly prohibited:**
 - Fires of any kind
 - Incendiary devices i.e. fireworks, exploding targets, etc.
 - Dumping
 - Commercial gathering of forest products
 - Firewood cutting
 - Damage of any kind to standing timber, existing structures, or roads
 - Mudding

Violators will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law

Help us by reporting vandalism or other violations. The misdeeds of a few may mean loss of access for everyone! For non-emergency poaching/violations call 1-877-933-9847. For poaching in progress and other emergencies, dial 911.

2019

ERIC HOLMAN, District Wildlife
Biologist
NICHOLLE STEPHENS, Assistant
District Wildlife Biologist



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



Cover photo District 10 black-tailed buck submitted by Dan Howell

District 10 Hunting Prospects

Lewis, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum counties

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DISTRICT 10 GENERAL OVERVIEW

District 10 is in southwestern Washington and includes Lewis, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum counties. Game management units (GMUs) in this district include 501 (Lincoln), 503 (Randle), 504 (Stella), 505 (Mossyrock), 506 (Willapa Hills), 510 (Stormking), 513 (South Rainier), 516 (Packwood), 520 (Winston), 522 (Loo-Wit), 524 (Margaret), 530 (Ryderwood), 550 (Coweeman), and 556 (Toutle). The topography of this wide area ranges from tidally influenced Columbia River shorelines in Wahkiakum County to Cascade peaks in Lewis County.

A high percentage of this district is privately-owned, which presents a variety of access challenges. The recent trend is for timber companies to limit public access to their land or sell access permits for hunting seasons to a limited number of participants. When planning your hunt, it's important to understand the recreational access policies of individual timber companies. You can typically find recreational access information on timber company websites or by calling access hotlines. A list of recreational access websites and hotlines, maintained by private industrial timber companies, is included at the end of this document. It is always a good idea to obtain a map from the landowner.

Weyerhaeuser owns a significant amount of land in District 10. Major changes to hunting access in 2015 include a requirement that hunters buy an access permit to hunt on Weyerhaeuser land, including the St. Helens Tree Farm (GMUs 550, 520, 524, and 556). As of this writing, motorized access permits are being sold for between \$200 and \$350, while non-motorized access permits are between \$75 and \$100. You can find information about permits for recreational access to Weyerhaeuser land, including maps, from Weyerhaeuser on their website at: https://wyrecreationnw.com/contact_us.

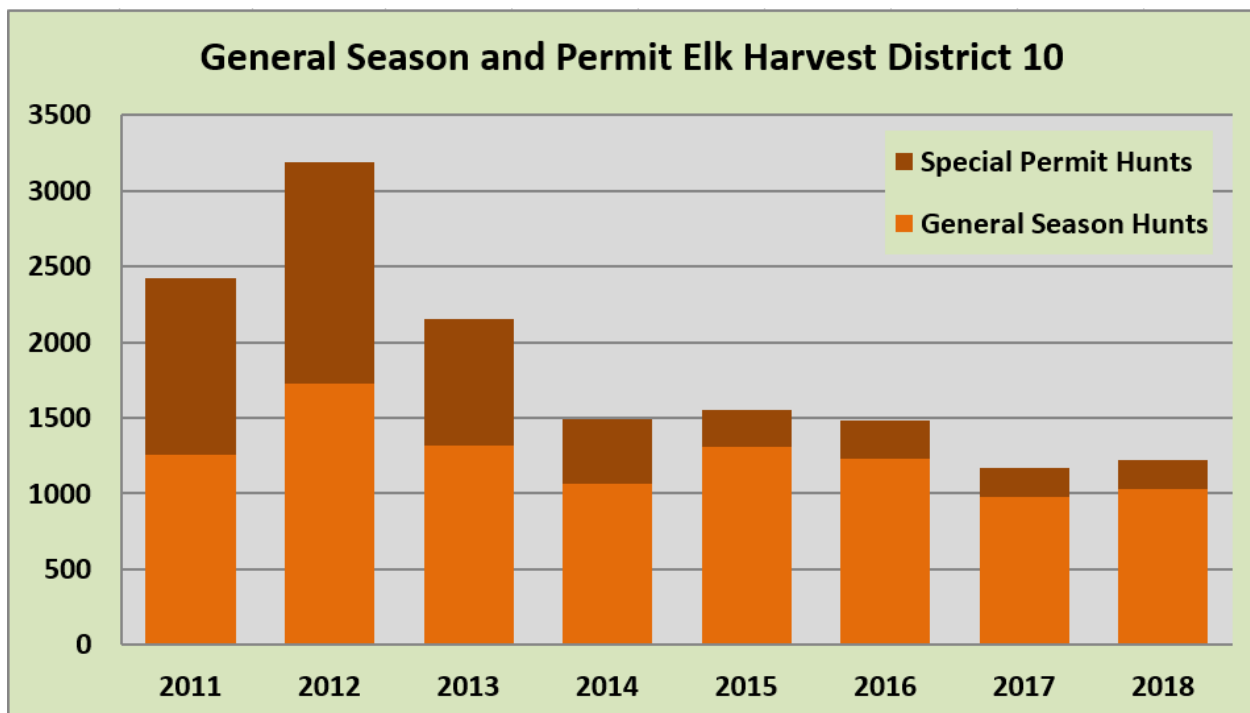
Other industrial timber company lands are generally open to public hunting without an access fee, but vehicle access may be limited. Other major industrial forest landowners in District 10 include Hancock Forest Management, Port Blakely, Sierra Pacific, Green Diamond (permit fee access), and Pope Resources/Olympic Resource Management. Access to these lands may be restricted in August, September, and – in some cases – October due to high fire danger. You can find more information about hunting opportunities on private land on the WDFW website at: <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/locations/private-lands>, on page 102 of the [Big Game pamphlet](#), or on WDFW's Hunt Regulations Mapping Tool at: <https://geodataservices.wdfw.wa.gov/huntregs/>

Public land in the district includes WDFW's Cowlitz and Mount St. Helens Wildlife Areas. You can find Details about the Wildlife Areas on the WDFW website at: <https://wdfw.wa.gov/places-to-go/wildlife-areas>. Additionally, there is the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in eastern Lewis and Cowlitz counties, as well as state land managed by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) scattered throughout all three counties. These state and federal lands are open to public access. Contact the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Cowlitz Valley Ranger District at 360-497-1100

or visit the agency's [website](#). You can find information about DNR-managed lands by contacting the Castle Rock DNR office at 360-577-2025 or visiting the [Department's website](#).

ELK

Historically, District 10 has been among the leaders in statewide elk harvest. The highest general season harvests in 2018 occurred in GMUs 506 (Willapa Hills), 530 (Ryderwood), 520 (Winston), and 550 (Coweeman). There are also many permit hunts in District 10, which we offer to manage the elk population, address agricultural damage the elk cause, and provide recreational opportunity. Additionally, two GMUs – 522 (Loo-Wit) and 556 (Toutle) – are permit-only for both cow and bull elk. In 2018, 1,034 elk were harvested during the general season in addition to 187 elk harvested by permit in District 10. Elk found west of Interstate 5 are considered to be of the Roosevelt sub-species, while those in the Cascade Mountain Range are of mixed origin. Specifically, Cascade elk are a genetic combination of native Roosevelt elk and introduced Rocky Mountain elk.



SIGNIFICANT CHANGES FOR 2019

2019 represents the central year in the three-year Big-Game season setting cycle. There are no significant changes in the structure of either general or permit elk hunts in place for 2019.

ELK POPULATION INFORMATION

Elk populations in the game management units including the Mount St. Helens elk herd area are down from historic highs during the mid-2000s. This population reduction was implemented per

the objectives of the [St. Helens Elk Herd Plan](#). Liberal antlerless elk hunting opportunity, combined with several years of late winter and spring storms, reduced the elk population in these GMUs. The winter of 2016-17 was unusually severe, with early snowfall and persistent cold wet conditions throughout the winter. These conditions are hard on elk. Severe winters are made worse when animals are in relatively poor condition entering the winter. Elk within the St. Helens herd typically lack large fat reserves to help with long, hard winters.

Reflecting these challenging conditions, the 2017 spring survey of elk in the monitored portions of the St. Helens herd showed a decrease in the population of elk. More specifically, elk populations were down 30-35 percent from 2016 numbers. The winters of 2017-18 and 2018-19 were mild. Survey efforts conducted during the spring of 2018 and 2019 indicate that the Mount St. Helens elk herd has stabilized at this lower population level. These indicators point toward an elk population that is below objectives and well below historic highs. Therefore, hunters should expect a generally less productive elk hunting season during the 2019 hunt. WDFW has reduced antlerless hunting opportunity accordingly.

Elk population surveys in GMUs 506 (Willapa Hills) and 530 (Ryderwood) are conducted on an every-other-year basis and were most recently completed in spring 2018. Surveys conducted in 2014, 2016, and 2018 indicate a stable or slightly increasing elk population in GMU 506 and a slightly decreasing population in GMU 530. Severe winter conditions rarely cause population level impacts to Willapa elk populations. Hunting opportunities and success rates should be similar to recent years.

The general bull elk season is always challenging, but the District 10 elk population produces a harvest of nearly 1,000 bull elk annually, and those hunters who put in the effort and remain focused may be rewarded with success.



Photo by Sam Kolb (WDFW)



Photo submitted by Frank Gordon

Hunting strategies during fire restrictions

Early hunting season access for archery hunters is often complicated by hot weather and fire access closures. If that occurs, hunters should consider going west to GMUs 506 or 530 (Willapa Hills and Ryderwood), where blocks of state (DNR) forestlands are available. Another good choice during times of fire danger is GMUs 513 (South Rainier) and 516 (Packwood), which are comprised mostly of national forest lands. These public lands usually stay open during times of high fire danger, but be sure to check with land managers before heading to the field.

Elk scouting strategies

Use the Hunting Regulations Mapping Tool at: <https://geodataservices.wdfw.wa.gov/huntregs/> to look at aerial photos to identify recent clearcuts and drainages. You can do some preseason scouting on the commercial tree farms by bike or on foot, as most areas will not be open to

motorized access yet. Motorized access and camping are available on state DNR lands unless there is high fire danger. Prospective elk hunters should keep in mind that the animals often prefer cooler, wetter areas during times of warmer weather, and are more often active during dawn and dusk.

Additional resources for those interested in District 10 elk

You can find annual Harvest Reports for deer and elk based on hunter reporting on the WDFW website at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/management/game-harvest>. For more information regarding elk management in the Mount St. Helens, Willapa Hills, and South Rainier elk herd areas, review the Elk Status and Trend Reports on the WDFW website at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/management/plans>.



Photo by Eric Holman (WDFW)

TREPONEME-ASSOCIATED HOOF DISEASE OF ELK

Since 2008, reports of elk with deformed, broken, or missing hooves have increased dramatically in southwest Washington, with sporadic observations in other areas west of the Cascade Range. While elk have long suffered from “hoof rot,” a relatively common livestock disease, the rapid spread and severity of this new affliction was something completely different.

Scientific tests commissioned by WDFW in 2013 found that these abnormalities were strongly associated with treponeme bacteria, known to cause digital dermatitis in cattle, sheep and goats. Although this disease has plagued the dairy industry for decades, the treponeme bacteria had never been documented in elk or any other wildlife species until 2013.

Since then, WDFW has continued to work with scientists, veterinarians, outdoor organizations and others to develop management strategies for elk infected by treponeme-associated hoof disease (TAHD).

Several aspects of TAHD in elk are clear:

- **Vulnerability:** The disease appears to be highly infectious among elk, but there is no evidence that it affects humans. TAHD can affect any hoof in any elk, young or old, male or female.
- **Hooves only:** Tests show the disease is limited to animals' hooves, and does not affect their meat or organs. If the meat looks normal and if hunters harvest, process, and cook it practicing good hygiene, it is probably safe to eat.
- **No treatment:** Currently, there is no vaccine to prevent the disease, nor are there any proven options for treating it in the field. Similar diseases in livestock are treated by cleaning and bandaging their hooves and giving them foot baths, but that is not a realistic option for free-ranging elk.

Counties with confirmed cases of TAHD

WDFW confirmed cases of elk afflicted with TAHD in all six counties in WDFW's Region 5 (Lewis, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Clark, Skamania and Klickitat) as well as many other areas in western Washington. Since 2015, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has also confirmed TAHD in elk populations in both western and eastern Oregon. Most recently a confirmed case of TAHD was documented in an elk from western Idaho.

How you can help

- **Leave hooves:** Scientists believe that treponeme bacteria are associated with moist soil and spread to new areas on the hooves of infected elk. For that reason, WDFW requires hunters to remove the hooves of any elk taken in affected areas and leave them onsite. During the 2019-20 hunting season, this rule applies to all 400, 500 and 600 series GMUs.
- **Report elk:** Hunters can help WDFW track TAHD by reporting observations of both affected and unaffected elk on the department's [online reporting form](#).

- **Clean shoes and tires:** Anyone who hikes or drives off-road in a known affected area can help minimize the risk of spreading the disease to new areas by removing all mud from their shoes and tires before leaving the area.

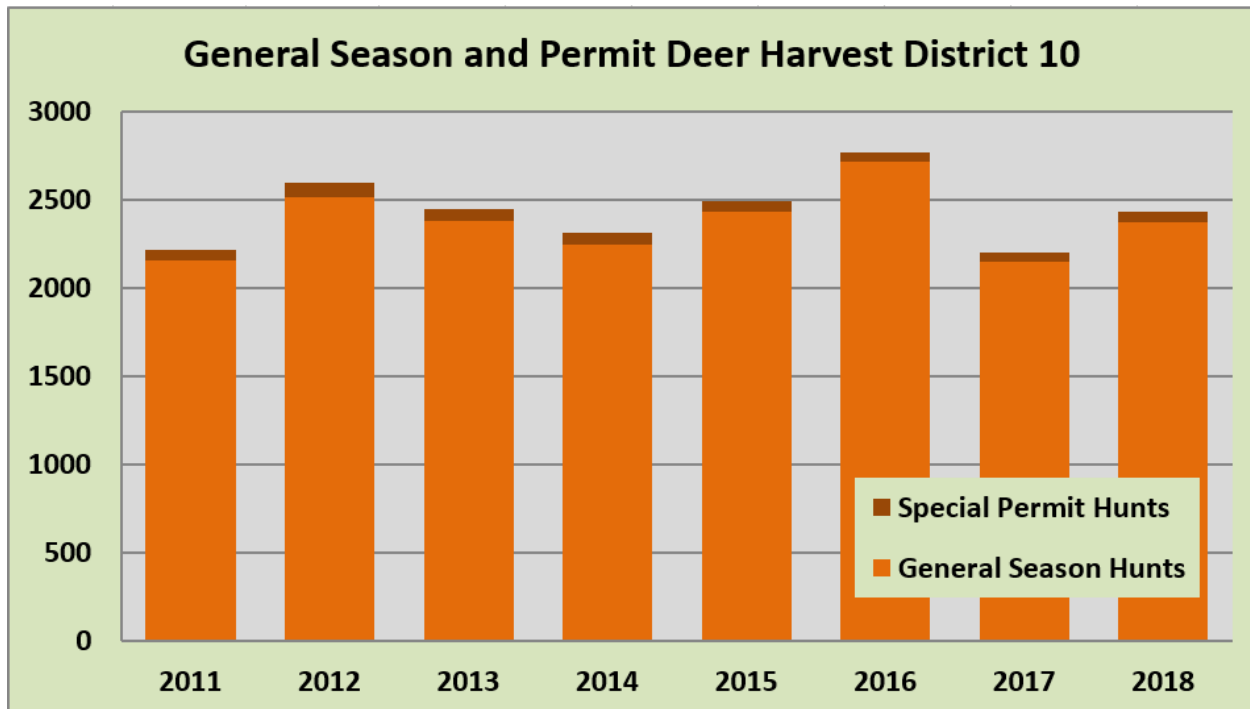
WDFW is currently studying the effects of the disease on Washington elk populations and has partnered with Washington State University to monitor and research the disease. For more information on TAHD, please see pages 66-68 of the [Big Game Hunting pamphlet](#), the [WDFW website](#), and [Washington State University's website](#).



Photo by Eric Holman (WDFW)

DEER

Several GMUs in District 10 are among the best in the state for black-tailed deer harvest. The highest 2018 general season buck harvests within District 10 occurred in GMUs 550 (Coweeman), 520 (Winston), 530 (Ryderwood), 501 (Lincoln) and 505 (Mossyrock). The majority of the harvest occurs during general seasons, with a small portion of the harvest occurring during special permit seasons (see figure below). For more information on deer in District 10, see the annual [Game Status and Trend Report](#) on the WDFW website.



Black-tailed deer populations are stable in District 10. The annual harvest of more than 2,000 bucks has been typical for many years. The severe winter of 2016-17 caused some deer mortality and led to a decline in harvest in the 2017 season. The winters of 2017-18 and 2018-19 were mild, and deer hunting opportunity should be good in 2019.

Hunting for black-tailed deer is often best near the end of the general season, when conditions improve for stalking and moving through the woods in heavily vegetated western Washington. The best opportunity often occurs during the late buck hunt, when favorable stalking and weather conditions combine with the breeding season or rut. The 2019 late buck season runs Nov.14-17. Black-tailed deer generally favor dense vegetation and have small home ranges. The most successful hunters study the area carefully and move very slowly, constantly searching for deer.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES FOR 2019

2019 represents the central year in the three-year big-game season setting cycle. There are no significant changes in the structure of either general or permit deer hunts in place for 2019.



Photo by Eric Holman (WDFW)

BEAR

District 10 makes up part of both the South Cascades and Coastal black bear hunt zones for the fall bear hunting season. Harvest numbers and hunter success for 2018 in the South Cascades and Coastal zones were 131 (4 percent success) and 268 (8 percent success), respectively. For more information on the management of black bears in Washington, including the Coastal and South Cascades management zones, see the Status and Trend Report on the WDFW website at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/management/plans>.

Successful bear hunters must submit a premolar tooth. See page 70 of the [Big Game pamphlet](#) for details.

Hunting for black bears is challenging, but also can be rewarding. Hunters should try a variety of methods, including targeting areas of favored foods like huckleberries, blackberries, cascara trees, etc. Other methods include glassing clear cuts or alpine areas at dawn and dusk, as well as predator calling.



Photo by Nicholle Stephens (WDFW)

COUGAR

In 2018-19, hunters harvested 11 cougars in the GMUs that make up District 10. Cougar hunting in this region is managed under a harvest guideline designed to harvest 12-16 percent of the population (excluding kittens) annually. The season consists of an early (Sept. 1-Dec. 31) and late (Jan. 1-April 30) hunt period. The harvest guideline may be achieved during the early hunt

period, and prospective hunters should visit the cougar hunting page of the WDFW website at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/regulations/big-game/cougar> to assure that the season in their prospective area remains open.

Most cougar hunting in western Washington occurs as an additional opportunity concurrent with deer and elk hunting. Hunters who want to harvest cougars should focus on areas with concentrations of deer and elk. Fresh snow facilitates tracking, and hunters may want to try predator calling.



Photo from Nicholle Stephens, Brooke George, and Eric Holman (WDFW)

MOUNTAIN GOAT

The southern Washington Cascade Mountains support a robust population of mountain goats. Areas with goat populations span the boundaries of WDFW districts. Specifically, the Goat Rocks population lies in both Districts 8 and 10, while the Mount St. Helens population lies in Districts 9 and 10.

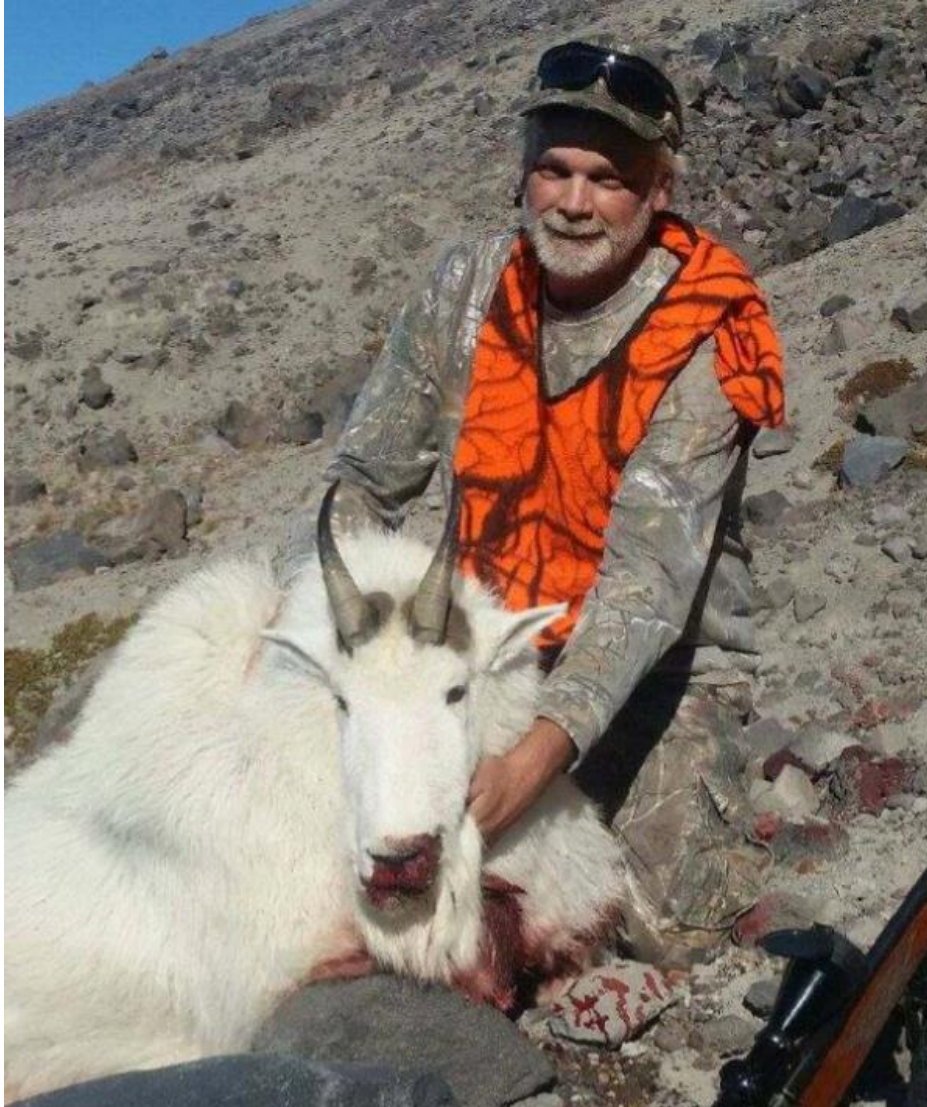
Goat populations in the Goat Rocks area have remained stable at approximately 300 goats over several years. Hunter success in this unit is usually 100 percent. The Goat Rocks area has been divided into two hunt areas. Selected hunters need to review the boundaries of the hunt areas before going afield.

For the first time in many decades, mountain goat permits are available for the Mount St. Helens population. Goats have re-colonized the area following the 1980 eruption and the population is now approximately 250 goats. For the purpose of hunting management, two hunt areas have been delineated and one tag has been awarded in each area.

Successful draw applicants for all hunt areas will receive a letter with additional details regarding hunt areas, mandatory checking requirements, mandatory goat identification training, biological sample collection, and more.



Goat Rocks Mountain Goat photo provided by Kristina Luttrell



Mount St. Helens Mountain Goat photo provided by Jim Rich

PHEASANT

WDFW releases pheasants at three locations in District 10. These are located on the Kosmos Unit of the Cowlitz Wildlife Area (Lewis County), DNR property in the Woodland Bottoms (Cowlitz County), and DNR property on Lincoln Creek (Lewis County). For more information about the pheasant release program and directions to release sites in western Washington, visit the [WDFW website](#).

Youth hunters and those over 65 years of age should be sure to check the regulations closely for opportunities to hunt earlier in the season.



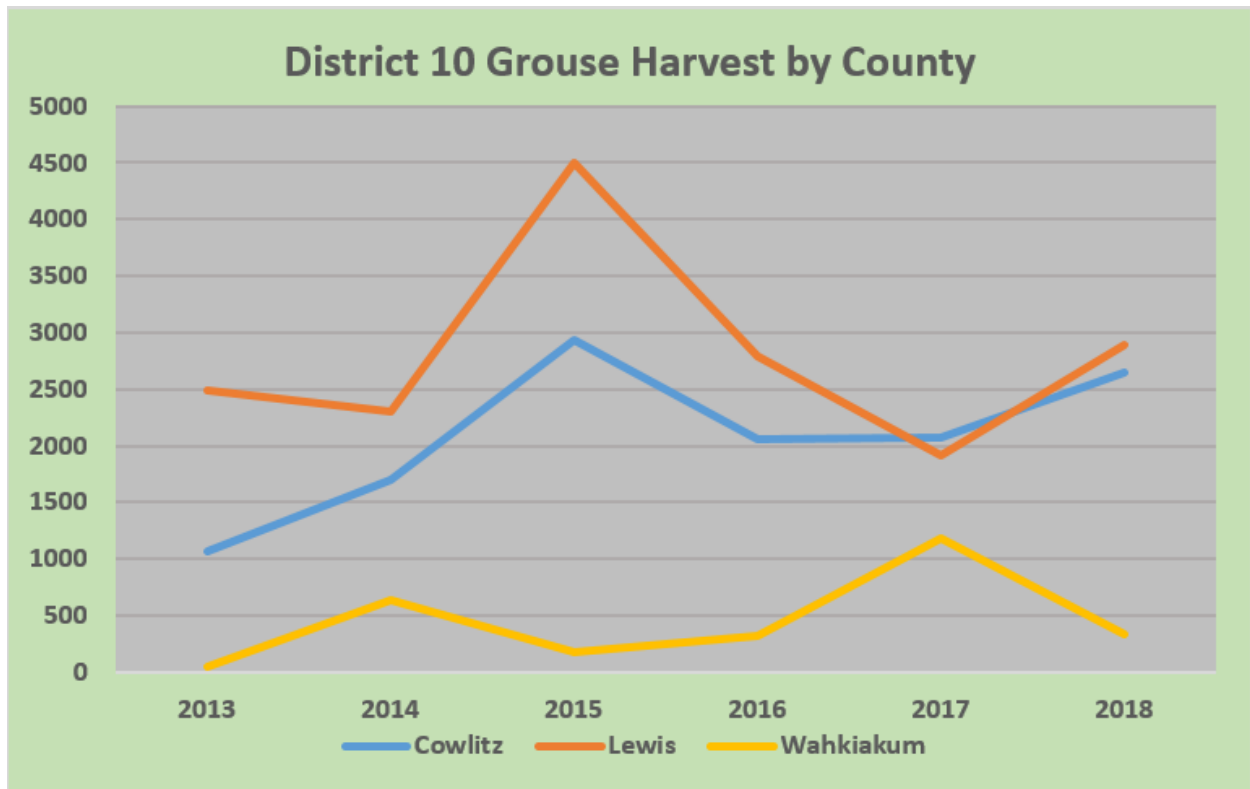
Photo by Tara Meyer (WDFW)

FOREST GROUSE

District 10 supports substantial forest grouse populations and is one of the top producing areas for hunters in western Washington. Spring conditions for chick survival were average this year, which should translate into typical grouse hunting this fall. Some good strategies for hunting grouse include hunting riparian areas with mixed forest species and walking closed or abandoned roads.



Ruff Grouse photo by Michael Schroeder (WDFW)



WATERFOWL

We expect duck and goose hunting to be good this fall after the rains in November and December encourage birds to come south into the area. See the following sources for information on North American waterfowl populations (2018 information should be published in August):

<http://flyways.us/>

<https://www.fws.gov/birds/surveys-and-data/reports-and-publications/population-status.php>

DUCK HUNTING

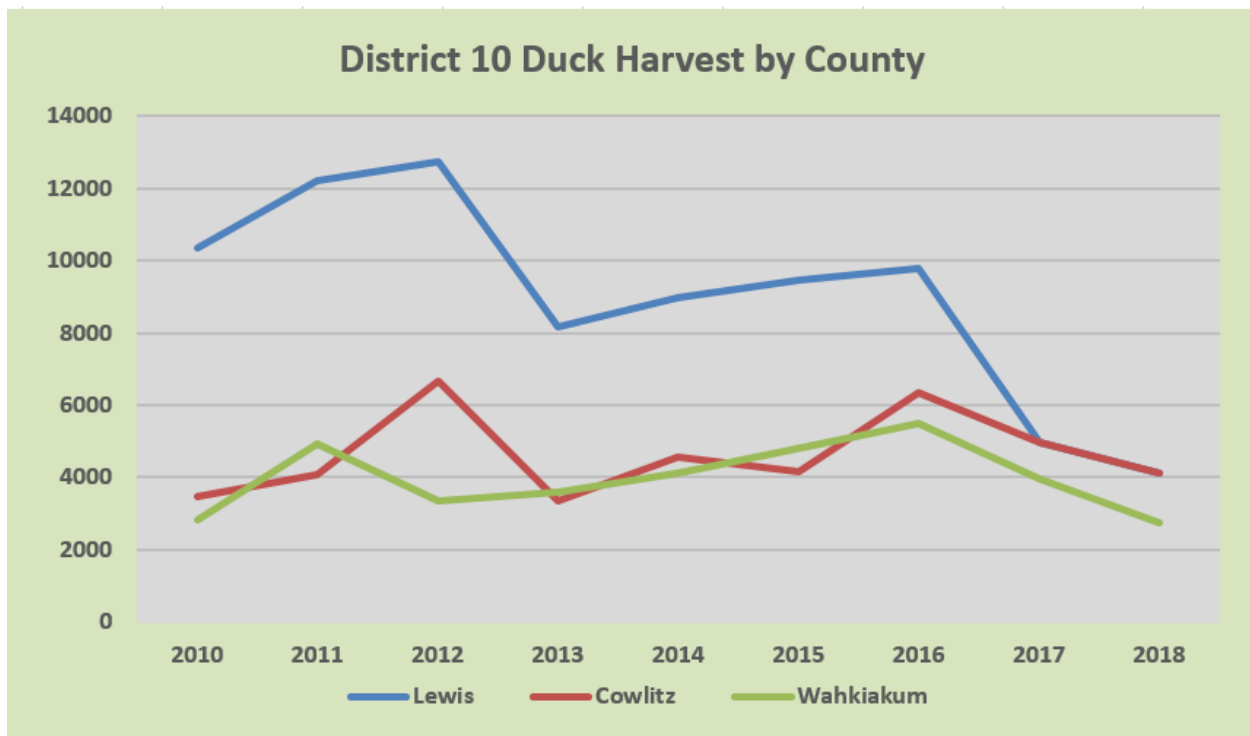
As of this writing, the results from 2019 surveys to monitor duck populations were not yet available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Hunters are reminded to consult the [Migratory Waterfowl Rules](#) pamphlet for details on hunting regulations. Prospective hunters should take special note of the late September season open only to youth hunters. Check the regulations closely for the details on this mentored hunting opportunity for early season ducks.



Scaup on the Columbia River in Wahkiakum County. Photo by Nicholle Stephens (WDFW).

Hunting early in the season is often best along the Columbia River and other large, permanent bodies of water. The Columbia River up to the Bonneville Dam is tidally influenced, so it is a good idea to be aware of outgoing tide conditions to avoid getting your boat stuck. Later in the season, high water might disperse birds, and hunters may have more success by targeting flooded farmlands. Prospective hunters should be aware that success often depends on the severity of fall/winter weather, with wet, blustery conditions generally producing better duck hunting in southwest Washington.



GOOSE HUNTING

Hunters are reminded of the complex goose hunting regulations in Goose Management Area 2, designed to protect wintering populations of the dusky Canada goose. New hunters and those whose hunting authorization for Goose Management Area 2 was invalidated the previous year need to pass an exam with a minimum of 80 percent to receive their current year hunting authorization. Goose hunters are encouraged to review the different subspecies of Canada geese in southwest Washington, where the ability to identify those birds is critical for a productive and enjoyable season.

Please review the information regarding goose identification found at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/requirements/goose-identification-testing> before hunting this season, and see the [WDFW Migratory Waterfowl & Upland Game Seasons pamphlet](#) for more information.

While dusky Canada geese remain of concern, several other subspecies are abundant and support large annual harvests.

Goose hunters are also encouraged to take advantage of the early goose season in September. See the waterfowl hunting pamphlet for details on this enjoyable goose hunt for western Canada geese.



Canada geese during a banding effort in southwest Washington – Photo by Brian Davern

PUBLIC LAND RESOURCES

DNR-Pacific Cascades Office (SW WA)

601 Bond Road
PO Box 280
Castle Rock, WA 98611-0280
Phone: 360-577-2025
pacific-cascade.region@dnr.wa.gov

Link to purchase DNR quadrangle maps:

<https://www.dnr.wa.gov/programs-and-services/buy-maps-aerial-photos-or-survey-data>

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Headquarters

10600 N.E. 51st Circle
Vancouver, WA 98682
(360) 891-5000
<http://www.fs.usda.gov/giffordpinchot/>

Cowlitz Valley Ranger District

10024 US Hwy 12
PO Box 670
Randle, WA 98377
(360) 497-1100

Mt. Adams Ranger District

2455 Hwy 141
Trout Lake, WA 98650
(509) 395-3402

Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument

42218 N.E. Yale Bridge Road
Amboy, WA 98601
(360) 449-7800

PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL FORESTLANDS

Green Diamond

- Recreation permits must be purchased for motorized and non-motorized access.
<https://greendiamond.com/recreation/rec-program/>

Hancock Forest Management (HFM)

HFM Cathlamet Tree Farm

- Open for non-motorized recreation access
- Access hotline 360-795-3653

Pope Resources/Olympic Resource Management

- Generally open to walk-in access
- <http://www.orm.com/Timberlands/PublicUse.aspx>

Port Blakely

- Generally open to walk-in access
- <https://www.portblakely.com/pb-tree-farms/public-access-policy/policy>

Sierra Pacific

- Generally open to walk-in, day-use access with select areas open for motorized access
- Access hotline 360-623-1299

Weyerhaeuser

- Recreational access hotline-866-636-6531, recreation webpage:
<https://wyrecreationnw.com/permits>
- Includes St. Helens Tree Farm, Yacolt (Columbia River East), Vail, Pe Ell, Columbia Timberlands
 - Access is by permit only, and you can buy permits on the website above. Please see website for details including maps.
 - Permit required for recreational access year round
 - Motored and non-motorized permits available
 - Permits go on sale in May or June and may sell out quickly

2019

Michelle Tirhi, District Biologist
Emily Butler, Assistant District Biologist



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DISTRICT 11 HUNTING PROSPECTS

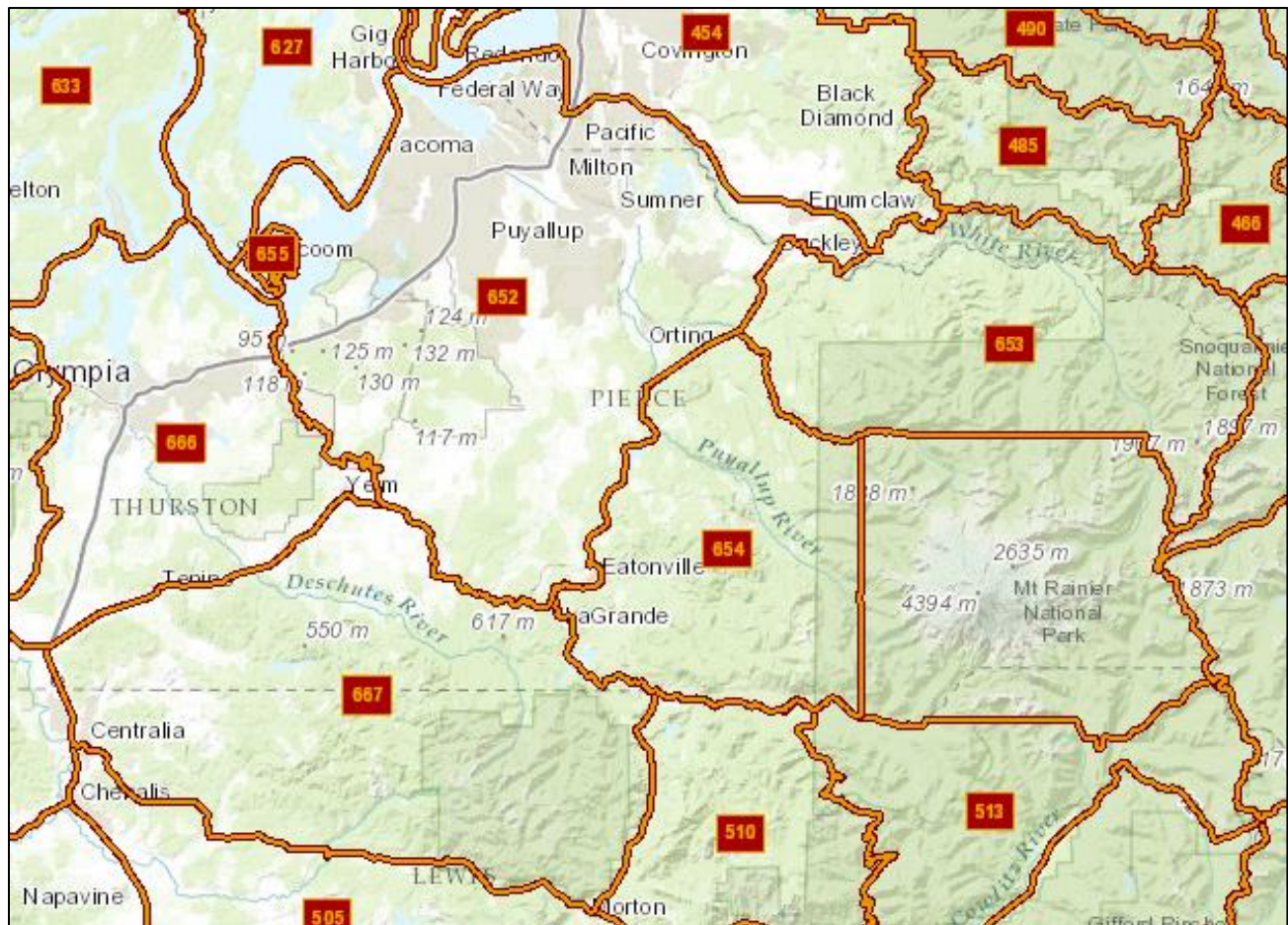
Thurston and Pierce counties and GMU 667 of Lewis County

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DISTRICT 11 GENERAL OVERVIEW

District 11 includes all of Pierce and Thurston Counties as well as a portion of Lewis County (GMU 667) for big game management purposes. The Game Management Units (GMUs) that comprise District 11 are Puyallup (GMU 652), Anderson Island (GMU 655), White River (GMU 653), Mashel (GMU 654), Deschutes (GMU 666), and Skookumchuck (GMU 667). Land ownership in the district includes private residential and agricultural (e.g. GMUs 652 and 666), and both private and public industrial timberlands (e.g. GMUs 653, 654, and 667). The eastern portion of GMU 653 contains higher-elevation alpine conditions bordering Mount Rainier National Park.



Map depicting the six District 11 Game Management Units and surrounding units in neighboring districts (400s for Region 4 and 500s for Region 5).

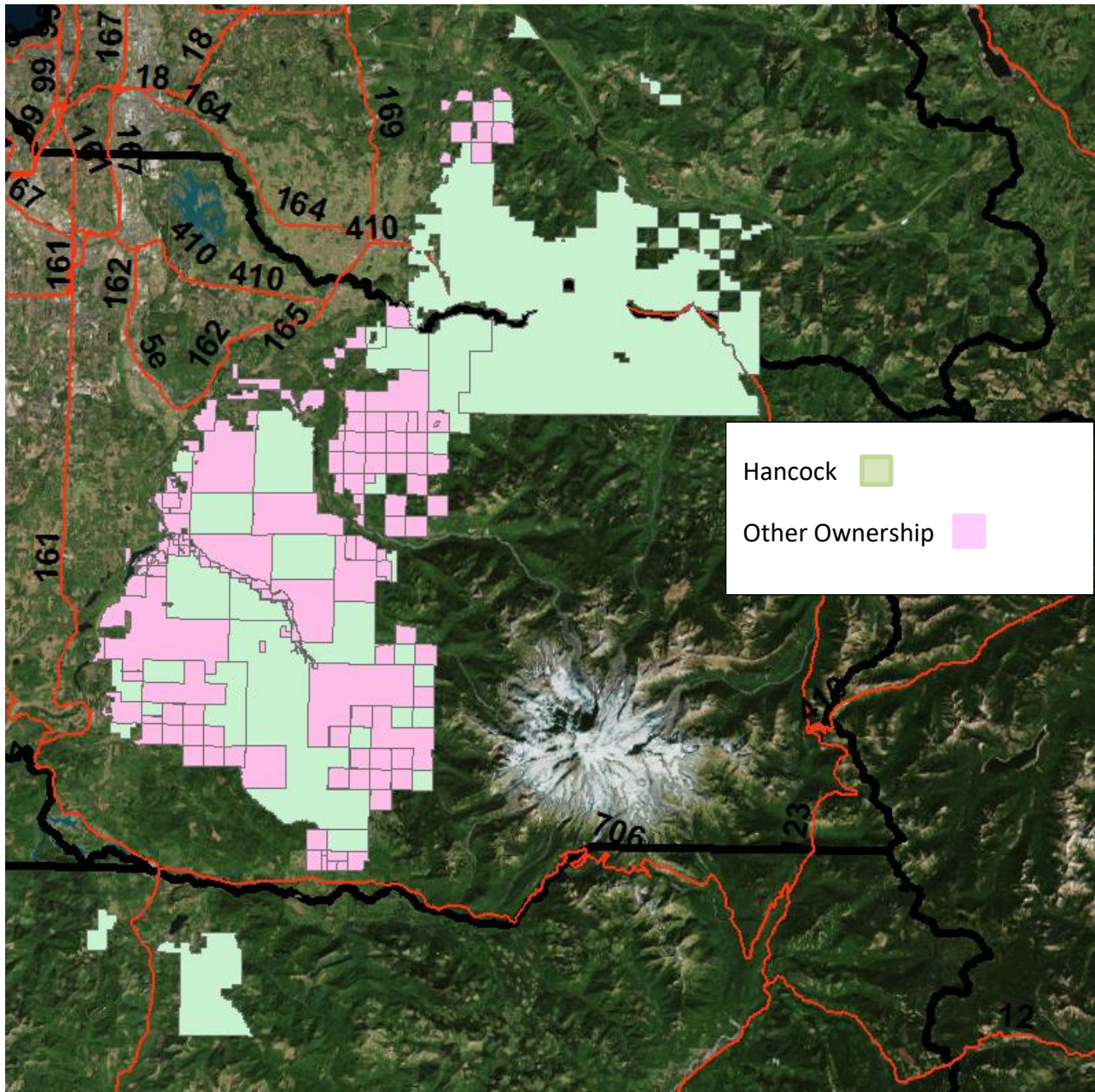
Varied hunting opportunity exists within District 11, from waterfowl hunting on waterways of Puget Sound to deer, elk, bear, and cougar hunting on commercial forest land. WDFW's Scatter Creek (GMU 666), Skookumchuck, and West Rocky Prairie wildlife areas (GMU 667), and Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Capitol State Forest (GMU 663), Elbe Hills State Forest (GMU 654), Tahoma State Forest (GMU 654/667), and additional patchwork

ownership in the district provide ample opportunity for small and big game hunting on public land. U.S. Forest Service land (federal) surrounding Mount Rainier National Park in the eastern portion of the district is also accessible free of charge.

Hunters and anglers can find maps and land ownership information at the following:

- Pierce County: <https://matterhornwab.co.pierce.wa.us/publicgis>
- Thurston County: <http://map.co.thurston.wa.us/Html5Viewer/Index.html?viewer=Parcels.Main>
- Lewis County: <http://maps.lewiscountywa.gov/topic/assessor-parcel-maps/>
- WDFW statewide: <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/regulations>

Timberlands throughout the district are owned or managed by various private commercial timber companies, each having their own access regulations, including some with fee access programs. Hancock Timber Resource has sold significant land to various other companies/tribes in Pierce County (see Figure 1 below). Although most of those new owners still run their public access through Hancock's Fee Access Program, this is likely to change in the coming years with each company controlling its own access program. Most of these commercial timberlands provide excellent small and large game hunting opportunity.



Hancock Timber Resource and neighboring commercial private timberland ownership, Eastern King, Pierce, Lewis counties, 2018.

In eastern Pierce County (GMUs 653 and 654), the following ownership and contact information may be found:

- Hampton Lumber/Mid Valley Resources (access managed under Hancock Access Program): <http://www.hamptonlumber.com/our-company/>.
- Hancock Timber Resource: <https://www.hancockrecreationnw.com/>

- Muckleshoot Indian Tribe (access managed by Hancock Access Program): <http://www.muckleshoot.nsn.us/services/culture--wildlife/wildlife-program.aspx>
- Pope Resources (Olympic Resource Management; access managed under Hancock Access Program): <http://www.orm.com/Timberlands/PublicUse.aspx>
- Weyerhaeuser: <https://www.weyerhaeuser.com/timberlands/recreational-access/>

In Thurston County (GMUs 666 and 667):

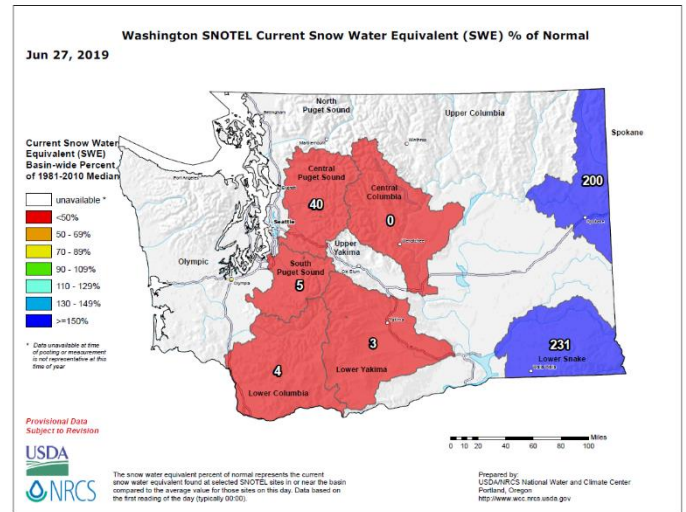
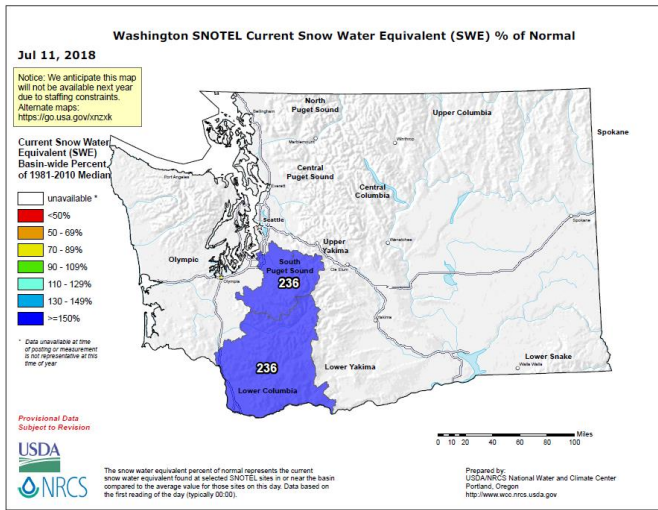
- Manke Lumber Company: <http://www.mankelumber.com/contact.html>
- Port Blakely: <https://portblakely.com/us-forestry/public-access>
- Weyerhaeuser: <https://www.weyerhaeuser.com/timberlands/recreational-access/>

Both the North Rainier and South Rainier elk herds are partially contained in District 11, providing an opportunity to harvest elk as they migrate out of Mount Rainer high country and follow river drainages to low elevations during the hunting season. Waterfowl hunting on Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, off Anderson Island (GMU 655), and inland lakes in the district are some of the best opportunities in the South Puget Sound Region.

Hunters should be aware of firearm restrictions in certain localities of Pierce and Thurston counties. Maps of Pierce County firearm restriction areas can be seen on the Pierce County website's [Public GIS tool](#) and the Pierce County firearm regulations can be [found here](#). Maps of no-shooting and controlled shooting zones in Thurston County can be [seen here](#). Note that fire season can result in both public (USFS) and private industrial timberlands closing for all access. Hunters may check with the local ranger station on closures before setting out. The Incident Information System is also a great place to check fire status <https://inciweb.nwcg.gov/>. Anderson Island is mostly private property with some public property and much of the island would be Hunt by Written Permission.

The South Cascades of Washington, including District 11, are currently at less than 50 percent of normal moisture levels as of June 2019 and considerably drier than spring 2018 which will affect browse abundance for ungulates, possibly berry production and may affect the overall hunting season in 2019-20. Two notable wildfires in 2017 occurred within District 11: the Norse Peak and American fires. These fires burned a total of 56,241 acres in eastern Pierce and Yakima counties according to the USFS. Hunters should be advised that downed logs/brush and dead standing timber continue to pose a safety hazard to recreationists in most the burned area, so take

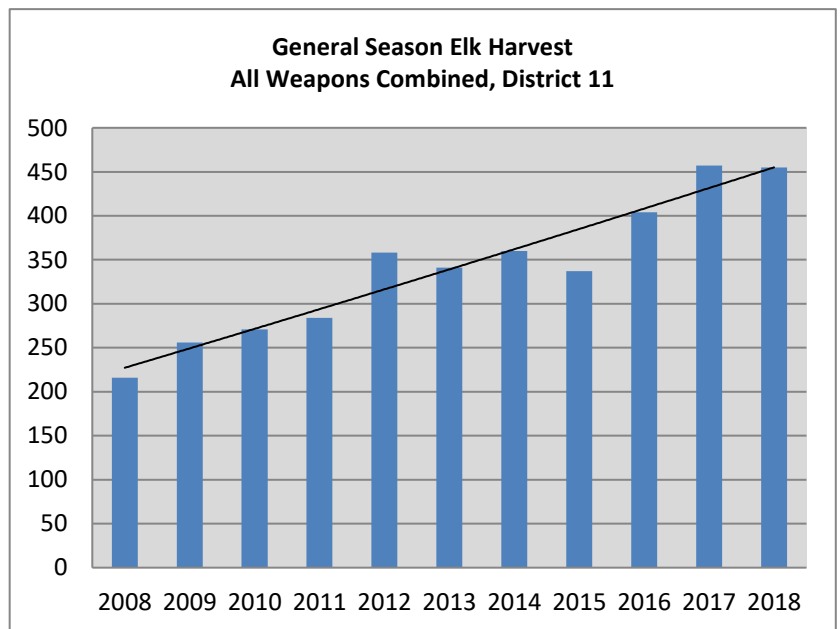
caution. The fires are expected to benefit big game species by opening the canopy, adding nitrogen to the soil, with a resulting lift to browse.



Snowpack moisture as percent of normal June 2018 vs June 2019 (NRCS 2019).

ELK

Both the North Rainier and South Rainier Elk Herds are partially contained in District 11, providing ample opportunity to harvest elk. Elk availability should continue to increase in all GMUs as both the North and South Rainier Elk Herds continue to recover, having met recovery goals over the past 20 years. Antlerless restrictions, winter elk habitat closures, and permit hunt restrictions in GMU 653 continue to benefit herd recovery in the North Rainier herd. Hunters report a quality hunting experience and quality bulls for those fortunate enough to be drawn for the GMU 653 bull only permit hunt.



The larger portion of each elk herd migrates down from high alpine meadows in Mount Rainier National Park to lowland winter range. Public lands and private commercial timberlands

bordering the park are good prospects. Hunters are encouraged to scout for elk leaving the Mount Rainier National Park and following the Carbon River northwards into the Clearwater Wilderness Area, the White River into the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, and the Nisqually River to the southern part of the district.

Forested areas off USFS Roads 71, 73, and 74, and Bullion and Big Crow Basins east of Crystal Mountain Ski Resort (outside ski boundaries once ski season officially opens) offer good opportunity for high-elevation, rugged elk hunting with plenty of robust elk. USFS, which permits the ski resort, wants to remind hunters that service roads built and maintained by Crystal Mountain Ski Resort are not open to the public, but hunters may ask for permission from the ski resort to haul out a harvested animal.

The Elbe Hills and Tahoma State Forests and University of Washington Charles Lathrop Pack Experimental and Demonstration Forest (Pack Forest) in GMU 654 are good prospects for deer or elk and can be accessed by boot, bike, or horse during the general deer or elk season. UW Pack Forest managers caution hunters to be aware of students conducting research in the forest any time of the year. The Elbe Hills State Forest has limited vehicle access during the elk season as follows: entire 5 Road is closed, the 8 Road is open from Ashford to Scott Turner Road, and the 6 Road is closed except for hunter's having a disabled access permit (see ADA Hunting opportunities on the WDFW website for more information). Much of the Tahoma State Forest is also closed to vehicle access due to the ski hut management program and various road and bridge washouts. Call the DNR office in Enumclaw if you have a question about a specific road (360-802-7055). Maps of Elbe Hills and Tahoma State Forest, as well as other Washington Department of Natural Resource public lands in the South Puget Sound, can be [found here](#). Hunters can legally walk, bike, or horse ride behind locked gates for hunting unless otherwise posted.

Subherds of the South Rainier elk herd continue to increase and expand on and around the Centralia Coal Mine and Skookumchuk Wildlife Area (GMU 667). Hunters are encouraged to scout the area from the [Skookumchuk Wildlife Area](#) south to the northern boundary of the Centralia Coal Mine (GMU 667). Hunting on the coal mine is only allowed under specialized permits which require a mining escort. For many years, TransAlta allowed two senior and two disabled permit hunts on the mine but in 2019 will only be allowing one of each for a total of 10 permits over two weekends. Some elk can occasionally be found and hunted on WDFW's West Rocky Prairie Wildlife Area in south Thurston County (GMU 666) and on JBLM property in Pierce County (GMU 652). Hunters must register to hunt on JBLM through NW Adventure Center (253-967-8282 or 253-967-7744) or thru the [JBLM website](#). Elk may also be found in



Successful late season deer hunter, GMU 654 District 11.

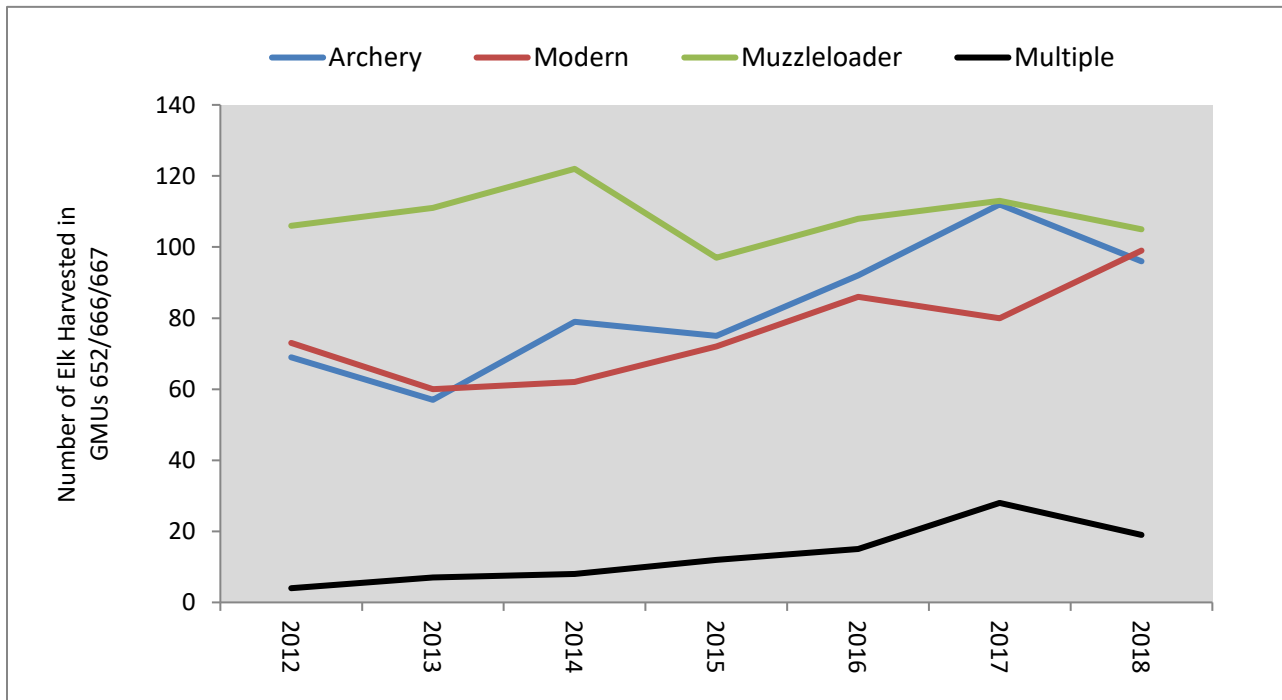
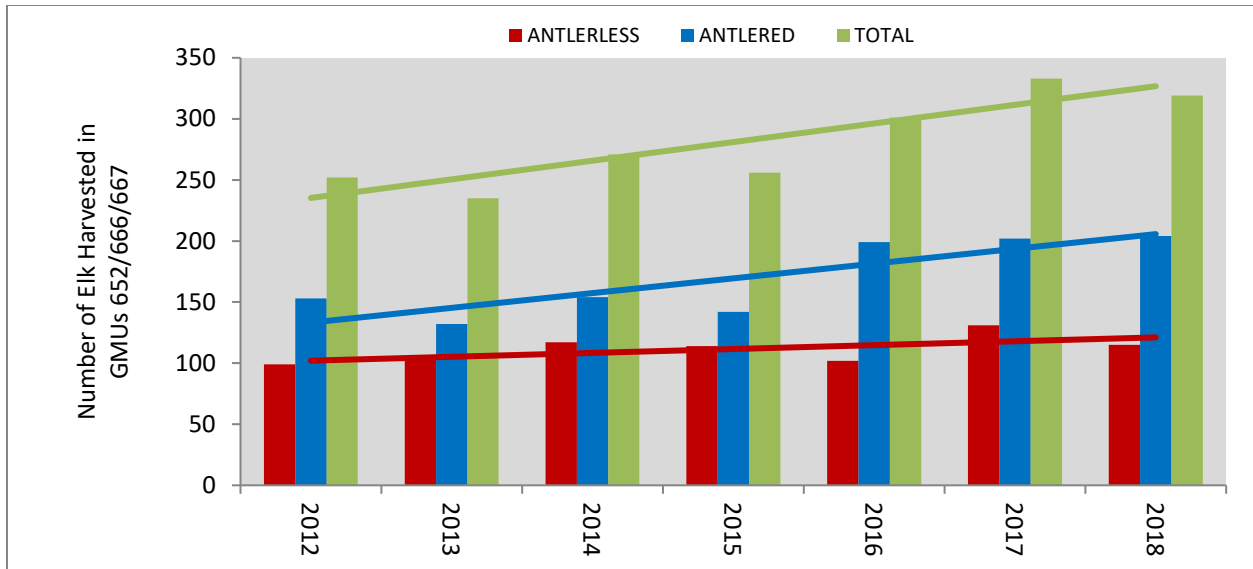
District 11 off Delphi Road SW in western Thurston County (GMU 666). Elk cannot be hunted on property owned by USFWS near 123rd Ave SW in the Black River refuge of GMU 666 (e.g. former Weaks Dairy).

Elk continue to increase on private farmlands and properties in GMUs 652 (around Graham, Buckley, and Enumclaw), GMU 667 (Yelm and Hanaford area), and GMU 666 (foothills of Capitol State Forest to Delphi Road SW and Waddell Creek Rd SW). Overall, elk are plentiful in these damage areas, with access onto private property being the primary limitation. Hunters must request permission to access private lands, and are encouraged to obtain permission weeks in advance of

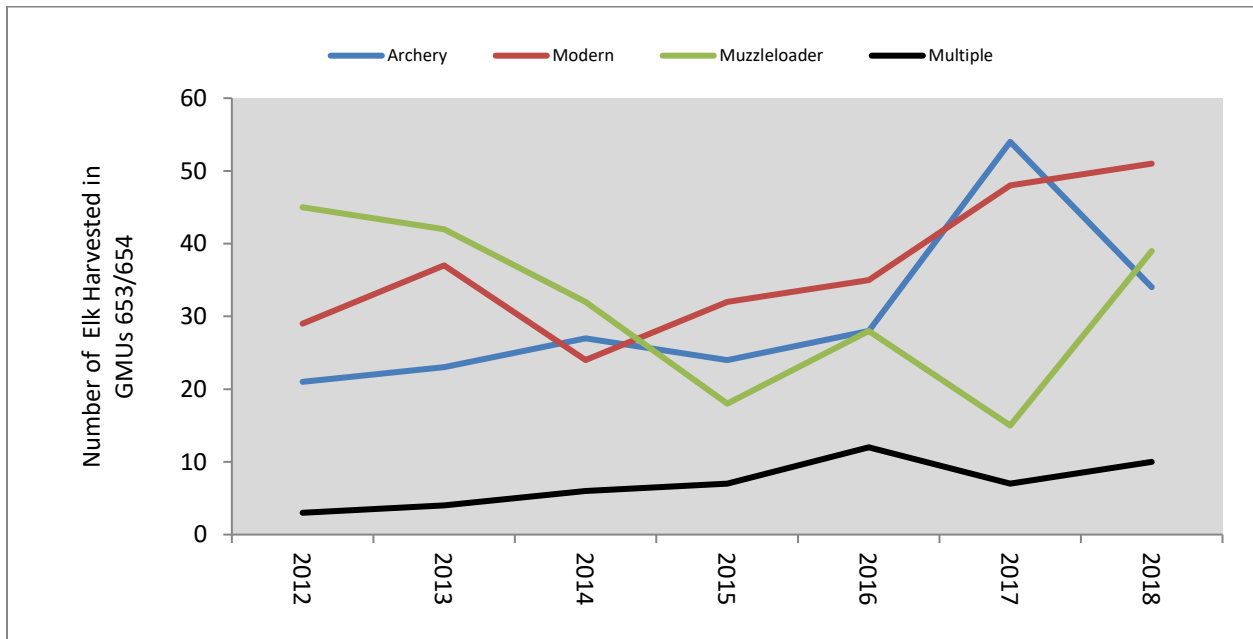
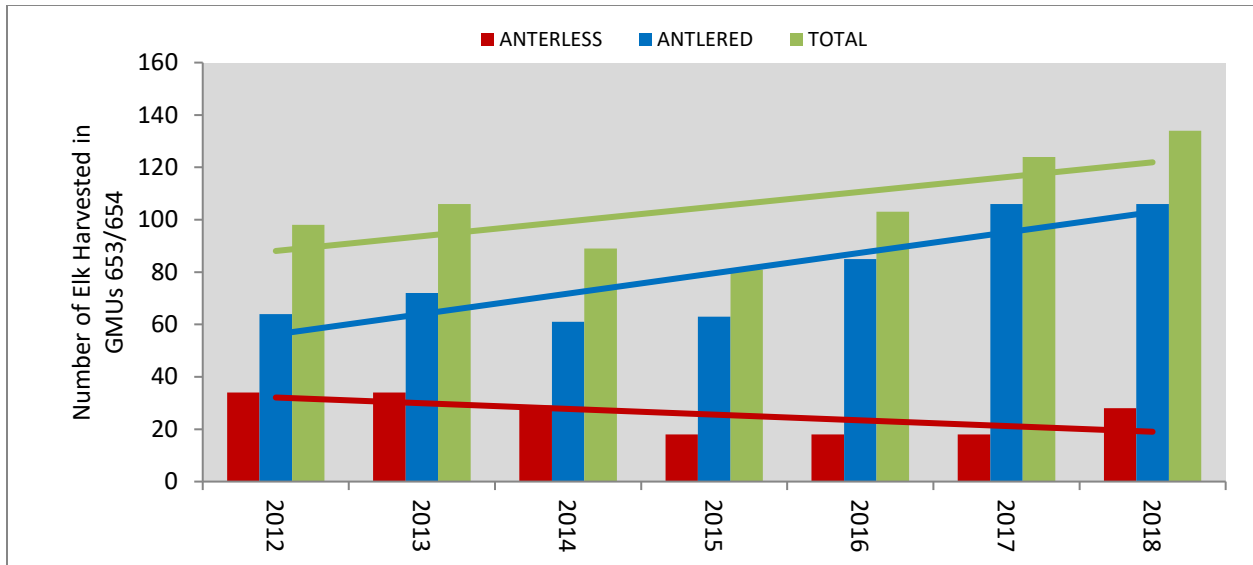
the season from the landowner (e.g. visit property and ask for permission). Elk Area 6013 in GMU 652 has been reduced in size to encompass primarily the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation. There were several new hunting restrictions implemented in 2015 aimed a conserving elk for tribal purposes on the reservation. In response to increasing elk and elk-associated damage off-reservation in Buckley and Enumclaw, Elk Area 6014 was expanded and provides a 3-point minimum or antlerless general modern firearm season, as well as three separate winter antlerless hunts allowing up to 10 elk per hunt. Elk Area 6014 is comprised primarily of agricultural lands, hobby farms, and ranch homes, and supports approximately 150-200 total elk. Access to these properties is limited and hunters interested in these hunts are encouraged to obtain access prior to applying for these permits. The local WDFW conflict specialist Matt Blankenship may be able to assist with suggesting access sites.

Three antlerless elk permit hunts for controlling private property damage are also provided in the Hanaford Elk Area 6069, which provide five permits each (a November, December and January hunt). Finally, Region 6 Master Hunter elk permits are also available. Hunters drawn are often sent to damage properties in both the Buckley/Enumclaw and Hanaford area, as needed, and elsewhere in the region but must be available to hunt on a 24-hr notice.

General season elk harvest has been gradually increasing over the past 15 years for all weapons within GMUs 652, 666, and 667. This makes for good prospects for harvesting an elk in those GMUs in 2019. Muzzleloaders traditionally experienced the highest harvest over those years but modern firearm and archery harvest now equals that taken by muzzleloaders giving all three user groups good opportunity.



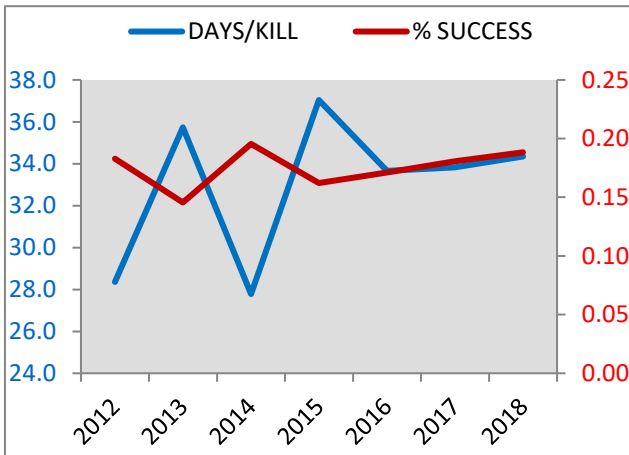
Harvest trends have also gradually increased in GMUs 653 and 654 over the past 15 years (combined these make up Elk Population Management Unit 67). Antlerless harvest in GMU 654 has declined despite increasing property damage caused by an increasing elk sub-herd. In response District 11 has changed the boundaries of Elk Damage Hunt Area 6054 for 2019-20 to encompass more elk and focus the hunt on those properties experiencing damage.



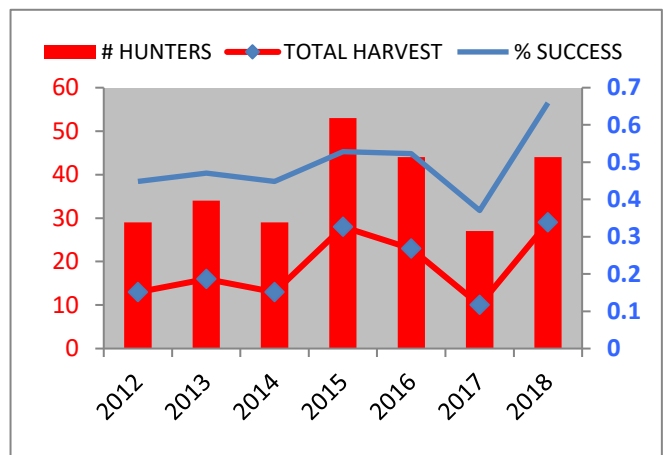
Weyerhaeuser’s Vail Tree Farm in GMU 667 and Hancock Timber Resources Group managed forestland (Kapowsin Tree Farm in GMU 654, Buckley Block in GMU 653) all support elk but require a vehicle access permit obtained by contacting the company directly (see more information under Deer). Eleven (11) recreational access permit holders are drawn to hunt elk on the Kapowsin Timberlands and one (1) recreational access permit holder is drawn to hunt elk on the Eatonville Timberlands during the elk seasons. No recreation access is allowed on the Buckley block during any bull elk season. Each Hancock recreational access permit purchased for Kapowsin Timberlands from mid-March thru mid-May (see dates on Hancock website each year) is automatically entered into a drawing to hunt elk during any bull elk season for GMU 654. Each Hancock recreational access permit purchased for Eatonville Timberlands for that time period is also automatically entered into a drawing to hunt elk during any bull elk season for GMU 653 Eatonville Block. At time of purchase you must select which weapon you would be

using if drawn, and Hancock randomly selects 3 archery, 3 muzzleloader, and 5 modern firearm permittees. The drawing occurs in early May and once winners have been notified, names are posted on the Hancock recreational website. Only drawn permittees are allowed to hunt elk on any Hancock properties during elk seasons. Questions regarding Hancock recreational access program can be sent to recadmin@hnr.com.

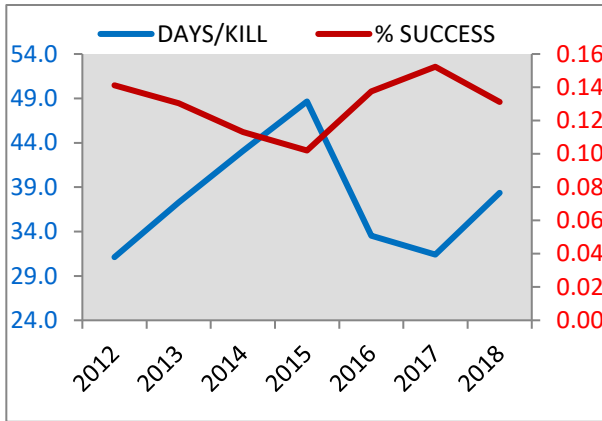
Hunter success is expressed as both the percentage of hunters that reported successfully harvesting an elk and by the number of days it took to harvest an animal in the following graphs for the five GMUs in District 11 supporting elk (GMU 655, Anderson Island, has no elk). Success has been generally increasing in most GMUs over the past seven years. This is tracking elk population recovery in both the North Rainier and South Rainier elk herds. The exception is the Deschutes GMU 666, where access to hunting grounds is difficult due to the higher percentage of privately owned land. Regardless, success for hunters that have gained private land access in that GMU has remained stable and thus prospects are good for those hunters obtaining access in 2019-20. Elk hunters are also less successful in GMU 667, which in general supports fewer elk than the northern GMUs. The bull only permit hunt in GMU 653 has the highest success rate in the district, averaging 40 percent since it began in 2006. This is a rugged, high alpine hunt, but worth the effort for those lucky enough to draw a permit.



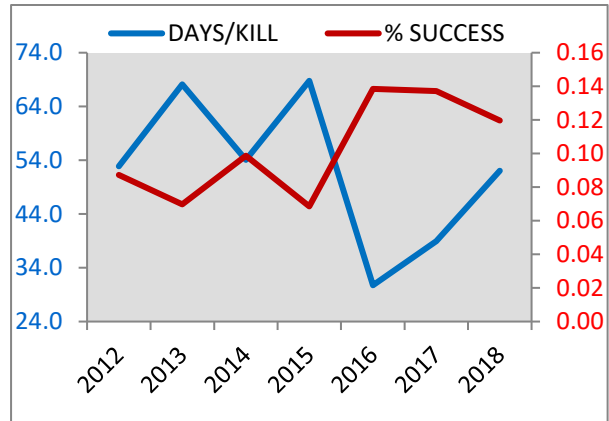
GMU 652 (all weapons)



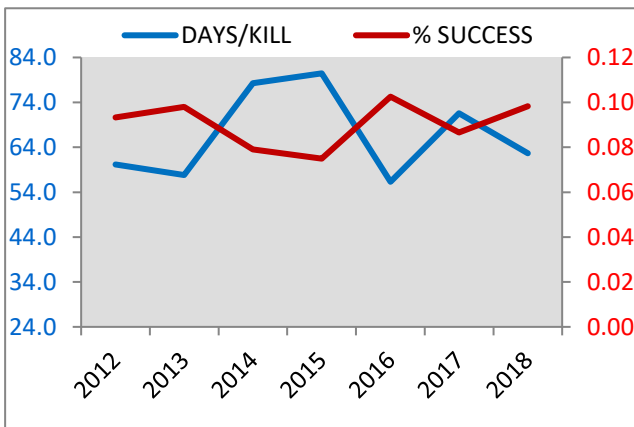
GMU 653 (all weapons)



GMU 654 (all weapons)



GMU 666 (all weapons)



GMU 667 (all weapons)

DEER

Black-tailed deer population surveys in District 11 are limited. Surveys are not done annually, and when they are done, they have consisted of one survey done in the highest quality location (Vail Tree Farm). Commercial and state timberlands continue to provide the best opportunity for deer hunting. Hunters are encouraged to scout regenerating clear cuts. In particular, timberlands worthy of scouting for both deer and elk include the Vail Tree Farm (GMU 667), Hancock Timber Resources Group managed properties (Kapowsin Tree Farm and Hampton Lumber properties in GMU 654, Buckley Block in GMU 653, and White River Tree Farms owned by Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and managed by Hancock in GMU 653), DNR’s Elbe Hills and Tahoma State Forests (GMUs 654) and DNR and USFS managed lands (scattered across District 11).



District biologist with successful deer hunter at Vail Tree Farm deer check station in the Skookumchuck Unit 667.

A limited access recreation program is in effect for Vail Tree Farm. Hunters are required by Weyerhaeuser to purchase an access permit in order to access Vail Tree Farm. Motorized and non-motorized permits allow access Aug. 1 – July 23 and typically sell out well in advance of the hunting season. All forestry operations continue during the permit season. To see or purchase permits and additional information, go to [Weyerhaeuser website](#) or call 866-636-6531.

Hancock Timber Resources also requires an access permit for motorized access into the Kapowsin Timberlands, Eatonville Tree Farm (owned by Hancock), and White River Tree Farm (owned by Muckleshoot Indian Tribe but managed by Hancock). Access into Kapowsin and Eatonville by horseback, walking, or bicycling is also allowed, but only if you have a motorized access permit, as there is currently not a non-motorized access program for these areas. Non-motorized access is allowed through the non-motorized access program into the White River Forest. Permits allow access April 1, 2019 – March 30, 2020, with no access from July 3-7 or during the elk bull season. To see or purchase permits and additional information, go to the Hancock [website](#) or call 800-782-1493. Hancock initiated a 2-point minimum buck harvest restriction in 2018 on the Kapowsin and Eatonville timberlands which remains in effect. In 2019, they also eliminated the doe harvest on both of these areas. Their reasoning is “an effort to increase deer populations over time and ultimately provide a better hunting experience, long term.” These restrictions are conditions of access placed by the landowner and were not enacted by WDFW. There are no additional deer hunting restrictions on the White River Tree Farm, with the exception of the winter motorized access restriction. Questions regarding Hancock recreational access program can be sent to recadmin@hnr.com.

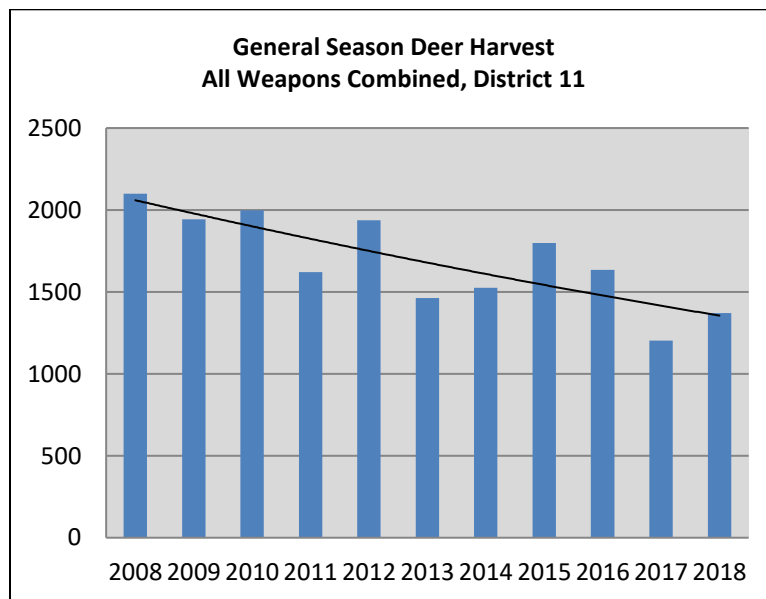


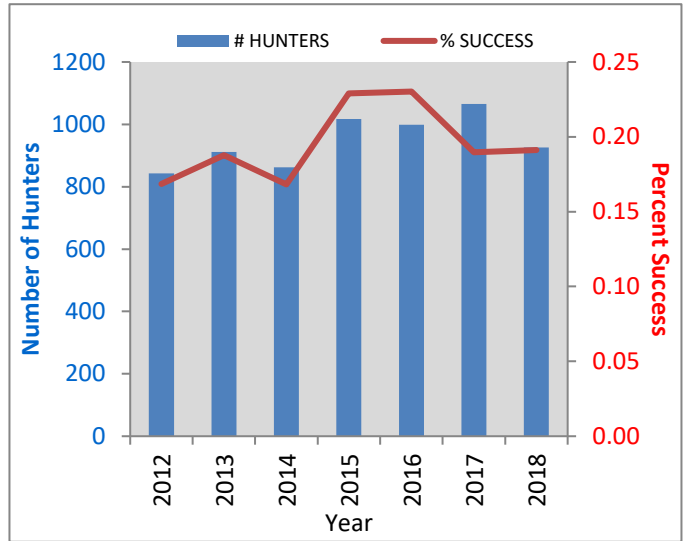
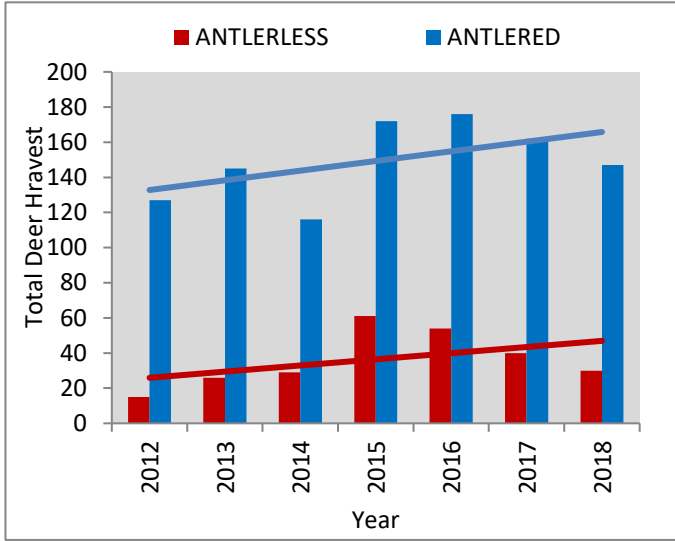
High elevation trophy black-tail hunting experiences can be found in the eastern portions of GMUs 653 and 654 accessed by US Forest Service road and trail systems that lead to high mountain hunting areas, including portions of the Norse Peak, Clearwater, and Glacier View Wilderness Areas and Crystal Mountain Resort (see description under Elk).

Deer harvest combined in District 11 has declined, most notably in 2017, driven primarily by private lands access restrictions. Harvest regulations have altered somewhat in District 11 GMUs over the years, which plays a role in harvest trends. However, notable declines occurred in GMU 653, 654 and 667, all units in which private timberland access permits were initiated. Harvest in GMUs 652, 655 and 666 all increased slightly. Anderson Island was previously Deer Area 6014 and had antlerless permit hunts only. The entire island became GMU 655 in 2013 and has since provided both

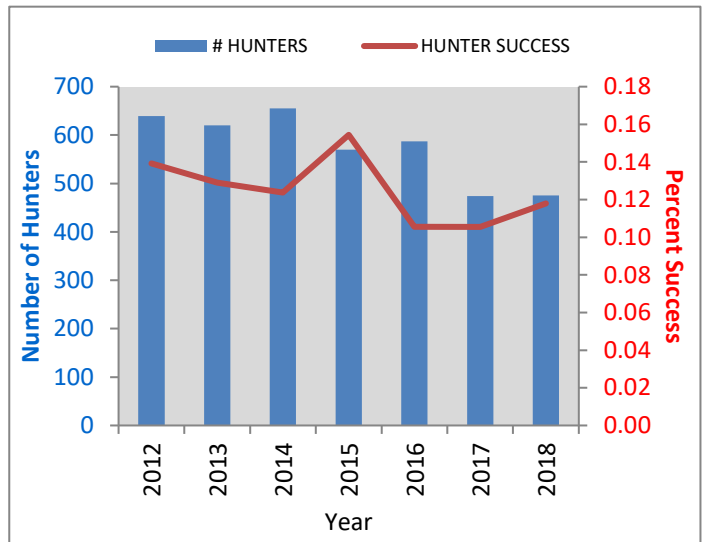
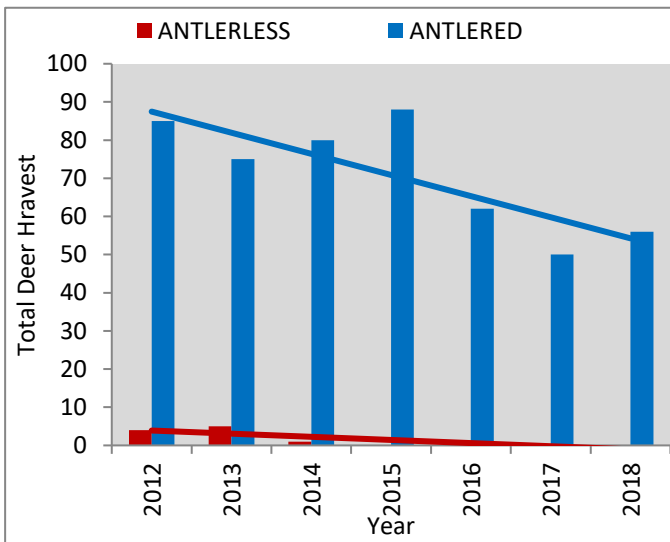
Opening day modern firearm season [SMSgt S. Tkach III (Ret), 2015].

general seasons (both sex) and antlerless permit hunts. Ferry logistics and property access reduce the actual harvest despite plentiful deer on the island. GMU 655 followed by GMU 667 continue to have the highest deer hunter success rates, while GMU 653 and 654 have the lowest of any District 11 GMU.

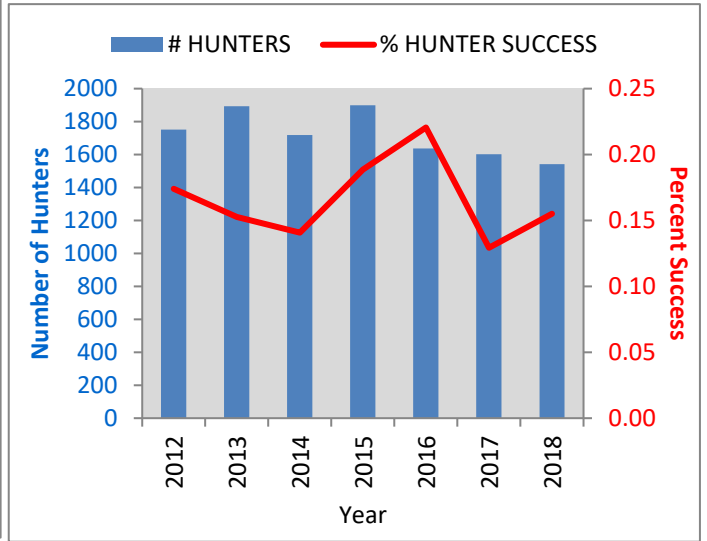
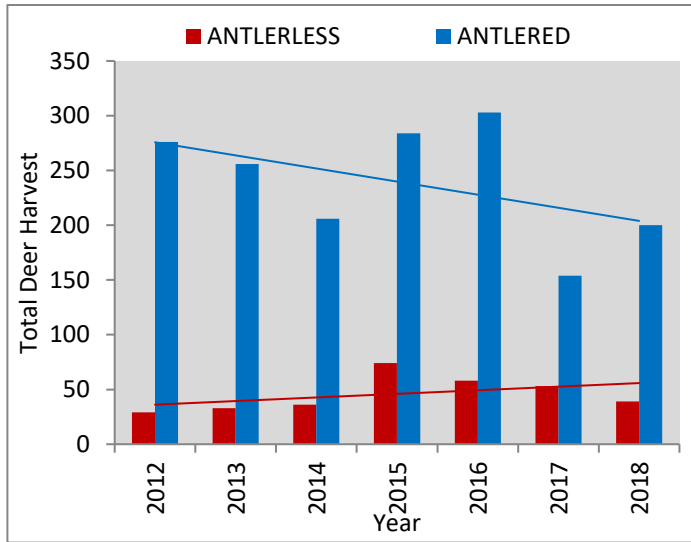




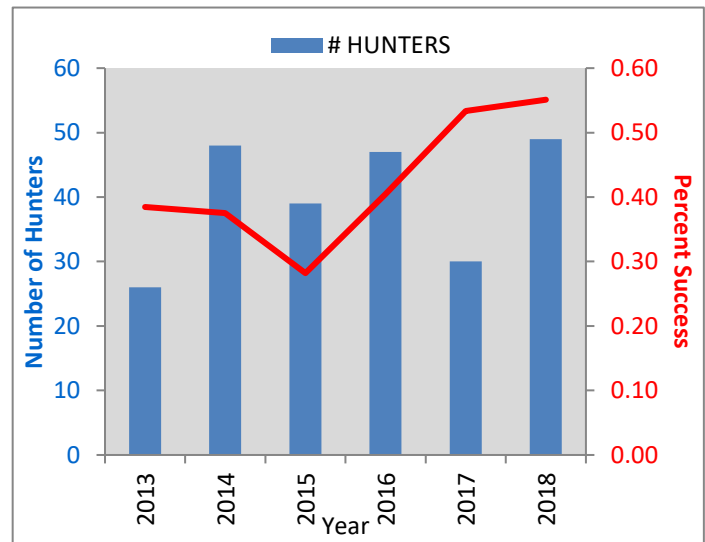
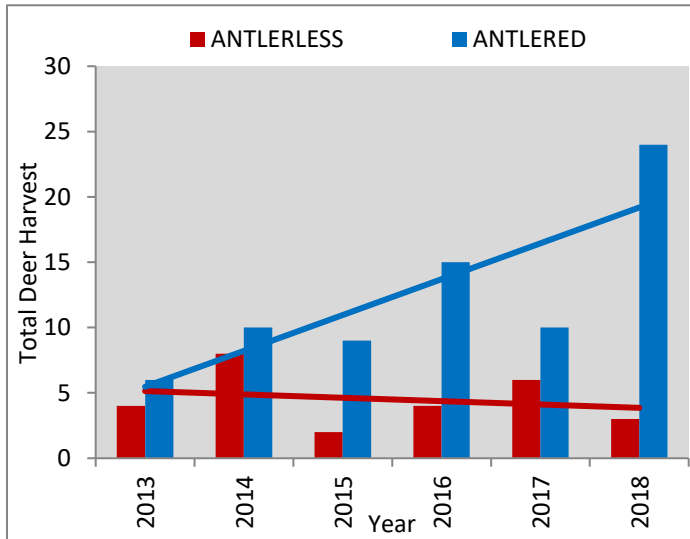
GMU 652 (Puyallup) harvest, number of hunters, and hunter success rates (all weapons)



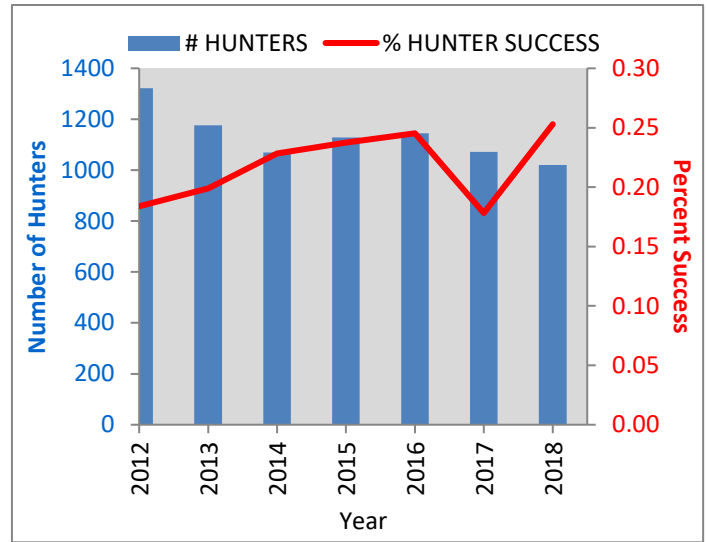
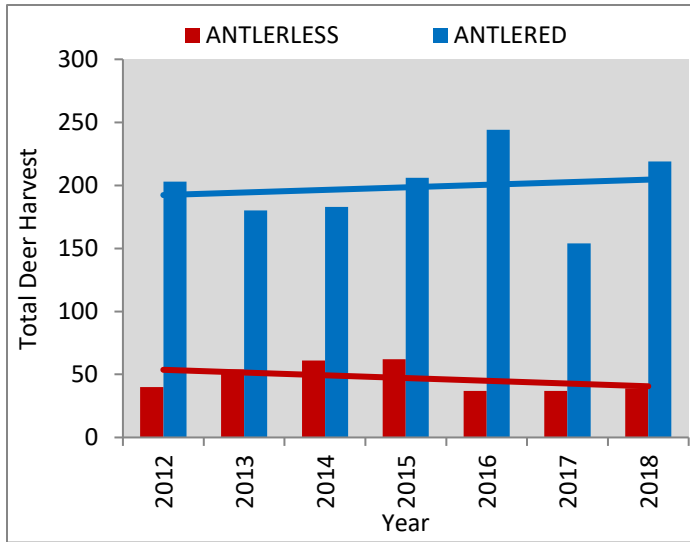
GMU 653 (White River) harvest, number of hunters, and hunter success rates (all weapons)



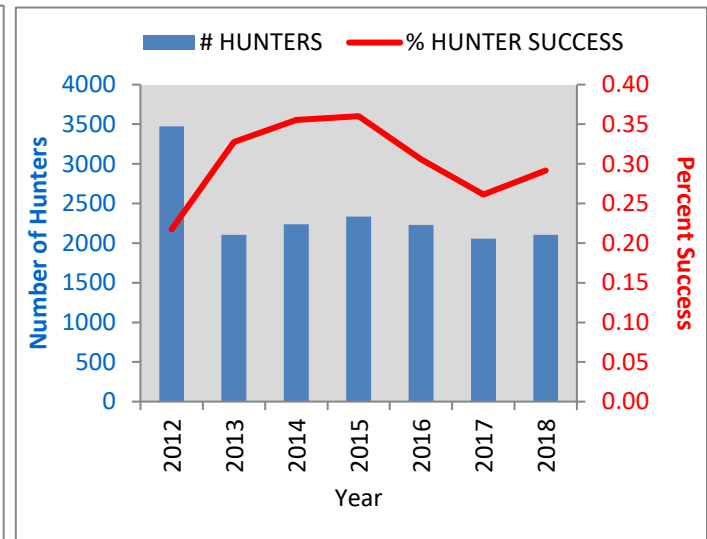
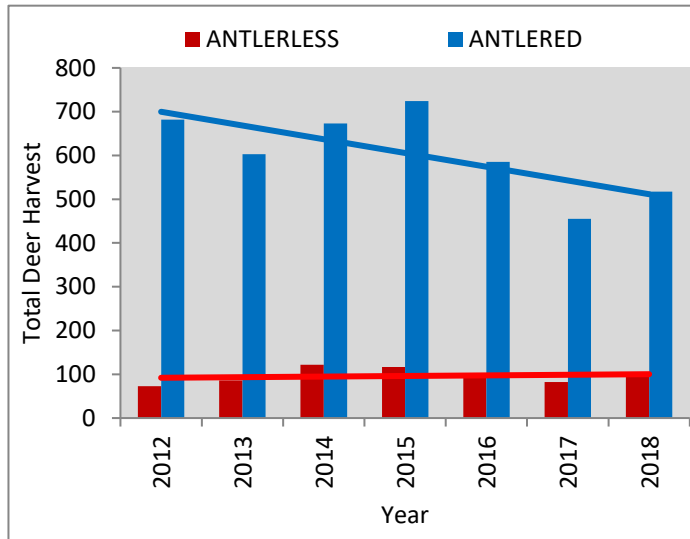
GMU 654 (Mashel) harvest, number of hunters, and hunter success rates (all weapons)



GMU 655 (Anderson Island) harvest, number of hunters, and hunter success rates (all weapons)



GMU 666 (Deschutes) harvest, number of hunters, and hunter success rates (all weapons)



GMU 667 (Skookumchuck) harvest, number of hunters, and hunter success rates (all weapons)

BEAR

District 11 comprises GMUs in two Black Bear Management Units (BBMUs): South Cascades (GMU 653 and 654) and Puget Sound (GMU 652, 666, and 667). Each of these BBMUs also contains additional GMUs outside the boundaries of District 11. A bear season is not provided in GMU 655. There is opportunity within District 11 to hunt bear both in the fall general and spring special permit hunting seasons.

Commercial and state timberlands continue to provide the best availability for bear hunting. Hunters are encouraged to scout sign (scat and tree bark peeling) in regenerating timber stands. Vail Tree Farm (GMU 667), Hancock Timber Resources Group-managed lands (Kapowsin Tree

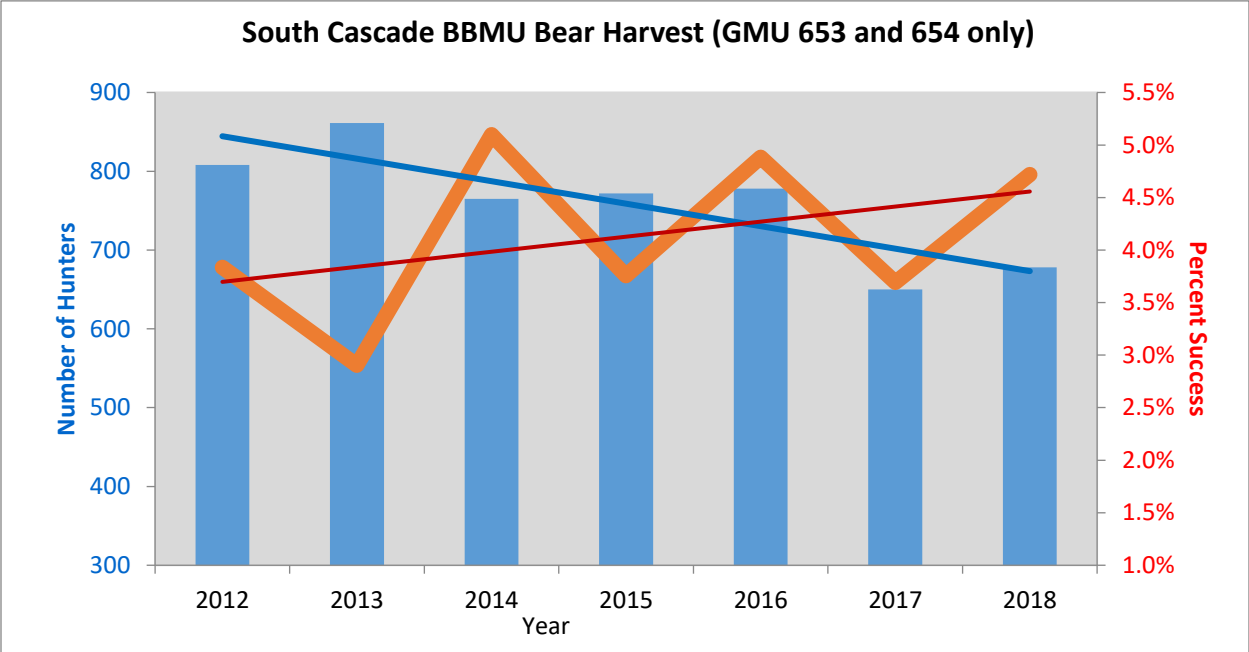
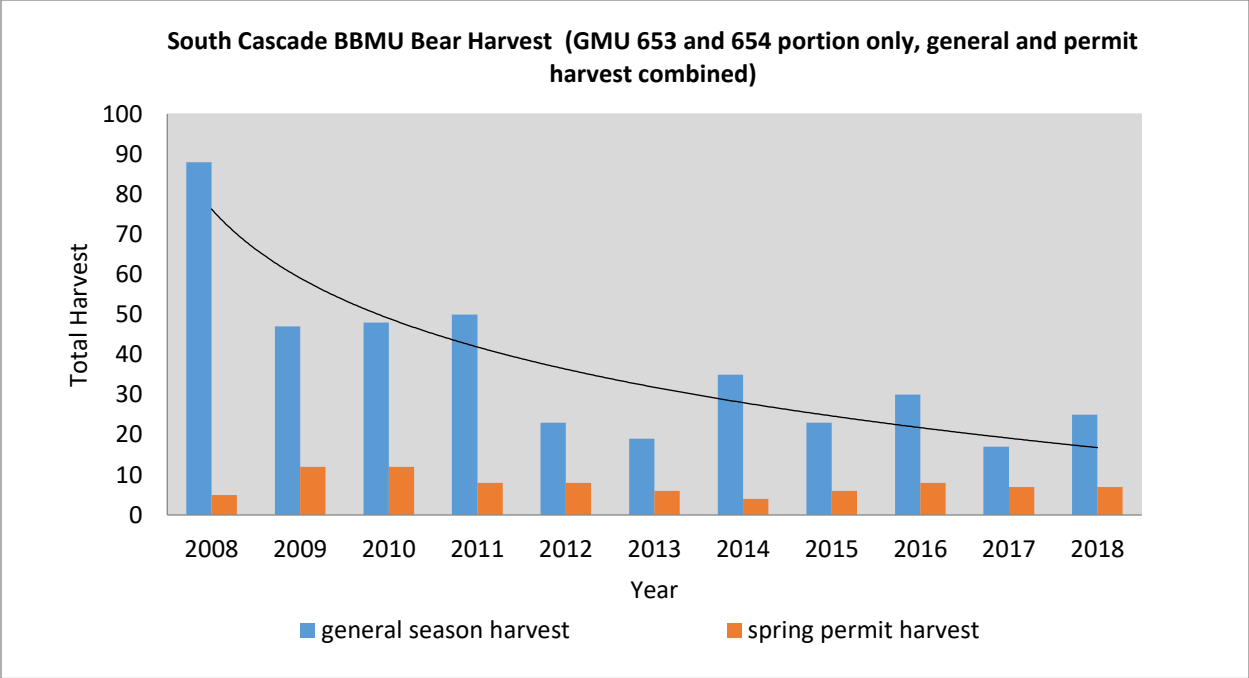
Farm in GMU 654 and Buckley and White River Tree Farms in GMU 653), Capitol State Forest (GMU 663), Elbe Hills and Tahoma State Parks (GMU 654), and Joint Base Lewis McChord offer the best prospects for bear hunters in the district. (See comments earlier regarding access permit requirements for Weyerhaeuser and Hancock properties).



First big game harvest (S. Holznagel 2014).

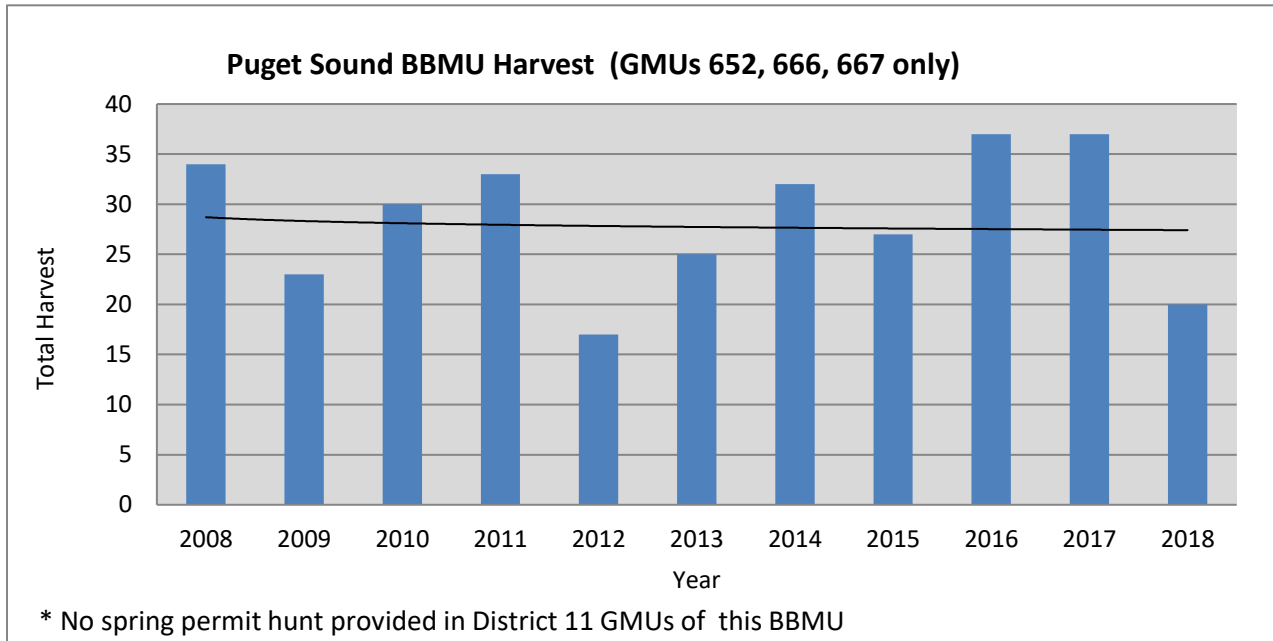
A spring black bear special permit season is provided on Hancock’s Kapowsin Tree Farm in GMUs 653/654 within the South Cascades BBMU. A total of 150 permits for the April 15 to June 15 season will be available once again in 2020. Those successfully drawn for a hunt permit must also purchase a vehicle access permit from Hancock. A spring bear season only vehicle access permit is available from Hancock for all drawn permittees to hunt only the permit area at the cost of \$100 (see additional information regarding Hancock under Elk and Deer sections).

General season bear harvest trends in the District 11 portion of the South Cascades BBMU (e.g. GMUs 653 and 654) declined 2008 thru 2011 and have remained stable since 2012. A noticeable decline in harvest took place from 2008 to 2009 (despite season lengths and permits remaining the same) and again from 2011 to 2012 (partially due to a one-month reduction in spring hunting season length). The number of bear hunters in these combined GMUs remained fairly stable 2008-2016 and then declined by over 100 in 2017 and 2018. Hunter success rates fluctuate year to year, but have slightly increased the last seven years.

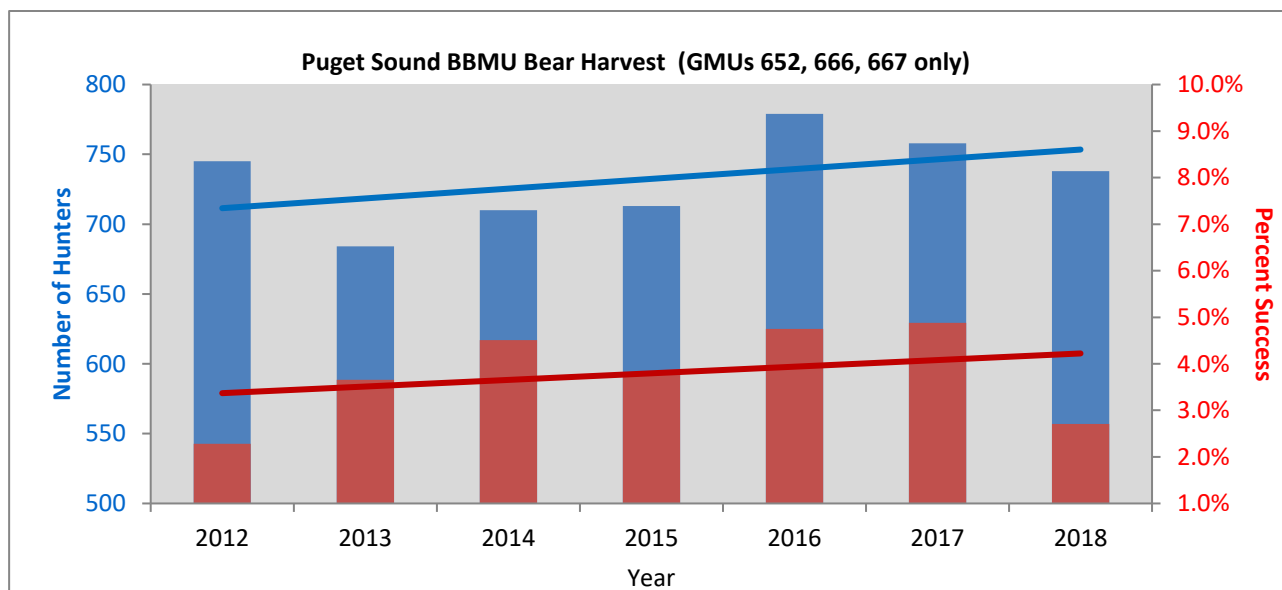


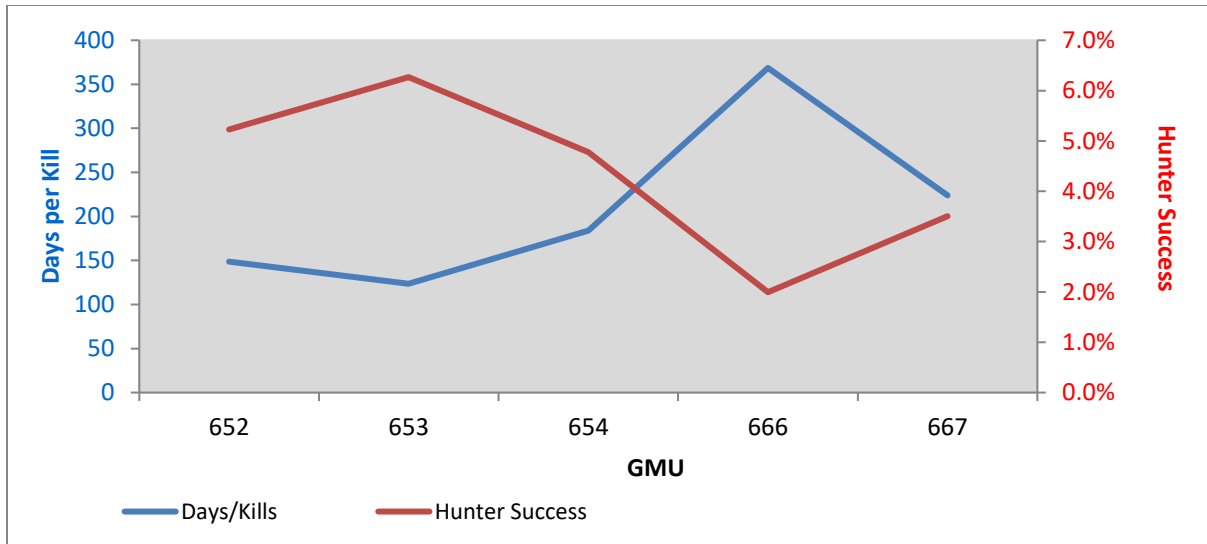
Bear harvest in the GMUs of the Puget Sound BBMU that are within District 11 (GMUs 652, 666, 667) has remained stable over the past 10 years and has shown signs of improving since a low in 2012. The number of hunters hunting this BBMU and the success rate of hunters has increased slightly since 2008 with the latter just over 4 percent. Bear harvest prospects in 2019-20 are questionable given the low snowpack and moisture levels which may affect berry and

most production.

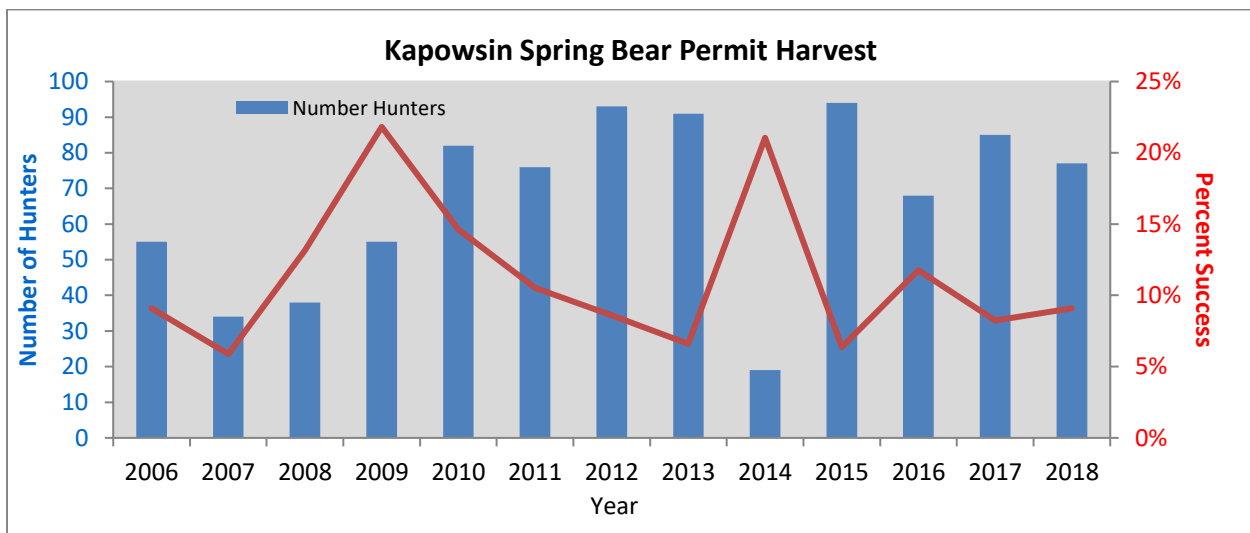


Comparing success rates of each GMU in District 11 for the fall general bear season over the past 18 years, GMU 653 and 652 have the highest success and thus the best chance of harvesting black bear in the district.





Seventy-seven hunters (out of the 150 permits issued) participated in the 2018 Kapowsin spring permit hunt and successfully harvested seven black bears for a hunter success rate of 9.1 percent. This is up slightly from the 8.2 percent success rate in 2017 but much lower than the cumulative statewide spring bear success rate of 27.5 percent. The 10-year average success rate for this hunt is 12 percent. This is in the lower half in terms of success of the 18 spring bear permits offered statewide.



COUGAR

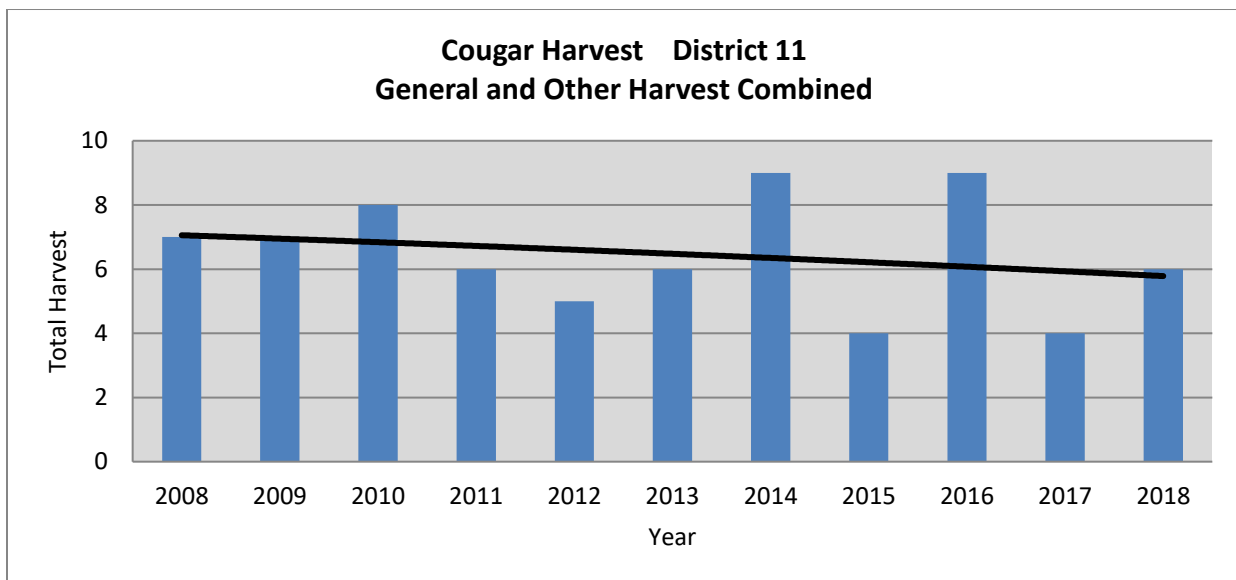
Cougar are widespread in the forest lands of District 11. Areas supporting high numbers of deer and elk also provide great opportunity for cougar. District 11 comprises three cougar population management units (CPMUs) made up of GMUs containing similar habitats and having similar cougar population objectives: 1) GMUs 652/666, 2) GMUs 653/654, and 3) GMU 667 (note: cougar hunting is not provided in GMU 655).

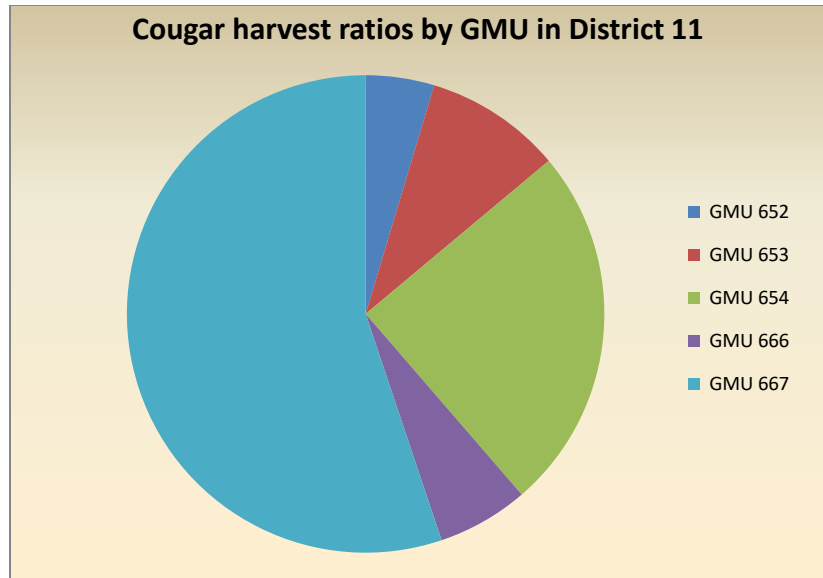
WDFW changed cougar hunting season design in 2012 with a liberalized season coupled with harvest guidelines (see wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/cougar). Two general cougar seasons are offered:

- Early: Sept. 1 - Dec. 31, 2019
- Late: Jan. 1 - Apr. 30, 2020 OR when the harvest guideline is reached, whichever occurs first.

Be aware that a 2020 cougar license/tag is required to hunt cougar in April 2020. GMUs 652 and 666 have no cougar harvest quota limit, GMUs 653 and 654 have a quota of five cougars (combined), and GMU 667 has a quota of three to four cougars--meaning at a harvest of three WDFW determines if other non-hunting forms of mortality have occurred and whether the GMU should be closed.

Cougar harvest in District 11 has been fluctuating over the past five years but fairly stable since 2008. A total of six cougar were reported harvested in the district in 2018 (not including tribal). The Skookumchuck (GMU 667) annually provides the highest cougar harvest in the district. Thus, prospects for hunting cougar in the district are very good.





WATERFOWL

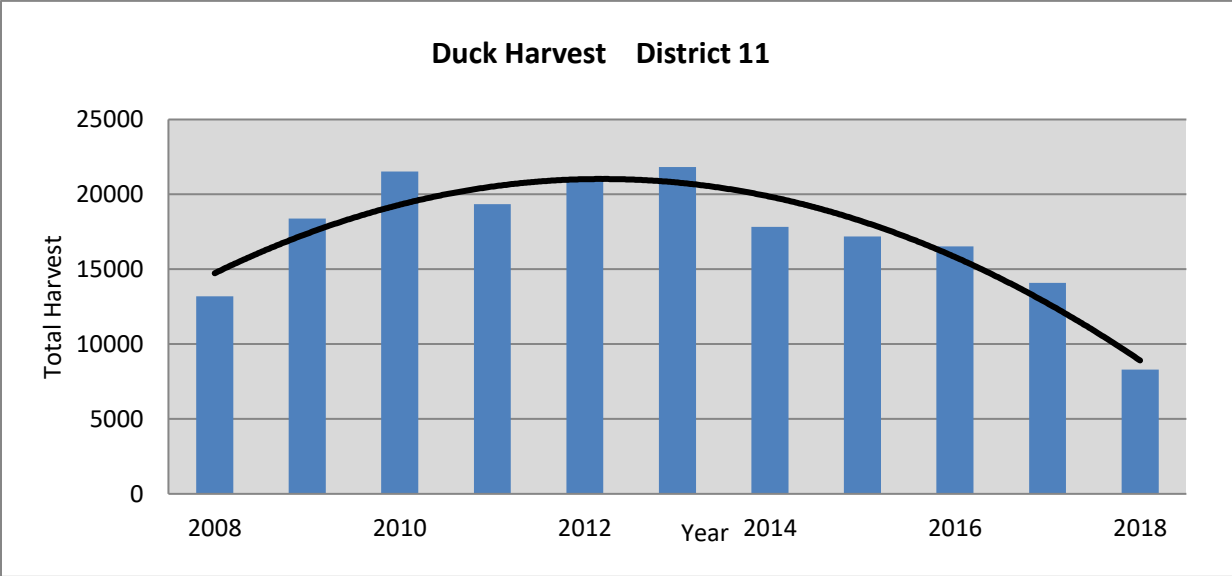
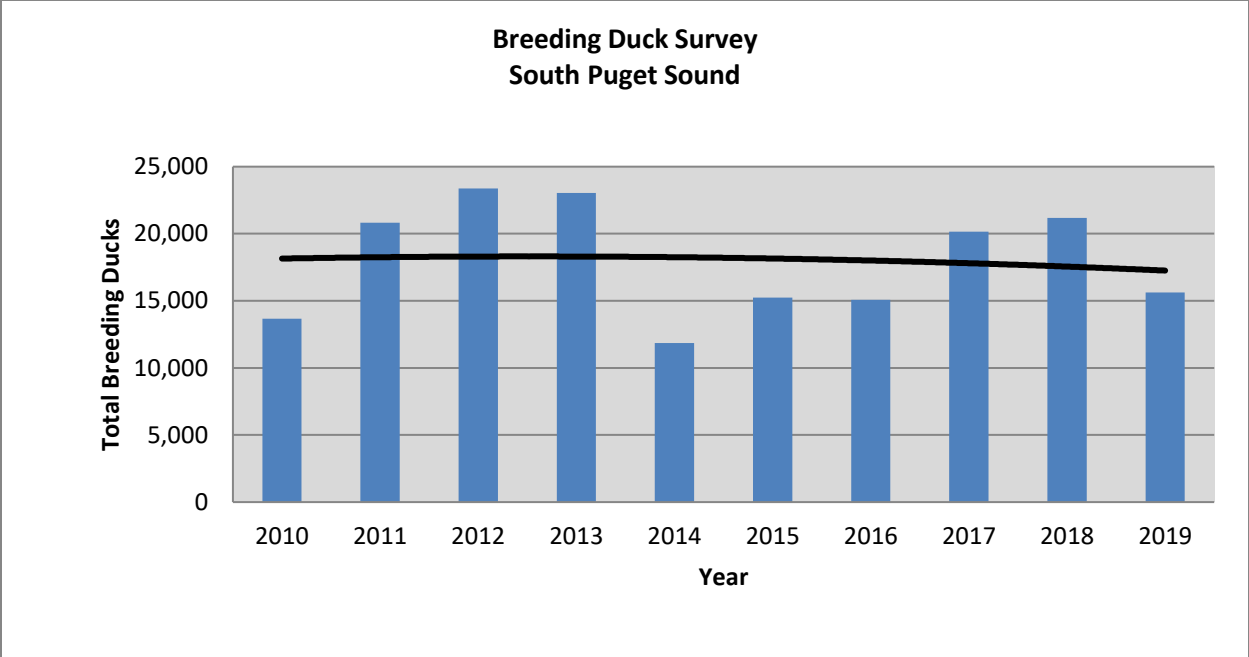
The majority of [Pacific Flyway](#) waterfowl are born on the prairies of the United States and Canada, primarily Alaska, northwestern Canada, and other western states. According to the USFWS Waterfowl Population Status report for 2018, the western North American survey area habitat conditions in 2018 were similar to or declined, with a few exceptions, relative to 2017. Much of the Canadian prairies experienced average fall and winter precipitation and below-average spring precipitation. Fall and winter temperatures were mainly average. However, well-below-average temperatures were recorded from February to April 2018 and were well-above average in May 2018. Overall, habitat quality according to USFWS remains good over a large portion of the region and should lead to average waterfowl production this year.

In the traditional survey area, the total duck population was 41.2 ± 0.7 million birds. This estimate was 13 percent lower than the 2017 estimate of 47.3 ± 0.8 million and 17 percent higher than the long-term average (1955–2017). The Pacific goose and tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) population count also increased 4 percent over 2017 estimates making for good goose and swan harvest. Total duck breeding population estimates were up 16 percent in Washington in 2018 compared to 2017. The total duck long-term average estimate for Washington was unchanged from the 2017 estimate, and 59 percent above the long-term average. Prospects for waterfowl hunting in District 11 remain good.

Information on the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Surveys and the Mid-winter Waterfowl Inventory can be found here: <https://www.fws.gov/birds/surveys-and-data/population-surveys.php>. Population trends for several species of ducks found in District 11 are as follows:

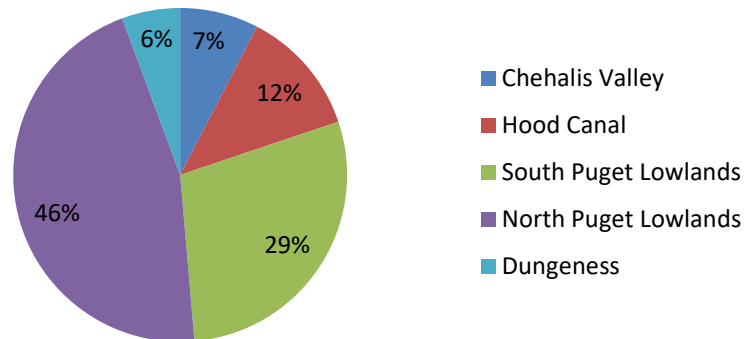
Species	Breeding Population Estimate Trend North America
Mallard	Estimated abundance was 9.3 ± 0.3 million, which was 12% lower than the 2017 estimate of 10.5 ± 0.3 million but 17% above the long-term average of 7.9 ± 0.04 million
Green-winged teal	Estimated abundance was 3.0 ± 0.2 million, which was 16% below the 2017 estimate of 3.6 ± 0.2 million and 42% above the long-term average (2.1 ± 0.02 million).
Gadwall	Estimated abundance of 2.9 ± 0.2 million was 31% below 2017 but 43% above the long-term average.
American widgeon	Abundance estimates for was 2.8 ± 0.2 million) were similar to their 2017 estimates and their long-term averages of 2.6 ± 0.02 million and 0.6 ± 0.01 million, respectively.
Northern shoveler	The 2018 estimate was similar to last year and 62% above the long-term average of 2.6 ± 0.02 million.
Northern pintails	Estimated abundance of 2.4 ± 0.2 million was 18% below the 2017 estimate and 40% below the long-term average of 4.0 ± 0.03 million.
Scaup (combined)	Estimated abundance of 4.0 ± 0.2 million was similar to the 2017 estimate and 20% below the long-term average of 5.0 ± 0.04 million.
Canvasbacks	Estimated abundance of 0.7 ± 0.06 million was similar to the 2017 estimate and the long-term averages of 0.6 ± 0.01 million

Duck harvest in District 11 has been declining slightly in the past two years. Thurston County supports more waterfowl than Pierce County, primarily as a result of Nisqually Wildlife Refuge and other Puget Sound inlets. However, survey results for breeding ducks for the South Puget Sound area which includes District 11 show a fairly stable trend over the last 10 years. Hunting prospects for waterfowl hunters remain good in the district in 2019 with the best prospects being in Thurston County.



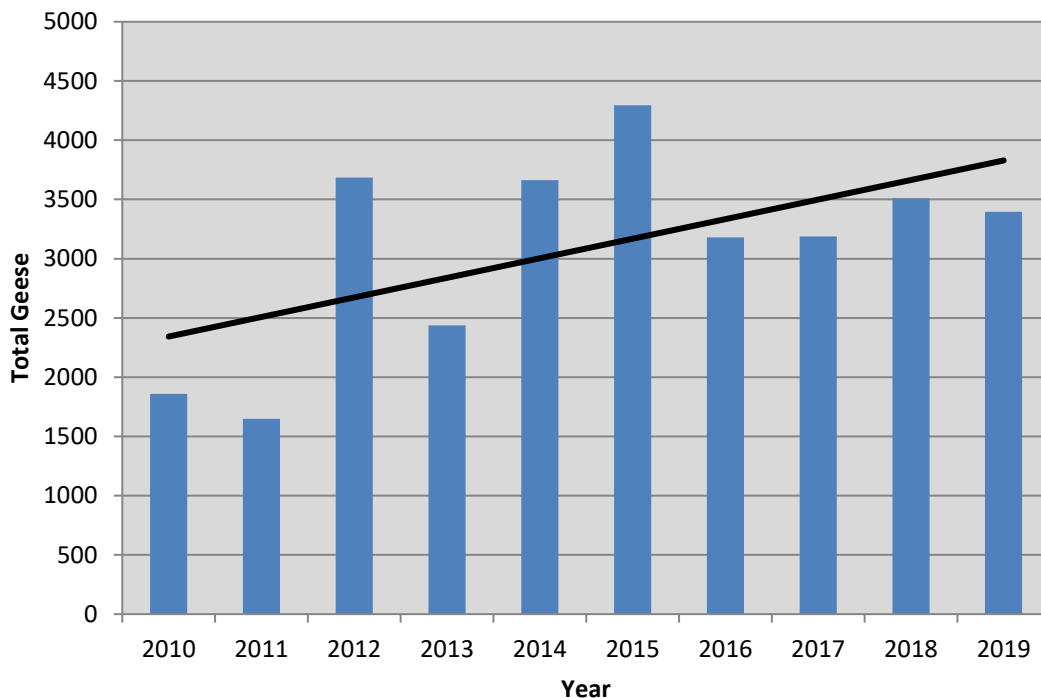
The South Puget Sound lowlands compete with the North Puget Sound lowlands on an annual basis as the area having the highest percent of breeding ducks in western Washington according to WDFW’s annual breeding duck surveys. In 2019, breeding season duck estimates increased in Hood Canal and the Dungeness area of western Washington compared to 2018 but decreased in the Chehalis Valley, South Puget Lowlands and North Puget Lowlands. Regardless of decline, according to the WDFW Waterfowl Section Manager, waterfowl availability should be similar to 2018 in western Washington and very good in eastern Washington.

Breeding Duck Survey Results 2019



Goose breeding survey trends have generally increased across the South Puget Sound which includes District 11 over the last 10 years but remained constant since 2016. Prospects for goose hunting in District 11 remain good.

Breeding Goose Survey South Puget Sound



Hunting violations remain a concern on small water bodies in the district that are surrounded by housing. Hunters are urged to obey all hunting regulations at such sites to avoid potential future closures. All bodies of water are open for hunting unless located within a county firearm

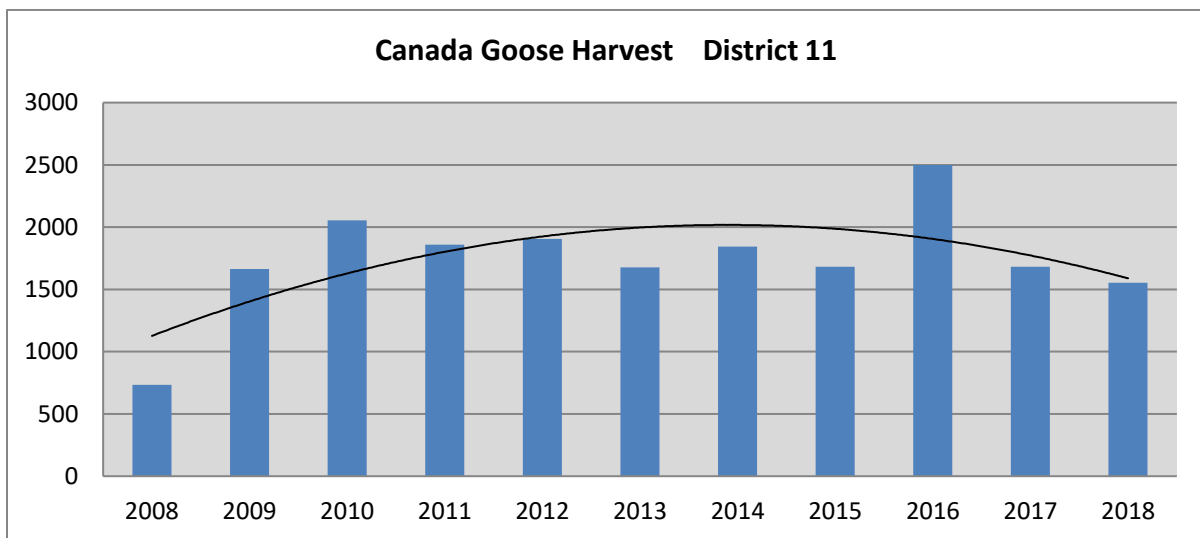


Young hunter with her collections in the blind
 (Photo by T. Frank, West Richland, WA)

restriction area (see introduction). Rapjohn Lake in Pierce County has a Register to Hunt program and requires hunters to hunt from two established blinds. Registration for the blinds is on a first come basis and is established by parking in one of the two mandatory parking spots at the WDFW Rapjohn Lake Access Site.

The goose harvest in the district has remained relatively stable since 2009. The best waterfowl hunting areas in District 11 include [Nisqually Wildlife Refuge](#); Puget Sound marine inlets associated with western islands of Pierce County and Henderson, Budd, and Eld Inlets of Thurston County; and Centralia Mine in Lewis County. Flooded agricultural fields in the western half of the district can be good prospects for waterfowl hunting, but hunters must seek landowner access

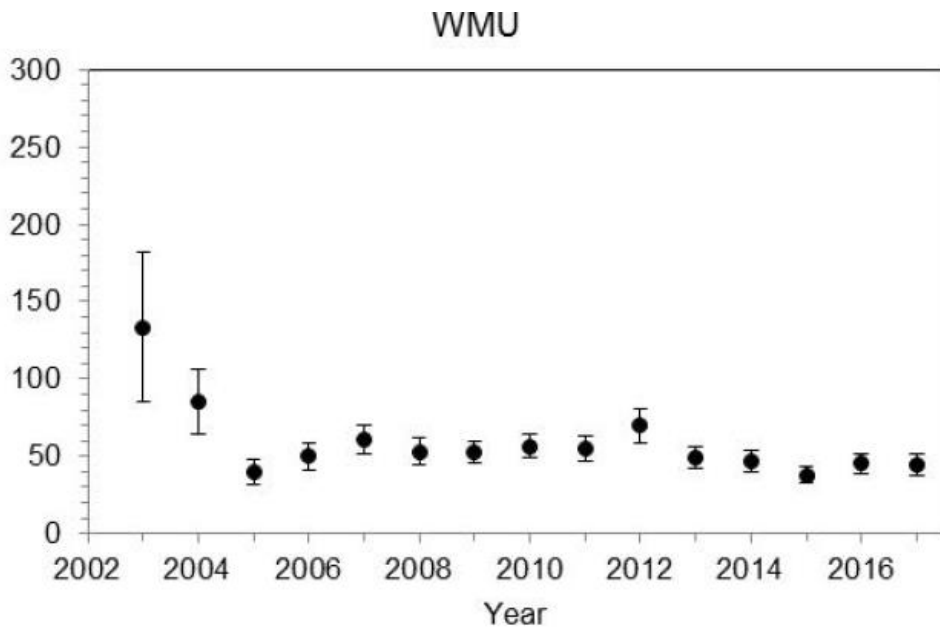
permission prior to hunting these sites. Note that a majority of the water bodies on Key Peninsula, Pierce County, are within a firearm restriction zone, thus prohibiting waterfowl hunting. For information on hunting Nisqually Wildlife Refuge, call (360) 753-9467 or go to: https://www.fws.gov/refuge/Billy_Frank_Jr_Nisqually/visit/visitor_activities/hunting.html



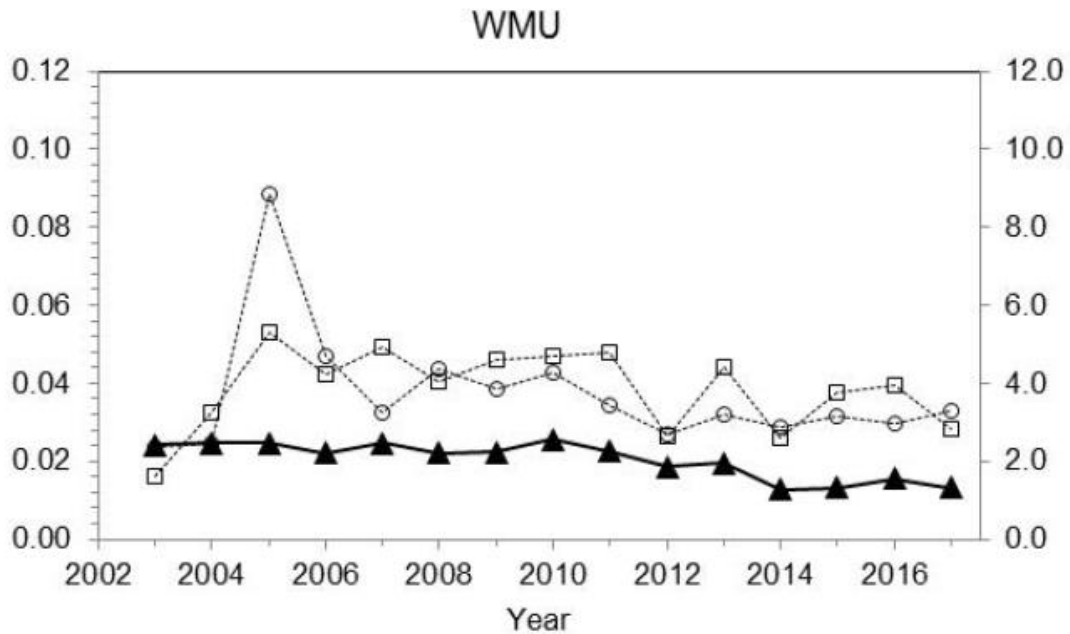
The Centralia Coal Mine has a limited, high quality hunt. Hunters must sign up for this hunt directly at the Mine. Note that the majority of the available timeslots for this hunt are taken by the Mine employees. This is primarily a goose hunt but does provide some mixed waterfowl when fields flood. A maximum of three hunters per day are authorized to hunt and you can only hunt on the days you have successfully signed up. Hunters are urged to contact TransAlta directly with questions regarding participation (360-736-9901).

MOURNING DOVE

The department uses the annual USFWS Mourning Dove Population Status Report to analyze trends in mourning dove populations. The report summarizes trends in the number of doves heard and seen per route from the all-bird Breeding Bird Survey (BBS), and provides absolute abundance estimates based on band recovery and harvest data. Harvest and hunter participation are estimated from the Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP). BBS data suggested that the abundance of mourning doves over the last 51 years decreased in the western management units, which is composed of the seven western states, including Washington. Estimates of absolute remained stable in the western management unit in 2017 compared to 2016 (note, reports are always two years out).



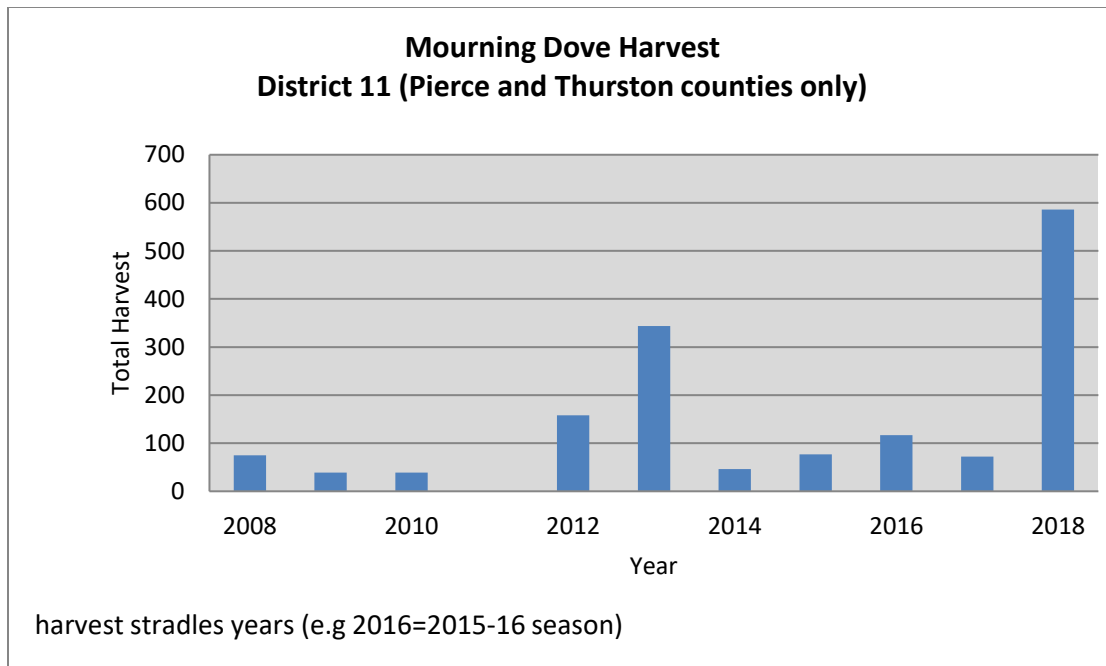
Estimates and 95 percent confidence intervals of mourning dove absolute abundance in the western management units combined, 2002–2017. Estimates based on band recovery and harvest data.



Estimated harvest (▲) and harvest rates of mourning dove in the western management units combined, 2002–2017. Harvest rates presented separately for hatch-year (□) and after-hatch-year (○; USFWS 2016).

Approximately $23,700 \pm 80$ percent mourning doves were harvested by $2,700 \pm 42$ percent active hunters in the 2017-18 season in Washington, for an average of 8.7 ± 91 percent doves per hunter (note, data always two years out). This is a decrease over 2015-16 estimates.

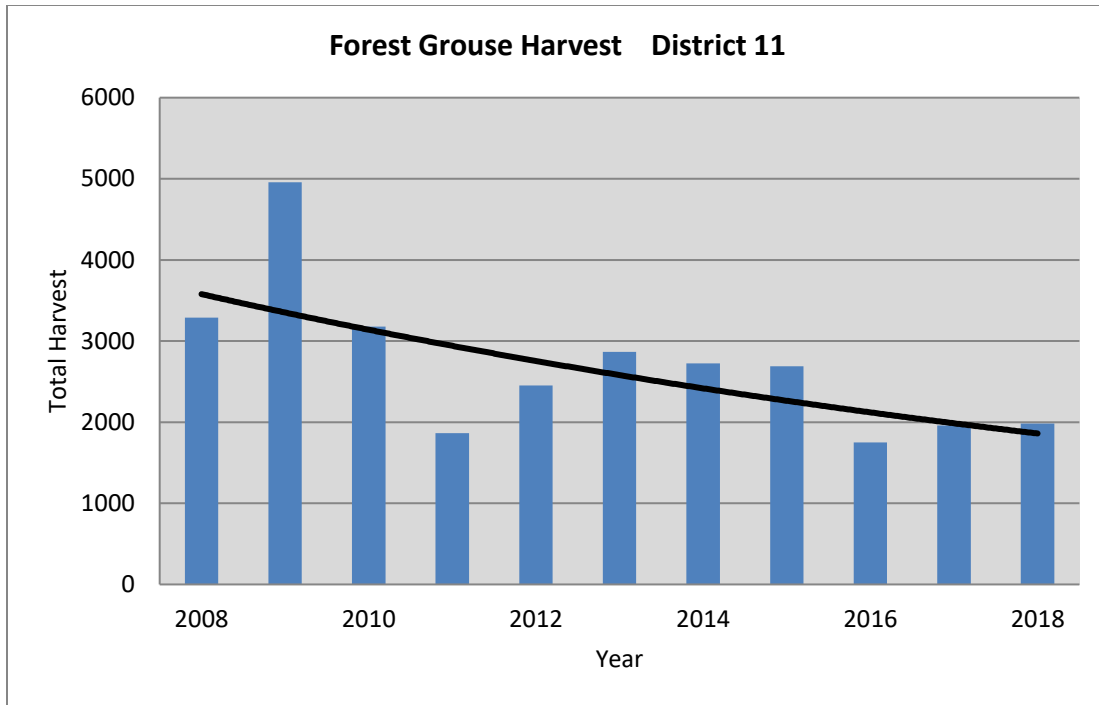
District 11 is not a prime dove hunting area in Washington and normally averages approximately 100 doves harvested per year. Mourning dove harvest exponentially increased in 2018 with no obvious explanation. Lewis County traditionally provides higher harvest numbers in the district, with Thurston and Pierce counties providing far less. However, this depends on hunter participation, which fluctuates year to year. As an example, in 2017, the harvest was 0, 34, and 38 for Lewis, Thurston, and Pierce counties, respectively, compared to the 2016 harvest of 80, 90, and 27. Our WDFW small game hunter survey may also underestimate harvest when participation is low, as it was in 2017.



FOREST GROUSE

Ruffed and sooty (formerly classified as blue) grouse are present throughout the public and private forest lands in District 11. The prospects for harvesting sooty grouse go up with increasing elevation. Hunters can expect the greatest success along logging roads, trails, and ridgelines above 2,000-3,000 feet and within Pacific silver fir and noble fir forest stands. The best hunting will be near fruiting shrublands such as huckleberry, grouse whortleberry, elderberry, and other species. Logging roads are particularly good locations since they provide the sand that grouse need to eat for digestion and the dust grouse seek to discourage mites and other biting infestations. In particular, look for inaccessible or closed roads and walk behind gates (with permission by owner) to get the best chance of finding grouse.

Hunters targeting ruffed grouse should focus on elevations below 2,500', particularly in riparian forest habitats, early seral forests (5-25 years old), and deciduous-conifer mixed forest types. Prime forest grouse hunting may be found on JBLM (GMU 652), Elbe Hills and Tahoma State Forests (GMU 654), Weyerhaeuser's Vail Tree Farm (GMU 667), and Capitol State Forest (GMU 663). Forest grouse harvest has trended downward in District 11 over the past 10 years. Removing the 2009 spike in harvest, an average of 2,500 grouse are harvested annually in the district. The best prospects for hunting grouse in District 11 are in Lewis County, followed by Pierce and Thurston counties.



A hunter must purchase either a big game license or a small game license to hunt grouse. Grouse hunting is included in the purchase of any big game license purchase. Forest grouse season in District 11 runs Sept. 1 through Dec. 31, with a daily bag limit of four of any species (to include not more than three of each species) and a possession limit of 12 (to include not more than nine of any one species).

PHEASANT

Western Washington does not support self-sustaining populations of pheasants primarily due to the wet climate and lack of grain farming. Hunting pheasant on the west side of the state is dependent upon releases of pheasants in the fall. District 11 is fortunate to contain three of the 24 pheasant release sites in western Washington. For that reason, pheasant hunters continue to have great prospects for harvesting pheasant in this district. In addition, WDFW often releases pheasants into District 11 via the network of collaborators used across the state. The shorter distance means less travel time, stress, and fatigue for the birds prior to release. According to our pheasant production manager, this equates to more consistency and stronger birds at release, which should improve hunting opportunity for District 11 hunters.



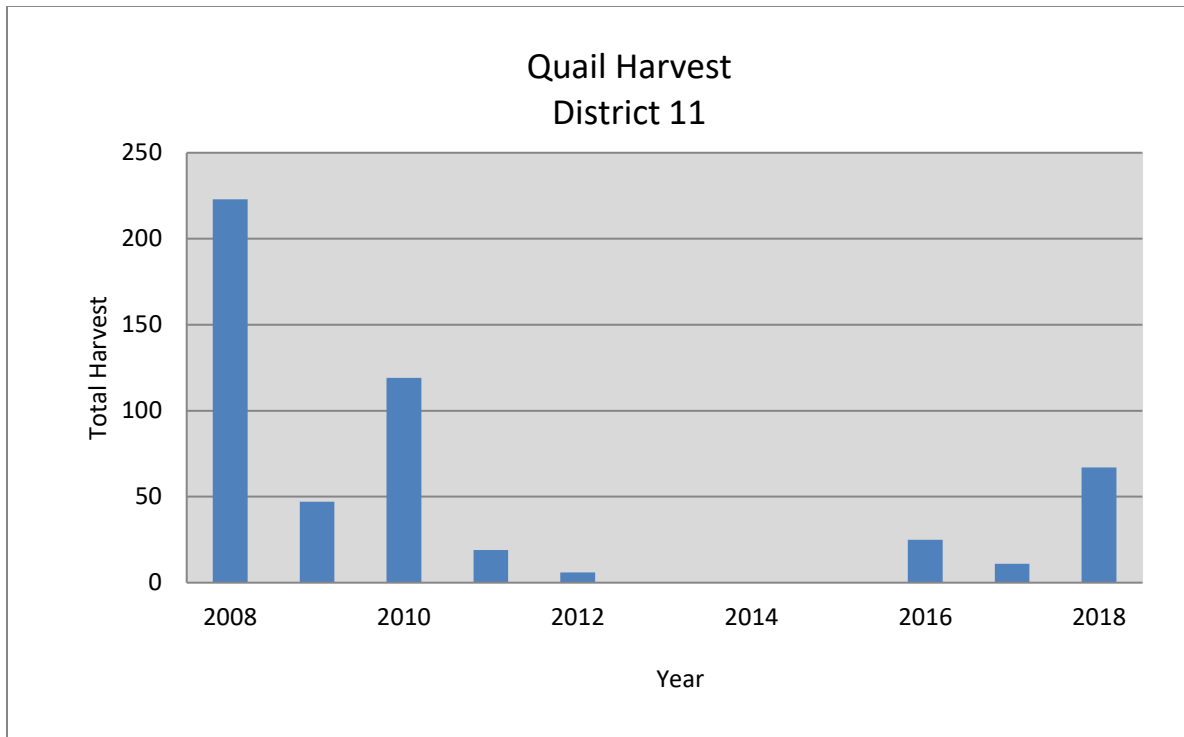
Game farm produced pheasants will be released this fall on sites which are described and mapped on the [Hunting Regulations](#), the [Western Washington Pheasant Release Program](#) and the [Upland Bird Hunting](#) websites. The release program utilizes state (Scatter Creek and Skookumchuck) and federal (JBLM) managed lands in District 11. There are special access processes in place for [JBLM](#), so please visit their web site. Note that [nontoxic shot](#) is required on all pheasant release sites statewide. The general pheasant season is open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., with a daily bag limit of two (either sex) and a possession limit of 15 (either sex). An extended pheasant season is also provided in District 11 at the Skookumchuck and Scatter Creek wildlife areas and JBLM release sites from Dec. 1-15 under the same hours and daily/possession limits as the general season. Pheasants are **not** released as part of the extended season. Hunters need a western Washington pheasant license to hunt pheasants. Additional information on hunting pheasants can be found on the Western Washington Pheasant Release Program website noted above.

Pheasant release in western Washington will be similar to last year, with an estimated 39,000 pheasants to be released at 24 pheasant release areas in 2019. Be aware that total production could still be affected by seasonal temperature fluctuations and other mortalities in 2019 and these are estimates only. Approximately 2,000 pheasants (5 percent of total production) will be released at the Skookumchuck Wildlife Area this season, with 50-75 birds released each day on Saturdays, Sundays, and Wednesdays beginning Sept. 29 through Thanksgiving Day morning. Approximately 3,900 pheasants (10 percent of total production) will be released at Scatter Creek Wildlife Area, with 120-135 birds released each day on Saturdays, Sundays, and Wednesdays. Some areas of Scatter Creek are off limits to hunters due to endangered species recovery work so please *OBEY ALL POSTED SIGNS*. Approximately 4,000 pheasants (10 percent of total production compared) will be released on JBLM. Military training and listed species management dictates which fields will be open in any given week for both release and hunting access on JBLM. Hunters must register to hunt on JBLM through NW Adventure Center (253-967-8282 or 253-967-7744 or the [JBLM website](#)). The website lists the areas of the base open for hunting.

QUAIL

Quail are as limited in District 11 as they are throughout western Washington. Quail harvest in District 11 fluctuates annually dependent on the number of hunters participating. As example, only eight hunters hunted quail in the district in 2017. Regardless, quail harvest in the district is not significantly lower than the other 10 counties in western Washington in which hunters hunt quail. California quail can be found in scattered locations throughout District 11, with the greatest opportunity in grasslands and woodlands of south and east Thurston County and northern Lewis County. Mountain quail are more prevalent in the brushy areas of the Key Peninsula, Pierce County, and southeast portions of Thurston County. Where private property access is limited, seek out state (WDNR) and county forestland. The western Washington

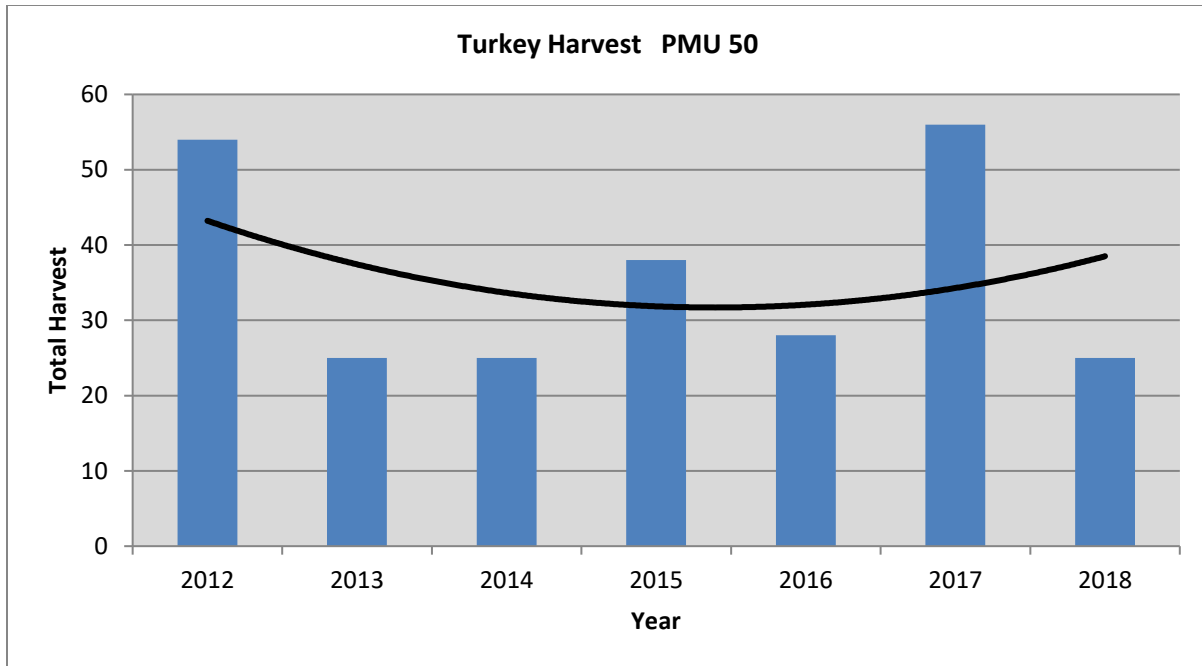
California (valley) quail season runs end of September thru end of November, with a daily mixed bag limit of 10 and a possession mixed bag limit of 30. The mountain quail season runs the same season with a daily bag limit of two and possession limit of four.



TURKEY

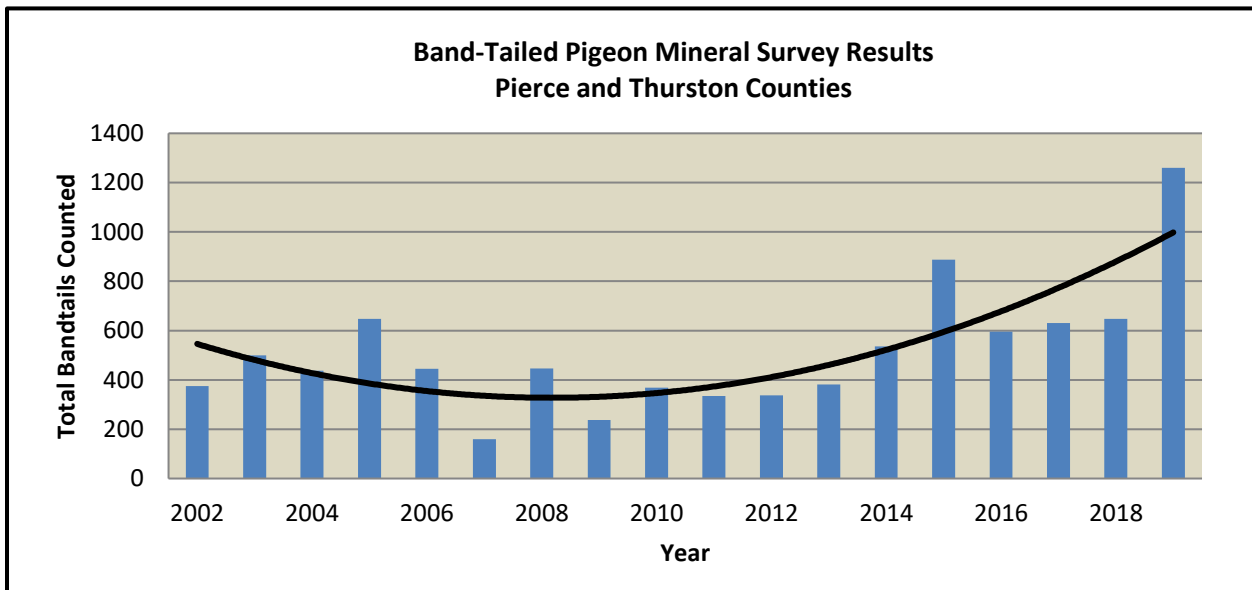
District 11 is not managed for wild turkeys and the species remains relatively rare. Regardless, there are huntable populations of the eastern sub-species of wild turkey in the district and harvest reflects hunter participation year to year. Turkey harvest for Turkey Population Unit 50, within which District 11 lies, has remained stable since 2012 with the exception of spikes in 2012 and 2017. Those spikes may reflect higher hunter participation in those years.

WDFW receives occasional reports of individual or small groups of turkeys in Gig Harbor and Key Peninsula, Pierce County; Rochester, Grand Mound, and Tenino, Thurston County; and along the Johnson Creek Corridor, Lewis County. However, the overall scarcity of turkeys in District 11 equates to extremely poor prospects for harvest. Annually, the majority of turkey harvest occurs in the Skookumchuck Unit (GMU 667), followed by a few in Deschutes (GMU 666) and Puyallup (GMU 652). The statewide spring turkey season runs April 15 through May 31 in any given year, with a youth-only hunt the first weekend of April. Only male turkeys and turkeys with visible beards are legal in western Washington, with a season limit of one turkey (except a two turkey limit in Klickitat County).



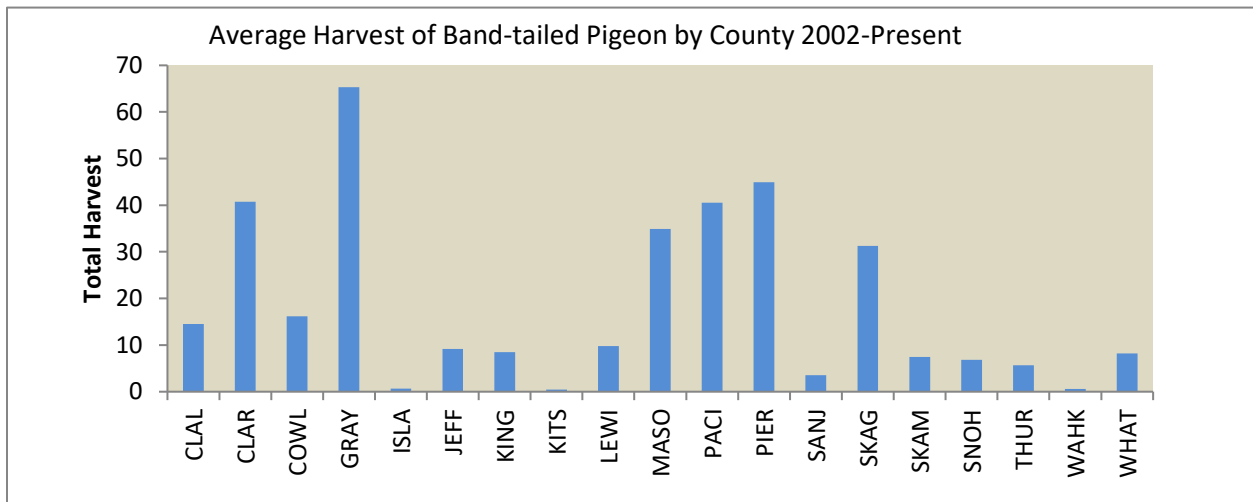
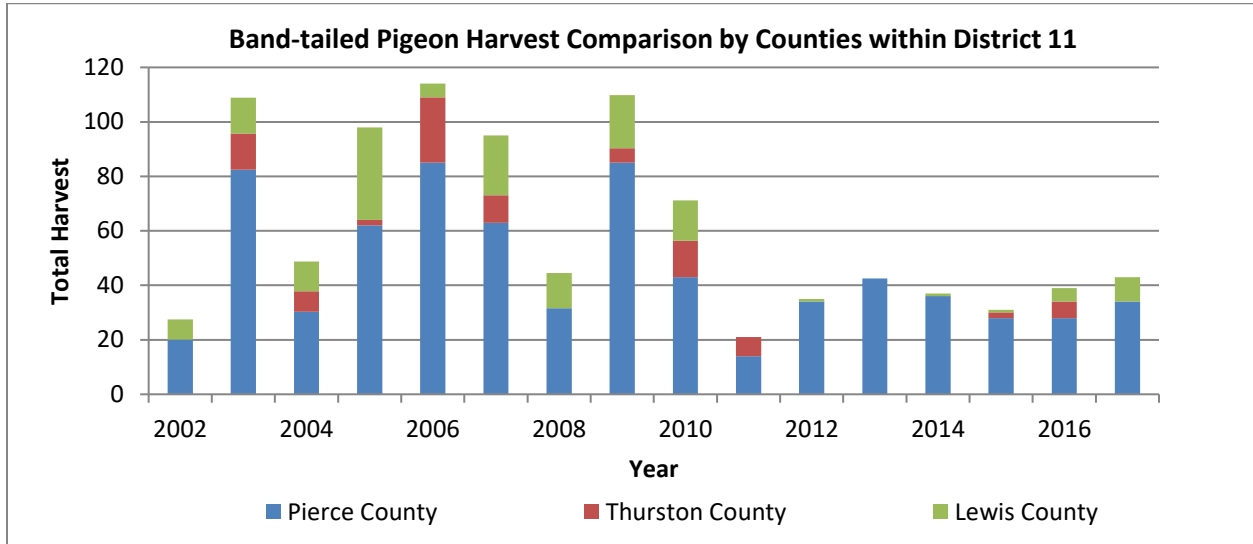
BAND-TAILED PIGEONS

Band-tailed pigeon estimates based on mineral site surveys have been trending upwards in the district since 2014 and rose sharply this year. Hunting prospects for band-tailed pigeon hunters is very good this season.



Pierce County in District 11 has the second highest average harvest in Washington (average harvest of 45 per year) and thus prospects for hunting band-tailed pigeons in the district are good. For comparison, average harvest in Lewis County is 10 bandtails per year and in Thurston

County the average is six. The best hunting locations for band-tailed pigeons in District 11 are Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge and the Luhr Beach area (Pierce/Thurston county boundary), Mud Bay (Thurston County), Totten Inlet/Oyster Bay (Thurston County), and along marine shorelines of District 11.



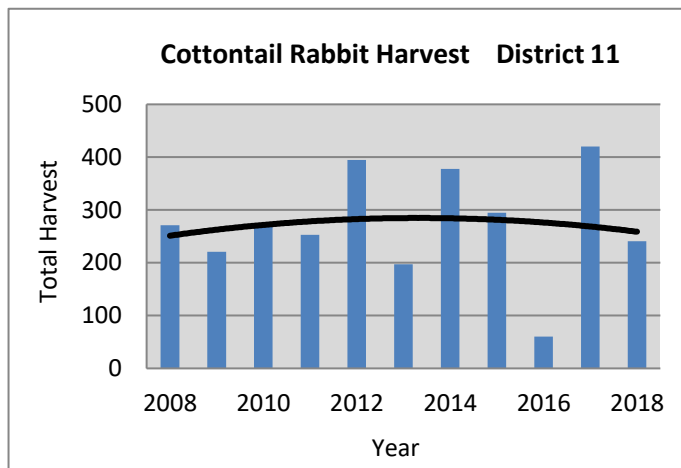
COTTONTAIL RABBIT

District 11 provides some of the best cottontail rabbit hunting opportunities in western Washington. Rabbits are prolific in the shrub and grassland habitats found throughout Pierce and Thurston counties. Cottontail rabbit harvest in the district fluctuates depending on hunter annual participation. The average harvest since 2008 has been 300 annually (2016 low removed; Pierce

and Thurston counties only). Pierce County has often had one of the highest harvests of all western Washington counties. Thus, prospects for cottontail hunting in District 11, and Pierce County specifically, are good for 2019.



Falconer J. Knudson with his newly banded peregrine falcon, Pierce County



2019

CHRIS ANDERSON, District Biologist
MIKE SMITH, Assistant District Biologist



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



DISTRICT 12 HUNTING PROSPECTS

King County

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DISTRICT 12 GENERAL OVERVIEW

District 12 is comprised of six game management units (GMUs), including 422 (Vashon/Maury Islands), 454 (Issaquah), 460 (Snoqualmie), 466 (Stampede), 485 (Green River, open to appropriate deer and elk permit holders only), and 490 (Cedar River, currently closed to hunting). Land ownership in the district is a checkerboard of private, state, and federal holdings. The densest private (urban and suburban) developments are found in the Issaquah Unit (GMU 454), while private agricultural holdings are primarily located in the northwestern part of the Snoqualmie Unit (GMU 460).

A great tool for determining property ownership and boundaries can be found at King County [iMap](#).

Tacoma and Seattle each own and operate municipal watersheds in southeast King County, totaling about 250,532 acres that supply drinking water for their cities. One is in the Green River drainage (GMU 485), one is in the Tolt River drainage (GMU 460), and the other is in the Cedar River drainage (GMU 490).

The largest percentage of huntable area is U.S. Forest Service (USFS) land, but industrial timber companies also have large land holdings in the area. Private, state, and federally-owned lands are managed primarily to produce timber. USFS lands are managed for multiple uses, including timber, recreation, and wildlife, with a current emphasis on growing and managing old-growth forests.

Remember to be a good hunting and outdoor recreation steward. Be respectful of others. Don't hunt areas where there is heavy, regular recreation use. Please pick up after yourself and don't leave a gut pile out in the open – cover, bury, or hike it out and dispose of it properly.

ELK

Hunters should place greater emphasis on riparian forest habitats and agricultural areas throughout the district. Many of District 12's elk reside on private land, so make sure you have permission before you hunt.

GMU 460 (Snoqualmie) provides good hunting opportunities in areas of the unit. However, hunters are advised to scout their preferred hunting areas well in advance because state and private timberlands are gated with restricted access. Many elk in the GMU are found (at least at times) on private property in valley bottoms. Hunters should network well in advance to gain access to hunt these properties. Please be mindful of residences, domestic animals (pets/livestock), and other non-target objects down range when hunting these areas. Hunters should plan for safe shooting lanes. A map of [King County no shooting areas](#) is available online and a description of firearm restriction areas can be found on page 95 of the [hunting regulations pamphlet](#).

Elk in GMU 454 (Issaquah) continue to be managed with liberal seasons designed to reduce road kills and keep damage issues at acceptable levels in highly developed areas. Much of this unit is in private property. Preseason planning and networking may be most important for hunters trying to gain access in this unit. Hunters should also be mindful of safety concerns and firearm restrictions (see above) in this unit. Bow hunters should have an advantage in gaining permission.

GMU 466 (Stampede) is a mix of private, state, and USFS lands (Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest). There are some old growth stands on USFS lands, with second growth timber dominating much of the unit. Hunters should be prepared for up to a 2,500 feet elevation change and steep terrain in this unit. Early snowfall in the unit has the potential to strand hunters, but also the potential to aid in success.

GMU 485 (Green River) follows the posted boundary of the controlled access portion of the Tacoma Water Green River Watershed. Tacoma Water limits public access to protect the water supply. Elk are managed with special permit hunts. During the 2019 season, 10 any bull tags and 10 antlerless elk tags are available for hunters through the draw system.



Elk in King County – Photo by Mike Smith



Group of elk in GMU 460 – Photo by Mike Smith

Annual harvest reports and harvest statistics based on hunter reporting can be found online here: [Elk Harvest Reports](#).

Elk hoof disease in Washington

Since 2008, reports of elk with deformed, broken, or missing hooves have increased dramatically in southwest Washington, with sporadic observations in other areas west of the Cascade Range. While elk are susceptible to many conditions that result in limping or hoof deformities, the prevalence and severity of this new sickness – now known as treponeme-associated hoof disease (TAHD) – suggested something completely different.

Diagnostic research conducted by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) along with a panel of scientific advisors found that these abnormalities were strongly connected with treponeme bacteria, known to cause digital dermatitis in cattle, sheep, and goats. Although this type of disease has impacted the dairy industry for decades, TAHD had never before been documented in elk or any other hooved wildlife species.

Since then, WDFW has continued to work with scientists, veterinarians, outdoor organizations, tribal governments, and others through its Hoof Disease Technical Advisory Group and Public Working Group to develop management strategies for elk infected by TAHD.

WDFW seeks to understand and respond to diseases that affect the health of elk in our state. You can help by reporting [Limping Elk or Dead Elk with Hoof Deformities](#).

Several aspects of TAHD in elk are clear:

- **Susceptibility:** The disease appears to be highly infectious among elk, but there is no evidence that it affects humans. TAHD can affect hooves of any elk, young or old, male or female.
- **Hooves only:** Tests show the disease is limited to animals' hooves and does not affect their meat or organs. If the meat looks normal and if hunters harvest, process, and cook it practicing good hygiene, it should be safe to eat.
- **No treatment:** Currently, no vaccine exists to prevent the disease, nor are there any proven options for treating it in the field. Similar diseases in livestock are treated by walking infected animals through foot baths and cleaning and bandaging their hooves. Unfortunately, that is not a possible option for free-ranging elk.

WDFW has confirmed cases of elk infected with TAHD in 14 Washington counties, primarily in the southwest region of the state. Early efforts to formally estimate the frequency and distribution of TAHD show the disease is most prevalent in Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, and the western half of Lewis county. In April 2018, WDFW confirmed the disease in Klickitat County – the first such finding in Washington east of the Cascade Range. In early 2019, TAHD was detected in an elk in Walla Walla County.

Since 2015, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has confirmed TAHD in elk populations in both western and eastern Oregon. The disease has also been confirmed in Idaho.

How hunters and others can help

State wildlife managers are asking for the public's help to monitor and prevent the spread of TAHD in several ways:

Leave hooves: Scientists believe that treponeme bacteria may persist in moist soil and spread to new areas on the hooves of infected elk. For that reason, WDFW requires hunters to remove the hooves of any elk taken in affected areas and leave them onsite. During the 2019-2020 hunting season, this rule applies to GMUs 407, 418, 437, 454, 501-564, 633, 636 and 642-699.

Report elk: Hunters can help WDFW track TAHD by reporting observations of healthy or limping elk as well as dead elk with hoof deformities using the reporting tools found [here](#).

Clean shoes and tires: Anyone who hikes or drives off-road in a known affected area can help minimize the risk of spreading the disease to new areas by removing all mud from their shoes or tires before leaving the area.

Diagnosing and monitoring TAHD in elk

From 2009 through 2014, WDFW collected hooves and tissue from 43 elk and partnered with the USDA National Animal Disease Center and four other diagnostic laboratories to analyze them to find the cause of the disease. WDFW took samples from elk in areas of southwest Washington known to have the disease as well as those believed to be free of the disease.

By 2014, all five laboratories had found treponeme bacteria in samples from diseased elk but not in those from healthy elk, providing evidence of the role of treponeme bacteria in causing the disease. A WDFW technical advisory group, which includes the State Veterinarian's office, public health officials, university researchers, and other specialists, independently reviewed and accepted the findings

Since then, WDFW has continued to partner with leading experts to better understand this disease and started a variety of field studies to assess the distribution and prevalence of the disease, along with its effect on elk survival and reproductivity. WDFW is also working closely with Washington State University's College of Veterinary Medicine, which was named in 2017 by the state Legislature as the state lead in assessing the causes and potential solutions for elk hoof disease.

DEER

WDFW has not done population surveys for several years throughout District 12, but hunting prospects are believed to be quite good on private and public lands, where hunting is allowed, from anecdotal observations.

GMU 422 covers all of Vashon and Maury islands. Hunting access on Vashon and Maury islands is mostly on private agricultural and hobby farm properties. Hunters must take time to network with communities and property owners for opportunity and access. More opportunities (incorporated in recent years) will continue in the second deer special permit category for GMU 422. Please refer to the current [Big Game pamphlet](#) for updated listings of these opportunities.

WDFW continues to manage deer in GMU 454 (Issaquah) with liberal seasons designed to prevent road kills and keep damage issues at acceptable levels in highly-developed areas. More opportunities were recently added in the second deer special permit category for GMU 454 with the addition of Deer Area 4541 (North Issaquah). Please refer to the current [Big Game pamphlet](#) for updated listings of these opportunities. This unit (and corresponding deer area) is about 90% private land and hunters continue to have a problem with access. Success in this unit may well depend on getting to know your neighbors and raising the subject of hunting as a means of protecting their fruit trees and vegetables. Firearm restrictions are in place because landowners are concerned about safety. Bow hunters should have an advantage in getting permission.



A black-tailed deer buck in GMU 454, damaging landscape plantings – Photo submitted to WDFW Image Gallery

GMU 460 (Snoqualmie) has good hunting opportunities throughout most of the unit. However, hunters should scout their preferred hunting areas well in advance because state and private timberlands are gated with restricted access. Forest management on these lands is favorable to deer and high-quality opportunities are available for those willing to lace up their boots. Hunters should focus on early seral forests (less than 30 years old) next to mid (40-80 years old) or late successional (greater than 80 years old) stands. Hunters should focus on riparian forest habitats that supply ample forage and cover.



A black-tailed deer doe in GMU 460 – Photo by Mike Smith

GMU 466 (Stampede) is a patchwork of private, state, and USFS lands (Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest). It consists of second growth timber, with some old growth on USFS lands. This unit has a lot of steep ground, with about 2,500 feet in elevation change. Be prepared for early winter snowfall, which has the potential of stranding hunters, but also the potential to improve success.

GMU 485 (Green River) follows the posted boundary of the controlled access area of the Tacoma Water Green River Watershed. Tacoma Water limits public access to protect the water supply. Deer are managed with special permit hunts. During the 2019 season, five any buck tags in the Quality category and five any buck tags in the Youth category (alternates annually with Hunters with Disabilities category) are available for state hunters through the draw system.

Annual harvest reports and harvest statistics based on hunter reporting can be found online here: [Deer Harvest Reports](#).

BEAR

Bears inhabit areas of District 12, but like elk, many are on private lands. Hunters should ensure they have permission to hunt where they're interested. Berry production throughout the district was good this year. Bears are often at lower elevations early on before they move higher as the season progresses.



A bear in GMU 454 – Photo by Mike Smith

Annual harvest reports and harvest statistics can be found at [Bear Harvest Reports](#).

COUGAR

The harvest guideline for GMU 460 is five to six cougars, while for GMU 466, the guideline is for three animals (there is no guideline for GMU 454 and GMU 485 is only open to deer or elk special permit holders). GMU 490 is closed to state hunting. The Director may close the late cougar hunting season on or after Jan. 1 in either of these units if cougar harvest meets or exceeds the guideline. Starting Jan. 1, hunters may hunt cougar until the area harvest guideline is reached, or April 30, whichever occurs first. Each cougar hunter must verify if the cougar late hunting season is open or closed in areas with a harvest guideline. Cougar hunters can verify if the season is open or closed by calling the toll free cougar hunting hotline at 1-866-364-4868 or visiting WDFW's website at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/cougar/>. The hotline and website will

be updated weekly beginning Jan. 1, 2020. Hunters must have a 2020 cougar license and tag to hunt cougar in April 2020.

PHEASANT

WDFW will release game farm pheasants this fall on the Snoqualmie Wildlife Area. Site maps are available in the [Western Washington Pheasant Release Pamphlet](#). Hunters must use nontoxic shot on all pheasant release sites.

Hunting hours for pheasant and quail in western Washington are from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. This includes the Stillwater, Cherry Valley, and Crescent Lake units of the Snoqualmie Wildlife Area. For the rest of the hunting season, normal hunting hours (half hour before sunrise to half hour after sunset) will apply.

QUAIL

There are few quail in District 12.

FOREST GROUSE

Ruffed and sooty (blue) grouse are found throughout the public and private forests of District 12. The weather experienced this spring combined with anecdotal observations collected this summer suggest healthy grouse populations this year.

Forest management in much of District 12 is still favorable for grouse. Hunters looking to harvest ruffed grouse should focus on elevations below 2,500 feet, early seral forests (5-25 years old) with ample berry crops in the understory, and riparian forest habitats. Sooty grouse hunters can expect the greatest success along trails and ridgelines above 2,000 feet and within Pacific silver fir and noble fir forest stands with abundant huckleberries.



A male sooty grouse displaying on the Snoqualmie Tree Farm, GMU 460 – Photo by Chris Anderson

EURASIAN COLLARED DOVE

While not a managed game species, Eurasian collared doves (an exotic species) are now in District 12. People can hunt Eurasian collared doves year-round with a big or small game license. The best way to hunt them is to seek landowner permission in lowland agricultural areas that have a barnyard setting where birds roost in trees but go to the ground to feed. Hunters should be sure they are hunting in compliance with any firearm restrictions and in a manner compatible with existing infrastructure (buildings, farm equipment, or power lines).

TURKEY

Wild turkeys are rare in District 12, without predictable concentrations of birds. Harvest prospects are low even with considerable effort. Hunters must use #4 shot or smaller to hunt turkey.

WATERFOWL

Breeding waterfowl assessments (2018) show good wetland and weather conditions in major breeding areas. Harvest opportunities should be good, dependent on weather conditions through the season. The best waterfowl hunting opportunities continue to be in the lower Snoqualmie Valley, with public access on WDFW's Snoqualmie Wildlife Management Area (Cherry Valley, Stillwater, and Crescent Lake units). Hunters can only enter and hunt units between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. during the pheasant season. More opportunities are in the Kent Valley. Hunters are encouraged to work with local private landowners to get access to one of District 12's many river and agricultural valleys and improve their waterfowl hunting success. Refer to the [Migratory Waterfowl & Upland Game Regulations](#) for season dates and hours.

For an excellent introduction to waterfowl hunting, see [Let's Go Waterfowl hunting](#).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

District 12 is within the ceded area of several Northwest Treaty Tribes and tribal hunting. Tribes set their own seasons and bag limits. Tribal Enforcement personnel ensure tribal members follow hunting regulations, which are sometimes very different from state regulations.

More information about tribal hunting rights and state-tribal co-management is [online](#).

FIREARMS RESTRICTION AREAS IN KING COUNTY

Centerfire and rimfire rifles are not legal for hunting west of Highway 203 (Monroe-Fall City), the Fall City-Preston Road to I-90, I-90 to Highway 18, Highway 18 to I-5, and I-5 to Pierce-King County line. They are also not legal for hunting on Vashon and Maury islands. For more information, see page 95 of the [2019 Big Game Hunting Regulations](#). There aren't many shooting areas in King County per county ordinances. Please contact your local sheriff for specific locations.

2019



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**

RUTH MILNER, District Wildlife Biologist
MATT HAMER, Assistant District Wildlife Biologist



Happy hunters in District 13 – Photo by William Reynolds

2019 DISTRICT 13 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Snohomish, San Juan, and Island counties; Skagit County
Islands

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DISTRICT 13 GENERAL OVERVIEW

District 13 contains all of Snohomish, Island, and San Juan counties, along with the islands of Skagit County. This includes Game Management Unit (GMU) 448 (Stillaguamish), the southern section of GMU 450 (Cascade), and the southern section of GMU 407 (North Sound) in Snohomish County. The islands of the San Juan Archipelago and Island County are divided into several GMUs, including GMUs 410 (Islands-primarily Henry and Stuart Islands), 411 (Orcas), 412 (Shaw), 413 (San Juan), 414 (Lopez), 415 (Blakely), 416 (Decatur), 417 (Cypress), 419 (Guemes), 420 (Whidbey), and 421(Camano).

Weather predictions for the coming fall call for continued warm, dry weather. Hunters will want to pay close attention to all rules on public lands and watch for any closures that might be implemented at the last minute if fire dangers get too high.

Remember to be a good hunting and outdoor recreation steward. Be respectful of others. Don't hunt areas where there is heavy, regular recreation use. Please pick up after yourself and don't leave a gut pile out in the open – cover, bury, or hike it out and dispose of properly.

Annual harvest reports and harvest statistics based on hunter reporting for various species and game management units are available at [Game Harvest Reports](#).

WDFW's Private Lands Access Program partners with landowners to provide the public hunting access on private property. District 13 Private Lands Access Program sites are focused on providing waterfowl hunting opportunity through the Waterfowl Habitat and Access Program, and WDFW is also working on providing deer hunting access in District 13. We are negotiating deer hunting access to some private properties in San Juan and Island counties. WDFW will post sites as they become available [online](#). Hunters interested in waterfowl and deer hunting access should check the website regularly for updates.



Map of District 13 in Washington state

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

In Snohomish County, a great online mapping tool called [SCOPI](#) can help hunters determine property ownership and boundaries.

Much of the eastern part of District 13 is public land, managed by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. Two USFS ranger districts will have information on road and trail conditions for GMUs 448 and 450: the Darrington Ranger District (360-436-1155 – north county) and the Skykomish Ranger District (360-677-2414 – south county). Many roads were decommissioned or damaged by floods in recent years. Trail conditions also vary, and information on specific trails, as well as many useful maps, are on the [Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest Recreation webpage](#).

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Northwest Region (360-856-3500) manages the rest of the public land open for hunting in Snohomish County. Hunters should be aware that many access roads to DNR lands have gates, and they should contact DNR to get the latest information about gates, available access routes, and road conditions. DNR ownership at Ebey Hill near the Jim Creek Naval Station is surrounded by private property, and therefore

for all practical purposes it is not accessible to the public. Additional contact information is on the [DNR Recreation webpage](#).

Designated camping sites on DNR land in District 13 are hike-in facilities that are not accessible by car. Hot and dry summer conditions may result in some campfire restrictions on state-owned lands. Contact DNR or USFS for updated fire information.

Several private industrial timberland owners also manage land in GMU 448 (Stillaguamish). Their ownerships are shown on the Snohomish County Assessor's maps (SCOPI). Many of their roads are closed to motorized vehicle traffic, but some allow free walk-in or bike-in access. Hunters should scout their areas early and be aware that parking at access gates may be very limited. Never block gates or drive beyond any open gate unless certain the gate will stay open when you return. Active logging is happening in some areas, so gates may be open in the morning, but closed and locked later in the day. Some access gates on private industrial timber lands will have signs that specify ownership and the rules that apply to the property. Hunters should follow No Parking signs, as local landowners will tow vehicles found on their property.

Weyerhaeuser Corporation charges a fee for access through individual permit sales. Walk-in and drive-in permits are sold, as well as maps of ownership, are available on their [recreational website](#).

Early scouting is always important, particularly in District 13. If fire danger is extraordinarily high, access may close to the public for all activities. If this happens, notices will be posted at property gates.



Typical no parking and no trespassing signs in rural areas of District 13.

Much of the Snohomish County portion of GMU 407 (North Sound) is dominated by homes on small acreages or farms. Hunters should obtain permission from landowners to hunt on private

land and should be very mindful of where houses, livestock, and outbuildings are in relation to where hunting will take place. Portions of the GMU west of Highway 9 and Highway 203 are under firearm restrictions. Hunters should research land ownership and understand firearm limitations prior to hunting. A complete description of firearm restricted areas is on page 96 of Washington's 2019 [Big Game Hunting Seasons and Regulations pamphlet](#). A map showing no shooting areas and shotgun only areas within Snohomish County is [online](#).

SAN JUAN AND ISLAND COUNTIES; SKAGIT COUNTY ISLANDS

Very little public land exists within San Juan or Island counties or the islands of Skagit County, and firearm restrictions are in place in each jurisdiction. Ownership maps for San Juan County are available through the [county assessor's office](#).

Hunting within San Juan County requires written permission from the landowner, by county ordinance. In the San Juan Archipelago, access to islands not served by the Washington State Department of Transportation ferry system is by private boat or commercial water taxi. Private boat owners should check in advance on ownership and rules that may apply to docks and landings within the San Juan Archipelago, as most are privately owned. San Juan County owns and maintains eight docks with floats and eight boat ramps, and leases two outer island moorage docks. The San Juan County Public Works Department provides a variety of road and dock maps [online](#).

Small groups of feral mouflon sheep have moved to Stuart Island. Mouflon are classified as harmful exotic wildlife (WAC 220-640-020). European rabbits are on Orcas, San Juan, and Lopez islands, and are feral domestic mammals and thus are not under the authority of WDFW. WDFW does not regulate hunting mouflon or European rabbits. If people get written landowner permission and follow all local ordinances, these species may be hunted at any time, and there is no bag limit; however, firearm restrictions still apply.

Ownership maps for Island County are available through the [Island County assessor's office](#).

Ownership maps for Skagit County islands are available [online](#).

ELK

District 13 does not have an established elk herd within GMU 448 (Stillaguamish) or GMU 450 (Cascade) boundaries. Individual elk are occasionally in the eastern part of Snohomish County. Small bands occur infrequently along Highway 2 at the south end of GMU 448. These groups typically range between the towns of Baring and Grotto, but sometimes move west as far as Sultan.

Elk also sometimes come south of GMU 437 (Sauk) onto the Sauk Prairie and areas west of Darrington and east of Highway 9 in the north end of GMU 448. Their presence is occasional and unpredictable.

Hunters harvested four elk from GMU 448 in 2018, and 60 hunters reported hunting the unit. Hunters planning to hunt in GMU 448 should plan on careful scouting and be aware that elk in the unit are presumed to be tied to the Nooksack groups to the north and the North Bend groups to the south, and are thus only present sporadically in GMU 448.

GMU 450 is not open for elk hunting, although small groups may spend some time at the higher elevations found in the GMU.

DEER

BLACK-TAILED DEER GMU 448

District 13 includes GMU 448 (Stillaguamish) and portions of GMU 450 (Cascade) and 407 (North Sound). In 2018, 1,277 hunters reported hunting during the general deer seasons in GMU 448. They had a 15% success rate and harvested 210 animals. Among the 12 late buck permit hunters, 11 permit holders reported, eight said they hunted during the permit season, and five deer were harvested. Hunters who take the time to scout and learn the area will increase their likelihood of success. Hunters should plan and familiarize themselves with local conditions well in advance of hunting season.

Much of GMU 448 is forest, with trees in a 30 to 60-year age class on federal public lands. This results in tightly stocked stands where seeing deer may be challenging. On private timberlands and some DNR properties, clear cutting created forest openings. However, food may be limited in clear cuts, so deer may be harder to find. For hunters who enjoy walking or hiking in uncrowded conditions, GMU 448 offers a very rewarding opportunity to get outside and enjoy the season.

Parking and walk-in access to DNR and private forest land is available at the intersection of Menzel Lake Road and the P-5000 Road. This gate is 4.6 miles south of the intersection of Alder Place and Menzel Lake Road in Granite Falls. Parking may be limited at other gated access areas in this general area. Hunters need to obey No Parking signs, as these signs say private property and owners may tow vehicles found on their property.



P-5000 Road access gate

At the south end of GMU 448, walk-in access is off the Sultan Basin Road. This area has mixed public and private ownership, and hunters should pay close attention to signs showing areas where it is not allowed to shoot firearms. Access to DNR lands requires a Discover Pass, as noted on signs. DNR properties are gated, and shooting is allowed only during legal hunting seasons.

Vehicle access is available on USFS roads around Snohomish County, but hunters should consult the [USFS website](#) for information on road conditions and closures.



Typical DNR signs

GMU 450 includes portions of Districts 13 and 14. In 2018, 64 hunters reported hunting in the unit, and five deer were harvested. GMU 407 includes portions of Districts 12, 13, and 14. In 2018, 2,160 hunters harvested 571 deer from GMU 407 resulting in a 28% success rate. Most of the unit is private land and some areas are firearm restricted. In Snohomish County, hunters

should consult page 96 of Washington’s 2019 [Big Game Hunting Seasons and Regulations](#). [The Snohomish County map](#) shows county ordinance no shooting areas and shotgun-only areas.

BLACK-TAILED DEER ISLAND UNITS

Beginning in 2013, WDFW divided GMU 410 into several new units assigned to individual islands to provide more accurate harvest information and assist with the development of management strategies for individual islands. GMU 410 is made up of those remaining islands that were not assigned to a specific number, such as Stuart and Henry islands. Islands in GMU 410 are not accessible by ferry, and some do not have deer or are privately owned and prohibit hunting. The correct GMU numbers for each individual island are as follows:

GMU 411	Orcas Island	GMU 412	Shaw Island
GMU 413	San Juan Island	GMU 414	Lopez Island
GMU 415	Blakely Island	GMU 416	Decatur Island
GMU 417	Cypress Island	GMU 419	Guemes Island
GMU 420	Whidbey Island	GMU 421	Camano Island

Although accurate reporting for the island GMUs is improving, we believe some hunters misreport their hunt unit. We ask that hunters carefully review their harvest reports prior to submitting. Accurately reporting the correct island GMU will advance our understanding of harvest on each island so that we can improve deer management.



Photo by Doug Harms

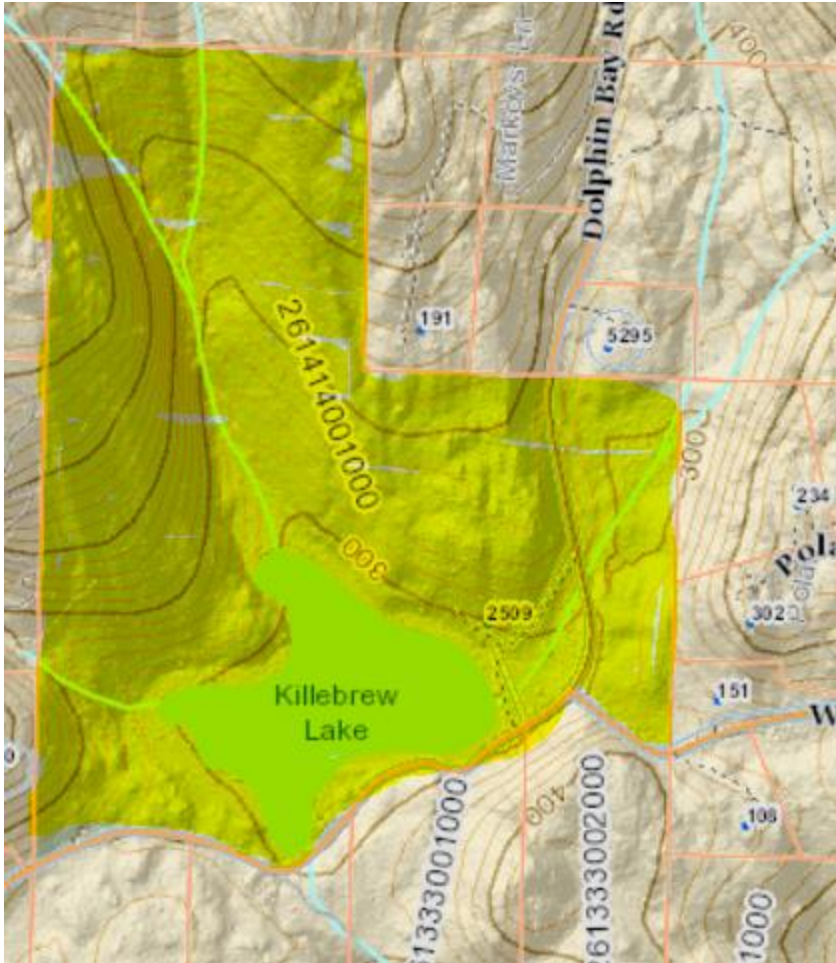
GMUS 410-419

Public access on islands within the San Juan Archipelago (San Juan and Skagit counties) is extremely limited. Deer on the islands are plentiful, but typically smaller than their mainland cousins. Most hunting occurs on private property. In San Juan County, by county ordinance, written landowner permission is needed to hunt on private property. WDFW is negotiating hunting access on some islands, and will post properties as they are enrolled [online](#).

Small parcels of public land are open to hunting on Lopez Island (GMU 414) and Stuart Island (GMU 410) on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands within the San Juan Islands National Monument. Hunters should call Nick Teague (360) 468-3754 or Marcia deChadenedes (360) 468-3051 for information or go [online](#).

The San Juan County Land Bank manages Lopez Hill on Lopez Island, which continues to allow limited hunting. Lopez Hill will be open for hunting from Sept. 1 through Oct. 31. More information is on the [Lopez Hill website](#) and the [San Juan County Land Bank website](#). For questions, contact Lopez Steward Amanda Wedow at amandaw@sjclandbank.org.

WDFW owns about 157 acres around, and including, Killebrew Lake on Orcas Island (GMU 411). Much of the ownership is made up of the lake itself or associated wetlands. Hunting is allowed on this property, but hunters should be aware of property boundaries and stay within WDFW ownership. Parking is limited to a small pull-off area on Killebrew Lake Road.



WDFW Killebrew Lake Ownership Highlighted in Yellow

Overnight camping is not allowed in the National Monument or at Lopez Hill or Killebrew Lake. Please check [Washington State Parks](#) and [San Juan County Parks](#) for camping information.

Cypress Island (GMU 417) is mostly owned by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR), but some parcels are privately owned. Deer hunting is permitted on the DNR-owned land. Maps, trails, and access rules are [online](#).

GMU 420 (WHIDBEY ISLAND) AND 421 (CAMANO ISLAND)

Deer are abundant, but very little public land is available for hunting on either Whidbey or Camano islands. Hunters should get permission from landowners before hunting on private property. [The Island County Public Works Department](#) owns a few small parcels that make up most of public hunting lands on Whidbey and Camano islands. Hunters should contact them directly for maps and restrictions at (360) 679-7331.

WDFW has partnered with Whidbey Camano Land Trust to allow deer hunting on the Trillium Community Forest property. The Trillium Community Forest is open to hunting for the modern firearm season, late modern firearm season, late archery season, and late muzzleloader season. The Trillium Community Forest is closed to other recreational activities when it is open to hunting. Hunters should contact the [Whidbey Camano Land Trust](#) for additional information regarding maps and more information. Hunting on this property is for habitat improvement, thus hunting is limited to a few specific days during deer season.

Deer hunting at Naval Air Station Whidbey (WNAS) is open for archery only to military personnel and their guests. All hunters (military and civilian) need to buy the installation hunting permit (\$13). This is the required authorization for access and to carry a firearm. Deer hunters access the area by entering the Sea Plane Base (SPB) gate, and non-military guests must be in the same vehicle as the military hunter. For more information, contact WNAS Biologist Michael Bianchi at (360) 257-4024.

BEAR

In fall, bears typically key into huckleberry fields as a primary food source and move to lower elevations as weather cools or snow arrives. This year, berries will likely be plentiful but may be patchily distributed. Thus, bears may stay at higher elevations in search of high calorie berries in the fall but may move often as they search for food. About 8% of hunters in GMUs 448 and 7% of hunters in GMU 407 were successful last year, taking 46 animals from GMU 448 and 25 from GMU 407. Eight percent of hunters were successful in GMU 450, with four bears harvested.

In Region 4 (Island, King, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom counties), WDFW gives special spring black bear permit hunts to help timber land managers lessen tree damage caused by bears peeling tree bark. In the past, District 13 provided a spring bear hunt in the Monroe area north of State Highway 2. However, bear tree damage has declined so a special permit hunt will not occur in that area in 2020.

COUGAR

GMUs 448 and 450 are hunt areas with a harvest guideline of nine to 13 animals. In these GMUs, the Director may close the cougar late hunting season after Jan. 1 if cougar harvest meets or exceeds the guideline. Cougar hunters may hunt from Jan. 1 until the hunt area harvest guideline is reached and the GMU is closed by the Director, or until April 30, whichever occurs

first. Each cougar hunter must verify if the cougar late hunting season is open or closed in GMUs 448 and 450 by calling the toll free cougar hunting hotline at 1-866-364-4868 or visiting the [website](#). The hotline and website will be updated weekly beginning Jan. 1, 2020. Last year, the cougar harvest did not exceed the guideline and the units remained open throughout the season. Hunters need a 2020 cougar tag to hunt cougars in April 2020.

MOUNTAIN GOAT

One mountain goat special permit is available in the Boulder River North goat hunt area, which is within the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. Terrain in this unit is steep and rugged. Prospective hunters should contact the trail and recreation specialist at the Darrington Ranger District office at (360) 436-1155 to get the most current information on trail conditions and access routes. We recommend consulting with the U.S. Forest Service prior to applying for this hunt to discuss trail and road conditions and alternative access routes. Trails within the Boulder River Wilderness are on the [Mount Baker-Snoqualmie website](#).

All goat WDFW permit holders in the five years the unit has been open have been successful. Permit holders may legally take a nanny (female) goat, but mountain goat populations are very sensitive to the removal of adult females. Therefore, we ask that hunters avoid shooting nannies. Permit holders will receive materials that describe ways to tell the difference between male and female goats. Hunters should review these materials before scouting and hunting and focus their efforts on harvesting a male goat. Several excellent guides to distinguish between sexes are available online, including [this one from Montana](#). In 2018 and 2019, mountain goats were moved from Olympic National Park and released into the North Cascades. These goats are wearing radio collars, and some may move into the Boulder River North unit. We ask hunters to not shoot a collared animal.

Permittees may receive a request to help WDFW with biological sampling, in which case directions and sampling kits will be sent via mail. Successful hunters must present the head with horns attached for inspection within 10 days to a WDFW regional or district office, or a location chosen by a department representative. Contact information for WDFW regional offices are on page 3 of the 2019 [Big Game Hunting Seasons and Regulations](#) and on the [WDFW website](#). Hunters should be prepared to give their Wild ID number and location and date of kill at the inspection. After inspection, the head and horns of a lawfully-harvested mountain goat in Washington may be kept for personal use.



Mountain goats in the Boulder River North goat hunt unit

PHEASANT

Game farm produced pheasants will be released this fall on release sites, which are mapped in the [Western Washington Pheasant Program booklet](#).

In Snohomish County, public pheasant and waterfowl hunting is available on the Ebey Island and Crescent Lake units of the Snoqualmie Wildlife Area. There are three access sites on the east side of the Ebey Island Unit. The first access site is under State Highway 2 on the northeast side of the property. The second access site is off Home Acres Road just off Highway 2. Access will be open on the west side of the property in the WDFW parking lot near the intersection of Home Acres Road and 43rd Street SE. Pheasants will be released on both the west and east parcels of the unit. The Crescent Lake Unit has two parking areas along Crescent Lake Road. The Ebey Island and Crescent Lake units will each get 35-45 birds. They will be released on Friday and Saturday evenings, and on a varied schedule for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings. All pheasant release sites on the Snoqualmie Wildlife Area will be open and follow the 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. hunting hours.



Parking and pheasant release areas available at Ebey Island

The Leque Island (Smith Farm site) will be closed to pheasant hunting due to the [Leque Island Tidal Restoration Project](#).

In Island County, pheasant release sites on Whidbey Island include Bayview, Outlying Field (OLF) Coupeville, and Sea Plane Base (SPB) sites. WDFW partners with private landowners to provide pheasant release sites at Arnold Farm and Zylstra Road. Hunters should check [online](#) for the location of specific sites. Fifteen to 20 birds will be released on Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday mornings, except for Bayview, where releases will be Saturday and Sunday mornings. The Bayview pheasant release site is only open to public access on Saturdays and Sundays.

The SPB (Upper and Lower Game Ranges) and OLF Coupeville on the Whidbey Island Naval Air Station will be open this year. Access to the SPB pheasant release site is open to all hunters. All hunters (military and civilian) need to buy the installation hunting permit (\$13). This is the required authorization for access and to carry a firearm. Check in at the Torpedo Road gate and sign in and out of the logbook for the Sea Plane Base and at the logbook in the parking lot for OLF Coupeville. Civilian hunters will need to submit to a background check before hunting Navy property. As a result, hunts should plan well in advance and all hunters should check with WNAS Biologist Michael Bianchi at (360) 257-4024 for updated rules and requirements and to be sure that no sites are closed for safety and security reasons during the pheasant season.

BAND-TAILED PIGEON

Hunters can harvest band-tailed pigeons in late September. A migratory bird authorization card is required, and the daily bag limit is two birds. The birds are in managed forest lands with mixed conifer age classes that provide feeding areas next to roosting areas. These types of habitat are often on private timber lands or DNR lands, so expect the same gated conditions described above. Band-tailed pigeons have strong affinities for the same areas, so scouting before your hunt is important.

GROUSE

Ruffed grouse is the most common grouse species in District 13, with sooty (blue) grouse found at higher elevations. Ruffed grouse are found at elevations below 2,500 feet. Both species favor mixed timber habitats, often near water. Hunters should look for mixed conifer and hardwood areas, especially in riparian areas, to find grouse. Abandoned or low use logging roads are good places to look for grouse as well.

WATERFOWL

For an excellent introduction to waterfowl hunting, see [Let's Go Waterfowl Hunting](#).

Strong spring and summer reproduction numbers in British Columbia and Washington suggest a strong 2019-20 season for the number of birds potentially migrating into the region. As always, weather conditions will influence where birds congregate.

Waterfowl hunting in District 13 should be productive if weather conditions are favorable. Typically, we see a slow start to the hunting season. During mild winters, ducks tend to stay in more northerly areas of British Columbia. However, as colder fronts move in and conditions become colder and wetter, hunters can expect increasing numbers of waterfowl to arrive in District 13.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

Public waterfowl hunting is available on the Ebey Island and Crescent Lake units of the Snoqualmie Wildlife Area. There are two access sites on the east side of the Ebey Island Unit. The first access site is under State Highway 2 on the northeast side of the property. The second access site is off Home Acres Road near Highway 2. Access will be open on the west side of the property in the WDFW parking lot near the intersection of Home Acres Road and 43rd Street SE. During pheasant hunting season, waterfowl hunters may only enter and hunt the Ebey Island Unit from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The Crescent Lake Unit has two parking areas along Crescent Lake Road that provide access.

The Spencer Island Unit of the Snoqualmie Wildlife Area will provide boat and walk-in access this year. Parking for the Spencer Island Unit will be a quarter mile back from the bridge to the island near the sewage treatment facility buildings.

Leque Island Unit may be open for waterfowl hunting this year, if Phase Two of the Leque Island Tidal Restoration project is completed. Hunters should call the Skagit Wildlife Area staff at (360) 445-4441 for updates on the project.

At this time, we have tentative agreements with landowners for 15 Waterfowl Habitat and Access Program units, located primarily in the Stillaguamish Delta. These sites are all found on private lands enrolled in the Private Lands Access Program. Three waterfowl quality hunt units will be Hunt by Reservation and three of these units were planted with barley. More units may be added in the fall. More information about individual sites as they are finalized, including maps and access rules, are on the [WDFW Hunting Access website](#). Waterfowl Habitat and Access units on private lands will open as crop harvests are completed and other conditions are met, so not every unit will be available on opening day. We expect all units will be open by mid-November. For questions about the Private Lands Access Program (PLAP), contact Rob Wingard, WDFW Private Lands Access Program biologist, at (360) 466-4345, extension 240.



The Hunt by Reservation program offers a quality hunt experience by limiting the number of days a site is hunted while guaranteeing the site will be available to the reservation holder. To make a reservation, visit the [WDFW hunting access link](#), create an account, choose a hunting site that is in the Hunt by Reservation category, and book the reservation. Reservations become available two weeks prior to the hunt day at 8:00 a.m. A fast internet connection improves chances of securing a reservation.

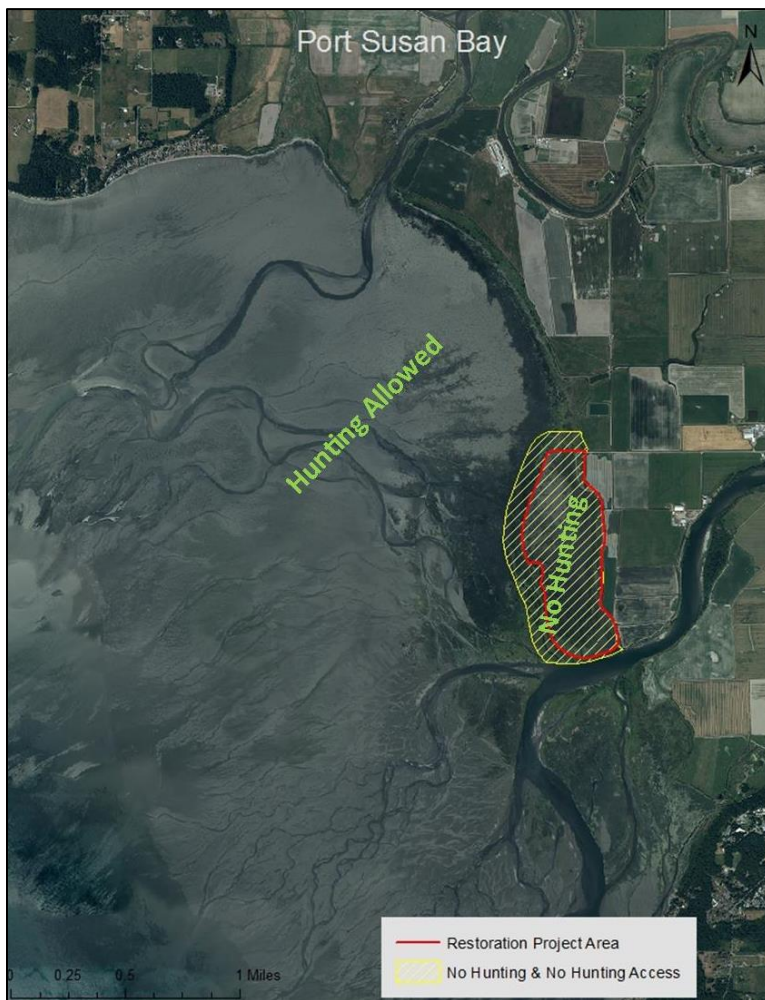
Robust numbers of snow geese coming into Washington are likely this winter. In addition to the traditional high concentrations in the Stanwood area, snow geese are expanding in Snohomish County and we expect that at least 5,000-10,000 birds will spend some time in the Snohomish

River system. The 2019-2020 snow goose season is Oct. 12 – Dec. 1; Dec. 14 – Jan. 26; and Feb. 8-18. However, Leque Island and that portion of Snohomish County east of Interstate 5 will be closed Feb. 8-18, 2020. Hunters should consult page 20 of the [Washington State Migratory Waterfowl and Upland Game pamphlet](#) for additional closures on state-owned lands and should check the [WDFW Hunting Access website](#) for potential additions to snow goose sites that may be added to the Private Lands Access Program.

The Port Susan Game Reserve, which restricted Canada goose hunting, was eliminated in 2016.

PORT SUSAN BAY

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) allows hunting over tidelands under their ownership at Port Susan Bay. However, the restored area, which used to be diked, and a 150-yard buffer around it is off limits to hunting, and there is no hunting access from TNC property (see map below). For further information regarding hunting TNC ownership, contact the TNC Puget Sound Stewardship Coordinator at (360) 419-3140 or washington@tnc.org.



Map of restricted hunting area owned by The Nature Conservancy

WHIDBEY ISLAND

Access to public lands on Whidbey Island is extremely limited. Hunters should be aware that Deer Lagoon is closed to hunting by a county ordinance that restricts the discharge of firearms. The Whidbey Camano Land Trust owns parcels at Crockett Lake and Dugualla Bay, and their ownerships are closed to hunting. Land Trust Dugualla Bay parcels are shown below. Hunters should contact the [Whidbey Camano Land Trust](#) with any questions about boundaries and ownership at Crockett Lake.



Whidbey Camano Land Trust parcels (in blue and green) at Dugualla Bay

Waterfowl hunting on Naval Air Station Whidbey Island is open to military personnel and their guests. All hunters (military and civilian) need to buy the installation hunting permit (\$13). This is the required authorization for access and to carry a firearm. Access the duck blinds by entering the Sea Plane Base (SPB) gate. Non-military guests must be in the same vehicle as the military hunter. For more information, contact WNAS Biologist Michael Bianchi at (360) 257-4024.

CAMANO ISLAND

Iverson Spit Preserve is managed by Island County Parks, within the Island County Public Works Department. Hunting is allowed at Iverson Spit outside of the dike in the intertidal area. Questions about the preserve should be directed to the Island County Public Works Department at (360) 679-7331.



Iverson Spit Preserve park boundaries

The tidelands near English Boom County Park on the north end of Camano Island include some privately-owned parcels. Hunters wanting to access tidelands in this area must obey all signs showing private ownership, no trespassing, or no hunting. These signs are legitimate and legal and show which parcels are privately owned and therefore not open to the public.

2019

ROBERT WADDELL, District Wildlife Biologist
CALLIE MOORE, Assistant District Wildlife Biologist



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



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2019 DISTRICT 14 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Skagit & Whatcom Counties

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DISTRICT 14 GENERAL OVERVIEW

District 14 is made up of Skagit and Whatcom Counties, the two most northwestern counties in Washington. The western extent of the district is associated with the marine waters of Puget Sound and features a vibrant agricultural land base. These lowlands support an abundance of wildlife in the Skagit Flats and western Whatcom County, including a diverse and abundant assemblage of resident and overwintering waterfowl species.

The Skagit and Nooksack rivers are the two primary river systems in the district. Lower elevation forested uplands within the Skagit and Nooksack watersheds are owned or managed by private timber companies and the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR). As timber production areas, these lower elevation working forests provide good to excellent big game hunting opportunities. The Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and North Cascades National Park manage the higher elevation forest lands within the district (hunting is allowed in the Ross Lake National Recreation Area). These federal lands are associated with the North Cascade Mountains and support game species such as mountain goat, black bear, and black-tailed deer.



Photo credit: Robert Waddell

From north to south, the core game management units (GMUs) that make up District 14 are Nooksack and Diablo (GMUs 418 and 426), which are mostly in Whatcom County and Sauk (GMU 437), which is almost entirely within Skagit County. Additionally, portions of North Sound, Stillaguamish, and Cascade (GMUs 407, 448, and 450) are also within the district (Figure 1).

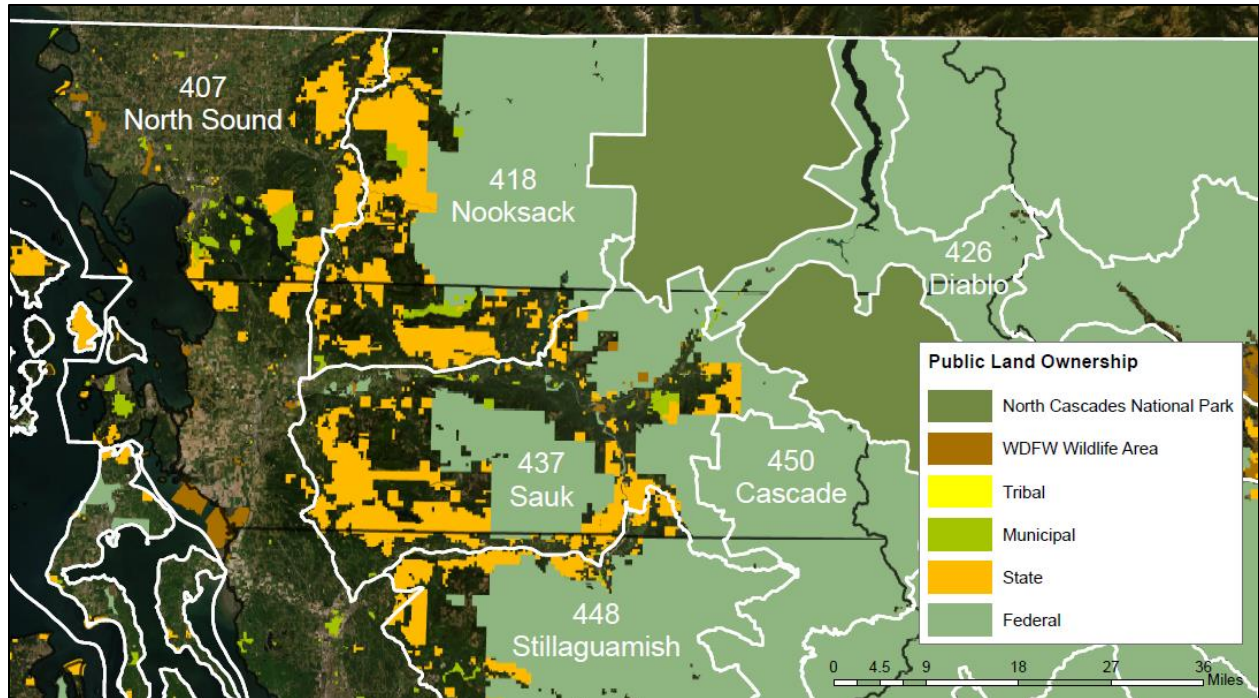


Figure 1. Game management units in Skagit and Whatcom counties

Among the many hunting opportunities within this district, the most notable are:

- Both saltwater and inland waterfowl hunting opportunities with the highest harvest of ducks and geese in western Washington. Statewide it boasts the second highest duck and the fourth highest goose harvest.
- Very diverse waterfowl hunting opportunities, including lesser snow geese, Canada geese, Pacific black brant, Harlequin ducks, long-tailed ducks, and scoters.
- Extensive non-vehicular access to public and private forest lands that do not currently charge an access fee for hunting big game and/or forest grouse.
- Special permit only, quality bull elk hunts within the North Cascades elk herd, with trophy quality animals, liberal season dates, and high success rates.
- Once-in-a-lifetime mountain goat harvest opportunities for six permit holders within the Mount Baker Wilderness Area.
- A unique opportunity to hunt black bear in GMU 418 during the spring, with access to extensive land behind private gates where hunters don't otherwise disturb bears.

CURRENT SPECIES STATUS

The primary big game species in District 14 are elk, black-tailed deer, cougar, black bear, and mountain goat. Each of these species remains open for hunting with restrictions, as outlined in [Washington's 2019 Big Game Hunting Seasons and Regulations](#). Black-tailed deer, black bear, elk (GMUs 407 and 448 only), and cougar continue to provide over the counter tag opportunities in District 14. Elk (GMU 418 and Elk Area 4941), spring black bear, and mountain goats are managed as special permit only hunts because of the sensitivity of each of these populations to hunting, either because they are below population objective (elk), more vulnerable to harvest (spring black bear), or have lower reproductive rates (goats).

Like most of western Washington, District 14 does not have any native upland game bird populations and is not managed for these species. Pheasants Forever and WDFW will continue to implement a pen-raised pheasant release program in Skagit and Whatcom counties in 2019 – 2020. Other game birds that WDFW manages collectively as forest grouse include the ruffed, dusky, and sooty grouse. Dusky and sooty grouse (formerly referred to as blue grouse) occur in District 14 and continue to have a lengthy season from Sept. 1 – Dec. 31. A daily bag limit of four of any species and no more than three of one species is still the same as previous years.

Due to high overall population sizes and stable reproductive rates of waterfowl, the Pacific Flyway states continue to enjoy extremely liberal hunting seasons in terms of number of hunting days and bag limits. Changes this year include a decrease to a 1-bird daily bag limit for Northern Pintail. This is a nationwide change in response to population estimates below established thresholds. Within the district, hunting of lesser snow geese, Pacific brant, and sea ducks (e.g., Harlequin, scoter, long-tailed, and goldeneye) requires hunters to apply for and have a special migratory bird authorization while hunting and submit a harvest report card by March 20, 2020, even if they did not harvest any birds. Hunters should reference the [Washington State Migratory Waterfowl & Upland Game Seasons booklet](#) for more information about the requirements to hunt these species.

ELK

The North Cascades (Nooksack) elk herd continues to grow and expand into areas of formerly unoccupied habitat, including agricultural areas where elk may damage crops and farming infrastructure. Based on the post-hunt survey done in spring 2019, the total population size of the North Cascades herd is approximately 1,500 animals. The 2019 survey showed a bull-to-cow ratio of 21 bulls per 100 cows, just above the WDFW objective of 12–20 bulls per 100 cows. The calf-to-cow ratio was estimated at 37 calves per 100 cows. A calf to cow ratio of 40 calves or greater per 100 cows is considered excellent recruitment.



Although the North Cascades elk herd continues to recover, the WDFW population goal of approximately 2,000 elk has not been met. Since WDFW started a very limited hunt of this population in 2007, hunting opportunities have been few but are increasing. The current harvest strategy provides some recreational and damage-related harvest while allowing the population to continue to grow.

Elk hunting opportunities for 2019 are generally restricted to special permit hunts in GMU 418 and Elk Area 4941 (which is within GMU 437). A total of 44 any bull permits have been allocated (26 permits in GMU 418 and 18 permits in GMU 4941), with opportunities for hunters using archery, modern firearm, and muzzleloaders. Hunters successful in drawing a permit for GMU 418 should note that they are *not* allowed to also hunt Elk Area 4941, as allowed in previous years. The WDFW Private Lands Access program partners with Sierra Pacific Industries to provide access to their properties within GMU 418 for all elk special permit holders who draw a tag for GMU 418. Information about access to these lands will be given to permit holders before the 2019 hunts.

In Elk Area 4941, 28 more permit opportunities for antlerless elk are available for Master Hunters and youth, senior, and hunters with disabilities during the 2019 season. Hunting opportunities within Elk Area 4941 occur primarily on private land, so coordination with landowners and WDFW is vital in making this hunt successful. Permit holders for Elk Area 4941 will be given more information about the hunt area before the 2019 hunts.



Photo credit: Rob Cogdal

General season harvest opportunities for any elk in GMU 407 (North Sound) and that portion of GMU 448 (Stillaguamish) in Skagit County exist on both private and state lands. However, elk densities in these two units are low and hunting pressure may push elk into nearby GMUs that remain closed to general harvest. GMU 407 tends to have greater numbers of elk, but access to private property typically is key to getting a real opportunity. Hunters seeking public lands opportunities for these general season elk hunts should visit the [WDFW Hunt Regulations Webmap](#) for more information.

The public area most likely to yield success for hunters in GMU 407 is the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Van Zandt Dike property northeast of Acme. Though hunting pressure may be high, hunters who scout, do their homework, and hunt away from roads are more likely to harvest an animal. When hunting Van Zandt Dike, hunters should be aware of the DNR property boundary and not cross onto private property (without permission) or into GMU 418.

The North Cascades elk herd offers one of the premier bull elk hunting opportunities in western Washington. Archery, muzzleloader, and modern firearm hunters that are fortunate enough to draw a permit have the chance to harvest a bull elk with an “any bull” only tag in GMU 418 and Elk Area 4941. The harvest success rate since 2007 has been high (58–93%) for all three hunt method types combined due to limited hunting pressure and lengthy seasons. In 2018, the harvest success rate in GMU 418 was 58%, with 15 of 26 permit holders harvesting a bull elk. In Elk Area 4941, 12 of 16 permit holders harvested a bull elk for a 75% success rate.

Youth hunters, hunters 65 and older, and hunters with disabilities that draw tags in Elk Area 4941 can harvest an antlerless elk. In 2018, eight of 16 permit holders harvested a cow elk for a 50% success rate.

Changes to the 2019 hunting regulations specific to the North Cascades elk herd include:

- Increase in bull elk permits in Elk Area 4941 (from 16 in 2018 to 18 in 2019)
- Increased opportunities for antlerless elk harvest by youth hunters, hunters with disabilities, and hunters age 65 or older in Elk Area 4941, from 12 permits in 2018 to 15 in 2019.

Annual harvest reports and harvest statistics based on hunter reporting can be found at [Game Harvest Reports](#). Hunters in District 14 are encouraged to visit the WDFW [Hunt Regulations Webmap](#), a tool that provides information on Washington's 2019–2020 hunting regulations and hunts based on location, date, weapon choice, and more. Additionally, the Webmap shows public and private land hunting opportunities, GMU boundaries, as well as roads, topographical features, and county lines. Be sure to check with the landowner/manager and obey all posted rules and regulations.

DEER

WDFW is not conducting black-tailed deer surveys in District 14, primarily due to the difficulty in accurately surveying deer in dense, western Washington habitats. Biologist observations and other anecdotal reports support the general notion that black-tailed deer population numbers and densities are down in GMUs 418 (Nooksack), 426 (Diablo), 437 (Sauk), and 450 (Cascade). In contrast, portions of GMU 407 (North Sound), the most urbanized GMU in the district, have quite high local deer densities, which have been damaging some private property.



Photo credit: Greg Green

A total of 934 deer were reported harvested during the 2018 general season in District 14 GMUs, representing a 26% increase in harvest compared to the 2017 season harvest of 739. From a hunting perspective, GMU 407 provides the best opportunity for successfully harvesting a deer in District 14. In 2018, hunters harvested 571 deer in GMU 407 during the general season hunts, an increase from the 2017 harvest of 469 deer. The next best option for hunters is GMU 437, with 246 deer harvested in 2018. The combined general season deer harvest within the other GMUs in the district (418 and 426), was 117 deer.

The drastic difference in harvest rates between GMU 407 and other GMUs within the district is related to the number of hunting days available, deer densities, and ease of access. GMU 407 provides hunting opportunities that the other GMUs do not, and hunters have learned to adapt and take advantage of it. The key to a successful harvest in GMU 407 is securing permission to hunt on private land and scouting the area before the hunting season. Hunters who intend to hunt deer in developed areas should read page 96 of [Washington's 2019 Big Game Hunting Seasons and Regulations](#) booklet and check with local jurisdictions regarding firearm restrictions.

Modern firearm hunters in District 14 may apply for a permit only, quality buck hunt in GMUs 418, 426, and 437. These quality buck tags provide some of the best opportunities for success among deer hunters in the District and allow hunters a chance to hunt a quality buck during the rut (Nov. 1–13; GMU 426 is open from Nov. 1–18). Hunter success rates during the 2018 season were 44% (GMU 418), 24% (GMU 437), and 20% (GMU 426) for hunters who participated. Sixty tags were issued, and hunters reported harvesting a total of 19 bucks, 11 of which in GMU 418.

WDFW was able to negotiate access to Sierra Pacific properties for six of the 25 permit holders in GMU 418 during the 2018 season and will provide the same opportunity for 2019 hunters. Hunters who draw a quality buck tag for GMU 418 will receive details by mail about how to be included in a lottery-style drawing for one of six available chances to win access to Sierra Pacific properties in the GMU.

For those seeking a more remote and rugged trophy black-tailed deer hunting experience, areas within GMUs 418, 426, and 437 are open for High Buck Hunts from Sept. 15–25. These areas are accessed by using United States Forest Service roads and trail systems. High elevation areas in the Mount Baker, Pasayten, and Glacier Peak Wilderness Areas are open for the high buck hunt.

Annual harvest reports and harvest statistics based on hunter reporting are available online at [Game Harvest Reports](#). Within District 14, some hunting opportunities exist on private industrial timberlands and property managed by the Washington DNR, although these areas are mostly gated due to timber theft, dumping, vandalism, and other problems. Many of these areas can be accessed on foot or with mountain bikes, allowing those willing to do the work an opportunity to hunt deer that do not receive as much hunting pressure.

Deer hunters in District 14 are encouraged to visit the WDFW [Hunt Regulations Webmap](#), a tool that provides information on Washington's hunting regulations and hunts based on location, date, weapon choice, and more. The Webmap shows public and private land hunting opportunities, GMU boundaries, as well as roads, topographical features, and county lines. Be sure to check with the landowner/manager and obey all posted rules and regulations.

BEAR

Black bears are common in District 14, though a formal estimate of the district's bear population is unavailable. Throughout the state, black bears live in a diverse array of forested habitats, from coastal rainforests to the dry woodlands of the Cascades' eastern slopes. In general, black bears are strongly associated with forest cover, but they do occasionally use open country, such as clear cuts and the fringes of other open habitats.



Photo credit: Greg Green

Hunter harvest reports and age data obtained from premolar teeth submitted by successful hunters are used to determine age and sex ratios and infer population size and trends. This information helps WDFW set bear harvest guidelines.

The total number of bears harvested during the fall hunt of 2018 in GMUs 407, 418, 426, and 437 was comparable to the number of bears harvested during the 2017 season. Of nearly 1,400 hunters, 119 bears were harvested in these GMUs during the fall, with more than half harvested in GMU 418 (11% success rate).

District 14 hunters that choose to hunt in GMUs 418 and 426 will be hunting in a grizzly bear recovery area that WDFW identified. Before hunting, hunters must complete the annual WDFW online bear identification test and pass with a score of at least 80%. While hunting, hunters must carry proof they passed this test or an equivalent test from another state.



Photo credit: Keegun Zitkovich

Opportunities for harvesting a black bear in District 14 have more to do with access and berry production than does the previous year's harvest. Access behind gated roads is available to those willing to walk or mountain bike, and there are ample numbers of clear cuts with younger age class regeneration units that attract bears. Earlier in the season and at higher elevations, those willing to hike in and pack out can pursue bears in classic alpine environments where huckleberries, and thus bears, are more abundant and spot-and-stalk opportunities await.

GMU 418 is one of the few western Washington GMUs, and the only GMU in District 14, where WDFW promotes a spring bear hunt to address damage caused by bears peeling young trees (primarily Douglas fir) on commercially managed forest lands. WDFW manages a hunter access program that coordinates access for this small pool of hunters to areas behind private gates where bears are otherwise not disturbed by hunters. In the spring of 2019, eight of 30 permit holders reported a bear harvest in the damage area during the two-month season (April 15–June 15), for a success rate of 27%. WDFW will announce special permit hunts for the 2020 spring season in late fall 2019, and the submission period for applications will be Jan. 2 – Feb. 28, 2020.

COUGAR

In District 14 it is most common for hunters to harvest a cougar while pursuing other game rather than specifically targeting cougars. A hunter who wants to harvest a cougar must have a valid big game license, which includes the cougar species option, before harvesting a cat. It is illegal statewide to use dogs to recreationally pursue and harvest cougars. Hunters may harvest cougars during the early (Sept. 1 – Dec. 31) and late (Jan. 1 – April 30) season.

Hunters should note that most GMUs in District 14, except for GMU 407, have a cougar harvest guideline. GMUs 418, 426, and 437 have a harvest guideline of 11 to 15 animals and GMUs 448 and 450 have a harvest guideline of 10 to 13 animals. In those GMUs covered under a harvest guideline, WDFW may close the late hunting season after Jan. 1 if cougar harvest, to that point, meets or exceeds the guideline. During the late season, cougar hunters may hunt cougar from Jan. 1 until the hunt area harvest guideline has been met and the GMU is closed by WDFW, or until the end of the season (April 30), whichever occurs first. It is the hunter's responsibility to verify if the cougar late hunting season is open or closed by calling the toll free cougar hunting hotline (1-866-364-4868) or visiting the WDFW webpage for [Cougar Hunting Area Openings and Closures](#). The hotline and webpage will be updated weekly beginning Jan. 1, 2020. During the 2018–19 season, the cougar harvest did not exceed the guideline and the units remained open throughout the season.

Hunters should remember that a 2019 hunting license is good from April 1, 2019 – March 31, 2020. Thus, a hunter wishing to hunt cougar in April 2020 will need to buy a 2020 hunting license/cougar tag (WAC 220-415-100). All successful cougar hunters must report cougar harvest to the WDFW hotline (1-866-364-4868) within 72 hours of harvest and must contact a WDFW office to arrange to have the pelt sealed within five days of harvest. Hunters must also report their harvest in the WILD system.

MOUNTAIN GOAT

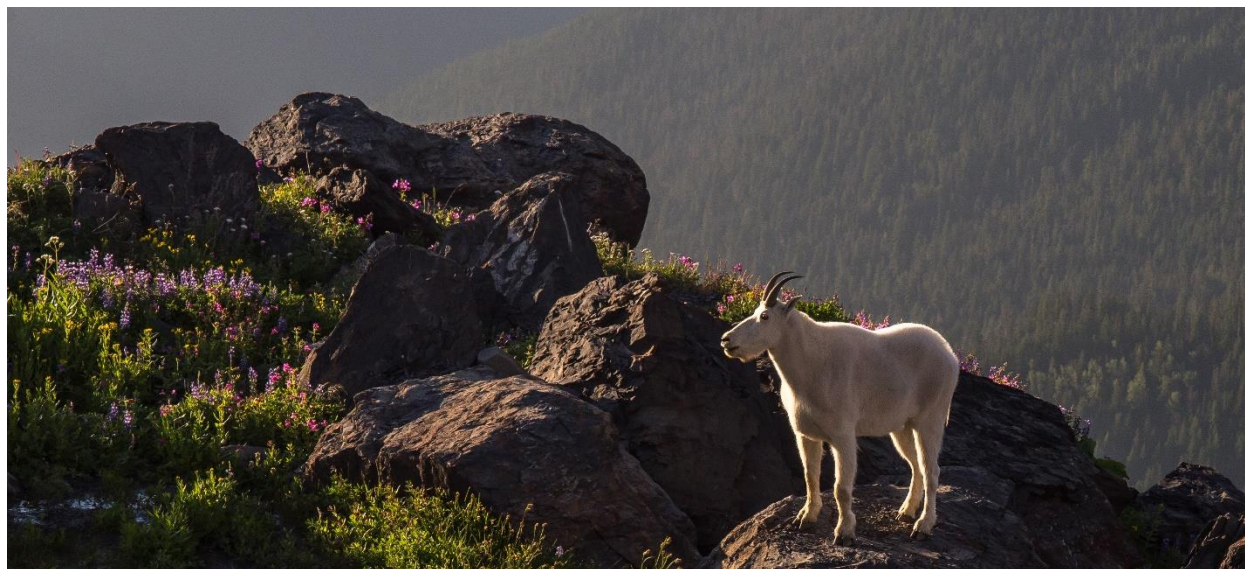


Photo credit: Greg Green

The Mount Baker area continues to have one of the largest concentrations of mountain goats in Washington State. Mountain goat hunting in Washington is a once-in-a-lifetime harvest opportunity and is a limited-entry tag that only a few lucky individuals draw in any year.

Applying for a goat tag is a commitment to spend a fair amount of time in rugged, high-elevation terrain that can be as treacherous as it is awe inspiring. A prospective hunter should scout the available units thoroughly to see if they are up to the challenge before applying for a hunt.

WDFW issued six special permits in 2019 for the three mountain goat hunt areas in District 14, Chowder Ridge, Lincoln Peak, and Avalanche Gorge. A single tag holder will have sole access to the Chowder Ridge hunt area north of Mount Baker. The remaining five permit holders (two in Lincoln Peak and three in the Avalanche Gorge hunt units) may be sharing these units with the winners of the statewide auction and raffle permits.

Statewide harvest success rates for mountain goats are generally 75% or greater in any year, and Mount Baker has produced some mature goats of exceptional quality. In 2018, four out of six permit holders were successful, with two hunters harvesting females.

WDFW strongly encourages hunters to not shoot female goats, or nannies. Although permit holders can legally take nannies, mountain goats are slow to reach sexual maturity and have a slow production rate, thus they are very sensitive to losing adult females. Beginning in 2018, mountain goat hunt applicants drawn for a permit may only buy their license after successfully completing the WDFW online mountain goat gender identification training. Additionally, please

review the educational material sent to you if you draw a permit and make all efforts to harvest a male goat, or billy.

A hunter who kills a mountain goat in Washington must present the head with horns attached for inspection within 10 days of harvest to a WDFW Regional or District office or a location designated by a WDFW representative. Call a WDFW Regional or District office to schedule an appointment with a biologist for inspection. After inspection, the head/horns of a lawfully harvested mountain goat in Washington may be kept for personal use.

UPLAND BIRDS

Upland bird opportunities available to hunters within District 14 include ring-neck pheasant, sooty grouse, ruffed grouse, California quail, turkey, and Eurasian and band-tailed pigeons. Although these species have some similarities, each is different in some ways that are important to hunters, from their size, coloration, and habitat requirements to their abundance and distribution in Washington and to the best techniques for hunting them. In most years since 2010, harvest of mourning dove and (California) quail have occurred in both Skagit and Whatcom counties. However, the average total harvest is approximately 175 mourning doves and 42 quail per year and varies greatly based on hunter participation. The few turkeys occasionally reported to WDFW in the region are a result of accidental escape or intentional release by private parties. With such small and scattered populations of upland game birds, fluctuations of their population dynamics are challenging to estimate. Similarly, it is impractical to relate habitat conditions to population size and hunting opportunity.

The upland game hunting opportunities that do exist in the district include WDFW-released [pheasants](#), grouse, band-tailed pigeons, and an ever growing population of Eurasian collared doves. For more information on upland bird hunting in Washington, hunters can visit the WDFW [upland bird](#) webpage.

PHEASANT

The purpose of the pheasant program in western Washington is to give additional upland bird hunting opportunity in areas that cannot sustain naturally reproducing populations due to our cool, wet climate and lack of grain farming. This program encourages participation from new, young, and seasoned hunters. Approximately 35,000 to 40,000 pheasants are released each year at roughly 25 sites throughout western Washington.

Pheasant releases will occur on four sites in District 14 this fall. In Skagit County, WDFW will release pheasants twice at the Samish Unit, once before the youth hunt (Sept. 21–22) and the other before the senior hunt (Sept. 23–27). No releases will occur after the senior hunt because the unit is managed and used primarily for waterfowl hunting. Hunters may pursue the remaining on-site pheasants until the opening of the statewide waterfowl season (Oct. 21), but will be

closed after this to minimize conflicts between pheasant and waterfowl hunters. The remaining three pheasant release sites in District 14 are in Whatcom County at the WDFW Lake Terrell Wildlife Area, Alcoa Intalco Works site, and British Petroleum Cherry Point Refinery site. Depending on the site and availability of pheasants, WDFW will release between 30 and 65 birds three or more times each week, mainly on weekends.



Photo Credit: Ryan Askren

In District 14, pheasant hunters must buy a western Washington pheasant license to hunt pheasants, however, a small game license is not required. To hunt pheasants and other upland birds all hunters must wear a minimum of 400 square inches hunter orange or fluorescent hunter pink clothing. Additionally, it is illegal to use or have toxic lead shot on all pheasant release sites. For information on additional requirements please refer to the [Washington State Migratory Waterfowl & Upland Game Seasons Pamphlet](#). Pheasant hunters should also check the [Western Washington Pheasant Release Program](#) for the location of specific sites.

FOREST GROUSE

Ruffed grouse and sooty (formerly called blue) grouse are present throughout the public and private forest lands in District 14. Ruffed grouse are the most widespread species of grouse in this district and throughout the state. They are most abundant in lowland coniferous and deciduous forests under 2,000 feet of elevation. Prospects for ruffed grouse this season are higher than usual, mainly due to the warm and dry spring. These factors increase both grouse brood production and survival, which in turn increases the number of birds available on the landscape.

Prospects for harvesting sooty grouse are also above average this season for similar reasons. Hunters can increase their chances of success by climbing to higher elevation sites. The greatest success likely will occur along trails and ridgelines above 2,000–3,000 feet within Pacific silver fir and noble fir forest stands that host berry-bearing plants like huckleberry, grouse whortleberry, and other species.

TURKEY

Wild turkeys are still uncommon in District 14, with no predictable concentrations. Consequently, harvest prospects for this species remain very low even with significant hunter effort. In 2018, hunters only harvested three turkeys in District 14's three primary GMUs (407, 418, and 437). Furthermore, since harvest is reported at the GMU level, and GMUs 407 and 437 overlap with an adjacent district, harvest of these birds may have occurred outside the area.

Hunters must get and carry a small game license and a turkey transport tag on their person while hunting for or transporting a turkey. Only male turkeys or turkeys with visible beards may be harvested, and turkey hunters must report for each turkey transport tag purchased by Jan. 31, 2020. Hunters can submit reports online using the WDFW Licensing System or by telephone (1-877-945-3492). Hunters who harvest an animal should submit a report within 10 days of harvest.

EURASIAN COLLARED DOVE

Eurasian collared doves are an exotic species (i.e., a species living outside its native distributional range) and are becoming increasingly common throughout District 14. Locally, this species appears to be growing in size and expanding its distribution, which includes both agricultural areas and, surprisingly, urban neighborhoods as well. Due to its non-native status, hunters may pursue this species year-round. Hunters should scout and seek landowner permission in lowland agricultural areas with barnyard settings.

Additionally, hunters should be able to correctly identify Eurasian collared doves from mourning doves as they can often confuse inexperienced birders/hunters. Eurasian collared doves are much larger than mourning doves, but size can be difficult to gauge when only one species is present. Identification is especially crucial when hunting Eurasian collared doves outside of the mourning dove season, which runs Sept. 1– Oct. 30.



Only a small game or big game license is required to hunt Eurasian collared doves. As for all hunting activities, hunters should confirm the area they plan to hunt has no firearm restrictions and be mindful of people, buildings, farm equipment, or power lines while hunting.

BAND-TAILED PIGEON

Band-tailed pigeons are the largest of Washington's pigeons and doves and are native to the state. Harvest trends for this species have been declining for quite some time and is likely linked to a decrease in hunter interest/participation.

District biologists performed three, single-day surveys in July 2019 at historic mineral sites in Skagit and Whatcom counties to monitor changes in the local breeding population. Data from these surveys suggest that the number of locally breeding band-tailed pigeons declined. These surveys allow biologists to anticipate trends in the regional population. However, the open season (Sept. 15–23) may correspond with fall migration, when northern birds move into this area, making predictions on hunting prospects of this species more complex.

A small game license, state migratory bird permit, and migratory bird authorization card are required, and the daily limit is two birds. A solid hunting strategy is to target managed forest lands with mixed stand age classes that provide feeding areas with adjacent roosting areas. Band-tailed pigeons have strong affinities for the same areas, so scouting before your hunt will increase your chances of success.

WATERFOWL

YOUTH HUNT DATES: Open species include Canada geese, white-fronted geese, ducks (including Scaup), and coots (does not include white geese, brant, or snipe). Youth hunts will be held Sept. 21, 2019 in western Washington, and Sept. 28, 2019 in eastern Washington. Authorization and Harvest Record Cards are required for certain species during this hunt.

****NEW** COMBINED YOUTH, VETERANS & ACTIVE MILITARY HUNT DAY:** Open species include Canada geese, white-fronted geese, white geese, brant, ducks (including Scaup), and coots. These hunts will be held statewide Feb. 1, 2020. Authorization and Harvest Record Cards are required for certain species during this hunt.

DABBLING DUCKS

More waterfowl are harvested in Region 4 (North Puget Sound) than any other region in the state, with District 14 providing some of the best waterfowl hunting opportunities in the region. During the 2018 season, Skagit County was the state's second best duck producing county (following Grant County), with a harvest of 47,553 birds, which is down 7% from the five year average, but is likely attributed to a 9% decrease in hunter participation and not overall duck

numbers. The 2018 duck harvest for neighboring Whatcom County was 17,359 birds, down an unfortunate 37% from the five year average, which could also be credited to the 19% decline in hunter participation.

Despite low winter precipitation and a very dry and warm spring which left many of Washington's breeding areas dry, breeding survey counts produced a surprisingly higher number of breeding birds than anticipated. Additionally, reports from breeding sites important to this area show average water levels in breeding ponds, which should make for a decent year of brood production.

Early season hunting opportunities in District 14 are more successful on the saltwater marshes. On opening day, hunters can expect a mixed bag of species, which may include blue-winged teal and wood duck, since they do not typically leave for their southern wintering grounds until later in the season. Large numbers of northern breeding ducks start arriving in late October and November. Bag and possession limits for Northern pintail have been decreased from last year's two (2)-bird daily limit to a one (1)-bird daily limit. This change was made nationwide and is in response to lower than average population estimates. Although the district supports a large population of Northern pintail, this is not typical in many other areas.

Please be sure to get authorizations and harvest record cards required for the species/areas you are pursuing waterfowl (see page 6 of the [Washington State Migratory Waterfowl & Upland Game Seasons Regulations](#)). Authorizations and harvest record cards are available at WDFW license dealers or online at fishhunt.dfw.wa.gov. Hunters must select each of the required harvest record cards for species they intend to hunt.

Hunters have several resources to help them get started if they want to hunt waterfowl in District 14. If you are new to hunting waterfowl, please visit the WDFW webpage [Let's Go Waterfowl Hunting](#) for an excellent introduction to the sport. Hunters are also encouraged to visit the WDFW [Hunting Access](#) webpage and [Hunt Regulations Webmap](#). The Webmap is a tool that provides information on Washington's 2019–2020 hunting regulations and hunts based on location, date, weapon choice, and more. Additionally, the Webmap shows public and private land hunting opportunities, GMU boundaries, as well as roads, topographical features, and county lines. Be sure to check with the landowner/manager and obey all posted rules and regulations.

SEA DUCKS

For those pursuing intertidal and saltwater hunting for sea ducks, boat ramps are at Conway, the Skagit Wildlife Area Headquarters Unit on Freshwater Slough, or under the twin bridges over the Swinomish Channel on Highway 20. Boat access can greatly improve hunting options and success. Please be sure to have all necessary safety equipment aboard.



Photo credit: Ryan Askren

Like some dabbling ducks, all sea ducks have their own species-specific daily bag limit which can make up the total seven-bird bag limit. In western Washington, the daily bag limit is one Harlequin (only one Harlequin may be taken per season), two scoter, two long-tailed duck, and two goldeneye. See [Washington State Migratory Waterfowl & Upland Game Seasons Regulations](#) for more details.

Additionally, the three major bays in Skagit County (Samish, Padilla, and Skagit) feature a majority of pintails, wigeon, and mallards. Both private and public uplands in Skagit and Whatcom counties have great food resources which provide good forage and ultimately attract and hold dabbling ducks when harsh winter conditions arrive.

BLACK BRANT

Skagit County has a historic and well-known tradition of black brant hunting. Brant wintering in Padilla and Samish bays mostly belong to a race that nests in a small area in the western Canadian high arctic. These gray-bellied birds resemble east coast brant more than typical western black brant. Because of their limited nesting and wintering grounds, this population is vulnerable to over harvest. To prevent over harvest, aerial surveys of the wintering population are flown to determine a population estimate. In the past, this estimate dictated whether there was a eight day season (more than 6,000 birds estimated by survey), three day season (between 3,000-6,000 birds), or no season at all (under 3,000 birds). This year a guaranteed two-day

season for Skagit County has been established and will take place Jan. 11–12. Additional season dates may occur, but will be dependent on aerial survey results. WDFW will send a news release with season updates. Hunters can subscribe to the WDFW email mailing list to receive news releases and other department information by visiting: <https://wdfw.wa.gov/about/lists>.

The three-day brant season in Whatcom County in 2019 was successful with an estimate between 41–58 birds harvested and will be continued in Jan. 2020. This year's season will take place on Jan. 11, 15, and 18, with a bag limit of two per day, and a possession limit of six.

A special migratory bird authorization card is required to hunt both brant, so please be sure to acquire all necessary documentation prior to heading afield. Lastly, the mandatory harvest reporting deadline for brant is March 20, 2020. Data from these reports are important for managing this species.

CANADA GEESE

Skagit County bodes the fourth highest Canada goose harvest in all of Washington, and the highest harvest west of the Cascades. This year, the September Canada goose season takes place Sept. 7–12, and offers early season hunting opportunities for hunters in both Skagit (Goose Management Area 1) and Whatcom (Goose Management Area 3). During this early season, bag limits are five per day, with a possession limit of 15. The higher limits are because early seasons typically try to target and decrease the population of local resident birds, while later seasons will see an influx of migrant geese.

Regular goose season dates are different for Skagit and Whatcom counties and are based on their respective Goose Management Zone (see page 6 of the [Washington State Migratory Waterfowl & Upland Game Seasons Regulations](#)). Possession bag limits during this season decrease to 12 birds.



Photo credit: Ryan Valentine

LESSER SNOW GEESE

Snow goose hunting is another mainstay of waterfowl hunting in District 14 and is an alternative to hunting dabbling ducks. The liberal bag limit of six white geese per day reflects a healthy and stable population, which is evaluated using data collected on the breeding grounds and during wintering aerial surveys of the Skagit-Fraser River Delta.

Harvest of snow geese from the Washington population was up in the 2018 season. This isn't surprising as estimates from aerial winter surveys flown by WDFW staff in January and February of 2019 reflected an increasing trend in the local population and number of flocks present within the survey area. White geese are adapting to the changing land use and crop conditions in Skagit County, which has had an impact on their overall distribution. Harvest is expected to continue increasing this year as human-geese conflict, particularly in agricultural areas, and available hunter opportunity continues to grow.



Photo credit: Callie Moore



Photo credit: Callie Moore

Hunters interested in harvesting snow geese should try to gain access to multiple properties before the season. Early season is the best time to lure geese, particularly juveniles, with decoys. In this area, flocks tend to stay within a several mile radius, but will not necessarily return to the same field they were feeding in the previous day. Due to their large numbers and aggressive feeding, they may exhaust a food source very quickly. During the beginning of the hunting season, hunting in corn stubble is a popular technique. As the season progresses, snow goose diets diversify, and geese begin to feed in a variety of crop fields, including winter wheat, hay or silage, and potatoes. Snow geese are most abundant on public and private land on Fir Island in District 14. However, geese continue to spend time in areas on either side of Interstate 5, north of Burlington, and the Edison area. Be sure to have permission before hunting private lands and be aware of special snow goose hunting rules for Skagit County.



This year will follow the same season structure for white geese (Lesser Snow, Ross', and Blue Geese) in Goose Management Area 1 (Skagit and Snohomish Counties). The 2019–20 season will include a late hunting season for white goose only from Feb. 8–18, 2020. There will be one closure during the season from Dec. 2–13, to allow for the February hunt. All normal regulations of plugged shotguns, non-motorized decoys, and bag limits apply. This late season will extend the waterfowl hunting opportunity in Skagit and Snohomish counties (only the portion west of Interstate 5) well past the typical closing date and will provide exciting hunting opportunity for this highly sought-after waterfowl species. Hunters should note that many WDFW lands will be closed to goose hunting during this late season opportunity (see page 20 in the [Washington State Migratory Waterfowl & Upland Game Seasons Regulations](#)). The bag limit for white geese is six birds, with a possession limit of 18. The WDFW Private Lands Access program partners with private landowners to provide increased public access on private lands for this late season goose opportunity.

For a thorough introduction to waterfowl hunting, visit the [Let's Go Waterfowl Hunting webpage](#). Hunters in District 14 are encouraged to visit the WDFW [Hunting Access](#) webpage and [Hunt Regulations Webmap](#). The Webmap is a tool that provides information on Washington's 2019–2020 hunting regulations and hunts based on location, date, weapon choice, and more. Additionally, the Webmap shows public and private land hunting opportunities, GMU boundaries, as well as roads, topographical features, and county lines. Be sure to check with the landowner/manager and obey all posted rules and regulations.

Swans Are Protected - Closed Statewide



Swan, Tundra or Trumpeter
(White adult, Protected Species)



Swan, Cygnet
(Grey juvenile, Protected Species)

Drawings courtesy of Ducks Unlimited

HUNTER ACCESS

Access on private lands for big game hunting opportunities is limited. Because of experience with theft, vandalism, dumping, and other problems, private industrial timber companies generally do not allow vehicular access. Many limit access to walk-in only, while some do not allow access of any kind. With less hunting pressure, this can result in good hunting opportunities for those willing to use bicycles or hike behind locked gates when walk-in access is allowed.

One exception to this is Sierra Pacific Industries, which owns significant private industrial timber lands in Skagit and Whatcom counties. For 2019, WDFW also will facilitate access on Sierra Pacific properties in GMU 418 for spring bear, special permit bull elk, and some quality black-tailed buck permit holders.

Weyerhaeuser-Columbia Timberlands Corporation (Weyerhaeuser) has recently acquired lands formerly owned by Longview Timber throughout western Washington. This includes inholdings in Skagit and Whatcom counties. Weyerhaeuser has converted their lands to a fee access management system, wherein hunters apply for and buy a permit to access Weyerhaeuser property. Walk-in and drive-in permits are sold through their [recreation website](#). Maps of their land ownership are available at their website as well.

Because much of the land in District 14 is private property, hunters should get permission from landowners to hunt and should be very mindful of where houses, livestock, and outbuildings are situated in relation to the areas where hunting will take place. Portions of District 14 GMUs are under firearm restrictions. Hunters should research landownership and understand firearm limitations prior to hunting.

The Private Lands Access Program has negotiated access for hunters on dozens of private properties throughout Whatcom and Skagit counties. For 2019, WDFW staff members have enrolled several sites for deer and elk general season hunting in GMU 407 and are pursuing more access opportunities. The program currently has over 55 sites lined up on private lands for the upcoming waterfowl season (30 in Skagit County and 29 in Whatcom). These sites offer either

open field or blind only hunting, primarily targeting dabbling ducks. While most of these sites are Register to Hunt (i.e., sites are first-come, first-served), several will be enrolled in the Hunt by Reservation system. The use of a Register to Hunt site is very similar to a Feel Free to Hunt site (first-come, first-served), but you must complete a registration card when you use a site. More sites may be added to the program before the season starts. Information on hunting access and these new sites will be available online via the [WDFW Hunting Access webpage](#).

The Hunt by Reservation program offers a quality hunting experience by limiting the number of days a site is hunted while guaranteeing the site will be available to whomever booked the reservation. To make a reservation for a Hunt by Reservation site, visit the [WDFW Hunting Access Webpage](#), create an account, choose a hunting site in the Hunt by Reservation category, and book your reservation. Reservations become available two weeks prior to the hunt day, at 8:00 a.m. sharp. A fast internet connection improves your chances of securing a reservation.

Private Lands personnel have worked with landowners to implement food plots at some sites to provide additional forage for waterfowl. For those lucky enough to be in the right place at the right time, this can generate some excellent hunting.



More information about individual sites, including maps and access rules, as well as the program in general, may be found on the WDFW [Places to go hunting](#) webpage. Waterfowl hunt units on private lands will open as crop harvests are completed and other conditions are met, so not every unit will be available on opening day.

In addition, the WDFW Private Lands program has developed and enhanced hunting opportunities on WDFW lands. This includes five sites on the Bay View and Edison parcels managed as part of the Skagit Wildlife Area.

PUBLIC LANDS

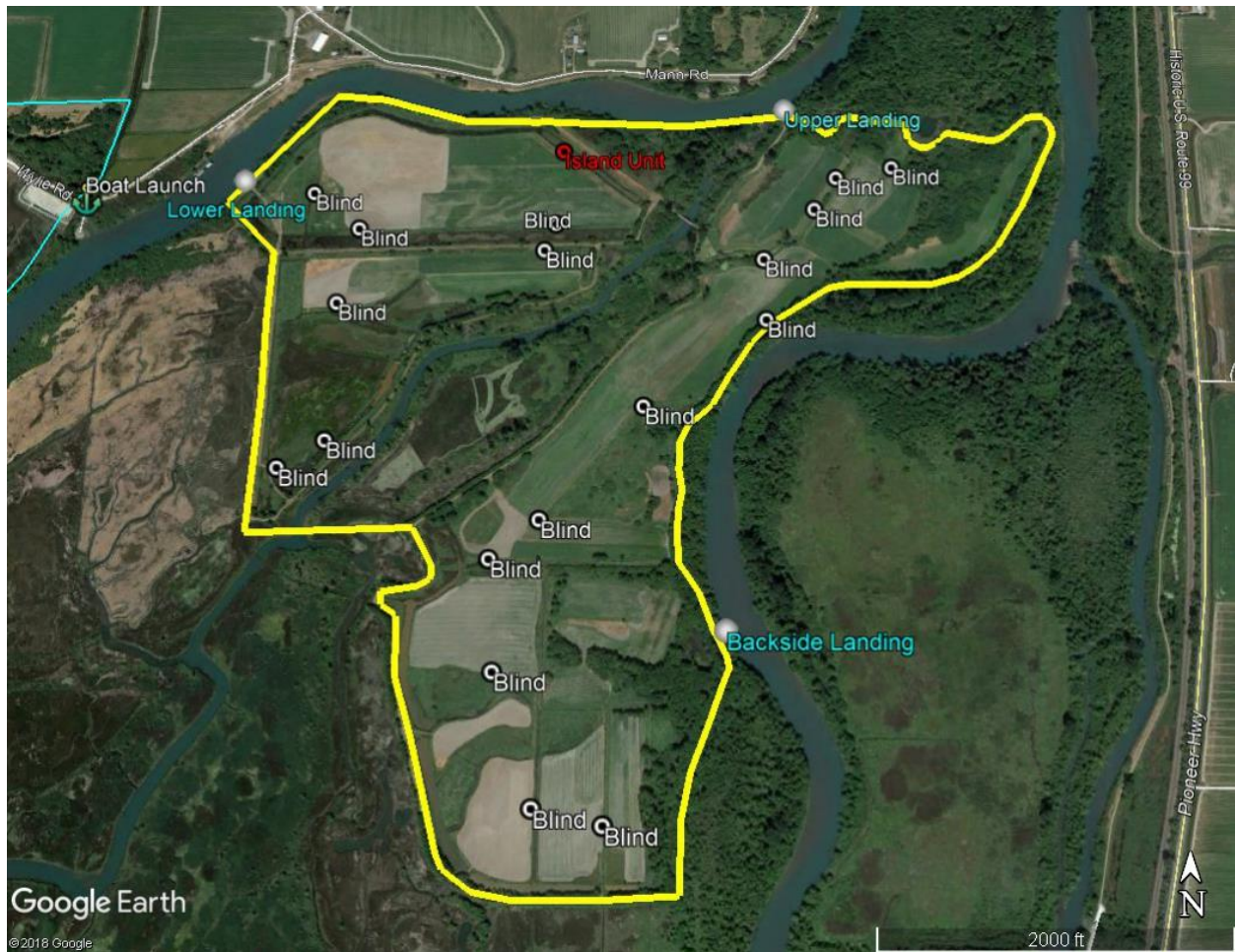
Vehicle access by big game hunters to certain Washington Department of Natural Resource (DNR) lands in Skagit and Whatcom counties may be impacted by logging activities during the upcoming hunting season. Access to the Van Zandt Dike and Alger Hill Road via Skarrup Road at Parson Creek Road may be restricted by the DNR to manage access during times of active logging. Even if potential closures prohibit access by vehicles, hunters can access these areas on foot, mountain bike, or by horse.

USFS lands offer some vehicular access throughout Whatcom and Skagit counties. Many road systems have closed due to flood related damage, and some roads are subject to seasonal road closures. USFS is currently in a planning process to decommission or abandon a significant portion of its managed road network on the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. Ultimately, this will further restrict vehicular access to upper elevation habitats for big game and forest grouse hunting.

Among the WDFW-owned and managed lands in District 14, waterfowl hunters should consider the Headquarters, Island, Samish (also known as the Welts property), and Johnson/Debay's Slough units in Skagit County, and Tennant Lake and Lake Terrell wildlife areas in Whatcom County. These sites are managed for waterfowl and provide walk-in and/or boat access. Some blinds are also available. Hunters can visit the WDFW webpage, [Wildlife Areas](#), and search WDFW wildlife areas and units by name, county, and region for more information on each location.

ISLAND UNIT

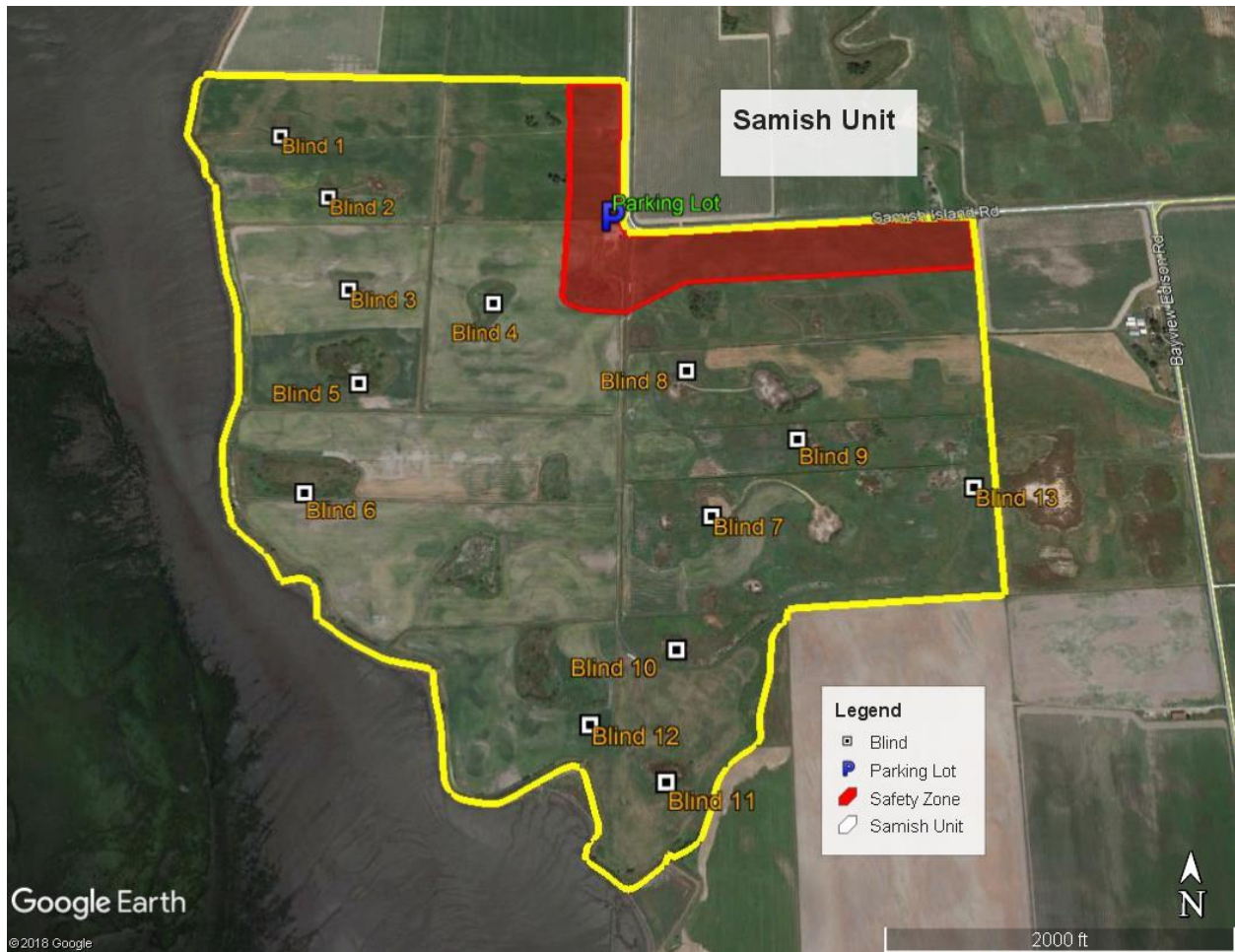
This unit is 250 total acres, and approximately 110 acres are planted barley, millet, fava beans, and corn left standing for waterfowl forage. Almost 50% of these fields are flooded with sheet water using water control structures. This management practice further enhances the area for wintering waterfowl and decoy hunting. The area is a very popular site for waterfowl hunting, even though it is accessible by boat only.



Island Unit

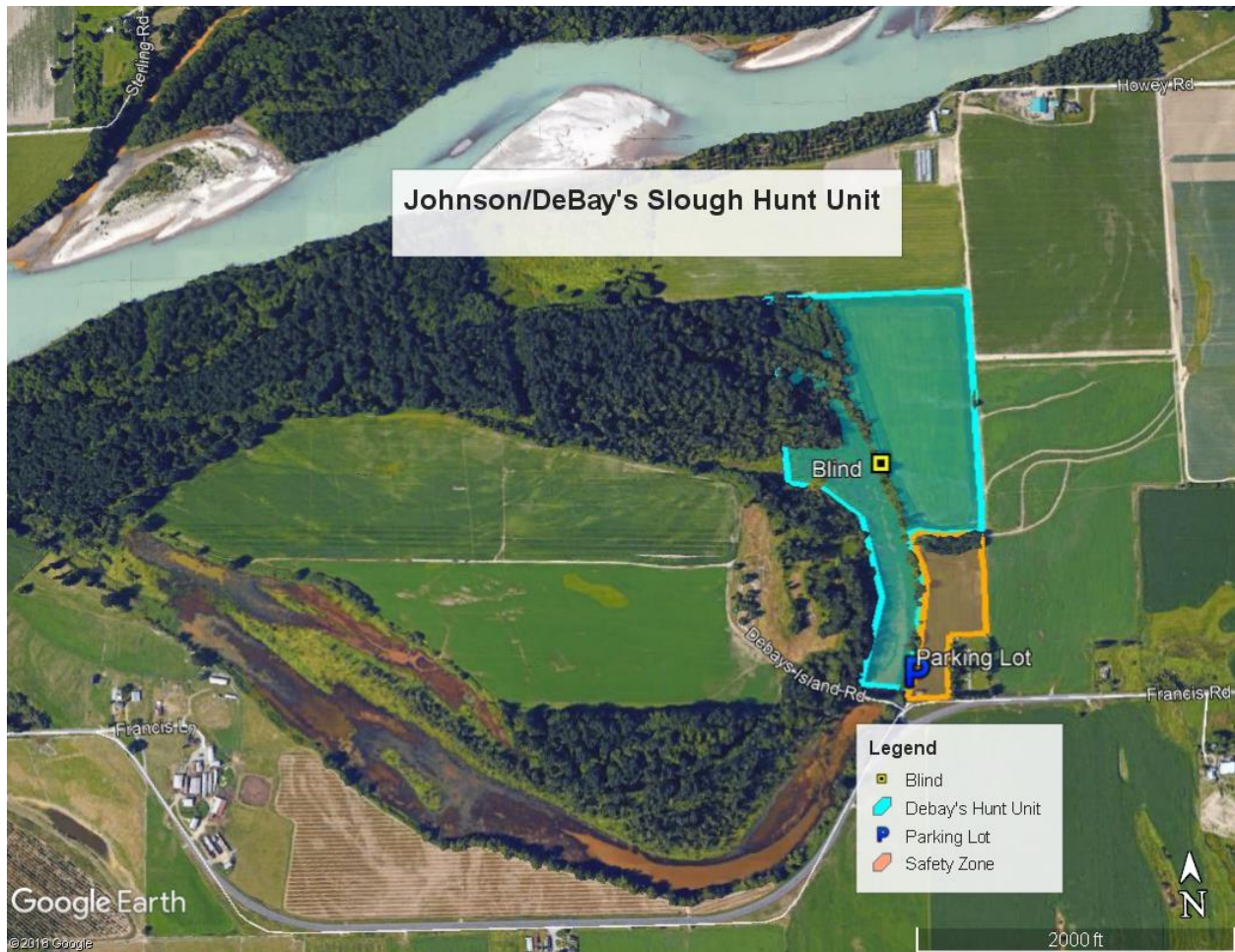
SAMISH UNIT

The Samish Unit consists of 410 acres of grass, seasonal wetlands, and agricultural fields. Approximately 193 acres of barley, fava beans, and corn are planted on the site. Funding for the agricultural enhancements on this unit is provided through the Washington State Duck Stamp program. There are 23 shallow ponds and swales, which were developed in partnership with Ducks Unlimited. Water control structures also allow a high percentage of the area to be flooded with sheet water during the hunting season. This unit is another very popular site for waterfowl hunting.



JOHNSON/DEBAY'S SLOUGH HUNT UNIT

The Johnson/Debay's Slough Hunt Unit is 23 acres and can be a very productive hunting site. The unit is planted with a mix of barley and corn depending on the year. The unit is small, and can only accommodate four to five hunting parties. The unit is a field hunting site and should be hunted with decoys.



SKAGIT BAY ESTUARY

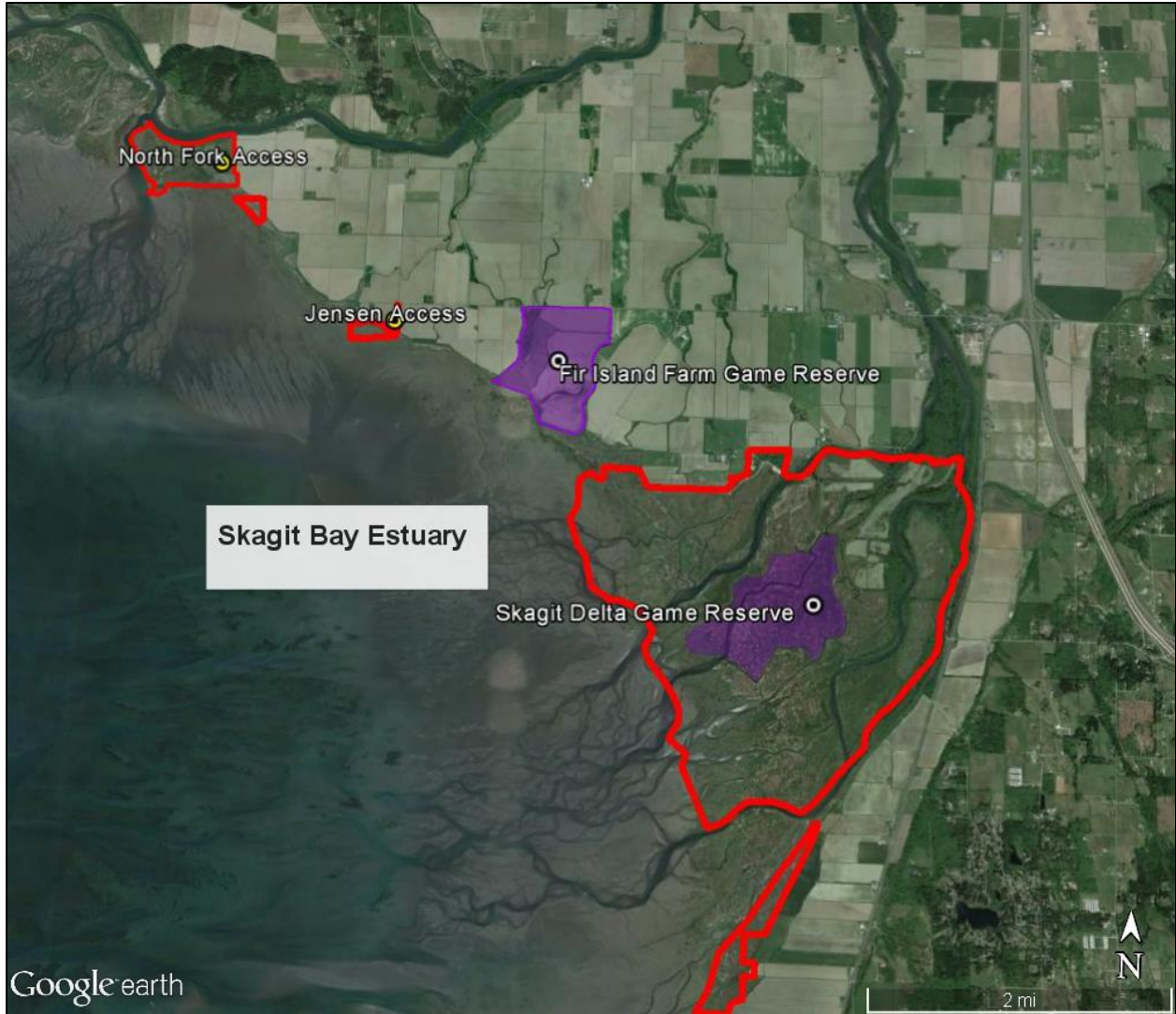
The Skagit Bay estuary starts at the bayfront edge of the delta of the Skagit River (North to South Forks), and extends south toward Stanwood along the north shore of Camano Island or the South Bay area. WDFW owns a large portion of the first and second class tide lands in this area (approximately 16,000 acres), with private ownerships interspersed. The property provides prime waterfowl hunting from a boat or by foot during low tides. WDFW manages two game reserves in this area, Skagit Bay Delta and Fir Island Farm Reserves.



Photo credit: Robert Waddell

The Skagit Bay topography is quite diverse, and includes open saltwater, mud flats, low marsh (grass), and a high marsh of cattails, brush, and taller woody vegetation. The entire area is a maze of channels, cut by both tidal action and currents from the various sloughs of the Skagit River delta. Most bay front hunters set up on the edge of the vegetation line, and in the higher marsh, channels, and backwaters. Some prefer to hunt the open water on Skagit Bay.

The entire bay front can offer good shooting, but the most heavily used sites are on the South and North Forks of the Skagit River, downstream from the more popular boat launch access areas.



2019

BRYAN L. MURPHIE, Wildlife Biologist



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



DISTRICT 15 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Mason, Kitsap, and East Jefferson counties

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DISTRICT 15 GENERAL OVERVIEW

Administratively, District 15 includes Mason, Kitsap, and East Jefferson counties, and is one of four districts (11, 15, 16, and 17) that collectively comprise the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife’s (WDFW) Region 6. District 15 consists of all or portions of six game management units (GMUs): 621 (Olympic), 624 (Coyle), 627 (Kitsap), 633 (Mason), 636 (Skokomish), and 651 (Satsop). A portion of GMUs 621 and 624 fall within District 16. A portion of GMUs 636 and 651 fall within District 17.

The most hunted landscape in District 15 is industrial forestland, commonly characterized by multi-aged forests consisting primarily of Douglas fir and red alder. However, other habitats do occur, ranging from alpine in areas adjacent to Olympic National Park to marine in the Hood Canal and Puget Sound.

A range of hunting opportunities are available in District 15, including elk, deer, bear, cougar, waterfowl (including sea ducks), and grouse. A variety of small game species like rabbit, quail, coyote, and bobcat are also present. Table 1 presents estimates of harvest for most game species in District 15 during the 2018 hunting season, and how those estimates compare to the 2017 season and the five-year average. Find specific information on harvest trends in the appropriate species section of this document.

Table 1. Estimates of the 2017, 2018, and 5-year average annual harvest for most game species hunted in District 15 are shown. Waterfowl and small-game harvest totals were tabulated from all of Mason, Kitsap, and Jefferson counties. For cougar, only general hunting season harvest is shown.

Species	Harvest		
	5-year avg.	2017	2018
Elk	39	40	45
Deer	1,845	1,586	1,813
Bear	57	62	47
Cougar	11	16	18
Ducks	5,154	5,262	3,512
Canada Goose	288	291	216
Snipe	17	16	44
Grouse	2,711	2,777	2,475
Mourning Dove	27	0	18
Quail	146	174	149
Snowshoe Hare	5	0	13
Cottontail Rabbit	54	88	14

ELK

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

All elk in District 15 are Roosevelt elk. District 15 contains those portions of the Olympic elk herd occurring in GMUs 621, 624, 633, 636 and 651. GMU 627 is currently not included in any elk herd plan. There are no known elk herds currently in GMUs 627 or 633, but we occasionally receive reports of elk sightings in these units. The quality of elk hunting in District 15 is fair. Elk hunting seasons in District 15 are designed to promote stable or increasing elk numbers, while also minimizing negative elk-human interactions that are most often related to damage to agricultural crops or pastureland.

GMU 621 is open to hunting by permit only. Elk in the District 15 portion of GMU 621 use the main river valleys that flow into Hood Canal, including the Dosewallips, Duckabush, Hamma Hamma, and North Fork Skokomish rivers and Lilliwaup Swamp. Elk in the Dosewallips and Duckabush rivers remain in the lower river valleys and on adjacent valley ridges year-round, or migrate to summer range in Olympic National Park. Recently, elk from the Duckabush herd have been moving southward to new areas. The Hamma Hamma and Lilliwaup herds are generally non-migratory. The North Fork Skokomish herd primarily uses the upper North Fork Skokomish River valley in Olympic National Park above Lake Cushman, often wintering near the northern end of the lake before migrating to summer range in the Mount Skokomish Wilderness. There is not a current estimate for elk abundance in GMU 621, but count data suggests there are at least 250 elk in this GMU.

GMU 636 is open to hunting by permit only. Elk in GMU 636 reside in the upper Wynoochee River valley, the Skokomish River valley, and near the town of Matlock. Most elk herds in this GMU are non-migratory, but at least two elk herds in the upper Wynoochee migrate into Olympic National Park, occasionally wintering in the North or South Fork Skokomish River valleys. Although there is not a current estimate for elk abundance in GMU 636, count data suggests there are at least 200 elk in this GMU.

GMU 651 provides the only general season elk hunting opportunity in the district. Distributed across the GMU in roughly 13 non-migratory elk herds, recent surveys estimate 309 (95 percent confidence interval = 192-513) elk in GMU 651 (B. Ackerman, Skokomish Tribe, unpublished data). This estimate is below management objectives overall, but in some cases individual herds that primarily occupy private agricultural lands are likely at or above thresholds for elk damage/conflict tolerance.

For more detailed information on the status of Washington's elk herds, hunters can read the most recent version of the Game Status and Trend Report, which is available for download on the department's website.

WHICH GMU SHOULD ELK HUNTERS HUNT?

Elk hunting in GMUs 621, 624, and 636 is limited to special permit hunting only. GMU 651 is open to general season hunting for all weapon types, including a 3-point minimum or antlerless season in Elk Area 6061 for archery hunters. Although both GMUs 627 and 633 are open for general season elk hunting, hunters should avoid these GMUs, as WDFW has not recorded any recent observations of elk in these units.

Many of the elk herds in GMUs 621, 624, and 636 spend a considerable amount of time on small private land parcels often associated with pastures, so access to hunt elk may be limited in these units. In GMU 651, the Green Diamond Resource Company requires an access permit to hunt a significant portion of their timberlands in this unit. For hunters looking for areas with the least amount of pressure and little to no private land access issues, WDFW recommends applying for an elk permit in GMU 636 and hunting the upper Wynoochee Valley area.

Tribal hunting occurs in all three GMUs and often accounts for 50 percent or more of the total elk harvest in District 15 (see Figure 1 below). Thus, actual hunting pressure in these units is greater than WDFW hunting season statistics and permit levels might suggest.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Elk and hunter numbers are not likely to fluctuate dramatically between years. The number of elk permits in GMU 621 for the 2019 season is 11 (three archery, two muzzleloader, and six modern firearm) and the hunt dates include additional days for each weapon type. Average hunter success in this unit can be a little misleading because of the small number of permits, but five-year averages by weapon type are 36 percent for archery, 52 percent for muzzleloaders, and 57 percent for modern firearm hunters. Actual success has been as low as 0 percent in some years.

There are six permits available for GMU 636 elk hunters (two archery, one muzzleloader, and three modern firearm) and the hunt dates include additional days for each weapon type. Hunter success in this unit can be quite low, often at 0 percent. Muzzleloader hunters have increased success in this GMU and are now reporting 5-year average success of 60 percent, followed by rifle hunters at 50 percent, and archery hunters at 38 percent.

GMU 651 is open for general season hunting during the early archery, modern firearm, and late-muzzleloader seasons. Legal elk is 3-point minimum bull except antlerless elk are legal in Elk Area 6061 for archery hunters.

The number of elk harvested in GMUs 621, 624, 636, and 651 is shown in Figure 1, while general season trend data for hunter numbers and success in GMU 651 is presented in Figures 2 and 3. Cow harvest totals include Master Hunter permit harvest conducted to reduce elk damage to agricultural crops.

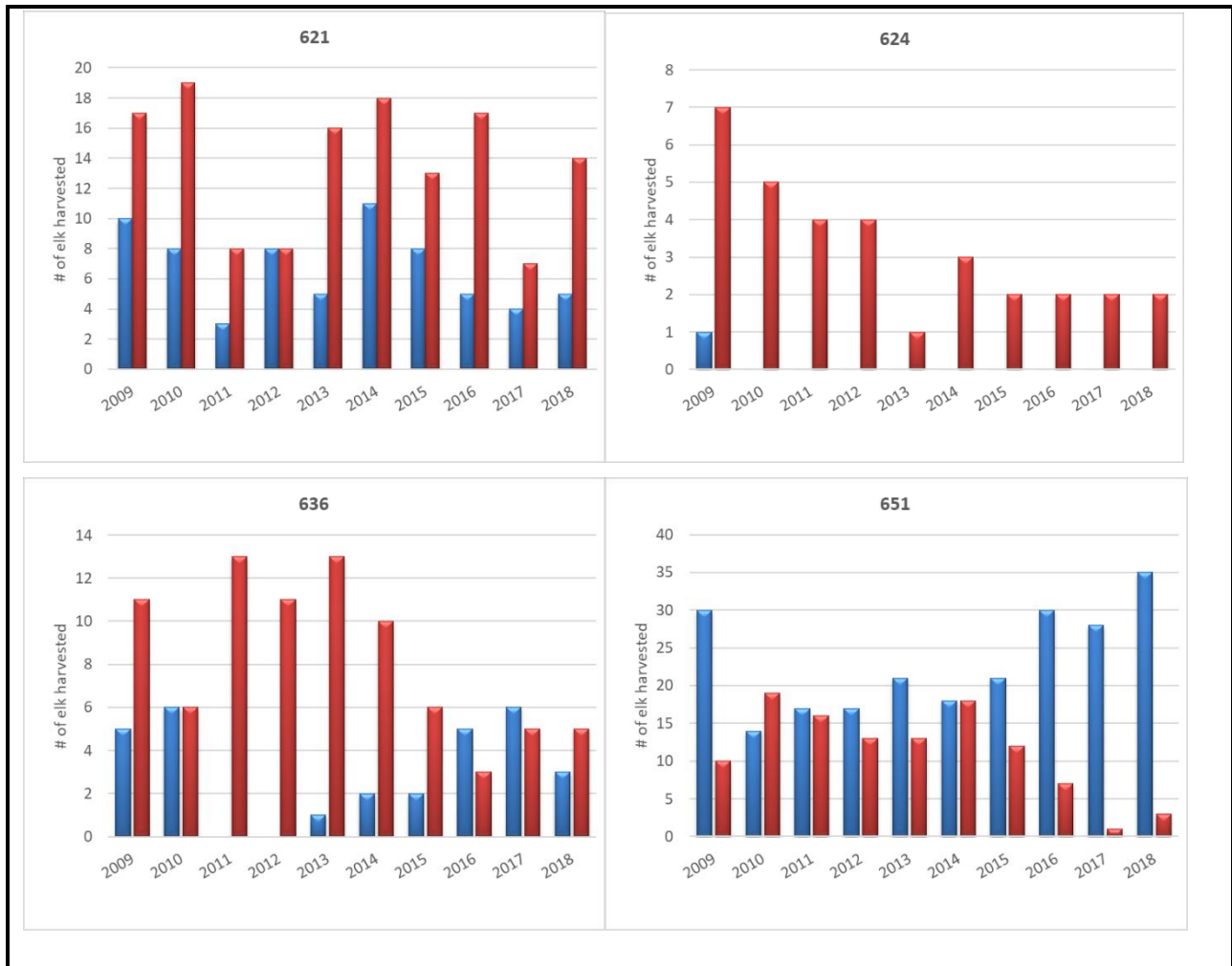


Figure 1. Total State (blue) and Tribal (red) elk harvest in GMUs 621, 624, 636, and 651 during 2009–2018.

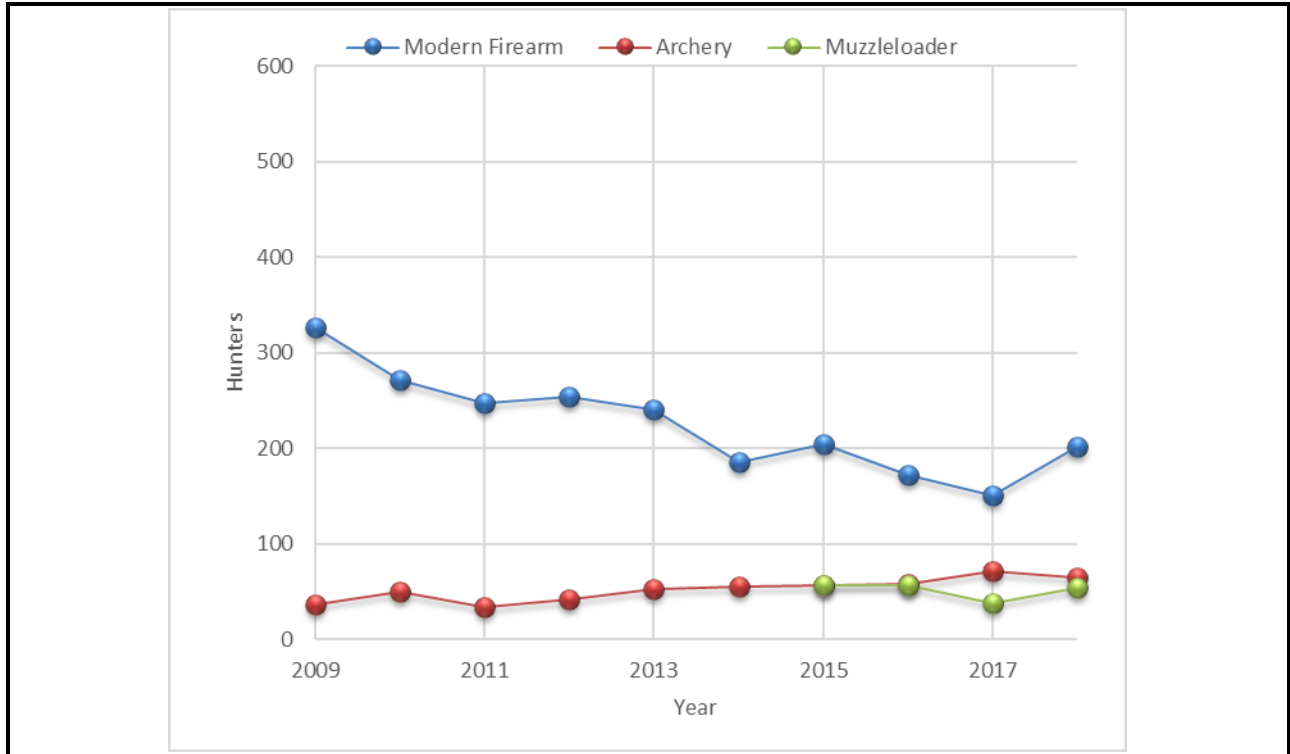


Figure 2. Elk hunter numbers during the general hunting seasons in GMU 651, 2009–2018.

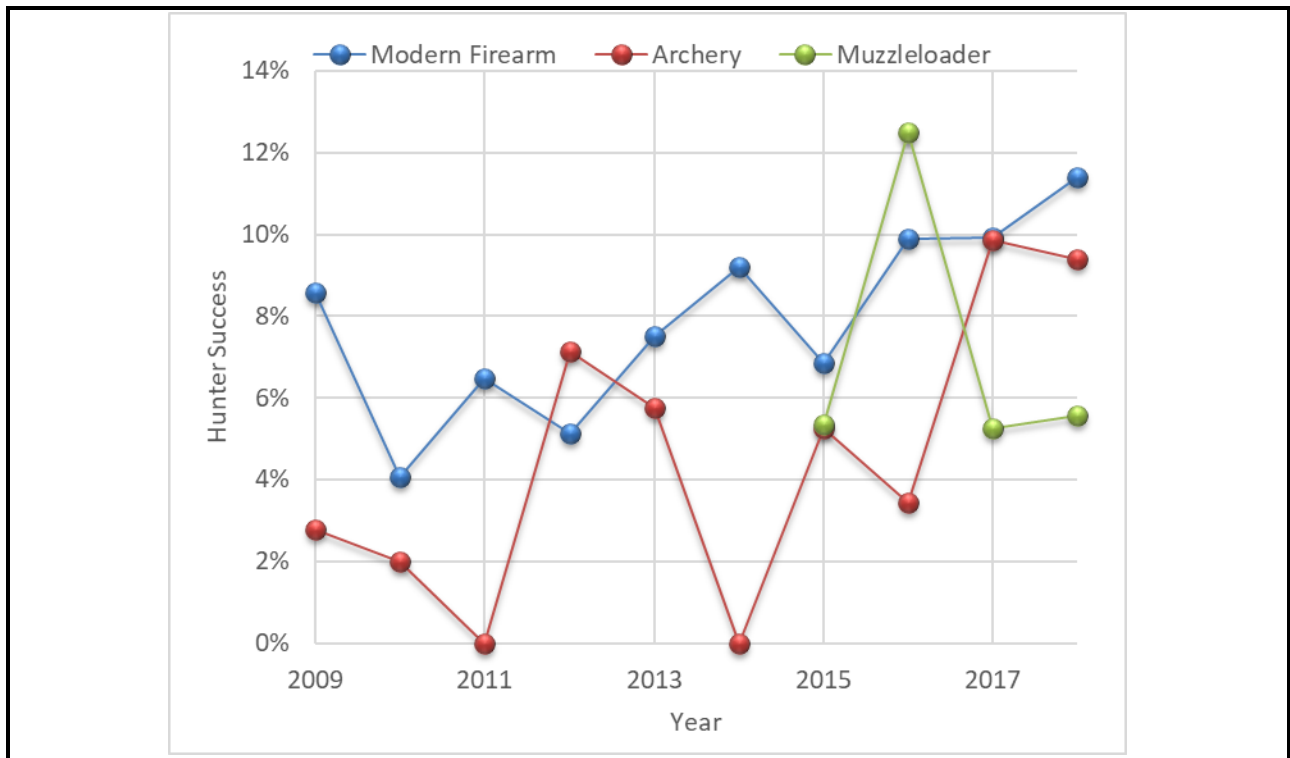


Figure 3. Elk Hunter success rates during general hunting seasons in GMU 651, 2009–2018.

ELK AREAS

There are two elk areas in District 15: Elk Area 6061 (Twin Satsop) and Elk Area 6071 (Dungeness). Elk Area 6061 was established primarily to aid in addressing chronic elk damage issues, while Elk Area 6071 was established to limit elk hunting for safety reasons.

Current hunting regulations allow the harvest of 3-point minimum bull or antlerless elk during the general early archery season in Elk Area 6061, while elk hunting in Elk Area 6071 is through the Master Hunter program on a limited basis.

NOTABLE HUNTING CHANGES

Season dates and permits available in 2019 will be similar to 2018.

ELK HOOF DISEASE (TREPONEME BACTERIA)

Since 2008, reports of elk with deformed, broken, or missing hooves have increased dramatically in southwest Washington, with sporadic observations in other areas west of the Cascade Range. While elk have long suffered from “hoof rot,” a relatively common livestock disease, the rapid spread and severity of this new affliction was something completely different.

Scientific tests commissioned by WDFW in 2013 found that these abnormalities were strongly associated with treponeme bacteria, known to cause digital dermatitis in cattle, sheep and goats. Although this disease has plagued the dairy industry for decades, the treponeme bacteria had never been documented in elk or any other wildlife species until 2013.

Since then, WDFW has continued to work with scientists, veterinarians, outdoor organizations and others to develop management strategies for elk infected by treponeme-associated hoof disease (TAHD).

Several aspects of TAHD in elk are clear:

- **Vulnerability:** The disease appears to be highly infectious among elk, but there is no evidence that it affects humans. TAHD can affect any hoof in any elk, young or old, male or female.
- **Hooves only:** Tests show the disease is limited to animals’ hooves, and does not affect their meat or organs. If the meat looks normal and if hunters harvest, process and cook it practicing good hygiene, it is probably safe to eat.
- **No treatment:** Currently, there is no vaccine to prevent the disease, nor are there any proven options for treating it in the field. Similar diseases in livestock are treated by cleaning and bandaging their hooves and giving them foot baths, but that is not a realistic option for free-ranging elk.

How hunters can help

- **Leave hooves:** Scientists believe that treponeme bacteria are associated with moist soil and spread to new areas on the hooves of infected elk. For that reason, WDFW requires hunters to remove the hooves of any elk taken in affected areas and leave them onsite. During the 2019-20 hunting season, this rule applies to all 400, 500, and 600 series GMUs.
- **Report elk:** Hunters can help WDFW track TAHD by reporting observations of both affected and unaffected elk on the department's online reporting form.
- **Clean shoes and tires:** Anyone who hikes or drives off-road in a known affected area can help minimize the risk of spreading the disease to new areas by removing all mud from their shoes and tires before leaving the area.

WDFW is currently studying the effects of the disease on Washington elk populations and has partnered with Washington State University to monitor and research the disease. For more information on TAHD please see pages 66-68 of the Big Game Hunting pamphlet and the WDFW hoof disease webpage.

DEER

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS



Black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) is the only species of deer in District 15. The department's objective for deer in District 15 is to maintain productive populations while providing for multiple uses, including recreational, educational, and aesthetic (WDFW Game Management Plan 2008). Buck harvest is any antlered buck, while antlerless harvest is limited to certain weapon types and/or by permit.

Currently, WDFW does not use formal estimates or indices of population size to monitor deer populations in District 15. Instead, trends in harvest, hunter success, and harvest per unit effort are used as surrogates to a formal index or estimate of population size. WDFW recognizes the limitations of using harvest data to monitor trends in population size and the agency is currently evaluating new approaches to monitoring black-tailed deer populations independent of harvest data.

For more detailed information related to the status of black-tailed deer in Washington, hunters can read the most recent version of the Game Status and Trend Report, which is available for download on the department's website.

WHICH GMU SHOULD DEER HUNTERS HUNT?

There are ample general season deer hunting opportunities for hunters in District 15. Depending on the weapon used, hunters have up to 69 days to hunt during a general season (Figure 4). All GMUs in this district have general and permit season hunting opportunities, starting in September with the early archery season and the Olympic Wilderness high buck hunt, which is open to modern firearm and muzzleloader hunters.

Field observations and recent harvest trends suggest good deer hunting potential exists in GMUs 621, 627, and 633. GMU 651 remains a popular hunting unit, but portions of this GMU owned by Green Diamond Resources will require an access permit. Good deer hunting can be found in lower elevation habitats in GMU 636, but deer density in this unit appears to decline at higher elevations.

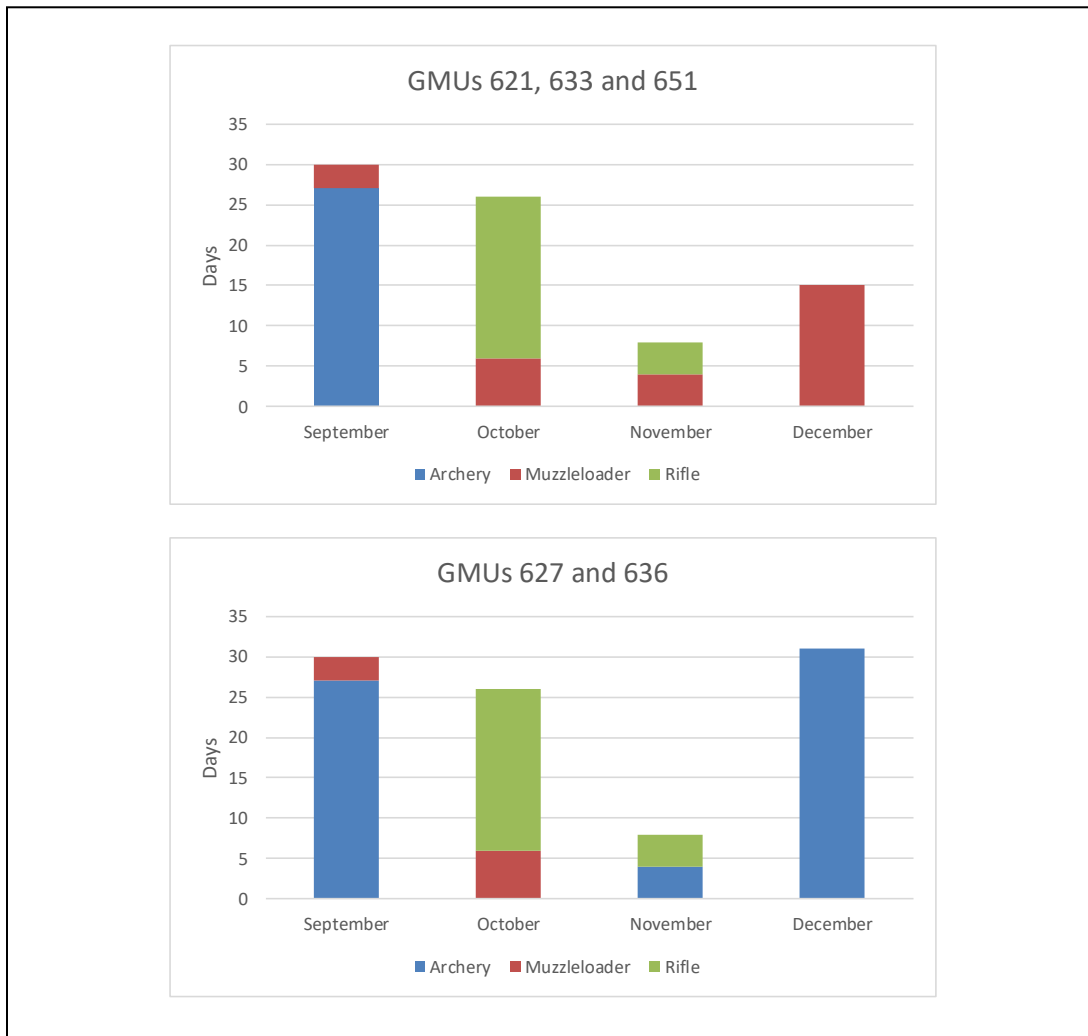


Figure 4. The number of days available to hunt during a general season for each weapon type by month in District 15. GMUs 621, 633, and 651 have a late muzzleloader season, while GMUs 627 and 636 have a late archery season.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

It is uncommon for deer populations to fluctuate dramatically from year to year, especially in District 15, where severe winter weather resulting in large die-offs rarely occurs. Hunter numbers also typically do not change dramatically from one year to the next, unless there is a dramatic shift in hunting regulations or access. Consequently, the best predictor of future harvest during general seasons is recent trends in harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success. Figures 5 through 7 provide trend data for each of these statistics by GMU and are intended to provide hunters with the best information possible to make an informed decision on where they want to hunt in District 15, as well as what they can expect to encounter with regard to hunter success and hunter numbers.

DEER AREAS

Deer Area 6020 is located in GMU 624 and was established primarily to aid in addressing chronic damage issues. This GMU is open to general season any deer harvest for all three weapon-type user groups. Additionally, 40 second deer permits are available for archery hunters in this area.

NOTABLE HUNTING CHANGES

There are very few changes anticipated for deer hunting in District 15, although permit levels for some hunts were adjusted.

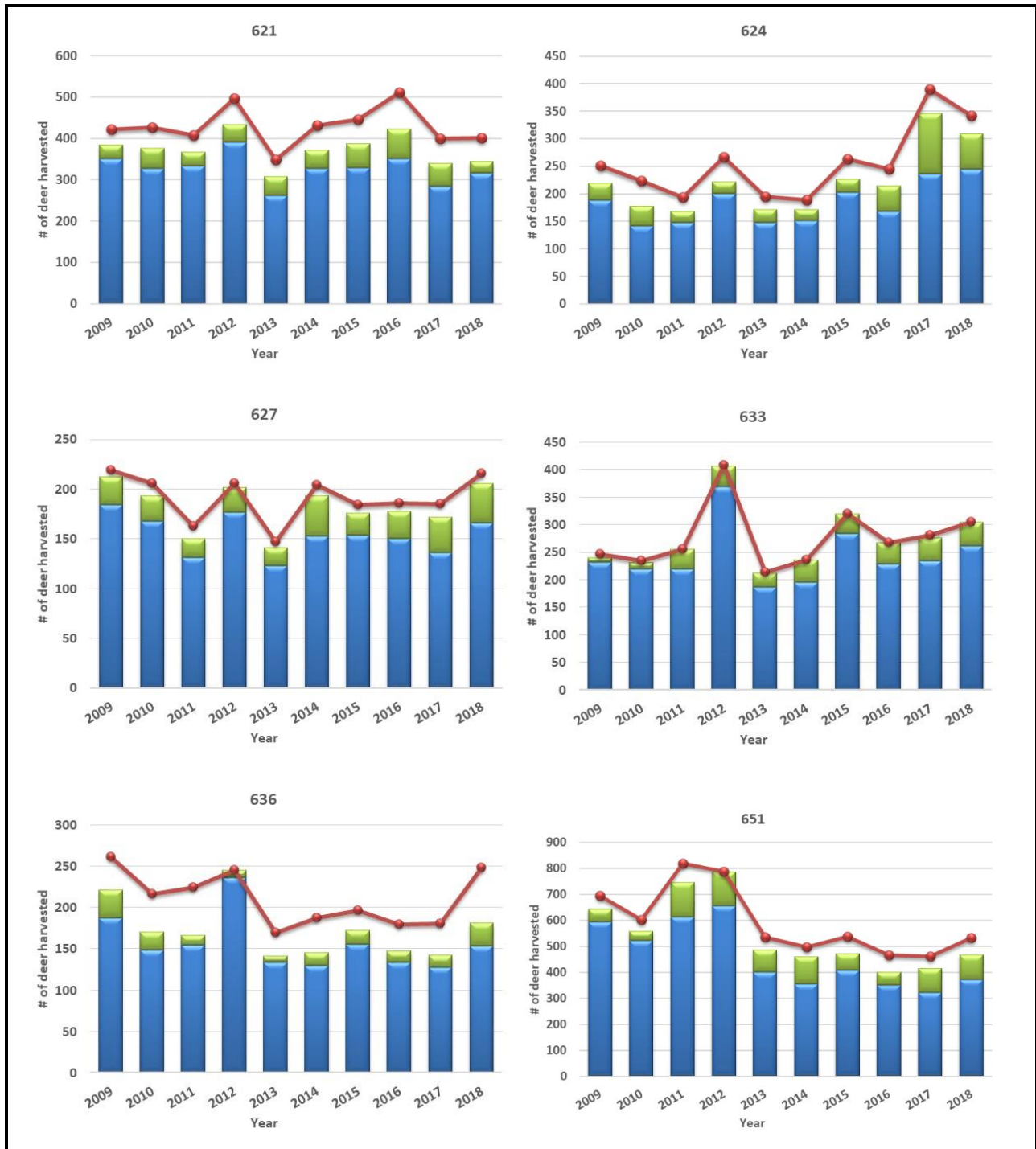


Figure 5. Trends in the total number of buck (blue) and antlerless (green) deer harvested during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader deer seasons combined, 2009–2018. Total deer harvest (red line) includes harvest from state general and permit seasons plus tribal harvest.

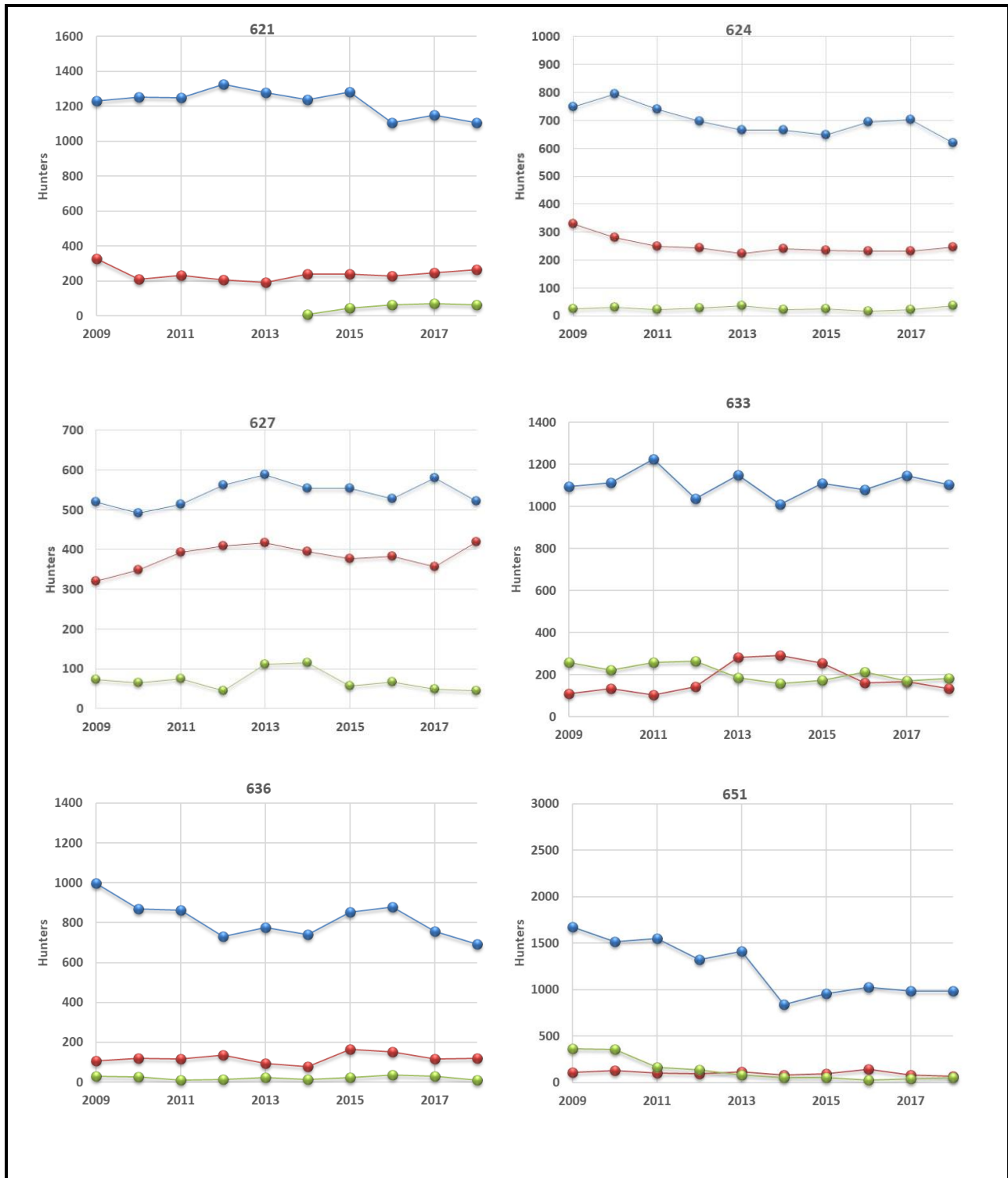


Figure 6. Trends in hunter numbers during general modern firearm (blue), archery (red), and muzzleloader (green) deer seasons in District 15, 2009–2018.

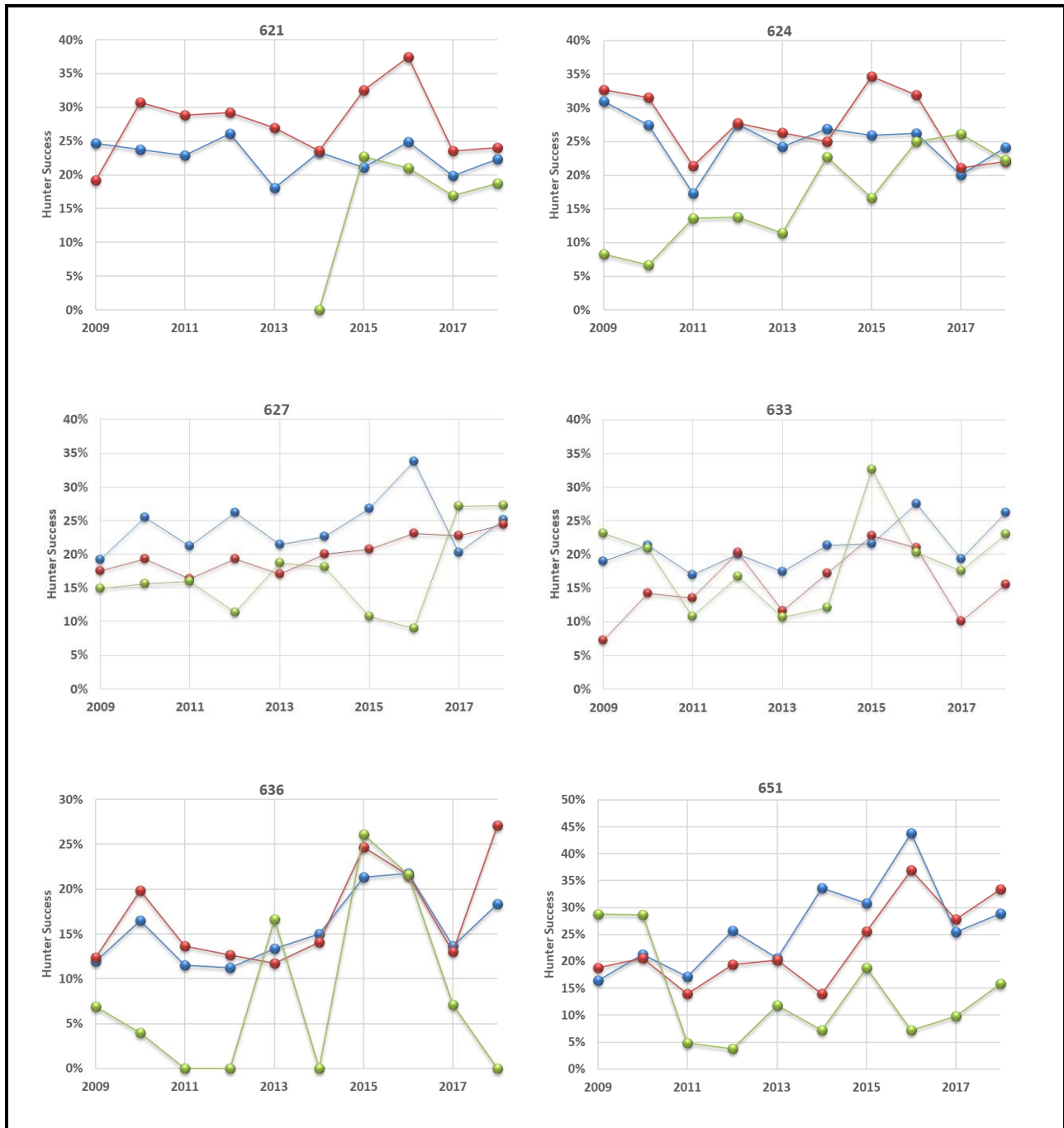


Figure 7. Trends in hunter success rates during general modern firearm (blue), archery (red), and muzzleloader (green) deer seasons in District 15, 2009–2018.

BEAR

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Black bears occur throughout District 15, but population densities vary among GMUs. The best opportunities to harvest a black bear likely occur in GMUs 621, 627, 633, and 636.

District 15 contains part of the Coastal Black Bear Management Unit (BBMU) (GMUs 621, 636, and 651) and part of the Puget Sound BBMU (GMUs 624, 627, and 633). The current black bear hunting season guidelines for these BBMUs are designed to maintain black bear populations at their current level. The fall black bear hunting season for all District 15 units is August 1 to November 15. Hunters can purchase up to two bear tags during each license year.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

The majority of bear harvest in District 15 comes from hunters killing a bear opportunistically while hunting other species like deer and elk, although some hunters do specifically hunt bears. Hunter success in District 15 has averaged 4 percent in the Coastal BBMU and 6 percent in the Puget Sound BBMU over the last five years. However, hunter success is likely higher for those hunters who specifically hunt bears versus those who buy a bear tag just in case they see one while they are deer or elk hunting.

Bear harvest in District 15 increased slightly in 2018 in the Puget Sound BBMU, but declined in the Coastal BBMU (Figure 8). At the GMU level, bear harvest is usually highest in GMU 621 (Figure 9). Overall, WDFW expects similar harvest and success rates during the 2019 season.

Two spring bear permit hunts are available in GMUs 627 and 633. These hunts were added in attempt to reduce bear-human conflicts in two units with expanding urban development.

NOTABLE HUNTING CHANGES

There are no notable changes expected for the 2019 bear hunting season in District 15.

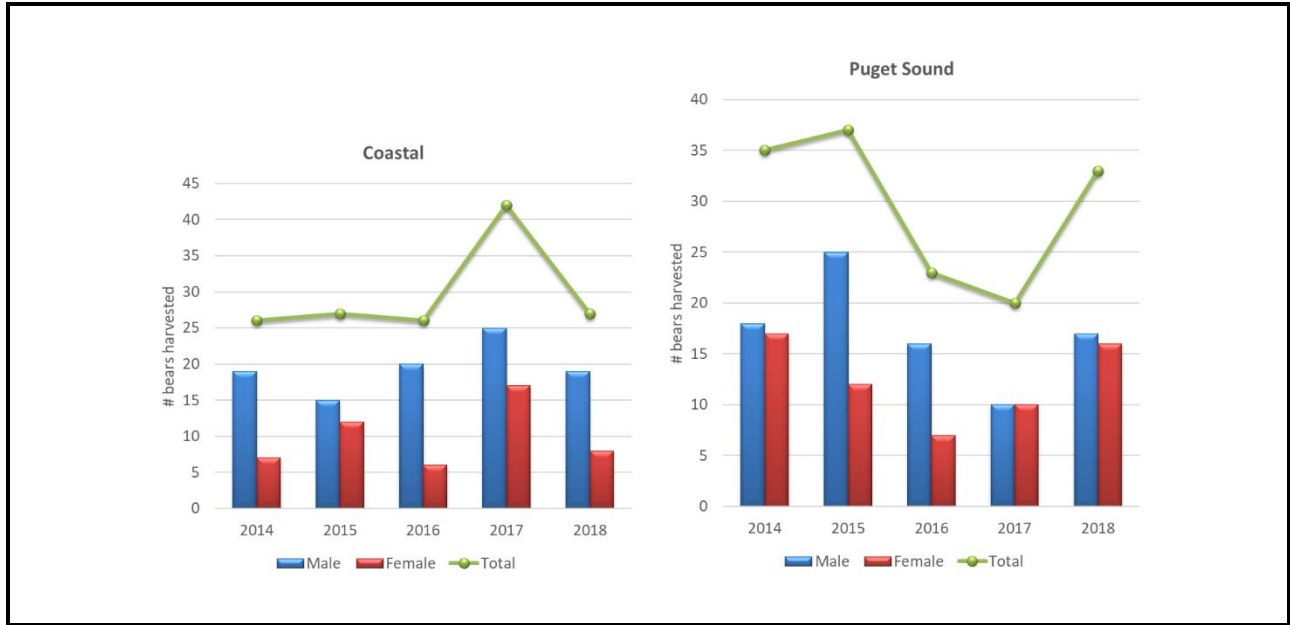


Figure 8. Trends in the number of male and female black bears and total number of bears harvested during the general bear season in District 15, 2014–2018. Bears removed for safety reasons are not included.

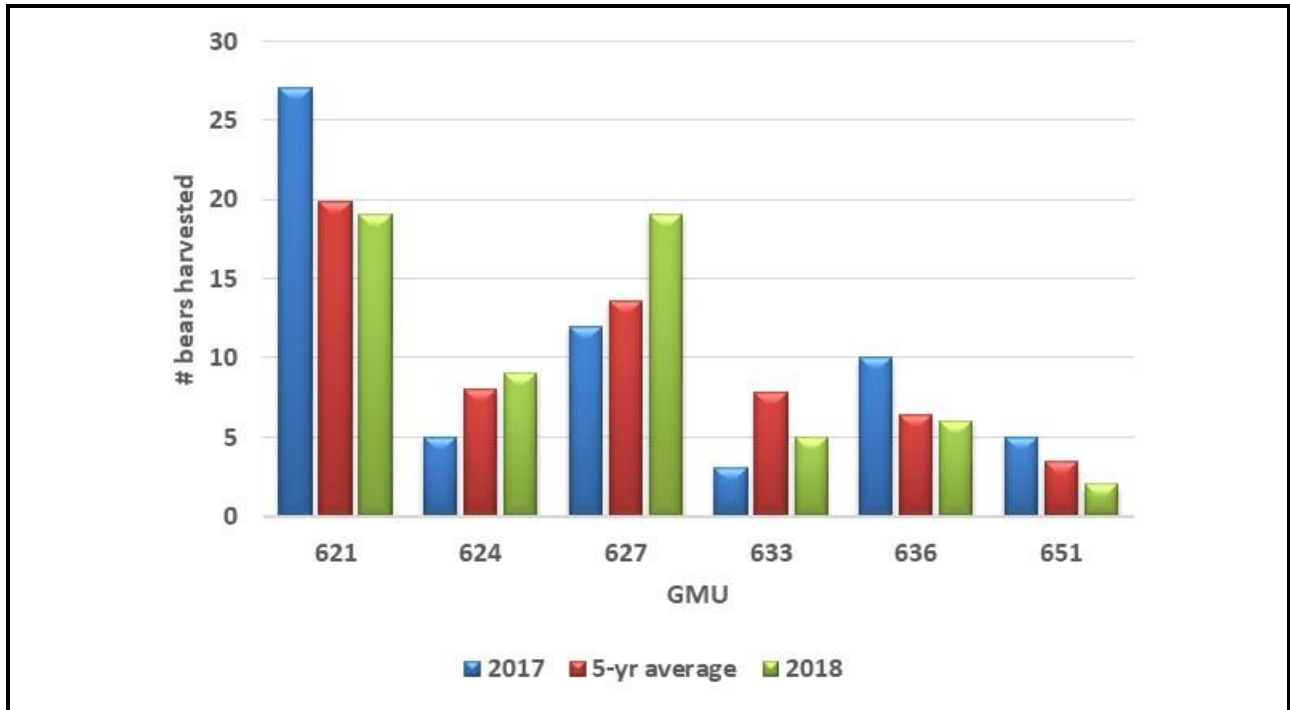


Figure 9. The number of bears harvested in each GMU during the 2017 and 2018 seasons in District 15. The five-year average for total number of bears harvested in each GMU is also included.

COUGAR

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Cougars occur throughout District 15 and hunting seasons are established with the primary objective of maintaining a stable cougar population. Beginning in 2012, WDFW changed to a standardized approach for establishing harvest guidelines based on habitat availability and a standard general season. The intent was to have a longer season, without any weapon restrictions, and only close cougar seasons in specific areas if harvest reached or exceeded a harvest guideline.

WDFW established a series of hunt areas with standard early season dates of Sept. 1 through Dec. 31 and late season dates from Jan. 1 to April 30. The late season is dependent upon whether harvest is above or below the harvest guideline. After Jan. 1, WDFW may close any hunt area that meets or exceeds the harvest guideline for that unit. Anyone planning to hunt cougar after Jan. 1 should confirm the cougar season is open in the desired hunting area. Harvest guidelines are in the 2018 Hunting Pamphlet and in Table 2 for District 15 only.



For more information related to the new harvest guidelines management approach, please visit the WDFW website.

Table 2. Harvest guidelines and the reported 2018-19 harvest for the three cougar hunt areas located in District 15.

Hunt Area	Harvest Guideline 2018	2018-2019 Harvest
618, 636, 638	4-5	1
642, 648, 651	6-8	10
621, 624, 627, 633	None	7

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Most cougar harvest comes from opportunistic encounters while hunters are pursuing deer, elk, or other activities, meaning total cougar harvest in District 15 can vary from year to year (Figure

10). Since 2014/15, the number of cougars harvested during hunting seasons has averaged eleven. Harvest is usually highest in GMUs 636 and 651.

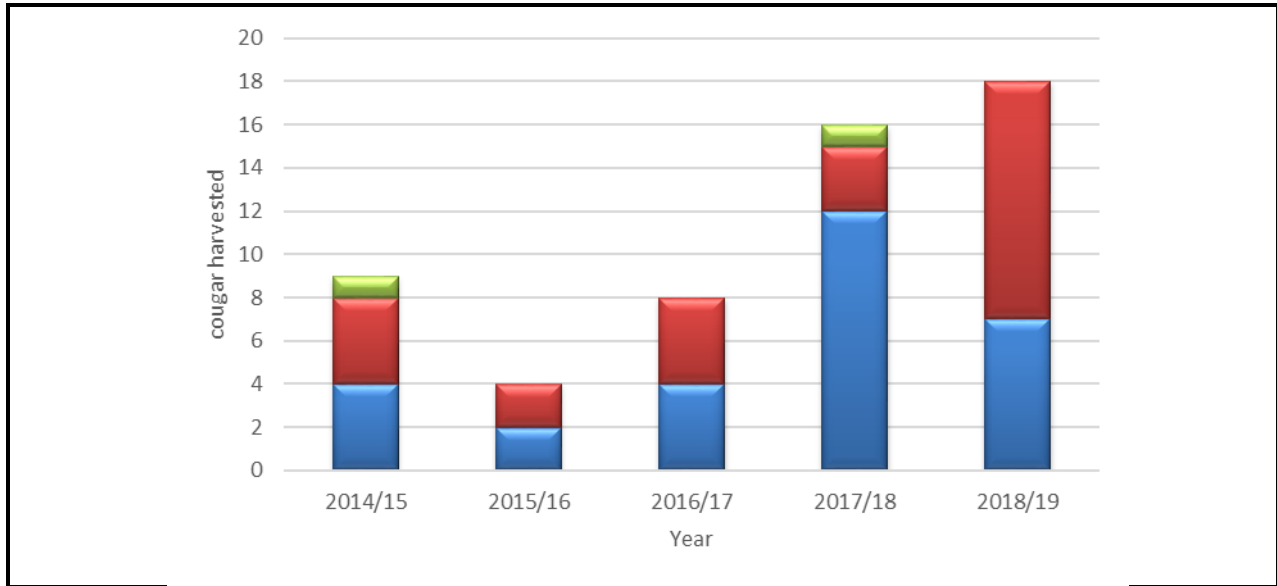


Figure 10. The estimated number of male (blue), female (red), and undetermined sex (green) cougars harvested by hunters annually in District 15 (all GMUs combined), 2014–2018/19.

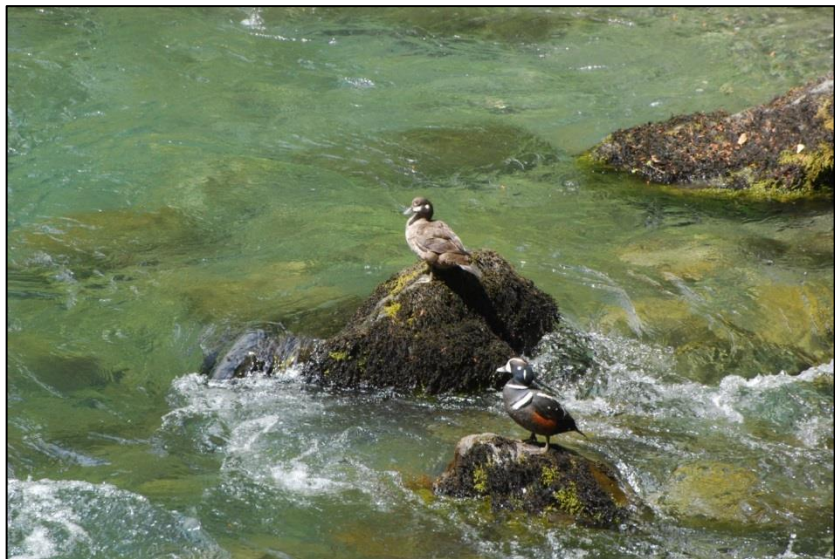
NOTABLE HUNTING CHANGES

Hunting season and harvest guidelines are similar to 2018.

DUCKS

COMMON SPECIES

Several species of ducks use District 15. Common dabbling ducks include northern pintail, American wigeon, gadwall, mallard, green-wing teal, and northern shoveler. Species of divers, including bufflehead, scaup, ring-necked ducks, and common goldeneye, are also present on fresh and salt water. Nesting wood ducks can be located throughout the district early in the season and can provide a unique hunting opportunity. Sea ducks, including scoters, Barrow’s goldeneye, long-tailed ducks, canvasbacks, and harlequin ducks inhabit Hood Canal and other saltwater areas.



POPULATION STATUS

Pacific Flyway waterfowl populations have remained strong for several years, allowing liberal seasons for many species. However, in Washington, total wintering duck populations have declined and were 27 percent below 10-year averages in 2017 (WDFW 2018 Status and Trend Report).

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

District 15 hunters can expect similar hunting opportunities during the 2019 season. As in recent years, hunter success is often dependent on rainfall and storm events during the waterfowl season. A lack of flooded farm fields can sharply reduce hunting opportunities in District 15. Alternatively, the marine waters of Hood Canal can offer some good waterfowl hunting opportunities.

PUBLIC LAND OPPORTUNITIES

Public hunting access exists at the mouths of the Duckabush, Quilcene, and Union rivers. Many of the undeveloped lakes and marshes on the Tahuya Peninsula's DNR land offer an untapped and remote walk-in hunting opportunity for mallards, ringnecks, and scaup.

Due to extensive residential development on the shorelines, saltwater hunting opportunities are limited, especially in Kitsap County. Always check with the sheriff's department for county shooting closures before hunting.

Also, be sure to check the 2019 Migratory Waterfowl Regulation pamphlet for additional requirements before hunting sea ducks (long-tailed ducks, scoter, harlequin, and goldeneye) in western Washington.

GEESE

COMMON SPECIES

The subspecies of Canada geese most likely to be found in District 15 include western, lesser, Taverner's, and cackler. White-fronted and, occasionally, snow geese can also be encountered.

POPULATION STATUS

Like ducks, goose numbers in the district are largely driven by weather. The more severe the weather, the more likely the northern subspecies can be seen in the area. Anecdotal observations suggest that local westerns are stable or slightly increasing.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

Goose hunting opportunities in District 15 are expected to be similar to trends observed during the last few seasons. Most geese are taken on private farm fields and securing permission is essential. When funding exists, WDFW attempts to lease fields that regularly attract waterfowl.

PUBLIC LAND OPPORTUNITIES

Same as those listed under ducks.

FOREST GROUSE

SPECIES AND GENERAL HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS

Although grouse occur throughout the district, Mason County offers the most opportunity for the hunter. The Olympic National Forest and Skokomish valley are two of the more popular grouse hunting areas. Blue (sooty) grouse tend to occur in the coniferous forests at higher elevations, while ruffed grouse can occur throughout the district in coniferous and mixed forests. In the fall, either species can be found feeding on berries like salal, Oregon grape, and huckleberry.

POPULATION STATUS

WDFW does not conduct any standardized or formal surveys to monitor grouse populations in District 15.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

The number of grouse harvested in District 15 has been consistently low in Kitsap County and, although lower than some previous years, has been trending upward in Mason County recently (Figure 11). Grouse harvest in Jefferson County includes areas in District 16.

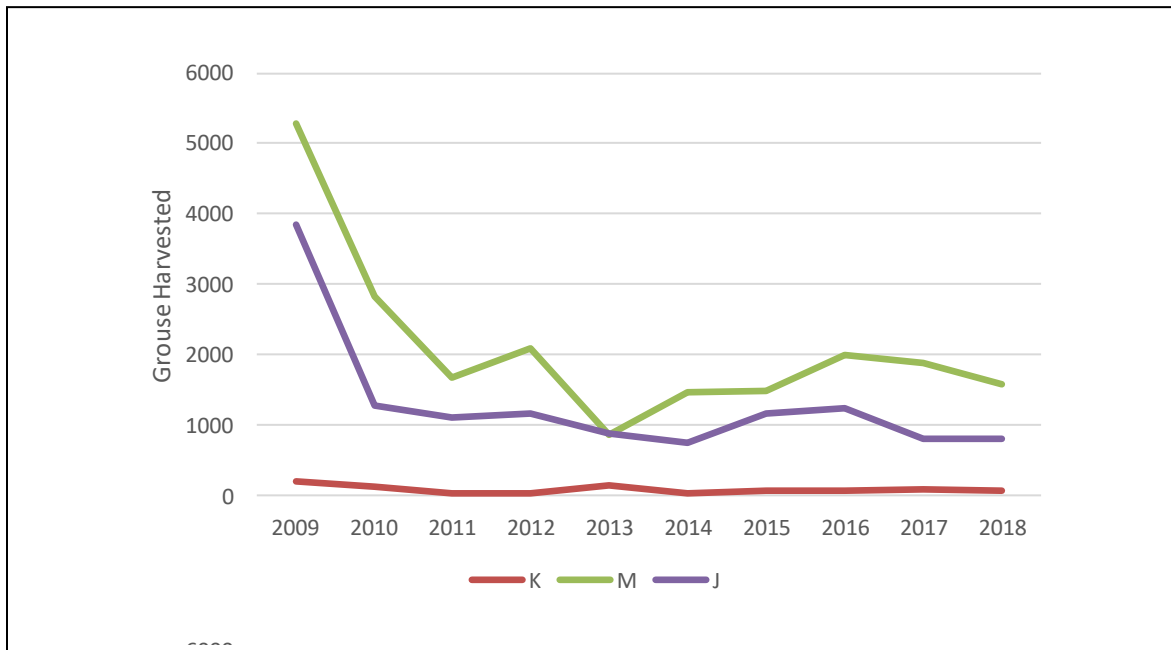


Figure 11. The number of grouse harvested in Jefferson, Kitsap, and Mason Counties during 2009 – 2018.

PHEASANTS

There are no viable populations of wild pheasants in District 15. All pheasant hunting opportunities in District 15 are associated with the Western Washington Pheasant Release Program. The primary intent of this program is to provide an upland bird hunting opportunity and encourage participation from young and older-aged hunters. Each year, 30,000 to 40,000 pheasants are released at 25 sites, and three of those sites (Hunter Farms, Belfair, and the Sgt. Mak site) are in District 15. Release site locations can be found on the WDFW website or websites associated with the Western Washington Pheasant Release Program, or at the Peninsula Birdhunters Association.

QUAIL

Although frustratingly unpredictable, quail in District 15 are most likely to be found in two to six-year-old clear cuts, under power lines, and in tall stands of scotch broom throughout Mason and Kitsap counties. Their tendency to run rather than fly or hold for a pointing dog makes them an especially challenging upland game bird. Locations to try include the DNR parcels on the Tahuya Peninsula northwest of Belfair and the industrial timberlands between Shelton, Matlock, and McCleary. Walk-in opportunities are also numerous on timber company clearcuts around Mason Lake. The time to scout is in the spring and early summer when the males are quite vocal.

TURKEYS

There are no sizable turkey populations in District 15. The turkeys that can be found in District 15 are eastern wild turkeys. Approximately 400 eastern wild turkeys were introduced into southwest Washington from 1987-2000. Introduction programs have been discontinued because populations did not appear to expand and habitat suitability models indicated southwest Washington habitats were not likely to support viable turkey populations. Occasionally, single birds are spotted, but this district cannot be recommended as a place to bag a turkey.

BAND-TAILED PIGEONS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Band-tailed pigeons are the largest species of pigeon in North America. They inhabit mountainous forests in the western United States, with large coastal populations occurring from British Columbia south to northern California. During the breeding season (April to September), band-tailed pigeons are found below 1,000 feet in elevation. In autumn, they feed mainly on berries, nuts, grains, acorns, and fruits.

POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

WDFW monitors band-tailed pigeon populations using a standardized population index survey. These surveys occur at 15 mineral sites where band-tailed pigeons congregate. Since WDFW initiated the standardized mineral site survey, the population index indicates band-tailed pigeon populations have fluctuated through the years, but have never declined to levels that would warrant more limited harvest opportunities.

HARVEST TRENDS

Band-tailed pigeon harvest statewide has been trending downward, largely resulting from a similar declining trend in hunters. In District 15, harvest is highest in Mason County at an average 37 birds per year since 2000, followed by Jefferson County (includes east and west Jefferson County) at 10, and Kitsap County at zero.

WHERE AND HOW TO HUNT BAND-TAILED PIGEONS

Often times, band-tailed pigeons congregate in areas with red elderberry, which are typically most abundant in five to 10-year-old clear cuts. Hunting can be exceptionally good in these areas. The key to harvesting band-tailed pigeons is scouting because it is hard to predict which clear cuts they will be using during the hunting season. Hunters need to locate feeding, roosting, and watering sites and then sit patiently and wait for shooting opportunities as they occur.

As indicated by the mineral site survey WDFW uses to monitor trends in population size, band-tailed pigeons often congregate at seeps and mineral sites. In addition, they show strong site fidelity to these locations and often return year after year. However, many of these sites are difficult to find because they are not abundant and occur in obscure areas. If hunters are lucky enough to locate a mineral site where band-tailed pigeons are congregating, they will likely have success hunting these locations for years to come.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Hunters need a small game license, state migratory bird permit, and migratory bird authorization with band-tailed pigeon harvest record card to hunt. Hunters will have a nine-day season from Sept. 15-23.

Hunters should review the 2019 Migratory Waterfowl and Upland Game Seasons pamphlet to confirm season dates, harvest reporting, and any other regulation changes.

OTHER SMALL GAME SPECIES

Other small game species and furbearers that inhabit District 15 but were not covered in detail include eastern cottontail rabbits, snowshoe hares, coyotes, beaver, bobcat, raccoons, river otter, marten, mink, muskrat, and weasels. Additional migratory birds include snipe and coot. Crows are also abundant in District 15.

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF HUNTER ACCESS IN EACH GMU

Although District 15 is not well known for large amounts of public land opportunities, they do exist on lands administered by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) in all District 15 GMUs. One online resource provided by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office can help identify public lands and can be found [online](#).

The vast majority of hunting opportunities, especially for big game and upland birds, in District 15 occur on private industrial forestlands owned by several timber companies, which allow access for hunting under a range of restrictions. See below for GMU-specific information on land access and ownership. All hunters are encouraged to check ahead of time to determine if any landowner restrictions apply to the area they plan to hunt.

The following rating system was developed to give hunters a general idea of what type of access is available in the GMU they are thinking of hunting. Access ratings are specific to the level of motorized access allowed and does not refer to the level of access in general. Several GMUs have some type of fee access areas that grant the permit or lease holders a higher level of access. The following ratings are based on a hunter not having a lease or permit. Each GMU was given a rating of excellent, good, or poor, with the level of access associated with each rating as follows:

- **Excellent** – Most if not all of the main logging roads are open to motorized access, as well as most of the spur roads.
- **Good** – There is a mix of open and closed roads, with most main logging roads open, but many of the spur roads are closed to motorized access.
- **Poor** – Most of the GMU is closed to motorized access, but is open to non-motorized access. Private timberlands may require an access permit.

Information provided is a brief description of major landowners and the level of motorized access a hunter can expect. Access rules change through the seasons and vary by year. Hunters are encouraged to contact the WDFW Region 6 office in Montesano (360-249-4628) or the specific landowner if they have questions related to recreational access. Some of the timber companies with land in District 15 include [Green Diamond Resource Company](#), [Manke Lumber Company](#), and [Olympic Resource Management](#).

GMU 621 (Olympic) – Access rating: Good

Access in GMU 621 is good for deer hunters and challenging for elk hunters, as most elk are found on lower-elevation private lands along the major river valleys. This GMU is a mixture of private timberlands, private lands, DNR, and USFS. Access to USFS land is generally allowed year round. DNR land is accessible to motorized vehicles or walk-in only in most areas. Most private timberlands are non-motorized access. All private agricultural lands require owner permission to hunt.

GMU 624 (Coyle) – Access rating: Poor

Other than the resident elk herd in the Sequim area, the Coyle Unit is usually considered a deer area. Although there are scattered timberlands publicly owned by DNR, most are privately owned. The largest property manager is Olympic Resource Management, which is a division of

Pope Resources Company. Although some DNR and private mainlines may be open to motor vehicles, most hunting access is walk-in or by non-motorized vehicle.

GMU 627 (Kitsap) – Access rating: Poor

The Kitsap Unit is a highly developed area, with private property throughout. However, there is still ample hunting opportunity on forestlands. DNR owns a considerable amount of land in the western part of the unit. Olympic Resource Management (Pope) and Green Diamond Resource Company also have holdings here. Whether state or private, most access in this unit is walk-in or by non-motorized vehicles, except that DNR allows ATV use on designated trails on some of their land in this unit.

GMU 633 (Mason) – Access rating: Poor

The Mason Unit is best known as an area for deer. DNR has land throughout, with extensive holdings on the Tahuya Peninsula. In the Mason Unit, most of the deer hunting occurs on private property controlled by the Green Diamond Resource Company and Manke Lumber Company. Whether state or private, most access in this unit is walk-in or by non-motorized vehicles, except that DNR allows ATV use on designated trails on some of their land in this unit.

GMU 636 (Skokomish) – Access rating: Good

This GMU is a mixture of private timberlands, private lands, and USFS. Green Diamond Resource Company is the largest private timberland owner in this unit and they generally open most areas to motorized access from September to the end of December. However, exceptions for fire danger and active logging operations may delay gate openings. For areas behind closed gates, access is by non-motorized means throughout the year.

Upper elevations and those portions of this GMU in the upper Wynoochee River and Skokomish River Valleys are primarily USFS, with most areas open year round for vehicle access. The USFS prohibits motorized access during the winter in some areas to minimize disturbance to elk.

GMU 651 (Satsop) – Access Rating: Poor

Green Diamond Resource Company is the largest private timberland owner in this unit and they require hunters to purchase an access permit to hunt a large section of this GMU. Some of their land in this unit may be open to motorized access without a permit from September to the end of December; while other portions may allow walk-in hunting without an access permit. Exceptions for fire danger and active logging operations may delay gate openings.

PRIVATE LANDS ACCESS PROGRAM

Hunters are encouraged to call the Region 6 office in Montesano (360-249-4628) or periodically check for updated information on [WDFW's Hunter Access website](#) for the most current information about private lands access in District 15.

ONLINE TOOLS AND MAPS

Most GMUs in District 15 are a checkerboard of ownerships and sometimes it can be extremely difficult to determine who owns the land where a hunter wishes to hunt. However, some online tools and resources can provide valuable information to help solve the landowner puzzle. The following is a list and general description of tools and resources available to the public. Alternatively, private companies found online offer GPS data cards and custom map products that show landownership information.

Department of Natural Resources Public Lands Quadrangle (PLQ) Maps

The best source for identifying the specific location of public lands are DNR PLQ maps, which can be purchased for less than \$10 on DNR's website [here](#).

Online Parcel Databases

Parcel ownership can be accessed in all three counties in District 15 by going to their county assessor's webpage and viewing the parcel maps.

WDFW's Hunting Regulations Web Map

WDFW's Hunting Regulations web map provides hunters with a great interactive tool for identifying hunting seasons and locating tracts of public land within each GMU. Access from WDFW's hunting website or by [clicking here](#).

Washington State Public Lands Inventory

Provided by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office, this online mapping tool displays public lands in Washington state. To access this map, go to Washington State Public Lands Inventory website.

2019



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**

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Biologist
SHELLY AMENT, Assistant District Wildlife
Biologist



DISTRICT 16 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Clallam and west Jefferson counties

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District Biologists Shelly Ament and Anita McMillan collaring a deer fawn.

DISTRICT 16 GENERAL OVERVIEW

District 16 includes Clallam County and western Jefferson County on the Olympic Peninsula (Figure 1). Eight Game Management Units (GMUs) are within District 16. Two eastern GMUs, Coyle GMU 624 and Olympic GMU 621, extend into eastern Jefferson County, which is within District 15. See the District 17 Hunting Prospects for information on GMU 618 Matheny.

Each GMU in District 16 has its own unique mix of land ownerships: private residential, private agricultural, private forest industrial, state and federal forest, and park lands. Most higher-elevation forest lands are in public ownership (U.S. Forest Service and Olympic National Park). Lower elevation foothills are generally private industrial forest lands and state lands managed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

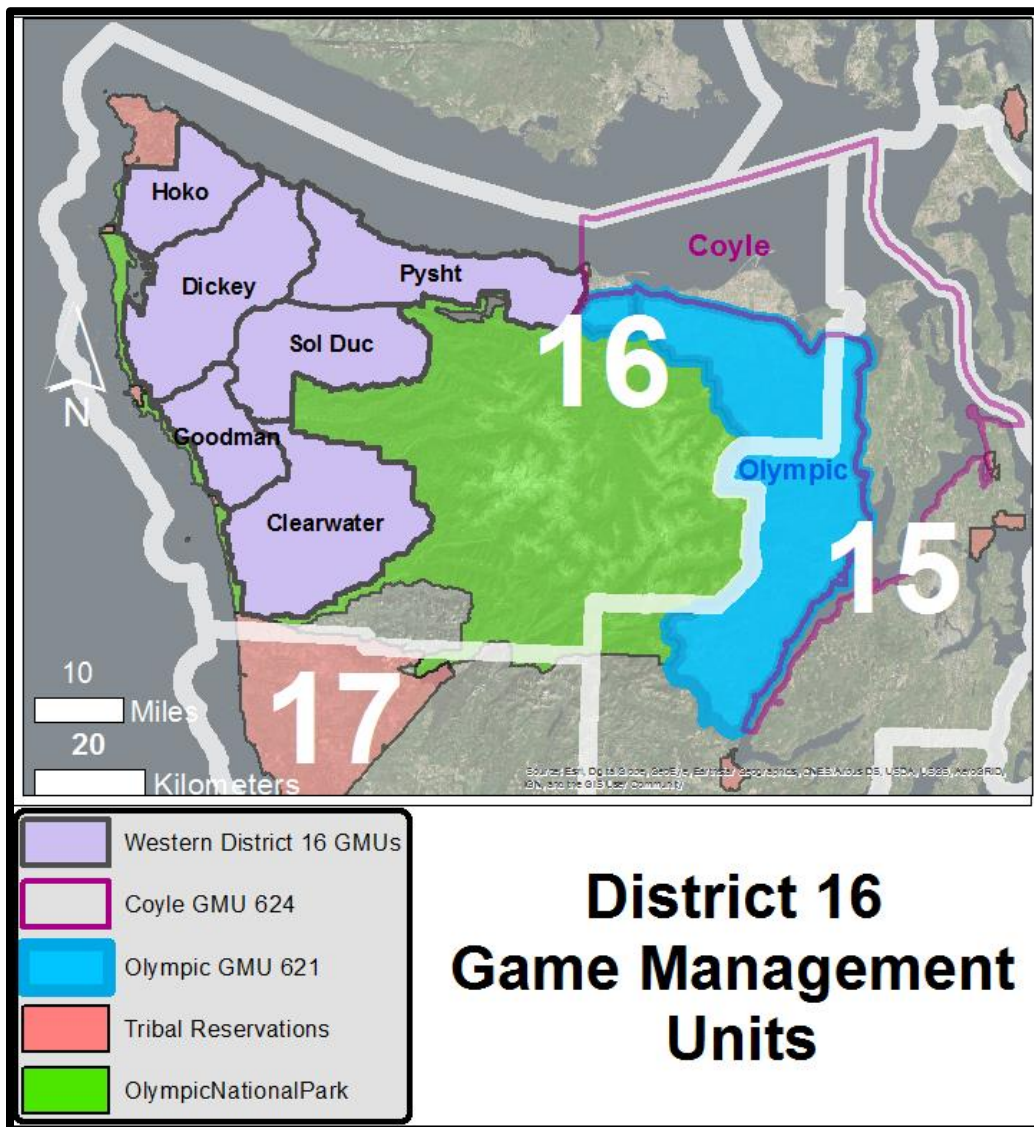


Figure 1. District 16 GMUs. Coyle and Olympic extend into District 15.

District 16 Annual Harvest of game species is displayed on Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1. District 16 Deer & Elk Annual Harvest

District 16* Deer & Elk Annual Harvest					
Species	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Elk - Bulls Total	306	213	213	286	213
Elk - Bulls State	229	135	141	184	123
Elk - Bulls Tribal	77	75	72	101	90
Elk - Antlerless Total	50	27	44	29	27
Elk - Antlerless State	26	2	3	4	2
Elk - Antlerless Tribal	24	25	41	25	25
Deer - Bucks Total	967	872	1115	982	987
Deer - Bucks State	867	775	993	884	881
Deer - Bucks Tribal	100	97	122	98	106
Deer - Antlerless Total	97	149	189	150	130
Deer - Antlerless State	66	117	138	115	84
Deer - Antlerless Tribal	31	32	51	35	46
*Includes GMU 601, 602, 603, 607, 612, 615, 621, 624 (GMU 621 & 624 are in both District 15 & 16)					

Table 2. District 16 Game Species Annual Harvest

District 16 Game Species Annual Harvest					
Species	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
BEAR*	94	101	87	66	66
COUGAR	12	2	8	5	2
DUCKS (Clallam & Jefferson Co)	6,999	6057	11,540	8093	7253
GEESE - September (early season)	154	149	272	97	136
GEESE (late season)	318	183	713	355	331
BRANT - Clallam County	89	90	Closed	Closed	Closed
FOREST GROUSE (Clallam & Jefferson Co)	2,958	2590	4374	4794	5356
MOURNING DOVE (Clallam & Jefferson Co)	36	0	54	67	11
QUAIL (Clallam & Jefferson Co)	31	150	236	164	500
SNIPE	0	0	45	4	0
HARE/RABBIT (Clallam & Jefferson Co)	71	54	60	45	54
* Includes GMU 601, 602, 603, 607, 612, 615, 621, 624 (harvest in entire GMU, even portion in District 15)					



EAST DISTRICT 16

The eastern portion of the district is the Dungeness Basin (western GMU 624 Coyle and northern portion of GMU 621 Olympic). The Dungeness watershed offers a rich diversity of habitats from high elevation, rain-shadow mountains to the lower watershed with plentiful wetland habitats dispersed amidst a mix of riparian and bygone prairie/oak forest. The prairie is now a rural mix of small and large farms with scattered developments. In the lower basin there are some choice private duck hunting club ownerships and a few well enjoyed public waterfowl hunting areas. Waterfowl hunting opportunities have been expanded in the eastern portion of the district in recent years. The Dungeness Basin and the smaller watersheds east of the Elwha are areas where deer abundance is a problem, resulting in frequent complaints by local residents. The high visibility of deer in the Coyle and Olympic GMUs extends into the lower elevation forestlands where there is an ideal ratio of forest openings. Some of the Olympic GMU habitat includes large areas of U.S. Forest Service (USFS) mature and older forest, habitat that does not provide much forage for ungulates. The availability of deer for harvest is enhanced within Deer Area 6020, where there are “any deer” regular seasons. The main challenge for hunting in eastern District 16 is the high amount of private ownership, so time needs to be invested into arranging your hunting access on the target properties.

WEST DISTRICT 16

The west end (Hoko, Dickey, Sol Duc, Goodman, and Clearwater) has the bulk of the elk in the district, while the deer are sparse in these same GMUs. Various sub herds of elk are located within District 16. Many elk herds are year-round residents that remain in lower elevation habitats. There are some herds that make regular migrations into the higher elevations, most always being on Olympic National Park (ONP) habitat. There are opportunities to harvest elk as they move out of ONP during the hunting season. The ONP areas vary from the Outer Coast Park strip to the eastern portion of the Clearwater (GMU 615), which includes a large block of DNR ownership bordering ONP.

Varied hunting opportunities exist within District 16, from waterfowl hunting on designated shoreline and wetland areas along the Strait of Juan de Fuca, to forest grouse, deer, elk, bear, and cougar hunting on private commercial and public forest land. Both state (DNR) and federal (USFS) lands provide hunting opportunities for a variety of species within the district.

ELK

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

The elk within District 16 are Roosevelt elk. District 16 contains various sub herds of the Olympic elk herd, one of 10 herds identified in the state. Elk numbers peaked in the late 1970s, with a conservative estimate of about 12,000 elk outside of Olympic National Park based on historical harvest information. Past elk population estimates were based on a combination of harvest data, telemetry studies, and mark-resight surveys. These techniques yielded a fall population estimate of approximately 8,600 in the game management units (GMUs) surrounding Olympic National Park in the year 2000. The current population of the Olympic elk herd is likely lower.

Overall, the elk harvest opportunity is for 3-point minimum. Much of the elk hunting within the eastern portion of the district is restricted to a limited entry, 3-point minimum, bull-only harvest, with antlerless harvest used as a damage management tool when necessary. Elk hunting opportunities are generally good west of the Elwha, with possibilities on DNR lands, USFS lands, and private timberlands. However, it is important to note that there are several areas where vehicular access is limited. Hunters need to obtain permission to hunt on private lands and must obey all posted signs and regulations. Some elk herds migrate down from high alpine meadows in Olympic National Park (ONP) to lowland winter range. Public lands and private commercial timberlands bordering the park are good prospects. Hunters often scout for elk that leave ONP and travel along major river drainages. Keep in mind that it is unlawful to hunt in ONP.

Along with elk come elk damage issues, some of which can be managed using harvest and hunting pressure. WDFW's Conflict Specialists are tasked to manage these elk damage areas and frequently utilize Master Hunter permittees to put pressure on the herds and encourage habitat use patterns that minimize damage and human safety concerns. If interested, review the information to sign up for the [Master Hunter Permit Program](https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/requirements/master-hunter).
<https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/requirements/master-hunter>

Radio-Collars and Markers: Local elk studies and ongoing monitoring require marking elk using transmitting markers (collars and/or ear tags). If you observe a marked elk in an unusual location you are encouraged to share that information with WDFW. The radio-collar or ear tag markers should be marked with contact information. "All collars are the property of WDFW, university or other researchers. Recovering radio-collars from marked animals can provide valuable information to biologists conducting this work. The Department asks that you please return any radio-collars from animals you have harvested. Your cooperation will help us manage for healthy, viable big game populations." (2019 WDFW Game pamphlet page 46).

WHICH GMU SHOULD ELK HUNTERS HUNT?

Elk can be harvested from any of the GMUs within District 16. Reviewing past harvest records can be a starting point for hunters to consider when selecting an area to spend some time hunting. Harvest has been one of the reliable measurements for the monitoring of elk on the Olympic Peninsula. Game harvest report data are generated using mandatory hunting reports, follow-up phone surveys, and permit reports. For other species, data may come from the small game hunter questionnaire, trapper report of catch, and cougar pelt sealing. WDFW's [game harvest reports](#) can be found online.

West District 16 – West End:

The Clearwater (GMU 615), Dickey (GMU 602), Goodman (GMU 612), and Sol Duc (GMU 607) have the highest elk harvest in District 16. These units contain large acreages of public land, much of it without restricted access. Be aware there are gated roads in all of these GMUs, some of which allow hunter access and others that are closed to the public.

The Hoko (GMU 601), Pysht (GMU 603), and Coyle (GMU 624) have very limited opportunities for general season hunters. Most of these units contain private land and many of the roads on timberlands are gated. Elk groups in GMU 603 (Pysht) have increased slightly in the recent years.

A thesis on elk with research conducted in the Hoko (GMU 601) and Dickey (GMU 602) is available at this link: [Movements and Habitat Use of Female Roosevelt Elk in Relation to Human Disturbance on the Hoko and Dickey Game Management Units, Washington.](#)

East District 16 – The Olympic GMU 621 is limited to state permit elk and tribal elk harvest. GMU 624 (Coyle) is not a recommended destination for elk hunting because the opportunities are going to be rare. The season remains open for 3-point minimum for the hunter that may encounter that rare opportunity. The elk population and associated hunting opportunities may increase in GMU 624, but most likely outside of District 16.

Hunting seasons have been established not only to allow recreational use, but also to manage habitat use patterns by elk populations within the district. Elk Area 6071 is within GMU 621 and 624, designed to specifically address the Dungeness/Sequim elk herd issues. Harvest within Elk Area 6071 is limited to damage control, occasionally involving Master Hunter elk hunts from the Region 6 permit list.

See [District 15 Hunting Prospects](#) for more information on elk harvest within GMU 621 and GMU 624.

DISTRICT 16 ELK HUNTING AND HARVEST RECORDS

[Annual harvest reports](https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/management/game-harvest) can be found on the WDFW website, <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/management/game-harvest>. The compiled harvest records represent harvest, hunting effort and success obtained using mandatory hunter reports and follow-up surveys for correction factor of non-response bias.

Bull Elk Harvest

The distribution of Olympic Peninsula elk harvest reflects the general elk abundance, with most harvest occurring in the western GMUs. The west end elk are well distributed, with herds scattered throughout the GMUs. The east Olympic Peninsula elk herds are not as well distributed, with herds having distinct use patterns within watersheds. Hunting the east Olympic Peninsula elk takes more deliberate planning to find the herds and make the most of elk harvest opportunities. The entire GMU 621- Olympic is permit only for elk harvest.

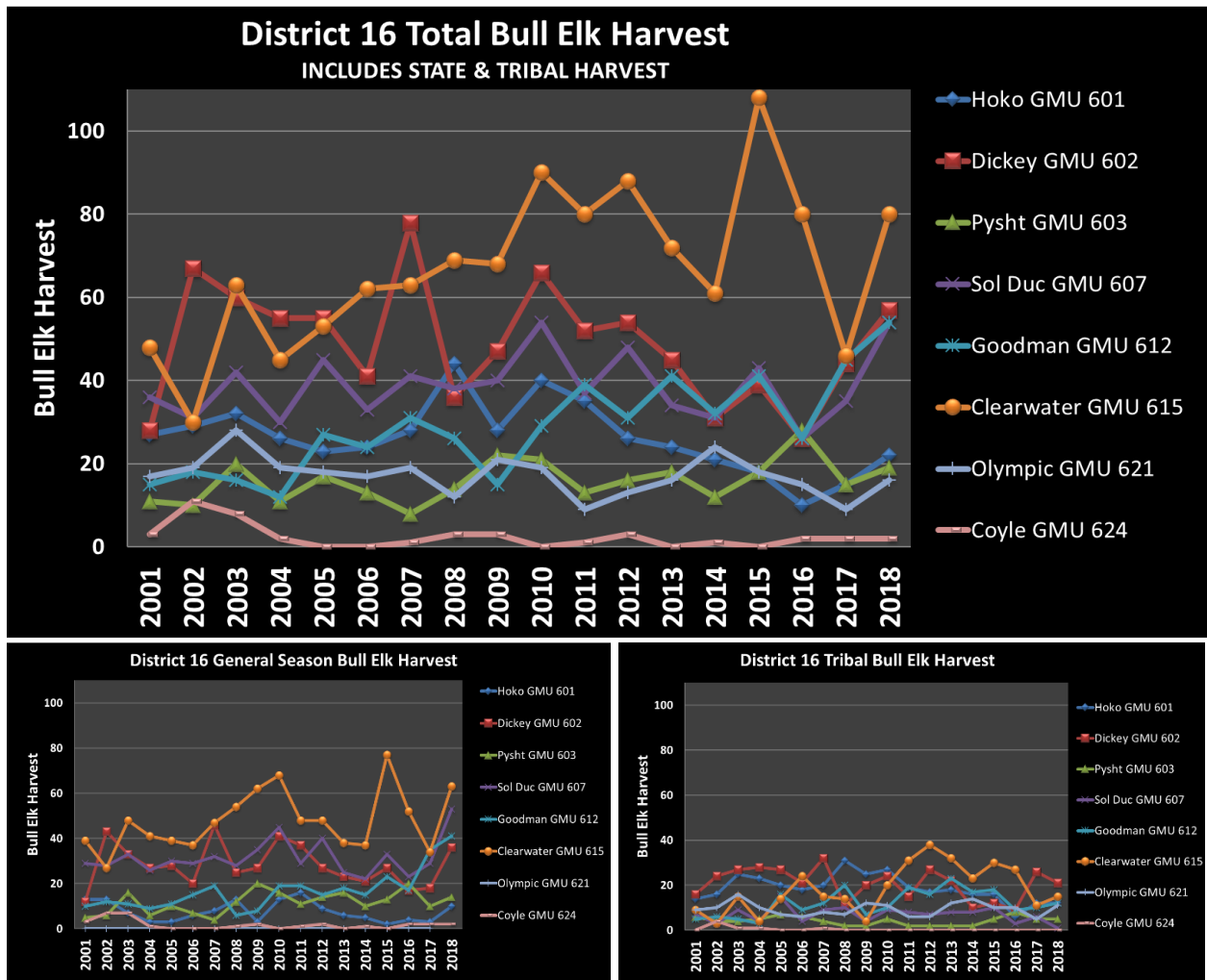


Figure 2. District 16 Total Bull Elk Harvest

The total bull harvest in District 16 increased in 2018 to 306, from the 213 total in previous years, with the increase being an increase in the state hunter bull harvest (Table 1).

The total bull elk harvest within the western GMUs (GMUs 615, 602, and 607) consistently contributes the highest bull harvest levels, while the eastern GMUs (GMUs 621, 624, and 603) consistently have low bull harvest levels, rarely having a GMU harvest total over 20 annually (Figure 2).

Archery Elk Hunting

Archery elk hunting in District 16 is predominately occurring in GMU 615 (Figure 3). GMU 612, GMU 602, and GMU 603 have a much lower level of archery hunter days, ranging between 200 and 400 days annually. GMU 601, GMU 621, and GMU 624 had the lowest level of archery hunter days below 200 days annually.

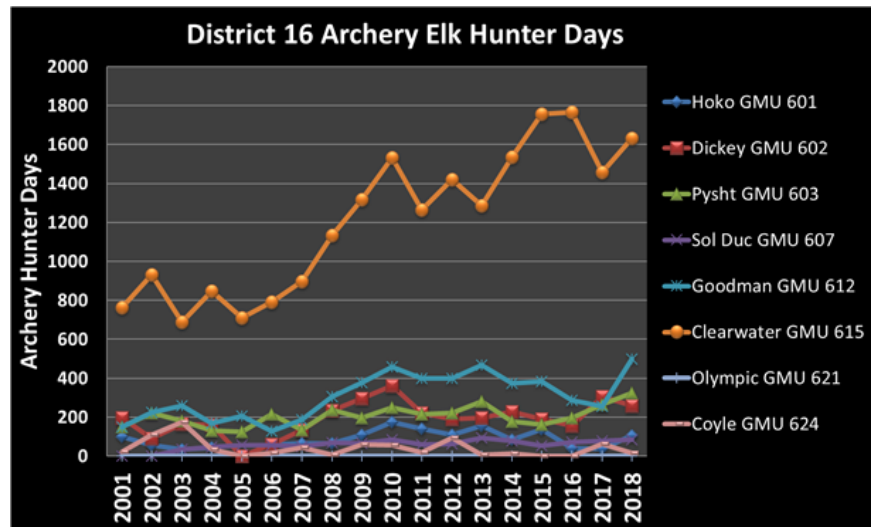


Figure 3. Archery elk hunter days by GMU.

Muzzleloader Elk Hunting

Muzzleloader elk hunting has been concentrated in GMU 602 and GMU 607 for many years (Figure 4). This changed in 2015 when muzzleloader elk hunting opened up in GMU 615 and GMU 612. A high level of participation was reported in GMU 615, while at the same time there was a reported drop in muzzleloader elk hunter days in GMU 602.

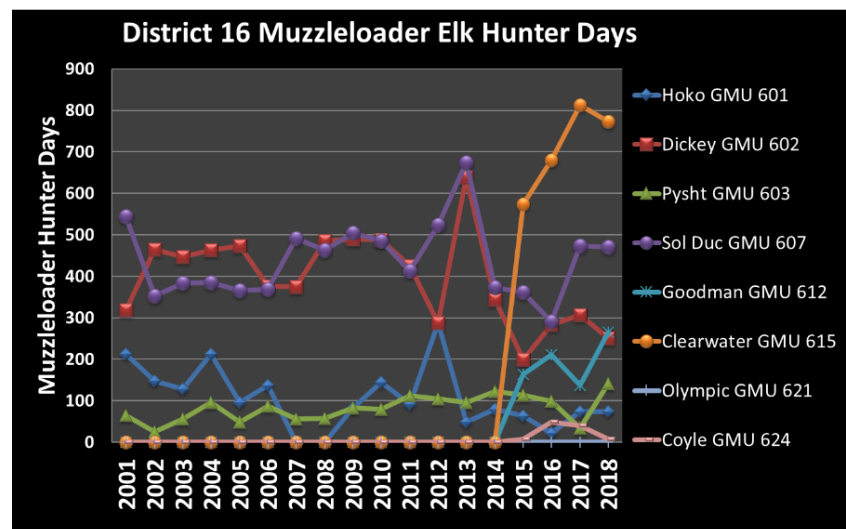


Figure 4. Muzzleloader elk hunter days by GMU.

Modern Firearm Elk Hunting

The modern firearm elk hunter days has decreased since the highs in 2014, especially in GMU 615 (Figure 5). In GMU 615, the modern firearm hunting pressure dropped in half from 2014 to 2017 and 2018, while at the same time there was a 600-day increase in muzzleloader hunting and a 200-day increase in archery hunting. The total number of state hunter days has remained fairly constant, while the pressure has shifted from modern firearm to archery and muzzleloader.

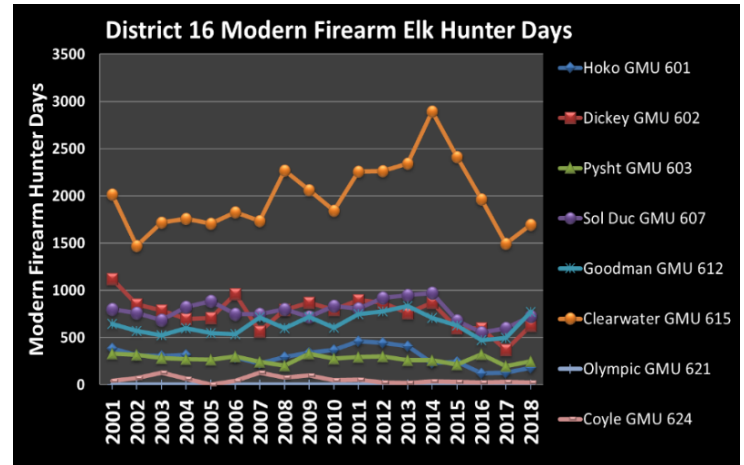


Figure 5. District 16 modern firearm elk hunter days.

GMU 601 (Hoko) Elk Hunting

Hoko bull elk harvest has been declining for both state hunter harvest and tribal harvest since 2011, with a state hunter elk harvest ranging between 2 and 6 branched bulls since 2013 (Figure 6). Overall participation by state hunters in GMU 601 has dropped since the 2012 season to less than 400 days annually and consisted of primarily modern firearm hunters.

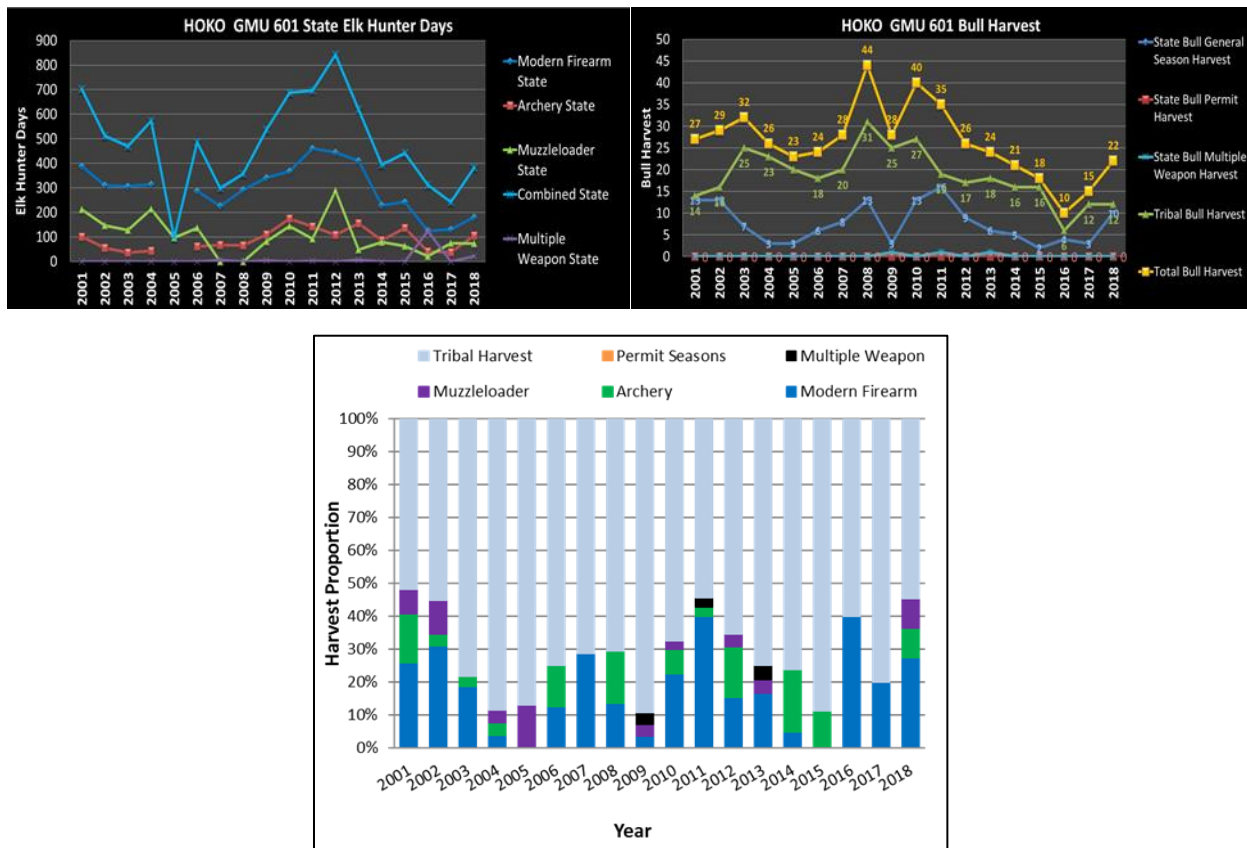


Figure 6. GMU 601 State elk hunter days and bull elk harvest and harvest proportion.

GMU 602 (Dickey) Elk Hunting

The total bull harvest increased to 57 in 2018, over double the low of 26 in 2016 (Figure 7). Elk hunter days decreased from the high of over 1,600 during most of 2009-2013, to 1,000-1,200 between 2015 and 2018.

The hunter success trends have an ever so slight increase over the years, typically ranging from 5-15 percent. For 2018, archery hunter success dropped to 5 percent, while the modern, muzzleloader and combined state hunter success increased to between 15-17 percent. Multiple weapon hunter success was 29 percent in 2018.

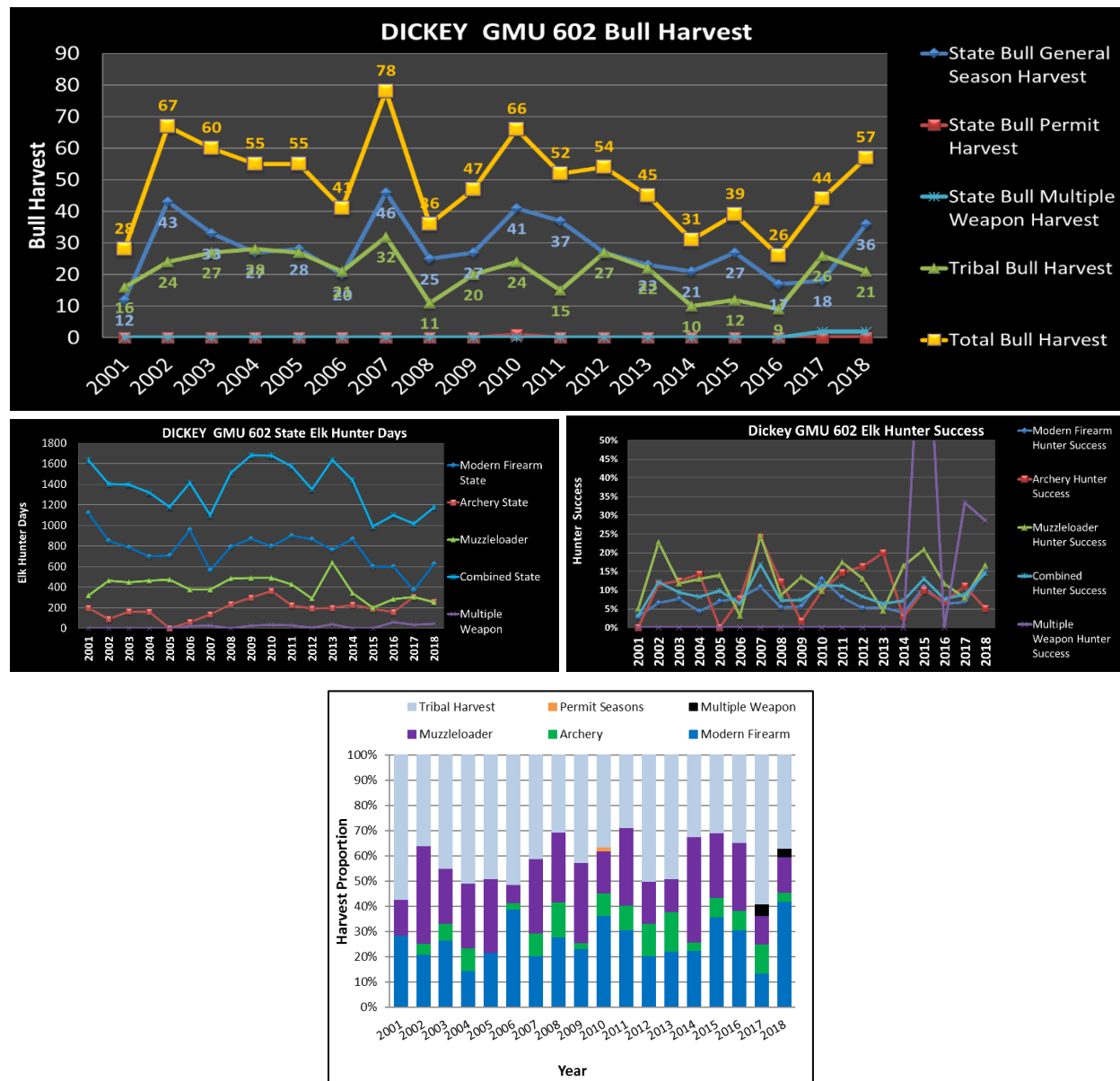


Figure 7. Dickey GMU 602 Bull Elk harvest, State Elk Hunter Days, and Success and Harvest Proportion.

GMU 603 (Pysht) Elk Hunting

Abundance of elk in GMU 603 has been increasing in the last three decades. During the 1990s, it was uncommon to observe elk in GMU 603. Even during helicopter searches, few elk were observed. The lack of detectability can be due to other reasons, so there has been interest in better understanding the elk population in this GMU. Elk monitoring and studies have been accomplished by the Lower Elwha Tribe during the last 10 years. As the elk population continues to increase, the hunting opportunities are expanding, with the harvest trend increasing since 2001. Most of the elk population increase is occurring within the western portion, on Merrill and Ring Pysht Tree Farm and other private forestlands. There are also some herds within the Elwha Watershed, with occasional observations of elk use within the newly formed Elwha floodplains. The Joyce vicinity seems to be the least populated by elk in all of GMU 603.

Muzzleloader hunters enjoy the highest hunter success of state hunters in GMU 603. Since 2008, the success has been between 10 and 25 percent (Figure 8), with 2017 success for modern firearm and archery dropping to below 10 percent. Archery hunters' success is wide ranging, from 0-17 percent. Modern firearm hunters maintain a success level between 5-15 percent most all of the time.

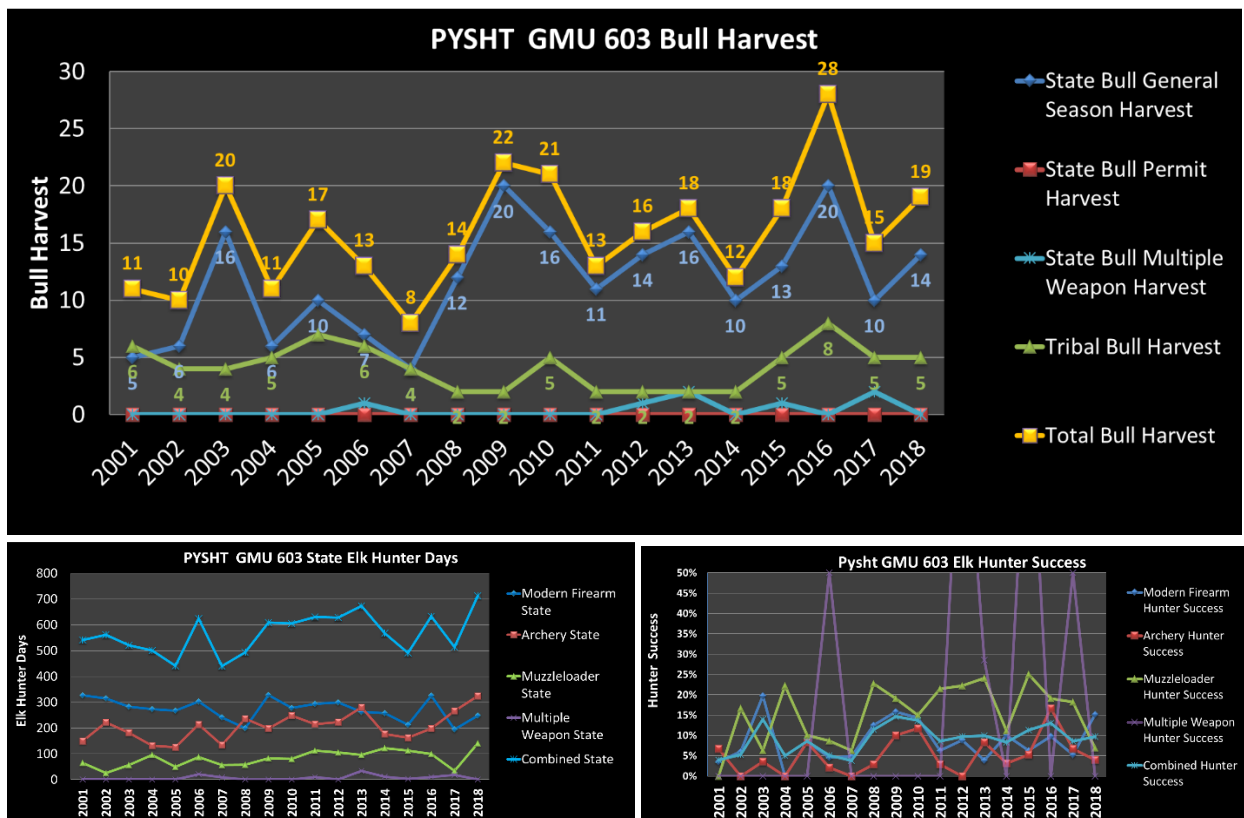


Figure 8. Pysht GMU 603 Bull Elk harvest, state elk hunter days, and success.

GMU 607 (Sol Duc) Elk Hunting

Most of the bull elk harvest within GMU 607 is by state hunters (Figure 9). The harvest has remained fairly consistent and steady since 2001, with a trend of state hunters taking about 30 bulls annually and tribal hunters taking about seven bulls annually. The 2018 harvest of bull elk by state hunters was a high of 53, while tribal harvest dropped to 1 bull elk.

Hunter success in GMU 607 is usually around 5-20 percent for all participating state hunters. There was an increase to over 10 percent for all state hunter success in 2018.

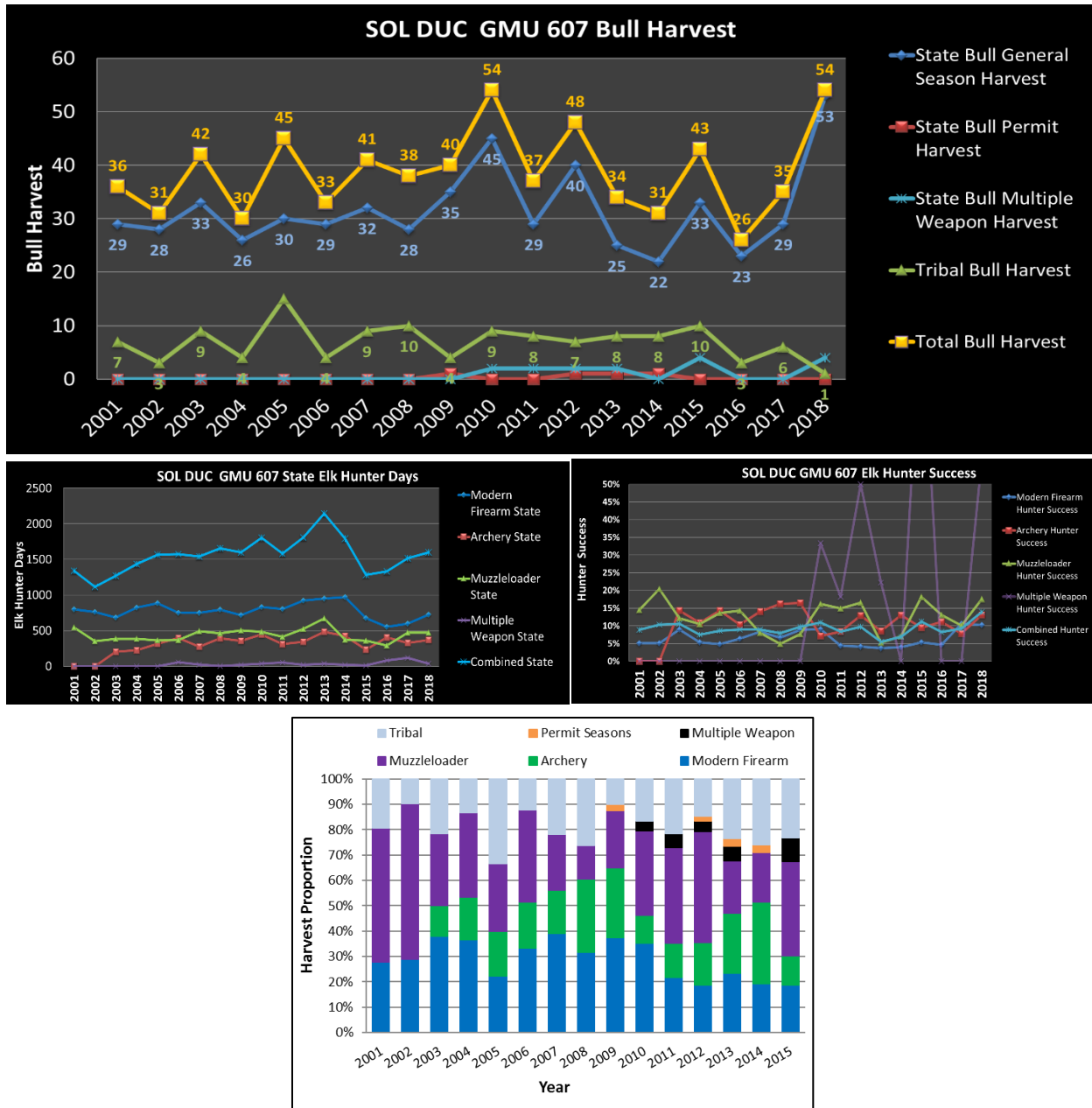


Figure 9. GMU 607 bull harvest, state elk hunter days and success

GMU 612 (Goodman) Elk Hunting

State bull harvest in Goodman has increased this last couple seasons, doubling the typical harvest in this unit from just below 20 to over 40 (Figure 10). In 2017, the increase was largely due to archery harvest, while in 2018 it was largely due to modern firearm harvest increase.

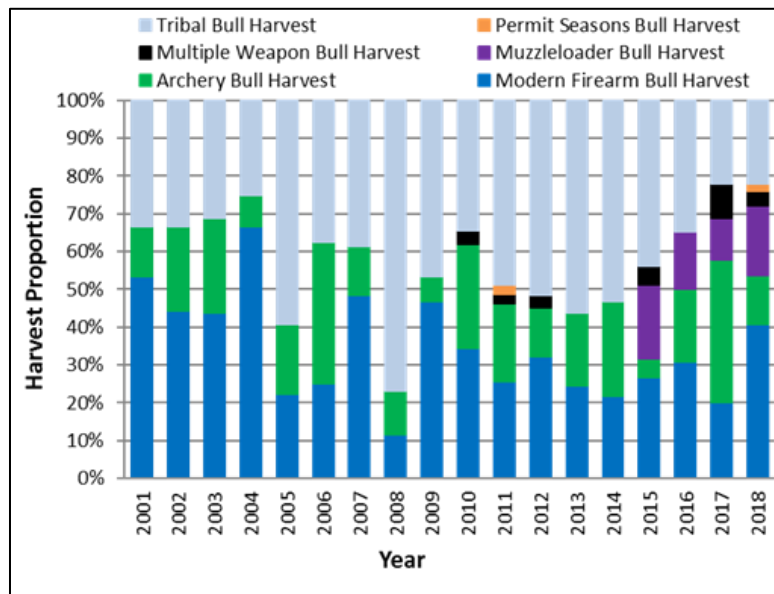
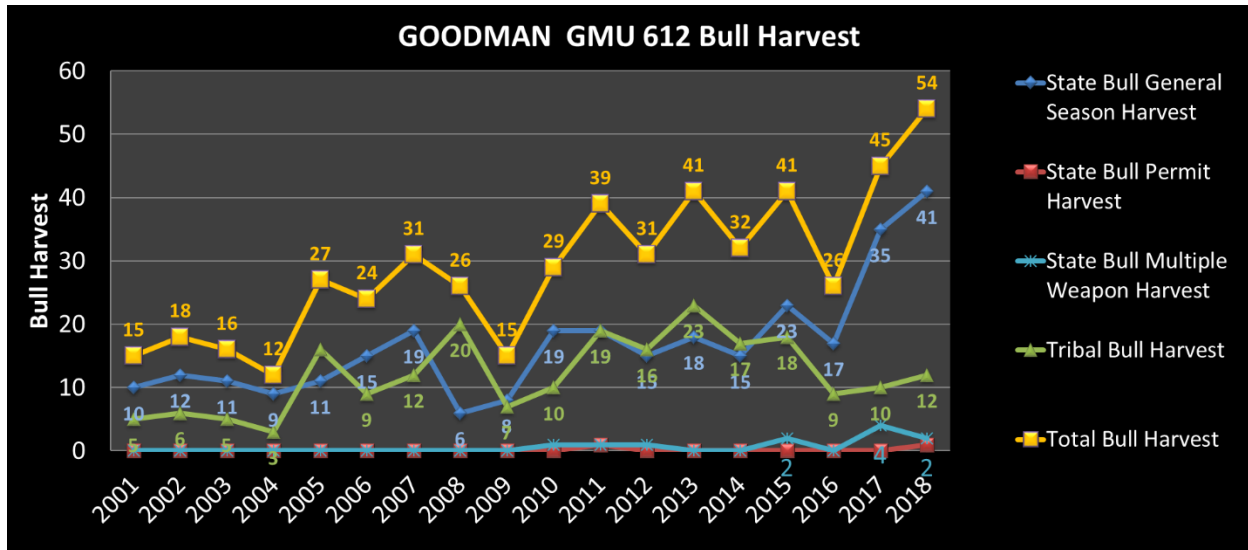


Figure 10. GMU 612 bull harvest and bull harvest proportion.

Muzzleloader season opened up for GMU 612 in 2015, resulting in a modest amount of muzzleloader hunter days that has increased to 265 days in 2018 (Figure 11). The muzzleloader hunter success is starting at 10-17 percent, while the archery and modern firearm hunter success has been between 5-15 percent until 2017, when the archery hunters had a 36 percent success rate.

The total number of state hunter days in GMU 612 has remained fairly constant over the years, not being below 800 days since 2006, while in recent years it has hovered around 1,000 to 1,200.

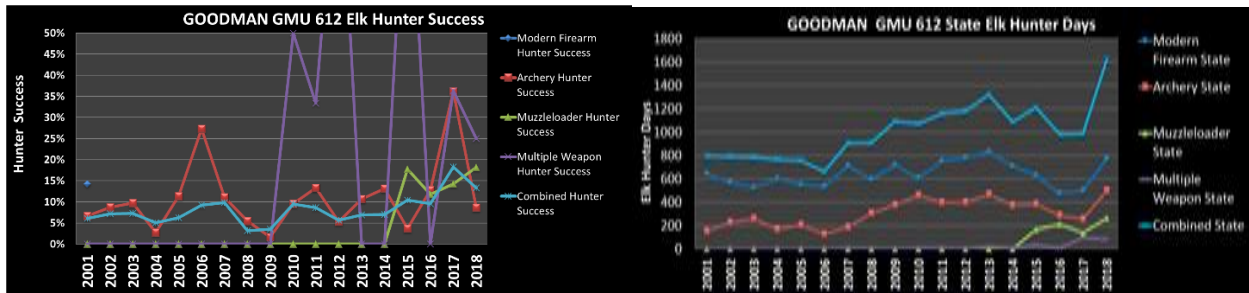


Figure 11. Goodman GMU 612 State Hunter Success and Hunter Days.

GMU 615 (Clearwater) Elk Hunting

GMU 615 has had the most elk harvest of all GMUs in District 16 since 2008 (Figure 2). The total elk bull harvest trend has fluctuated considerably the last five years, with a low of 46 in 2017 and a high of 108 in 2016 (Figure 12). Both the state and tribal bull harvest has dropped considerably from the 2015 season high of 108 bulls.

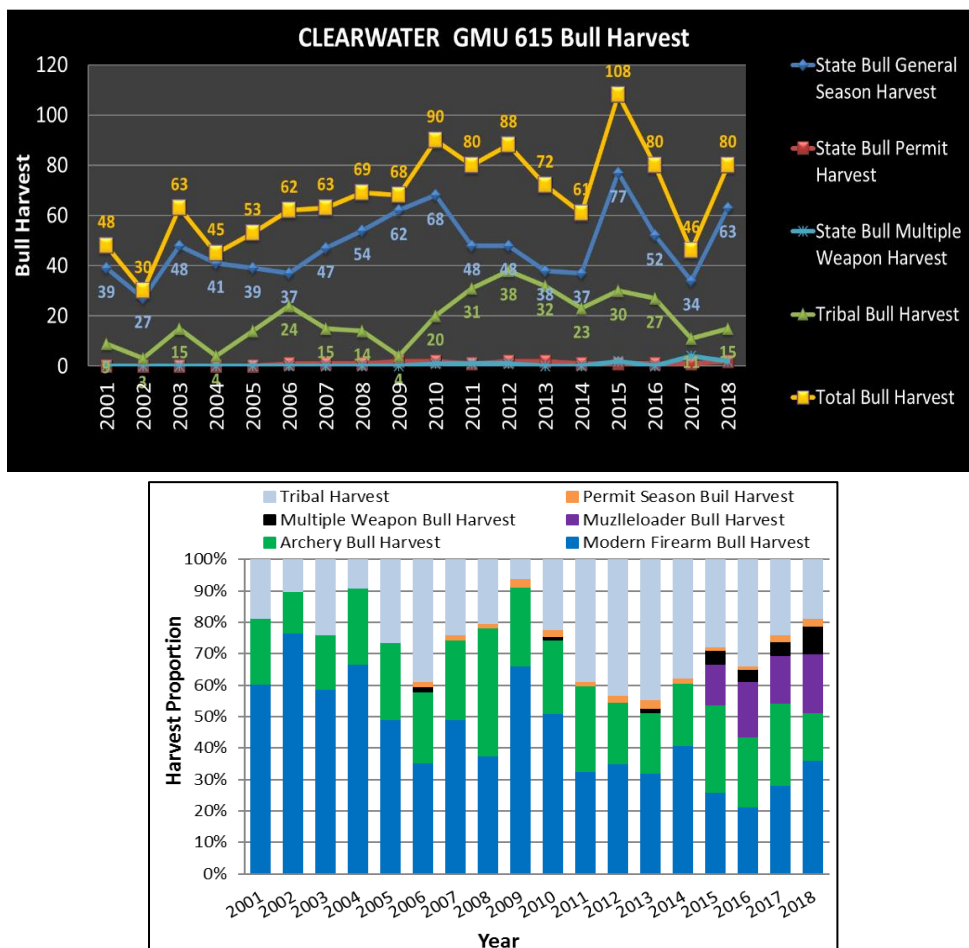


Figure 12. Clearwater GMU 615 Bull Harvest.

Hunter success for GMU 615 falls within a narrow range for all state hunters, reliably between 4 and 12 percent, with only a couple outliers for archery hunters (Figure 13). Muzzleloader season opened during 2015. The overall total number of hunter days remained fairly constant, a result of increased muzzleloader hunter days and an almost equal decrease of modern firearm hunter days.

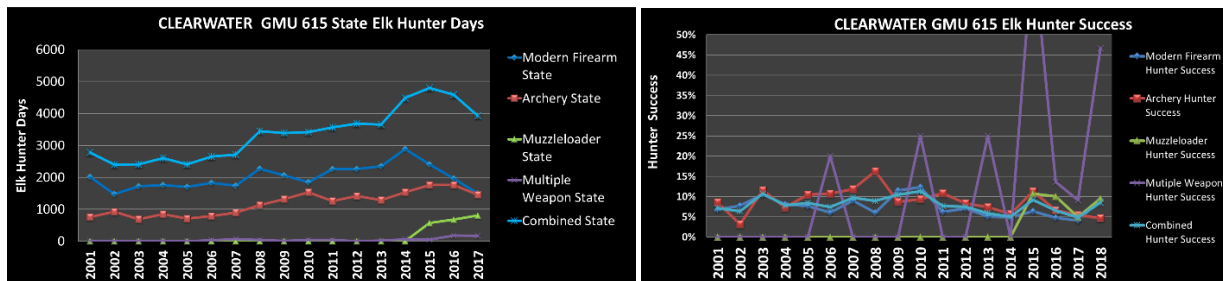


Figure 13. GMU 615 bull elk State hunter days and success.



GMU 621 (Olympic) Elk Hunting

Olympic GMU 621 elk hunt opportunity is limited to permit hunts and an occasional damage hunt harvest. The permit hunts can be a great opportunity, as long as the weather and elk use patterns are favorable. Most of the hunting opportunity in Olympic GMU 621 is within District 15. Please review the Hunting Prospects for District 15. Harvest is generally between 10 and 20 elk, with harvest being shared almost equally between state and tribal hunters (Figure 14).

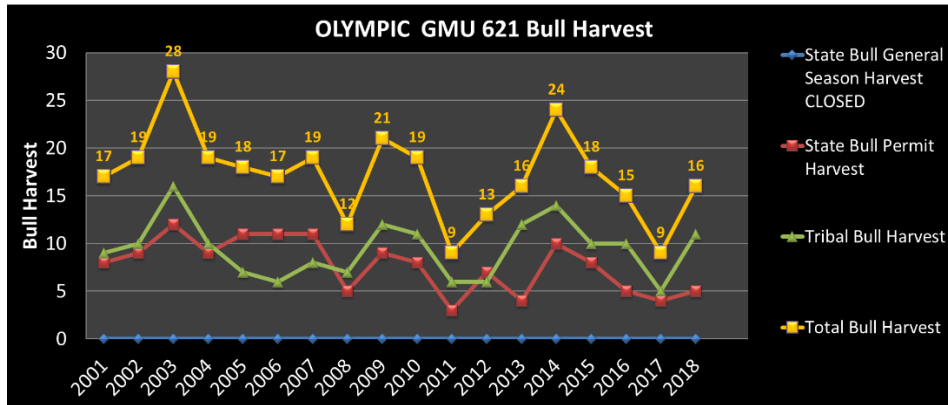


Figure 14. GMU 621 bull harvest from 2001 to 2018.

GMU 624 (Coyle) Elk Hunting

GMU 624 is not a prime elk hunting GMU with harvest extremely low (Figure 15). The source of GMU 624 elk harvest is likely from small groups of elk that may have split off from the Dungeness herd or other east Olympic Peninsula elk herds. Over the years there have been reports of small groups of elk in various locations within GMU 624, mostly within District 15. See [District 15’s Hunting Prospects](#). Much of the ownership in these areas are private acreages, typically small farms. Making arrangements for hunting in much of this area is difficult. When WDFW was tasked to consider closing the GMU to elk hunting, it was decided that the hunting season would be retained, which can help be used as a tool to resolve some damage control. If elk abundance increases in this GMU, the opportunity to harvest elk should increase as well.

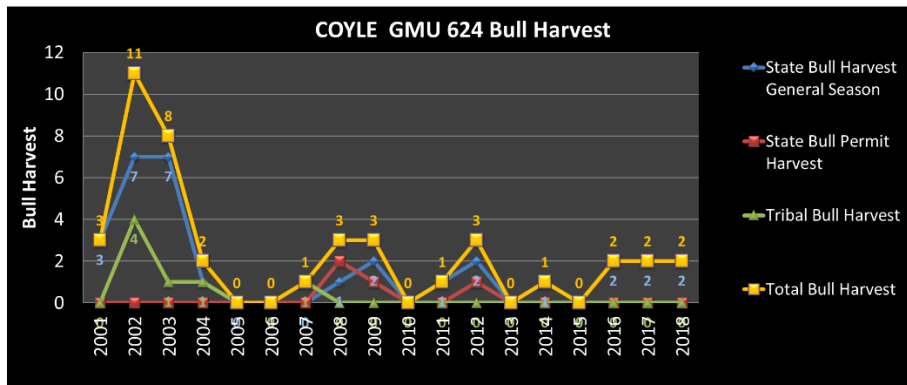


Figure 15. GMU 624 bull harvest from 2001 to 2018.

NOTABLE HUNTING CHANGES

“Night Hunting, Hound Hunting, and Permits during Deer and Elk Hunting Seasons” have been adopted in recent years. See page 86 of Washington’s 2019 Big Game Hunting Seasons and Regulations pamphlet.

Unmanned Aircraft: WAC 220-413-070 “Using Aircraft” to include unmanned aircraft. See page 93 of the Big Game pamphlet.

Persons with Disabilities: Note new regulations referenced on page 98 of the Big Game pamphlet.

Elk Treponeme-associated Hoof Disease (TAHD) has been documented on the Olympic Peninsula. It is unlawful to transport the hooves of harvested elk beyond the site where the elk was killed in all 600 series game management units.

BACTERIAL HOOF DISEASE - TAHD

Since 2008, reports of elk with deformed, broken, or missing hooves have increased dramatically in southwest Washington, with sporadic observations in other areas west of the Cascade Range. While elk have long suffered from “hoof rot,” a relatively common livestock disease, the rapid spread and severity of this new affliction was something completely different.

Scientific tests commissioned by WDFW in 2013 found that these abnormalities were strongly associated with treponeme bacteria, known to cause digital dermatitis in cattle, sheep and goats. Although this disease has plagued the dairy industry for decades, the treponeme bacteria had never been documented in elk or any other wildlife species until 2013.

Since then, WDFW has continued to work with scientists, veterinarians, outdoor organizations and others to develop management strategies for elk infected by treponeme-associated hoof disease (TAHD).

Several aspects of TAHD in elk are clear:

- **Vulnerability:** The disease appears to be highly infectious among elk, but there is no evidence that it affects humans. TAHD can affect any hoof in any elk, young or old, male or female.
- **Hooves only:** Tests show the disease is limited to animals’ hooves, and does not affect their meat or organs. If the meat looks normal and if hunters harvest, process and cook it practicing good hygiene, it is probably safe to eat.
- **No treatment:** Currently, there is no vaccine to prevent the disease, nor are there any proven options for treating it in the field. Similar diseases in livestock are treated by cleaning and bandaging their hooves and giving them foot baths, but that is not a realistic option for free-ranging elk.

Counties with confirmed cases of TAHD

WDFW had confirmed cases of elk afflicted with TAHD in both Counties of District 16, Clallam and Jefferson Counties.

How hunters can help

- **Leave hooves:** Scientists believe that treponeme bacteria are associated with moist soil and spread to new areas on the hooves of infected elk. For that reason, WDFW requires hunters to remove the hooves of any elk taken in all 600 series GMUs and leave them onsite.
- **Report elk:** Hunters can help WDFW track TAHD by reporting observations of both affected and unaffected elk on the department's [Elk hoof disease Website](https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/2eb28165b335452c9a44aedfb79799f1) <https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/2eb28165b335452c9a44aedfb79799f1>
- **Clean shoes and tires:** Anyone who hikes or drives off-road in a known affected area can help minimize the risk of spreading the disease to new areas by removing all mud from their shoes and tires before leaving the area.

WDFW is currently studying the effects of the disease on Washington elk populations and has partnered with Washington State University to monitor and research the disease. For more information on TAHD please see pages 66-68 of the [Big Game Hunting pamphlet](#) and the [Elk hoof disease Website](#).



DEER

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Black-tailed deer monitoring is continuing to be accomplished by tracking the harvest and hunting effort and gathering data on survivability, recruitment, and mortality rates using studies of collared deer and aerial census methods.

District 16 wildlife biologists have been involved in WDFW black-tailed deer research on the Olympic Peninsula and assist tribal biologists with ongoing deer studies. Assignments conducted by district staff members included collaring, tracking of the deer, and locating collared deer mortalities to identify mortality causes.

According to Dr. Cliff Rice, the lead researcher for recent western Washington black-tailed deer research, some of the largest does captured in western Washington were captured west of the Dungeness on the lower foothills in a mix of DNR and private land.



WHICH GMU SHOULD DEER HUNTERS HUNT?

Western District 16

Western District 16 is generally sparse of deer. This area includes GMUs 601 (Hoko), 602 (Dickey), 603 (Pysht), 607 (Sol Duc), 612 (Goodman), and 615 (Clearwater). Observations and published reports indicate that deer population numbers and density are generally low throughout the district west of the Elwha. West Olympic Peninsula tribes dropped antlerless harvest in the western GMUs in 2010.

Following are links to some deer research in the Hoko GMU:

- Factors affecting the survival of black-tailed deer fawns:
<http://files.nwifc.org/wildlife/makah-fawn-report-final-201102.pdf>
- Abstract of a study on the influence of hair loss syndrome (HLS) on black-tailed deer fawn survival <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1002/jwmg.772>.

Eastern District 16

Eastern District 16 includes the northwestern portion of GMU 621 (Olympic) and the northern portion of GMU 624 (Coyle), which extend east and south into District 15 (eastern Jefferson County). Because the data on harvest is recorded by GMU, the harvest figures presented here include all of GMU 621 and 624, extending into District 15. The portion of District 16 east of the Elwha River has black-tailed deer populations that are readily observed (presumably due to higher densities) and in many areas can often be observed in groups, especially in the vicinity of farmland. In these areas, the deer are often considered to be a nuisance by property owners and agricultural operations, especially in GMU 624. Read more about Deer Area 6020 in [Deer Areas](#) section.

GMU 624 does have firearm restrictions, with no centerfire or rimfire rifles allowed. Read more about that in the [Firearm Restrictions](#) section.

The mid and lower elevations of GMU 621 have high densities of deer as well, with some scattered blocks of DNR ownership that offer hunting on public land. Private industrial timber lands and property managed by DNR are largely gated due to timber theft, dumping, vandalism, and other problems. However, many of these roads can be accessed on foot or with mountain bikes, giving those willing to do the work access to deer that don't get as much hunting pressure. Be sure to check with the appropriate landowner/manager and obey all posted rules and regulations.

The key to a successful harvest is securing the appropriate permission to hunt on private land and scouting the area prior to the hunting season. Hunters who intend to target deer in developed areas would be well advised to check with local jurisdictions regarding firearm restrictions.

DISTRICT 16 BLACK-TAILED DEER HUNTING AND HARVEST RECORDS

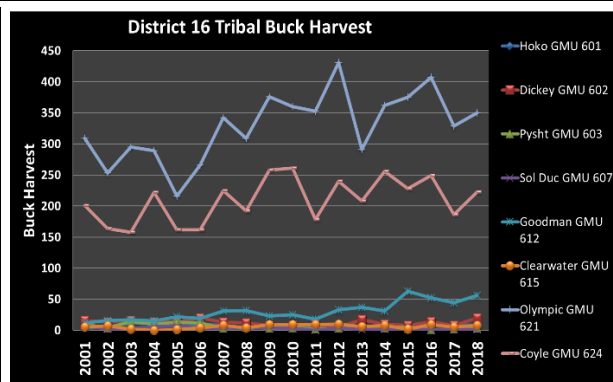
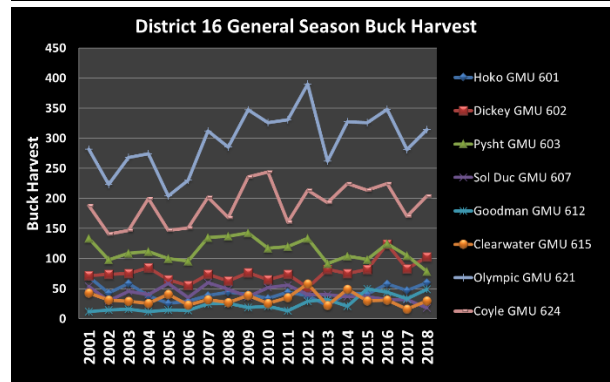
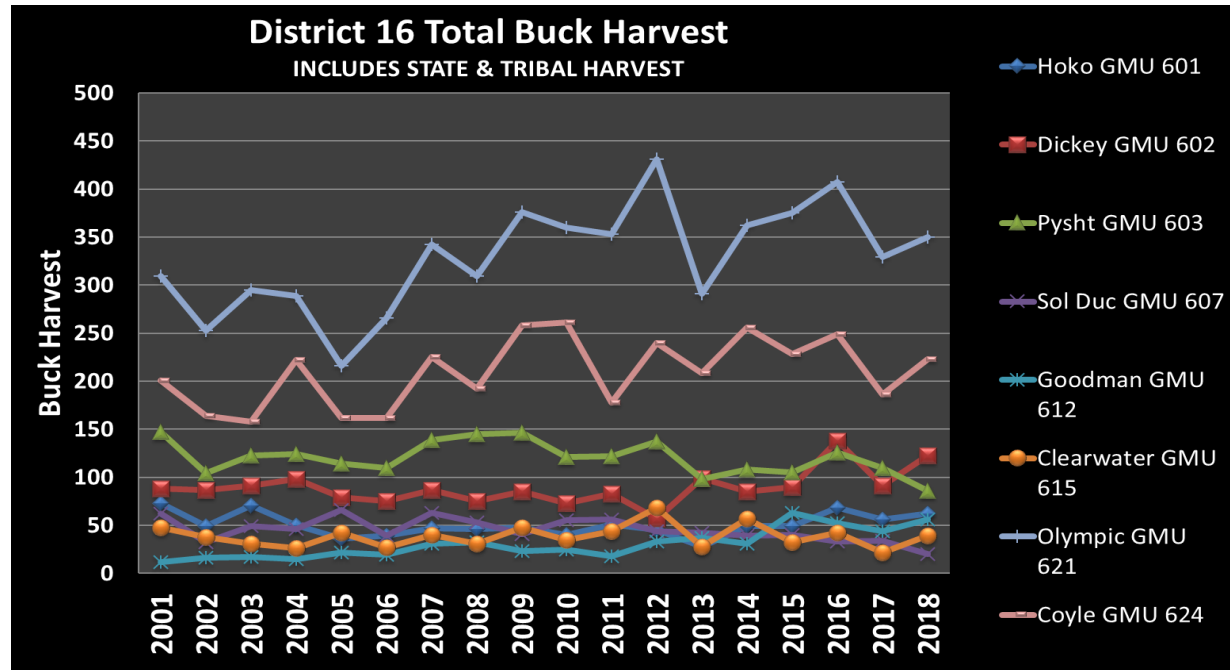
Annual harvest reports and harvest statistics for deer based on hunter reporting can be found on the WDFW website <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/harvest/>

See the [District 15 Hunting Prospects](#) for more information on GMU 621 and GMU 624.

Buck harvest within District 16 GMUs is highest on the eastern half and lower as one goes further west. The four GMUs with the lowest buck harvest are Clearwater, Goodman, Dickey,

and Hoko, the most western GMUs in the District (Figure 16). Tribal harvest was 5-20 percent of the total deer harvest in District 16 GMUs.

Buck Harvest



Total 2018 Buck Harvest by GMU	
200+ bucks	Olympic GMU 621
	Coyle GMU 624
100-150 bucks	Dickey GMU 602
< 100 bucks	Pysht GMU 602
	Sol Duc GMU 607
	Goodman GMU 612
	Clearwater GMU 615
	Hoko GMU 601

Figure 16. District 16 buck harvest total and general season harvests.

Archery Deer Hunting

Archery deer hunting in District 16 is concentrated in GMU 621 and GMU 624 (GMUs 621 and 624 are in both District 15 and 16). GMU 603 had moderate participation by archery hunters prior to 2010, but in recent years it has dropped, comparable now to GMU 615 archery hunter days.

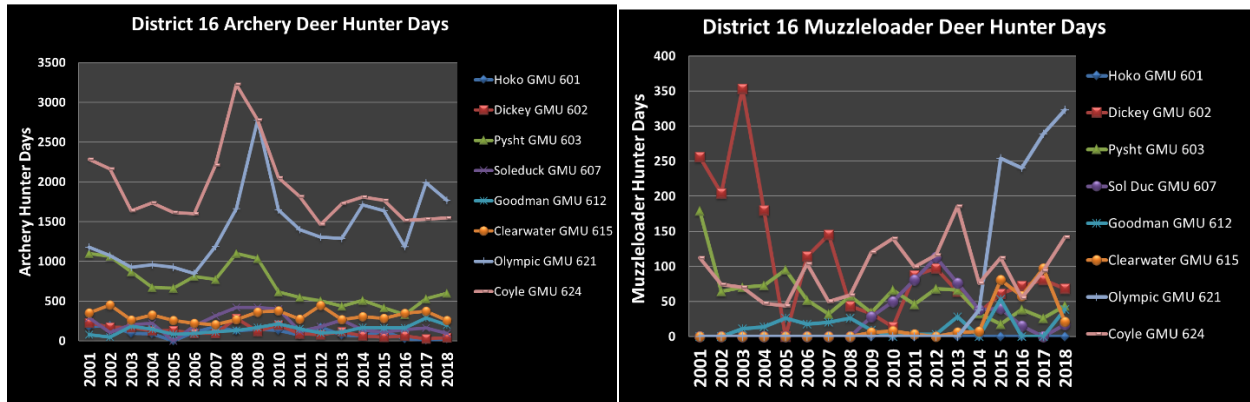


Figure 17. District 16 archery and muzzleloader hunter days.

Muzzleloader Deer Hunting

Muzzleloader deer hunting has recently increased in GMU 621, while all of the other GMUs in District 16 reportedly receive less than 100 hunter days annually (Figure 17). GMU 624 and GMU 602 have had much higher levels of muzzleloader hunter days in previous years, but recently they have dropped down to below 100 days annually as well.

Modern Firearm Deer Hunting

Modern firearm hunters have maintained a steady participation level in the GMUs in District 16 (Figure 18).

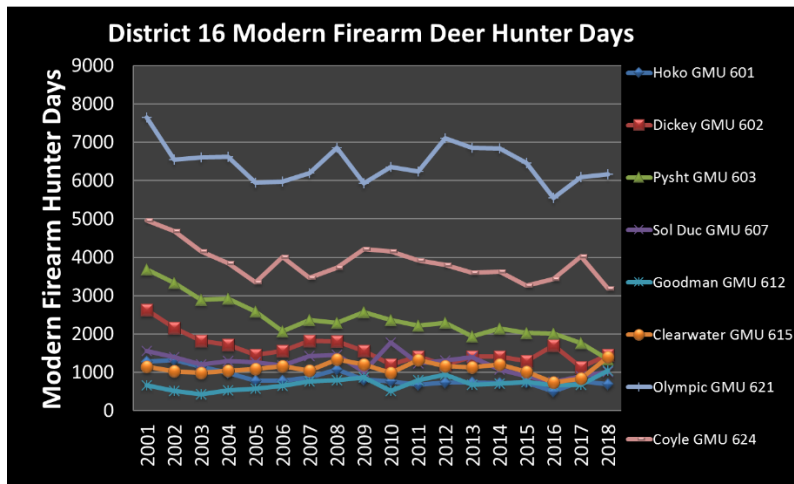


Figure 18. District 16 modern firearm deer hunter days.

DEER AREAS

Deer Area 6020 was established years ago to allow harvest of does to help curb the trend of too many deer encompassing the area north of Highway 101 between Port Angeles and eastern Miller Peninsula. Doe harvest is allowed within Deer Area 6020 during the general seasons. This area is primarily private land, but it is worth inquiring with landowners about hunting access. Note that much of the state land on Miller Peninsula is state park, where hunting is not allowed. Refer to the Firearm Restrictions section of the Big Game pamphlet if you are considering this area. The entirety of GMU 624 within District 16 (Clallam County) has [firearm restriction](#) regulations. No hunting of wildlife is allowed with centerfire or rimfire rifles.

NOTABLE HUNTING CHANGES

New “Night Hunting, Hound Hunting and Permits during Deer and Elk Hunting Seasons” have been adopted in recent years. See page 86 of Washington’s 2019 Big Game Hunting Seasons and Regulations pamphlet.

Unmanned Aircraft: Wording has been added to WAC 220-413-070 “Using Aircraft” to include unmanned aircraft. See page 93 of the Big Game pamphlet.

Persons with Disabilities: Note new regulations referenced on page 98 of the Big Game pamphlet.



BEAR



GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

The goals for black bear management in Washington are to: 1) preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage black bear and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations; 2) minimize threats to public safety from black bears, while at the same time maintaining a sustainable and viable bear population; 3) manage black bear for a variety of recreational, educational, and aesthetic purposes, including hunting, scientific study, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, wildlife viewing, and photography; and 4) manage populations statewide for a sustained yield. For management purposes, the state is divided into nine black bear management units (BBMUs). Harvest levels vary between BBMU depending on local population dynamics and environmental conditions.

District 16 is located nearly entirely within the designated Coastal Black Bear Management Unit (BBMU) with the exception of GMU 624, which is in the Puget Sound BBMU. This area is mostly private land with firearm restrictions. There is no spring bear permit hunt season within the district. Fall black bear hunting is allowed in all GMUs within the district. The current black bear hunting season guidelines for both the Coastal BBMU and Puget Sound BBMU are designed to maintain black bear populations at their current level. The fall black bear hunting season for all District 16 units is Aug. 1 to Nov. 15, 2019. Hunters can purchase up to two bear tags during each license year. Three statistics used to assess black bear harvest are:

- Proportion of females harvested (no more than 35-39 percent of harvest)
- Median age of harvested females (range no younger than 5-6 years)
- Median age of harvested males (range no younger than 2-4 years)

WDFW does not conduct annual surveys to monitor trends in black bear population size. Trends in harvest data are used instead for population estimates or indices. Currently, black bear populations are believed to be stable in District 16. Black bears occur throughout District 16, but population densities vary among GMUs.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON



The prospects for harvesting a black bear in District 16 remain good to excellent. Although some hunters specifically target black bears, most bears are harvested opportunistically during general deer and elk seasons. Consequently, annual harvest and hunter success can vary quite a bit from one year to the next. The variability in the district is likely higher for hunters who specifically hunt black bears versus those who buy a bear tag just in case they see one while deer or elk hunting. During the 2018 season, a total of 70 bears were harvested within District 16 GMUs. An additional 19 bears were harvested in GMU 621 and 9 bears in GMU 624, which both include a portion of District 15. Hunter success during the 2018 season ranged from 3% in GMU 612 to 19% in GMU 602. The GMUs with the highest black bear harvest in the district the past three years are GMU 615 (Clearwater) and GMU 621 (Olympic). There was a significant decrease in the number of bears harvested in GMU 612 (Goodman) last season. Statewide and GMU harvest reports are summarized in the two tables (Table 3 and Table 4). The percentage of male and female black bear harvest is also represented in the harvest report table.

Table 3. Black bear 2018 harvest and hunter effort for District 16 GMUs.

WASHINGTON STATEWIDE BLACK BEAR HARVEST STATISTICS FOR THE 2018 HUNTING SEASON						
BMU	Bear Management Unit Name	Total Harvest	Number Hunters	Hunter Success Rate	Hunter Days	Days/Kill
1	Coastal	268	3,414	8%	32,880	123
2	Puget Sound	94	1,876	5%	15,946	170

Table 4. Black bear 2018 harvest reports for District 16 GMUs.

GMU	Fall Male Harvest	Fall Female Harvest	Total Harvest	Number Hunters	Hunter Success	Hunter Days	Days/Kills
BMU 1 - COASTAL							
601 - HOKO	3	2	5	41	12%	397	79
602 - DICKEY	12	6	18	96	19%	535	30
603 - PYSHT	6	0	6	80	8%	659	110
607 - SOL DUC	7	2	9	104	9%	719	80
612 - GOODMAN	2	1	3	95	3%	733	244
615 - CLEARWATER	14	11	25	193	13%	1,544	62
618 - MATHENY	2	2	4	46	9%	256	64
621 - OLYMPIC	11	8	19	371	5%	2,933	154
BMU 2 - PUGET SOUND							
624 - COYLE	6	3	9	91	10%	656	73

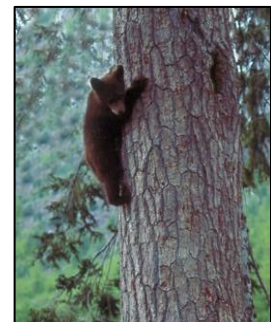
HOW TO LOCATE AND HARVEST A BLACK BEAR

State DNR and federal (USFS) lands continue to provide the best opportunities for bear hunting within the district. Hunters are encouraged to scout for signs of bears (scat and tree bark peeling) in regenerating timber stands. Similar to deer, access behind gated roads is largely available to those willing to walk or mountain bike, and there are ample numbers of clear cuts/younger age class regeneration units that will attract bears. At higher elevations, those willing to hike in/pack out can pursue bears in classic environments where spot-and-stalk opportunities await. The USFS has a website with forest health maps that identify areas where bear damage has been detected from aerial surveys. You can find the [aerial forest health detection maps](#) online. A check of these maps may provide a person with ideas on where to scout for bear.

Scouting is an extremely important factor that hunters should consider when specifically hunting for black bears in District 16. Although black bears are fairly common and occur in some areas at high densities, they are seen infrequently because of the thick vegetation that dominates the Olympic Peninsula landscape. Black bears can occur in a variety of habitat types, so it can be difficult to narrow down where to search for them. In the early fall, hunters should focus their efforts at higher elevations and in open terrain (e.g. open hillsides) and clear-cut areas. Huckleberries ripen throughout the summer, but in the early fall the most remaining berries are typically at higher elevations. A good berry patch yielding much fruit would be a good place to hunt. Bears can also be located in recent timber harvests that contain a large number of berry-producing shrubs, including huckleberries, serviceberries, snowberries, blackberries, salmonberries, thimbleberries, and salal berries. During the fall, hunters need to find openings with these characteristics and hike through them to see if there is any bear sign. If they do find fresh sign, odds are there is a bear frequenting the area. If hunters are patient and sit for extended periods of time watching these areas, they stand a reasonable chance of harvesting a bear.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

Bear hunters are strongly urged not to shoot sows with cubs. Sows may be accompanied by cubs that tend to lag behind when traveling. Cubs may be located in trees or hidden in dense vegetation in the vicinity. Please observe and be patient before shooting. The past few seasons, several orphaned cubs were reported in Region 6. Some were captured and taken to rehabilitation facilities.



Remember if you harvest a bear, it is mandatory (per [WAC 220-415-090](#)) to submit a premolar tooth. Tooth envelopes are available at WDFW offices. The premolar tooth is located behind the canine tooth (toward the throat) of the upper jaw. The use of hounds and/or bait to hunt black bear is prohibited statewide ([RCW 77.15.245](#)).

COUGAR



GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Cougars occur throughout District 16, but local densities can vary among GMUs. Cougars in District 16 are managed with the primary objective of maintaining a stable cougar population. The statewide goals for cougar are: 1. Preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage cougar and their habitats to ensure healthy, productive populations. 2. Minimize human/cougar conflict. 3. Manage cougar for a variety of recreational, educational and aesthetic purposes including hunting, scientific study, cultural and ceremonial uses by Native Americans, wildlife viewing, and photography. 4. Manage statewide cougar populations for a sustained yield. 5. Improve our understanding of predator-prey relationships.

Since the 2012 – 2013 hunting season, WDFW changed cougar harvest management throughout Washington. The biggest change was shifting away from using season length or permit seasons

to manage the number of cougar harvested, and instead using a standard liberal season coupled with harvest guidelines. The intent was to have a longer season, without any hunting implement restrictions, and only close cougar seasons in specific areas if harvest reached or exceeded a harvest guideline. The hunt structure is currently administered within 50 population management units (PMU’s). District 16 includes PMU 42, 43, and 45.

To accomplish harvest goals, WDFW established a series of hunt areas with standard season dates of September 1 through March 31. Beginning in the 2015 hunting season and then continuing in 2019, cougar season dates were extended through April 30. However, to hunt cougars after March 31 in a unit open for cougar harvest, hunters need to purchase a new hunting license and cougar tag. Harvest numbers are examined starting January 1 and any hunt area that meets or exceeds the harvest guideline may be closed. Anyone planning to hunt cougar after January 1 is advised to confirm the cougar season is open in the desired hunting area. Hunters can call 1-866-364-4868 to determine if a specific hunt area is open after December 31. For more information related to the harvest guidelines management approach, please visit: <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/regulations/big-game/cougar>. The agency has recently formed an internal group that has initiated assessing the results of implementing the cougar harvest hunting structure. The harvest guidelines for each Hunt Area located in District 16 for 2019 - 2020 are provided in Table 5. The cougar harvest for the 2018 – 2019 season for state hunters is also provided in this table.

Table 5. Cougar Harvest Guidelines and State Hunter Reported Harvest for 2018 – 2019.

Hunt Area	Harvest Guideline 2019-2020	2018-2019 Harvest
PMU 42 - 601, 602, 603, 612	5-7	4
PMU 43 - 607, 615	4	1
PMU 45 - 621, 624, 627, 633	None	7

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019-2020 SEASON

Most cougar harvest within the district comes from opportunistic encounters while hunters are pursuing deer, elk, or other activities. The total cougar harvest in District 16 can vary from year to year. See Status and Trend Report information presented below in Table 6. Harvest totals and mean averages for the past three seasons (2015 – 2018) are provided. The cougar harvest for the 2018 – 2019 season was higher than last season. A total of twelve cougars were harvested within the district PMU’s during the general cougar hunt last season. See Table 6. During the general

hunt, four cougars were harvested in PMU 42, one cougar was harvested in PMU 43, and seven cougars were harvested in PMU 45. Tribal harvest and other mortality are not included with these totals. See the [Washington Big Game Hunting Seasons and Regulations](#) or the WDFW website for more information regarding cougar hunting in specific GMUs within the district. Cougars are widespread in the forest lands of District 16. Areas supporting high numbers of deer and elk provide great opportunity for hunting cougar. The GMU that consistently has the highest cougar harvest in the district is GMU 621. The other GMU's cougar harvest numbers fluctuate each year. With the yearly variation, it is hard to predict future harvest, but cougar sightings in the district continue to be somewhat common and there is no reason to suspect much change in the harvest. Under the continuing harvest management guidelines, the two district hunt areas PMU 42 and PMU 43 have not met their harvest guideline in the past 6 seasons. It is likely they would not close by January 1st but hunters should be monitoring closures and plan accordingly.

Many of the cougars sealed by the assistant district biologist have been harvested by hunters who simply encountered the cougars while actually out deer or elk hunting. Enforcement officers in the district have reported low cougar hunting pressure in most GMUs in previous years. A total of four cougars were removed in GMU 621 last season due to depredation concerns with livestock and domestic animals. One unusual event from last season was the collection of a road-killed cougar in GMU 624, near Discovery Bay (District 15).

Over the past 10 years, the state's average annual cougar harvest has been 169 animals. When factoring in other mortality types the annual average is 206 cougars. The harvest of cougars statewide for the 2017- 2018 season is presented in Table 7.

Table 6. Cougar harvest in District 16 for 2015-16, 2016-17, and 2017-18.

Cougar Status and Trend Report 2018				
	2015-2016 HARVEST	2016-2017 HARVEST	2017-2018 HARVEST	3-Year Mean Harvest
GMUs 601, 602, 603, 612	1	1	0	.67
GMUs 607, 615	1	2	2	1.67
GMUs 621, 624, 627, 633	2	8	2	4
Total	4	11	4	

* Tribal harvest or other sources of mortality not included.

Table 7. Total cougar harvest statewide 2017 – 2018 by state hunter (tribal not included). The harvest of male and female cougars are represented.

Statewide Total Harvest									
GENERAL HUNTING				OTHER MORTALITY				COMBINED	
Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Total	
95	124	3	222	22	22	1	45	267	

Table 8. Total cougar harvest 2018 – 2019 for PMU’s within District 16 by state hunter (tribal not included). The harvest of male & female cougars are represented.

PMU 42 – (GMU 601, 602, 603, and 612)									
GENERAL HUNTING				OTHER MORTALITY				COMBINED	
Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Total	
3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	

PMU 43 – (GMU’s 607 and 615)									
GENERAL HUNTING				OTHER MORTALITY				COMBINED	
Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Total	
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	

PMU 45 – (GMU 621 and 624)									
GENERAL HUNTING				OTHER MORTALITY				COMBINED	
Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Total	
3	4	0	7	2	4	0	6	13	

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

It is unlawful to kill or possess spotted cougar kittens (usually less than 80 pounds) or adult cougars accompanied by spotted kittens. Cougar hunters are strongly urged to search for possible multiple tracks when pursuing an animal. Female cougars may have kittens located in trees or in dense vegetation in their vicinity. Please be very observant and patient before shooting. During

the 2015 – 2016 season, two orphaned cougar kittens had to be captured by WDFW enforcement officers and biologists near Joyce. One kitten later died and the other kitten will remain in captivity at a zoo. Remember if you harvest a cougar, there are mandatory reporting and sealing requirements. The use of hounds to hunt cougars in the state was banned by voter Initiative 655 back in 1996. Hunting of the aid of hounds is prohibited statewide except during cougar management removals authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Commission.



NOTABLE CHANGES

A 2020 cougar license and tag will be required to hunt cougar in April 2020.

MANDATORY REPORTING/SEALING

All successful cougar hunters must report their cougar harvest to the Cougar Hotline at: 1-866-364-4868 within 72 hours of harvest. This is the same hotline used to check if Cougar Hunt Areas are open or closed. The hunter must have the cougar pelt sealed within 5 days of notification. See the [Washington Big Game Hunting Seasons and Regulations](#) for more specific details about cougar sealing requirements.

COUGAR OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

A mountain biker was killed by a young male cougar near North Bend in the spring of 2018. This type of incident is extremely rare and was only the second known human fatality from a cougar in Washington State. Many people in Washington know little about cougar ecology/behavior and are not aware of what steps are necessary to avoid negative encounters. With the increase of human populations, development patterns, and increasing human occupation into rural areas, it is essential to raise public awareness and keep both people and cougars safe. Please see: <https://wdfw.wa.gov/living/cougars.html> to learn more about cougar/human interactions.

DUCKS

COMMON SPECIES

The majority of the waterfowl hunting opportunity in District 16 is east of Port Angeles, centered in the Lower Dungeness Basin. The basin has a high density of wintering waterfowl and holds about 7 percent of the western Washington breeding waterfowl population.

Keep in mind that trumpeter swan numbers have increased in the Dungeness valley in the past five years and they have been documented near the Dungeness river mouth. All waterfowl hunters are encouraged to know all identification features for trumpeter swans and snow geese. It is illegal to shoot trumpeter swans.

CONCENTRATION AREAS

District biologists have focused on documenting areas with high waterfowl concentrations in Clallam County during the last several years, mapping high use areas during breeding and wintering periods.

The Dungeness Basin has proven to be an area of consistently high waterfowl concentrations, even amidst the ongoing development of open space habitats. Fortunately, there remains a rich mix of farmland, wetlands, coastal habitats, and conserved open space that retain the necessary food and cover for many wintering waterfowl. Concentrations of waterfowl in freshwater habitats diminish drastically west of the Elwha and Lyre Rivers.

POPULATION STATUS

Midwinter waterfowl survey counts in District 16 represent about 2 percent of all waterfowl counted in the state. Midwinter populations include resident and migratory populations. The links below provide more information on the population status.

- USFWS Waterfowl Population Status 2018
<https://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/surveys-and-data/Population-status/Waterfowl/WaterfowlPopulationStatusReport18.pdf>



In 2018 the total duck breeding population estimate within the Dungeness was 5,317, with 44 percent being Blue-winged teal, 35 percent being mallards and 9 percent being wood ducks. Dungeness breeding population trends have been showing an increase through 2014, then a drop in 2015 through 2017, following with an increase in 2018. In 2010, new methods were adopted for western Washington breeding waterfowl surveys, shifting from ground counts to conducting aerial surveys. The Dungeness transect counts have ranged from just under 3,238 to 7,518 since 2010. The 2017 season had the lowest counts since 2010, with the 2017 total duck population estimated at 3,238. The Dungeness count has been 4-15 percent of the total breeding ducks in Western Washington from 2010 to 2016. Washington breeding waterfowl population monitoring for 2018 can be found in the [2018 Game Status and Trend Report](#) on pages 298-344. The greatest factor influencing brood production in the district continues to be loss of habitat to development and increasing human disturbance. Waterfowl numbers are expected to remain moderate in District 16.

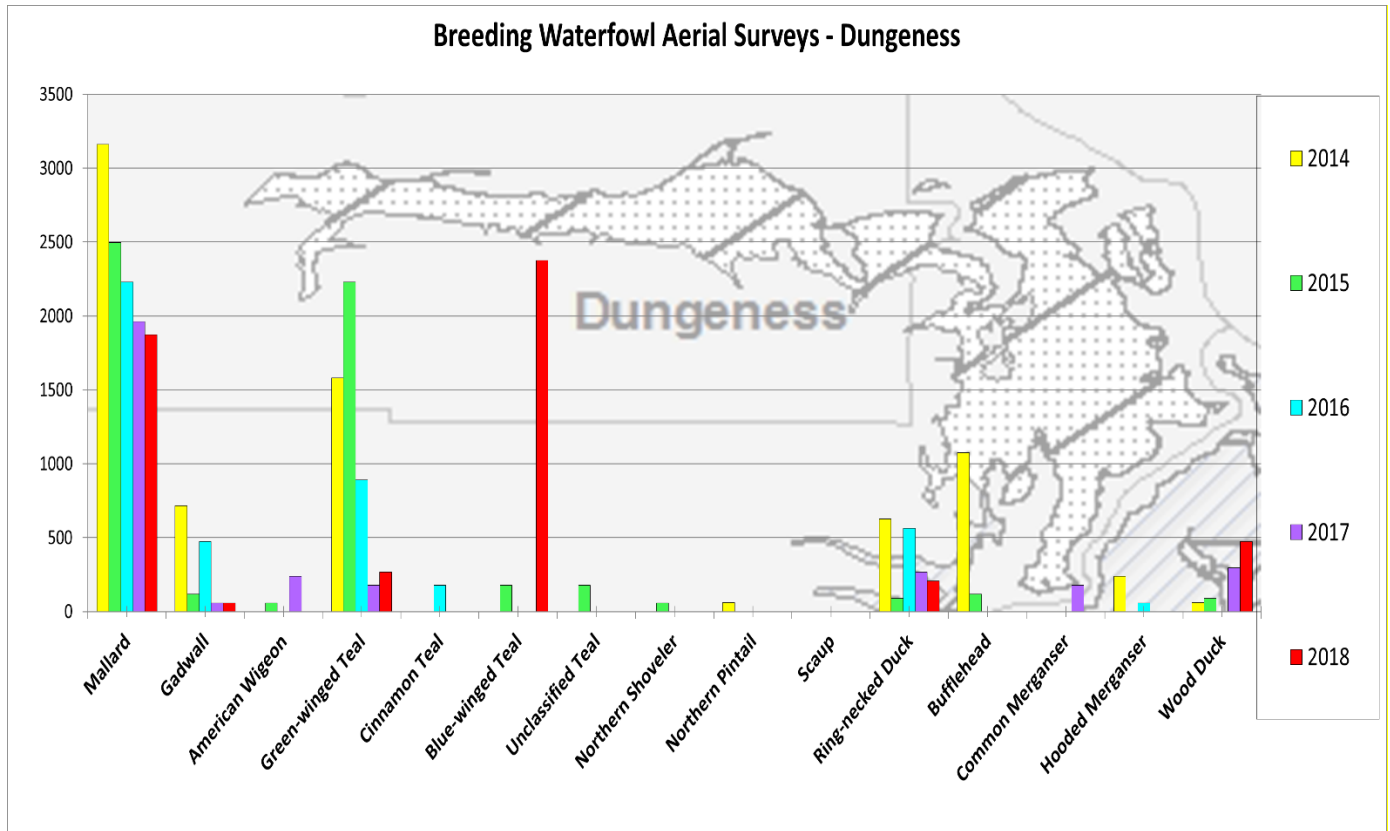


Figure 19. Breeding waterfowl survey counts - with background map showing Dungeness aerial transects, including nearby Elwha, Chimacum, and Quilcene habitats.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

There is limited access to where you can hunt waterfowl in District 16. Some locals in the western portion of the district jump shoot in pools and side channels of the west end rivers, along with other small ponds and flooded gravel pit areas. In 2018, there were 6,031 ducks harvested by hunters in Clallam County, and 1,958 ducks harvested by hunters in Jefferson County.

HUNTING TECHNIQUES

Public saltwater hunting opportunities are more numerous than freshwater options in District 16, albeit more difficult in many ways. The regulations and landownerships, including tideland ownerships, make it necessary for the hunter to plan ahead. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Dungeness Wildlife Refuge has areas that are closed (Figure 20). Hunting is not allowed on the refuge and some of the refuge boundaries can be difficult to determine in the field.

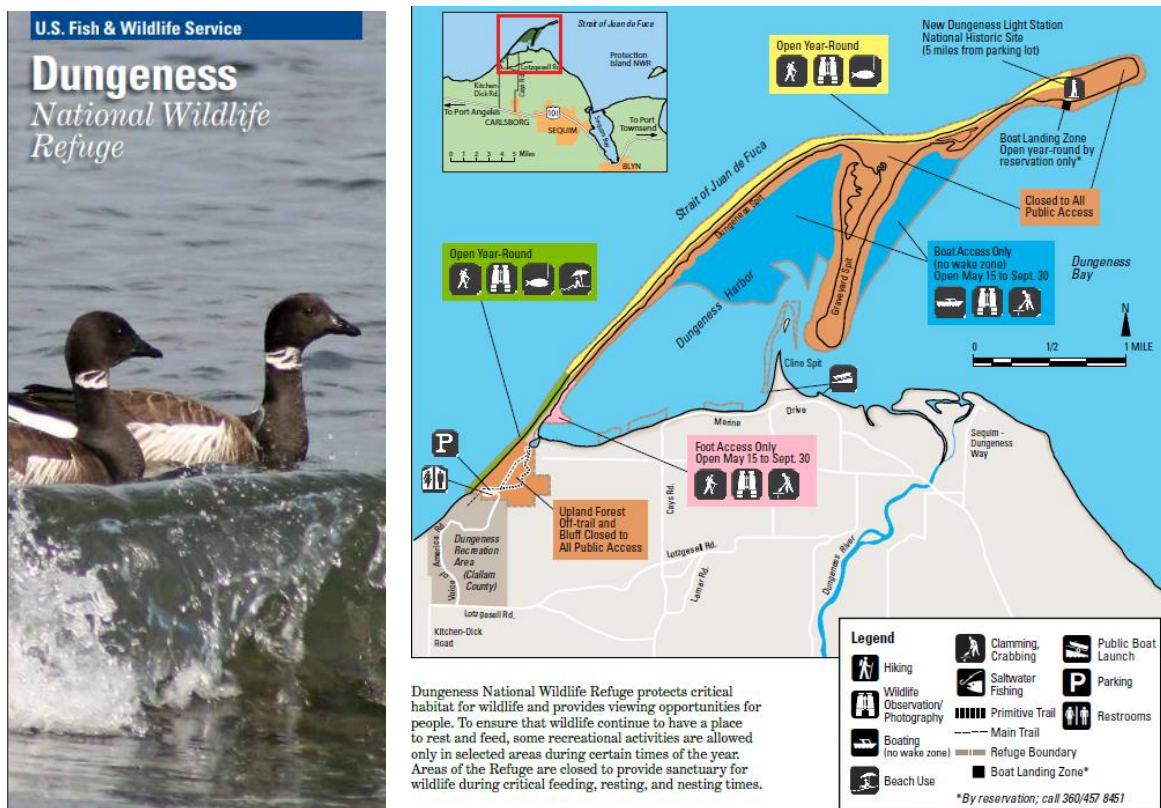


Figure 20. Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge map showing closed areas.

<http://newdungenesslighthouse.com/wildlife-refuge/>
<https://wdfw.wa.gov/places-to-go/shellfish-beaches/250010>

***IMPORTANT INFORMATION IF YOU HUNT FROM A BOAT** – When hunting from a boat, hunters should ensure the boat anchor is not down on private tidelands without permission. Boat hunters must not go onto private land without permission to retrieve any waterfowl shot. However, hunters should be aware they could run the risk of violating the wastage law if they do not retrieve the waterfowl they have shot. Therefore, it is essential hunters be aware of property ownership, especially when hunting from a boat.

Shoreline/Tidelands: There are some private landowners who allow limited hunting access along the saltwater shoreline. Typically, local signage refers to a phone number or contact information, and in some cases the signage spells out the conditions of access. Because these vary from year to year, the hunter must make a tour of the area and find out the current arrangements. Hunters should make sure they will have the ability to retrieve ducks, keeping in mind the ownerships where they have permission to hunt and the adjacent ownership where they do not have that permission.

The DNR quadrangle maps display the category of tidelands, with different shades of blue for different public tideland ownerships (Figure 21).

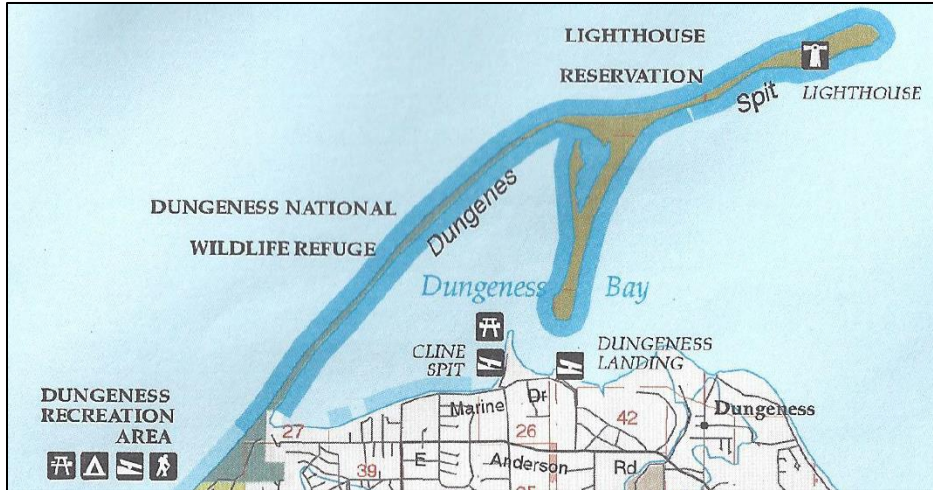


Figure 21. Portion of DNR quadrangle map displaying public tidelands in blue.

For Clallam County, tideland ownership can be determined on the Assessor maps. Assessor maps can be retrieved on the internet using these websites (Figure 22):

<http://www.clallam.net/Maps/>

https://websrv19.clallam.net/map/multipurpose_map/

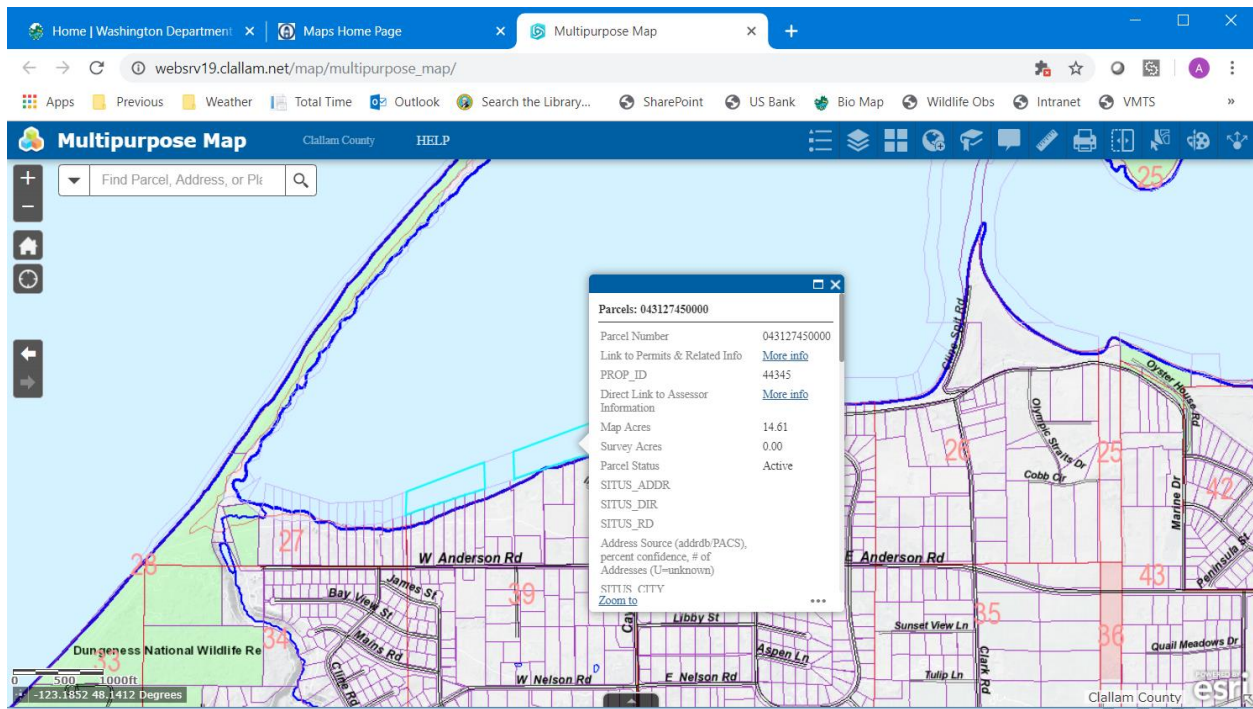


Figure 22. Clallam County website with parcel information on tidelands.

PUBLIC LAND OPPORTUNITIES

Most all freshwater waterfowl hunting areas in the Dungeness Basin are on private lands. Public land hunting opportunities will be changing this year at the Lower Dungeness Unit at the mouth of the Dungeness River. Some hunters find hunting opportunities in the near-shore areas of bays and along the shoreline of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, both on foot and by boat. Hunting violations remain a concern on small water bodies and along the saltwater shorelines in the district. Hunters are urged to obey all state and county regulations at sites near residential areas to avoid potential future closures. Be sure to check the 2018 Washington State Migratory Waterfowl and Upland Game Seasons pamphlet for additional requirements before hunting seaducks (long-tailed ducks, scoter, harlequin, and goldeneye) in western Washington. The local seaduck populations have been studied for many years and you can review the [seaduck management strategies draft publication](#) from 2013.

North Olympic Wildlife Area includes the [Dungeness Unit](#) (Figure 23).

This unit contains multiple disjointed parcels located about five miles north of Sequim.

Hunting opportunities are offered ONLY at the RIVER'S END property. There is no longer access to private lands that were previously available. WDFW is still evaluating the level of hunter use that can be accommodated daily on the reduced size area. Consult the wildlife area unit webpage for information updates.

RIVER'S END PROPERTY is located north of East Anderson Road, and west of the Dungeness River. This is about fifty acres that can be hunted north of East Anderson Road and west of the Dungeness River. Public access is supported by a small parking area, an information kiosk containing site rules, and a restroom.

This unit is popular for waterfowl hunting.

Be advised:

- Due to popularity, waterfowl hunting at this site is subject to a number of rules. Hunting is restricted to Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday, and state and federal holidays. Hunting is restricted to WDFW designated points that are available on a first-come, first-serve basis. Occupancy of a hunt point is limited to a maximum of 4 persons.
- RIVER'S END: It is unlawful to have in possession more than 15 shotgun shells or to fire (shoot) more than 15 shells in one day on this unit (WAC 220-414-050).
- FIREARMS RESTRICTION AREA: Per Clallam County Regulations Chapter 15.16 FIREARMS DISCHARGE RESTRICTIONS - RESTRICTED SHOOTING AREA 1 (North of 101). The area north of Highway 101, and bounded on the west by the Elwha

River, on the south by Highway 101, on the east by the east county line, and on the north by the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

- TOWNE ROAD & THREE CRABS PROPERTIES: No hunting is allowed—SAFETY ZONES in place.

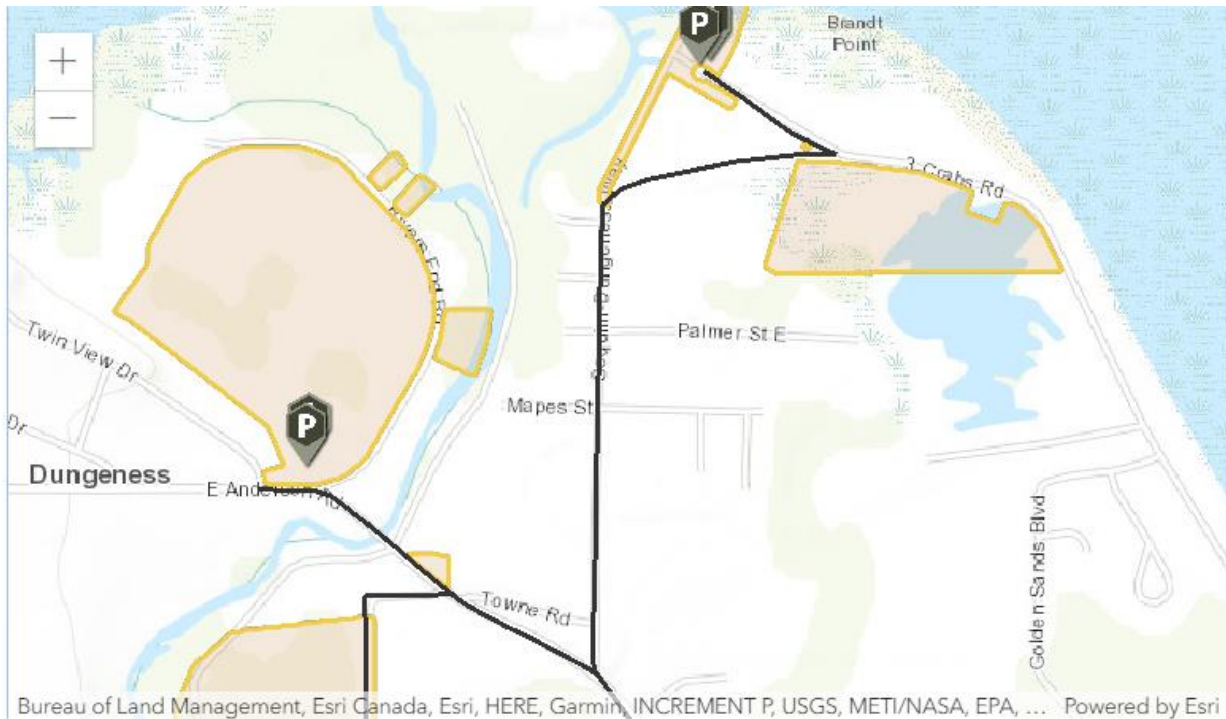


Figure 23. Map of Dungeness - Rivers End & Helen's Pond (3 Crabs Rd)

Useful Links:

- Dungeness Wildlife Area Unit
<https://wdfw.wa.gov/places-to-go/wildlife-areas/dungeness-wildlife-area-unit>
- The Dungeness Recreation Area County Park no longer allows hunting.
<http://www.clallam.net/Parks/Dungeness.html>

GEESE AND BRANT

COMMON SPECIES

Canada Geese: Most goose hunting opportunity in District 16 is for Canada geese. Resident geese are increasing in distribution, especially within urban and rural areas. Habitats like the Port Angeles Coast Guard base, Civic field, and nearby estuaries have had increased usage by Canada geese. In the last 10 years there has been a noticed Canada goose expansion into wetlands not previously known to be used by the geese.

Brant: Brant hunting is opening for Clallam and Whatcom counties on Jan. 11, 15, and 18, 2020 plus Feb. 1 for youth and active military, new for the 2020 season. The daily bag limit is two brant and the possession limit is six brant. The January 2018 season was the first season that brant hunting was open in Clallam County for decades. The harvest within Clallam County was estimated to be 90 in 2018 and 89 in 2019. To compare, the 2019 harvest in Skagit County was estimated to be 241, Whatcom County was 48, and Pacific County was 72.

Brant hunting was closed in Clallam and Jefferson counties for decades. Brant management was complicated by the difference in productivity of subpopulations, some enduring high nesting failures that led to restrictions on the hunting grounds. The [2014 report on management of brant in Washington](#) is available to review.

Washington Waterfowl Status and Trend Report 2018:

The number of brant counted in Washington during the 2017 midwinter survey was 12,652, a 20 percent decrease from 2016, remaining nearly 28 percent below the 10-year average. The largest concentrations of brant were in Lummi, Padilla, and Samish bays.

Breast color measurements were again taken from brant at Skagit County check stations in 2016- 17. Seventy-five percent of harvested birds (n=61) were gray-bellied (WHA) brant (Mansell 4-8). Since 2006, the WHA harvest composition has ranged from 21 percent to 79 percent.

Many of the harvested brant from Clallam County during the 2018 and 2019 seasons were checked and measured, including collecting feather specimens for DNA, to further assess the brant populations.

POPULATION STATUS

Canada geese populations continue to increase on the east side of the district.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

Clallam County goose harvest in 2018-19 was 310, about 8 percent of Region 6's entire goose harvest. The harvest information is shown in the 2018 Washington State Migratory Waterfowl and Upland Game Seasons pamphlet on page 33.

HUNTING TECHNIQUES

Within small acreages and patchy ownership, pass shooting of geese is inadvisable. Local hunters were quite successful in previous seasons using a decoy spread and blinds. Permission to hunt on private lands would need to be obtained and all [firearm regulations](#) must be followed. Many agricultural fields have residential properties in the vicinity, so hunters must be aware of all safety concerns.

Please be respectful of private landowners and avoid conflicts with other recreational users in the area. The brant are typically found along the Dungeness shorelines that hold eelgrass but also occur in other locations from Port Angeles to Sequim Bay. It will be worthwhile to become familiar with the other regular uses in potential brant hunting areas to avoid a location that will have conflicting uses on the few days the hunt is open.

PUBLIC LAND OPPORTUNITIES

Most goose hunting opportunities are on private agricultural lands containing barley in GMU 624.



FOREST GROUSE

SPECIES AND GENERAL HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS

Hunting within any of the forest lands throughout District 16 should offer good opportunities for harvesting grouse. Prime forest grouse hunting may be found on DNR and USFS lands within the district. The harvest of grouse in Clallam County is one of the highest county totals within Region 6.

Ruffed and sooty (formerly classified as blue) grouse are present throughout public and private forest lands in District 16. The chances for harvesting sooty grouse increase at higher elevations. Hunters can expect the greatest success along trails and ridgelines above 2,000-3,000 feet, within timber stands with huckleberry and other forage plants. Hunters targeting ruffed grouse should focus on elevations below 2,500 feet, particularly in riparian forest habitats, early seral forests (5-25 years old), and deciduous-conifer mixed forest types.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

Participation in grouse hunting in District 16 continues to decline, a trend documented since 2009. Clallam County grouse harvest peaked in 2009 at 6,350 by 1,202 hunters, with Jefferson County 2009 harvest at 3,839 grouse by 1,502 hunters. The 2018 harvest totals for Clallam County was up to 3,060 grouse. There were 954 grouse harvested in Jefferson County in 2018.

Habitat conditions certainly play a role, but spring weather and its effect on young is also a huge factor in grouse production and hunting prospects for the fall.

WDFW is collecting grouse wings and tails to evaluate the harvested populations. There are various ways you can contribute your harvested grouse wing. One is to drop them off (with filled out envelopes, provided) at these wing/tail barrels. You can also provide them to local WDFW employees. The information to collect from the harvest is the date and location (GMU). Thanks in advance for helping with grouse monitoring.



PHEASANTS

District 16 does not have viable populations of wild pheasant and there are no longer any pheasant release sites in the district.

For information on current pheasant release sites, check this link to the [Western Washington Pheasant Release Program](#).

QUAIL

There is a fair abundance of California (valley) quail in the eastern portion of District 16. They are quite common in the Dungeness Valley, but hunting opportunities can be challenging due to predominately private ownership. Quail, like the deer, thrive in the Dungeness habitats that include a mix of open grass, shrubs, and forest. Some quail hunting opportunities can be found on public lands located in the lower foothills in clear-cuts or any early successional habitats. During 2018, the harvest in Clallam County was 214 quail, with 2 harvested in Jefferson County.

TURKEYS

District 16 is not managed for wild turkeys and the species remains relatively rare here. WDFW receives occasional reports of individuals or small groups of turkeys within GMU 603. They are likely domestic turkeys that escaped from a farm that raised turkeys in the Joyce area. There are basically no prospects for hunting wild turkeys in District 16.

BAND-TAILED PIGEONS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Band-tailed pigeons were quite abundant in District 16 historically. Local hunters reported seeing clouds of band-tailed pigeons in drainages, such as McDonald Creek, on the east side of District 16 back in the 1950s. You will find them throughout the district using forest habitats.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

The reported harvest of band-tailed pigeons in this district is relatively low (sometimes zero), but the resource is available throughout the district in good numbers. WDFW Enforcement officers remind hunters that they must have all required hunting licenses, along with the special migratory bird authorization and the band-tailed pigeon harvest card. It is mandatory to report all band-tailed pigeon harvest. More information about population monitoring and harvests is available in the [2018 USFWS band-tailed pigeon population status report](#).

WHERE AND HOW TO HUNT BAND-TAILED PIGEONS

Band-tailed pigeons are most prevalent in the district along marine estuaries, shorelines, and forest roads where they forage on berries. Hunters are encouraged to search for areas with elderberry and cascara present. Band-tailed pigeons often congregate around these food sources.

OTHER SMALL GAME SPECIES

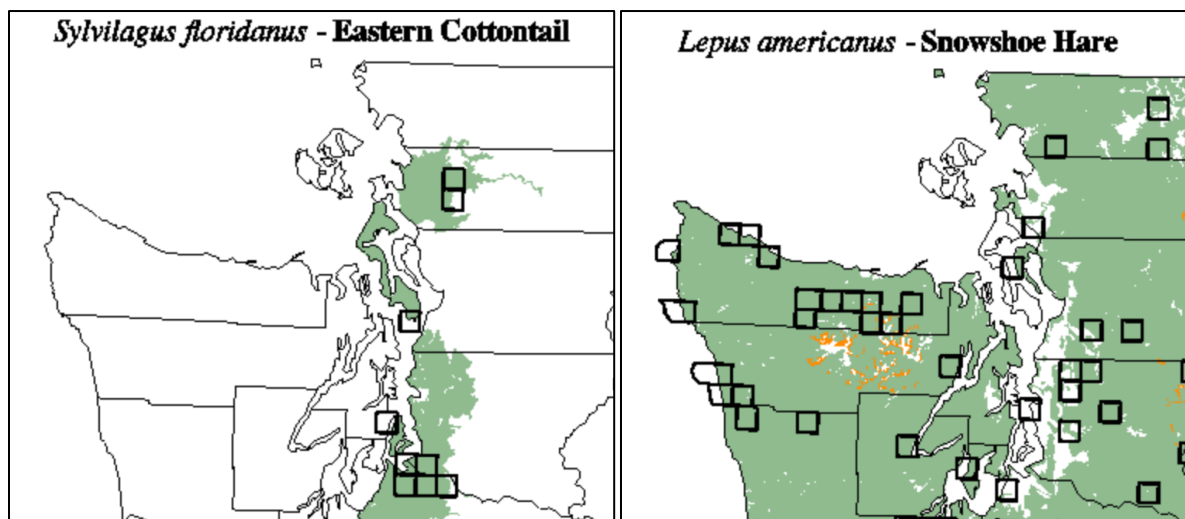
Mourning Dove

District 16 has not been a major dove hunting area, although eastern Clallam County has a lot of doves. To complicate matters, the Eurasian collared dove, an introduced species, is becoming very prevalent in east Clallam County. The estimated 2018 harvest in Clallam County was 34 mourning doves. Reported harvest in Jefferson County during 2018 was 0 mourning doves. There was no reported harvest of doves in 2017 within District 16. The [2018 USFWS Mourning Dove Population Status report](#) contains more information.

Snowshoe Hare and Cottontail Rabbit

Most all of the rabbits encountered on the Olympic Peninsula will be snowshoe hare (see range maps below). Snowshoe hare are readily observed along forested roads in the western half of District 16, and will be found throughout the district, usually along forested edges. Annual district harvest of hares and rabbits is erratic, ranging from zero to over 300. The opportunity is always there, with a harvest per unit effort expected to range between 0.25-0.70/day. More information on the snowshoe hare and other rabbits can be found at the following links:

- http://naturemappingfoundation.org/natmap/maps/wa/mammals/WA_snowshoe_hare.html
- http://naturemappingfoundation.org/natmap/maps/wa/mammals/WA_eastern_cottontail.html
- http://naturemappingfoundation.org/natmap/maps/wa/mammals/WA_european_rabbit.html
- http://naturemappingfoundation.org/natmap/maps/wa/mammals/WA_nuttalls_cottontail.html
- [Snowshoe Hare - Canadian Wildlife Federation](#)



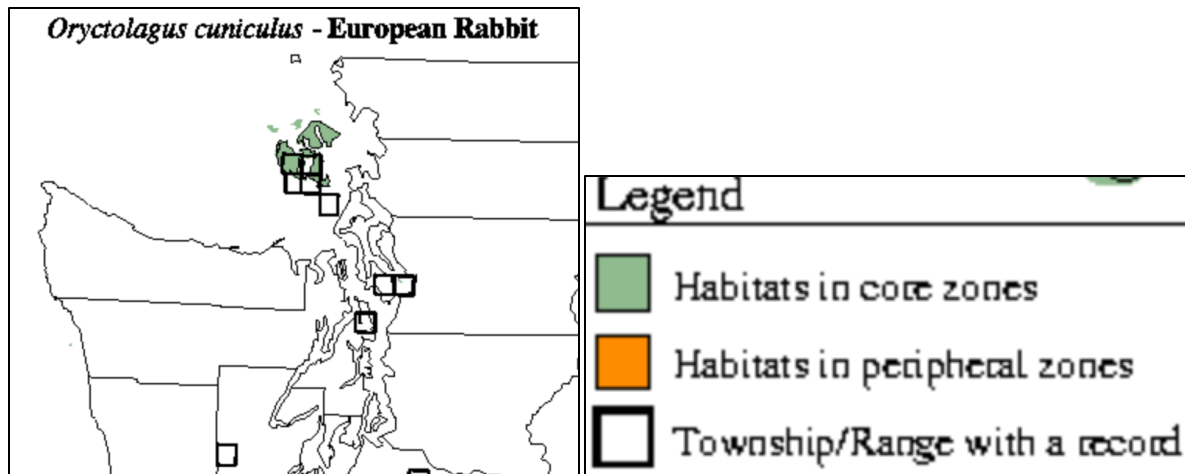


Figure 24. Range maps for snowshoe hare, eastern cottontail rabbit, and European rabbit.

TRIBAL HUNTING

District 16 is within the ceded area of numerous treaty tribes on the Olympic Peninsula. WDFW and tribes cooperatively manage wildlife populations. Tribal hunting often occurs concurrent with WDFW hunting seasons. Tribes set their own seasons and bag limits. Tribal Enforcement personnel are responsible for ensuring tribal hunting regulations are followed, which may differ from state regulations.

Tribal big game harvest reports are available at [Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission Big Game Harvest Reports](#).

FIREARM AND WEAPON RESTRICTIONS

These diverse mixtures of ownerships and jurisdictions also present different combinations of firearm restriction regulations and ordinances. The three main firearm restriction regulations most relevant to hunters are the following:

- WDFW – Firearm Restriction - unlawful to hunt wildlife ... with centerfire or rimfire rifles in “The portion of the GMU 624 (Coyle) within Clallam County.” Page 92 in [Washington's 2019 Big Game Hunting Seasons & Regulations](#) pamphlet.
- Clallam County Code – [Clallam County Firearms Discharge Restrictions](#)
- Jefferson County Code – [Jefferson County NO SHOOTING AREAS](#)

MAJOR PUBLIC LANDS

With mixed ownership comes a complexity of access rules by various governmental and private entities. Make sure you have acquired the necessary permits to drive on public and private land in the area you decide to explore.

Public Access Permits: Here are some public access permits to be aware of and that you may need depending on your destination.

[Discover Pass](#) State parks, DNR, & WDFW



[Federal Agency-Interagency Annual Pass](#)



[Federal Agency Interagency Volunteer Pass](#)



The interagency passes include access on National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Reclamation lands. Keep in mind that many public lands on the Olympic Peninsula are not open to hunting, including Olympic National Park, Washington state parks, and Clallam County parks.

PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL FORESTLANDS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Private timberlands have various access and road closure procedures, so it is prudent to determine current ownership for a target location and the requirements to obtain permission to hunt. Merrill and Ring Pysht Tree Farm in GMU 603 has made a drastic change for 2018 and will not be allowing access for deer hunting. A lottery system is used for the small number of access permits they issue for elk hunting season. The other forest industry ownerships have various access systems in place. Hunters are encouraged to scout the areas they are considering hunting and pay close attention to the signs on all roads. Signs are often the landowner's primary method of informing the public on which areas are open to hunting.

CONTACT INFORMATION FOR MAJOR TIMBER COMPANIES

Rayonier, Inc.

Website: <http://www.rayonier.com/>

IFP Office (360) 452-1351

Forks Office (360) 374-6565

Port Angeles (360) 457-2329

Information on Rayonier Access Permits:

- <http://property.rayonierhunting.com/Permits/PermitsHome.aspx>
- <http://property.rayonierhunting.com/AvailableAreas/FindProperties.aspx>

Green Crow

Website: <http://www.greencrow.com/contact-us/locations/>

Port Angeles (360) 452-3325

727 E. 8th, Port Angeles, WA 98362

Merrill & Ring

Website: <http://www.merrillring.com/contacts/>

(360) 452-2367

Email: contact@merrillring.com

813 East 8th Street, Port Angeles, WA 98362

OTHER MAJOR LANDOWNERS

Hoh River Trust

Facebook Website: <https://www.facebook.com/The-Hoh-River-Trust-74841050447/>

HUNTING ORGANIZATIONS

Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation – Olympic Peninsula Chapter

Website: <http://www.rmef.org/Washington/OlympicPeninsula.aspx>

Douglas Doherty

Phone: (989) 736-4234

Email: ddoherty@rmef.org

Jefferson County Sportsmen's Association

Website: <http://jeffersoncountysportsmen.org/wp/>

Email: info@JeffersonCountySportsmen.org

P.O. Box 737, Port Townsend, WA 98368

Sportsmen for Wild Olympics

Website: www.SportsmenForWildOlympics.org

Email: info@sportsmenforwildolympics.org

Wapiti Bowmen Archery Club

Website: <https://www.wapitibowmen.org/>

Facebook Website: <https://www.facebook.com/Wapiti-Bowmen-180948655312545/>
Email: wapitibowclub@gmail.com
374 E Arnette Rd, Port Angeles, WA 98362

Eyes in the Woods

Website: <http://www.eyesinthewoods.org/index.php/en/?Itemid=419>
P.O. Box 2406, Olympia, WA 98507

West End Sportsmen's Club-Forks

Facebook Website: <https://www.facebook.com/pg/West-End-Sportsmens-Club-354953248029561/posts/>
Phone: (360) 374-5420
Sportsman Club Road, Forks, WA 98331

Washington Backcountry Hunters and Anglers

Website: http://www.backcountryhunters.org/washington_bha
Max Cole, West Side Co-Chair
Email: washington@backcountryhunters.org

Ducks Unlimited Olympic District

Website: <http://www.ducks.org/washington/wa-content/state-contacts/?poe=stateHomeIcon>
Chairman Mike Luecht
Email: papaluke@wavecable.com

Izaak Walton League of America Greater Seattle Chapter

Website: <https://www.iwla.org/local-chapters>
A. William Way
Phone: (425) 868-4759
Email: bway@watershedco.com
3451 E. Lake Sammamish Ln. N.E., Sammamish, WA 98074

Washington Brant Foundation

Website: <http://www.wabrانت.org/>
Maynard Axelson
Phone: (360) 445-6681
Email: info@wabrانت.org
15929 Fir Island Rd, Mt Vernon, WA 98273

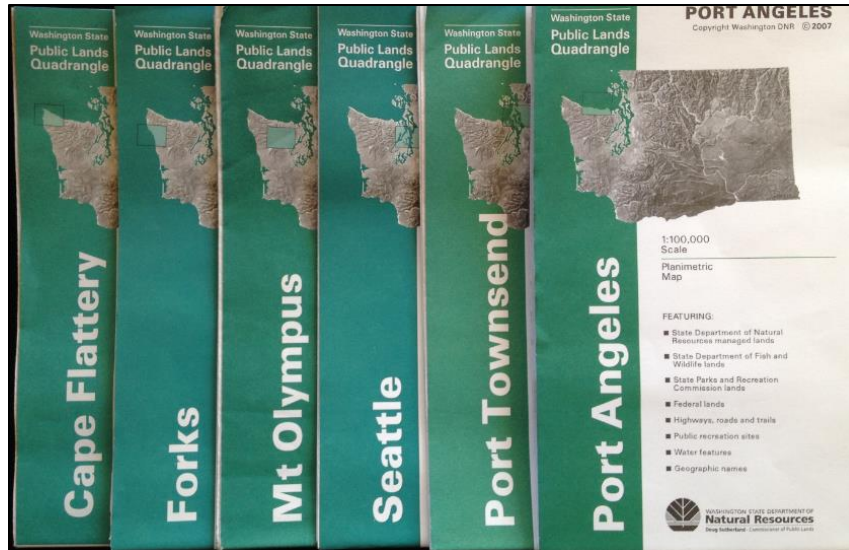
Washington Outdoor Women (WOW)

Website: <http://www.washingtonoutdoorwomen.org>
<http://washingtonoutdoorwomen.org/register/> - Workshops
P.O. Box 1656, Bellevue, WA 98009-1656

If you know of an organization that should be included in this document, please let us know.

ONLINE TOOLS AND MAPS

Because land ownership can be very confusing, we recommend a set of these DNR maps, which you can order online at [Buy Maps, Aerial Photos, or Survey Data | WA - DNR](#).



These DNR maps are available to buy at Swains & Browns in Port Angeles and Thriftway in Forks, but can also be ordered online or by phone.

These DNR maps have some of the best combination of land ownership and current roads. However, keep in mind there have been several DNR & private forest land ownership exchanges in recent years that won't show up on these maps. DNR's website has current DNR ownership displayed at [DNR Ownership](#). Other maps that can be helpful for select areas include:

Forest Service Online:

Forest Service maps can be obtained free online at <http://freegeographytools.com/2007/updated-usgs-24k-topographic-maps-from-the-us-forest-service>

Forest Service Maps to purchase:

USFS sells forest district maps that are very useful, as are the custom correct maps shown on the same page.

Link: <http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/olympic/maps-pubs/?cid=stelprdb5195398>

East end of WDFW District 16 is the Hood Canal Ranger District/North End map.

West end of WDFW District 16 are the Pacific Ranger District/North End & South End maps.

OnX App: The OnX Cellphone App has been the go to tool for information on land ownership in recent years. One main issue is areas with no cell service could make the tool useless. If you preplan when you have service you can save the aerial background for the areas you will encounter poor cell coverage and then still use the App without cell service.

2019

ANTHONY NOVACK, District Wildlife
Biologist
SCOTT HARRIS, Private Lands Biologist
WARREN MICHAELIS, Assistant District
Wildlife Biologist



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



WDFW District Wildlife Biologist Novack with a young black-tailed buck captured and affixed with a GPS tracking collar in GMU 672 during July of 2019.

DISTRICT 17 HUNTING PROSPECTS

Pacific and Grays Harbor counties

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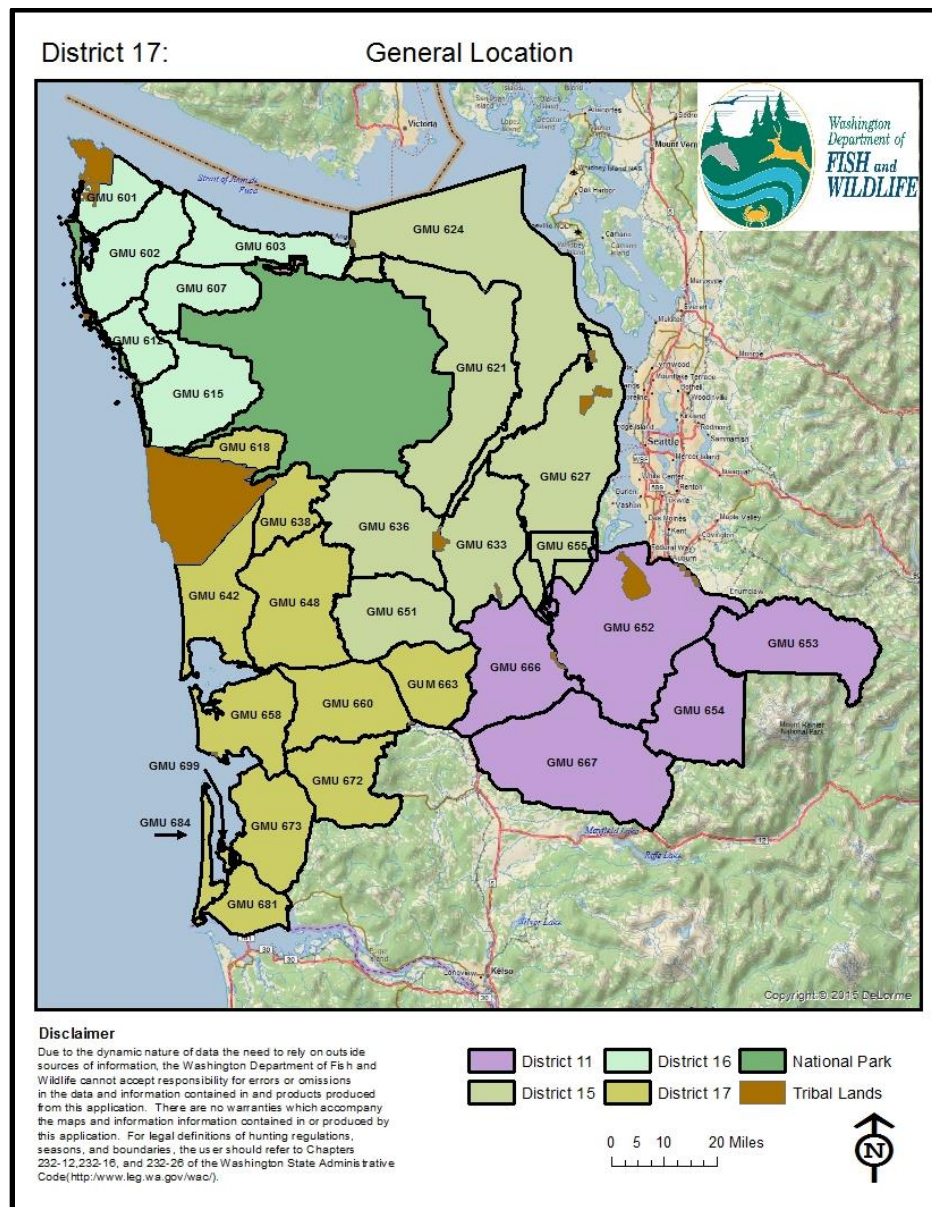
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DISTRICT 17 GENERAL OVERVIEW

Administratively, District 17 includes all of Pacific and Grays Harbor counties and is one of four management districts (11, 15, 16, and 17) that collectively comprise the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's (WDFW) Region 6 (see map). The northern portion of District 17 (north of Highway 12) includes the southwestern portion of the Olympic Mountains while the southern part of the district is situated in the Willapa Hills.

District 17 is located in southwest Washington and consists of 12 Game Management Units (GMUs): 638 (Quinault Ridge), 648 (Wynoochee), 660 (Minot Peak), 672 (Fall River), 681 (Bear River), 699 (Long Island), 618 (Matheny), 642 (Copalis), 658 (North River), 663 (Capital Peak), 673 (Williams Creek), 684 (Long Beach).



Four administrative districts and their associated GMUs within WDFW Region 6

The landscape in District 17 is dominated by intensely managed industrial forest land characterized by second and third growth forests. These lands are primarily dedicated to producing conifers such as Douglas fir, western hemlock, and occasionally cedar. A small number of stands focus production on red alder. Other habitats in the district range from sub-alpine habitat in areas adjacent to Olympic National Park to coastal wetlands along the outer coast.

District 17 is best known for elk hunting opportunities in the Willapa Hills and waterfowl hunting opportunities around Willapa Bay, Grays Harbor, and in the Chehalis and Willapa River valleys. High quality hunting opportunities exist for other game species, including black-tailed deer, black bear, and forest grouse. The following table shows the estimated harvest for most game species in District 17 during the 2014-2018 seasons. For more specific information on harvest trends, please refer to the appropriate section in this document.

Table 1. Total hunter harvest for selected game species during previous 5 years in District 17.

* [Cougar harvest may include animals from adjacent GMU’s 636 and 651.](#)

‡ [Late season goose not included for 2018 due to changes in reporting method](#)

Species	Harvest year				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Elk	856	733	717	818	730
Deer	1,542	1,258	1,837	1,701	1,654
Bear	123	109	73	97	69
Cougar*	14*	11	8	2	3
Ducks	19,715	19,157	15,211	17,010	24,012
Geese (late season)	‡	1,372	1,979	1,369	2,612
Geese (early season)	309	424	269	545	489
Forest Grouse	3,724	3,700	3,500	4,472	4,206
Rabbits	35	131	5	11	108

ELK

SUMMARY

Success Rates: Ranges widely depending on weapon type, GMU, and land access.

Recent Trends: Stable harvest and hunter effort. Protracted decline in modern firearm elk hunters.

GMUs with Highest Elk harvest in rank order: GMU 673 then 672. Followed by 658 and 681

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

The subspecies of elk in District 17 are Roosevelt elk. Unlike other areas in western Washington, Rocky Mountain elk were never introduced into the area and Roosevelt-Rocky Mountain elk hybrids do not occur. The state of Washington contains 10 distinct elk herds. A portion of two elk herds occur in District 17:

- Olympic elk herd (GMUs 618, 638, 642, and 648)
- Willapa Hills elk herd (GMUs 658, 660, 663, 672, 673, 681, 684, and 699).

The quality of elk hunting in District 17 varies from marginal to excellent depending on the GMU. The greatest harvest opportunities occur in GMUs associated with the Willapa Hills elk herd area, specifically GMUs 658, 672, 673, and 681.

In Washington, elk are managed at the herd level, while harvest regulations are set at the GMU level. In general, each herd occupies several GMUs that collectively define the range of a population that minimizes interchange with adjacent elk populations.

Overall, District 17 is managed with the primary goal of promoting stable or increasing elk herds. To meet that goal, our specific objective is to maintain herds at a minimum ratio of 15 bulls to 100 cows in the pre-hunting season population and a minimum of 12 bulls to 100 cows in the post-season population. Portions of the district (such as GMU 684) must balance overall herd objectives with the equally important mission to minimize conflicts with people. Elk can cause severe impacts to crops such as hay or cranberries.

Currently, WDFW does not use formal estimates or indices of population size to monitor elk populations across the entire district. Trends in harvest, hunter success, and harvest per unit effort are used as surrogates to formal indices or estimates. These surrogates have limitations when applied to monitoring trends in population size. Consequently, the agency developed a more detailed monitoring strategy specifically for the Willapa Hills elk herd to:

- Determine elk population trends
- Quantify cow to calf ratios
- Quantify bull to cow ratios

WDFW conducted surveys during March of 2019 in the northern half of the Willapa Hills Elk herd area, specifically portions of GMUs 658, 660, 672 and 501. We observed 889 elk during the 2019 survey. Observed bull to cow ratios averaged 23 bulls per 100 cows. This 23:100 statistic is well above the 12 bulls per 100 cow minimum that WDFW uses to benchmark breeding success. Calf to cow ratios measured 45 calves per 100 cows. This calf ratio indicates good elk production. Mature bulls, carrying antlers with five points or more, were uncommon (<10 percent of total). Both calf to cow and bull to cow ratios for the Willapa Hills herd area are exceptionally robust, indicating a highly productive herd with great harvest opportunities.

Hunters with a primary goal of finding a trophy bull are more likely to find success looking outside the Willapa Hills area and into the neighboring Olympic or St. Helens elk herds.

All harvest data indicates that elk populations are stable or increasing in District 17. For more detailed information related to the status of Washington's elk herds, hunters should read through the most recent version of the Game Status and Trend Report, which is available for download on the department's website or by [clicking here](#).

WHICH GMU SHOULD ELK HUNTERS HUNT?

Probably the most frequent question the department gets from hunters is, "Which GMU should I hunt?" The answer depends on the hunting method and the target hunting experience. For example, GMU 699 is a small unit closed to both modern and muzzleloader hunters. Another example is that archery hunters are not allowed to harvest antlerless elk in every GMU.

Some hunters are looking for an opportunity to harvest a mature bull. Large mature bulls are found in District 17, but they are not very abundant. WDFW directs hunters seeking mature bulls to spend their efforts in either the Quinault Ridge (638) Matheny (618) or adjacent Clearwater (615) GMUs. All three GMUs are adjacent to Olympic National Park (ONP), and have the reputation of producing some very nice bulls. The best success for five-point or better bulls is garnered by the September rifle permit hunters in either the Quinault Ridge (638) or Matheny (618) GMUs.

The ideal GMU for most hunters would have high densities of elk, low hunter densities, and high hunter success rates. Unfortunately, this scenario does not readily exist in any GMU open during the general modern firearm, archery, or muzzleloader seasons in District 17. Those GMUs with the highest elk densities tend to have the highest hunter densities as well. For many hunters, high hunter densities are not enough to persuade them not to hunt in a GMU where they see lots of elk. For other hunters, they would prefer to hunt in areas with moderate to low numbers of elk if that means there are also very few hunters. Note that many industrial timber companies have begun limiting access or charging a fee to access their land. This change has effectively, and sometimes dramatically, reduced the density of hunters on those lands.

The information provided in Tables 2, 3, and 4 provides a general assessment of how District 17 GMUs compare with regard to harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader seasons. The values presented are the five-year averages for each statistic. Total harvest and hunter numbers were further summarized by the number of elk harvested and hunters per square mile.

Comparing total harvest or hunter numbers is not always a fair comparison since GMUs vary in size. For example, the average number of elk harvested in a five-year period from 2009-2013 during the general modern firearm season in GMUs 681 and 673 was 36 and 116 elk, respectively. That total harvest may seem to indicate much higher density of elk in GMU 673 compared to GMU 681. However, examining the number of elk harvested per square mile

(harvested/mi²) provides an estimate of 0.436 harvested/mi² in GMU 673 and 0.330 harvested/mi² in GMU 681. Expressed as the number of elk harvested per mile, elk numbers are probably more similar between the two GMUs than total harvest indicates.

Each GMU was ranked from 1 to 11 for elk harvested/mi² (bulls and cows), hunters/mi², and hunter success rates for the 2009-2013 season. Three ranking values were summed to produce a final rank sum. GMUs are listed in order of least rank sum to largest. The modern firearm comparisons are the most straightforward because bag limits and seasons are the same in each GMU.

Archers should consider that antlerless elk seasons are not uniform across all GMUs. Antlerless elk may be harvested during the general season in six GMUs, and three GMUs are open during early and late archery seasons. These differences are important when comparing total harvest or hunter numbers among GMUs. Muzzleloader seasons are not uniform either. Some muzzleloader seasons are open during the early muzzleloader season, while others are only available during the late muzzleloader season. Hunters should keep these differences in mind when interpreting the information provided in Tables 2 through 4.

Table 2. Comparison of modern firearm general elk season total harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success rates using rank sum analysis. Data presented are based on a five-year running average (2009-2013).

MODERN FIREARM										
GMU	Size (mi ²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	
684	51	4	0.078	6	30	0.59	3	13%	2	11
681	109	36	0.330	2	240	2.20	9	15%	1	12
673	266	116	0.436	1	1011	3.80	10	11%	3	14
658	257	62	0.241	3	557	2.17	8	11%	4	15
672	257	34	0.132	4	337	1.31	7	10%	5	16
660	302	27	0.089	5	290	0.96	5	9%	7	17
638	153	10	0.065	7	111	0.73	4	10%	6	17
642	278	6	0.022	9	73	0.26	1	8%	8	18
663	210	2	0.010	10	64	0.30	2	3%	10	22
648	431	17	0.039	8	416	0.97	6	4%	9	23

Table 3. Comparison of muzzleloader general elk season total harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success rates using rank sum analysis. Data presented are based on a five-year running average (2009-2013). GMU 684 is in bold and open during both early and late season for any elk.

* Note: Muzzleloader seasons were recently opened for the 2014 seasons in units 648, 673, 681.

MUZZLELOADER										
GMU	Size (mi ²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	
684	51	14	0.275	1	51	1.00	7	28%	1	9
642	278	3	0.011	6	20	0.07	2	14%	2	10
672	257	9	0.035	3	97	0.38	5	9%	3	11
660	302	10	0.033	4	98	0.32	4	9%	4	12
658	257	11	0.043	2	184	0.72	6	6%	5	13
638	153	2	0.013	5	41	0.27	3	6%	6	14
663	210	1	0.005	7	13	0.06	1	2%	7	15

Table 4. Comparison of archery general elk season total harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success rates using rank sum analysis. Data presented are based on a five-year running average (2009-2013). GMU 684 is in bold and open during both early and late archery

*GMUs with 3-point minimum or antlerless harvest restrictions

ARCHERY										
GMU	Size (mi ²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	
658	257	16	0.062	5	111	0.43	5	15%	2	12
673*	266	79	0.297	3	488	1.83	8	16%	1	12
699*	8	11	1.375	1	78	9.75	11	14%	3	15
681*	109	53	0.486	2	377	3.46	10	14%	4	16
638	153	5	0.033	9	53	0.35	3	10%	6	18
672*	257	52	0.202	4	483	1.88	9	11%	5	18
684*	51	2	0.039	7	19	0.37	4	9%	8	19
660*	302	12	0.040	6	135	0.45	6	9%	7	19
642	278	2	0.007	10	20	0.07	1	9%	9	20
663	210	1	0.005	11	27	0.13	2	4%	11	24
648	431	16	0.037	8	283	0.66	7	6%	10	25

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Elk populations do not vary much from year to year, especially in District 17, which lacks the severe winter weather conditions that might result in a winter die-off. Consequently, the number of elk available for harvest is expected to be similar in size to the 2018 season. Elk harvest appeared to be higher in 2018 compared to prior years so, a slight decline in elk harvest wouldn't

be unexpected. Hunter numbers do not typically change much from one year to the next, but recent actions by private timber companies to charge for access have reduced hunter numbers in those areas affected.

Weather can be dramatically different from year to year, and has the potential to influence harvest rates. As an example, 2012 was a hot and dry summer by western Washington standards, which produced extreme fire danger warnings and caused many timber companies to close their lands to public access during the latter part of the general early archery season and the entire early muzzleloader season. Since WDFW is not able to predict long-term weather events, the best predictor of future harvest during general seasons is recent trends in harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success.

Below (Figures 1-6) are detailed charts on historic elk harvest for District 17. These figures are intended to provide hunters with the following information to make an informed decision on where to hunt.

- A. Historic harvest data for the Willapa Hills and Olympic Elk Herd Areas.
- B. Hunter participation and success rates for the Willapa Hills and Olympic elk herds.
- C. Hunter success rates for Willapa Hills and Olympic elk herds.

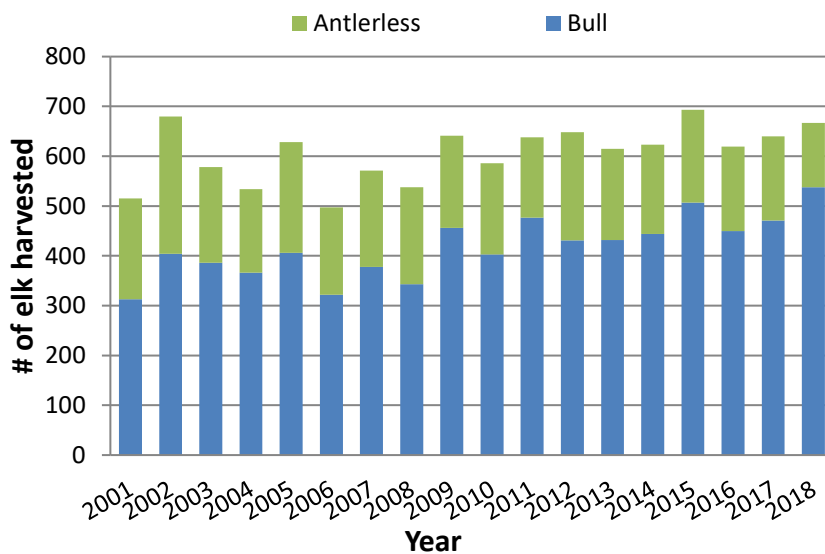


Figure 1. District 17 Willapa Hills Herd area (GMUs 658-699) elk harvest totals. Total bull (blue) and antlerless (green) elk harvested during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader elk seasons combined, 2001–2018. Harvest totals do not include tribal harvest.

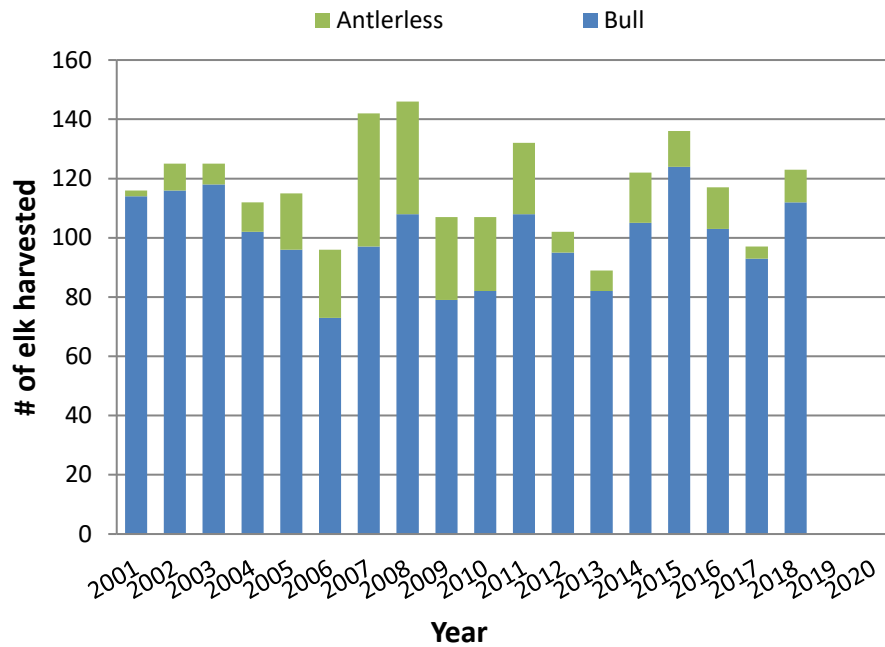


Figure 2. Olympic herd area (GMUs 618, 638, 642, 648), 2001-2018 total elk harvest. *Note: Only includes elk harvest totals for GMUs inside District 17. Total bull (blue) and antlerless (green) elk harvested during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader elk seasons combined, 2001–2018. Totals do not include tribal harvest.

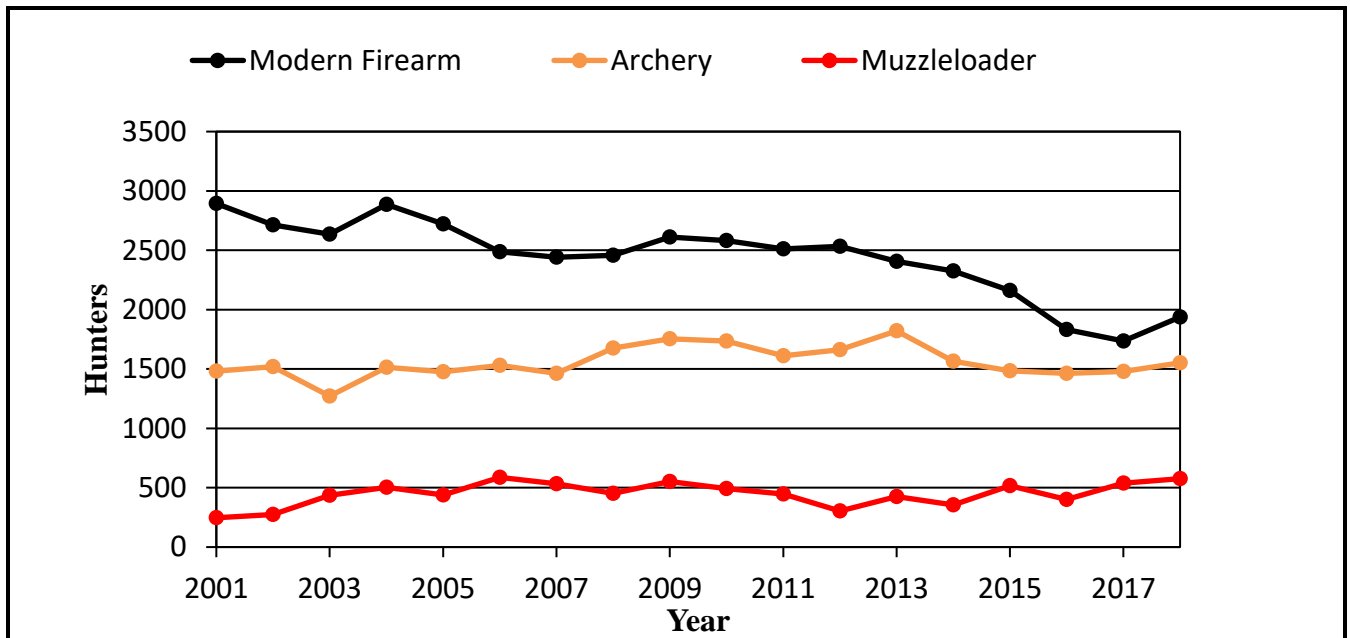


Figure 3. Total elk hunter participation in the Willapa Hills herd area during general seasons from 2001-2018 by weapon type. This includes modern firearm (black), archery (orange), and muzzleloader (red).

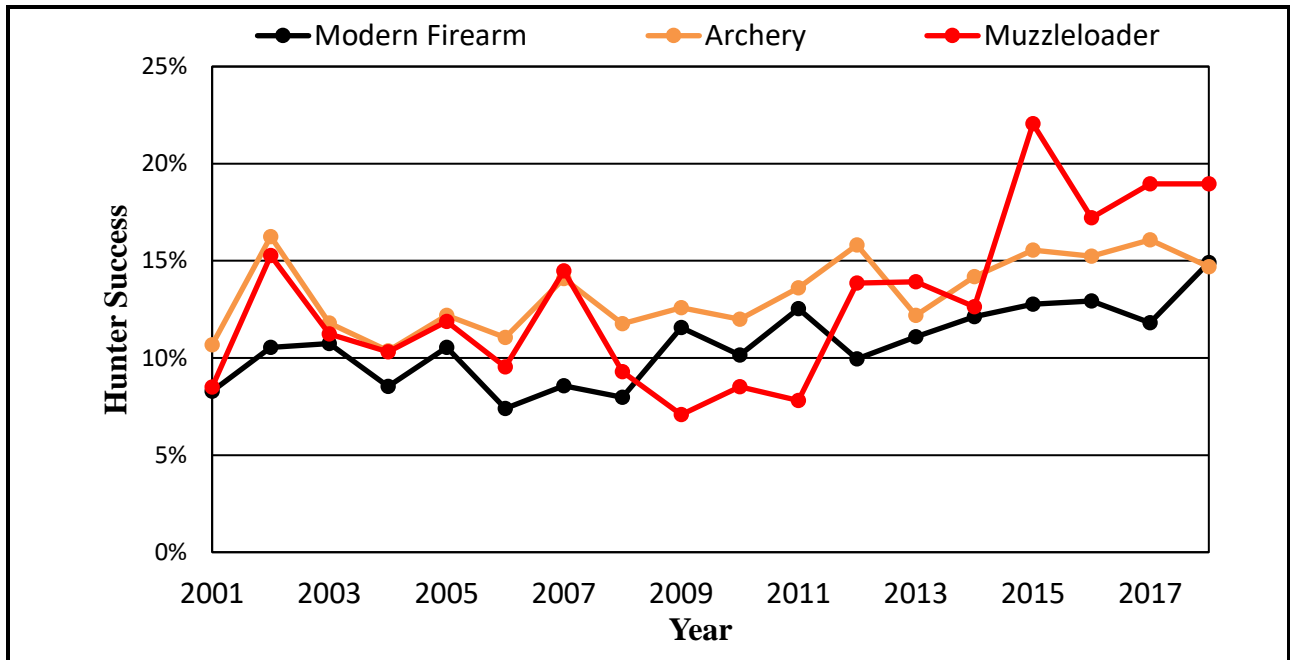


Figure 4. Elk hunter success rates in the Willapa Hills herd area during general seasons from 2001-2018 by weapon type. This includes modern firearm (black), archery (orange), and muzzleloader (red).

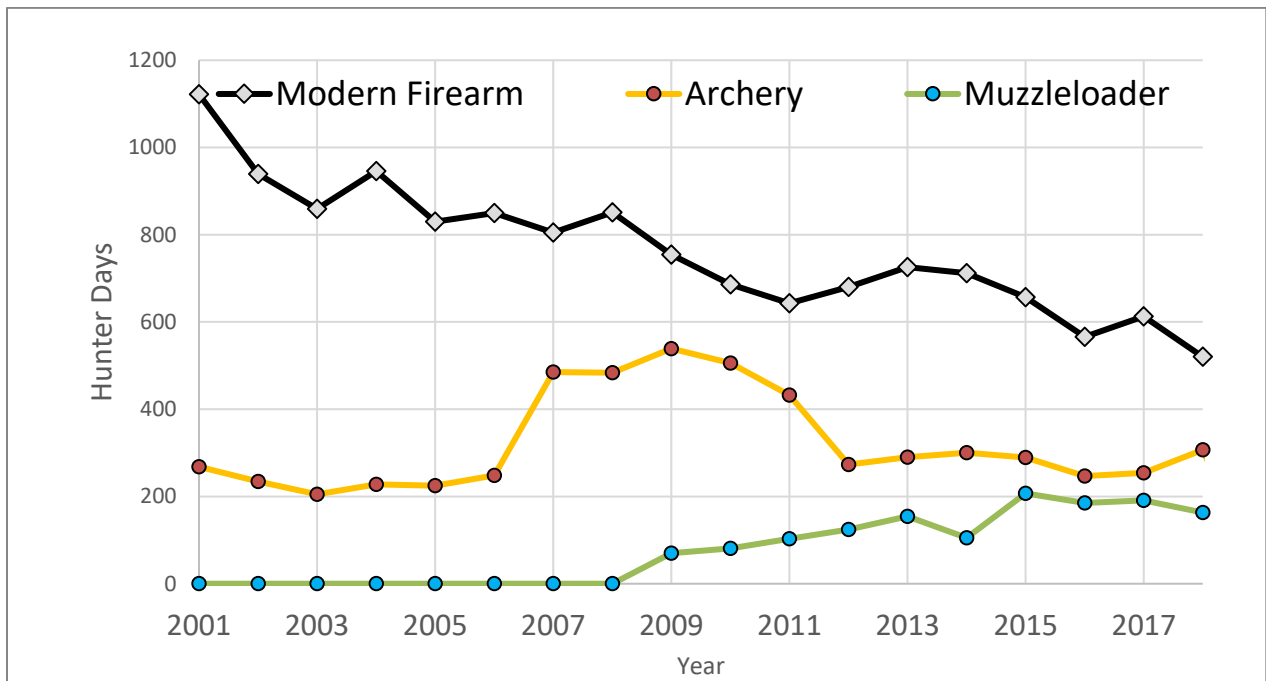


Figure 5. Total elk hunter participation in the Olympic herd area (GMUs 618, 638, 642, 648) during general seasons from 2006-2018 by weapon type. This includes modern firearm (black), archery (orange), and muzzleloader (green).

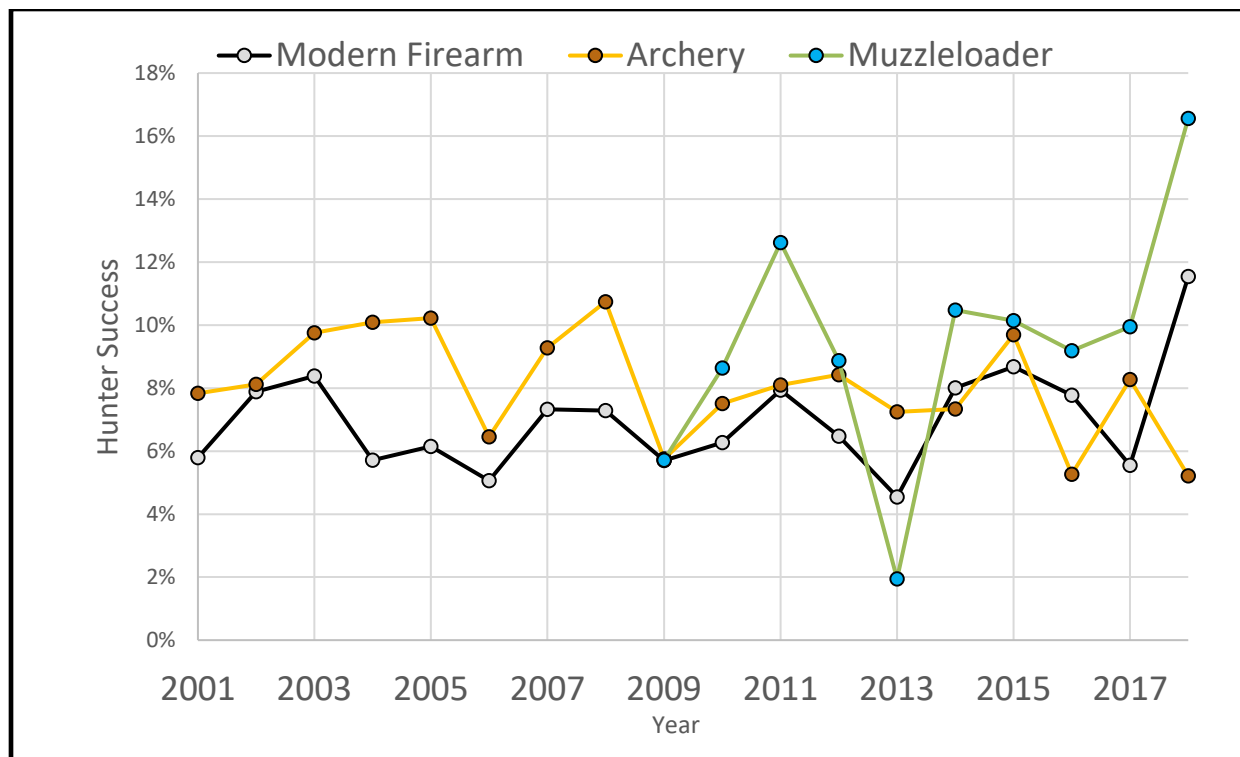


Figure 6. Elk hunter success rates in the Olympic herd area (GMUs 618, 638, 642, 648) during general seasons from 2001-2018 by weapon type. This includes modern firearm (black), archery (orange), and muzzleloader (green).

HOW TO FIND ELK

Like most places, when hunting elk in District 17, hunters need to do homework and spend time scouting before the season opens. Predicting where elk are located is especially difficult after hunting pressure increases. The majority of hunters spend their time focused on clearcuts. Elk often forage in clearcuts and are highly visible when they do. Those highly visible elk often attract other hunters. Consequently, clearcuts can get crowded in a hurry.

Many elk (especially bulls) will infrequently visit clearcuts during daylight hours. Instead, they may spend most of their day in closed canopy forests, swamps, or regeneration stands (also known as reprod stands).

Some generalities can be made about the landscape that will increase the odds of locating elk. When going to a new area, hunters are encouraged to cover as much ground as possible. Note areas where you see sign along roads and landings. Landings are often ungraveled, making it easy to see fresh tracks. Scouting will reveal which areas hold elk and where to focus more intensive efforts.

After identifying areas with abundant signs of elk, hunters should focus on areas that provide cover and are adjacent to clearcuts. During early seasons, when it is warm, these cover areas often include swamps, creek bottoms, river bottoms, or any place near water. Once the season progresses and temperatures cool, elk are less attracted to water, and locating them becomes

more difficult. Hunting pressure also can force elk to use areas that provide thicker cover or are more inaccessible to hunters because of topography.

Later in the season, consult a topographic map and find benches located in steep terrain with thick cover. Elk often use these benches to bed down during the day. Finally, don't let a locked gate (provided that non-motorized access is allowed) keep you from going into an area to search for elk. Frequently, these areas hold elk that have not received much hunting pressure, making them less skittish and easier to hunt. A popular approach to hunting behind gates is to use mountain bikes with trailers. Biking on timber company lands is facilitated by high densities of maintained gravel roads.



Corey Bronckhorst with elk taken from GMU 673 during the 2016 archery season.

ELK AREAS

There are two Elk Areas in District 17: Elk Area 6010 (Mallis or Raymond) and Elk Area 6064 (Quinault Valley). Nearly all permit opportunities in District 17 are antlerless elk hunts and are associated with these Elk Areas. Elk Area 6010 was established in a location with chronic elk damage problems, and its primary purpose is to provide antlerless harvest opportunities that help control the growth rate of herds in localized agricultural areas.

Elk Area 6064 was established to resolve problems landowners had with elk hunters. Special restrictions apply in each Elk Area. In Elk Area 6064, only Master Hunters are allowed to hunt elk during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader seasons.

The purpose of Elk Area 6010 is to alleviate elk damage on private agricultural lands. Elk Area 6010 contains tracts of public or private timber company lands where elk are not problematic. Hunters that draw a permit in either Elk Area are encouraged to call the Private Lands Biologist (Scott Harris) in the Region 6 Office (360-249-4628 ext.234). Mr. Harris may be able to put you in contact with a landowner currently having problems with elk.

NOTABLE HUNTING CHANGES

1. Several private timber companies in District 17 charge a fee to access areas previously open to the public. Property ownership changes irregularly. Hunters should contact

landowners in areas they intend to hunt and determine the company's current policy. See private lands access section for more information.

ELK HOOF DISEASE (TREPONEME BACTERIA)

Since 2008, reports of elk with deformed, broken, or missing hooves have increased dramatically in southwest Washington, with sporadic observations in other areas west of the Cascade Range. While elk have long suffered from "hoof rot," a relatively common livestock disease, the rapid spread and severity of this new affliction was something altogether different.

Scientific tests commissioned by WDFW in 2013 found that these abnormalities were strongly associated with treponeme bacteria, known to cause digital dermatitis in cattle, sheep and goats. Although this disease has plagued the dairy industry for decades, the treponeme bacteria had never before been documented in elk or any other wildlife species.

Since then, WDFW has continued to work with scientists, veterinarians, outdoor organizations and others to develop management strategies for elk infected by treponeme-associated hoof disease (TAHD).

Several aspects of TAHD in elk are clear:

- **Vulnerability:** The disease appears to be highly infectious among elk, but there is no evidence that it affects humans. TAHD can affect any hoof in any elk, young or old, male or female.
- **Hooves only:** Tests show the disease is limited to animals' hooves, and does not affect their meat or organs. If the meat looks normal and if hunters harvest, process and cook it practicing good hygiene, it is probably safe to eat.
- **No treatment:** Currently, there is no vaccine to prevent the disease, nor are there any proven options for treating it in the field. Similar diseases in livestock are treated by cleaning and bandaging their hooves and giving them foot baths, but that is not a realistic option for free-ranging elk.

How hunters can help

- **Leave hooves:** Scientists believe that treponeme bacteria are associated with moist soil and spread to new areas on the hooves of infected elk. For that reason, WDFW requires hunters to remove the hooves of any elk taken in affected areas and leave them onsite. During the 2019-20 hunting season, this rule applies to all 400, 500, and 600 series GMUs.
- **Report elk:** Hunters can help WDFW track TAHD by reporting observations of both affected and unaffected elk on the department's [online reporting form](#).

- **Clean shoes and tires:** Anyone who hikes or drives off-road in a known affected area can help minimize the risk of spreading the disease to new areas by removing all mud from their shoes and tires before leaving the area.

WDFW is currently studying the effects of the disease on Washington elk populations and the state Legislature approved \$1.5 million to support efforts by Washington State University to monitor and research the disease.

DEER

SUMMARY

Success Rates: Depends on weapon type and GMU hunted. For the entire district, 17 percent of archery hunters, 15 percent of muzzleloaders, and 21 percent of modern firearm deer hunters had success last year.

Recent Trends: Observable increase in harvest last year compared to the year prior.

GMUs with Highest Harvest: 663, 672, 648

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Columbian black-tailed deer (black-tails or black-tailed deer) are the only species of deer in District 17. Deer hunting opportunities in District 17 range from marginal to very good. The best opportunities to harvest a black-tailed deer in District 17 occur in GMUs 663, 648, 672, and 660.

In Washington, black-tail harvest regulations are set at the GMU level. All areas of District 17 are managed with the primary goal of promoting stable or increasing deer populations while minimizing conflicts with people. Management objectives include maintaining deer populations to have a minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does in the post-hunting season population.

WDFW does not attempt to survey deer populations to estimate their total numbers in District 17. Trends in harvest, hunter success, and harvest per unit effort are used as surrogates to a formal estimate of population size. WDFW recognizes the limitations of using harvest data to monitor trends in population size, and the agency is currently evaluating new approaches to monitor black-tailed deer populations.

Finding an effective way to monitor black-tailed deer populations has been an ongoing management challenge. Black-tailed deer are secretive and use densely vegetated habitats. Their ability to remain unseen substantially lowers the probability of detection through aerial surveys. Aerial surveys have been attempted, but very few deer were seen during those surveys. The



Clint Bryson with black-tailed deer taken during modern firearm season of 2016 in GMU 648

small number of deer observed results in insufficient sample sizes to monitor population trends or demographics (buck:doe and fawn:doe ratios).

Overall deer harvest declined from an estimated 1,837 deer in 2016 to 1,258 in 2017 then, rose again to 1542 in 2018 Long-term trends in harvest data seem to indicate stable deer populations. The seemingly steep decline from 2016 to 2017 is surprising and without an obvious biological cause. For more detailed information on the status of black-tailed deer in Washington, hunters should read through the most recent version of the Game Status and Trends Report. This report is available for download on the department’s website or by [clicking here](#).

Antler points and age

Prior to mandatory reporting in 2001, WDFW conducted field checks stations to gather information of age structure. Hunters have frequently asked if there is a correlation between age and antler points. During the fall of 1979 tooth samples were collected from bucks harvested in western Washington and sent in for cementum annuli ageing.

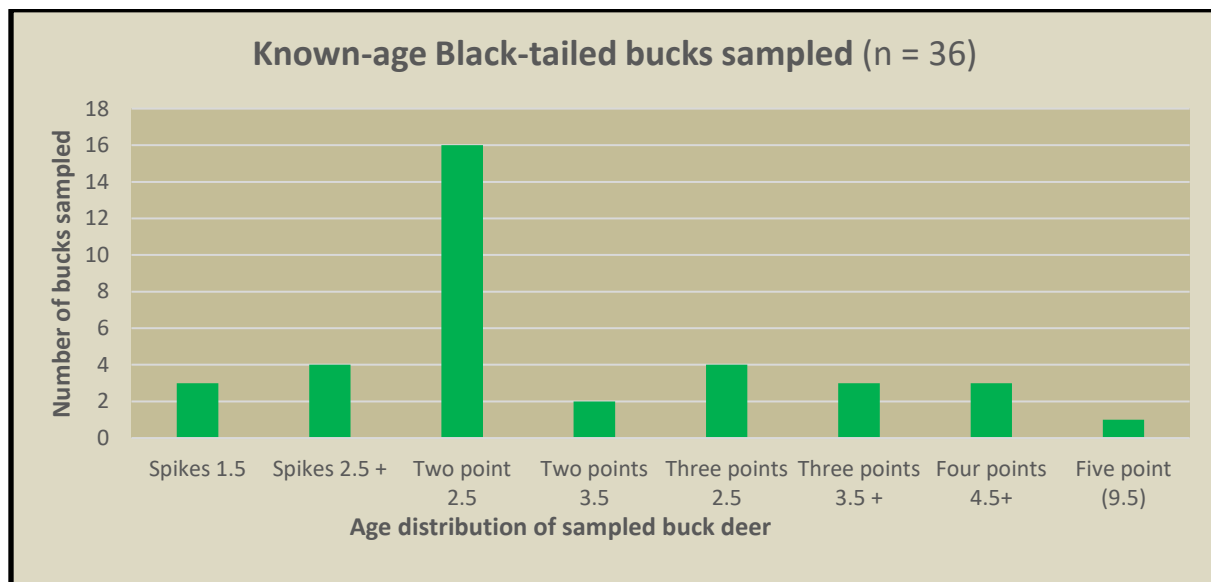


Figure 7. Known- age buck deer and their antler points at time of harvest. Data collected during the 1979 hunting season and was from multiple region six Game Management units.

Of the total of 36 buck deer tooth samples collected 25 (69 percent) were spikes and two points. The remaining bucks sampled were at least three points or better (31 percent), with four of the three points being 2.5 years old at time of harvest.

WHICH GMU SHOULD DEER HUNTERS HUNT?

“What GMU should I hunt?” is one of the most frequent questions asked of WDFW. Answering that question is not always easy. The best answer depends on the hunting method and the target hunting experience. Some hunters are looking for the best chance to harvest a large, mature buck, while others want to harvest any legal deer or simply be in an area with few hunters.

The ideal GMU for most hunters would have:

- High numbers of deer
- Low numbers of hunters
- High hunter success rates

Unfortunately, the perfect scenario does not exist in any GMU that is freely open to the public during any season within District 17. GMUs with the highest deer numbers tend to have the highest hunter numbers as well. For many hunters, high hunter densities are not enough to persuade them to avoid a GMU with many deer. Others prefer to hunt areas with moderate to low numbers of deer if they can avoid other hunters.

Information in Tables 5-7 assesses GMUs by harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader deer seasons. The values presented are the five-year averages for 2009-2013 for each statistic. Total harvest and hunter numbers are summarized by the number of deer harvested and hunters per square mile. A comparison of total harvest or hunter numbers is not always preferred because GMUs vary in size. For example, the average number of deer harvested over 2009-2013 seasons during the general modern firearm season in GMUs 663 and 648 was 245 and 266 deer, respectively. Total harvest suggests that deer densities are quite similar between the two GMUs. However, examining the number of deer harvested per square mile (harvested/mi²) provides an estimate of 1.167 in GMU 663 and 0.617 in GMU 648. These numbers indicate that deer densities are probably higher in GMU 663 than in GMU 648.

Each GMU (excluding GMU 618) was ranked from 1 to 11 for deer harvested/mi², hunters/mi², and hunter success rates. The three ranking values were summed to produce a final rank sum. GMUs are listed in order of lowest rank sum to largest. Comparisons are mostly direct, since bag limits and seasons are the same for most GMUs. Differences that should be considered are:

1. GMU 681 had a 2-point minimum harvest restriction during all general seasons (2009-2013).
2. GMU 673 had a bag limit of any buck during the general archery season, while all other GMUs (except 681) had a bag limit of any deer.

Table 5. Comparison of modern firearm general deer season total harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success rates using rank sum analysis. Data presented are based on a five-year running average (2009-2013).

MODERN FIREARM										
GMU	Size (mi ²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	
684	51	19	0.373	7	56	1.10	3	34%	1	11
642	278	68	0.245	8	276	0.99	2	25%	2	12
660	302	158	0.523	4	746	2.47	6	21%	4	14
672	257	155	0.603	3	715	2.78	8	22%	3	14
673	266	123	0.462	5	579	2.18	5	21%	5	15
663	210	245	1.167	1	1321	6.29	10	19%	6	17
648	431	266	0.617	2	1426	3.31	9	19%	7	18
638	153	13	0.085	10	97	0.63	1	14%	10	21
658	257	116	0.451	6	710	2.76	7	16%	8	21
681	109	25	0.229	9	168	1.54	4	15%	9	22

Table 6. Comparison of muzzleloader general deer season total harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success rates using rank sum analysis. Data presented are based on a five-year running average (2009-2013).

MUZZLELOADER										
GMU	Size (mi ²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	
673	266	41	0.154	1	123	0.46	8	34%	1	10
648	431	4	0.009	6	20	0.05	3	23%	2	11
663	210	8	0.038	3	48	0.23	7	15%	3	13
672	257	3	0.012	5	40	0.16	5	7%	5	15
684	51	3	0.059	2	26	0.51	9	12%	4	15
642	278	1	0.004	8	7	0.03	1	6%	7	16
658	257	4	0.016	4	58	0.23	6	6%	6	16
660	302	2	0.007	7	29	0.10	4	5%	8	19
638	153	0	0.000	9	6	0.04	2	0%	9	20

Table 7. Comparison of archery general deer season total harvest, hunter numbers, and hunter success rates using rank sum analysis. Data presented are based on a five-year running average (2009-2013).

ARCHERY										
GMU	Size (mi ²)	Harvest			Hunter Density			Hunter Success		Rank Sum
		Total	Harvest per mi ²	Rank	Hunters	Hunters per mi ²	Rank	Success	Rank	
684	51	9	0.176	3	24	0.47	5	38%	1	9
663	210	90	0.429	1	435	2.07	10	22%	2	13
642	278	12	0.043	8	66	0.24	3	19%	3	14
672	257	60	0.233	2	355	1.38	9	17%	5	16
660	302	34	0.113	5	186	0.62	7	18%	4	16
638	153	3	0.020	9	25	0.16	1	11%	8	18
648	431	39	0.090	6	234	0.54	6	17%	6	18
658	257	5	0.019	10	42	0.16	2	12%	7	19
681	109	8	0.073	7	106	0.97	8	7%	9	24
673	266	4	0.015	11	114	0.43	4	4%	10	25
699	8	1	0.125	4	21	2.63	11	1%	11	26

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2018 SEASON

Deer populations do not change dramatically between typical years. Winter weather conditions rarely cause winter die-offs within District 17. Consequently, the total quantity of deer available for harvest is expected to be similar to the 2018 season.

Hunter numbers do not change dramatically between typical years unless hunting regulations are significantly modified or access is closed. The best predictor of expected general season harvest is recent trends in:

1. Harvest
2. Hunter numbers
3. Hunter success

The following charts and figures provide trend data for each of these statistics.

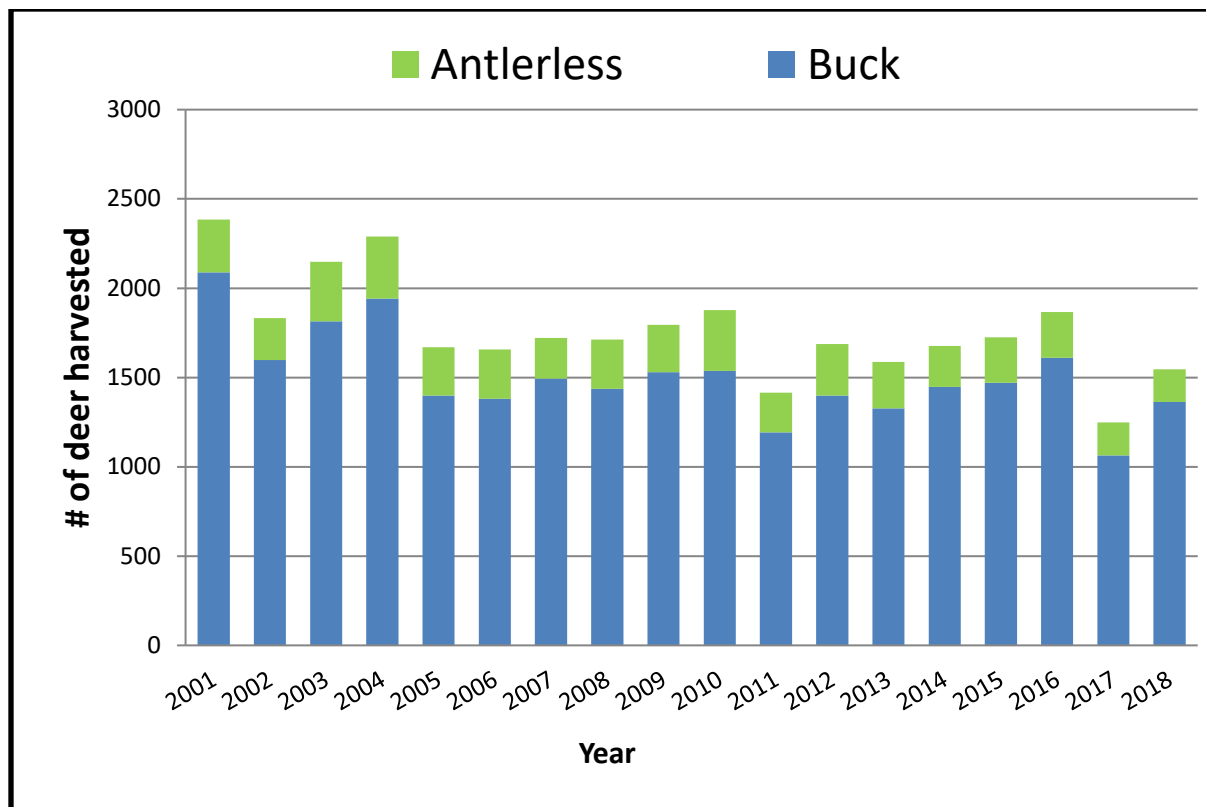


Figure 8. District 17 deer harvest totals. Total buck (blue) and antlerless (green) deer harvested during general modern firearm, archery, and muzzleloader elk seasons combined, 2001–2018 Harvest totals does not include tribal harvest.

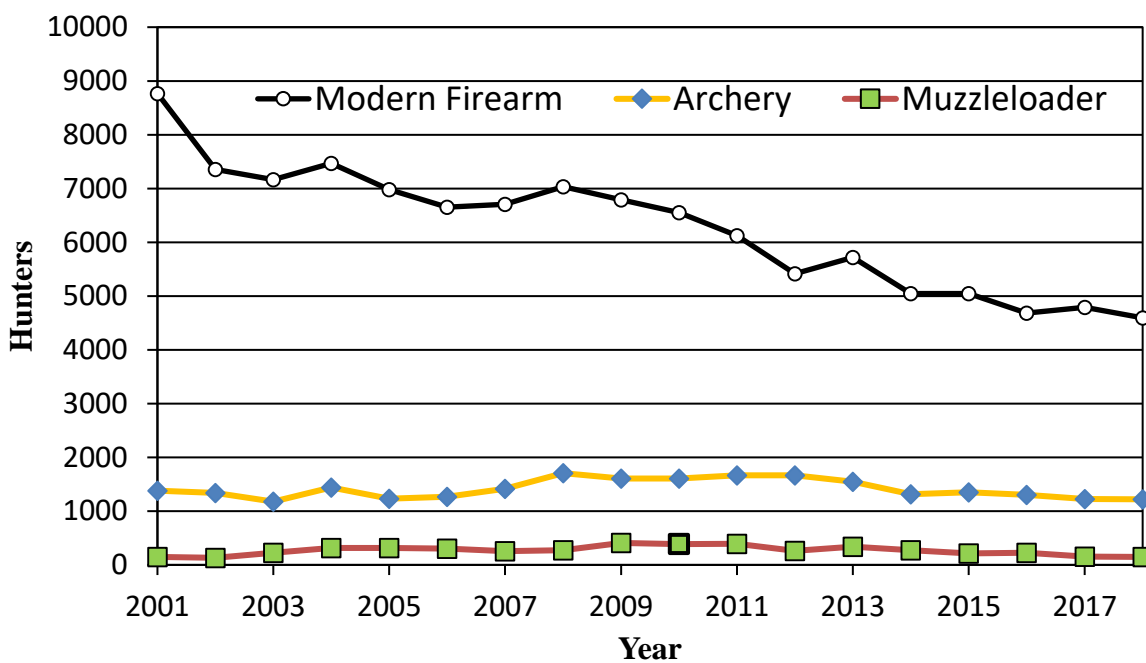


Figure 9. Total deer hunter participation in District 17 during general seasons from 2001-2018 by weapon type, including modern firearm (black), archery (orange), and muzzleloader (red).

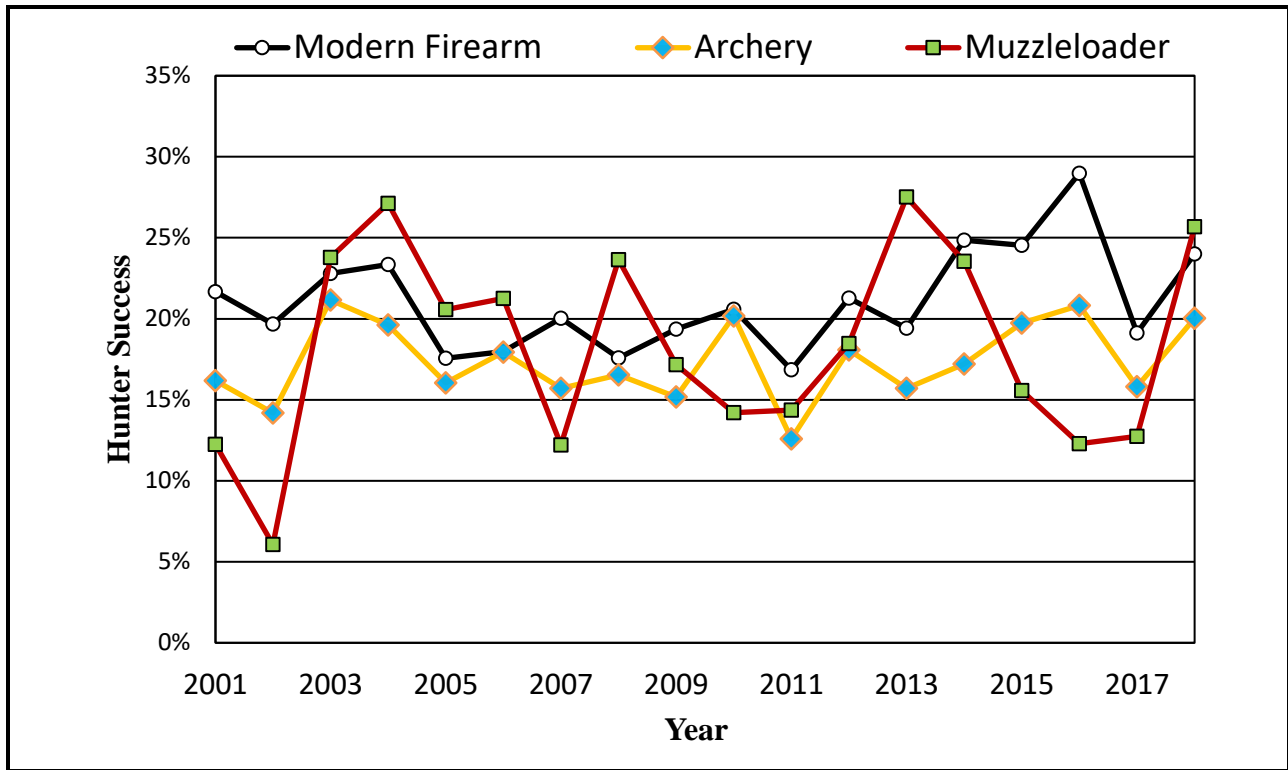


Figure 10. Deer hunter success rates during general seasons in District 17 from 2001-2018 by weapon type, including modern firearm (black), archery (orange), and muzzleloader (red).

HOW TO FIND AND HUNT BLACK-TAILS

The key to harvesting a black-tailed deer in District 17 is scouting. Black-tailed deer are present throughout the district and in nearly every habitat type. Deer numbers differ among habitat types and the highest deer densities are associated with 3 to 9-year old clearcuts. These young tree stands provide large amounts of both cover and food.

Many hunters will focus efforts in new clearcuts. Deer in a clearcut are much more visible than most other habitats. However, deer know they are exposed and typically visit the clearcuts at night, early dawn, and dusk. Hunters should also explore areas adjacent to these openings.



Dana Morgan with spike deer taken during the late firearm season in GMU 663

Those areas with cover are more likely to contain deer for the majority of the day. Large amounts of deer sign in an area indicate deer are in close vicinity. Consider that over the past several years, deer in Capitol Forest (GMU 663) were fitted with GPS collars as part of a larger study throughout western Washington conducted by WDFW. The goal of this study was to better understand the effects timber management practices have on deer survival and productivity. These GPS collars automatically upload the deer's location via satellite several times a day. The data gives biologists a detailed look at black-tailed deer movements and habitat use.

None of the deer monitored in WDFW's doe study used an area larger than 0.38 mi² (243 acres). The average home range size was 0.14 mi² (86 acres). Some deer used an area no bigger than 45 acres in size during an entire year. If a hunter sees signs of deer in an area, but no deer, they need to be patient or change their approach.

The traditional approaches to hunting black-tailed deer include still-hunting or sitting patiently in high use areas (clearcuts, highly traveled trails, or funnels) until the deer appears. A less well-known, or less-utilized, technique is rattling and grunting to simulate two bucks fighting over a doe. The rattling technique is more common with mid-west and eastern white-tailed deer hunters, but can be effective on black-tailed deer as well. A quick internet search on the technique yields plenty of evidence to illustrate its effectiveness when conditions are right.

Buck movements tend to increase during the rut and, they are less wary than during other parts of the year. The last week of October and first week of November seem to be those periods of time when male deer are most susceptible to harvest. In 2017, WDFW initiated a buck mortality study which will pinpoint the activity periods and survival rates for male black-tail deer in Western Washington. If you harvest a buck with a collar attached to its neck, please call WDFW or return the collar to one of our regional offices.

NOTABLE HUNTING CHANGES

1. Several private timber companies in District 17 are going to fee access programs in areas where they historically offered free access. Hunters should be aware of these changes and are advised to contact landowners in areas where they hunt to determine the company's current policy. See the private lands access section for more information.

BEAR

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Black bears are present throughout District 17. Bear numbers vary among GMUs and the harvest can change noticeably from year to year. The best places to harvest last year occurred in GMUs 648, 660 and 663. Other GMUs worth mentioning are 618, 638, 658, 660, 672, and 681.

Bear seasons are primarily designed to maintain stable black bear populations. Spring seasons are directed to areas where black bear cause measurable damage to young commercial timber stands or other sites of human-bear conflict. The existing bear populations are not expected to have much impact on big game herds. Three statistics used to assess black bear harvest are:

- Proportion of females harvested
- Median age of harvested females
- Median age of harvested males

WDFW has not conducted surveys to estimate bear numbers. The agency uses trends in harvest data as surrogates to formal population estimates or indices. Currently, black bear populations are believed to be stable in District 17

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Most bears are probably harvested opportunistically during general deer and elk seasons. Overall hunter success is low, but annual harvest can vary widely from year to year. Depending on the GMU hunted, between 4 and 15 percent of bear hunters in District 17 were successful in 2018. Since 2001, overall hunter success for this district has typically ranged from 4 percent to 8 percent. District-wide, bear hunter success in 2018 was 7 percent. Hunter success rates are likely higher for those that specifically hunt bears compared to hunters that take bear incidentally during deer or elk season.

Annual bear harvest in District 17 increased from 2002 to 2008. Harvest declined sharply during the 2009 season, but rebounded in 2010. Bear harvest has since remained generally stable to increasing, although 2014 was a low year.

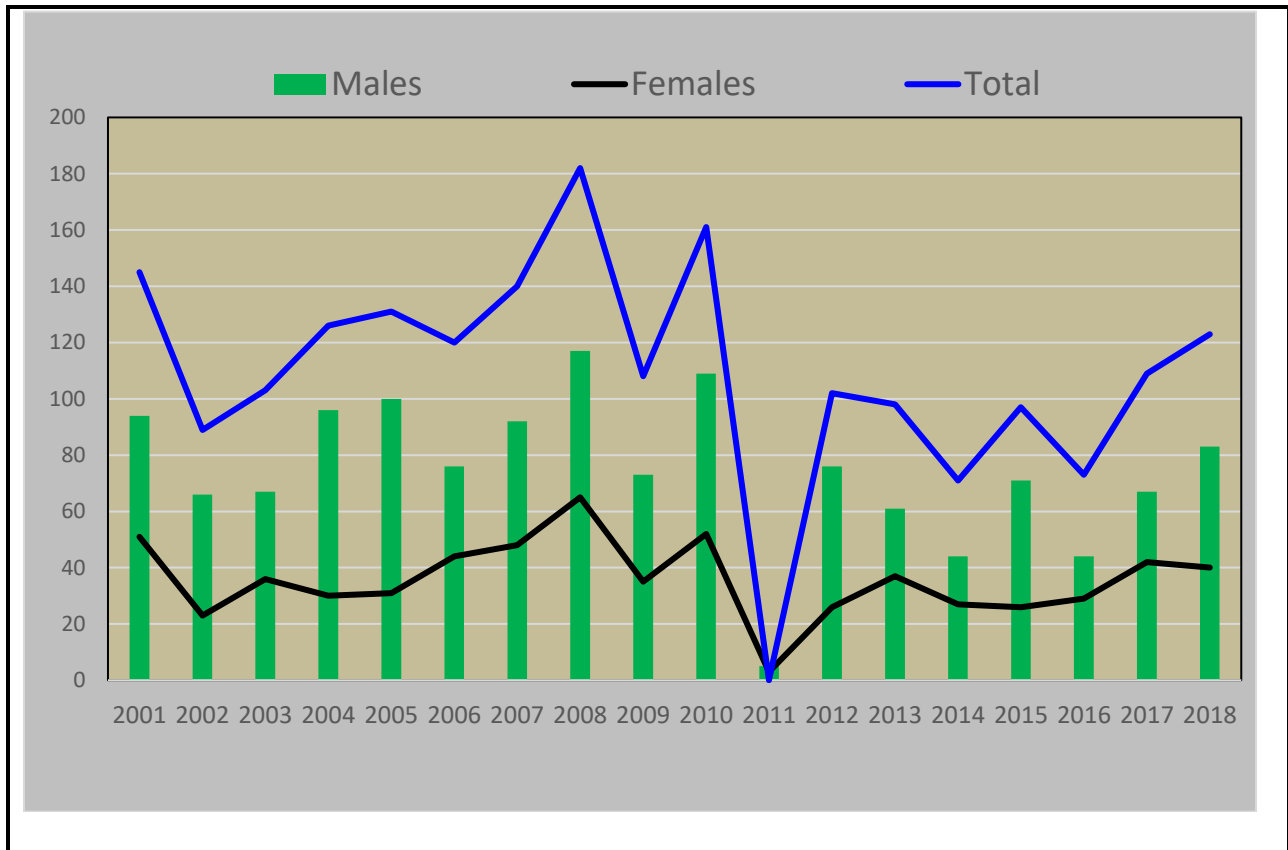


Figure 11. Trends in the number of male and female black bears and total number of bears harvested during the general bear season in District 17, 2001–2018. Harvest estimates include bears harvested during spring permit seasons. Totals do not include bears removed because of conflicts with people or timber damage. The sex of harvested bears was not available for 2011.

More bears were harvested during the 2018 general season in GMUs 660 than any other GMU. GMUs 642, 648, 658, 663, 673, and 681 are also regular producers of bears during the general and spring permit hunting seasons. Overall bear harvest in 2018 was above the five-year average.

HOW TO FIND BLACK BEAR

Black bears are common and occur at high densities in some locales. However, bears in District 17 are seen infrequently because of thick vegetation dominating the landscape. Consequently, scouting is extremely important when hunting for black bears.

Black bears occupy a variety of habitat types, and it can be difficult to narrow down where to find them. Because bears have an incredible sense of smell, hunters should focus on open terrain. When out in the open, a bear can be seen from a distance without alerting it. In dense cover, a bear is likely to smell a hunter before being seen and move to avoid an encounter.

Bears are often located in clearcuts containing a large amount of berry-producing shrubs. Examples include:

- Elderberries

- Salmonberries
- Huckleberries
- Blackberries
- Salal berries

During the fall, hunters should seek clearcuts with these types of shrubs and search for bear sign. Fresh sign indicates a bear is visiting that stand. Patient hunters who watch these areas for extended periods of time can increase their chances of harvesting a bear.

NOTABLE CHANGES

- Bear Season starts August 1 across all parts of the state
- *New to 2019* – WDFW conducted a monitoring project during the summer of 2019 in GMU 672 to derive a rigorous estimate of bear numbers. A network of 36 barbed wire corrals were placed across the landscape in industrial timberlands across a mix of land ownerships. Bears drawn into these corrals left hair samples that will allow for individual identification from DNA analysis. Results from this project should become available in 2020.



COUGAR

GENERAL INFORMATION, MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND POPULATION STATUS

Cougars occur throughout District 17, but densities vary among GMUs. Cougar populations in District 17 are managed primarily to maintain a stable cougar population. Beginning in 2012, WDFW changed the system for managing cougar harvest in Washington. WDFW shifted away from using season length or permit seasons to manage the number of cougars harvested, and implemented a standard season coupled with harvest guidelines. The intended goal was to allow a longer season without weapon restrictions. Cougar seasons will close for a specific area once harvest reached or exceeded a harvest guideline.



To accomplish harvest goals, WDFW established a series of hunt areas with standard season dates of September 1 through April 30. Harvest numbers are examined starting January 1. Any hunt area that meets or exceeds the harvest guideline may be closed. Anyone planning to hunt cougar after January 1 should take a moment to confirm the cougar season is still open. Harvest guidelines for each hunt area located in District 17 are provided in Table 8.

Starting in 2019, WDFW convened an internal group to assess the results of implementing the harvest guideline hunting structure.

Table 8. Harvest guidelines and 2014-19 cougar harvest for hunt areas located in District 17.

Hunt Area	Harvest Guideline	2018-19 Harvest	2017-18 Harvest	2016-17 Harvest	2015-16 Harvest	2014-15 Harvest
618, 636, 638	4-5	1	4	1	0	4
642, 648, 651	6-8	10	8	5	3	6
658, 660, 663, 672, 673, 681, 684, 699	9-12	3	7	3	0	1

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE 2019 SEASON

Cougar harvest in District 17 is highly variable. The variability may be due to the prohibition on hound hunting and trapping. Most cougars are taken opportunistically by deer and elk hunters. Since 2001, the average number of cougars harvested in District 17 is six animals. Young males are overrepresented in the harvest. Most cougar harvest in District 17 has occurred in GMU 648. Since 2001, cougar harvest in GMU 648 (Wynoochee) has typically accounted for over half of the harvest in District 17.

NOTABLE CHANGES

None – Please remember that the season ends April 30, unless closed early. A 2020 tag and license are required after March 31, 2020.

DUCKS

COMMON SPECIES

A wide variety of ducks occur in District 17. Common dabbling ducks include northern pintail, American wigeon, mallard, green-wing teal, and northern shoveler. Species of divers, including bufflehead, scaup, and common goldeneye are present, but occur in low numbers. Nesting wood ducks can be located in the Chehalis River Valley early in the season and provide a unique hunting opportunity. Sea ducks, including scoters and long-tailed ducks, are seen occasionally in Willapa Bay and Grays Harbor.

Mallards are the most abundant species of duck in Washington. Consequently, mallards constitute the majority of ducks harvested statewide (typically ≥ 50 percent). In contrast, American wigeon are the most abundant species of duck in District 17. During recent aerial survey flights of Willapa Bay, American wigeon typically comprised 50 percent to 60 percent of the ducks observed. Hunters should expect to primarily harvest American wigeon, northern pintail, and mallard. Green-winged teal are abundant early in the season, but decrease in numbers as the season progresses.



MIGRATION CHRONOLOGY

Very few ducks are found during late spring and early summer. Beginning in mid to late September, birds within the Pacific Flyway will migrate south from Alaska. (Note - Banded ducks marked from the Central Flyway have been harvested along coastal Washington, indicating that some movement between flyways does exist). Duck numbers will continue to increase until peaking in late October and early November. The migrating ducks are believed to concentrate in District 17 as resting areas. They do not appear to remain in the district for long periods of time. Consequently, the number of ducks located inside District 17 likely varies on a daily basis. Total duck numbers decline precipitously once the flow of migrants from Alaska has stopped. By Christmas, duck numbers are typically 5 percent of what they were at the end of October. Unlike eastern Washington, major weather events do not alter migration chronology in coastal Washington. Regardless of weather events, duck numbers decline at about the same point in time each year.

CONCENTRATION AREAS

In general, waterfowl concentrations occur in Willapa Bay, Grays Harbor, and the Chehalis and Willapa River valleys. The exact locations where duck concentrations occur depends on many factors (hunting pressure, weather, food, etc.) that can change daily.

Waterfowl concentrations shift around the bay each winter. Small forested wetlands also provide areas where migratory ducks may congregate. In the river valleys after large soaking precipitation events, dabbling ducks can be found in areas where sheetwater has accumulated. The number of ducks that can use these small bodies of water can be surprisingly high. Hunters should scout a few days before hunting to locate where concentrations of ducks are currently located and/or where sheetwater is likely to occur.

POPULATION STATUS

Pacific Flyway waterfowl populations have remained strong for several years, allowing liberal seasons for many species. Breeding duck populations in western Washington were not monitored until 2010, when WDFW developed and began flying established transects in five select areas of western Washington. Surveys are flown during April and early May. One of the selected areas occurs in District 17 and is associated with the Chehalis River Valley.

In 2019, the breeding population in the Chehalis River Valley was estimated at 4,130 ducks which, is lower than the 6,841 estimated in 2018. Mallard numbers during the spring breeding flights remained the same and American wigeon numbers decreased for the second year.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

Breeding duck numbers in Alaska are the biggest factor affecting duck hunters in Washington. Unfortunately, survey estimates for Alaska were not available at the time this document was developed, which impairs the agency's ability to forecast the numbers available for 2019-2020. Historic harvest can provide insight into probable hunting opportunity. The figure below shows trends in duck hunter harvest, total hunter numbers, and the average daily bag of ducks in District 17 during the 2008-2018 timeframe. Overall, trends since 2016 have been rising slightly and are more similar to the average total number of ducks harvested since 2010. For instance, the 2016 season was noteworthy for having low numbers of ducks in October. Harvest, especially for Grays Harbor, again ticked up in 2018 compared to the 2016 season.

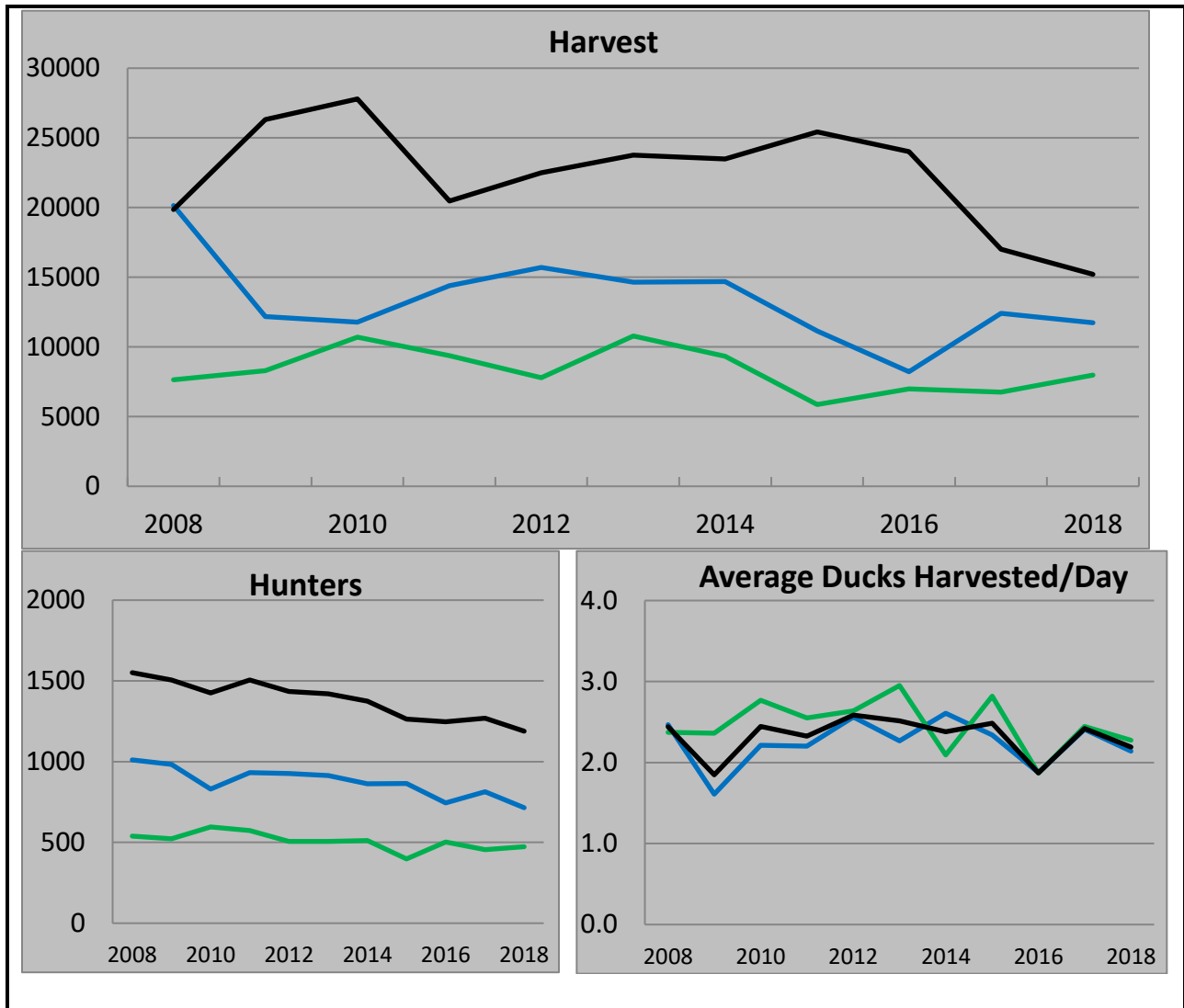


Figure 12. Trends in the number of duck hunters, total ducks harvested, and average number of ducks harvested per day in District 17 (black) comprised of Grays Harbor County (blue) and Pacific County (green), 2008–2018

HUNTING TECHNIQUES

Duck hunting techniques should vary depending on where you choose to hunt. Traditional setups work best when hunting inland waters around ponds, rivers, or feeding areas. Birds are most active in early morning and late afternoon, as they move between resting sites and feeding areas.

The tides influence hunting the coastline of Willapa Bay or Grays Harbor. Regardless of the time of day, ducks along the coastline tend to move very little at either low or high tide. Hunters can expect very little movement during tidal extremes. However, bird activity and opportunities increase when the tide is going out or coming in. A perfectly timed tide can provide success to coastline hunters at 3 p.m., unlike traditional waterfowl hunting areas that are typically limited to early morning and late afternoon. For more information, see [Let's Go Waterfowl Hunting](#).

PUBLIC LAND OPPORTUNITIES

There are a number of WDFW Wildlife Areas in District 17 that offer good waterfowl hunting opportunities. The following map is intended to provide hunters with the general location of these wildlife areas, but hunters should visit the WDFW waterfowl hunting page ([click here](#)) for more detailed information. The website includes waterfowl information related to location, current waterfowl management activities, and common species. Other public land opportunities occur on the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge. For more information about hunting on the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge, please visit their website or [click here](#).

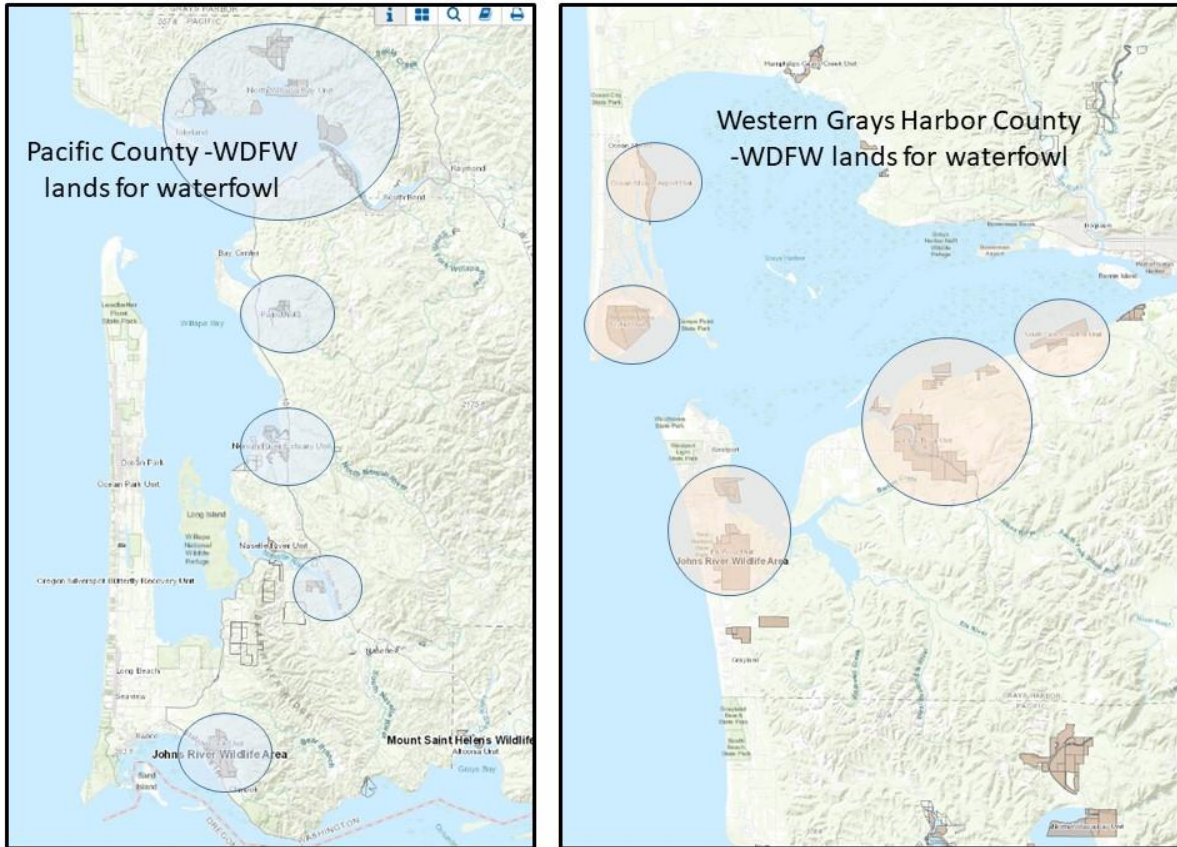


Figure 13: WDFW lands and waterfowl hunting areas within western portion of District 17.

GEESE

COMMON SPECIES

The sub-species of Canada geese found in District 17 include western, dusky, lesser, taverner, Aleutian, Vancouver, and cackler. Large numbers of black brant can be found in Willapa Bay beginning in late January and early February. Occasional flocks of snow geese and white-fronted geese occur infrequently.

MIGRATION CHRONOLOGY AND CONCENTRATION AREAS

The timing of migration for geese in District 17 is nearly identical to that described for ducks. Few geese reside locally in the district. Starting in September, waves of migrant geese begin showing up from Alaska. One distinct difference between ducks and geese is that goose numbers do not decline in late November as sharply as duck numbers. Many geese choose to stay the winter in the agricultural areas of District 17 where they find food. Brant are distinct from the other species of geese and, are mostly found in Willapa Bay starting in the latter half of December or early January.

Most geese aggregate in areas of agricultural lands around the Willapa and Chehalis River Valleys. Some properties routinely have geese on them. Generally, the specific fields where geese concentrate changes on a weekly basis. The Chehalis and Willapa River Valleys are not expansive, so relocating geese is not difficult.

In contrast to other geese, brant will be almost exclusively located in close vicinity to areas where eel grass is found.

WDFW Biologist Hoenes with a resident dusky goose fitted with VHF transmitter on Willapa National Wildlife Refuge



POPULATION STATUS

Very few geese breed in District 17. Consequently, WDFW does not survey for breeding geese within the district. Long term goose nest surveys have occurred elsewhere in Washington. Portions of the lower Columbia River have small but relatively stable breeding populations.

Wintering populations of geese are hard to survey effectively because geese forage widely in agricultural areas that make them difficult to locate. The number of geese observed in Washington during the midwinter-waterfowl surveys has been relatively stable since the early 2000s.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2019 PROSPECTS

Historically, most goose harvest has occurred in Grays Harbor County during the regular season. A recent decline in harvest for Grays Harbor County may partially be attributed to its inclusion into Goose Area 2 (see charts) in 2015. Pacific County goose hunters have long been required to obtain southwest goose authorizations, and the number of Pacific County hunters has not changed significantly. The department expects that the number of Grays Harbor County goose hunters will gradually increase as hunters obtain their southwest goose authorization.

Given the current trends in goose populations farther north, the goose hunting opportunities in District 17 are expected to remain consistent. Pacific populations of large geese appear to be greater than last year. Hunters can expect to harvest an average of one or two geese per day.

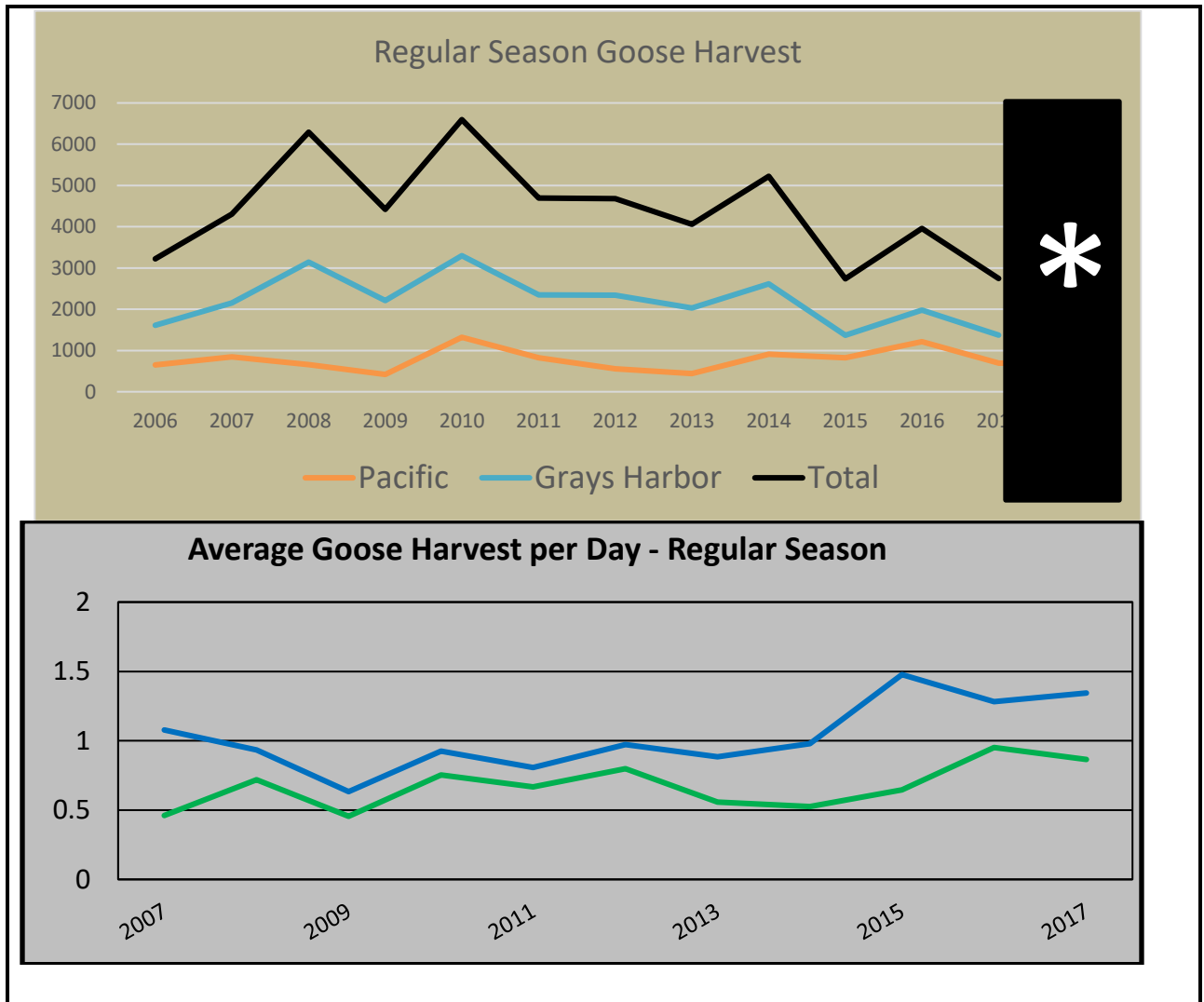


Figure 15. Total goose harvest, and average number of geese harvested per day during regular goose seasons in Grays Harbor County (blue) and Pacific County (green) from 2006–2017. Note – 2018 harvest data unavailable at time of publication due to changes in reporting attributed to harvest card requirements.

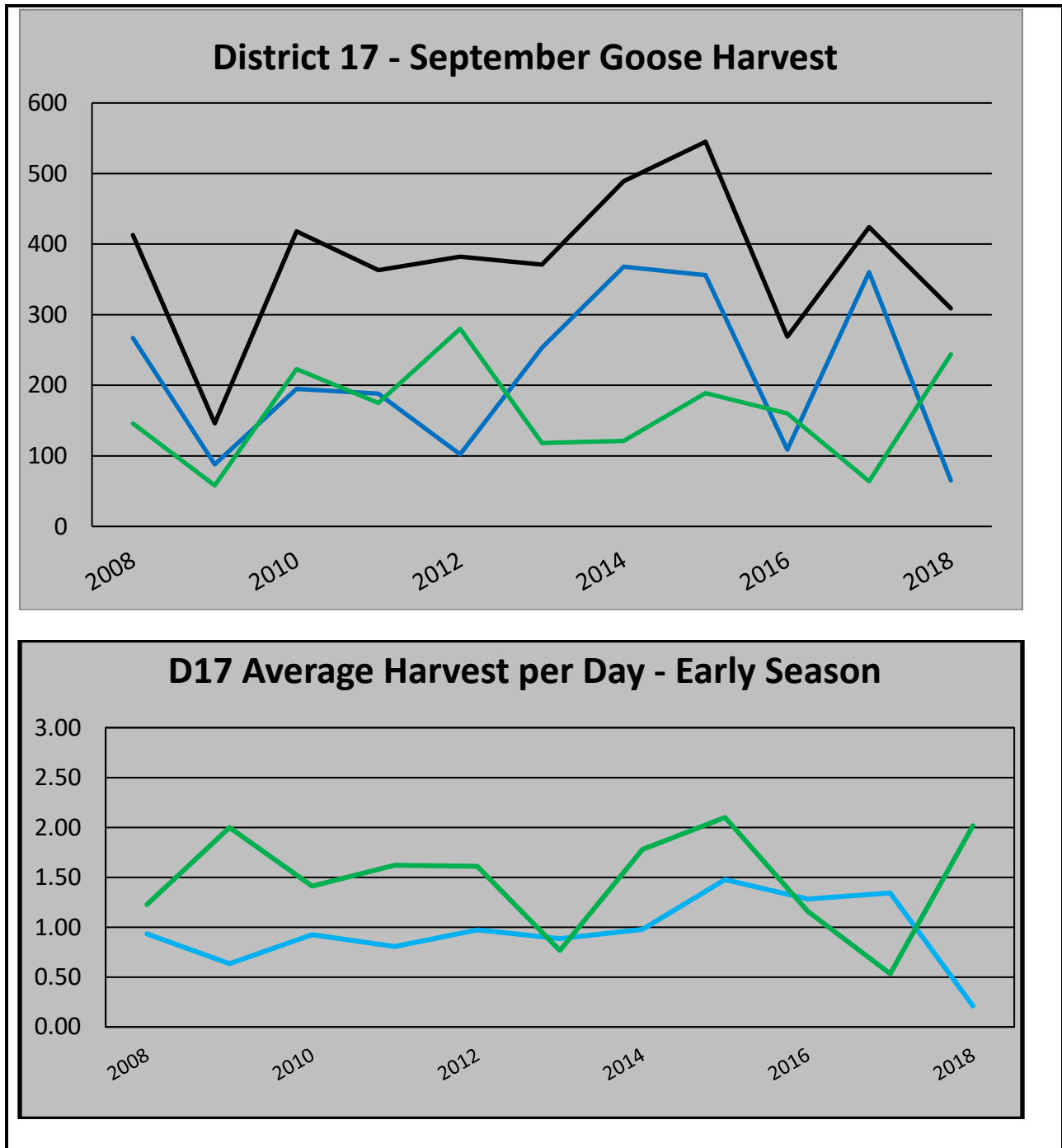


Figure 16. Total goose harvest, and average number of geese harvested per day during early (September) goose seasons in Grays Harbor County (blue) and Pacific County (green), 2008–2018.

HUNTING TECHNIQUES

Goose hunting is almost standardized. Goose hunters find agricultural areas where geese feed, and set up well before daylight in portions of the field where geese are known to concentrate. In District 17, feeding geese tend to congregate in pastures containing cattle operations. Most goose

hunting opportunities occur on private property. Hunters must obtain permission before hunting private lands.

During the early September goose hunting season, noticeable concentrations of western Canada geese have been observed in and around Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay. These areas tend to congregate molting geese earlier in the season and those recently molted birds seem to continue to use those areas throughout the early season. Recent goose surveys conducted in August 2019 around Baker Bay, near the town of Chinook, documented a large numbers of geese. Many of the areas where geese are found require boat access but, favorable goose hunting can occur near shore using traditional methods.

Inclement weather may force local and migratory geese further upland and into river valleys than during more mild weather. This tends to occur more frequently during the regular goose season that starts in October. High easterly winds may force the birds to land in fields where they become less exposed to the wind but, are more vulnerable to hunters.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Both Pacific and Grays Harbor counties are contained within Goose Management Area (GMA) 2. Special regulations apply in GMA 2 to prevent harvest of dusky Canada geese. These special regulations include:

1. Hunters must possess a valid migratory bird hunting authorization for Goose Management Area 2 to hunt geese, except during the September goose season.
2. February and March seasons are closed on WDFW Wildlife Areas and USFWS Wildlife Refuges.
3. Hours are 30 minutes after the start of official waterfowl hunting hours to 30 minutes before the end of official waterfowl hunting hours. If a hunter takes a dusky Canada goose, the authorization will be invalidated and the hunter will not be able to hunt geese in Goose Management Area 2 for the rest of the season, including the special late goose season.
4. Beginning in 2018, a Mandatory Harvest Report Card was issued for hunters to record the number and species composition of their daily bag. Hunters are required to report their harvest onto this report card immediately after harvesting a goose.

WDFW strongly recommends that hunters review the most recent Washington State Migratory Waterfowl and Upland Game Season pamphlet to ensure they are in compliance with current regulations. Pamphlets are available at any retailer that sells hunting licenses or online on WDFW's website ([click here](#)).

PUBLIC LAND OPPORTUNITIES

Many wildlife areas in District 17 provide a chance to hunt geese. Check the earlier map or visit http://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/waterfowl/waterfowl_hunting_on_wdfw_wildlife_areas.pdf for more details. Additionally, some landowners have enrolled in WDFW's Private Lands Access

Program. Those lands provide additional hunting opportunities for the public. See the private lands section for more details or visit the [WDFW GoHunt webpage](#).

NOTABLE HUNTING CHANGES

- None for 2019

FOREST GROUSE

SPECIES AND GENERAL HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS

There are two species of grouse in District 17, ruffed grouse and blue grouse (sooty). Ruffed grouse are the most abundant and occur at lower elevations and valley bottoms. Throughout the west, ruffed grouse typically prefer habitats that support abundant deciduous shrubs or small trees, particularly along stream corridors and other riparian areas. These thick, somewhat impenetrable habitats provide protective cover for ruffed grouse. West of the Cascade Range, stands of red alder or cottonwood can provide suitable habitat conditions for ruffed grouse. Blue grouse can be found in higher elevation habitats, but overlap does occur. Blue grouse are usually found in the uplands at elevations above 2,500 feet and may exceed 6,000 feet. Across Oregon and Washington, blue grouse prefer coniferous forests dominated by Douglas fir and true fir. At higher elevations, birds are primarily found in western and mountain hemlock, lodgepole pine, and white bark pine. The Ruffed Grouse Society has developed [an interactive map](#) for blue and ruffed grouse habitat on national forest land.

Note – the map only assesses a small portion of land in District 17 that belongs to the US Forest Service. State and private lands are not portrayed. The map is only a guide to habitat and may not accurately predict where grouse can be found.

POPULATION STATUS

WDFW no longer conducts surveys to monitor grouse populations in District 17. Currently, the agency uses harvest data trends as surrogates to formal population estimates or indices of population size. Total harvest numbers tend to vary with hunter numbers (see Figure 17), so catch per unit effort, or “grouse per hunter day,” is the best indicator of population trend. In District 17, grouse harvest per hunter day has ranged from 0.12 to .038 birds per hunter day. The 2018 rate was 0.20 birds per hunter day, slightly higher than the 0.12 birds per hunter day in 2017.

To obtain better information on grouse population status and demographics, WDFW conducted a pilot effort in 2016 to collect grouse wings and tails from harvested birds in portions of Grays Harbor County. Results from the 2018 season are listed below (Table 9). This collection effort is expected to continue in 2019 with collection barrels located at strategic locations in the district.

Table 9. The number, sex, age and species of forest grouse harvested in Grays Harbor County during the 2018 hunting season, September 1 – December 1.

Species	Female	Male	Unknown Sex	Juvenile	Yearling	Adult	Breeding Age*	Total collected
Ruffed	1	3	8	8	0	0	4	24
Blue	25	19	0	31	2	9	2	88
Totals	26	22	8	39	2	9	6	112

*Breeding Age denotes birds with molt patterns that showed they were of breeding age but that could not be distinguished as yearling vs adult.

The goal of collecting grouse wings and tails is to monitor species, sex and age ratios in the harvested population as indices of production and composition. If possible, *please contribute to these collections*. Location of wing collection barrels is located on the WDFW webpage at <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/requirements/upland-birds/grouse-wing-tail-collection#barrel-locations>

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2018 PROSPECTS

The total number of grouse harvested in District 17 has gradually been declining since 2008 (see Figure 17 below). Last year more grouse were harvested than the 2017 hunting season which was the lowest recorded in several years. The number of grouse taken per hunter day during the 2018 season was comparable with the prior years, (excluding 2017). Given the more mild spring, brood success and chick survival may be higher and there could be good numbers of grouse available. Most grouse are taken from Grays Harbor County and the number of blue grouse harvested in 2018 was higher, (Table 9). This may be related to the amount of higher accessible terrain in Grays Harbor County which tends to be more characteristic of blue grouse habitat and has a significant amount of USFS lands.

HUNTING TECHNIQUES AND WHERE TO HUNT

A generally effective way to hunt grouse is by walking roads and shooting birds as they flush, or after they roost in a nearby tree. Grouse are present in higher densities along roads with little traffic. Consequently, hunters should target roads behind locked gates or that have been decommissioned. To learn more about hunting grouse, please visit WDFW’s upland bird hunting webpage or [click here](#).

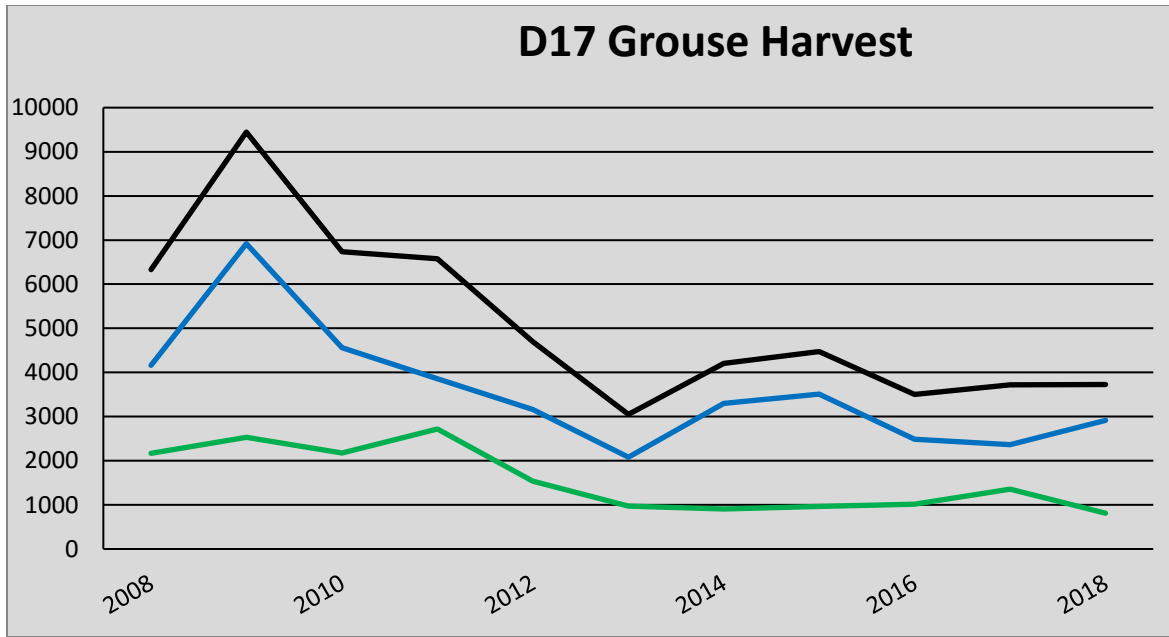


Figure 17. Grouse harvest within District 17 (black) in Grays Harbor County (blue) and Pacific County (green), 2008-2018. (Includes Ruffed and Blue grouse species)

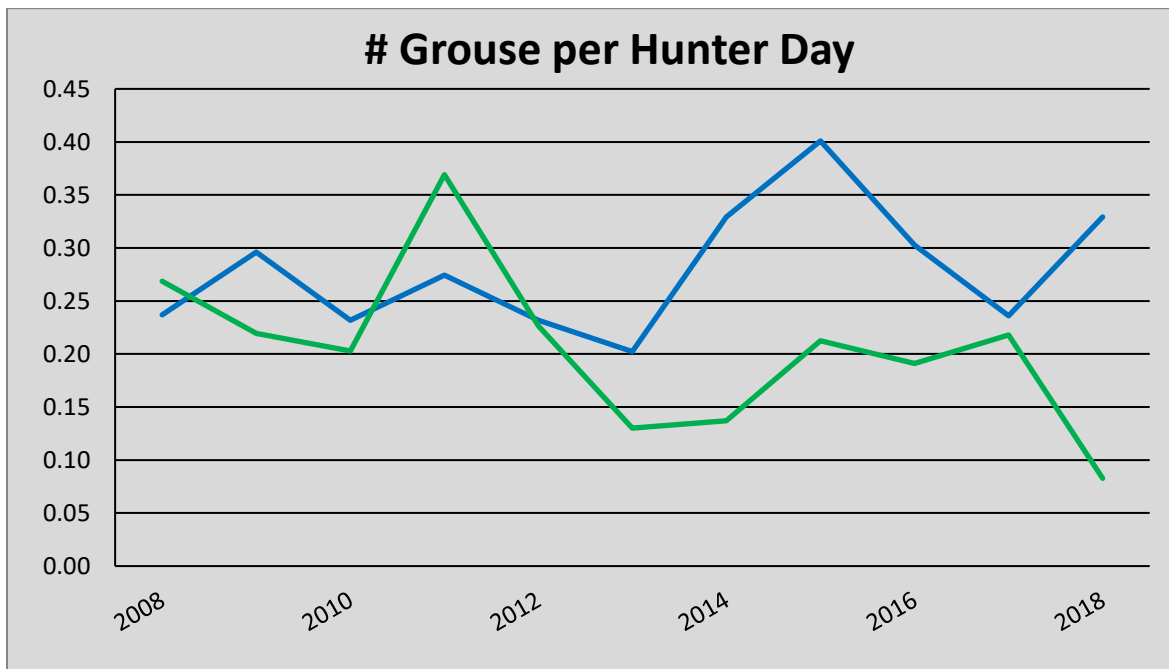


Figure 18. The number of Grouse harvested per hunter day within District 17 in Grays Harbor County (blue) and Pacific County (green), 2008-2018.

PHEASANTS

All pheasant hunting opportunities in District 17 are provided by the Western Washington Pheasant Release Program. District 17 does not have self-sustaining populations of pheasant. The primary intent of the release program is to provide an upland bird hunting opportunity and to encourage participation from young and older-aged hunters. Each year, 30,000 to 40,000 pheasants are released at 25 sites. Last year, the total number released in western Washington was 39,000. Two of those sites (Chehalis River and Chinook) are in District 17. The Chinook Release Site is located in Pacific County and the Chehalis River Release Site is located in Grays Harbor County. To locate maps for the Chehalis River and Chinook release sites and learn more about the Western Washington Pheasant Release Program, [click here](#).

Last year, 1,150 pheasants were released from the Chinook site and 950 at Brady. A special youth hunt will occur on Sept. 21-22 and a senior hunt (age 65 and older) on Sept. 23-27 with, both prior to the general opener on Sept. 28. Pheasant releases end the day before Thanksgiving.

Hunters should be aware that special regulations apply on western Washington pheasant release sites. Notably:

- Hunters must purchase a western Washington pheasant license
- Non-toxic shot is required
- Hunting hours are between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

QUAIL

Mountain quail rarely occur in District 17. This district does not contain any sizable population, and sightings are rare. The few sightings that occur are usually located in five to 10-year-old clearcuts with abundant shrub cover and pine saplings. Some sightings occur in brushy cover located adjacent to agricultural land. In 2018, no quail were reportedly harvested from either Grays Harbor or Pacific County.

TURKEYS

There are no sizable turkey populations in District 17. Generally, less than 30 turkeys will be harvested for all of southwest Washington during any given year. The only area previously known to hold any number of birds in District 17 was in the Willapa River Valley on Department of Natural Resources land in the southern part of GMU 672. All other flocks known to occur in District 17 are small (<15 birds), occur on private agricultural lands, and are thought to be pen-raised birds released by adjacent landowners who no longer wanted to take care of them.

Any turkeys that can be found in District 17 are eastern wild turkeys. Approximately 400 eastern wild turkeys were introduced into southwest Washington from 1987-2000. Introduction was discontinued because turkey populations did not grow or expand and habitat suitability models indicated southwest Washington habitats were not likely to support viable turkey populations.

BAND-TAILED PIGEONS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Band-tailed pigeons are the largest species of pigeon in North America. They inhabit mountainous forests in the western United States, with large coastal populations occurring from British Columbia south to northern California. During the breeding season (April to September), band-tailed pigeons are primarily found below 1,000 feet elevation. In autumn, they feed mainly on berries, nuts, grains, acorns, and fruits.

POPULATION STATUS AND TREND

WDFW monitors band-tailed pigeon populations using a standardized population index survey. These surveys occur at 16 mineral sites where band-tails are known to congregate. Since WDFW initiated the standardized mineral site survey, the population index indicates band-tail populations have fluctuated through the years, but have never declined to levels that would warrant more limited harvest opportunities.

HARVEST TRENDS AND 2018 PROSPECTS

Band-tailed pigeon harvest in District 17 once measured thousands of birds. Bag limits were 10 birds per day until 1950, when statewide harvest was estimated at 90,000 birds. However, overharvest and habitat changes caused significant decline in overall numbers. Harvest in District 17 has previously accounted for 30 percent of the statewide harvest. Annual harvest in Grays Harbor County had averaged 80 birds for the decade following 2002, which was the highest average annual harvest among the 19 counties where band-tails are harvested. The maximum total harvest for District 17 since hunting resumed in 2002 was 265 birds. The total statewide harvest has never exceeded 2,100 birds.

WHERE AND HOW TO HUNT BAND-TAILED PIGEONS

Band-tailed pigeons frequently congregate in areas with red elderberry and cascara. These small trees are most abundant in five to 10-year-old clearcuts where hunting can be exceptionally good. The key to harvesting band-tails is scouting. Identifying specific clearcuts used by band-tails is hard to predict. Hunters need to locate feeding, roosting, and watering sites. Upon finding a good site, sit patiently and wait for pass shooting opportunities to occur.



Band-tailed pigeons often congregate at seeps and mineral sites. They show strong site fidelity to these locations and often return to the same seeps year after year. WDFW conducts annual

surveys at such mineral sites to assess changes to the band-tailed population. These mineral sites are not abundant and are hard to find. If a hunter is lucky enough to locate a mineral site where band-tails congregate, it is likely to be a successful season.

Only one mineral site is known for District 17. Please contact WDFW if you know the location of any sites where band-tailed pigeons obtain minerals in Pacific or Grays Harbor counties.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Since band-tailed seasons were re-opened in 2002, hunters are required to purchase a migratory bird authorization. Harvest must be submitted using harvest cards submitted to WDFW after the season has closed. These regulations will apply in 2019 as well. Hunters should review the 2019 Migratory Waterfowl and Upland Game Seasons pamphlet to confirm season dates and any other regulation changes.

UPCOMING RESEARCH

Starting in April 2020, WDFW will initiate a project to capture and fit band-tailed pigeons with satellite telemetry devices in portions of District 16 and 17. The goal of this project is to conduct research on band-tailed pigeons in areas without identified mineral sites that could allow WDFW to fulfill the following objectives; 1) more accurately index our statewide population via Mineral site surveys 2) more expertly manage our band-tailed pigeon harvest seasons to potentially allow an expanded hunting opportunity, 3) provide detailed information on resource selection to inform how to manage habitat that would increase the statewide population.

OTHER SMALL GAME SPECIES

Other small game species and furbearers that occur in District 17, but were not covered in detail include cottontail rabbits, snowshoe hares, coyotes, beaver, raccoons, river otter, marten, mink, muskrat, and weasels. Additional migratory birds include snipe and coot.



Photo of coyote taken by Bob Ehlers during the 2015 season in GMU 648.

MAJOR PUBLIC LANDS

District 17 is not well known for its large amount of public land opportunities. However, public land opportunities do exist on lands administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Department of Natural Resources (DNR), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), WDFW, and Grays Harbor County.

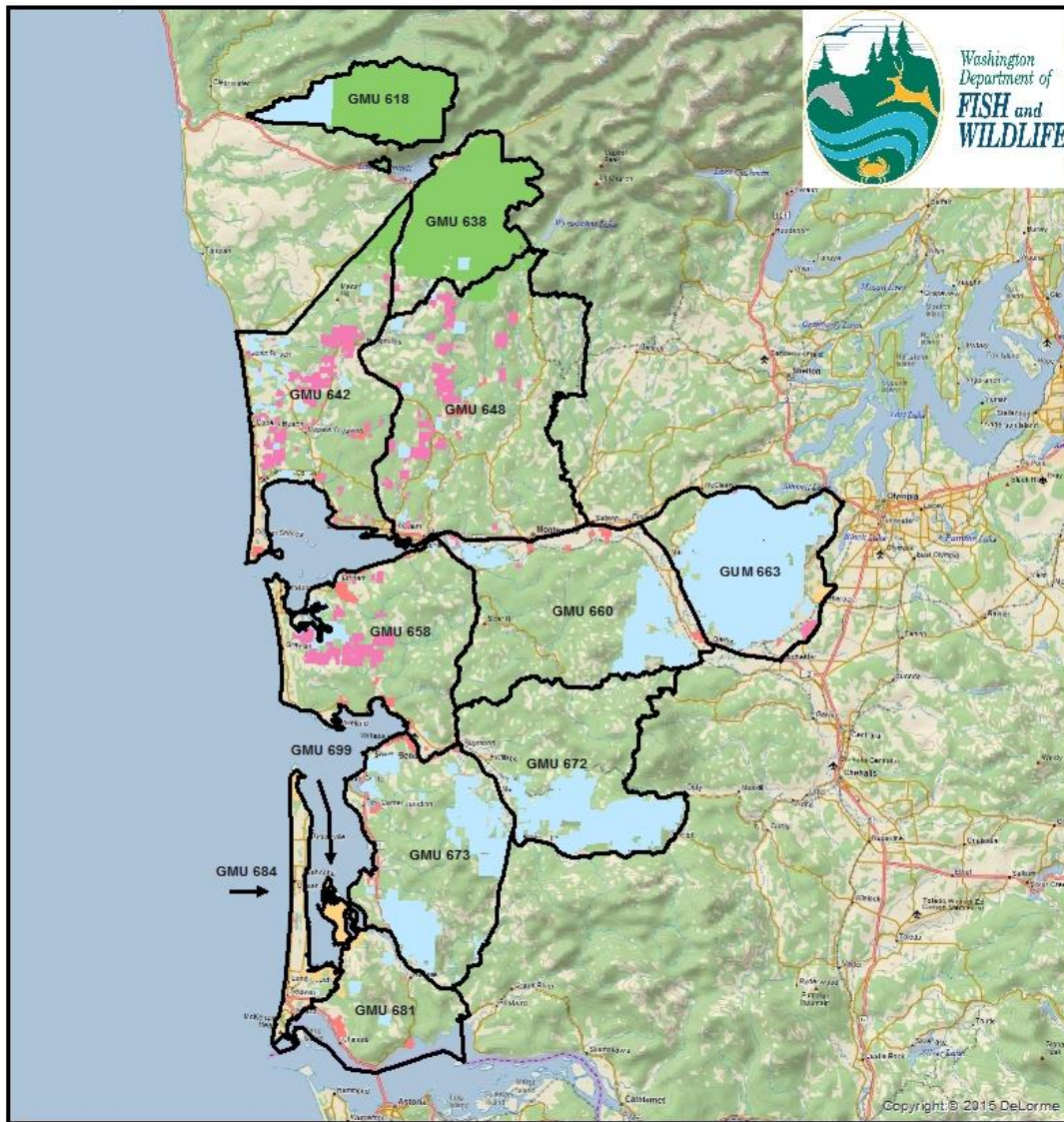
GMUs with the greatest amount of public land include 618, 638 and 663. Large tracts of DNR lands also occur in GMUs 660, 672, and 673. The USFWS Willapa National Wildlife Refuge occurs in portions of GMUs 681 and 684. GMU 699 is what its name implies, an island, and the entire GMU is part of the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge.

The majority of all other public land opportunities in District 17 occur primarily on WDFW wildlife areas or on lands managed by Pacific and Grays Harbor counties. For more information related to the location of WDFW wildlife areas, visit [WDFW's hunting access website](#).

For more information on resources available to locate public lands please see the Online Tools and Maps section below.

District 17:

Major Public Lands



Disclaimer

Due to the dynamic nature of data the need to rely on outside sources of information, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife cannot accept responsibility for errors or omissions in the data and information contained in and products produced from this application. There are no warranties which accompany the maps and information information contained in or produced by this application. For legal definitions of hunting regulations, seasons, and boundaries, the user should refer to Chapters 232-12, 232-16, and 232-26 of the Washington State Administrative Code (<http://www.leg.wa.gov/wac/>).

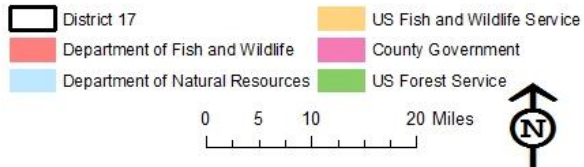


Figure 19: Location of public lands open to public access within each GMU of District 17.

PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL FORESTLANDS

GENERAL INFORMATION

The vast majority of hunting opportunities, especially for big game and upland birds, occur on private industrial forestlands. Timber companies that own large tracts of land and are the most well-known include Rayonier, Weyerhaeuser, Hancock, Green Diamond, and Campbell Global. However, hunters should be aware that there are many other smaller timber companies with operations in District 17.

WDFW recognizes that some great hunting opportunities occur on private industrial forestlands and works cooperatively with private timber companies to maintain reasonable public access during established hunting seasons. Private industrial forestlands have always been open for public access, but hunters should always remember they are being granted access to private property and access to that property is a privilege.

There has been an increasing trend of timber companies restricting public access and shifting towards a permit or lease system to limit the number of hunters that hunt on their lands. One of the primary reasons for access restrictions and the loss of access is hunter disrespect of the landowner rules. When hunting on private industrial forest lands, WDFW reminds hunters to remember the following:

HUNTING ON PRIVATE LANDS IS A PRIVILEGE, SO TREAT THEM WITH RESPECT

- ✓ **Obey Posted Signs**
- ✓ **Leave Gates As You Found Them**
- ✓ **Pack Out Your Trash**
- ✓ **Be Courteous**

IMPORTANT NOTES ABOUT ACCESS FOR THE 2019 SEASON

There are a variety of fee access programs in place, and they vary by area and by company. However, all current programs at the time of this writing fall into three general categories, which include Permit-Unlimited, Permit-Limited, and Leases. These fees will also apply to all other outdoor recreational activities, including hiking, camping, mountain biking, and fishing. General descriptions of these three programs are as follows:

Permit-Unlimited: Hunters will be required to purchase an access permit, but there will be an unlimited number of permits available. Only holders of a valid permit will be allowed to recreate in areas associated with the permit.

Permit-Limited: There will be a set number of permits available on a first come, first served basis. Only people who have secured one of the limited permits will be allowed to recreate in areas associated with that permit. Permit cost is anticipated to be several hundred dollars. This type of system was implemented by Weyerhaeuser in their Pe Ell Unit (GMUs 672 and 506) during the 2013 season.

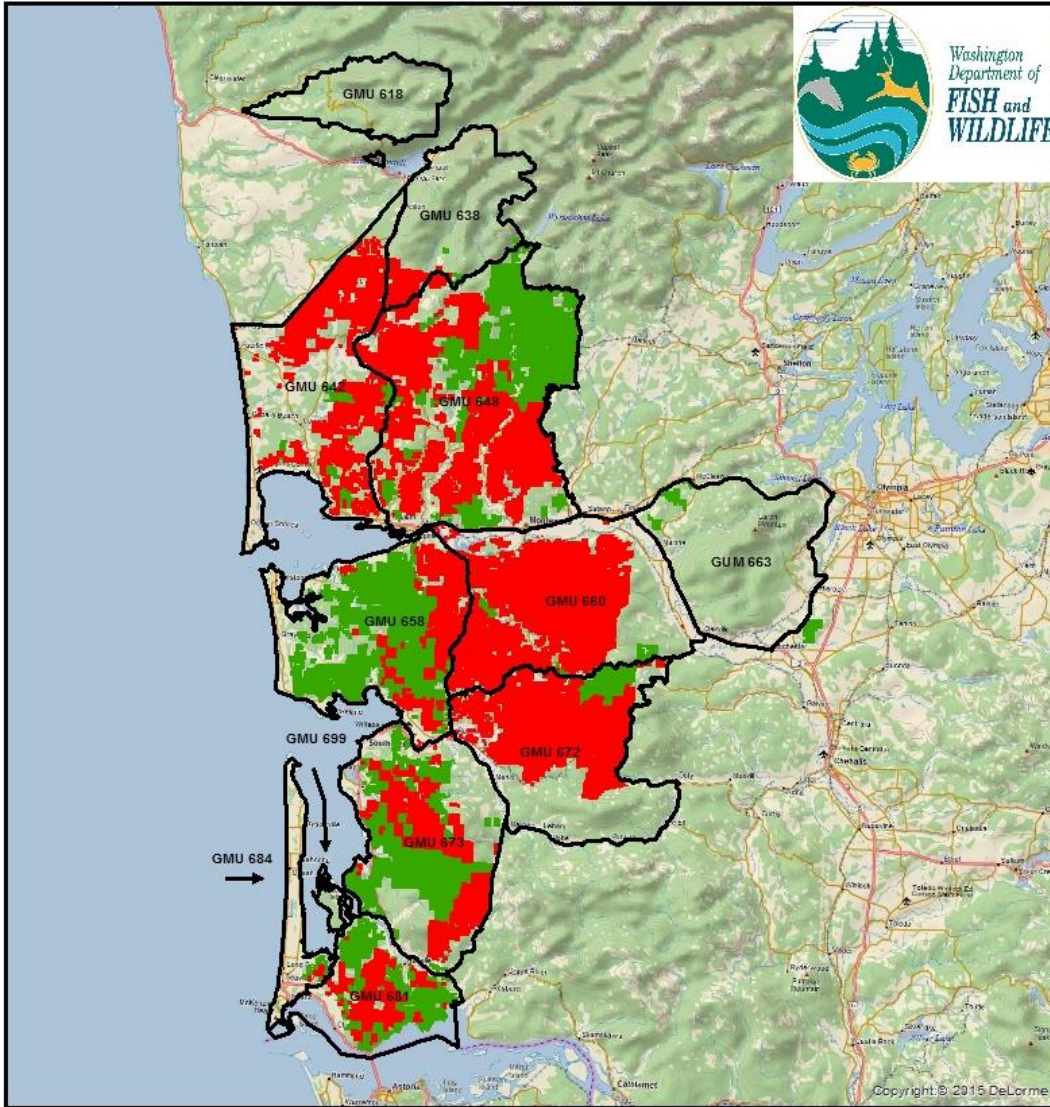
Leases: Designated tracts of land are leased to an individual, or groups of individuals, and only the lessee and their families are allowed to access that particular track of land. The cost of a lease can be several thousand dollars.

Hunters need to be aware that many timber companies are charging these access fees in areas where they have historically offered free access. Consequently, it is very important that hunters take the time to contact landowners in areas where they plan to hunt so they know whether or not the company's access policy for that area has changed.

The following map represents areas in District 17 where WDFW knows timber companies will be requiring a fee to recreate on their property. However, the broad implementation of access programs by several timber companies since the 2013 season has been a very dynamic process that always seems to be changing. It is very possible that some of the areas presented as free access (green) could become fee access (red) areas by the time hunting seasons begin on Sept. 1. Thus, hunters should use this map as a general reference and should understand it is ultimately their responsibility to contact the appropriate timber company to determine how hunter access will be managed in the areas they plan to hunt.

District 17:

Private Forest Lands Access



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-  District 17
-  Private Forest Lands - Fee Access
-  Private Forest Lands - Free Access



Private timber company ownership in District 17, including free access (dark green) and permit and fee required (red) lands. The map represents data available on Aug. 4, 2017, and may change at any time.

BASIC ACCESS RULES

Specific rules related to hunter access on private industrial forestlands vary by company. WDFW encourages hunters to make sure they are aware of the rules in areas they plan to hunt. Most timber companies provide these rules on signs at access points (gates) or their website, if they use for public communication, or will provide them to hunters who call to inquire about access (see below for contact information). However, hunters are encouraged to follow these basic rules if they find themselves in an area they are not familiar with and are in doubt about specific landowner criteria. The following are intended to be general guidelines of the basic access rules that are common-place on many private industrial forestlands. Timber companies may have more or less restrictive rules in place and it is ultimately the responsibility of hunters to make sure they are familiar with those rules.

- ✓ Respect the landowner and other users.
- ✓ Read and obey all posted signs.
- ✓ A logging road without a sign does not mean it is open for public access.
- ✓ Drive slow with headlights turned on when driving on roads opened to public access.
- ✓ Avoid areas of active logging.
- ✓ No camping, littering, ORVs, off-road driving, target shooting, or forest product removals.
- ✓ An open gate does not mean the road is open to public motorized access.
- ✓ Gate closures apply to all motorized vehicles including motorcycles and quads. This includes vehicles with electric motors that propel or assist the rider.
- ✓ Private forest lands are usually closed to public access during hours of darkness.

All users of private forest lands need to be aware that failure to obey landowner rules can result in prosecution for trespassing and or even a *persona non grata* from the landowner.

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF ACCESS ALLOWED BY MAJOR TIMBER COMPANIES AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Hancock: Hancock industrial forestlands have different levels of access based on management areas. All Hancock industrial forestlands in GMUs 658, 673, and 681 are only open to non-motorized access. During modern firearm seasons they will open some key main lines to disperse hunters and allow access to interior areas.

Rayonier: Rayonier currently has three levels of access: seasonal permit, recreational lease, and general permit access. For seasonal permit and recreational lease areas, access is only allowed for the permit and/or lease holder and is subject to access rules established by Rayonier. Areas under general permit access require the purchase of a permit from the company. District 17 GMUs with Rayonier lands include 638, 642, 648, 658, 673, and 681. Maps and other information are available on their web site.

Forest Investment Associates (FIA): FIA recently purchased large blocks (more than 30,000 acres) of Rayonier land primarily in Pacific County (GMUs 673 and 658), with some parcels in Grays Harbor County. FIA will respect leases and permits associated with those Rayonier lands. Other FIA lands are open for hunting.

Green Diamond: Green Diamond manages hunter access using the dot system and posts access rules at their gates. All of their lands in District 17 are currently open to non-motorized public access. As hunting seasons approach, they will usually begin opening additional roads to public access if fire danger is low. District 17 GMUs with Green Diamond ownership are 642, 648, 658, and 660.

Campbell Global: Campbell Global uses the dot system to manage hunter access and posts access rules at their gates. As hunting season approaches, they will normally open some roads to motorized access for the hunting seasons if fire danger is low. District 17 GMUs with Campbell Global-managed timberlands are 648, 658, 672, 673, and 681.

Weyerhaeuser: Weyerhaeuser currently has three levels of access in District 17: general access permit areas, enhanced permit areas, and lease areas. For permit and lease areas, access is only allowed for the permit and/or lease holder, and is subject to rules established by Weyerhaeuser. District 17 GMUs with Weyerhaeuser ownership are 648, 658, 660, and 672.

The Nature Conservancy: The Nature Conservancy owns more than 6,000 acres in Pacific County, GMU 681. There is open walk-in access during most of season. Vehicles are not allowed.

HEADS UP FOR ARCHERY AND MUZZLELOADER HUNTERS

Private timber companies have traditionally opened their lands to modern firearm hunters during established seasons. Archery and muzzleloader hunters should be aware they may not have full access, particularly vehicle access. Access levels change and can vary by season, year, or landowner. Most often, access is influenced by industrial fire classification issued by DNR. Hunters are urged to respect the landowners and adhere to any access restrictions the landowners have implemented.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE “DOT” SYSTEM

The dot system is used by several timber companies in District 17. Rayonier, Weyerhaeuser, Green Diamond, and Campbell Global all use this system. The dot system is a system of colored dots posted at the start of a road to indicate what level of access is allowed beyond that point. It is intended to give the public a clear understanding of what roads are open to public motorized access.

Normally under the dot system, access is granted for daylight hours only. Landowners usually understand that some hunters will go in an hour or so early to get to their hunting areas and sometimes they may come out a little late. Hunters should always stop and read signs. While several landowners use the dot system, they all have their own minor differences. In some cases landowners will close gates in the evenings to prevent unauthorized access.

- Red Dot – no motorized access
- Yellow Dot – Motorized access on weekends only
- Green Dot – Motorized access for licensed vehicles on maintained roads
- No Dot – Some landowners use this and it means the same as a Red Dot

CONTACT INFORMATION FOR MAJOR TIMBER COMPANIES

Some landowners have hotlines and/or websites where hunters can find information about public access. However, many of these landowners do not have staff members dedicated to answering hunter questions. Hunters are encouraged to call the WDFW Region 6 office in Montesano (360-249-4628) if they have questions related to public access on private industrial forest lands.

Timber Company	GMUs	Phone Number	Website
Hancock	658, 673, 681	1-360-795-3653	No website
Hancock	Various other GMUs	1-800-782-1493	https://hancockrecreationnw.com/
Rayonier	Various	1-360-533-7000	http://www.rayonierhunting.com/
Green Diamond	Various	1-360-426-3381	http://www.greendiamond.com/recreation/
Weyerhaeuser	Various	1-800-636-6531	http://www.wyrecreationnw.com/
Forest Investment Associates	658, 673	(404) 261-9575	http://www.forestinvest.com/
Grays Harbor County	642, 648, 658		http://www.co.grays-harbor.wa.us/departments/Forestry/grays_harbor_county_-_public_vehicle_access.php
Olympic Resource Management	642, 648, 658, 673		https://www.orm.com/Timberlands/PublicUse.aspx

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF HUNTER ACCESS IN EACH GMU

One of the most common questions we get from hunters is, “What is hunter access like in the GMU I want to hunt?” Generally, this question is referring to the amount of motorized access and not access in general. It is important to differentiate the two because hunters enjoy a high level of access in all District 17 GMUs. However, the type of access varies between motorized and non-motorized access.

The following rating system was developed for District 17 GMUs to give hunters a general idea of what type of access is available in the GMU they are thinking of hunting. For the purposes of this exercise, access ratings are specific to the level of motorized access allowed and does not

refer to the level of access in general. Several GMUs have some type of fee access areas that grant the permit or lease holders a higher level of access. The following ratings are based on a hunter not having a lease or permit. Each GMU was given a rating of excellent, good, and poor, with the level of access associated with each rating as follows:

- **Excellent** – Most, if not all, of the main logging roads are open, as well as most of the spur roads.
- **Good** – There is a mix of open and closed roads, with some main logging roads open, but many of the spur roads are closed to motorized access.
- **Poor** – Most of the GMU is closed to motorized access, but may be open to non-motorized access.

Information provided is a brief description of major landowners and the level of motorized access a hunter can expect. Access rules change through the seasons and vary by year. Information is updated when available. Hunters are encouraged to contact the WDFW Region 6 office in Montesano (360-249-4628) if they have questions related to hunter access that have not been answered.

GMU 618 (Matheney) – Access Rating: Excellent

GMU 618 is dominated by federal lands included in the Olympic National Forest. The minority of land not managed by the USFS is under state management via the Washington Department of Natural Resources.

GMU 638 (Quinault Ridge) – Access Rating: Good

The majority of GMU 638 is associated with the Olympic National Forest and managed by USFS. There are numerous small landowners in areas outside of the national forest. Much of the more productive areas of this GMU are private lands not considered industrial forest lands. The Quinault valley is not recommended for hunters who are not familiar with landownership boundaries. Rayonier also has some signed recreational lease areas.

GMU 642 (Copalis) – Access Rating: Poor

The primary landowner in this GMU is Rayonier. They have recreational lease, seasonal permit, and general access areas in this GMU.

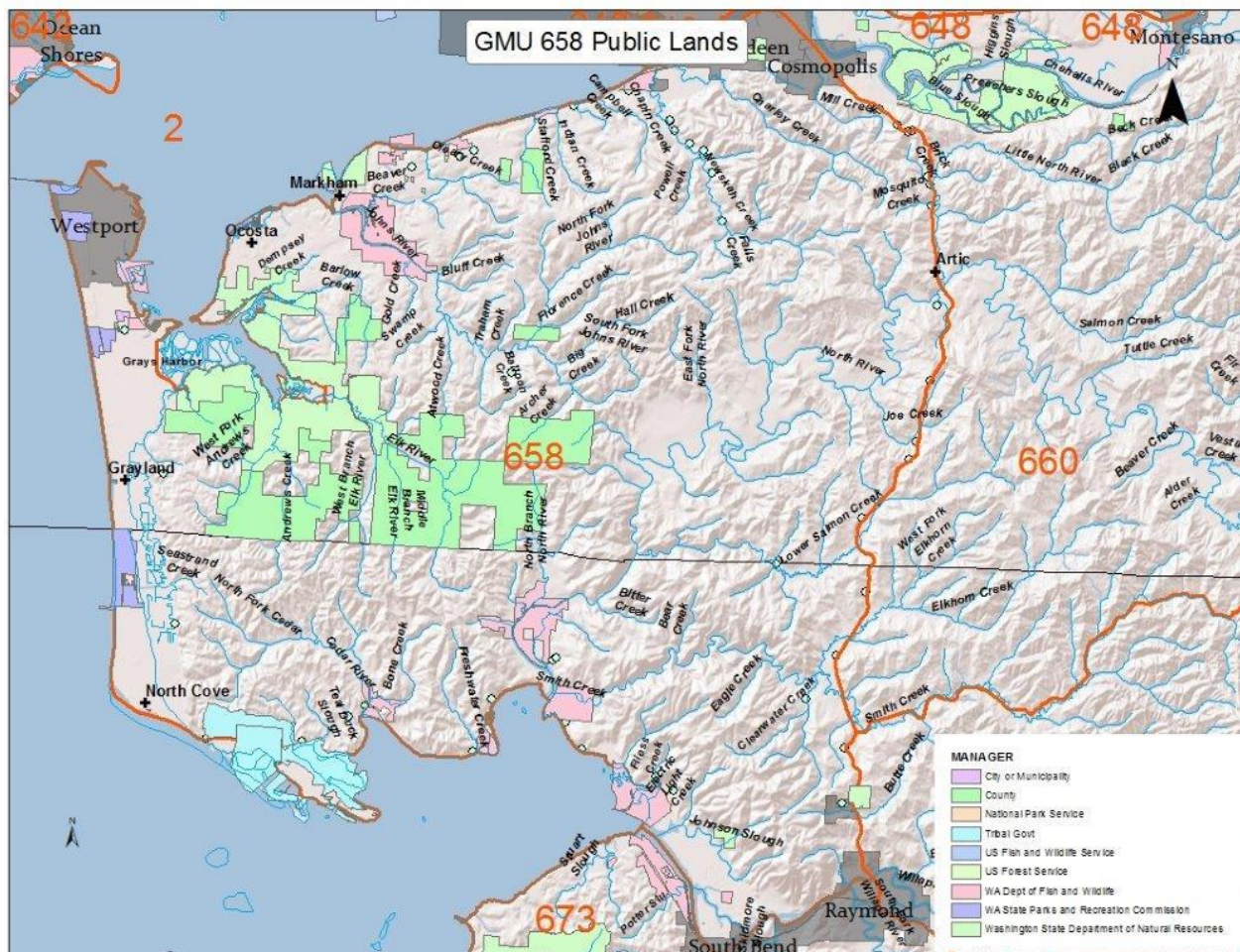
GMU 648 (Wynoochee) – Access Rating: Poor

Overall, GMU 648 consists mostly of private industrial forestlands, but there are also several smaller landowners. Primary landowners in GMU 648 include Weyerhaeuser, Rayonier, Green Diamond, Fruit Growers, Grays Harbor County, and Campbell Global. A portion of the GMU comprises the Hoquiam and Aberdeen watersheds, which are closed to all public access. In addition, several landowners have a cooperative road management agreement with WDFW. Hunters should be advised to read and follow all posted signs. Rayonier has a few leased access areas in this GMU signed. The majority of Rayonier lands in this GMU are managed under their general access program.

GMU 658 (North River) – Access Rating: Good

Primary landowners in GMU 658 are Hancock, Rayonier, Weyerhaeuser, Grays Harbor County, Campbell Global, Green Diamond, and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Overall, access is good, but will vary among landowners. The majority of Hancock property will be gated, but some main logging roads will be open during the general modern firearm season. DNR lands in this GMU are surrounded by private forest lands, but are accessible by non-motorized access across private timberlands. Many of the landowners surrounding the public lands will open gates for reasonable access to public lands for hunting seasons once fire seasons are over. Rayonier has some recreation leases and general access areas in this GMU. Access to Weyerhaeuser lands in this GMU is restricted to permit and lease holders.

Note – WDFW recently added 1,100 acres to the Elk River Unit just south of Westport and east of Twin Harbors state park. These lands are not yet included in the following map.



GMU 660 (Minot Peak) – Access Rating: Poor

The primary landowner in GMU 660 is Weyerhaeuser. All of their lands in this GMU are managed under their general access permit program. A small portion of this GMU is owned by

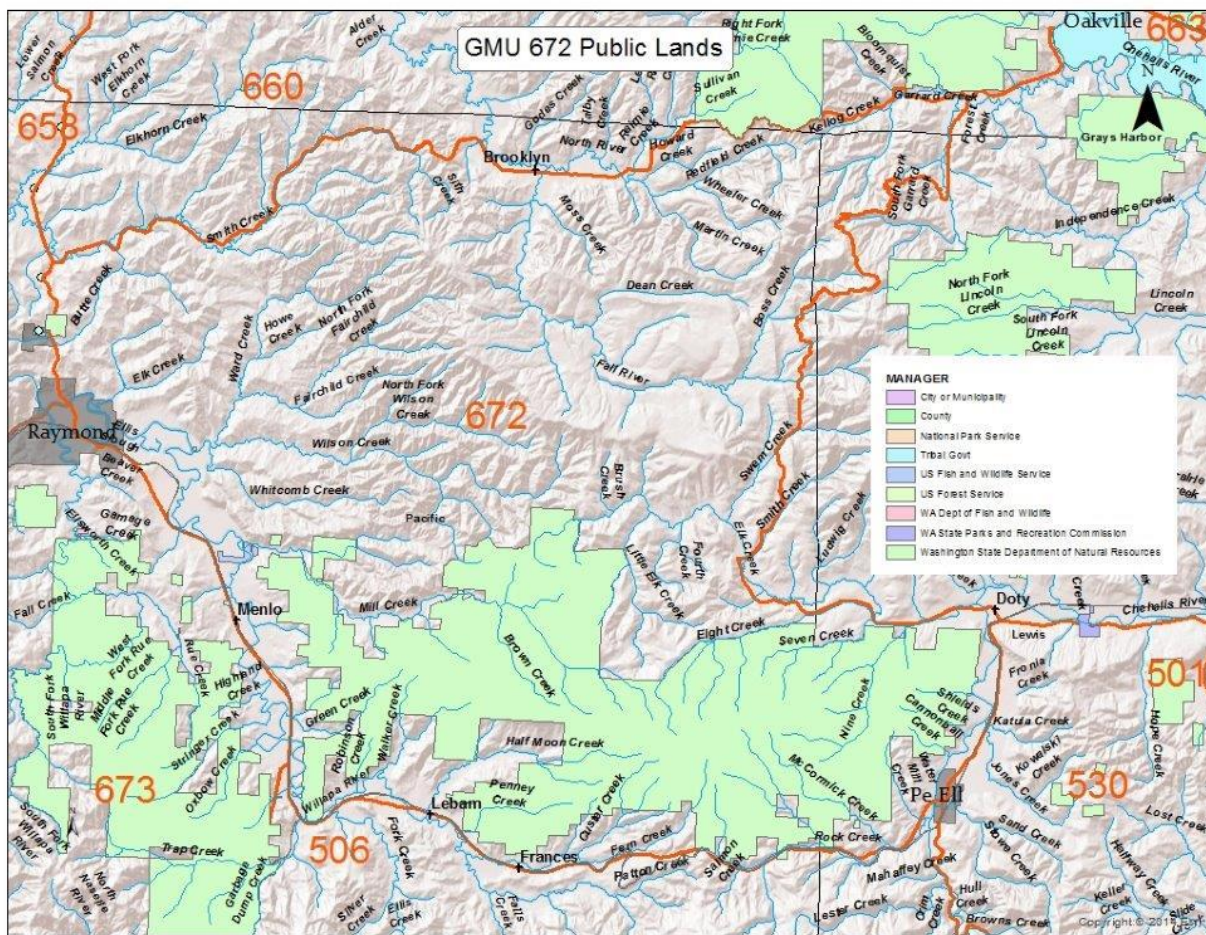
DNR. To prevent elk from being pressured onto farms in the Chehalis Valley, motorized access is limited on DNR lands.

GMU 663 (Capitol Peak) – Access Rating: Excellent

The majority (more than 80 percent) of GMU 663 is owned and managed by DNR, and most roads are open to motorized access. This area also has ORV trails. Hunters are advised to make sure they read and adhere to all posted rules.

GMU 672 (Fall River) – Access Rating: Good

The primary landowners in GMU 672 are Weyerhaeuser and DNR. All Weyerhaeuser lands in this GMU are only accessible to permits holders.



GMU 673 (Williams Creek) – Access Rating: Poor

Access in this GMU is quite variable and depends on the landowners. Primary private timberland owners are Hancock, Forest Investment Associates (FIA), Hampton, and Campbell Global. DNR also owns large tracts of land. In most areas, Hancock will limit access to only include non-motorized, but will open a few of the main logging roads during the general modern firearm

season to disperse hunters and allow some interior access. FIA has recreational lease and fee access areas in this GMU.

GMU 681 (Bear River) – Access Rating: Good

Hunters can expect a lower level of access than in the past. The dot system is used by some owners, but it is not consistent because of the checkerboard ownership. Primary private landowners are Hancock, Rayonier, Weyerhaeuser, and The Nature Conservancy. Rayonier has some leased lands in this GMU and some general permit access areas. Portions of the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge occur in GMU 681, and hunters planning to hunt on Refuge lands should contact the Refuge before doing so, as special regulations do apply in some areas. For details, [click here for the website](#) or call 360-484-3482. Nature Conservancy lands are open to hunting, but motorized access is restricted. Weyerhaeuser has recreational lease and permit access areas in this GMU.

GMU 684 (Long Beach) – Access Rating: Poor

With the exception of Leadbetter Point, the majority of this GMU consists of private property. Hunters are advised to make sure they have permission to access private property before they actively hunt in GMU 684. Portions of the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge occur in GMU 684, and hunters planning to hunt on Refuge lands should contact the Refuge beforehand, as special hunting regulations apply. [Click here for the website](#) or call 360-484-3482.

GMU 699 (Long Island) – Access Rating: Poor

The entire GMU is owned and managed by the USFWS. Access is by boat only, but camping is allowed in designated areas. Hunters should contact the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge for more details. [Click here for the website](#) or call 360-484-3482.

PRIVATE LANDS ACCESS PROGRAM

There are several private landowners in District 17 enrolled in WDFW's Private Lands Access Program. However, at the time of this writing, Cooperative Agreements with these landowners have not been finalized. Even though there are no indications landowners will not renew their Cooperative Agreements for the 2018 hunting season, the department is hesitant to provide that information in this document. Hunters are encouraged to call the Region 6 office in Montesano (360-249-4628), periodically check for updated information in this document, or check [WDFW's Hunter Access website](#).

ONLINE TOOLS AND MAPS

Most GMUs in District 17 are a checkerboard of ownerships and sometimes it can be extremely difficult to determine who owns the land where a hunter wishes to hunt. However, there are several online tools and resources that many hunters do not know about, but provide valuable information that helps solve the landowner puzzle. The following is a list and general description of tools and resources available to the general public.

Department of Natural Resources Public Lands Quadrangle (PLQ) Maps

The best source for identifying the specific location of public lands is DNR PLQ maps, which can be purchased for less than \$10 on DNR's website ([click here](#)).

Online Parcel Databases

Technology has come a long way and has made it much easier for the general public to identify tax parcel boundaries and the associated landowner. However, because this technology has not been readily available in the past, there are several hunters who are not aware it exists.

Pacific County tax parcels can be searched using Mapsifter, which is a user-friendly mapping program that allows users to zoom in to their area of interest, click on a parcel, and identify who owns that parcel. The Pacific County Mapsifter tool can be located at <http://pacificwa.mapsifter.com>.

Grays Harbor tax parcels can be searched on the [Grays Harbor County website](#).

WDFWs "Places to go hunting"

WDFW's updated web page includes additional information on "places to go hunting. This page provides additional information on various hunting opportunities including large format GMU maps. <https://wdfw.wa.gov/hunting/locations>