

Hunt Arizona

2007 Edition



Survey, Harvest and Hunt Data for Big and Small Game



ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT



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Joe Melton..... Yuma

ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

2221 West Greenway Road
Phoenix, AZ 85023
(602) 942-3000
azgfd.gov

Duane L. Shroufe Director
Steve K. Ferrell Deputy Director

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

Mike Senn Field Operation
Dana Yost Information and Education
Bob Broscheid Wildlife Management
Harry Seck Special Services

REGIONAL OFFICES

Region I — Jon Cooley, Supervisor
2878 E. White Mountain Blvd., Pinetop, AZ 85935, (928) 367-4281
Region II — Ron Sieg, Supervisor
3500 S. Lake Mary Road, Flagstaff, AZ 86001, (928) 774-5045
Region III — Bob Posey, Supervisor
5325 N. Stockton Hill Rd., Kingman, AZ 86409, (928) 692-7700
Region IV — Larry Voyles, Supervisor
9140 E. 28th St., Yuma, AZ 85365, (928) 342-0091
Region V — Gerry Perry, Supervisor
555 N. Greasewood Rd., Tucson, AZ 85745, (520) 628-5376
Region VI — Rod Lucas, Supervisor
7200 E. University, Mesa, AZ 85207, (480) 981-9400

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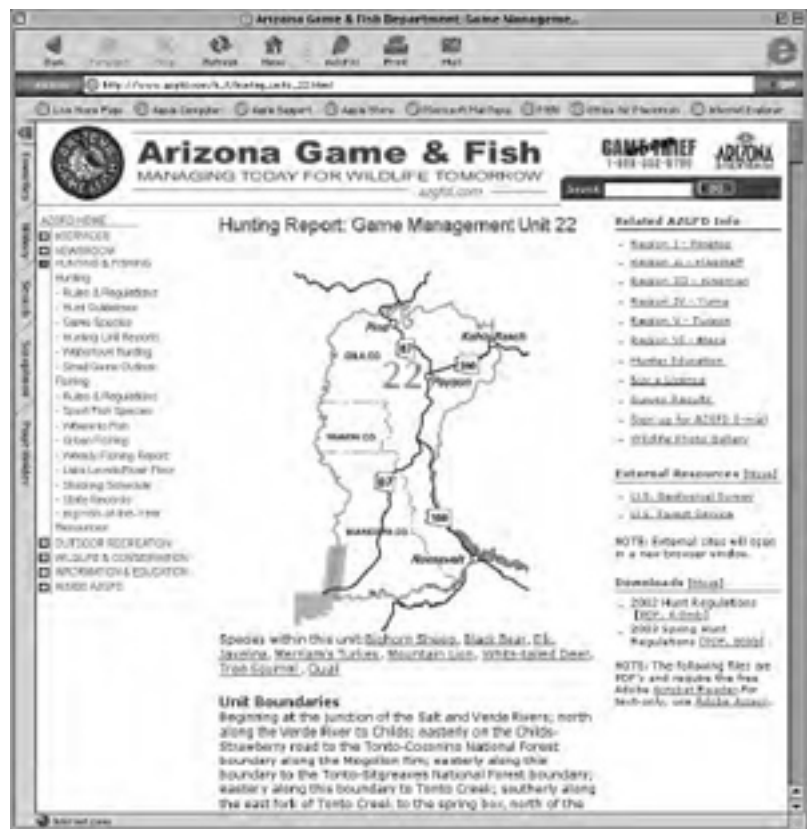
Arizona Small and Big Game Hunt Information Now Available on the World Wide Web

Written by Arizona
Game and Fish
Department Wildlife
Managers



Your purchase
of hunting equipment
supports Wildlife
Restoration

Hunting information is available for deer, elk, antelope, bighorn sheep, javelina, turkey, quail, dove, tree squirrel, waterfowl and other small and big game species. The more than 470 written accounts provide hunt forecasts, areas to hunt, access information, and tips to improve hunt success for 80 game management units statewide. Best of all, the new, up-to-date information was written by Arizona Game and Fish Department Wildlife Managers. These professionals are on the ground everyday and are now sharing their knowledge with you in a way that's easy to access. Go to azgfd.gov and click on the Wildlife & Fish link then click on Statewide, Unit by Unit Hunting Information. It's that easy!



(Actual web page for Unit 22 - Javelina showing just part of the information available.)

How to Use Survey and Harvest Data

Both novice and experienced hunters will find this book a valuable resource to help in making informed decisions regarding hunt selections. The book is a compendium of facts about hunting in Arizona, including up-to-date information on:

- Which game management units have the most big-game permits,
- The units with the narrowest male to female ratios,
- Units and hunts with the highest hunt success,
- Hunts that have the best drawing odds, and
- Historical survey and hunt information the reader can use to compare trends for the major game species in each management unit.

The information is relatively simple to use. Looking through the section on deer, for example, you will find a summary of the survey data for both mule deer and white-tailed deer in each game management unit having these species. This information will help you determine whether a unit has a high proportion of bucks and whether it is experiencing good fawn production. Bear in mind, however, that due to differences in survey methods the male to female and female to young ratios are only estimates.

By checking the unit hunt information summary, you can determine the hunter success rate, how many permits were available in the past, and the drawing odds for previous hunts. Be aware that some units have several authorized hunts, each limited to a specific kind (or kinds) of weapon. Your selection of a hunt for which to apply will depend on your own preference of hunt area, weapon type, season dates, and the kind of animal you wish to harvest.

Beating the Odds

Permits for big-game hunts in Arizona are issued through a drawing system. Since the best predictor of the future is the past, the best estimate of your draw odds for an upcoming hunt is the draw rate for that hunt in the previous draw. Draw odds for each hunt are calculated by dividing successful first choice applicants by the total first choice applicants. Even though some permits may have been issued to second choice appli-

cants, this method accurately reflects the applicant's chances of receiving their first choice.

The odds of receiving a permit for a second choice hunt instead of a first choice hunt are calculated by subtracting the draw rate for the first choice hunt from the draw rate for the second choice hunt. The odds for receiving your first or second choice would therefore be the same as your highest odds choice. For example, if your first choice selection had a 40 percent draw rate last year, and your second choice selection had a 60 percent draw rate, your odds this year are 40 percent for getting your first choice, 20 percent for getting your second choice, and 60 percent overall (assuming that the results of this year's draw will be similar to those of the previous draw). It therefore makes little sense to apply for a second choice hunt with a lower draw rate than your first choice hunt. Only those hunts that did not fill with first or second choice applications are considered for third, fourth, or fifth choices. Therefore, only hunts with draw odds of 100 percent are good candidates for these choices.

While draw rates are relatively favorable for most deer, turkey and javelina hunts, they are much more competitive for elk, antelope, buffalo, and bighorn sheep. Beginning in 1991, the Arizona Game and Fish Department began issuing bonus points to unsuccessful applicants for these species. In 1999, unsuccessful applicants for deer began to receive bonus points. In 2005, turkey, javelina, and spring bear began receiving bonus points. Each point accumulated gives the applicant an extra entry in the hunt drawing for that species. For more information about the bonus point system, please refer to R12-4-107 in the 2007-2008 Hunting Regulations.

A summary of 2006 draw odds seems to indicate little advantage to having many bonus points. Further analysis, however, reveals that applicants with the largest number of bonus points are applying for hunts with the poorest draw odds, which obscures the benefits of having multiple bonus points. For example, elk applicants without any bonus points applied for hunts with draw odds that averaged 17 percent, while those with 16 bonus points applied for hunts with draw odds averaging only 1.0 percent. This tendency held true for their

How to Use Survey and Harvest Data

second choices as well.

Comparing applicants on the basis of their first choice hunts reveals a truer picture of the advantages of bonus points, particularly for those applying for hunts with high draw odds. General antelope applicants with 17 bonus points, for example, were drawn for their first choice hunt at over 65 times the rate of applicants with no bonus points (65.6 percent versus 0.2 percent). General elk applicants with 16 bonus points were drawn for their first choice hunt at over 64 times the rate of applicants with no bonus points (61.1 percent versus 8.0 percent).

Draw odds in the tables contained in this report are computed without regard to numbers of bonus points and therefore represent your odds if you have an average number of bonus points. In the 2007 draw, the average applicant for elk tags will have about 2.5 bonus points while those applying for antelope, bighorn

sheep, buffalo, and deer tags will have 4.7, 5.4, 3.6, and 1.7 respectively.

Another point to consider when choosing hunts is the number of people on your application. This can be an important factor when applying for hunts with low numbers of permits, since no permits will be issued if there are not enough for everyone on the application. Applying with three other people for a 10-permit hunt, for example, cuts your odds by 30 percent. Applying with people who have fewer bonus points than you have will also decrease your odds, since the number of bonus points assigned to an application is the average accumulated by the group.

One last tip to keep in mind is that new hunts, or hunts in which permits have been recently increased, generally have slightly better draw odds than other hunts. Conversely, hunts with reduced numbers of permits generally have poorer odds.

Bonus Points By Species

Bonus points listed below include the permanent hunter education point and the new loyalty point.

For all species except antelope and elk, the tables below are a summary of group bonus points resulting from the 2006 Fall Draw (Section A) and individual bonus points going into the 2007 Fall Draw (Section B). For antelope and elk, the tables are a summary of group bonus points resulting from the 2007 Fall Draw (Section A) and individual bonus points going into the 2008 Fall Draw (Section B). Group bonus points are the average number of bonus points per hunt application. A hunt application can be submitted with 1 to 4 applicants. The bonus points, which may differ for each individual on an application, are averaged to come up with "group bonus points." Individual bonus points in Section B are the count of all hunters in each bonus point level. Both group and individual bonus points include the permanent hunter education point and the

loyalty point. All potential hunters may not be represented in Section A if an individual with bonus points did not apply during the recent Fall Draw. Also, keep in mind that applicants with the greatest number of bonus points often apply for hunts with poorest draw odds, which obscures the benefits of having multiple bonus points. Refer to the narrative on the previous pages about "Beating the Odds."

In Section B, the number of individuals with a single (1) bonus point has been corrected from previous years. There were individuals with a permanent point that were not counted in previous years. Remember, all potential hunters may not apply in a given year. Also, Section A does NOT reflect individuals who may have purchased a bonus point for a given species.

A			B	
RESULTS OF THE 2006 FALL DRAW			RESULTS OF THE 2006 FALL DRAW	
Group Bonus Points going into the 2006 Fall Draw	No. Hunters per Bonus Point going into the 2006 Fall Draw	Percent Drawn during the 2006 Fall Draw within a Bonus Point grouping	Individual Bonus Points going into the 2007 Fall Draw	No. Hunters per Bonus Point going into the 2007 Fall Draw
Deer				
0	17,417	33.2%	1	107,024
1	31,690	45.4%	2	35,503
2	22,192	47.4%	3	15,342
3	9,537	46.2%	4	6,335
4	4,287	49.6%	5	3,504
5	2,158	39.7%	6	2,109
6	1,212	25.7%	7	1,316
7	672	16.5%	8	786
8	894	8.5%	9	1,054
9	319	29.8%	10	333

How to Use Survey and Harvest Data

Bonus Points by Species

A			B	
RESULTS OF THE 2006 FALL DRAW			RESULTS OF THE 2006 FALL DRAW	
Group Bonus Points going into the 2006 Fall Draw	No. Hunters per Bonus Point going into the 2006 Fall Draw	Percent Drawn during the 2006 Fall Draw within a Bonus Point grouping	Individual Bonus Points going into the 2007 Fall Draw	No. Hunters per Bonus Point going into the 2007 Fall Draw
ANTELOPE (Section A does NOT reflect individuals who purchased a bonus point)				
0	4,825	0.3%	1	85,560
1	4,827	1.0%	2	11,425
2	3,870	2.1%	3	6,688
3	3,127	2.1%	4	4,063
4	2,404	3.0%	5	3,299
5	2,098	3.4%	6	3,300
6	2,195	3.5%	7	2,926
7	1,870	3.7%	8	2,356
8	1,456	3.9%	9	1,891
9	1,339	3.4%	10	1,600
10	1,062	4.6%	11	1,334
11	958	6.0%	12	1,186
12	807	3.7%	13	996
13	647	5.7%	14	757
14	458	3.9%	15	603
15	411	7.5%	16	477
16	275	10.6%	17	321
17	212	29.3%	18	207
18	28	85.7%	19	27
ELK (Section A does NOT reflect individuals who purchased a bonus point)				
0	14,148	12.8%	1	103,648
1	22,510	23.1%	2	39,358
2	22,044	27.7%	3	22,600
3	13,610	27.2%	4	12,926
4	7,940	28.4%	5	8,903
5	5,817	24.1%	6	6,437
6	4,147	24.9%	7	4,450
7	2,884	35.6%	8	2,761
8	1,623	33.6%	9	1,682
9	1,092	24.0%	10	1,161
10	644	22.8%	11	718
11	443	20.5%	12	471
12	284	15.5%	13	333
13	201	11.0%	14	230
14	151	17.2%	15	170
15	80	18.8%	16	73
16	41	75.6%	17	25
17	2	100%	18	6
18	0	--	19	2 (these hunters purchased bonus points)
TURKEY (Accrue bonus points through both the spring and fall draws)				
0	6,170	22.1%	1	94,450
1	6,994	37.2%	2	9,413
2	2,062	72.3%	3	2,495
			4	281
JAVELINA (Accrue bonus points through both the spring and fall draws)				
0	3,213	22.2%	1	95,654
1	2,890	35.5%	2	7,148
2	584	76.0%	3	222
			4	16

How to Use Survey and Harvest Data

Bonus Points by Species

A			B	
RESULTS OF THE 2006 FALL DRAW			RESULTS OF THE 2006 FALL DRAW	
Group Bonus Points going into the 2006 Fall Draw	No. Hunters per Bonus Point going into the 2006 Fall Draw	Percent Drawn during the 2006 Fall Draw within a Bonus Point grouping	Individual Bonus Points going into the 2007 Fall Draw	No. Hunters per Bonus Point going into the 2007 Fall Draw
BIGHORN (Section A does NOT reflect individuals who purchased a bonus point)				
0	2,282	0%	1	89,664
1	2,029	0.20%	2	5,339
2	1,716	0.23%	3	3,343
3	1,668	0.12%	4	1,986
4	1,016	0.39%	5	1,628
5	974	0.51%	6	1,842
6	1,041	0.58%	7	1,439
7	802	0.37%	8	1,010
8	632	0.16%	9	825
9	625	1.28%	10	764
10	527	0.38%	11	676
11	530	0.57%	12	642
12	489	1.02%	13	577
13	438	0.91%	14	507
14	399	0.75%	15	434
15	340	1.76%	16	363
16	393	1.53%	17	405
17	431	6.26%	18	423
BUFFALO (Accrue bonus points through both the spring and fall draws; (Section A does NOT reflect individuals who purchased a bonus point)				
0	332	0%	1	91,894
1	381	0%	2	2,808
2	255	0%	3	1,487
3	196	0%	4	873
4	170	0%	5	546
5	133	1.5%	6	472
6	100	0%	7	337
7	86	0%	8	262
8	87	2.3%	9	233
9	61	1.6%	10	163
10	61	0%	11	148
11	32	0%	12	119
12	36	0%	13	80
13	17	0%	14	50
14	11	18.2%	15	32
15	12	0%	16	27
16	12	0%	17	36
17	2	0%	18	20
18	5	0%	19	15
19	2	0%	20	11
20	2	0%	21	12
21	4	0%	22	4
22	0	--	23	4
23	0	--	24	5
24	1	100%	25	2
25			26	2
26			27	0
27			28	1
BEAR (Spring draw only)				
0			1	95,072
1			2	583
2			3	49
3			4	0

Deer

*Two species of deer occur in Arizona, the mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*).*

Mule Deer

Natural History

Mule deer are the most abundant big-game animal in Arizona, with the statewide population estimated at 120,000 post-hunt adults. They can be found in most areas of the state, from sparsely vegetated deserts upward into high, forested mountains. Rocky Mountain mule deer occur primarily in northern Arizona above the Mogollon Rim in game management units 1 through 13, while the so-called desert mule deer is found in all of the more southern units (15 through 46).

The mule deer gets its name from its large ears. Its coat is reddish-brown in summer, turning to a blue-gray or a chocolate brown in winter. The forehead is much darker than the face, while the animal's throat, belly, and inner leg surfaces are white. One of the mule deer's most distinguishing characteristics is a white rump patch and a narrow, black-tipped white tail.

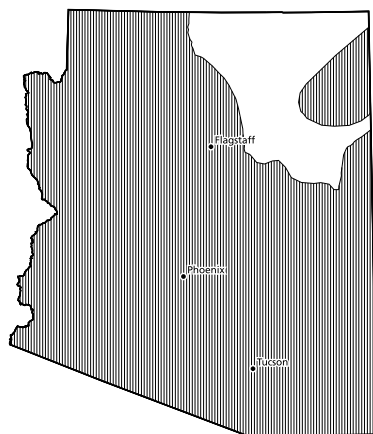
The mule deer is the larger of Arizona's deer species. Adult bucks may weigh more than 200 pounds and stand up to 42 inches tall at the shoulder. Does average about 125 pounds.

Mule deer antlers typically branch into two main beams, each of which may fork into

two or more tines. The size and number of points is dependent on a combination of the buck's age, nutrition, and genetic background. The antlers develop under a layer of soft skin, called velvet, which supplies them with nutrients. When fully grown, the antlers harden and the now dry velvet is rubbed off. The bony antlers are retained until spring, after the breeding season has passed. Buck deer are polygamous and use their antlers to intimidate other males and drive them away from the does during the winter breeding season.

After a gestation period of about 190 days, the does give birth to one or two spotted fawns. Fawns in northern Arizo-





Mule deer distribution

Research has shown that mule deer population levels are largely determined by the number of fawns that survive to be yearlings. Fawn survival, in turn, is largely determined by climatic events, with wet, mild winters contributing to high fawn survival rates. Dry winters and springs usually result in poor fawn survival, and heavy snows and freezing temperatures occasionally reduce the population levels of both fawn and adult Rocky Mountain mule deer. Another limiting factor for mule deer is predation. In Arizona, the mountain lion is the principal mule deer predator.

Mule deer are primarily browsers, although they feed largely on forbs and new grass growth in the spring and summer. Other major diet items are twigs, bark, buds, leaves, and nuts. Important browse plants include mountain mahogany, cliff rose, sagebrush, and oak in northern Arizona, with jojoba, buck brush, and mountain mahogany being favored in southern Arizona. Most feeding is done at dawn and dusk, although human activity and a full moon may cause a shift to more feeding at night.

Hunt History

As befits Arizona's principal game animal, deer received some protection as early as 1887 when a four-month season of October 1 through January 31 was established by the territorial legislature. Buck-only hunting was instituted in 1893, and the season was gradually reduced until 1913 when the new state legislature authorized a two-month season and a two-buck bag limit. Even this was deemed excessive by the state's sportsmen, and a public initiative in 1916 reduced the limit to one buck deer to be taken during the month of October.

Despite a serious overpopulation of deer on the North Kaibab in the 1920s, deer numbers appeared to decline in the rest of the state. In 1929, the mule deer season was closed south of the Gila River, and even as recently as 1946, fewer than 5,000 mule deer (more

than 80 percent of all deer killed) were harvested in Arizona. Then, for reasons that are still unclear, deer populations began to increase. As the populations rose, doe and "any-deer" hunts were authorized. In 1961, an all-time high of 91,120 deer hunters took 35,897 deer. More than 86 percent of these were mule deer and nearly 10,000 were antlerless animals. Archery deer hunting was also now beginning to provide a significant hunting opportunity.

A series of years of poor fawn survival followed. By 1970 fewer than 16,000 deer were taken, and hunt success had fallen to 16 percent. With the institution of permit-only deer hunting the following year, hunter numbers dropped from more than 97,000 to fewer than 68,000. Only about 9,500 mule deer were reported harvested.

Deer permit numbers gradually increased after 1972, leveling off at around 70,000 per year between 1976 and 1982, when hunters took more than 12,000 mule deer, approximately 75 percent of the total deer harvest. Then, a series of wet winters resulted in an increase in fawn survival rates, and hunter numbers and the numbers of deer bagged increased accordingly until 1986, when nearly 86,000 hunters took 25,566 deer, of which 77 percent were mule deer.

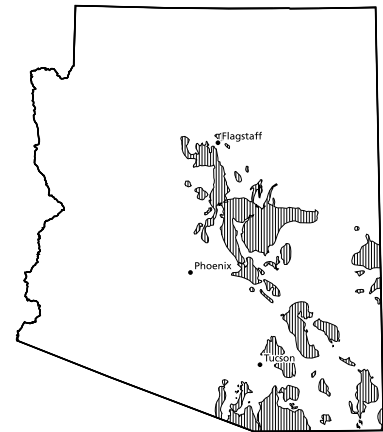
Since then, another series of droughts has occurred, and deer hunting opportunity is again being curtailed. In 1998, 44,524 hunters reported taking fewer than 10,500 deer. Of the total deer harvested that year only 60 percent were mule deer. Prospects in the near future are even more discouraging, but mule deer are "boom and bust" animals. With the advent of better than average winter rains, mule deer populations will once again improve. The only question is when.

White-tailed Deer

Natural History

Arizona's other deer is a small subspecies of the white-tailed deer. These Coues (pronounced Cows) deer are most common in the state's southeastern mountains, but range northward to the edge of the Mogollon Rim, up into the White Mountains, and as far west as Sycamore Canyon in Unit 8. The statewide population is estimated at 82,000 post-hunt adults. Coues whitetails require areas of predictable summer precipitation and are most common in oak woodlands and on chaparral covered hillsides with oaks and pines. This species, while more resilient than mule deer to hunt pressure, is less tolerant of droughts and appears to be more affected by livestock grazing.

In contrast to the mule deer's branching antlers, the tines or points of a whitetail's antlers originate from a forward-curving main beam. Mature bucks generally have three to four tines per side. The coat color is grayish-brown salt-and-pepper with white underparts; the face is marked with white halos around the eyes and a



White-tailed deer distribution

uncommon. Unlike mule deer, white-tailed deer rarely form herds, and most observations are of fewer than six animals.

When seen at a distance, white-tailed deer can often be distinguished from mule deer by their cautious, running gait and flagging white tail. Whitetails never use the stiff legged, bounding gait sometimes employed by mule deer. Habitat preferences also differ. In Arizona's southern mountain ranges, whitetails are generally found at higher elevations and in rougher country than are mule deer.

BOB MILES

white band across the muzzle. The most distinguishing characteristic of the whitetail, however, is a long, fluffy tail that is all white on the underside, gray to reddish-black on top, and often lifted upward as an alarm signal.

The Coues deer is much smaller than most of its eastern cousins. Bucks stand just over 30 inches at the shoulder and rarely weigh more than 100 pounds. Does average 65 pounds. The rutting season usually runs from December through February, and the fawn drop coincides with the new growth of forbs that results from the summer rains.

A doe's first pregnancy usually results in a single fawn; thereafter she may bear twins. White-tailed deer fawns may stay with their mothers for more than a year, and seeing two generations running together is not

Hunt History

The Coues white-tailed deer is perhaps Arizona's finest game animal. Wary, and expert at using cover, whitetails rarely offer the hunter a standing shot once jumped. Perhaps for this reason, the species has become increasingly important in the harvest. Although the statewide take has varied from 1,500 to more than 7,000 whitetails a year, depending on the vagaries of drought and fawn survival, the recent trend has been for this species to constitute an ever greater proportion of the statewide harvest. For example, whitetails comprised less than 15 percent of Arizona's deer harvest in 1961 but nearly 40 percent in 1998.

Deer Survey Data

Historic Summary of Mule Deer Survey Data

Year	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Unclassified	Total	Bucks/100 Does	Fawns/100 Does
1948	95	293	143	77	608	32	49
1949	149	387	189	73	798	39	49
1950	373	1326	690	103	2492	28	52
1951	432	1553	887	424	3296	28	57
1952	804	2398	1551	747	5500	34	65
1953	636	2101	1512	559	4808	30	72
1954	616	2373	1020	553	4562	26	43
1955	1052	2276	841	594	4763	46	37
1956	352	1184	539	279	2354	30	46
1957	735	2079	886	540	4240	35	43
1958	552	1810	1057	350	3769	31	58
1959	1049	2748	1388	698	5883	38	51
1960	1125	2890	1179	409	5603	39	41
1961	1162	2806	1212	522	5702	41	43
1962	1213	3072	1205	478	5968	39	39
1963	1185	3186	1189	350	5910	37	37
1964	1118	3269	1467	353	6207	34	45
1965	1260	3460	1775	377	6872	36	51
1966	1299	4370	2240	486	8395	30	51
1967	1341	4715	2462	320	8838	28	52
1968	1029	3708	1620	324	6681	28	44
1969	1173	4494	2324	392	8383	26	52
1970	1306	5218	2669	383	9576	25	51
1971	1551	6018	2649	597	10815	26	44
1972	1262	4385	2093	346	8086	29	48
1973	1089	4363	2514	286	8252	25	58
1974	1009	4184	1999	319	7511	24	48
1975	1126	4275	1911	439	7751	26	45
1976	1029	4320	1820	263	7432	24	42
1977	1022	4402	1696	467	7587	23	39
1978	1329	5719	2573	472	10093	23	45
1979	1119	4824	2249	288	8480	23	47
1980	1255	5815	2428	311	9809	22	42
1981	1367	6315	2694	254	10630	22	43
1982	1299	5992	3033	249	10573	22	51
1983	1360	6540	3361	361	11622	21	51
1984	1401	6259	3411	407	11478	22	55
1985	2102	9093	4312	345	15852	23	47
1986	2148	10521	4989	210	17868	20	47
1987	2227	10193	4139	175	16734	22	41
1988	2157	11383	4577	145	18262	19	40
1989	1976	10272	3465	214	15927	19	34
1990	1778	10361	4024	203	16366	17	39
1991	1798	10532	4444	220	16994	17	42
1992	1689	9500	4332	100	15621	18	46
1993	1910	10177	4190	167	16444	19	41
1994	2103	11504	3833	159	17599	18	33
1995	1820	11082	3668	265	16835	16	33
1996	1590	9954	3001	124	14669	16	30
1997	1351	8756	3168	100	13375	15	36
1998	1404	8041	3919	53	13417	17	49
1999	1705	8559	3786	44	14094	20	44
2000	1732	8416	2794	80	13022	21	33
2001	1502	7408	3051	45	12006	20	41
2002	1321	7069	1838	142	10370	19	26
2003	1268	6190	2524	36	10018	20	41
2004	1134	5148	2309	59	8650	22	45
2005	1054	4738	2333	69	8194	22	49
2006	1146	5143	2150	89	8528	22	42

Deer Survey Data

Historic Summary of White-tailed Deer Survey Data

Year	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Unclassified	Total	Bucks/100 Does	Fawns/100 Does
1946	35	53	28	18	134	66	53
1947	58	72	11	26	167	81	15
1948	32	96	61	54	243	33	64
1949	49	95	37	67	248	52	39
1950	136	223	109	108	576	61	49
1951	25	68	22	23	138	37	32
1952	145	272	139	146	702	53	51
1953	151	336	387	181	1055	45	115
1954	367	828	309	204	1708	44	37
1955	227	497	217	120	1061	46	44
1956	247	533	167	219	1166	46	31
1957	266	455	147	170	1038	58	32
1958	221	420	148	88	877	53	35
1959	177	453	137	93	860	39	30
1960	159	440	164	124	887	36	37
1961	266	484	174	113	1037	55	36
1962	263	586	193	135	1177	45	33
1963	291	630	212	152	1285	46	34
1964	291	581	243	143	1258	50	42
1965	211	502	224	124	1061	42	45
1966	222	484	222	100	1028	46	46
1967	164	391	164	80	799	42	42
1968	152	382	144	105	783	40	38
1969	131	350	152	71	704	37	43
1970	149	373	138	49	709	40	37
1971	170	398	150	94	812	43	38
1972	145	312	133	70	660	46	43
1973	113	316	149	54	632	36	47
1974	101	244	95	54	494	41	39
1975	147	448	195	65	855	33	44
1976	171	577	183	73	1004	30	32
1977	165	577	178	76	996	29	31
1978	202	644	336	84	1266	31	52
1979	226	752	312	54	1344	30	41
1980	306	766	267	62	1401	40	35
1981	329	1069	404	48	1850	31	38
1982	315	1020	471	59	1865	31	46
1983	296	978	528	50	1852	30	54
1984	283	1016	538	56	1893	28	53
1985	424	1388	690	42	2544	31	50
1986	439	1403	544	112	2498	31	39
1987	444	1648	493	34	2619	27	30
1988	425	1584	551	29	2589	27	35
1989	461	1749	567	87	2864	26	32
1990	568	1970	742	53	3333	29	38
1991	483	1814	671	107	3075	27	37
1992	466	1859	634	58	3017	25	34
1993	479	1764	528	62	2833	27	30
1994	541	2000	518	192	3251	27	26
1995	538	2227	588	102	3455	24	26
1996	620	2697	729	91	4137	23	27
1997	484	2380	569	45	3478	20	24
1998	475	1967	679	52	3173	24	35
1999	422	1885	679	32	3018	22	36
2000	405	1734	499	57	2695	23	29
2001	451	1925	711	132	3219	23	37
2002	475	2023	558	44	3100	23	28
2003	550	2165	761	45	3521	25	35
2004	636	2423	777	45	3881	26	32
2005	544	2031	738	41	3354	27	36
2006	581	2055	738	38	3412	28	36

Deer Survey Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Deer Survey Data

Unit	Year	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Unclassified	Total	Bucks/100 Does	Fawns/100 Does
MULE DEER								
1	2002	9	51	18	0	78	18	35
1	2003	14	70	35	0	119	20	50
1	2004	11	66	36	0	113	17	55
1	2005	11	91	32	1	135	12	35
1	2006	7	39	16	0	62	18	41
2	2002	24	163	26	0	213	15	16
2	2005	7	43	25	0	75	16	58
2	2006	6	41	15	0	62	15	37
3A/3C	2002	17	69	9	0	95	25	13
3A/3C	2003	3	27	8	0	38	11	30
3A/3C	2004	5	38	15	0	58	13	39
3A/3C	2005	14	75	35	0	124	19	47
3A/3C	2006	14	38	18	0	70	37	47
3B	2002	18	47	0	0	65	38	0
3B	2004	16	56	1	0	73	29	2
3B	2005	8	10	6	0	24	80	60
3B	2006	12	38	6	0	56	32	16
4	2002	7	20	5	0	32	35	25
4	2003	9	38	13	0	60	24	34
4	2005	8	27	16	0	51	30	59
4	2006	15	34	10	0	59	44	29
5	2002	27	187	35	0	249	14	19
5	2003	22	153	59	0	234	14	39
5	2004	41	177	61	0	279	23	34
5	2005	26	74	39	0	139	35	53
5	2006	15	112	26	0	153	13	23
6A	2002	32	288	65	4	389	11	23
6A	2003	33	248	78	3	362	13	31
6A	2004	28	125	50	0	203	22	40
6A	2005	23	140	52	0	215	16	37
6A	2006	26	106	46	0	178	25	43
6B	2002	2	50	10	0	62	4	20
6B	2003	9	71	36	0	116	13	51
6B	2004	6	40	25	4	75	15	63
6B	2005	18	66	37	1	122	27	56
6B	2006	24	79	37	1	141	30	47
7	2002	26	96	22	1	145	27	23
7	2003	20	178	57	4	259	11	32
7	2004	17	102	53	1	173	17	52
7	2005	23	106	60	0	189	22	57
7	2006	17	77	34	1	129	22	44
8	2002	22	181	54	10	267	12	30
8	2003	23	119	46	7	195	19	39
8	2004	15	82	40	0	137	18	49
8	2005	16	117	53	1	187	14	45
8	2006	21	109	50	0	180	19	46
9	2002	19	257	75	0	351	7	29
9	2003	25	153	74	3	255	16	48
9	2004	18	130	51	0	199	14	39
9	2005	7	103	39	0	149	7	38
9	2006	34	206	72	0	312	17	35
10	2002	30	245	28	0	303	12	11
10	2003	42	219	93	0	354	19	42
10	2004	27	129	50	0	206	21	39
10	2005	22	107	72	0	201	21	67
10	2006	7	22	2	0	31	32	9
12AE	2002	33	236	98	0	367	14	42
12AE	2003	23	67	56	9	155	34	84
12AE	2004	4	36	28	0	68	11	78
12AE	2005	8	30	25	0	63	27	83
12AE	2006	46	172	118	2	338	27	69
12AW	2002	82	451	209	35	777	18	46
12AW	2003	78	324	212	0	614	24	65

Deer Survey Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Deer Survey Data

Unit	Year	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Unclassified	Total	Bucks/100 Does	Fawns/100 Does
MULE DEER (continued)								
12AW	2004	71	237	244	5	557	30	103
12AW	2005	84	362	313	14	773	23	86
12AW	2006	92	336	265	0	693	27	79
12B	2002	69	324	91	27	511	21	28
12B	2003	61	300	242	0	603	20	81
12B	2004	78	253	173	0	504	31	68
12B	2005	19	108	82	14	223	18	76
12B	2006	62	183	133	5	383	34	73
13A	2002	9	32	16	0	57	28	50
13A	2003	29	75	44	0	148	39	59
13A	2004	25	63	47	5	140	40	75
13A	2005	21	56	47	12	136	38	84
13A	2006	46	107	65	12	230	43	61
13B	2002	32	69	14	3	118	46	20
13B	2003	14	48	22	0	84	29	46
13B	2004	18	53	30	1	102	34	57
13B	2005	35	54	39	0	128	65	72
13B	2006	40	59	38	6	143	68	64
15	2006	11	22	1	1	35	50	5
15A/15B	2002	18	37	7	0	62	49	19
15A/15B	2003	24	48	26	1	99	50	54
16A	2002	24	79	34	0	137	30	43
16A	2003	19	55	32	0	106	35	58
16A	2004	17	41	21	0	79	41	51
16A	2005	19	41	10	0	70	46	24
16A	2006	9	27	7	0	43	33	26
17	2004	30	86	44	3	163	35	51
17A	2002	7	69	7	0	83	10	10
17A	2003	17	70	15	0	102	24	21
17A	2005	2	9	2	0	13	22	22
17A	2006	8	30	9	0	47	27	30
17B	2002	44	139	9	0	192	32	6
17B	2003	28	90	17	0	135	31	19
17B	2005	16	41	26	0	83	39	63
17B	2006	6	69	26	0	101	9	38
18A	2002	58	194	40	0	292	30	21
18A	2003	43	159	90	0	292	27	57
18A	2004	30	124	58	0	212	24	47
18A	2005	32	71	55	0	158	45	77
18A	2006	6	24	2	0	32	25	8
18B	2002	25	134	17	0	176	19	13
18B	2003	26	138	56	0	220	19	41
18B	2004	19	86	43	0	148	22	50
18B	2005	11	60	31	0	102	18	52
18B	2006	28	161	42	13	244	17	26
19A	2002	1	13	1	0	15	8	8
19A	2003	5	62	13	0	80	8	21
19A	2004	4	35	12	2	53	11	34
19A	2005	18	65	43	0	126	28	66
19A	2006	19	87	21	0	127	22	24
19B	2002	31	105	13	0	149	30	12
19B	2003	24	86	32	0	142	28	37
19B	2004	30	88	24	0	142	34	27
19B	2005	22	90	26	0	138	24	29
19B	2006	19	54	9	13	95	35	17
20A	2002	17	85	7	7	116	20	8
20A	2003	22	88	11	0	121	25	13
20A	2004	9	70	20	4	103	13	29
20A	2005	9	39	14	0	62	23	36
20A	2006	8	34	6	0	48	24	18
20B	2002	11	35	0	4	50	31	0
20B	2003	24	60	13	0	97	40	22
20B	2004	17	43	15	0	75	40	35

Deer Survey Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Deer Survey Data

Unit	Year	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Unclassified	Total	Bucks/100 Does	Fawns/100 Does
MULE DEER (continued)								
20B	2005	31	66	24	0	121	47	36
20B	2006	34	85	28	0	147	40	33
20C	2002	27	154	8	0	189	18	5
20C	2003	32	90	37	0	159	36	41
20C	2004	23	109	35	0	167	21	32
20C	2005	30	63	36	1	130	48	57
20C	2006	43	142	52	0	237	30	37
21	2002	13	32	5	3	53	41	16
21	2003	22	78	19	4	123	28	24
21	2004	9	34	14	0	57	26	41
21	2005	15	51	23	0	89	29	45
21	2006	14	48	25	0	87	29	52
22	2002	26	147	27	2	202	18	18
22	2003	47	143	51	0	241	33	36
22	2004	52	138	61	1	252	38	44
22	2005	32	81	39	0	152	40	48
22	2006	42	119	69	0	230	35	58
23	2002	25	144	38	1	208	17	26
23	2003	27	155	50	0	232	17	32
23	2004	22	107	45	0	174	21	42
23	2005	40	110	70	0	220	36	64
23	2006	30	122	62	0	214	25	51
24A	2002	22	99	17	0	138	22	17
24A	2003	15	95	23	0	133	16	24
24A	2004	25	121	48	2	196	21	40
24A	2005	17	92	44	0	153	18	48
24A	2006	7	53	17	5	82	13	32
24B	2002	15	105	19	0	139	14	18
24B	2003	21	83	32	0	136	25	39
24B	2004	20	87	62	0	169	23	71
24B	2005	17	113	37	0	167	15	33
24B	2006	5	43	42	0	90	12	98
25M	2006	1	8	2	0	11	13	25
26M	2006	4	5	2	0	11	80	40
27	2002	45	351	61	0	457	13	17
27	2003	60	381	123	0	564	16	32
27	2004	52	231	68	0	351	23	29
27	2005	38	222	35	0	295	17	16
27	2006	51	239	57	0	347	21	24
28	2002	40	208	79	1	328	19	38
28	2003	29	189	63	0	281	15	33
28	2004	32	170	70	1	273	19	41
28	2005	22	161	56	0	239	14	35
28	2006	19	157	59	1	236	12	38
29	2002	26	206	46	0	278	13	22
29	2003	19	189	32	0	240	10	17
29	2004	16	148	28	0	192	11	19
29	2005	21	175	43	0	239	12	25
29	2006	19	161	37	0	217	12	23
30A	2002	25	180	46	0	251	14	26
30A	2003	26	181	45	0	252	14	25
30A	2004	20	240	63	0	323	8	26
30A	2005	42	205	66	1	314	20	32
30A	2006	21	217	67	0	305	10	31
30B	2002	32	194	88	0	314	16	45
30B	2003	32	202	73	0	307	16	36
30B	2004	31	172	93	0	296	18	54
30B	2005	15	154	80	2	251	10	52
30B	2006	10	100	37	0	147	10	37
31	2002	15	134	36	0	185	11	27
31	2003	23	103	25	0	151	22	24
31	2004	35	144	45	0	224	24	31
31	2005	10	91	27	0	128	11	30

Deer Survey Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Deer Survey Data

Unit	Year	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Unclassified	Total	Bucks/100 Does	Fawns/100 Does
MULE DEER (continued)								
31	2006	20	127	35	3	185	16	28
32	2002	30	207	84	17	338	14	41
32	2003	22	259	54	2	337	8	21
32	2004	23	298	105	17	443	8	35
32	2005	25	289	116	0	430	9	40
32	2006	28	231	59	0	318	12	26
33	2002	7	66	29	0	102	11	44
33	2003	9	80	18	1	108	11	23
33	2004	10	42	26	0	78	24	62
33	2005	5	25	13	0	43	20	52
33	2006	7	52	15	0	74	13	29
34A	2002	4	46	14	1	65	9	30
34A	2003	6	29	8	0	43	21	28
34A	2004	3	16	3	0	22	19	19
34A	2005	1	20	10	0	31	5	50
34A	2006	0	4	1	0	5	0	25
34B	2002	13	90	40	3	146	14	44
34B	2003	3	21	17	2	43	14	81
34B	2004	14	20	9	10	53	70	45
34B	2005	4	14	9	0	27	29	64
34B	2006	1	20	10	0	31	5	50
35A	2002	21	71	34	0	126	30	48
35A	2003	12	50	37	0	99	24	74
35A	2004	9	85	48	0	142	11	56
35A	2005	8	52	23	1	84	15	44
35A	2006	8	27	17	0	52	30	63
35B	2002	5	16	4	0	25	31	25
35B	2003	3	10	3	0	16	30	30
35B	2004	17	56	24	0	97	30	43
35B	2005	9	44	18	0	71	20	41
35B	2006	1	12	6	0	19	8	50
36A	2002	46	254	71	0	371	18	28
36A	2003	22	180	85	0	287	12	47
36A	2004	29	152	73	0	254	19	48
36A	2005	29	160	82	3	274	18	51
36A	2006	22	183	56	17	278	12	31
36B	2002	23	181	67	0	271	13	37
36B	2003	18	174	102	0	294	10	59
36B	2004	18	137	85	0	240	13	62
36B	2005	13	105	60	0	178	12	57
36B	2006	12	105	51	3	171	11	49
36C	2002	8	33	10	0	51	24	30
36C	2003	12	41	24	0	77	29	59
36C	2004	17	109	54	0	180	16	50
36C	2005	5	43	16	8	72	12	37
36C	2006	10	56	11	0	77	18	20
37A	2002	8	24	3	0	35	33	13
37A	2003	7	6	1	0	14	117	17
37A	2004	7	15	1	0	23	47	7
37A	2005	4	10	6	0	20	40	60
37A	2006	5	6	3	0	14	83	50
37B	2002	9	15	5	1	30	60	33
37B	2003	5	29	18	0	52	17	62
37B	2004	3	13	4	0	20	23	31
37B	2005	9	12	6	4	31	75	50
37B	2006	8	24	11	1	44	33	46
39	2002	1	7	4	0	12	14	57
39	2003	15	42	24	0	81	36	57
39	2004	6	37	14	0	57	16	38
39	2005	8	29	15	0	52	28	52
39	2006	8	46	26	0	80	17	57
39M	2005	1	0	0	0	1	-	-
40	2002	4	7	1	0	12	57	14

Deer Survey Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Deer Survey Data

Unit	Year	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Unclassified	Total	Bucks/100 Does	Fawns/100 Does
MULE DEER (continued)								
40	2003	4	11	0	0	15	36	0
40	2004	8	10	5	1	24	80	50
40	2005	4	7	1	0	12	57	14
40	2006	9	20	10	0	39	45	50
41	2002	16	58	9	2	85	28	16
41	2003	13	61	29	0	103	21	48
41	2004	20	70	24	0	114	29	34
41	2005	21	53	27	2	103	40	51
41	2006	23	152	76	4	255	15	50
42	2002	28	108	13	0	149	26	12
42	2003	43	112	78	0	233	38	70
42	2004	29	62	19	1	111	47	31
42	2005	28	114	72	0	214	25	63
42	2006	32	137	64	0	233	23	47
42M	2002	10	39	10	0	59	26	26
42M	2003	4	15	1	0	20	27	7
43A	2002	1	3	2	0	6	33	67
43A	2003	1	1	0	0	2	100	0
43A	2004	2	7	1	0	10	29	14
43A	2005	2	10	6	0	18	20	60
43A	2006	2	8	3	0	13	25	38
43A Cibola	2002	19	67	38	20	144	28	57
43B	2002	0	5	1	0	6	0	20
43B	2003	0	27	8	0	35	0	30
43B	2004	3	13	5	0	21	23	38
43B	2005	4	17	10	0	31	24	59
43B	2006	1	12	5	0	18	8	42
44A	2002	30	76	11	0	117	39	14
44A	2003	32	98	36	0	166	33	37
44A	2004	22	69	20	1	112	32	29
44A	2005	39	88	41	4	172	44	47
44A	2006	24	102	41	0	167	24	40
45	2002	33	86	8	0	127	38	9
45	2003	47	109	28	0	184	43	26
45	2004	21	76	16	0	113	28	21
45	2005	26	77	43	0	146	34	56
45	2006	27	54	20	1	102	50	37
WHITE-TAILED DEER								
1	2003	3	17	4	1	25	18	24
1	2004	1	4	1	0	6	25	25
1	2005	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
4	2003	0	11	5	0	16	0	45
4	2005	1	1	0	0	2	100	0
5	2004	1	0	0	0	1	-	-
5	2005	1	3	2	0	6	33	67
6A	2002	16	81	18	1	116	20	22
6A	2003	9	48	23	0	80	19	48
6A	2004	26	58	25	3	112	45	43
6A	2005	21	66	30	0	117	32	45
6A	2006	17	47	19	0	83	36	40
6B	2002	0	7	1	0	8	0	14
6B	2003	2	5	2	1	10	40	40
6B	2004	1	13	3	2	19	8	23
6B	2005	2	6	3	0	11	33	50
6B	2006	4	10	1	0	15	40	10
8	2002	1	2	0	0	3	50	0
8	2003	1	3	0	0	4	33	0
8	2004	0	0	0	1	1	-	-
8	2005	1	7	1	0	9	14	14
8	2006	2	0	0	0	2	-	-
19A	2005	0	2	2	0	4	0	100
19A	2006	2	6	0	0	8	33	0
21	2002	11	38	4	0	53	29	11

Deer Survey Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Deer Survey Data

Unit	Year	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Unclassified	Total	Bucks/100 Does	Fawns/100 Does
WHITE-TAILED DEER (continued)								
21	2003	11	25	8	0	44	44	32
21	2004	9	39	18	0	66	23	46
21	2005	16	52	20	0	88	31	38
21	2006	25	51	15	4	95	49	29
22	2002	38	92	13	1	144	41	14
22	2003	42	99	23	0	164	42	23
22	2004	29	93	11	1	134	31	12
22	2005	38	92	23	0	153	41	25
22	2006	29	112	17	0	158	26	15
23	2002	36	99	7	0	142	36	7
23	2003	40	70	17	1	128	57	24
23	2004	36	66	31	1	134	55	47
23	2005	17	54	22	1	94	31	41
23	2006	29	73	34	0	136	40	47
24A	2002	13	34	5	1	53	38	15
24A	2003	36	122	30	4	192	30	25
24A	2004	19	103	43	3	168	18	42
24A	2005	30	64	18	0	112	47	28
24A	2006	25	77	28	0	130	32	36
24B	2002	14	41	5	0	60	34	12
24B	2003	15	80	31	0	126	19	39
24B	2004	28	78	28	0	134	36	36
24B	2005	24	88	28	0	140	27	32
24B	2006	45	110	46	2	203	41	42
27	2002	23	69	11	0	103	33	16
27	2003	20	63	20	0	103	32	32
27	2004	10	38	6	0	54	26	16
27	2005	16	67	8	0	91	24	12
27	2006	15	49	15	0	79	31	31
28	2002	1	12	1	3	17	8	8
28	2004	1	2	1	0	4	50	50
28	2006	0	1	2	0	3	0	200
29	2002	18	92	26	1	137	20	28
29	2003	24	99	31	0	154	24	31
29	2004	35	162	13	1	211	22	8
29	2005	22	106	30	5	163	21	28
29	2006	20	121	39	1	181	17	32
30A	2002	20	95	21	1	137	21	22
30A	2003	14	104	19	0	137	13	18
30A	2004	28	112	19	0	159	25	17
30A	2005	20	83	30	1	134	24	36
30A	2006	17	106	29	0	152	16	27
30B	2002	18	54	28	0	100	33	52
30B	2003	18	81	38	5	142	22	47
30B	2004	30	93	50	2	175	32	54
30B	2005	18	90	62	5	175	20	69
30B	2006	20	93	30	2	145	22	32
31	2002	26	113	38	6	183	23	34
31	2003	20	123	44	4	191	16	36
31	2004	28	104	37	4	173	27	36
31	2005	23	73	21	0	117	32	29
31	2006	33	82	22	1	138	40	27
32	2002	38	135	53	3	229	28	39
32	2003	65	195	56	2	318	33	29
32	2004	47	181	52	5	285	26	29
32	2005	33	123	38	3	197	27	31
32	2006	25	89	16	1	131	28	18
33	2002	31	186	25	0	242	17	13
33	2003	51	246	62	2	361	21	25
33	2004	59	270	107	3	439	22	40
33	2005	48	154	37	0	239	31	24
33	2006	53	208	64	8	333	25	31
34A	2002	20	165	52	12	249	12	32

Deer Survey Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Deer Survey Data

Unit	Year	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Unclassified	Total	Bucks/100 Does	Fawns/100 Does
WHITE-TAILED DEER (continued)								
34A	2003	22	117	54	10	203	19	46
34A	2004	29	189	35	3	256	15	19
34A	2005	41	211	80	1	333	19	38
34A	2006	30	170	81	8	289	18	48
34B	2002	17	96	41	4	158	18	43
34B	2003	23	93	39	2	157	25	42
34B	2004	16	50	15	5	86	32	30
34B	2005	19	113	25	4	161	17	22
34B	2006	30	101	47	2	180	30	47
35A	2002	32	74	25	2	133	43	34
35A	2003	28	85	20	0	133	33	24
35A	2004	31	102	31	2	166	30	30
35A	2005	16	58	23	0	97	28	40
35A	2006	29	52	28	0	109	56	54
35B	2002	25	82	36	5	148	30	44
35B	2003	31	69	39	2	141	45	57
35B	2004	27	101	39	3	170	27	39
35B	2005	28	82	29	1	140	34	35
35B	2006	34	102	57	5	198	33	56
36A	2002	28	201	54	3	286	14	27
36A	2003	23	165	72	2	262	14	44
36A	2004	42	171	61	2	276	25	36
36A	2005	37	182	87	2	308	20	48
36A	2006	25	106	44	1	176	24	42
36B	2002	29	186	79	0	294	16	42
36B	2003	22	120	49	1	192	18	41
36B	2004	62	278	115	1	456	22	41
36B	2005	47	173	86	8	314	27	50
36B	2006	28	143	57	1	229	20	40
36C	2002	18	68	15	1	102	26	22
36C	2003	30	124	75	8	237	24	60
36C	2004	41	116	35	3	195	35	30
36C	2005	23	80	33	10	146	29	41
36C	2006	42	143	46	2	233	29	32
37A	2003	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
37A	2005	2	0	0	0	2	-	-
37A	2006	2	1	1	0	4	200	100
37B	2002	2	1	0	0	3	200	0
37B	2004	0	0	1	0	1	-	-
37B	2006	0	2	0	0	2	0	0

Deer Harvest Data

Historic Summary of General Deer Hunts¹

Year ²	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Deer Harvest					Percent Success
					Mule Deer		Whitetail		Total	
					Bucks	A-less	Bucks	A-less		
1946	-	-	-	-	4733	-	991	-	5724	-
1947	-	-	-	-	6420	-	1152	-	7572	-
1948	-	-	-	-	7358	-	1347	-	8705	-
1949	-	-	-	-	7465	386	1203	-	9054	-
1950	-	-	-	-	9009	798	1175	-	10982	-
1951	-	-	-	-	9618	658	1234	-	11510	-
1952	-	-	-	-	10575	2707	1490	-	14772	-
1953	-	-	-	-	12590	3948	1791	-	18329	-
1954	-	-	-	-	11662	6425	1500	-	19587	-
1955	-	-	53791	-	15220	5483	1489	300	22492	42
1956	-	-	64123	-	16175	8943	2066	357	27541	43
1957	-	-	56499	-	15307	4859	1808	593	22567	40
1958	-	-	76358	259876	17994	9840	3394	1702	32930	43
1959	-	-	78102	290686	16329	7769	3105	1687	28890	37
1960	-	-	87986	318806	19291	8380	3871	1111	32653	37
1961	-	-	91120	350200	22459	8307	3891	843	35500	39
1962	-	-	93337	373035	16658	7579	3211	983	28431	31
1963	-	-	92594	371619	14082	6262	2859	1463	24666	27
1964	-	-	86867	335508	12613	2362	3207	1116	19298	22
1965	-	-	87548	316911	11357	2002	2871	741	16971	19
1966	-	-	88230	354586	12158	2040	2390	597	17185	20
1967	-	-	90361	365358	12350	1388	2404	258	16400	18
1968	-	-	88253	359684	12298	741	2722	205	15966	18
1969	-	-	91575	358833	12203	567	2124	78	14972	16
1970	-	-	97113	395038	13167	420	2197	35	15819	16
1971	-	77437	67263	256100	9129	334	1517	18	10998	16
1972	66905	74096	63269	241882	9137	338	1653	17	11145	18
1973	83334	75200	64120	243322	11114	402	2080	22	13618	21
1974	79664	82650	72352	255592	11715	533	3221	0	15469	21
1975	80929	79750	69262	253721	12576	408	2870	0	15854	23
1976	86829	83125	72049	228763	10578	261	2656	0	13495	19
1977	83593	84265	72472	255850	9871	6	2295	24	12196	17
1978	84017	81675	69709	264624	9075	38	2247	40	11400	16
1979	85072	78215	66451	270068	10347	0	3207	54	13608	21
1980	94285	79409	66909	278520	11111	0	3480	46	14637	22
1981	92679	77755	66308	274028	10825	0	3466	38	14329	22
1982	91673	83045	71123	296368	12187	0	3965	34	16186	23
1983	71826	94285	77106	309699	12767	0	4173	51	16991	22
1984	72989	92545	82618	328231	17102	0	7030	75	24207	29
1985	80014	92345	84079	333156	16292	273	6782	110	23457	28
1986	82982	94871	84687	331015	16493	2961	5829	86	25369	30
1987	84145	87340	79557	304440	15081	2191	4777	92	22141	28
1988	85084	79135	72796	290084	13744	1781	4505	75	20105	28
1989	84485	75925	69974	277264	13516	694	4293	84	18587	27
1990	82911	76620	70901	284643	11278	2809	4368	62	18517	26
1991	79466	68304	63109	256780	12101	0	5268	76	17445	28
1992	85343	68910	64143	256592	11997	0	5639	75	17711	28
1993	87558	70348	65151	260399	11879	0	5489	58	17426	27
1994	92904	68849	63330	256856	10867	0	5336	0	16203	26
1995	92139	63708	58649	242281	8824	0	4876	0	13700	23
1996	88529	57570	52679	212116	7229	0	4091	0	11320	22
1997	89627	51222	47210	195719	6065	0	4154	33	10252	22
1998	88329	46694	42753	173577	5877	0	4095	7	9979	24
1999	92104	47065	42970	175908	5924	310	3264	8	9506	22

¹ Muzzleloader hunt data included up until 1984. Juniors-Only hunt data not included in this table.

² 1994 and 1995 data does not include results of hunts at Ft. Huachuca. Beginning with 1996, Ft. Huachuca data is based on questionnaire returns, not data gathered by the Fort.

Deer Harvest Data

Historic Summary of General Deer Hunts¹

Year²	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Deer Harvest					Percent Success
					Mule Deer		Whitetail		Total	
					Bucks	A-less	Bucks	A-less		
2000	85091	46072	41677	166780	5025	188	4121	0	9334	22
2001	83808	44978	41110	170820	5226	623	3369	0	9218	22
2002	84384	42020	38368	163098	4539	1	3590	5	8135	21
2003	86546	37260	33905	144027	3753	0	3937	0	7690	23
2004	90057	36665	33395	136377	4034	3	4515	0	8552	26
2005	83264	37918	34883	144949	4356	1	4213	1	8571	25
2006	85534	3813	35016	147433	4811	0	4153	5	8969	26

¹ Muzzleloader hunt data included up until 1984. Juniors-Only hunt data not included in this table.

² 1994 and 1995 data does not include results of hunts at Ft. Huachuca. Beginning with 1996, Ft. Huachuca data is based on questionnaire returns, not data gathered by the Fort.

Historic Summary of Juniors-Only Deer Hunts

Year	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Deer Harvest					Percent Success
					Mule Deer		Whitetail		Total	
					Bucks	A-less	Bucks	A-less		
1992	299	350	336	1386	147	0	2	0	149	44
1993	403	150	148	569	88	0	7	0	95	64
1994	608	275	264	1073	158	0	14	0	172	65
1995	837	339	331	1450	177	0	18	0	195	59
1996	1076	706	649	2262	178	0	21	0	199	31
1997	1155	603	543	2083	159	0	35	0	194	36
1998	1497	808	763	2502	263	0	42	0	305	40
1999	1897	1224	1100	2719	280	360	41	0	681	61
2000	2427	1250	1134	2959	167	395	57	0	619	55
2001	2571	1625	1449	3858	166	591	47	0	804	55
2002	2863	1510	1394	4117	141	462	37	0	640	46
2003	2855	980	904	2704	114	301	44	0	459	51
2004	2815	1030	923	2711	149	225	54	0	428	46
2005	2634	1280	1143	3258	140	269	34	0	443	39
2006	2581	1332	1219	4469	291	64	148	0	503	41

Historic Summary of Muzzleloader Deer Hunts

Year	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Deer Harvest					Percent Success
					Mule Deer		Whitetail		Total	
					Bucks	A-less	Bucks	A-less		
1984	424	950	664	3035	200	0	11	0	211	32
1985	263	950	739	3154	201	0	10	0	211	29
1986	337	950	840	3947	178	0	19	0	197	23
1987	402	750	664	2651	134	0	26	0	160	24
1988	556	1000	821	3545	171	0	20	0	191	23
1989	877	1250	1110	5660	259	0	10	0	269	24
1990	713	1139	996	4822	130	0	19	0	149	15
1991	772	1181	1074	5424	205	0	31	0	236	22
1992	964	1300	1189	5808	216	0	21	0	237	20
1993	970	1625	1437	6950	285	0	2	0	287	20
1994	1070	1821	1667	7875	303	0	13	0	316	19
1995	1213	1626	1456	7135	278	0	5	0	283	19
1996	1267	1479	1309	6323	189	0	14	0	203	16
1997	1540	1335	1179	5605	184	0	7	0	191	16
1998	1621	1120	1008	4372	164	0	16	0	180	18
1999	1541	1055	949	4063	157	0	26	0	183	19
2000	1489	915	822	3812	111	0	26	0	137	17
2001	1456	869	782	3775	170	0	24	0	194	25
2002	1775	995	874	4020	143	0	18	0	161	18
2003	1585	745	675	3189	150	0	32	0	182	27
2004	1896	783	679	2988	119	0	33	0	152	22
2005	1498	859	768	3189	193	0	23	0	216	28
2006	1724	924	807	3726	190	0	29	0	219	27

Deer Harvest Data

Summary of Archery Deer Hunts

Year	Tags Sold	Hunters	Hunter Days	DEER HARVEST					Percent Success
				Mule Deer		Whitetail		Total	
				Buck	A-less	Buck	A-less		
1952	-	104	-	21	0	0	0	21	20
1954	-	156	-	5	0	0	0	5	3
1955	-	98	-	12	0	0	0	12	12
1956	-	670	-	49	0	0	0	49	7
1957	-	-	-	33	0	0	0	33	-
1958	2736	2181	11736	175	226	1	1	403	19
1959	3451	3165	16292	143	224	0	8	375	12
1960	2349	2245	9517	82	93	2	6	183	8
1961	1695	1384	5518	15	20	5	2	42	3
1962	4625	4319	19768	141	172	47	44	404	9
1963	4567	4225	16922	88	91	18	17	214	5
1964	3596	3246	12809	50	63	13	15	141	4
1965	3835	3798	-	-	-	-	-	122	3
1966	3596	3387	-	-	-	-	-	150	4
1967	4679	4390	-	-	-	-	-	206	5
1968	4510	4216	-	-	-	-	-	176	4
1969	5107	4664	-	-	-	-	-	208	5
1970	5855	5275	-	-	-	-	-	228	4
1971	7261	6412	-	-	-	-	-	285	4
1972	-	6832	-	-	-	-	-	315	5
1973	-	7000	-	-	-	-	-	310	4
1974	-	7420	-	-	-	-	-	419	6
1975	-	7163	-	-	-	-	-	346	4
1976	-	7517	-	-	-	-	-	373	5
1977	-	9038	-	-	-	-	-	416	5
1978	-	7313	-	-	-	-	-	381	5
1979	-	8425	-	-	-	-	-	620	7
1980	-	7157	-	-	-	-	-	237	3
1981	19814	12862	77011	327	40	88	16	471	4
1982	15109	10212	63099	287	51	60	0	398	4
1983	11934	9689	63071	248	61	71	0	380	4
1984	12628	10619	70553	417	35	65	0	517	5
1985	14249	12302	85328	534	71	138	0	743	6
1986	16554	14397	104288	742	130	94	0	966	7
1987	18666	16163	111826	748	58	115	0	921	6
1988	20883	17909	119793	704	223	108	0	1035	6
1989	22399	19423	125848	598	201	189	0	988	5
1990	22398	19325	125940	674	35	100	0	809	4
1991	20324	18051	126545	773	0	129	0	902	5
1992	18883	17505	120123	691	0	100	0	791	5
1993	21580	19559	133174	1084	63	136	27	1310	7
1994	23445	20646	144881	942	105	212	39	1298	6
1995	23329	20383	149129	916	97	166	64	1243	6
1996	23568	20698	143789	996	83	145	36	1260	6
1997	23166	19939	148077	691	30	138	18	877	4
1998	23022	19375	146101	1050	63	166	38	1317	7
1999	24293	20738	158187	1032	27	227	28	1314	6
2000	25338	21148	155575	1209	55	177	37	1478	7
2001	23783	20408	148346	827	12	194	25	1058	5
2002	23082	19595	151816	929	7	247	37	1220	6
2003	22447	18512	139107	621	5	291	20	937	5
2004	22675	18305	138856	779	0	262	0	1041	6
2005	22949	18824	14847	803	0	377	0	1180	6
2006	Not Available								

Deer Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Hunt Type	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest					Hunt Success
										MD-Buck	MD A-less	WT Buck	WT A-Less	Total	
MUZZLELOADER (continued)															
3B	2005	AA	10/28-11/06	60	171	60	30.4	56	247	18	0	2	0	20	36
3B	2006	AA	11/10-11/19	70	166	70	28.3	53	248	15	0	0	0	15	28
6B	2002	AA	10/25-10/28	180	179	180	67.6	158	469	11	0	2	0	13	8
6B	2003	AA	10/24-10/27	150	179	150	46.9	143	468	15	0	2	0	17	12
6B	2004	AA	10/29-11/01	150	197	150	46.7	123	385	8	0	0	0	8	7
6B	2005	AA	10/28-10/31	150	183	150	51.4	134	431	19	0	3	0	22	16
6B	2006	AA	10/27-11/05	190	243	190	55.6	170	733	45	0	7	0	52	31
12AE	2004	AA	11/12-11/18	50	428	63	8.4	61	312	19	0	0	0	19	31
12AE	2006	AA	11/10-11/16	50	333	50	11.4	44	212	22	0	0	0	22	50
12B	2002	AA	11/08-11/13	35	365	35	7.1	32	155	21	0	0	0	21	66
12B	2003	AA	11/07-11/14	25	274	25	5.1	21	91	15	0	0	0	15	71
12B	2005	AA	11/11-11/17	35	251	35	5.6	33	143	22	0	0	0	22	67
15	2002	AA	10/25-11/03	175	116	175	94.8	154	808	38	0	0	0	38	25
15	2003	AA	10/24-11/02	125	116	125	69.0	113	585	36	0	0	0	36	32
15	2004	AA	10/29-11/07	150	156	150	64.1	124	583	17	0	0	0	17	14
15	2005	AA	10/28-11/06	150	171	150	68.4	138	668	35	0	0	0	35	25
15	2006	AA	10/27-11/05	175	162	175	77.2	154	702	55	0	0	0	55	36
20B	2002	AA	10/25-11/03	250	92	250	95.7	202	837	15	0	0	0	15	7
20B	2005	AA	10/28-11/06	175	90	175	100.0	145	509	23	0	0	0	23	16
20B	2006	AA	10/27-11/05	150	65	150	100.0	130	515	16	0	0	0	16	12
24A	2004	AA	10/29-11/07	75	132	75	40.9	72	279	8	0	15	0	23	32
24B	2003	AA	10/24-11/02	100	94	100	67.0	87	346	8	0	8	0	16	18
34A	2002	AA	11/01-11/10	100	122	100	47.5	94	410	12	0	14	0	26	28
34A	2003	AA	10/31-11/09	100	101	100	70.3	92	408	15	0	10	0	25	27
34A	2004	AA	11/05-11/14	100	114	100	59.6	80	376	16	0	2	0	18	23
34A	2005	AA	11/04-11/13	100	94	100	54.3	84	343	10	0	8	0	18	21
34A	2006	AA	11/03-11/12	100	106	99	53.8	86	427	3	0	0	0	3	3
35	2002	AA	11/01-11/10	75	64	75	53.1	66	324	12	0	0	0	12	18
35	2003	AA	10/31-11/09	75	82	75	51.2	67	292	25	0	10	0	35	52
35	2004	AA	11/05-11/14	75	64	75	43.8	71	375	11	0	7	0	18	25
35	2005	AA	11/04-11/13	75	54	75	44.4	68	296	9	0	6	0	15	22
35	2006	AA	11/03-11/12	75	29	75	58.6	64	313	0	0	11	0	11	17
35	2002	AA	12/13-12/31	50	351	50	10.8	46	260	12	0	2	0	14	30
35	2003	AA	12/12-12/31	50	287	50	12.2	42	271	19	0	2	0	21	50
35	2004	AA	12/17-12/31	50	303	50	12.2	40	177	10	0	4	0	14	35
35	2005	AA	12/16-12/31	50	215	52	18.6	48	242	24	0	4	0	28	58
35	2006	AA	12/15-12/31	50	209	50	15.8	45	252	11	0	7	0	18	40
39/40/41/42	2002	AA	12/13-12/31	50	287	50	15.7	46	300	8	0	0	0	8	17
39/40/41/42	2003	AA	12/12-12/31	50	262	50	16.8	42	302	0	0	0	0	0	0
39/40/41/42	2004	AA	12/17-12/31	50	295	50	12.5	42	224	11	0	0	0	11	26
39/40/41/42	2005	AA	12/16-12/31	50	250	50	14.8	50	228	31	0	0	0	31	62
39/40/41/42	2006	AA	12/15-12/31	50	394	50	10.2	47	239	18	0	0	0	18	38
FTHU	2002	AA	11/01-12/31	10	8	10	87.5	10	105	5	0	0	0	5	50
FTHU	2003	AA	12/12-12/30	10	16	10	62.5	10	107	7	0	0	0	7	70
FTHU	2004	AA	12/17-12/30	10	19	10	52.6	10	36	4	0	5	0	9	90
FTHU	2005	AA	12/16-12/30	12	19	12	57.9	12	82	2	0	0	0	2	17
FTHU	2006	AA	12/15-12/31	15	17	15	76.5	14	85	5	0	4	0	9	64
MUZZLELOADER - JUNIORS-ONLY															
16A	2002	AA	12/13-12/31	30	34	30	38.2	30	130	23	0	0	0	23	77
16A	2003	AA	12/12-12/31	30	61	30	37.7	28	158	13	0	0	0	13	46
16A	2004	AA	12/10-12/31	30	51	30	29.4	25	107	17	0	0	0	17	68
16A	2005	AA	12/10-12/31	30	67	30	28.4	21	55	9	0	0	0	9	43
16A	2006	AA	12/15-12/31	30	83	30	30.1	25	120	10	0	0	0	10	40

AA = Antlered Deer MD = Antlered Mule Deer WT = Antlered White-tailed Deer ALS = Antlerless
 CN = Camp Navajo FTHU = Fort Huachuca C = CHAMP DD = Designated Deer

Deer Hunt Data

5-Year: 2001-2005 Archery Deer Harvest (2006 data not available)

Unit	Year	Hunters	Hunter Days	DEER HARVEST					Percent Success
				Mule Deer		Whitetail		Total	
				Buck	A-less	Buck	A-less		
1	2001	945	4285	25	0	6	0	31	3
1	2002	1054	4705	26	0	0	0	26	2
1	2003	930	3744	29	0	5	0	34	4
1	2004	843	3627	36	0	0	0	36	4
1	2005	731	3100	13	0	0	0	13	2
2	2001	94	388	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2002	46	217	7	0	0	0	7	15
2	2003	29	140	10	0	0	0	10	34
2	2004	59	394	5	0	5	0	10	17
2	2005	47	234	0	0	4	0	4	9
3A/3C	2001	319	1464	0	0	0	0	0	0
3A/3C	2002	217	1028	0	0	0	0	0	0
3A/3C	2003	289	1364	5	0	0	0	5	2
3A/3C	2004	317	1406	14	0	0	0	14	4
3A/3C	2005	293	1382	9	0	0	0	9	3
3B	2001	181	544	0	0	0	0	0	0
3B	2002	171	692	0	0	0	0	0	0
3B	2003	173	757	0	0	0	0	0	0
3B	2004	249	993	5	0	5	0	10	4
3B	2005	174	646	9	0	0	0	9	5
4	2001	525	2264	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2002	507	1858	7	0	7	0	14	3
4	2003	492	2091	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2004	512	1832	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2005	302	1250	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2001	1182	4654	13	0	0	0	13	1
5	2002	1160	5107	13	0	0	0	13	1
5	2003	1002	4091	14	0	0	0	14	1
5	2004	1084	4969	32	0	0	0	32	3
5	2005	872	3980	13	0	0	0	13	1
6A	2001	1689	7094	31	0	0	0	31	2
6A	2002	1687	7755	26	0	0	0	26	2
6A	2003	1494	6048	10	0	0	0	10	1
6A	2004	1533	6379	23	0	5	0	28	2
6A	2005	1191	5328	21	0	4	0	25	2
6B	2001	338	1157	13	0	0	0	13	4
6B	2002	389	1568	0	0	0	0	0	0
6B	2003	337	1291	10	0	0	0	10	3
6B	2004	336	1492	9	0	0	0	9	3
6B	2005	310	1182	9	0	0	0	9	3
7	2001	1157	5273	50	0	0	0	50	4
7	2002	1193	5654	26	0	0	0	26	2
7	2003	1094	5339	14	0	0	0	14	1
7	2004	1025	4783	36	0	0	0	36	4
7	2005	1038	4622	30	0	0	0	30	3
7M	2001	169	895	13	0	0	0	13	8
7M	2002	145	600	13	0	0	0	13	9
7M	2003	183	911	14	0	0	0	14	8
7M	2004	181	839	18	0	0	0	18	10
7M	2005	234	1233	4	0	0	0	4	2
8	2001	569	2358	6	0	6	0	12	2
8	2002	521	2036	7	0	0	0	7	1
8	2003	520	2279	0	0	5	0	5	1
8	2004	585	2707	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	2005	685	2960	11	0	5	0	16	2
9	2001	188	832	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	2002	152	652	7	0	0	0	7	5
9	2003	145	564	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	2004	141	612	9	0	0	0	9	6
9	2005	145	727	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	2001	1020	4929	6	0	0	0	6	1
10	2002	1074	4830	20	0	0	0	20	2

Deer Hunt Data

5-Year: 2001-2005 Archery Deer Harvest (2006 data not available)

Unit	Year	Hunters	Hunter Days	DEER HARVEST					Percent Success
				Mule Deer		Whitetail		Total	
				Buck	A-less	Buck	A-less		
10	2003	969	4737	14	0	0	0	14	1
10	2004	880	3899	9	0	0	0	9	1
10	2005	957	4669	30	0	0	0	30	3
12A	2001	3084	16940	231	0	0	0	231	7
12A	2002	2537	13310	224	0	0	0	224	9
12A	2003	2371	12785	101	0	0	0	101	4
12A	2004	2208	11503	172	0	5	0	177	8
12A	2005	1705	8998	106	0	0	0	106	6
12B	2001	256	926	6	0	0	0	6	2
12B	2002	270	1054	0	0	0	0	0	0
12B	2003	183	670	0	0	0	0	0	0
12B	2004	131	653	0	0	0	0	0	0
12B	2005	81	251	0	0	0	0	0	0
13A	2001	213	1264	13	0	0	0	13	6
13A	2002	336	1845	40	0	0	0	40	12
13A	2003	222	1243	0	0	0	0	0	0
13A	2004	231	1297	14	0	0	0	14	6
13A	2005	145	578	4	0	0	0	4	3
15A/15B	2001	175	694	0	0	0	0	0	0
15A/15B	2002	125	619	0	0	0	0	0	0
15A/15B	2003	154	1166	10	0	0	0	10	6
15A/15B	2004	172	1034	0	0	0	0	0	0
15A/15B	2005	234	1327	21	0	0	0	21	9
15C/15D	2001	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
15C/15D	2002	13	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
15C/15D	2003	10	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
15C/15D	2004	14	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
15C/15D	2005	26	132	4	0	0	0	4	15
16A	2001	75	231	0	0	0	0	0	0
16A	2002	105	382	0	0	0	0	0	0
16A	2003	135	839	0	0	0	0	0	0
16A	2004	240	1056	5	0	0	0	5	2
16A	2005	187	1021	4	0	0	0	4	2
17A	2001	407	1645	19	0	0	0	19	5
17A	2002	468	2148	0	0	0	0	0	0
17A	2003	405	2091	19	0	0	0	19	5
17A	2004	417	1818	5	0	0	0	5	1
17A	2005	404	2139	21	0	0	0	21	5
17B	2001	419	1670	31	0	0	0	31	7
17B	2002	369	1687	20	0	0	0	20	5
17B	2003	434	2424	19	0	0	0	19	4
17B	2004	394	1877	9	0	0	0	9	2
17B	2005	446	2330	4	0	4	0	8	2
18A	2001	213	932	6	0	0	0	6	3
18A	2002	250	1278	13	0	0	0	13	5
18A	2003	284	1494	5	0	0	0	5	2
18A	2004	286	1111	9	0	0	0	9	3
18A	2005	327	1399	9	0	0	0	9	3
18B	2001	281	1439	0	0	0	0	0	0
18B	2002	204	751	7	0	0	0	7	3
18B	2003	173	906	0	0	0	0	0	0
18B	2004	218	907	0	0	0	0	0	0
18B	2005	332	1522	0	0	0	0	0	0
19A	2001	300	1239	6	0	0	0	6	2
19A	2002	257	1338	10	0	9	0	19	7
19A	2003	246	964	5	0	0	0	5	2
19A	2004	263	1161	0	0	0	0	0	0
19A	2005	213	1046	4	0	0	0	4	2
19B	2001	313	1232	6	0	0	0	6	2
19B	2002	224	1199	0	0	0	0	0	0
19B	2003	217	988	0	0	0	0	0	0
19B	2004	240	975	5	0	0	0	5	2

Deer Hunt Data

5-Year: 2001-2005 Archery Deer Harvest (2006 data not available)

Unit	Year	Hunters	Hunter Days	DEER HARVEST					Percent Success
				Mule Deer		Whitetail		Total	
				Buck	A-less	Buck	A-less		
19B	2005	213	940	0	0	0	0	0	0
20A	2001	970	5336	50	0	0	0	50	5
20A	2002	903	5535	53	0	0	0	53	6
20A	2003	843	4824	58	0	0	0	58	7
20A	2004	1047	5717	50	0	0	0	50	5
20A	2005	906	5451	55	0	0	0	55	6
20B	2001	557	2446	0	0	0	0	0	0
20B	2002	468	2273	0	0	0	0	0	0
20B	2003	361	1590	14	0	0	0	14	4
20B	2004	367	1347	9	0	0	0	9	2
20B	2005	421	1947	9	0	0	0	9	2
20C	2001	294	1595	13	0	0	0	13	4
20C	2002	428	2293	26	0	0	0	26	6
20C	2003	304	1619	5	0	0	0	5	2
20C	2004	286	1433	14	0	0	0	14	5
20C	2005	319	1752	26	0	0	0	26	8
21	2001	844	3666	6	0	0	0	6	1
21	2002	745	2952	10	0	9	0	19	3
21	2003	766	3190	14	0	5	0	19	2
21	2004	671	3160	5	0	0	0	5	1
21	2005	685	2972	21	0	0	0	21	3
22	2001	1558	7394	31	0	25	0	56	4
22	2002	1417	7492	7	0	46	0	53	4
22	2003	1234	5812	11	0	47	0	58	5
22	2004	1256	6085	9	0	27	0	36	3
22	2005	1399	7463	18	0	67	0	85	6
23	2001	926	4104	44	0	19	0	63	7
23	2002	982	5080	33	0	20	0	53	5
23	2003	1104	5118	14	0	29	0	43	4
23	2004	1247	5808	32	0	54	0	86	7
23	2005	1373	7008	34	0	30	0	64	5
24A	2001	450	2521	0	0	6	0	6	1
24A	2002	362	2056	0	0	0	0	0	0
24A	2003	535	3089	0	0	39	0	39	7
24A	2004	476	2743	0	0	14	0	14	3
24A	2005	532	2832	13	0	13	0	26	5
24B	2001	425	2083	6	0	0	0	6	1
24B	2002	455	2590	20	0	0	0	20	4
24B	2003	390	2038	14	0	0	0	14	4
24B	2004	494	2802	0	0	0	0	0	0
24B	2005	604	3210	0	0	9	0	9	1
27	2001	1126	4923	42	0	8	0	50	4
27	2002	1199	6589	40	0	0	0	40	3
27	2003	814	3123	28	0	6	0	34	4
27	2004	766	3138	41	0	14	0	55	7
27	2005	761	3355	17	0	13	0	30	4
28	2001	313	1151	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	2002	297	1707	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	2003	280	1089	5	0	0	0	5	2
28	2004	227	857	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	2005	247	1072	9	0	0	0	9	4
29	2001	263	982	6	0	6	0	12	5
29	2002	211	929	0	0	7	0	7	3
29	2003	241	954	0	0	19	0	19	8
29	2004	186	934	5	0	9	0	14	8
29	2005	327	1646	0	0	26	0	26	8
30A	2001	388	1620	19	0	0	0	19	5
30A	2002	250	1252	0	0	13	0	13	5
30A	2003	255	1412	10	0	5	0	15	6
30A	2004	272	1333	23	0	9	0	32	12
30A	2005	323	1684	13	0	4	0	17	5
30B	2001	344	2039	6	6	6	0	18	5

Deer Hunt Data

5-Year: 2001-2005 Archery Deer Harvest (2006 data not available)

Unit	Year	Hunters	Hunter Days	DEER HARVEST					Percent Success
				Mule Deer		Whitetail		Total	
				Buck	A-less	Buck	A-less		
30B	2002	336	1726	20	0	0	0	20	6
30B	2003	333	1716	10	0	5	0	15	5
30B	2004	290	1886	9	0	9	0	18	6
30B	2005	323	2062	13	0	9	0	22	7
31	2001	525	2502	0	0	19	0	19	4
31	2002	501	2346	13	7	7	0	27	5
31	2003	487	2193	0	0	19	0	19	4
31	2004	535	2779	14	0	9	0	23	4
31	2005	472	2186	0	0	13	0	13	3
32	2001	807	3146	13	0	0	0	13	2
32	2002	909	4263	20	0	13	0	33	4
32	2003	786	3807	14	0	24	5	43	5
32	2004	757	3537	14	0	36	0	50	7
32	2005	812	3784	10	0	15	0	25	3
33	2001	951	5017	13	0	6	6	25	3
33	2002	969	4494	0	0	20	0	20	2
33	2003	1084	5749	10	0	5	0	15	1
33	2004	952	5250	18	0	0	0	18	2
33	2005	1310	7458	9	0	37	0	46	4
34A	2001	1232	6212	13	0	31	0	44	4
34A	2002	1193	7716	22	0	29	15	66	6
34A	2003	978	5976	19	0	39	0	58	6
34A	2004	975	5835	32	0	23	0	55	6
34A	2005	1131	6544	39	0	33	0	72	6
34B	2001	450	1752	13	0	6	6	25	6
34B	2002	494	2438	8	0	24	0	32	6
34B	2003	255	1417	14	0	0	0	14	5
34B	2004	326	1505	5	0	0	0	5	2
34B	2005	366	1799	9	0	0	0	9	2
35A	2001	425	2502	0	0	25	13	38	9
35A	2002	441	2807	14	0	36	22	72	16
35A	2003	323	2140	5	0	19	5	29	9
35A	2004	367	2204	5	0	9	0	14	4
35A	2005	446	2981	4	0	30	0	34	8
35B	2001	188	951	0	0	0	0	0	0
35B	2002	125	666	0	0	0	0	0	0
35B	2003	193	1137	0	0	0	0	0	0
35B	2004	190	812	9	0	5	0	14	7
35B	2005	217	1046	4	0	13	0	17	8
36A	2001	951	4535	19	0	13	0	32	3
36A	2002	876	5074	26	0	7	0	33	4
36A	2003	863	4376	24	0	10	10	44	5
36A	2004	943	5604	14	0	14	0	28	3
36A	2005	1191	7144	31	0	20	0	51	4
36B	2001	832	3860	0	0	0	0	0	0
36B	2002	784	3650	26	0	0	0	26	3
36B	2003	747	3831	19	5	10	0	34	5
36B	2004	721	3709	5	0	0	0	5	1
36B	2005	833	4410	36	0	15	0	51	6
36C	2001	488	1889	0	6	6	0	12	2
36C	2002	461	2550	20	0	0	0	20	4
36C	2003	424	2438	5	0	0	0	5	1
36C	2004	490	2457	27	0	5	0	32	7
36C	2005	515	2636	13	0	13	0	26	5
37A	2001	450	2114	19	0	0	0	19	4
37A	2002	402	1878	13	0	0	0	13	3
37A	2003	246	1263	0	0	0	0	0	0
37A	2004	295	1619	5	0	0	0	5	2
37A	2005	336	1841	9	0	0	0	9	3
37B	2001	519	2371	0	0	0	0	0	0
37B	2002	362	1944	0	0	0	0	0	0
37B	2003	386	1788	5	0	0	0	5	1

Deer Hunt Data

5-Year: 2001-2005 Archery Deer Harvest (2006 data not available)

Unit	Year	Hunters	Hunter Days	DEER HARVEST					Percent Success
				Mule Deer		Whitetail		Total	
				Buck	A-less	Buck	A-less		
37B	2004	390	2371	0	0	5	0	5	1
37B	2005	583	2602	9	0	0	0	9	2
37M	2001	175	951	13	0	0	0	13	7
37M	2002	119	626	13	0	0	0	13	11
37M	2003	217	1518	14	0	0	0	14	6
37M	2004	145	889	14	0	0	0	14	10
37M	2005	327	2020	17	0	0	0	17	5
39/40	2001	200	1051	0	0	6	0	6	3
39/40	2002	145	613	0	0	0	0	0	0
39/40	2003	154	786	0	0	0	0	0	0
39/40	2004	113	576	0	0	0	0	0	0
39/40	2005	132	1033	13	0	0	0	13	10
39M	2001	13	81	0	0	0	0	0	0
39M	2002	13	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
39M	2003	10	53	0	0	0	0	0	0
39M	2005	21	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	2001	256	1314	6	0	0	0	6	2
41	2002	257	1384	26	0	0	0	26	10
41	2003	241	1253	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	2004	131	748	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	2005	170	893	4	0	0	0	4	2
42	2001	482	2452	13	0	0	0	13	3
42	2002	448	2056	40	0	0	0	40	9
42	2003	395	2077	10	0	0	0	10	3
42	2004	394	2562	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	2005	395	2475	34	0	0	0	34	9
42M	2001	163	676	0	0	0	0	0	0
42M	2002	132	553	0	0	0	0	0	0
42M	2003	130	969	10	0	0	0	10	8
42M	2004	86	458	0	0	0	0	0	0
42M	2005	128	714	0	0	0	0	0	0
43/44	2001	169	857	13	0	0	0	13	8
43/44	2002	152	639	13	0	0	0	13	9
43/44	2003	173	911	5	0	0	0	5	3
43/44	2004	163	667	0	0	0	0	0	0
43/44	2005	157	748	4	0	0	0	4	3
45	2001	31	106	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	2002	33	244	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	2003	34	231	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	2004	41	277	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	2005	43	315	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	2001	163	626	6	0	0	0	6	4
Unknown	2002	237	1002	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	2003	111	646	5	0	0	0	5	5
Unknown	2004	104	367	5	0	0	0	5	5
Unknown	2005	115	519	4	0	0	0	4	3

Pronghorn Antelope (*Antilocapra americana*)

Natural History

Pronghorn antelope are native to the prairies of North America. At one time they numbered in the millions and were found from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, and from central Canada to Mexico. With the European settlement of the plains, the population was reduced nearly to extinction. In Arizona, antelope persisted primarily in the northern plains. They also inhabit high elevation meadows between forested areas, and scattered herds are again found in the grasslands of southeastern Arizona. The endangered Sonoran pronghorn is restricted to the extreme desert lands of southwestern Arizona and northern Sonora, Mexico. The statewide population of pronghorn is estimated at 7,800 post-hunt adults.

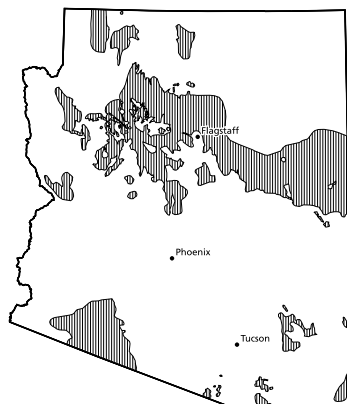
The name pronghorn comes from the sharply pointed prong on the horn of the buck antelope. The doe's horns, if present at all, are smaller and more slender. Antelope have true horns in that the horny tissue is composed of fused hairs, which form over a bony core. Horn length reaches maximum size during the summer before the outer sheaths are shed, usually sometime in the fall.



GEORGE ANDREIKO

Antelope have exceptional eyesight, which is often compared to high-powered binoculars. These “prairie goats” are also one of the fastest mammals, being able to run in excess of 60 mph. Despite their speed, antelope are reluctant to jump over objects, preferring to crawl under or through fences rather than leap over them.

A conspicuous characteristic of the antelope is the white rump patch. When an animal is alarmed, its rump hairs stand erect and appear as a white flash that can be seen for miles. The dominant body color is an apricot tan, with sharply contrasting white markings on the belly, head, and neck. The top of the buck’s muzzle is brown or black, and below the ear he will usually have a triangular black cheek patch, which is lacking on the doe. A short mane is present along the top of the



Antelope distribution

neck. Shedding is continuous, with the individual hairs being loosely attached to the skin, making the hide nearly worthless. Since the hairs are hollow and can be erected at will, prong-horns are able to adjust to great extremes in temperature. Adult bucks usually weigh between 90 and 120 pounds. The does are about 20 pounds lighter. Antelope are primarily browsers, feeding mostly on weeds and short browse plants, with grass being only a minor food source. Because of Arizona’s mild winters, antelope tend to live longer than the six- to eight-year average life span of their northern cousins, one reason that a disproportionate number of Arizona bucks are trophy animals with horns in excess of 15 inches in length.

Antelope are gregarious and usually seen in mixed herds, except in the spring when the bucks are alone or in small bachelor groups. Later, in the summer and early fall, these same bucks will collect harems of does, which may number up to 15 animals, which they then

defend from other bucks. Antelope breed in August and September, and the young are born in May and June. A doe will typically produce one or two fawns. The young are not spotted like the fawns of the deer family, but instead have markings similar to those of adults. The fawns remain hidden, with the doe feeding them several times a day, until they are about two to three weeks old and strong enough to travel with the adults. During this time, pronghorn fawns, or “kids,” are the most vulnerable to coyotes, which may take 75 percent or more of the year’s production. Adult antelope are taken by mountain lions, as well as by coyotes.

Hunt History

Once second only to deer as a game animal, Arizona’s antelope were first given a closed season in 1893. The response must have been less than satisfactory, however, as the season was completely closed in 1905. By 1922, the state’s antelope population was estimated to be less than 1,000 animals.

Then, for reasons that still are not fully understood, pronghorn antelope began to make a comeback. Aided by a closed season, government predator control programs, and the abandonment of numerous homesteads, pronghorn numbers steadily increased until fears were expressed that some northern Arizona populations were in danger of exceeding their food supply. Accordingly, a limited hunt of 400 buck permits was authorized for northern Arizona in 1941.

After a closed season from 1944 to 1948, antelope hunting in Arizona recommenced in 1949. Hunts were liberalized gradually, until 1954 when 1,600 permits were issued and 1,146 bucks were taken. Despite the issuance of a number of antlerless antelope permits between 1961 and 1975, this level of harvest has never again been equaled. Annual harvests since 1990 have varied between 500 and 700 bucks, with archers taking a proportionally larger percent of the harvest in recent years. Plagued by encroaching subdivisions, increasing highway construction, and other land-use changes, maintaining even the present number of antelope is dependent on citizen involvement and an aggressive translocation program. Approximately 10 percent of the 1998 antelope harvest was in areas having reintroduced herds.

Pronghorn Antelope Survey Data

Historic Summary of Antelope Survey Data

Year	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Unclassified	Total	Bucks/100 Does	Fawns/100 Does
1948	943	1944	1536	0	4423	49	79
1949	1302	2153	1397	0	4852	60	65
1950	1208	2280	1550	0	5038	53	68
1951	1134	2007	1089	0	4230	57	54
1952	1130	2312	1840	0	5282	49	80
1953	1119	2230	1040	0	4389	50	47
1954	1098	2086	1344	0	4528	53	64
1955	1148	2283	969	0	4400	50	42
1956	862	2056	891	0	3809	42	43
1957	782	2169	806	0	3757	36	37
1958	819	2396	1096	0	4311	34	46
1959	994	2545	1631	0	5170	39	64
1960	1006	2745	1689	0	5440	37	62
1961	835	2180	1067	123	4205	38	49
1962	817	2711	1158	37	4723	30	43
1963	893	2699	1386	30	5008	33	51
1964	874	2905	1410	12	5201	30	49
1965	1014	2948	1040	0	5002	34	35
1966	969	2851	1181	44	5045	34	41
1967	1060	3086	1329	22	5497	34	43
1968	590	2249	938	0	3777	26	42
1969	799	2472	1053	2	4326	32	43
1970	866	2730	1728	1	5325	32	63
1971	993	2559	636	2	4190	39	25
1972	749	2028	841	23	3641	37	41
1973	1211	3005	1275	14	5505	40	42
1974	1006	2878	941	6	4831	35	33
1975	910	2926	1086	0	4922	31	37
1976	950	3347	932	1	5230	28	28
1977	936	3177	727	0	4840	29	23
1978	937	3473	1352	0	5762	27	39
1979	1071	3706	1204	1	5982	29	32
1980	1190	3750	1173	0	6113	32	31
1981	1292	3833	899	0	6024	34	23
1982	1029	3388	1300	5	5722	30	38
1983	1157	3753	1471	3	6384	31	39
1984	1264	3611	1190	12	6077	35	33
1985	1563	4881	1477	1	7922	32	30
1986	1800	5327	1610	0	8737	34	30
1987	1685	5249	1632	2	8568	32	31
1988	1915	6013	1413	0	9341	32	24
1989	1572	4967	1131	4	7674	32	23
1990	1731	5738	1323	3	8795	30	23
1991	1581	5326	1825	9	8741	30	34
1992	1916	5663	1831	1	9411	34	32
1993	2133	6187	2294	34	10648	34	37
1994	2019	5809	1427	0	9255	35	25
1995	2236	6638	1787	14	10675	34	27
1996	2036	5498	435	7	7976	37	8
1997	1998	6426	2037	28	10489	31	32
1998	1997	6152	1651	11	9811	32	27
1999	1814	5420	1076	8	8318	33	20
2000	1455	4453	1002	7	6917	33	23
2001	1739	5702	1773	15	9229	31	31
2002	1503	4305	353	8	6169	35	8
2003	1313	4484	1459	1	7257	29	33
2004	1353	4502	1494	1	7350	30	33
2005	1292	3626	1485	16	6419	36	41
2006	1205	3006	596	16	4823	40	40

Pronghorn Antelope Survey Data

5-year: 2002-2006 Antelope Survey Data

Unit	Year	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Unclassified	Total	Bucks/100 Does	Fawns/100 Does
1	2002	108	257	19	0	384	42	7
1	2003	89	286	70	0	445	31	24
1	2004	69	274	63	0	406	25	23
1	2005	80	263	52	0	395	30	20
1	2006	68	205	21	0	294	33	10
2A	2002	50	166	15	0	231	30	9
2A	2003	45	190	70	0	305	24	37
2A	2004	33	115	21	1	170	29	18
2A	2006	49	162	20	10	241	30	12
2B	2002	47	160	10	0	217	29	6
2B	2003	33	141	32	0	206	23	23
2B	2004	46	140	27	0	213	33	19
2B	2005	42	119	14	0	175	35	12
2B	2006	21	91	9	0	121	23	10
2C	2002	81	336	8	0	425	24	2
2C	2003	43	256	42	0	341	17	16
2C	2004	49	237	13	0	299	21	5
2C	2005	48	269	58	0	375	18	22
2C	2006	32	241	46	0	319	13	19
3A	2002	53	210	21	0	284	25	10
3A	2003	45	124	52	0	221	36	42
3A	2004	61	183	29	0	273	33	16
3A	2005	47	141	63	0	251	33	45
3A	2006	66	111	14	0	191	59	13
3B	2002	30	91	15	3	139	33	16
3B	2003	29	144	40	0	213	20	28
3B	2004	23	121	20	0	164	19	17
3B	2005	19	110	27	0	156	17	25
3B	2006	18	78	17	0	113	23	22
3C	2002	29	65	12	0	106	45	18
3C	2003	11	60	27	0	98	18	45
3C	2004	13	68	16	0	97	19	24
3C	2005	19	65	20	0	104	29	31
3C	2006	26	72	27	0	125	36	38
4A	2002	48	151	8	0	207	32	5
4A	2003	49	211	54	0	314	23	26
4A	2004	56	245	54	0	355	23	22
4A	2005	21	137	49	0	207	15	36
4A	2006	45	166	11	0	222	27	7
4B	2002	58	142	8	0	208	41	6
4B	2003	33	117	18	0	168	28	15
4B	2004	52	200	42	0	294	26	21
4B	2005	23	137	66	0	226	17	48
4B	2006	32	60	14	0	106	53	23
5A	2002	35	78	6	0	119	45	8
5A	2003	45	96	24	0	165	47	25
5A	2004	36	79	27	0	142	46	34
5A	2005	15	38	15	0	68	39	39
5A	2006	9	22	1	0	32	41	5
5B	2002	30	103	14	0	147	29	14
5B	2003	37	149	46	0	232	25	31
5B	2004	61	164	74	0	299	37	45
5B	2005	36	99	36	0	171	36	36
5B	2006	33	109	20	2	164	30	18
6A	2002	11	13	3	0	27	85	23
6A	2003	3	7	2	0	12	43	29
6A	2004	11	33	13	0	57	33	39
6A	2005	4	11	7	0	22	36	64
6A	2006	6	14	11	0	31	43	79
6B	2002	3	2	1	0	6	150	50
6B	2003	6	13	15	0	34	46	115
6B	2004	4	23	10	0	37	17	43
6B	2005	10	15	4	0	29	67	27
6B	2006	4	20	4	0	28	20	20
7	2002	11	64	7	0	82	17	11

Pronghorn Antelope Survey Data

5-year: 2002-2006 Antelope Survey Data

Unit	Year	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Unclassified	Total	Bucks/100 Does	Fawns/100 Does
7	2003	41	156	75	0	272	26	48
7	2004	43	168	74	0	285	26	44
7	2005	33	108	60	0	201	31	56
7	2006	73	93	22	0	188	78	24
8	2002	52	129	25	0	206	40	19
8	2003	26	105	26	0	157	25	25
8	2004	37	103	58	0	198	36	56
8	2005	22	101	55	2	180	22	54
8	2006	26	55	30	0	111	47	55
9	2002	30	136	23	0	189	22	17
9	2003	47	135	34	0	216	35	25
9	2004	31	95	31	0	157	33	33
9	2005	33	67	30	0	130	49	45
9	2006	12	62	8	0	82	19	13
10	2002	99	311	14	0	424	32	5
10	2003	100	402	168	0	670	25	42
10	2004	134	412	134	0	680	33	33
10	2005	128	285	131	5	549	45	46
10	2006	126	324	56	0	506	39	17
12	2002	6	36	1	0	43	17	3
12	2003	6	40	4	0	50	15	10
12	2004	7	37	4	0	48	19	11
12	2005	5	32	19	0	56	16	59
12	2006	12	37	4	0	53	32	11
13A	2002	75	201	8	0	284	37	4
13A	2003	46	215	72	0	333	21	33
13A	2004	49	192	117	0	358	26	61
13A	2005	36	179	115	0	330	20	64
13A	2006	44	148	29	0	221	30	20
13B	2002	19	36	5	0	60	53	14
13B	2003	22	32	16	0	70	69	50
13B	2004	18	57	29	0	104	32	51
13B	2005	19	35	21	9	84	54	60
13B	2006	21	34	13	0	68	62	38
15A/15B	2002	12	32	0	0	44	38	0
15A/15B	2003	10	23	20	0	53	43	87
15A/15B	2004	14	19	11	0	44	74	58
15A/15B	2005	19	3	1	0	23	633	33
15A/15B	2006	2	5	4	1	12	40	80
17A	2002	12	31	8	0	51	39	26
17A	2003	24	45	21	0	90	53	47
17A	2004	4	11	9	0	24	36	82
17A	2005	32	47	22	0	101	68	47
17A	2006	11	2	1	0	14	550	50
17B	2002	51	82	12	0	145	62	15
17B	2003	42	50	37	0	129	84	74
17B	2004	44	92	41	0	177	48	45
17B	2005	79	64	27	0	170	123	42
17B	2006	78	74	12	0	164	105	16
18A	2002	59	237	5	0	301	25	2
18A	2003	81	215	76	0	372	38	35
18A	2004	69	200	71	0	340	35	36
18A	2005	59	209	71	0	339	28	34
18A	2006	42	89	20	0	151	47	22
18B	2002	67	181	59	0	307	37	33
18B	2003	55	173	82	0	310	32	47
18B	2004	47	174	70	0	291	27	40
18B	2005	50	148	74	0	272	34	50
18B	2006	40	157	39	0	236	25	25
19A	2002	178	294	5	5	482	61	2
19A	2003	152	397	116	0	665	38	29
19A	2004	144	393	193	0	730	37	49
19A	2005	166	337	215	0	718	49	64
19A	2006	86	155	52	0	293	55	34

Pronghorn Antelope Survey Data

5-year: 2002-2006 Antelope Survey Data

Unit	Year	Bucks	Does	Fawns	Unclassified	Total	Bucks/100 Does	Fawns/100 Does
19B	2002	143	458	20	0	621	31	4
19B	2003	84	345	142	0	571	24	41
19B	2004	90	342	140	0	572	26	41
19B	2005	135	280	92	0	507	48	33
19B	2006	105	143	26	3	277	73	18
21	2002	9	44	2	0	55	20	5
21	2003	22	91	23	0	136	24	25
21	2004	22	54	29	0	105	41	54
21	2005	19	55	21	0	95	35	38
21	2006	27	82	36	0	145	33	44
27	2002	6	16	2	0	24	38	13
27	2003	6	9	7	0	22	67	78
27	2004	12	15	11	0	38	80	73
27	2005	8	21	6	0	35	38	29
27	2006	5	11	1	0	17	45	9
28	2004	2	7	1	0	10	29	14
30A	2002	35	107	14	0	156	33	13
30A	2003	27	99	25	0	151	27	25
30A	2004	42	135	33	0	210	31	24
30A	2005	20	105	57	0	182	19	54
30A	2006	41	67	5	0	113	61	7
31/32	2002	25	57	0	0	82	44	0
31/32	2004	8	29	6	0	43	28	21
31/32	2005	22	43	12	0	77	51	28
31/32	2006	16	38	11	0	65	42	29
32	2003	19	58	11	1	89	33	19
32	2004	3	20	2	0	25	15	10
34B	2002	10	9	0	0	19	111	0
34B	2003	10	29	5	0	44	34	17
34B	2004	4	12	7	0	23	33	58
34B	2005	7	26	15	0	48	27	58
34B	2006	5	14	2	0	21	36	14
35	2002	17	50	2	0	69	34	4
35	2003	19	57	3	0	79	33	5
35	2004	7	32	5	0	44	22	16
35	2005	29	65	28	0	122	45	43
35	2006	14	56	10	0	80	25	18
36A	2002	1	3	0	0	4	33	0
36A	2004	3	4	3	0	10	75	75
36A	2006	2	1	0	0	3	200	0
36B	2002	3	17	1	0	21	18	6
36B	2003	6	14	4	0	24	43	29
36B	2004	5	17	6	0	28	29	35
36B	2005	7	12	2	0	21	58	17
36B	2006	8	8	0	0	16	100	0

Pronghorn Antelope Harvest Data

Historic Summary of General Antelope Hunts (Juniors-Only Hunts listed separately)

Year	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest			Percent Success
					Bucks	Does/Fawns ¹	Total	
1941	-	400	387	-	286	0	286	74
1942	-	750	721	-	487	0	487	68
1943	-	1072	991	-	522	0	522	53
1949	-	606	575	-	437	0	437	76
1950	-	520	502	-	382	0	382	76
1951	-	835	794	-	548	0	548	69
1952	-	1233	1201	-	739	0	739	62
1953	-	1340	1283	-	828	0	828	65
1954	-	1600	1561	-	1146	0	1146	73
1955	-	955	914	-	578	0	578	63
1956	-	445	430	-	297	0	297	69
1957	-	305	296	-	205	0	205	69
1958	-	490	476	-	317	0	317	67
1959	-	990	974	-	589	0	589	61
1960	-	1200	1174	-	722	0	722	62
1961	-	1411	1373	-	687	68	755	55
1962	-	1215	1173	-	559	53	612	52
1963	-	1281	1257	-	690	39	729	58
1964	-	1413	1377	-	724	125	849	62
1965	-	1278	1248	-	652	25	677	54
1966	6781	1180	1150	-	542	20	562	49
1967	5895	1336	1297	-	667	27	694	54
1968	4291	800	782	-	352	2	354	45
1969	5178	810	791	-	406	0	406	51
1970	6769	1124	1103	-	589	28	617	56
1971	6493	909	896	-	559	0	559	62
1972	5594	997	972	-	480	20	500	51
1973	6161	1219	1205	-	642	21	663	55
1974	6435	1213	1181	2445	685	31	716	61
1975	6340	1196	1163	2293	652	18	670	58
1976	7680	974	937	1983	522	0	522	56
1977	9138	970	796	1713	425	0	425	53
1978	9751	880	849	1955	415	0	415	49
1979	9557	844	810	1816	427	0	427	53
1980	9493	713	683	1513	444	0	444	65
1981	9888	730	713	1502	456	0	456	64
1982	9571	835	814	1904	506	0	506	62
1983	7978	834	795	1816	521	0	521	66
1984	7357	841	810	1701	558	0	558	69
1985	7965	780	768	1621	584	0	584	76
1986	8354	740	728	1526	533	0	533	73
1987	8682	591	571	1177	426	0	426	75
1988	9035	647	640	1374	489	0	489	76
1989	8988	647	633	1341	488	0	488	77
1990	8812	601	587	1366	424	0	424	72
1991	9047	574	565	1225	442	0	442	78
1992	10095	528	507	1105	417	0	417	82
1993	11204	645	633	1496	484	0	484	76
1994	11888	652	640	1411	521	0	521	81
1995	12933	656	650	1427	534	0	534	82
1996	14116	651	630	1308	540	0	540	86
1997	15138	556	545	1214	435	0	435	80
1998	16728	543	534	1248	427	0	427	80
1999	17168	497	484	1088	407	0	407	84
2000	16989	459	454	943	402	0	402	89
2001	16450	450	442	898	356	0	356	81
2002	20082	437	428	929	357	0	357	83
2003	22727	360	350	807	295	0	295	84
2004	25822	353	345	825	283	0	283	82
2005	18627	422	413	976	356	0	356	86
2006	23632	455	439	1059	389	0	389	89

¹ Harvest classifications prior to 1968 are unavailable for some hunts. In these cases, all harvest has been listed as bucks.

Pronghorn Antelope Harvest Data

Historic Summary of Juniors-Only Antelope Hunts

Year	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest			Percent Success
					Bucks	Does/Fawns	Total	
1999	443	15	15	29	13	0	13	87
2000	485	15	15	41	12	0	12	80
2001	509	15	15	22	13	0	13	87
2002	664	15	15	26	14	0	14	93
2003	761	12	12	39	8	0	8	67
2004	776	12	12	39	5	0	5	42
2005	No juniors hunts were offered							
2006	No juniors hunts were offered							

Historic Summary of Muzzleloader Antelope Hunts

Year	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest			Percent Success
					Bucks	Does/Fawns	Total	
1982	89	40	40	154	13	0	13	33
1983	87	45	44	135	13	0	13	30
1984	132	75	68	181	23	0	23	34
1985	181	65	60	166	19	0	19	32
1986	246	78	78	206	32	0	32	41
1987	358	123	117	361	40	0	40	34
1988	365	122	119	316	58	0	58	49
1989	454	147	144	378	64	0	64	44
1990	528	145	135	370	68	0	68	50
1991	608	143	138	441	55	0	55	40
1992	587	143	141	481	61	0	61	43
1993	628	153	149	486	80	0	80	54
1994	729	148	146	495	67	0	67	46
1995	821	142	136	460	53	0	53	39
1996	824	106	103	302	62	0	62	60
1997	831	91	91	261	57	0	57	63
1998	865	96	95	254	56	0	56	59
1999	988	91	89	245	57	0	57	64
2000	1027	99	97	289	59	0	59	61
2001	1017	93	92	212	62	0	62	67
2002	1319	94	94	199	72	0	72	77
2003	1561	87	83	240	55	0	55	66
2004	1746	92	89	292	50	0	50	56
2005	1446	97	91	297	56	0	56	62
2006	1618	103	101	338	67	0	67	66

Pronghorn Antelope Harvest Data

Historic Summary of Archery Antelope Hunts

Year	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest			Percent Success
					Bucks	Does/Fawns	Total	
1974	16	50	37	168	2	0	2	5.4
1975	17	50	25	62	0	0	0	.0
1976	36	100	57	209	3	0	3	5.3
1977	84	119	93	405	5	1	6	6.5
1978	106	160	142	498	11	2	13	9.2
1979	116	210	170	683	7	6	13	7.6
1980	203	225	214	1133	21	0	21	9.8
1981	364	225	203	1203	13	0	13	6.4
1982	338	236	218	1370	15	0	15	6.9
1983	249	289	268	1357	20	2	22	8.2
1984	298	339	315	1543	33	3	36	11.4
1985	332	364	345	1791	32	1	33	9.6
1986	385	423	401	2175	31	3	34	8.5
1987	483	473	451	2315	32	0	32	7.1
1988	468	497	475	2596	52	1	53	11.2
1989	564	508	475	2565	54	0	54	11.4
1990	625	484	456	2490	53	0	53	11.6
1991	678	549	521	2999	46	0	46	8.8
1992	831	657	631	3646	75	0	75	11.9
1993	1046	666	615	3391	111	0	111	18.0
1994	1183	683	621	3474	116	0	116	18.7
1995	1233	671	617	3580	106	0	106	17.2
1996	1373	611	568	3160	101	0	101	17.8
1997	1497	585	549	3065	106	0	106	19.3
1998	1582	587	560	3155	110	0	110	19.6
1999	1812	588	562	3417	97	0	97	17.3
2000	1933	558	516	3102	70	0	70	13.6
2001	1943	536	503	3156	82	0	82	16.3
2002	2319	514	493	2667	143	0	143	29.0
2003	2482	433	408	2557	57	0	57	14.0
2004	2502	416	388	2622	73	0	73	18.8
2005	2069	415	392	2452	59	0	59	15.0
2006	2376	400	365	2329	67	0	67	18.4

Pronghorn Antelope Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
GENERAL										
1	2002	9/20-9/23	40	3539	40	1.0	40	74	38	95
1	2003	9/19-9/24	30	3979	30	0.7	30	51	30	100
1	2004	9/24-9/29	30	4729	30	0.6	29	53	27	93
1	2005	9/23-9/28	30	3097	30	0.9	30	80	29	97
1	2006	9/08-9/17	30	3805	30	0.7	30	81	25	83
2A	2002	9/20-9/23	30	447	30	3.6	29	53	24	83
2A	2003	9/19-9/24	30	785	30	1.5	30	65	29	97
2A	2004	9/24-9/29	30	795	30	1.3	28	45	25	89
2A	2005	9/23-9/28	30	640	30	2.0	29	68	24	83
2A	2006	9/08-9/17	30	779	30	2.2	30	68	26	87
2C	2002	9/20-9/23	25	466	25	2.8	25	32	25	100
2C	2003	9/19-9/24	20	696	20	1.7	20	43	19	95
2C	2004	9/24-9/29	16	603	16	1.5	16	32	15	94
2C	2005	9/23-9/28	20	479	20	1.9	20	40	20	100
2C	2006	9/08-9/17	15	508	15	2.4	15	49	14	93
3A	2002	9/20-9/23	15	446	15	2.5	15	25	14	93
3A	2003	9/19-9/24	10	497	10	1.8	10	25	8	80
3A	2004	9/24-9/29	10	549	10	1.3	10	25	10	100
3A	2005	9/23-9/28	15	558	15	1.6	15	39	14	93
3A	2006	9/08-9/17	15	606	15	1.8	15	25	12	80
3B	2002	9/20-9/23	25	491	25	2.4	25	61	19	76
3B	2003	9/19-9/24	5	243	5	0.8	5	10	4	80
3B	2004	9/24-9/29	5	281	5	1.4	4	8	4	100
3B	2005	9/23-9/28	5	226	5	1.3	5	6	5	100
3B	2006	9/08-9/17	5	273	5	1.5	5	9	5	100
3BN	2002	9/20-9/23	5	106	5	2.8	5	9	5	100
3BN	2003	9/19-9/24	15	271	15	4.1	15	35	14	93
3BN	2004	9/24-9/29	10	334	10	2.1	10	23	8	80
3BN	2005	9/23-9/28	10	132	10	3.8	10	22	8	80
3BN	2006	9/08-9/17	5	94	5	3.2	5	8	5	100
3C	2002	9/20-9/23	5	226	5	2.2	5	9	5	100
3C	2003	9/19-9/24	7	132	7	3.0	7	16	4	57
3C	2004	9/24-9/29	5	132	5	2.3	5	14	4	80
3C	2005	9/23-9/28	5	113	5	1.8	5	13	5	100
3C	2006	9/08-9/17	5	166	5	2.4	5	13	3	60
4A	2002	9/20-9/23	20	876	20	2.2	19	29	19	100
4A	2003	9/19-9/24	11	877	11	1.3	10	13	10	100
4A	2004	9/24-9/29	15	1170	15	1.3	15	48	12	80
4A	2005	9/23-9/28	15	871	15	1.5	15	39	10	67
4A	2006	9/08-9/17	15	964	15	1.1	14	28	13	93
4B	2002	9/20-9/23	15	402	15	2.0	15	32	14	93
4B	2003	9/19-9/24	15	609	15	1.3	15	36	13	87
4B	2004	9/24-9/29	10	524	10	1.3	10	18	6	60
4B	2005	9/23-9/28	10	384	10	2.1	9	15	9	100
4B	2006	9/08-9/17	5	314	5	1.3	5	11	5	100
5A	2002	9/27-10/02	2	280	2	0.7	2	4	2	100
5A	2003	9/26-10/01	2	333	2	0.6	2	4	2	100
5A	2004	10/01-10/06	3	399	3	0.8	3	6	3	100
5A	2005	9/30-10/05	6	353	6	1.1	6	21	3	50
5A	2006	9/08-9/17	6	357	6	1.7	6	28	6	100
5B	2002	9/27-10/02	5	446	5	1.1	3	8	3	100
5B	2003	9/26-10/01	5	490	5	1.0	5	11	5	100
5B	2004	10/01-10/06	5	550	5	0.5	5	13	5	100
5B	2005	9/30-10/05	7	519	7	1.3	7	28	6	86
5B	2006	9/08-9/17	7	651	7	1.1	6	18	5	83
6A	2002	9/27-10/02	3	199	3	1.0	3	5	2	67
6A	2003	9/26-10/01	3	233	3	0.9	3	15	1	33
6A	2004	10/01-10/06	3	319	3	0.6	3	8	2	67
6A	2005	9/30-10/05	3	178	3	1.1	3	7	2	67
6A	2006	9/08-9/17	3	224	3	1.3	3	8	3	100
7	2002	9/27-10/02	50	2816	50	1.6	50	127	30	60
7	2003	9/26-10/01	46	3385	46	1.3	45	141	32	71

CN = Camp Navajo

Pronghorn Antelope Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
GENERAL (continued)										
7	2004	10/01-10/06	46	3824	46	1.0	46	142	29	63
7	2005	9/30-10/05	55	2689	55	1.6	54	114	48	89
7	2006	9/08-9/17	55	3225	55	1.6	55	143	50	91
9	2002	9/27-10/02	20	608	20	2.0	20	58	14	70
9	2003	9/26-10/01	15	667	15	1.0	15	28	13	87
9	2004	10/01-10/06	15	860	15	1.2	15	57	14	93
9	2005	9/30-10/05	15	579	15	1.7	15	28	14	93
9	2006	9/08-9/17	20	828	20	2.1	20	53	19	95
10	2002	9/27-10/02	19	1840	20	0.9	18	52	17	94
10	2003	9/26-10/01	20	3306	20	0.6	20	68	15	75
10	2004	10/01-10/06	20	4203	20	0.5	18	57	15	83
10	2005	9/30-10/05	40	3177	40	1.2	40	111	29	73
10	2006	9/08-9/17	50	4450	50	1.0	47	131	41	87
12	2002	9/27-10/02	3	94	3	2.1	3	5	3	100
12	2003	9/26-10/01	2	91	2	2.2	2	5	2	100
12	2006	9/08-9/17	2	91	2	2.2	2	4	2	100
13A	2002	9/27-10/02	20	279	20	4.3	19	52	14	74
13A	2003	9/26-10/01	20	408	20	2.9	17	49	13	76
13A	2004	10/01-10/06	15	318	15	3.8	14	36	10	71
13A	2005	9/30-10/05	20	307	20	4.9	20	44	19	95
13A	2006	9/08-9/17	35	485	35	3.5	34	87	30	88
13B	2002	9/27-10/02	5	109	5	4.6	5	7	5	100
13B	2003	9/26-10/01	5	218	5	1.8	5	18	3	60
13B	2004	10/01-10/06	8	172	8	2.3	8	15	5	63
13B	2005	9/30-10/05	10	98	10	9.2	7	17	7	100
13B	2006	9/08-9/17	20	364	20	4.1	17	34	14	82
17A	2002	9/20-9/23	2	138	2	1.4	2	2	2	100
17A	2003	9/19-9/24	2	185	2	1.1	1	1	1	100
17A	2004	9/24-9/27	3	255	3	1.2	3	5	3	100
17A	2005	9/23-9/28	3	175	3	1.7	3	4	3	100
17A	2006	9/08-9/17	4	217	4	1.8	4	5	4	100
18A	2002	9/27-10/02	15	434	15	2.8	15	42	11	73
18A	2003	9/26-10/01	5	287	5	1.7	5	8	5	100
18A	2004	10/01-10/06	10	536	10	1.3	10	26	10	100
18A	2005	9/30-10/05	15	419	16	2.4	15	32	13	87
18A	2006	9/15-9/20	15	579	15	1.7	15	26	14	93
18B	2002	9/20-9/23	20	508	20	2.8	20	69	14	70
18B	2003	9/19-9/24	25	539	25	2.8	22	44	17	77
18B	2004	9/24-9/29	25	525	25	1.9	24	64	14	58
18B	2005	9/23-9/28	25	316	25	2.5	24	60	18	75
18B	2006	9/08-9/17	30	500	30	5.0	27	55	21	78
19A	2002	9/27-9/30	15	847	15	1.5	15	25	15	100
19A	2002	9/20-9/23	10	1399	11	0.7	11	15	10	91
19A	2003	9/26-10/01	15	890	15	1.2	15	27	13	87
19A	2003	9/19-9/24	10	705	10	1.3	10	25	8	80
19A	2004	10/01-10/06	15	803	15	1.5	15	19	14	93
19A	2004	9/24-9/29	15	827	15	1.3	15	39	13	87
19A	2005	9/30-10/05	15	667	15	1.5	14	25	14	100
19A	2005	9/23-9/28	20	643	20	2.3	20	53	16	80
19A	2006	9/15-9/20	15	926	15	1.6	15	33	12	80
19A	2006	9/08-9/17	10	520	10	1.7	9	13	9	100
19B	2002	9/20-9/23	45	1892	45	1.8	44	82	39	89
19B	2003	9/19-9/22	26	1760	26	1.2	25	42	19	76
19B	2004	9/24-9/27	26	1750	26	1.3	26	48	22	85
19B	2005	9/23-9/26	30	1188	30	1.8	30	78	24	80
19B	2006	9/08-9/17	40	1655	40	2.0	39	86	37	95
21	2002	9/27-9/30	7	252	7	1.6	7	19	4	57
21	2003	9/26-10/01	3	182	3	1.1	3	9	2	67
21	2004	10/01-10/06	2	234	2	0.9	2	6	2	100
21	2005	9/30-10/05	4	173	4	2.3	4	12	3	75
21	2006	9/08-9/17	5	253	5	2.0	5	17	4	80
30A	2002	9/20-9/23	6	141	6	2.1	6	13	5	83

CN = Camp Navajo

Pronghorn Antelope Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
GENERAL (continued)										
30A	2003	9/19-9/22	6	158	6	1.3	6	9	6	100
30A	2004	9/24-9/27	6	237	6	2.5	6	10	6	100
30A	2005	9/23-9/26	8	177	8	4.0	8	13	8	100
30A	2006	9/08-9/17	8	214	8	2.8	6	11	6	100
31/32	2002	9/27-10/02	7	539	7	1.3	7	20	4	57
31/32	2003	9/26-10/01	6	496	6	1.2	6	6	6	100
31/32	2004	10/01-10/06	4	481	4	.8	4	7	4	100
31/32	2005	9/30-10/05	4	268	4	1.5	4	6	4	100
31/32	2006	9/08-9/17	4	330	4	1.2	4	14	3	75
34B	2002	9/27-9/30	1	262	1	0.4	0	0	0	-
34B	2003	9/26-10/01	1	305	1	0.3	1	3	1	100
34B	2004	10/01-10/06	1	412	1	0.2	1	1	1	100
34B	2005	9/30-10/05	1	201	1	0.5	1	1	1	100
34B	2006	9/15-9/20	1	254	1	0.4	1	1	1	100
JUNIORS-ONLY										
2C	2001	9/21-9/24	5	175	5	2.3	5	6	5	100
2C	2004	9/24-9/29	4	270	4	0.7	4	19	1	25
3C	2002	9/20-9/23	5	213	5	1.9	5	11	4	80
4A	2003	9/19-9/24	4	268	4	1.1	4	16	3	75
7	2001	9/28-10/03	5	138	5	2.2	5	10	3	60
7	2002	9/27-10/02	5	190	5	2.6	5	8	5	100
7	2003	9/26-10/01	4	242	4	1.7	4	13	3	75
7	2004	10/01-10/06	4	294	4	1.4	4	4	4	100
19B	2001	9/28-10/03	5	196	5	2.0	5	6	5	100
19B	2002	9/27-10/02	5	261	5	1.9	5	7	5	100
19B	2003	9/26-10/01	4	251	4	1.6	4	10	2	50
19B	2004	10/01-10/06	4	202	4	1.5	4	16	0	0
MUZZLELOADER										
2B	2002	9/20-9/23	35	323	35	6.5	35	72	24	69
2B	2003	9/19-9/24	35	479	35	3.8	35	116	22	63
2B	2004	9/24-9/29	35	522	35	3.1	33	145	14	42
2B	2005	9/23-9/28	35	409	35	6.1	30	104	18	60
2B	2006	9/08-9/17	35	446	35	5.2	35	134	21	60
8	2002	9/20-9/25	20	300	20	5.0	20	44	16	80
8	2003	9/26-10/01	20	449	20	2.4	19	57	13	68
8	2004	10/01-10/06	25	551	25	3.4	24	64	14	58
8	2005	9/30-10/05	30	494	30	4.0	29	100	14	48
8	2006	9/08-9/17	35	516	35	4.1	35	126	19	54
15A/15B	2002	9/20-9/23	3	75	3	2.7	3	11	2	67
15A/15B	2003	9/19-9/22	1	23	1	0.0	0	0	0	-
15A/15B	2004	9/24-9/27	2	35	2	5.7	2	5	1	50
15A/15B	2005	9/23-9/26	2	48	2	4.2	2	8	0	0
15A/15B	2006	9/08-9/17	2	35	2	5.7	0	0	0	-
17B	2002	9/20-9/23	3	65	3	3.1	3	4	3	100
17B	2003	9/19-9/24	3	69	3	4.3	3	3	3	100
17B	2004	9/24-9/29	3	55	3	5.5	3	11	2	67
17B	2005	9/23-9/28	3	40	3	5.0	3	9	2	67
17B	2006	9/08-9/17	3	60	3	5.0	3	5	3	100
18A	2002	9/20-9/25	5	138	5	3.6	5	10	4	80
18A	2003	9/19-9/24	10	132	10	2.3	10	21	6	60
18A	2004	9/24-9/29	10	143	10	4.9	10	21	7	70
18A	2005	9/23-9/28	10	202	10	3.5	10	35	8	80
18A	2006	9/08-9/13	10	185	10	4.3	10	46	8	80
19A	2002	9/20-9/23	25	336	25	6.0	25	53	20	80
19A	2003	9/19-9/24	15	273	15	4.8	15	40	10	67
19A	2004	9/24-9/29	15	321	15	2.8	15	38	10	67
19A	2005	9/23-9/28	15	178	15	6.2	15	35	13	87
19A	2006	9/08-9/13	15	289	15	3.8	15	20	14	93
34B	2002	9/20-9/23	1	33	1	3.0	1	3	1	100
34B	2003	9/19-9/24	1	37	1	2.7	0	0	0	-
34B	2004	9/24-9/29	1	41	1	0.0	1	3	1	100
34B	2005	9/23-9/28	1	25	1	4.0	1	4	0	0

CN = Camp Navajo

Pronghorn Antelope Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
MUZZLELOADER (continued)										
34B	2006	9/08-9/13	1	28	1	0.0	1	1	1	100
35	2002	9/20-9/23	2	49	2	4.1	2	2	2	100
35	2003	9/19-9/24	2	99	2	1.0	1	3	1	100
35	2004	9/24-9/29	1	78	1	1.3	1	5	1	100
35	2005	9/23-9/28	1	50	1	2.0	1	2	1	100
35	2006	9/08-9/17	2	59	2	3.4	2	6	1	50
ARCHERY										
1	2002	8/23-9/05	30	244	31	8.2	31	197	5	16
1	2003	8/22-9/04	30	242	30	6.6	30	191	4	13
1	2004	8/27-9/09	30	315	30	7.3	28	219	2	7
1	2005	8/26-9/08	30	245	30	10.2	29	152	3	10
1	2006	8/25-9/07	30	283	30	7.8	28	186	6	21
3A/3C	2002	8/23-9/05	20	80	20	13.8	20	158	4	20
3A/3C	2003	8/22-9/04	20	97	20	13.4	20	125	5	25
3A/3C	2004	8/27-9/09	20	125	20	11.2	20	133	3	15
3A/3C	2005	8/26-9/08	20	91	20	12.1	19	141	4	21
3A/3C	2006	8/25-9/07	25	128	25	13.3	24	156	1	4
3B	2002	8/23-9/05	10	45	10	13.3	10	56	0	0
3B	2003	8/22-9/04	10	43	10	9.3	10	44	2	20
3B	2004	8/27-9/09	10	38	10	18.4	5	28	0	0
3B	2005	8/26-9/08	10	42	10	11.9	10	62	0	0
3B	2006	8/25-9/07	10	49	10	12.2	10	68	2	20
3BN	2002	8/23-9/05	20	48	20	22.9	20	104	4	20
3BN	2003	8/22-9/04	20	58	20	8.6	20	115	0	0
3BN	2004	8/27-9/09	20	39	20	20.5	20	156	4	20
3BN	2005	8/26-9/08	20	43	20	7.0	19	101	1	5
3BN	2006	8/25-9/07	20	34	20	38.2	18	118	2	11
4B	2002	8/23-9/05	16	86	16	15.1	16	64	4	25
4B	2003	8/22-9/04	16	83	16	13.3	13	104	3	23
4B	2004	8/27-9/09	15	102	15	9.8	15	92	0	0
4B	2005	8/26-9/08	15	65	15	16.9	15	107	3	20
4B	2006	8/25-9/07	20	117	19	9.4	16	114	1	6
5A	2002	8/23-9/05	4	23	4	17.4	4	24	4	100
5A	2003	8/22-9/04	4	57	4	7.0	4	16	1	25
5A	2004	8/27-9/09	4	37	4	10.8	4	48	0	0
5A	2005	8/26-9/08	5	35	5	11.4	4	43	1	25
5A	2006	8/25-9/07	5	26	5	7.7	5	36	0	0
5B	2002	8/23-9/05	20	87	20	21.8	20	113	2	10
5B	2003	8/22-9/04	10	68	10	10.3	10	74	3	30
5B	2004	8/27-9/09	10	117	10	6.0	10	71	2	20
5B	2005	8/26-9/08	10	92	10	9.8	8	36	1	13
5B	2006	8/25-9/07	10	114	10	7.0	10	73	0	0
6B	2002	8/23-9/05	25	50	25	24.0	25	161	5	20
6B	2003	8/22-9/04	25	66	25	27.3	25	142	2	8
6B	2004	8/27-9/09	25	88	25	11.4	25	208	2	8
6B	2005	8/26-9/08	25	58	25	10.3	25	162	4	16
6B	2006	8/25-9/07	25	87	25	14.9	22	133	0	0
10/18	2002	8/23-9/05	100	400	100	16.3	91	526	17	19
10/18	2003	8/22-9/04	100	498	100	13.9	93	598	7	8
10/18	2004	8/27-9/09	100	560	100	11.1	97	630	20	21
10/18	2005	8/26-9/08	100	461	100	15.0	94	619	13	14
10/18	2006	8/25-9/07	100	610	100	10.7	89	548	24	27
11M	2002	8/30-9/12	5	75	5	6.7	5	25	0	0
11M	2003	8/29-9/11	5	78	5	5.1	5	36	1	20
11M	2004	9/03-9/16	5	72	5	4.2	5	41	1	20
11M	2005	9/02-9/15	5	71	5	7.0	5	55	0	0
11M	2006	8/25-9/07	5	56	5	7.1	5	51	0	0
12	2002	8/23-9/05	5	23	5	17.4	5	35	1	20
12	2003	8/22-9/04	5	10	5	20.0	5	28	1	20
12	2004	8/27-9/09	5	18	5	5.6	0	0	0	-
12	2005	8/26-9/08	5	19	5	21.1	4	21	0	0
12	2006	8/25-9/07	5	18	5	11.1	5	70	0	0

CN = Camp Navajo

Pronghorn Antelope Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
ARCHERY (continued)										
15A/15B	2002	8/23-9/05	5	22	5	18.2	5	28	4	80
15A/15B	2003	8/22-9/04	3	14	3	21.4	3	23	2	67
15A/15B	2004	8/27-9/09	2	34	2	5.9	2	14	0	0
15A/15B	2005	8/26-9/08	2	13	2	15.4	2	24	0	0
15A/15B	2006	8/25-9/07	4	15	4	26.7	4	23	2	50
17B	2002	8/23-9/05	5	40	5	12.5	5	9	5	100
17B	2003	8/22-9/04	3	64	3	1.6	3	14	0	0
17B	2004	8/27-9/09	5	44	5	6.8	3	13	3	100
17B	2005	8/26-9/08	5	52	5	7.7	5	33	0	0
17B	2006	8/25-9/07	5	52	5	9.6	5	25	4	80
19A	2002	8/16-8/29	80	637	80	11.5	78	407	35	45
19A	2002	8/30-9/12	80	65	80	23.1	78	337	17	22
19A	2003	8/15-8/28	60	607	60	7.2	55	309	12	22
19A	2003	8/29-9/11	60	95	60	17.9	54	302	4	7
19A	2004	8/20-9/02	60	480	60	9.6	58	348	12	21
19A	2004	9/03-9/16	60	69	60	21.7	51	346	12	24
19A	2005	8/19-9/01	60	328	60	14.9	56	327	7	13
19A	2005	9/02-9/15	60	103	60	23.3	57	345	10	18
19A	2006	8/11-8/24	40	281	40	8.5	38	240	3	8
19A	2006	8/25-9/07	40	106	40	14.2	40	222	11	28
19BN	2002	8/23-9/05	45	181	45	17.7	45	183	33	73
19BN	2003	8/22-9/04	20	183	20	7.7	18	120	4	22
19BN	2004	8/27-9/09	10	132	10	4.5	10	58	7	70
19BN	2005	8/26-9/08	10	143	10	4.2	9	46	6	67
19BN	2006	8/25-9/07	20	180	20	9.4	18	93	10	56
21	2002	8/23-9/05	10	20	10	35.0	6	26	0	0
21	2003	8/22-9/04	10	34	10	11.8	10	66	1	10
21	2004	8/27-9/09	10	31	10	19.4	10	56	0	0
21	2005	8/26-9/08	10	36	10	19.4	10	63	0	0
21	2006	8/25-9/07	10	37	10	8.1	8	38	0	0
31/32	2002	8/23-9/05	15	90	15	11.1	15	120	0	0
31/32	2003	8/22-9/04	15	63	15	11.1	15	135	2	13
31/32	2004	8/27-9/09	10	65	10	7.7	10	73	0	0
31/32	2005	8/26-9/08	10	54	10	9.3	8	57	3	38
31/32	2006	8/25-9/07	10	67	10	7.5	6	42	0	0
34B	2002	8/23-9/05	3	45	3	4.4	3	14	2	67
34B	2003	8/22-9/04	1	47	1	2.1	1	4	0	0
34B	2004	8/27-9/09	1	46	1	2.2	1	5	0	0
34B	2005	8/26-9/08	1	35	1	2.9	1	1	1	100
34B	2006	8/25-9/07	1	39	1	0.0	1	6	0	0
35	2002	8/23-9/05	10	52	10	19.2	10	73	1	10
35	2003	8/22-9/04	10	70	10	10.0	8	73	3	38
35	2004	8/27-9/09	8	85	8	5.9	8	53	5	63
35	2005	8/26-9/08	6	72	6	6.9	6	32	2	33
35	2006	8/25-9/07	10	71	10	7.0	9	55	1	11
CN	2002	8/23-9/05	4	5	4	80.0	0	0	0	-
CN	2002	8/23-9/05	1	1	1	100.0	1	7	0	0
CN	2003	8/22-9/05	4	5	4	60.0	4	26	0	0
CN	2003	8/22-9/05	2	0	2	-	2	12	0	0
CN	2004	8/27-9/10	4	3	4	100.0	4	20	0	0
CN	2004	8/27-9/10	2	2	2	50.0	2	10	0	0
CN	2005	8/19-8/28	4	5	4	80.0	4	16	0	0
CN	2005	8/19-8/28	2	6	2	16.7	2	9	0	0
CN	2006	8/25-9/07	4	4	4	100.0	2	20	0	0
CN	2006	8/25-9/07	2	2	2	100.0	2	12	0	0

CN = Camp Navajo

Elk (*Cervus elaphus*)

Natural History

Elk were at one time thinly distributed in Arizona from the White and Blue mountains westward along the Mogollon Rim to near the San Francisco Peaks. These native elk were eliminated sometime prior to 1900. In February 1913, private conservationists released 83 elk from Yellowstone National Park into Cabin Draw near Chevelon Creek. These, and two other transplants of Yellowstone elk in the 1920s—one south of Alpine, and another north of Williams—were great successes, and Arizona's elk population has now grown to approximately 24,000 post-hunt adults as of 2003.

Mountain meadows, ponderosa pine woodlands, spruce-fir forests, and other high elevation habitats between 7,000 and 10,500 feet elevation constitute the elk's principal summer range. Elk are rarely found more

than one-half mile from water and tend to stay on the summer range as long as possible, arriving early in the year and remaining until forced down by deep snow. Their winter range, which is usually between 5,500 and 6,500 feet elevation, is more limited in extent and may only comprise about 10 percent of the animal's total habitat. Here, in the pinyon-juniper zone, elk remain until melting snows allow them to migrate upward.

Elk have distinct summer and winter coats, which they shed in late summer and spring, respectively. In winter, the head, belly, neck, and legs are dark brown, and the sides and back are a grayish-brown; the rump patch is a yellowish color bordered by a dark brownish stripe. While females are usually somewhat lighter in color than bulls, both sexes have heavy dark manes. In summer, the coat becomes a deep reddish brown. Elk



DAVE DAUGTRY

have little to no undercoat, giving them a sleek, muscular appearance.

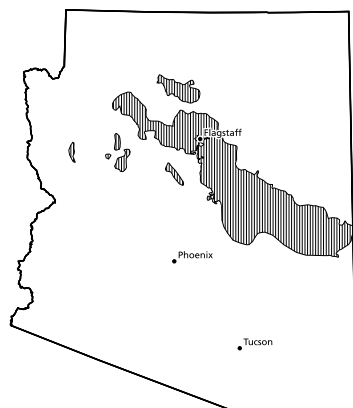
Calves are born between late May and early June after an 8-month gestation period. They are dark russet in color with white spots on the back and sides. Newly born calves weigh an average of nearly 30 pounds, with males averaging 4 pounds more than females. Twins are extremely rare.

When the time comes to give birth, a cow will drive off her previous year's calf and separate from the herd to seek out an area of dense cover for a nursery. Within hours after birth, the newborn is able to move and is led from the birthing spot to a safer place. After a week, the mother will band with other cow elk, and after two to three weeks, the calves, now able to run, will join the herd. Some of these matriarchal bands may number in the hundreds. By September, the calves will have shed

their spotted coats and will be behaving much like their mothers.

An elk's natural life span is about 14 to 16 years for males and 15 to 17 for females, even though tagged animals of more than 25 years old have been documented.

Antler development and size is a function of age, the



Elk distribution

older, larger bulls having the most developed antlers. Old bulls shed their antlers between January and March, and yearling males sometime between March and June. As soon as antlers are shed, new ones begin growing, so it is possible to see yearlings with old spikes and bulls in velvet at the same time. The antlers continue to grow for a period ranging from 90 days for yearlings to 150 days for adult bulls.

By early August, antler growth is complete. The now dry velvet is stripped off the hardened antlers in a matter of hours as the bull polishes them against trees. By early September, the bull is in the rut, and bugling and harem formation occurs. Harems may number up to 30, depending on the size and vigor of the bull, but usually average 15 to 20.

A large bull may weigh up to 1,200 pounds, but most range between 600 to 800 pounds. The live weight of mature cows ranges from 450 to 600 pounds. Elk evolved as distance runners and can approach speeds of 40 mph for short periods, and maintain speeds of nearly 30 mph for longer periods. They are also strong swimmers—even calves can swim more than a mile—and high jumpers, a 10-foot fence may not stop an adult.

Elk are grass-eating animals, and one of the require-

ments of feeding in open country is to always be on the alert for danger. As herd animals, some elk can always be watching for predators while the others feed.

Hunt History

As with many game species in Arizona, elk hunting has had its ups and downs. With native elk having been extirpated, the closed season imposed by the territorial legislature in 1893 was too little too late. The releases of Yellowstone elk between 1913 and 1929 were successful, however, and in 1935 the population was deemed sufficient to support a limited, 266-permit bull hunt. One hundred and forty-five elk were harvested, and hunts were continued every year through 1943.

Because of World War II, no season was conducted in 1944 or 1945, but a limited hunt, which included the issuance of the first cow elk permits, was again authorized in 1946. Elk hunting opportunities expanded almost annually as biologists and ranchers feared that Arizona's elk population might now "rise out of control." These concerns culminated in 1953 when 6,288 permits were issued and 1,558 elk were taken—more than 1,000 of which were cows. Because of concerns about the "slaughter," elk permits were greatly curtailed in 1954 and remained below 5,000 until 1965, when more than 6,000 permits were again authorized. By 1967, elk permit numbers were exceeding 7,000, and the annual harvest exceeded 1,500 elk. Once again, elk permits were gradually lowered, although new hunts, including archery hunts, were being initiated.

By the mid-1980s, elk, and elk permit numbers, were again headed upward. This trend culminated in 1994, when nearly 11,000 elk were harvested—a number unimaginable just 20 years earlier. Since then, elk numbers and harvests have remained at a high level with more than 9,800 elk taken in 1999. This situation is expected to continue for the foreseeable future as wildlife managers and land managers continue to be concerned about habitat quality and elk-livestock competition.

Elk Survey Data

Historic Summary of Elk Survey Data

Year	Spike	Bull	Cow	Calf	Unclassified	Total	Bulls ¹ /100 Cows	Calves/100 Cows
1947	17	89	332	129	0	567	32	39
1948	44	138	357	182	0	721	51	51
1949	45	101	309	129	0	584	47	42
1950	30	91	290	141	0	552	42	49
1951	27	121	293	116	4	561	51	40
1952	11	93	241	93	0	438	43	39
1953	35	92	206	78	0	411	62	38
1954	14	77	202	79	35	407	45	39
1955	21	88	221	73	37	440	49	33
1956	14	48	122	54	15	253	51	44
1957	13	70	111	48	34	276	75	43
1958	10	62	74	40	16	202	97	54
1959	22	87	152	79	49	389	72	52
1960	23	43	127	70	37	300	52	55
1961	33	83	172	80	23	391	67	47
1962	18	51	164	86	16	335	42	52
1963	53	111	288	138	54	644	57	48
1964	25	94	228	124	51	522	52	54
1965	41	86	284	167	57	635	45	59
1966	54	121	387	233	41	836	45	60
1967	100	124	446	267	24	961	50	60
1968	39	132	486	271	21	949	35	56
1969	61	147	526	296	40	1070	40	56
1970	53	96	469	256	96	970	32	55
1971	86	148	495	267	270	1266	47	54
1972	67	126	471	274	150	1088	41	58
1973	56	88	438	280	230	1092	33	64
1974	60	126	597	353	244	1380	31	59
1975	68	139	598	393	192	1390	35	66
1976	85	148	546	330	158	1267	43	60
1977	93	185	678	404	117	1477	41	60
1978	122	158	775	473	68	1596	36	61
1979	156	196	1142	602	66	2162	31	53
1980	53	109	601	338	82	1183	27	56
1981	125	276	1121	618	199	2339	36	55
1982	163	154	1264	707	86	2374	25	56
1983	175	199	1186	691	43	2294	32	58
1984	365	281	2032	1172	131	3981	32	58
1985	286	250	1693	978	285	3492	32	58
1986	274	245	1827	903	204	3453	28	49
1987	384	405	2671	1504	203	5167	30	56
1988	447	434	2810	1537	263	5491	31	55
1989	752	599	4306	2142	461	8260	31	50
1990	647	678	4405	1813	198	7741	30	41
1991	639	869	5354	2860	931	10653	28	53
1992	947	895	5647	2671	399	10559	33	47
1993	926	889	7698	3892	324	13729	24	51
1994	934	1080	6530	2807	591	11942	31	43
1995	837	1111	6793	2809	105	11655	29	41
1996	869	1348	7493	2559	255	12524	30	34
1997	727	1383	6461	2423	178	11172	33	38
1998	670	1535	7052	3440	131	12828	31	49
1999	986	1330	6397	2901	432	12046	36	45
2000	965	1300	7684	3013	161	13123	29	39
2001	400	1224	4540	1251	29	7444	36	28
2002	344	1217	5409	1842	53	8865	29	34
2003	489	1460	4732	1589	117	8387	41	34
2004	493	1347	4585	2289	195	8909	40	50
2005	369	1082	4134	1894	62	7541	35	46
2006	592	669	4984	1847	170	8262	25	37

¹Includes spikes

Elk Survey Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Elk Survey Data

Unit	Year	Spike	Bull	Cow	Calf	Unclassified	Total	Bulls ¹ /100 Cows	Calves/100 Cows
1	2002	8	125	252	85	2	472	53	34
1	2003	37	89	404	163	47	740	31	40
1	2004	36	122	311	141	6	616	51	45
1	2005	39	105	398	165	0	707	36	41
1	2006	81	83	544	174	62	944	30	32
2B	2003	4	5	24	16	0	49	38	67
2B	2004	5	37	53	20	0	115	79	38
3A/3C	2002	10	73	200	62	20	365	42	31
3A/3C	2003	29	87	342	152	1	611	34	44
3A/3C	2004	18	76	242	148	0	484	39	61
3A/3C	2005	3	114	377	197	0	691	31	52
3A/3C	2006	17	48	311	134	0	510	21	43
3B	2002	2	41	148	43	0	234	29	29
3B	2003	1	28	158	48	0	235	18	30
3B	2004	1	14	48	20	0	83	31	42
3B	2005	6	20	56	27	0	109	46	48
3B	2006	8	5	38	15	0	66	34	39
4A	2002	17	21	269	39	0	346	14	15
4A	2003	11	55	243	79	5	393	27	33
4A	2004	17	50	185	74	1	327	36	40
4A	2005	17	53	167	68	5	310	42	41
4A	2006	40	2	255	75	5	377	16	29
4B	2002	0	34	54	13	0	101	63	24
4B	2003	6	53	114	37	0	210	52	32
4B	2004	10	31	84	32	0	157	49	38
4B	2005	2	51	93	33	0	179	57	35
4B	2006	7	18	81	30	0	136	31	37
5A	2002	12	70	229	82	0	393	36	36
5A	2003	11	72	180	73	0	336	46	41
5A	2004	18	46	201	113	2	380	32	56
5A	2005	17	38	220	112	14	401	25	51
5A	2006	30	52	263	98	0	443	31	37
5BN	2002	0	10	33	6	0	49	30	18
5BN	2003	45	77	224	73	0	419	54	33
5BN	2004	49	91	254	101	0	495	55	40
5BN	2005	36	86	238	62	0	422	51	26
5BN	2006	15	19	194	73	0	301	18	38
5BS	2002	29	92	747	234	1	1103	16	31
5BS	2003	73	170	577	110	0	930	42	19
5BS	2004	59	105	532	285	0	981	31	54
5BS	2005	32	72	358	155	0	617	29	43
5BS	2006	31	87	574	182	3	877	21	32
6A	2002	48	86	772	320	1	1227	17	41
6A	2003	40	54	373	108	0	575	25	29
6A	2004	67	93	407	252	0	819	39	62
6A	2005	29	121	307	190	4	651	49	62
6A	2006	99	12	657	209	0	977	17	32
6B	2002	8	25	139	49	0	221	24	35
6B	2003	31	44	257	81	2	415	29	32
6B	2004	13	39	90	54	0	196	58	60
6B	2005	12	17	108	52	0	189	27	48
6B	2006	48	-10	117	60	51	266	32	51
7	2002	31	19	331	132	4	517	15	40
7	2003	37	63	230	60	13	403	43	26
7	2004	17	25	242	129	14	427	17	53
7	2005	25	47	181	62	0	315	40	34
7E	2006	16	24	159	71	1	271	25	45
7W	2006	30	11	205	91	0	337	20	44
8	2002	39	34	354	147	10	584	21	42
8	2003	29	17	245	109	44	444	19	44
8	2004	39	36	294	128	0	497	26	44
8	2005	40	13	155	78	34	320	34	50

¹Includes spikes.

Elk Survey Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Elk Survey Data

Unit	Year	Spike	Bull	Cow	Calf	Unclassified	Total	Bulls ¹ /100 Cows	Calves/100 Cows
8	2006	35	3	223	78	0	339	17	35
9	2002	6	67	234	56	1	364	31	24
9	2003	32	100	275	98	0	505	48	36
9	2004	27	169	388	207	15	806	51	53
9	2005	18	72	213	122	0	425	42	57
9	2006	23	88	320	137	36	604	35	43
10	2002	55	200	526	190	0	971	48	36
10	2003	41	220	262	106	0	629	100	40
10	2004	33	108	398	189	148	876	35	47
10	2005	56	90	558	267	0	971	26	48
10	2006	13	27	109	52	2	203	37	48
18A	2004	11	27	51	26	0	115	75	51
18B	2006	0	0	0	2	2	4	-	-
19B	2006	0	7	0	0	2	9	-	-
21	2002	1	4	7	4	0	16	71	57
21	2005	0	8	20	8	0	36	40	40
21	2006	0	9	15	6	0	30	60	40
22	2002	23	122	192	62	5	404	76	32
22	2003	19	136	208	79	0	442	75	38
22	2004	25	118	197	89	2	431	73	45
22	2005	7	53	123	62	0	245	49	50
22	2006	47	81	329	145	0	602	39	44
23	2002	16	133	326	87	2	564	46	27
23	2003	14	135	248	92	5	494	60	37
23	2004	16	91	202	80	5	394	53	40
23	2005	16	94	237	102	3	452	46	43
23	2006	23	78	196	65	0	362	52	33
27	2002	19	54	226	88	7	394	32	39
27	2003	6	21	88	25	0	140	31	28
27	2004	15	32	143	52	2	244	33	36
27	2005	9	18	117	42	2	188	23	36
27	2006	18	27	214	63	6	328	21	29
CN	2002	20	7	370	143	0	540	7	39
CN	2003	23	34	280	80	0	417	20	29
CN	2004	17	37	263	149	0	466	21	57
CN	2005	5	10	208	90	0	313	7	43
CN	2006	11	-2	180	87	0	276	5	48

¹Includes spikes.

Elk Harvest Data

Historic Summary of General Elk Hunts

Year	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest ¹					Percent Success
					Bulls	Spikes	Cows	Calves	Total	
1935	-	-	266	-	137	8	0	0	145	55
1936	-	-	249	-	76	9	0	0	85	34
1937	-	-	230	-	47	18	0	0	65	28
1938	-	-	169	-	68	17	0	0	85	50
1939	-	-	238	-	77	27	6	0	110	46
1940	-	-	229	-	76	19	0	0	95	41
1941	-	-	581	-	114	19	0	0	133	23
1942	-	-	1167	-	223	96	0	0	319	27
1943	-	-	2047	-	152	98	0	0	250	12
1946	-	-	498	-	103	0	13	0	116	23
1947	-	-	1616	-	246	0	255	0	501	31
1948	-	-	2200	-	453	0	467	0	920	42
1949	-	2850	2675	-	290	0	566	0	856	32
1950	-	4250	3685	-	413	1	1070	0	1484	40
1951	-	6023	5788	-	467	41	1185	0	1693	29
1952	-	5476	5192	-	302	42	845	0	1189	23
1953	-	6288	6015	-	380	124	1054	0	1558	26
1954	-	2985	2846	-	176	58	395	0	629	22
1955	-	2225	2096	-	207	58	347	0	612	29
1956	-	1750	1581	-	115	29	119	39	302	19
1957	-	1275	1074	-	123	0	0	0	123	11
1958	-	1483	1321	-	181	0	0	0	181	14
1959	-	-	1136	-	282	0	0	0	282	25
1960	-	-	1661	-	312	93	131	54	590	36
1961	-	-	1492	-	343	104	107	34	588	39
1962	-	-	2266	-	402	110	172	86	770	34
1963	-	-	3184	-	528	180	339	107	1154	36
1964	-	-	4060	-	566	163	338	126	1193	29
1965	-	-	4941	-	590	185	426	168	1369	28
1966	7811	-	5687	-	709	241	500	188	1638	29
1967	7730	-	6526	-	745	304	442	191	1682	26
1968	8379	-	5845	-	613	279	376	135	1403	24
1969	9843	-	5771	-	551	266	355	87	1259	22
1970	11888	-	5208	-	500	239	202	77	1018	20
1971	10812	-	4866	-	742	407	330	105	1584	33
1972	12644	5561	5177	-	423	279	267	84	1053	20
1973	16078	5675	5321	-	460	296	295	91	1142	21
1974	18623	5972	5685	27227	437	368	309	72	1186	21
1975	19504	5758	5088	21248	443	317	172	44	976	19
1976	20511	5915	5528	23808	478	438	343	89	1348	24
1977	23198	6145	5792	26294	556	376	406	71	1409	24
1978	26745	5935	5502	22409	571	510	425	95	1601	29
1979	27041	5800	5456	24344	534	485	390	65	1474	27
1980	28198	5850	5479	26554	584	499	422	68	1573	29
1981	28286	5385	5093	22952	796	606	390	81	1873	37
1982	26507	5720	5522	24529	816	735	400	96	2047	37
1983	29572	6060	5757	24741	732	776	405	96	2009	35
1984	28780	6005	5791	24496	995	1031	442	74	2542	44
1985	31121	6730	6450	25782	1159	1169	867	220	3415	53
1986	33437	6385	6202	27613	1155	1115	592	126	2988	48
1987	34995	6300	6164	26477	1209	1010	693	91	3003	49
1988	37289	6955	6785	25600	1376	1165	1162	224	3927	58
1989	38965	7975	7796	28980	1473	1144	1069	184	3870	50
1990	41616	8585	8389	29148	1790	1233	1510	188	4721	56
1991	41415	9718	9349	30811	2047	1207	1784	271	5309	57
1992	49054	10491	10207	34757	2028	1351	2067	262	5708	56
1993	51919	11579	11309	38157	2011	962	3106	445	6524	58
1994	60849	14683	14382	46962	2201	1121	4867	630	8819	61
1995	63582	14891	14613	50862	2368	794	4132	522	7816	53
1996	63003	14229	13897	46444	2553	936	4262	512	8263	59
1997	66013	11683	11398	41591	2590	583	2490	306	6269	55
1998	66823	12110	11832	43552	2423	664	2744	385	6216	53

¹ In some years prior to 1960, spikes and calves were not differentiated from bulls and cows.

Elk Harvest Data

Historic Summary of General Elk Hunts

Year	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest ¹					Percent Success
					Bulls	Spikes	Cows	Calves	Total	
1999	71839	15538	15158	55291	2082	724	4037	556	7399	49
2000	66652	15460	14940	54195	2260	724	3956	475	7415	50
2001	70809	18285	17628	66564	2214	393	4348	375	7330	42
2002	69798	16265	15767	62497	2276	282	3482	309	6349	40
2003	71514	13402	12983	52398	1949	313	2690	288	5240	40
2004	76542	14967	14399	56288	2159	357	3191	405	6112	42
2005	64684	15856	15254	63702	2077	367	3034	376	5585	38
2006	66873	16321	15773	68255	2303	532	3369	340	6544	41

¹ In some years prior to 1960, spikes and calves were not differentiated from bulls and cows.

Historic Summary of Juniors-Only Elk Hunts

Year	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest					Percent Success
					Bulls	Spikes	Cows	Calves	Total	
1994	269	75	75	233	0	0	23	8	31	41
1995	291	100	100	233	0	0	59	6	65	65
1996	409	175	173	466	0	0	94	9	103	60
1997	654	200	195	526	0	0	101	14	115	59
1998	927	400	391	1061	0	0	208	31	239	61
1999	1372	1185	1162	3017	0	0	574	88	662	57
2000	2022	1200	1173	2959	0	0	638	68	706	60
2001	2416	1370	1352	3744	0	0	543	50	593	43
2002	2705	1088	1066	2923	0	0	498	51	549	52
2003	2744	1076	1054	2891	0	0	470	62	532	50
2003	2744	1076	1054	2891	0	0	470	62	532	50
2004	2668	1025	996	2555	0	0	532	76	608	61
2005	2462	1161	1123	3139	0	0	459	68	527	47
2006	2580	1142	1100	3286	0	0	532	53	585	53

Historic Summary of Muzzleloader Elk Hunts

Year	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest					Percent Success
					Bulls	Spikes	Cows	Calves	Total	
1980	138	80	77	429	1	1	6	0	8	10
1981	98	50	49	200	6	0	0	0	6	12
1982	381	200	194	805	43	7	0	0	50	26
1983	420	130	124	518	37	2	0	0	39	31
1984	854	150	149	535	36	9	21	10	76	51
1985	880	200	197	811	37	8	11	3	59	30
1986	1030	200	200	753	57	12	25	1	95	48
1987	1307	200	194	805	51	16	17	3	87	45
1988	1215	225	222	809	56	12	69	4	141	64
1989	1089	225	225	766	42	12	74	10	138	61
1990	1389	225	223	886	47	3	37	10	97	43
1991	1876	265	263	1066	116	11	19	4	150	57
1992	1313	410	405	1472	46	8	150	18	222	55
1993	2244	451	450	1766	145	16	89	14	264	59
1994	2953	752	729	2796	133	12	167	36	348	48
1995	2707	766	753	2788	128	6	238	38	410	54
1996	4227	723	703	2802	96	5	156	22	279	40
1997	4486	937	919	3588	172	26	125	23	346	38
1998	3819	1120	1076	3947	163	24	217	20	424	39
1999	4118	1183	1148	4438	159	38	198	28	423	37
2000	5115	1168	1118	4033	225	27	199	47	498	45
2001	3591	1495	1437	5580	209	13	235	21	478	33
2002	5287	1015	977	3874	186	21	101	4	312	32
2003	5457	1087	1054	4332	180	17	147	24	368	35
2004	4814	1325	1279	5082	255	20	245	28	548	43
2005	4672	1276	1217	5116	203	31	161	28	423	35
2006	5238	1161	1101	4743	229	33	164	5	431	39

Elk Harvest Data

Historic Summary of Archery Elk Hunts

Year	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest					Percent Success
					Bulls	Spikes	Cows	Calves	Total	
1978	3756	2865	2552	16941	62	38	46	1	147	6
1979	3854	2990	2802	19069	110	74	68	2	254	9
1980	4265	3450	3268	22590	164	57	91	9	321	10
1981	5037	2925	2805	18562	136	41	48	9	234	8
1982	5092	3600	3469	23906	154	75	61	12	302	9
1983	4454	3935	3775	25370	216	93	93	10	412	11
1984	4738	3760	3627	24543	208	105	80	12	405	11
1985	4954	3810	3696	24602	198	127	136	24	485	13
1986	5574	3699	3613	24471	281	135	125	26	567	16
1987	6236	3680	3599	25528	301	152	161	29	643	18
1988	6807	3615	3538	24391	308	123	188	17	636	18
1989	7776	3925	3837	27019	418	161	254	15	848	22
1990	8357	4230	4152	28730	545	126	191	19	881	21
1991	8900	4806	4729	33141	549	137	381	39	1106	23
1992	9831	5315	5184	35902	675	178	459	46	1358	26
1993	10201	5318	5225	38027	587	151	479	56	1273	24
1994	11256	6880	6731	46661	775	192	754	67	1788	27
1995	12167	6780	6654	47049	874	160	750	50	1834	28
1996	12898	5756	5638	41417	518	121	514	38	1191	21
1997	13807	6151	6033	43221	887	84	547	44	1562	26
1998	15301	5386	5288	35826	1074	65	631	55	1825	35
1999	17506	5440	5303	38333	743	74	475	42	1334	25
2000	18268	7168	6978	49801	675	129	998	79	1881	27
2001	17907	8507	8271	54328	1169	79	922	57	2227	27
2002	18581	5827	5662	42505	460	14	541	29	1044	18
2003	18833	6708	6537	47439	1042	57	737	59	1895	29
2004	20597	5577	5435	39360	962	35	584	56	1637	30
2005	20869	6676	6491	46313	1143	82	890	78	2193	34
2006	22653	6510	6367	45887	919	55	776	43	1793	28

Elk Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Hunt Type	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest					Hunt Success	
										Bull	Spike	Cow	Calf	Total		
GENERAL (continued)																
6A/19A/21	VV	2004	ALS	10/15-10/21	30	7	30	100.0	30	93	0	0	3	0	3	10
6A/19A/21	VV	2005	ALS	10/14-10/20	25	10	25	100.0	19	63	0	0	10	0	10	53
6A/19A/21	VV	2006	ALS	10/20-10/26	25	20	25	55.0	21	73	0	0	6	0	6	29
6A/19A/21	VV	2004	AE	11/19-11/25	15	28	15	28.6	15	83	0	0	0	0	0	0
6A/19A/21	VV	2005	AE	11/18-11/24	5	24	5	8.3	5	15	3	0	0	0	3	60
6A/19A/21	VV	2006	AE	11/24-11/30	10	64	10	9.4	10	40	5	0	0	0	5	50
6AN/6AS		2002	ALS	11/29-12/05	550	1950	550	18.3	526	1896	0	0	235	16	251	48
6AN/6AS		2004	ALS	12/03-12/09	505	1520	505	18.9	479	1626	0	0	199	17	216	45
6AS		2003	ALS	10/03-10/08	475	1873	475	14.8	466	1793	0	0	127	34	161	35
6AW		2002	ALS	10/04-10/09	75	160	75	21.9	75	286	0	0	28	3	31	41
6AW		2004	ALS	10/15-10/21	35	180	35	13.9	35	113	0	0	20	2	22	63
6AW		2004	ALS	12/03-12/09	75	70	75	44.3	60	215	0	0	20	3	23	38
6AW		2005	ALS	10/14-10/20	50	144	50	21.5	50	154	0	0	22	0	22	44
6AW		2006	ALS	10/20-10/26	55	176	55	18.8	55	187	0	0	22	0	22	40
6B		2005	BE	9/30-10/05	25	949	25	2.2	25	74	24	0	0	0	24	96
6B		2002	B	11/15-11/21	148	708	150	13.4	148	661	57	9	0	0	66	45
6B		2003	B	11/14-11/20	140	605	140	13.4	135	550	40	7	0	0	47	35
6B		2004	B	11/19-11/25	170	598	174	18.6	168	653	57	17	0	0	74	44
6B		2005	B	11/18-11/24	175	552	175	15.0	169	658	63	12	0	0	75	44
6B		2006	B	11/24-11/30	190	592	190	19.8	186	697	76	23	0	0	99	53
6B		2002	ALS	11/29-12/05	317	397	332	45.1	311	1153	0	0	125	16	141	45
6B		2003	ALS	11/28-12/04	315	450	315	38.7	302	1294	0	0	95	6	101	33
6B		2004	ALS	12/03-12/09	340	392	340	48.7	319	1100	0	0	112	17	129	40
6B		2005	ALS	12/02-12/08	400	357	400	61.1	381	1609	0	0	76	11	87	23
6B		2006	ALS	12/01-12/07	400	357	399	51.0	388	1530	0	0	101	12	113	29
7		2003	BE	9/26-10/01	40	3093	40	1.1	40	146	35	0	0	0	35	88
7E		2002	B	11/15-11/21	365	716	365	29.1	355	1657	98	6	0	0	104	29
7E		2003	B	11/14-11/20	345	837	345	21.3	343	1513	105	26	0	0	131	38
7E		2004	B	11/19-11/25	380	1025	380	23.7	373	1622	121	36	0	0	157	42
7E		2005	B	11/18-11/24	460	1307	460	20.8	450	2093	81	29	0	0	110	24
7E		2006	B	11/24-11/30	375	777	373	26.9	371	1620	113	27	0	0	140	38
7E		2002	ALS	10/04-10/09	200	264	200	49.2	197	689	0	0	78	17	95	48
7E		2002	ALS	11/08-11/13	200	168	200	62.5	200	789	0	0	68	9	77	39
7E		2003	ALS	10/03-10/08	480	792	480	34.7	464	1799	0	0	91	16	107	23
7E		2004	ALS	10/15-10/21	340	386	340	45.1	334	1358	0	0	75	17	92	28
7E		2005	ALS	10/14-10/20	325	381	325	51.2	319	1331	0	0	75	10	85	27
7E		2006	ALS	10/20-10/26	220	225	219	52.9	214	752	0	0	107	8	115	54
7W		2002	B	11/15-11/21	475	2030	475	16.4	455	2014	162	24	0	0	186	41
7W		2003	B	11/14-11/20	435	1810	435	15.6	425	1856	142	49	0	0	191	45
7W		2004	B	11/19-11/25	475	2241	475	13.0	459	2008	110	48	0	0	158	34
7W		2005	B	11/18-11/24	400	1539	400	19.0	390	1862	86	50	0	0	136	35
7W		2006	B	11/24-11/30	400	1780	400	15.5	389	1845	126	46	0	0	172	44
7W		2002	ALS	10/04-10/09	200	463	200	29.6	199	636	0	0	102	17	119	60
7W		2003	ALS	10/03-10/08	200	504	200	26.0	194	690	0	0	99	6	105	54
7W		2004	ALS	10/15-10/21	350	762	350	31.2	347	1153	0	0	174	21	195	56
7W		2005	ALS	10/14-10/20	400	783	400	34.6	379	1455	0	0	147	15	162	43
7W		2006	ALS	10/20-10/26	475	1015	475	32.7	459	1637	0	0	230	33	263	57
8		2004	BE	10/01-10/06	20	2031	22	0.8	22	105	18	0	0	0	18	82
8		2002	B	11/15-11/21	500	2356	500	13.7	480	2194	118	35	0	0	153	32
8		2003	B	11/14-11/20	485	2222	485	13.1	479	2380	114	29	0	0	143	30
8		2004	B	11/19-11/25	485	2069	565	14.5	544	2354	139	28	0	0	167	31
8		2005	B	11/18-11/24	425	1825	425	15.3	409	2009	78	22	0	0	100	24
8		2006	B	11/24-11/30	425	1706	424	16.1	418	1961	105	21	0	0	126	30
8		2002	ALS	11/29-12/05	500	660	500	41.1	470	2052	0	0	127	10	137	29
8		2003	ALS	11/28-12/04	400	758	400	29.9	389	1612	0	0	104	4	108	28
8		2004	ALS	12/03-12/09	400	630	400	38.7	388	1594	0	0	97	15	112	29
8		2005	ALS	12/02-12/08	200	368	200	28.8	188	798	0	0	48	4	52	28
8		2006	ALS	12/01-12/07	200	383	200	30.8	186	784	0	0	67	4	71	38
8	BW	2002	ALS	10/04-10/09	250	350	250	47.1	248	872	0	0	106	19	125	50
8		2006	BE	10/06-10/12	25	4053	25	0.5	25	85	25	0	0	0	25	100
9		2002	B	11/15-11/21	172	1296	175	10.3	173	837	81	3	0	0	84	49

BE = Early Bull B = Bull ALS = Antlerless AE = Any Elk CN = Camp Navajo CH = CHAMP Hunt DV = Disabled Veteran

Herd-Units:

BR = Blue Ridge **ES** (Unit 5A) = East Sunset **ML** = Marshall Lake **TA** = Twin Arrows **WS** (Unit 5A) = West Sunset
BW = Bill Williams **GV** = Grapevine **MM** = Melatone Mesa **TG** = Two Guns **SM** = East Sunset/West Sunset/Meteor Crater
CC = Canyon Creek **HM** = Hutch Mtn. **MZ** = Mazatzal **VV** = Verde Valley **TT** = Twin Arrows/Two Guns/Grapevine
ES (Unit 1) = Escudilla **MC** = Meteor Crater **RV** = Round Valley **WI** = Winslow **WS** (17/20A/20C) = Williamson Valley/Skull Valley/Kirkland Junction

Elk Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit		Year	Hunt Type	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest					Hunt Success
											Bull	Spike	Cow	Calf	Total	
GENERAL (continued)																
9		2003	B	11/14-11/20	200	1527	200	9.6	195	942	72	9	0	0	81	42
9		2004	B	11/19-11/25	255	1532	282	14.5	278	1336	76	9	0	0	85	31
9		2005	B	11/18-11/24	280	1255	280	14.4	273	1343	109	12	0	0	121	44
9		2006	B	11/24-11/30	265	1086	265	16.1	254	1172	106	11	0	0	117	46
9		2002	ALS	10/04-10/09	400	548	400	40.9	395	1435	0	0	157	12	169	43
9		2003	ALS	10/03-10/08	500	652	500	45.1	490	1880	0	0	193	25	218	44
9		2004	ALS	10/15-10/21	350	508	350	41.9	334	1233	0	0	160	24	184	55
9		2004	ALS	12/03-12/09	350	270	350	70.7	340	1297	0	0	164	18	182	54
9		2005	ALS	10/14-10/20	400	601	400	45.8	386	1574	0	0	149	13	162	42
9		2005	ALS	12/02-12/08	400	396	400	57.6	388	1443	0	0	167	26	193	50
9		2006	ALS	10/20-10/26	400	638	400	42.0	397	1535	0	0	175	27	202	51
9		2006	ALS	12/01-12/07	400	409	400	54.8	385	1658	0	0	135	10	145	38
10		2002	BE	9/27-10/02	20	2978	20	0.6	20	85	12	0	0	0	12	60
10		2003	BE	9/26-10/01	20	4489	20	0.4	20	76	16	0	0	0	16	80
10		2004	BE	10/01-10/06	50	6083	61	1.0	61	208	52	0	0	0	52	85
10		2005	BE	9/30-10/05	50	4855	50	1.0	48	144	42	0	0	0	42	88
10		2006	BE	10/06-10/12	25	3228	25	0.7	25	108	22	0	0	0	22	88
10		2002	B	11/15-11/21	162	1151	165	8.1	163	755	91	0	0	0	91	56
10		2002	B	11/22-11/28	165	639	165	12.2	159	806	79	9	0	0	88	55
10		2003	B	11/14-11/20	325	1830	325	9.9	311	1426	143	0	0	0	143	46
10		2004	B	11/19-11/25	350	2018	454	13.6	437	1791	166	25	0	0	191	44
10		2005	B	11/18-11/24	450	1854	450	13.6	425	2059	126	11	0	0	137	32
10		2006	B	11/24-11/30	400	1645	399	12.9	386	1861	108	15	0	0	123	32
10		2002	ALS	10/04-10/10	500	643	500	49.8	486	2124	0	0	93	16	109	22
10		2002	ALS	11/29-12/08	500	502	500	57.8	486	2490	0	0	114	10	124	26
10		2003	ALS	10/03-10/09	600	786	600	43.5	582	2365	0	0	143	26	169	29
10		2003	ALS	11/28-12/07	600	676	600	49.6	576	3078	0	0	152	14	166	29
10		2004	ALS	10/15-10/21	700	1138	700	41.2	653	2746	0	0	140	25	165	25
10		2004	ALS	12/03-12/12	700	581	700	64.5	652	2754	0	0	242	40	282	43
10		2005	ALS	10/14-10/20	800	904	800	51.1	764	3206	0	0	118	21	139	18
10		2005	ALS	12/02-12/11	800	746	800	60.6	761	3877	0	0	133	31	164	22
10		2006	ALS	10/20-10/26	800	841	800	54.3	770	3376	0	0	147	22	169	22
10		2006	ALS	12/01-12/07	800	559	800	68.7	757	3839	0	0	163	15	178	24
12		2002	AE	9/13-9/29	50	62	50	54.8	43	345	0	0	0	0	0	0
12		2002	AE	12/13-12/29	15	23	15	30.4	15	105	0	0	0	0	0	0
12		2004	AE	9/24-10/07	20	46	20	39.1	16	109	0	0	0	0	0	0
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2002	AE	11/01-11/17	20	57	20	21.1	20	116	5	0	0	0	5	25
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2002	AE	11/29-12/15	30	56	30	21.4	28	126	9	0	8	2	19	68
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2003	AE	10/31-11/16	20	36	20	27.8	17	107	5	1	3	0	9	53
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2003	AE	11/28-12/14	30	60	30	20.0	27	127	12	0	3	0	15	56
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2004	AE	10/01-10/17	20	287	20	5.9	20	91	13	0	0	0	13	65
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2004	AE	11/05-11/21	20	71	20	16.9	20	146	3	0	3	0	6	30
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2004	AE	12/03-12/19	30	116	30	14.7	30	192	12	3	9	0	24	80
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2005	AE	9/30-10/16	30	338	30	5.6	30	134	20	0	1	0	21	70
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2005	AE	11/04-11/20	40	44	40	20.5	38	290	13	0	8	0	21	55
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2005	AE	12/02-12/18	60	140	60	25.7	58	396	28	0	4	0	32	55
15AB/17/18/ 19B/20AC		2002	ALS	9/27-10/13	65	50	65	90.0	65	388	0	0	8	0	8	12
15AB/17/18/ 19B/20AC		2003	ALS	9/26-10/12	65	32	65	93.8	60	380	0	0	19	3	22	37
15AB/17/18/ 19B/20AC		2004	ALS	10/01-10/17	65	45	65	82.2	63	332	0	0	23	2	25	40
15AB/17/18/ 19B/20AC		2005	ALS	9/30-10/16	80	67	80	65.7	76	473	0	0	20	4	24	32
15AB/17/18/ 19B/20AC		2006	ALS	10/20-12/17	400	133	398	98.5	379	3578	0	0	77	14	91	24
15AB/17/18/ 19B/20AC		2002	AE	9/27-10/13	20	156	20	5.8	20	137	10	0	0	0	10	50

BE = Early Bull B = Bull ALS = Antlerless AE = Any Elk CN = Camp Navajo CH = CHAMP Hunt DV = Disabled Veteran

Elk Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit		Year	Hunt Type	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest					Hunt Success
											Bull	Spike	Cow	Calf	Total	
GENERAL (continued)																
15AB/17/18/19B/20AC		2003	AE	9/26-10/12	20	153	20	8.5	20	87	13	0	4	0	17	85
15AB/17/18/19B/20AC		2006	AE	10/06-10/19	60	358	60	9.2	56	235	44	0	2	2	48	86
15AB/17/18/19B/20AC		2006	AE	10/20-12/17	200	781	200	15.7	193	1945	44	7	22	0	73	38
17/20A/20C	WS	2004	ALS	10/01-10/17	15	6	15	83.3	11	66	0	0	2	0	2	18
17/20A/20C	WS	2004	ALS	11/05-11/21	15	0	15	-	15	108	0	0	6	0	6	40
17/20A/20C	WS	2004	ALS	12/03-12/19	15	2	15	100.0	15	83	0	0	0	3	3	20
17/20A/20C	WS	2005	ALS	9/30-10/16	20	6	20	100.0	18	88	0	0	5	0	5	28
17/20A/20C	WS	2005	ALS	11/04-11/20	20	0	20	-	20	142	0	0	2	0	2	10
17/20A/20C	WS	2005	ALS	12/02-12/18	20	6	20	100.0	20	147	0	0	3	0	3	15
17/20A/20C	WS	2004	AE	10/01-10/17	5	15	5	33.3	5	47	3	0	0	0	3	60
17/20A/20C	WS	2004	AE	11/05-11/21	5	10	5	30.0	5	37	3	0	0	0	3	60
17/20A/20C	WS	2004	AE	12/03-12/19	5	9	5	11.1	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
17/20A/20C	WS	2005	AE	9/30-10/16	10	26	10	7.7	10	80	4	0	0	0	4	40
17/20A/20C	WS	2005	AE	11/04-11/20	10	14	10	28.6	10	76	1	0	0	0	1	10
17/20A/20C	WS	2005	AE	12/02-12/18	10	2	10	100.0	8	42	0	2	0	0	2	25
19A		2002	B	11/15-11/21	5	93	5	3.2	3	9	2	0	0	0	2	67
19A		2003	B	11/14-11/20	5	130	5	3.1	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
19A		2004	B	11/19-11/25	10	111	10	6.3	10	37	7	0	0	0	7	70
19A		2005	B	11/18-11/24	15	136	15	7.4	15	64	9	0	0	0	9	60
19A		2006	B	11/24-11/30	20	74	20	13.5	19	64	13	3	0	0	16	84
19A		2002	ALS	11/29-12/08	15	9	15	66.7	15	63	0	0	8	0	8	53
19A		2003	ALS	11/28-12/07	15	29	15	24.1	15	49	0	0	4	0	4	27
19A		2004	ALS	10/15-10/24	25	31	25	64.5	25	86	0	0	9	0	9	36
19A		2004	ALS	12/03-12/12	25	9	25	100.0	25	88	0	0	5	0	5	20
19A		2005	ALS	10/14-10/23	40	33	40	72.7	40	207	0	0	9	0	9	23
19A		2005	ALS	12/02-12/11	20	11	20	72.7	20	106	0	0	0	0	0	0
19A		2006	ALS	10/20-10/26	50	22	50	100.0	50	217	0	0	5	0	5	10
19A		2006	ALS	12/01-12/07	20	10	20	100.0	13	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
21		2004	BE	10/01-10/06	5	332	6	1.5	5	11	5	0	0	0	5	100
21		2006	BE	10/06-10/12	5	221	5	2.3	5	9	5	0	0	0	5	100
22		2002	B	12/06-12/12	95	1038	95	7.4	93	366	41	4	0	0	45	48
22		2003	B	12/05-12/11	135	1233	135	7.5	125	477	67	8	0	0	75	60
22		2004	B	12/10-12/16	175	1211	204	9.7	200	825	110	9	0	0	119	60
22	MZ	2002	B	10/18-10/24	5	41	5	9.8	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	MZ	2003	B	10/17-10/23	5	43	5	4.7	5	15	3	2	0	0	5	100
22	MZ	2004	B	10/22-10/28	5	50	6	8.0	5	20	2	0	0	0	2	40
22	MZ	2005	B	10/21-10/27	10	38	10	18.4	10	53	3	0	0	0	3	30
22N		2002	BE	9/27-10/02	25	920	25	2.4	25	72	21	0	0	0	21	84
22N		2003	BE	9/26-10/01	30	1340	30	1.6	30	71	30	0	0	0	30	100
22N		2004	BE	10/01-10/06	30	1378	31	1.7	31	80	28	0	0	0	28	90
22N		2005	BE	9/30-10/05	30	1106	30	1.8	30	86	26	0	0	0	26	87
22N		2006	BE	10/06-10/12	30	1251	30	1.8	30	87	27	0	0	0	27	90
22N		2005	B	12/02-12/08	100	696	100	10.2	97	347	64	3	0	0	67	69
22N		2005	B	12/09-12/15	130	306	130	13.7	121	490	61	4	0	0	65	54
22N		2006	B	12/01-12/07	150	716	150	11.7	150	630	73	6	0	0	79	53
22N		2006	B	12/08-12/14	220	495	220	21.0	214	949	92	15	0	0	107	50
22N		2002	ALS	10/18-10/24	85	216	85	29.6	83	308	0	0	38	0	38	46
22N		2003	ALS	10/17-10/23	85	217	85	26.7	83	296	0	0	27	6	33	40
22N		2004	ALS	10/22-10/28	85	219	85	23.3	83	272	0	0	50	2	52	63
22N		2005	ALS	10/21-10/27	85	269	85	22.7	83	273	0	0	47	6	53	64
22N		2006	ALS	10/20-10/26	130	272	130	29.4	126	390	0	0	70	8	78	62
22S		2002	BE	9/27-10/02	10	363	10	1.1	10	37	9	0	0	0	9	90
22S		2005	BE	9/30-10/05	30	90	30	10.0	30	112	26	2	0	0	28	93
22S		2005	B	12/02-12/08	50	34	50	32.4	48	186	18	0	0	0	18	38
22S		2005	B	12/09-12/15	30	41	30	29.3	30	117	23	0	0	0	23	77
22S		2006	B	12/01-12/07	30	168	30	12.5	28	106	14	2	0	0	16	57
22S		2002	ALS	10/18-10/24	15	23	15	30.4	13	52	0	0	8	0	8	62
22S		2003	ALS	10/17-10/23	15	18	15	33.3	15	67	0	0	5	0	5	33

BE = Early Bull B = Bull ALS = Antlerless AE = Any Elk CN = Camp Navajo CH = CHAMP Hunt DV = Disabled Veteran

Herd-Units:

BR = Blue Ridge **ES** (Unit 5A) = East Sunset **ML** = Marshall Lake **TA** = Twin Arrows **WS** (Unit 5A) = West Sunset
BW = Bill Williams **GV** = Grapevine **MM** = Melatone Mesa **TG** = Two Guns **SM** = East Sunset/West Sunset/Meteor Crater
CC = Canyon Creek **HM** = Hutch Mtn. **MZ** = Mazatzal **VV** = Verde Valley **TT** = Twin Arrows/Two Guns/Grapevine
ES (Unit 1) = Escudilla **MC** = Meteor Crater **RV** = Round Valley **WI** = Winslow **WS** (17/20A/20C) = Williamson Valley/Skull Valley/Kirkland Junction

Elk Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Hunt Type	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest					Hunt Success
										Bull	Spike	Cow	Calf	Total	
GENERAL (continued)															
225	2004	ALS	10/22-10/28	15	17	15	52.9	15	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
225	2005	ALS	10/21-10/27	15	12	15	41.7	15	54	0	0	4	0	4	27
225	2006	ALS	10/20-10/26	15	18	15	27.8	14	30	0	0	7	1	8	57
23	2002	B	11/29-12/05	100	850	100	7.9	93	367	60	2	0	0	62	67
23	2003	B	11/28-12/04	100	833	100	7.7	100	451	44	5	0	0	49	49
23	2004	B	12/03-12/09	100	847	117	9.0	113	458	59	4	0	0	63	56
23	2005	B	12/02-12/08	120	866	120	8.4	116	512	58	2	0	0	60	52
23	2006	B	12/01-12/07	150	728	150	10.7	144	671	49	2	0	0	51	35
23	CC 2004	ALS	8/06-8/09	8	13	8	46.2	8	16	0	0	4	0	4	50
23	CC 2004	ALS	8/13-8/16	8	6	8	83.3	8	24	0	0	2	0	2	25
23	CC 2004	ALS	9/03-9/06	8	7	8	100.0	8	18	0	0	3	0	3	38
23	CC 2004	ALS	9/10-9/13	8	4	8	100.0	8	13	0	0	5	0	5	63
23	CC 2005	ALS	8/05-8/08	8	23	8	30.4	8	12	0	0	4	2	6	75
23	CC 2005	ALS	8/12-8/15	8	1	8	100.0	8	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	CC 2005	ALS	9/02-9/05	8	8	8	75.0	5	5	0	0	5	0	5	100
23	CC 2005	ALS	9/09-9/12	8	33	8	21.2	8	19	0	0	5	1	6	75
23	CC 2006	ALS	8/11-8/14	8	22	8	36.4	8	11	0	0	8	0	8	100
23	CC 2006	ALS	8/18-8/21	8	4	8	50.0	8	17	0	0	5	0	5	63
23	CC 2006	ALS	9/08-9/11	8	12	8	25.0	8	14	0	0	7	1	8	100
23	CC 2006	ALS	9/15-9/18	8	7	8	42.9	8	8	0	0	8	0	8	100
23N	2002	BE	9/27-10/02	20	1119	20	1.7	20	55	17	0	0	0	17	85
23N	2003	BE	9/26-10/01	20	1148	20	1.4	20	45	20	0	0	0	20	100
23N	2004	BE	10/01-10/06	20	1173	20	1.4	20	48	20	0	0	0	20	100
23N	2005	BE	9/30-10/05	20	1173	20	1.7	20	64	17	0	0	0	17	85
23N	2006	BE	10/06-10/12	20	1157	20	1.2	20	83	16	0	0	0	16	80
23N	2002	ALS	10/18-10/24	30	120	30	18.3	30	100	0	0	15	2	17	57
23N	2002	ALS	12/06-12/12	90	140	90	33.6	81	313	0	0	19	2	21	26
23N	2003	ALS	10/17-10/23	30	92	30	19.6	26	108	0	0	11	4	15	58
23N	2003	ALS	12/05-12/11	90	120	90	36.7	86	349	0	0	36	4	40	47
23N	2004	ALS	10/22-10/28	30	92	30	19.6	30	88	0	0	19	0	19	63
23N	2004	ALS	12/10-12/16	90	141	90	36.2	87	332	0	0	38	3	41	47
23N	2005	ALS	10/21-10/27	30	114	30	21.1	30	127	0	0	7	0	7	23
23N	2005	ALS	12/09-12/15	90	89	90	38.2	83	341	0	0	25	2	27	33
23N	2006	ALS	10/27-11/02	30	119	30	18.5	25	80	0	0	10	0	10	40
23N	2006	ALS	12/15-12/21	90	100	90	44.0	88	305	0	0	39	0	39	44
23S	2003	BE	9/26-10/01	15	311	15	2.3	14	51	11	0	0	0	11	79
23S	2006	BE	10/06-10/12	15	385	15	1.6	14	52	11	0	0	0	11	79
23S	2002	ALS	10/18-10/24	20	45	20	26.7	18	58	0	0	5	0	5	28
23S	2002	ALS	12/06-12/12	20	9	20	100.0	16	80	0	0	8	0	8	50
23S	2003	ALS	10/17-10/23	20	23	20	52.2	20	71	0	0	2	4	6	30
23S	2003	ALS	12/05-12/11	20	66	20	18.2	13	44	0	0	5	0	5	38
23S	2004	ALS	10/22-10/28	20	33	20	27.3	17	63	0	0	3	0	3	18
23S	2004	ALS	12/10-12/16	20	6	20	100.0	16	80	0	0	4	0	4	25
23S	2005	ALS	10/21-10/27	20	25	20	12.0	20	77	0	0	7	0	7	35
23S	2005	ALS	12/09-12/15	20	38	20	28.9	16	60	0	0	4	0	4	25
23S	2006	ALS	10/27-11/02	20	7	20	14.3	20	120	0	0	4	0	4	20
23S	2006	ALS	12/15-12/21	20	14	20	42.9	19	76	0	0	4	0	4	21
24A	2005	ALS	12/01-12/12	7	2	7	50.0	7	41	0	0	1	0	1	14
24A	2006	ALS	12/01-12/12	10	4	10	100.0	10	63	0	0	3	0	3	30
24A	2003	AE	12/01-12/31	5	103	5	2.9	5	29	4	0	0	0	4	80
24A	2004	AE	12/01-12/12	5	62	5	8.1	5	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
24A	2005	AE	12/01-12/12	3	21	3	14.3	3	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
24A	2006	AE	12/01-12/12	5	26	5	11.5	5	28	0	0	3	0	3	60
27	2003	BE	9/26-10/01	25	3200	25	0.8	24	60	23	0	0	0	23	96
27	2004	BE	10/01-10/06	25	1485	32	1.1	31	109	18	0	0	0	18	58
27	2006	BE	10/06-10/12	25	2465	25	1.0	24	105	15	0	0	0	15	63
27	2002	B	11/15-11/21	450	2115	450	11.9	438	2112	124	17	0	0	141	32
27	2003	B	11/14-11/20	350	1699	350	10.9	345	1539	95	12	0	0	107	31
27	2004	B	11/19-11/25	350	1582	397	12.9	392	1746	117	15	0	0	132	34
27	2005	B	11/18-11/24	350	1377	350	14.2	348	1736	108	12	0	0	120	34
27	2006	B	11/24-11/30	350	1211	349	12.6	336	1528	99	6	0	0	105	31
27	2002	ALS	10/18-10/21	450	966	450	30.4	434	1441	0	0	84	5	89	21
27	2002	ALS	11/29-12/02	250	201	250	48.3	238	694	0	0	87	4	91	38
27	2003	ALS	10/17-10/20	300	960	300	20.0	286	983	0	0	54	6	60	21
27	2004	ALS	10/22-10/25	175	656	175	20.7	167	528	0	0	51	3	54	32
27	2005	ALS	10/21-10/24	140	433	140	19.2	134	435	0	0	25	0	25	19
27	2006	ALS	10/27-11/02	70	298	70	17.8	68	273	0	0	34	3	37	54

BE = Early Bull B = Bull ALS = Antlerless AE = Any Elk CN = Camp Navajo CH = CHAMP Hunt DV = Disabled Veteran

Elk Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit		Year	Hunt Type	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest					Hunt Success
											Bull	Spike	Cow	Calf	Total	
GENERAL (continued)																
275		2002	ALS	8/16-8/19	50	33	50	100.0	50	153	0	0	3	0	3	6
275		2002	ALS	10/18-10/21	50	7	50	100.0	50	160	0	0	0	0	0	0
275		2005	ALS	8/19-8/25	50	16	50	100.0	45	160	0	0	12	0	12	27
275		2006	ALS	8/18-8/24	75	39	75	100.0	69	257	0	0	2	0	2	3
28/31		2003	ALS	11/21-12/07	10	11	10	54.5	9	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
28/31		2004	ALS	10/01-11/14	10	13	10	46.2	10	83	0	0	2	0	2	20
28/31		2004	ALS	11/19-12/31	10	7	10	57.1	10	140	0	0	0	0	0	0
28/31		2005	ALS	9/30-11/13	10	10	10	70.0	10	160	0	0	0	0	0	0
28/31		2005	ALS	11/18-12/31	10	10	10	50.0	5	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
28/31		2002	AE	11/22-12/08	10	41	10	14.6	9	36	3	0	1	1	5	56
28/31/32		2006	ALS	10/06-11/02	15	7	15	71.4	12	30	0	0	12	0	12	100
28/31/32		2006	ALS	11/03-11/30	15	1	15	100.0	13	145	0	0	3	0	3	23
28/31/32		2006	ALS	12/01-12/31	15	19	15	63.2	15	173	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2002	B	9/27-10/03	5	58	5	8.6	5	21	4	0	0	0	4	80
CN		2002	B	9/27-10/03	2	22	2	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
CN		2002	B	11/08-11/14	15	6	15	16.7	15	84	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2002	B	11/08-11/14	3	2	3	0.0	3	6	2	0	0	0	2	67
CN		2003	B	9/26-10/03	5	60	5	8.3	5	15	3	0	0	0	3	60
CN		2003	B	9/26-10/03	2	23	2	8.7	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2003	B	10/24-10/31	25	15	25	80.0	23	79	12	5	0	0	17	74
CN		2003	B	10/24-10/31	4	10	4	10.0	4	9	1	3	0	0	4	100
CN	DV	2002	B	10/11-10/17	7	42	7	16.7	7	26	5	0	0	0	5	71
CN	DV	2003	B	10/10-10/19	7	36	7	19.4	7	42	5	2	0	0	7	100
CN		2002	ALS	11/15-11/21	20	23	20	69.6	18	62	0	0	6	0	6	33
CN		2002	ALS	11/15-11/21	4	5	4	20.0	4	14	0	0	2	0	2	50
CN		2002	ALS	11/22-12/05	30	15	30	100.0	26	161	0	0	8	0	8	31
CN		2002	ALS	11/22-12/05	10	3	4	33.3	4	19	0	0	1	0	1	25
CN		2003	ALS	11/07-11/21	30	29	30	93.1	27	137	0	0	2	0	2	7
CN		2003	ALS	11/07-11/21	5	23	5	17.4	4	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2004	ALS	11/08-11/28	35	19	35	100.0	33	142	0	0	10	0	10	30
CN		2004	ALS	11/08-11/28	5	21	5	19.0	5	10	0	0	2	0	2	40
CN		2004	ALS	10/08-10/14	5	0	5	-	5	7	0	0	3	0	3	60
CN		2004	ALS	10/08-10/14	2	3	2	66.7	2	6	0	0	2	0	2	100
CN		2005	ALS	11/07-11/27	35	18	35	100.0	35	216	0	0	8	0	8	23
CN		2005	ALS	11/07-11/27	5	17	5	23.5	5	18	0	0	3	0	3	60
CN		2005	ALS	10/07-10/13	5	0	5	-	4	13	0	0	2	0	2	50
CN		2005	ALS	10/07-10/13	2	5	2	0.0	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	50
CN		2006	ALS	11/24-12/07	35	15	35	100.0	32	105	0	0	15	2	17	53
CN		2006	ALS	11/24-12/07	5	7	5	42.9	5	23	0	0	3	0	3	60
CN		2006	ALS	9/29-10/05	5	1	5	100.0	5	18	0	0	5	0	5	100
CN		2006	ALS	9/29-10/05	2	1	2	100.0	2	8	0	0	0	2	2	100
CN	DV	2002	ALS	10/11-10/17	14	10	14	60.0	14	70	0	0	5	0	5	36
CN	DV	2003	ALS	10/10-10/19	14	7	14	42.9	14	74	0	0	4	0	4	29
CN	DV	2004	ALS	10/15-10/21	14	5	14	60.0	14	82	0	0	3	2	5	36
CN	DV	2005	ALS	10/14-10/20	14	3	14	100.0	14	56	0	0	3	2	5	36
CN	DV	2006	ALS	10/20-10/26	14	5	14	40.0	12	40	0	0	6	2	8	67
CN		2004	AE	10/08-10/14	5	36	5	13.9	5	20	2	0	3	0	5	100
CN		2004	AE	10/08-10/14	2	32	2	6.3	2	5	1	0	1	0	2	100
CN		2004	AE	10/22-10/28	25	22	25	63.6	24	61	7	0	7	6	20	83
CN		2004	AE	10/22-10/28	4	17	4	11.8	2	12	2	0	0	0	2	100
CN		2005	AE	10/07-10/13	5	45	5	8.9	5	18	1	1	1	0	3	60
CN		2005	AE	10/07-10/13	2	48	2	4.2	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2005	AE	10/21-10/27	25	45	25	31.1	25	106	6	0	8	2	16	64
CN		2005	AE	10/21-10/27	4	27	4	0.0	4	22	2	0	0	0	2	50
CN		2006	AE	9/29-10/05	5	51	5	9.8	5	15	5	0	0	0	5	100
CN		2006	AE	9/29-10/05	2	16	2	6.3	2	4	2	0	0	0	2	100
CN		2006	AE	10/27-11/02	25	29	25	44.8	25	105	2	5	2	0	9	36
CN		2006	AE	10/27-11/02	4	10	4	10.0	4	12	3	1	0	0	4	100
CN	DV	2004	AE	10/15-10/21	7	37	7	18.9	4	11	4	0	0	0	4	100
CN	DV	2005	AE	10/14-10/20	7	34	7	20.6	7	34	0	0	6	0	6	86
CN	DV	2006	AE	10/20-10/26	7	33	7	18.2	6	25	2	1	1	0	4	67

BE = Early Bull B = Bull ALS = Antlerless AE = Any Elk CN = Camp Navajo CH = CHAMP Hunt DV = Disabled Veteran

Herd-Units:

BR = Blue Ridge **ES** (Unit 5A) = East Sunset **ML** = Marshall Lake **TA** = Twin Arrows **WS** (Unit 5A) = West Sunset
BW = Bill Williams **GV** = Grapevine **MM** = Melatone Mesa **TG** = Two Guns **SM** = East Sunset/West Sunset/Meteor Crater
CC = Canyon Creek **HM** = Hutch Mtn. **MZ** = Mazatzal **VV** = Verde Valley **TT** = Twin Arrows/Two Guns/Grapevine
ES (Unit 1) = Escudilla **MC** = Meteor Crater **RV** = Round Valley **WI** = Winslow **WS** (17/20A/20C) = Williamson Valley/Skull Valley/Kirkland Junction

Elk Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Hunt Type	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest					Hunt Success
										Bull	Spike	Cow	Calf	Total	
JUNIORS-ONLY															
1/2C	2002	ALS	10/04-10/07	150	481	150	24.5	148	356	0	0	92	10	102	69
1/2C	2003	ALS	10/03-10/06	150	590	150	19.0	146	366	0	0	87	5	92	63
1/2C	2004	ALS	10/15-10/18	150	479	150	26.1	146	342	0	0	94	9	103	71
1/2C	2005	ALS	10/14-10/17	150	444	150	25.9	144	366	0	0	71	15	86	60
1/2C	2006	ALS	10/20-10/26	65	414	65	10.6	56	154	0	0	48	0	48	86
4A	2002	ALS	10/18-10/23	225	491	225	33.8	221	590	0	0	106	6	112	51
4A	2003	ALS	10/17-10/22	125	442	125	23.3	125	409	0	0	67	11	78	62
4A	2004	ALS	10/22-10/27	200	437	200	33.6	194	546	0	0	112	10	122	63
4A	2005	ALS	10/21-10/26	275	419	275	41.3	256	762	0	0	83	31	114	45
4A	2006	ALS	10/20-10/26	220	425	220	37.2	214	679	0	0	80	7	87	41
6AN/6AS	2002	ALS	10/04-10/07	611	1519	613	34.4	597	1644	0	0	277	33	310	52
6AN/6AS	2004	ALS	10/15-10/18	575	1559	575	33.5	567	1424	0	0	291	48	339	60
6AN/6AS	2005	ALS	10/14-10/17	635	1466	636	37.8	625	1713	0	0	276	20	296	47
6AN/6AS	2006	ALS	10/20-10/26	765	1581	762	40.5	739	2170	0	0	355	40	395	53
6AN/6AW	2003	ALS	10/03-10/06	700	1542	700	36.3	684	1846	0	0	274	37	311	45
27	2002	ALS	10/04-10/07	100	214	100	32.7	100	333	0	0	23	2	25	25
27	2003	ALS	10/03-10/06	100	170	101	33.5	99	270	0	0	42	9	51	52
27	2004	ALS	10/15-10/18	100	193	100	32.1	89	243	0	0	35	9	44	49
27	2005	ALS	10/14-10/17	100	133	100	51.9	98	298	0	0	29	2	31	32
27	2006	ALS	10/20-10/26	95	160	95	29.4	91	283	0	0	49	6	55	60
CN	2002	ALS	11/15-11/21	8	14	9	42.9	9	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
MUZZLELOADER															
1	2003	BE	9/26-10/01	40	1965	40	1.9	40	146	35	0	0	0	35	88
1/2B/2C	2006	BE	10/06-10/12	40	1561	40	2.0	40	185	24	0	0	0	24	60
3A/3C	2003	BE	9/26-10/01	20	511	20	3.5	20	74	19	0	0	0	19	95
3B	2004	BE	10/01-10/06	30	546	34	4.6	34	150	27	0	0	0	27	79
3BN	2002	ALS	9/27-10/06	40	16	40	100.0	33	158	0	0	0	0	0	0
3BN	2002	AE	9/27-10/06	10	22	10	22.7	10	60	1	0	0	0	1	10
4A	2002	BE	9/27-10/02	20	457	20	3.5	20	85	12	0	0	0	12	60
4A	2005	BE	9/30-10/05	10	333	10	2.7	10	37	5	2	0	0	7	70
4B	2004	BE	10/01-10/06	40	631	42	4.3	42	176	20	0	0	0	20	48
4B	2006	BE	10/06-10/12	40	281	40	10.3	39	168	18	0	0	0	18	46
4B	2002	ALS	10/18-10/23	250	267	250	53.6	240	993	0	0	25	2	27	11
4B	2003	ALS	10/17-10/22	250	189	250	75.7	234	1049	0	0	43	2	45	19
4B	2004	ALS	10/22-10/27	250	207	250	61.8	240	983	0	0	51	4	55	23
4B	2005	ALS	10/21-10/26	225	248	225	59.7	213	876	0	0	24	2	26	12
4B	2006	ALS	10/20-10/26	175	149	175	62.4	171	711	0	0	40	0	40	23
5A	2003	BE	9/26-10/01	15	336	15	3.3	15	63	14	0	0	0	14	93
5BN	2005	BE	9/30-10/05	40	747	40	2.8	39	150	31	0	0	0	31	79
5BS	2004	BE	10/01-10/06	30	838	32	3.1	32	86	32	0	0	0	32	100
6A	2006	BE	10/06-10/12	50	1358	50	3.2	50	229	34	0	0	0	34	68
6A	2002	B	11/08-11/12	314	1545	314	12.9	303	1079	139	21	0	0	160	53
6A	2003	B	11/07-11/12	300	1764	300	11.1	298	1231	92	16	0	0	108	36
6A	2004	B	11/12-11/17	300	1558	335	14.1	329	1297	152	19	0	0	171	52
6A	2005	B	11/11-11/16	425	1705	425	17.0	412	1740	151	29	0	0	180	44
6A	2006	B	11/17-11/23	390	1175	390	16.3	375	1571	139	30	0	0	169	45
6A	2002	ALS	11/08-11/12	169	253	170	24.9	163	560	0	0	43	0	43	26
6A	2003	ALS	11/07-11/12	220	248	220	30.2	211	856	0	0	41	7	48	23
6A	2004	ALS	11/12-11/17	360	346	360	38.7	340	1362	0	0	112	9	121	36
6A	2005	ALS	11/11-11/16	300	288	300	41.7	281	1121	0	0	86	17	103	37
6A	2006	ALS	11/17-11/23	250	328	250	37.8	231	997	0	0	68	2	70	30
8	2002	ALS	9/13-9/18	100	122	100	53.3	97	363	0	0	23	2	25	26
8	2003	ALS	9/26-10/01	200	232	200	56.9	200	778	0	0	63	15	78	39
8	2004	ALS	10/15-10/21	200	250	200	52.4	192	729	0	0	69	15	84	44
8	2005	ALS	10/14-10/20	200	290	200	42.4	190	852	0	0	41	9	50	26
8	2006	ALS	10/06-10/12	150	181	150	43.1	139	617	0	0	51	3	54	39
9	2002	BE	9/27-10/02	10	1322	10	0.5	10	47	7	0	0	0	7	70
16A	2002	BE	9/27-10/02	3	31	3	9.7	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
16A	2003	BE	9/26-10/01	3	46	3	6.5	3	12	0	1	0	0	1	33
16A	2004	BE	10/01-10/06	3	39	3	5.1	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	100
16A	2005	BE	9/30-10/05	3	31	3	9.7	3	18	2	0	0	0	2	67
16A	2006	BE	10/06-10/12	3	14	3	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
21	2002	BE	9/27-10/02	5	72	5	5.6	5	18	2	0	0	0	2	40
21	2005	BE	9/30-10/05	5	125	5	2.4	5	18	5	0	0	0	5	100
22S	2003	BE	9/26-10/01	20	136	20	4.4	20	66	17	0	0	0	17	85
22S	2006	BE	10/06-10/12	20	144	20	5.6	20	92	11	0	0	0	11	55
23S	2004	BE	10/01-10/06	20	331	26	4.8	24	118	14	0	0	0	14	58

BE = Early Bull B = Bull ALS = Antlerless AE = Any Elk CN = Camp Navajo CH = CHAMP Hunt DV = Disabled Veteran

Elk Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit		Year	Hunt Type	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest					Hunt Success
											Bull	Spike	Cow	Calf	Total	
MUZZLELOADER (continued)																
	27	2002	BE	9/27-10/02	50	1155	50	2.3	50	245	23	0	0	0	23	46
	27	2005	BE	9/30-10/05	25	791	25	2.3	25	110	9	0	0	0	9	36
CN		2002	BE	10/18-10/31	10	17	10	47.1	10	84	2	0	0	0	2	20
CN		2002	BE	10/18-10/31	2	4	2	0.0	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2003	BE	10/18-10/23	5	10	5	30.0	3	17	3	0	0	0	3	100
CN		2003	BE	10/18-10/23	2	5	2	40.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
CN		2004	BE	9/24-10/01	10	31	10	29.0	10	40	4	1	0	0	5	50
CN		2004	BE	9/24-10/01	3	28	3	10.7	3	6	3	0	0	0	3	100
CN		2002	ALS	10/18-10/31	25	2	25	100.0	25	110	0	0	10	0	10	40
CN		2002	ALS	10/18-10/31	2	2	6	50.0	6	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2003	ALS	10/18-10/23	25	5	10	100.0	10	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2003	ALS	10/18-10/23	2	10	2	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
CN		2004	ALS	9/24-10/01	25	5	25	100.0	25	120	0	0	10	0	10	40
CN		2004	ALS	9/24-10/01	5	4	5	75.0	5	12	0	0	3	0	3	60
CN		2005	ALS	9/23-9/30	25	1	25	100.0	22	108	0	0	6	0	6	27
CN		2005	ALS	9/23-9/30	5	4	5	0.0	5	20	0	0	1	0	1	20
CN		2006	ALS	10/06-10/12	25	0	25	-	20	95	0	0	2	0	2	10
CN		2006	ALS	10/06-10/12	5	4	5	100.0	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2005	AE	9/23-9/30	10	49	10	16.3	10	53	0	0	3	0	3	30
CN		2005	AE	9/23-9/30	3	60	3	5.0	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2006	AE	10/06-10/12	10	31	10	32.3	10	47	3	3	3	0	9	90
CN		2006	AE	10/06-10/12	3	12	3	25.0	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARCHERY																
1		2002	B	9/13-9/26	150	2206	150	5.2	148	1258	51	0	0	0	51	34
1		2003	B	9/12-9/25	150	2534	150	4.9	150	1123	84	4	0	0	88	59
1		2004	B	9/17-9/30	150	2647	170	5.2	170	1420	76	0	0	0	76	45
1		2005	B	9/16-9/29	150	2344	150	5.1	150	1083	93	2	0	0	95	63
1		2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	300	185	300	43.8	291	1905	0	0	63	2	65	22
1		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	350	205	350	49.3	344	2253	0	0	49	22	71	21
1		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	250	213	250	42.3	236	1519	0	0	63	2	65	28
1		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	325	202	325	48.0	317	2022	0	0	77	4	81	26
1/2B/2C		2006	B	9/22-10/05	150	2614	150	4.6	150	1214	70	0	0	0	70	47
1/2B/2C		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	170	137	170	27.0	168	1026	0	0	41	6	47	28
3A/3C		2002	B	9/13-9/26	50	713	50	4.9	50	376	26	0	0	0	26	52
3A/3C		2003	B	9/12-9/25	50	618	50	7.8	50	365	34	0	0	0	34	68
3A/3C		2004	B	9/17-9/30	50	960	54	4.8	54	406	38	0	0	0	38	70
3A/3C		2005	B	9/16-9/29	90	1392	90	5.5	90	667	67	0	0	0	67	74
3A/3C		2006	B	9/22-10/05	100	1463	100	5.5	100	770	63	0	0	0	63	63
3A/3C		2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	200	37	200	100.0	183	1396	0	0	13	4	17	9
3A/3C		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	150	57	150	93.0	148	988	0	0	40	0	40	27
3A/3C		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	50	64	50	37.5	47	260	0	0	10	3	13	28
3A/3C		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	50	34	50	61.8	50	326	0	0	6	3	9	18
3A/3C		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	70	40	70	55.0	65	406	0	0	19	2	21	32
3B		2002	B	9/13-9/26	35	204	35	13.2	32	342	11	0	0	0	11	34
3B		2003	B	9/12-9/25	35	235	35	8.1	34	294	14	0	0	0	14	41
3B		2004	B	9/17-9/30	25	178	28	9.6	26	215	22	2	0	0	24	92
3B		2005	B	9/16-9/29	25	239	25	5.9	25	250	8	0	0	0	8	32
3B		2006	B	9/22-10/05	25	171	25	8.8	25	175	13	0	0	0	13	52
3B		2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	30	7	30	71.4	28	178	0	0	6	0	6	21
3B		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	30	13	30	69.2	27	192	0	0	8	0	8	30
3B		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	15	17	15	47.1	15	128	0	0	0	0	0	0
3B		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	15	3	15	33.3	15	98	0	0	2	2	4	27
3B		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	15	4	15	100.0	15	101	0	0	3	0	3	20
3BN		2002	ALSS	9/13-9/26	40	0	40	-	40	221	0	0	0	0	0	0
3BN		2002	AE	9/13-9/26	10	12	10	8.3	8	77	0	0	2	0	2	25
4A		2002	B	9/13-9/26	250	1483	250	13.4	242	1933	52	4	0	0	56	23
4A		2003	B	9/12-9/25	180	1132	180	12.3	180	1418	64	2	0	0	66	37
4A		2004	B	9/17-9/30	125	1065	129	9.1	127	925	46	0	0	0	46	36
4A		2005	B	9/16-9/29	150	1111	150	11.3	150	994	76	5	0	0	81	54
4A		2006	B	9/22-10/05	175	1269	175	11.3	171	1434	56	2	0	0	58	34
4A		2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	350	292	350	45.9	342	2402	0	0	57	0	57	17

BE = Early Bull B = Bull ALS = Antlerless AE = Any Elk CN = Camp Navajo CH = CHAMP Hunt DV = Disabled Veteran

Herd-Units:

BR = Blue Ridge **ES** (Unit 5A) = East Sunset **ML** = Marshall Lake **TA** = Twin Arrows **WS** (Unit 5A) = West Sunset
BW = Bill Williams **GV** = Grapevine **MM** = Melatone Mesa **TG** = Two Guns **SM** = East Sunset/West Sunset/Meteor Crater
CC = Canyon Creek **HM** = Hutch Mtn. **MZ** = Mazatzal **VV** = Verde Valley **TT** = Twin Arrows/Two Guns/Grapevine
ES (Unit 1) = Escudilla **MC** = Meteor Crater **RV** = Round Valley **WI** = Winslow **WS** (17/20A/20C) = Williamson Valley/Skull Valley/Kirkland Junction

Elk Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit		Year	Hunt Type	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest					Hunt Success
											Bull	Spike	Cow	Calf	Total	
ARCHERY (continued)																
4A		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	300	224	300	50.0	290	1961	0	0	62	6	68	23
4A		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	200	210	200	32.9	198	1142	0	0	78	8	86	43
4A		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	300	202	300	57.9	294	1969	0	0	76	6	82	28
4A		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	295	152	295	55.9	289	1972	0	0	64	2	66	23
4B		2002	B	9/13-9/26	125	440	125	17.0	123	1082	25	0	0	0	25	20
4B		2003	B	9/12-9/25	125	418	125	16.5	123	958	43	0	0	0	43	35
4B		2004	B	9/17-9/30	125	458	133	14.8	131	1106	37	0	0	0	37	28
4B		2005	B	9/16-9/29	150	417	150	14.9	150	1220	52	0	0	0	52	35
4B		2006	B	9/22-10/05	150	390	150	15.1	144	1270	22	0	0	0	22	15
4B		2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	150	41	150	82.9	143	1017	0	0	7	0	7	5
4B		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	150	41	150	92.7	141	936	0	0	20	0	20	14
4B		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	100	34	100	58.8	96	724	0	0	2	0	2	2
4B		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	75	17	75	100.0	65	438	0	0	9	0	9	14
4B		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	50	24	50	70.8	50	324	0	0	7	0	7	14
4B/5A	WI	2004	ALS	9/01-9/30	5	1	5	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
4B/5A	WI	2004	ALS	9/17-10/14	10	2	10	100.0	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
4B/5A	WI	2004	ALS	10/01-10/31	5	0	7	-	7	47	0	0	2	0	2	29
4B/5A	WI	2004	ALS	10/14-11/14	10	0	10	-	10	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
4B/5A	WI	2005	ALS	9/01-9/29	5	3	5	100.0	5	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
4B/5A	WI	2005	ALS	9/16-10/13	10	0	10	-	10	58	0	0	0	0	0	0
4B/5A	WI	2005	ALS	9/30-10/31	5	0	5	-	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
4B/5A	WI	2005	ALS	10/14-11/13	10	0	10	-	6	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
4B/5A	WI	2004	AE	9/01-9/30	5	7	5	42.9	3	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
4B/5A	WI	2004	AE	10/01-10/31	5	7	5	42.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
4B/5A	WI	2005	AE	9/01-9/30	5	4	5	75.0	5	58	0	0	3	0	3	60
4B/5A	WI	2005	AE	9/30-10/31	5	0	5	-	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
5A		2003	B	9/12-9/25	150	1001	150	12.7	146	1145	82	2	0	0	84	58
5A		2004	B	9/17-9/30	80	1003	94	8.8	88	572	44	0	0	0	44	50
5A		2005	B	9/16-9/29	145	1023	145	9.9	145	1100	78	3	0	0	81	56
5A		2006	B	9/22-10/05	90	949	90	7.3	90	734	35	0	0	0	35	39
5A	BR	2002	B	9/13-9/26	75	761	75	8.9	75	614	10	2	0	0	12	16
5A		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	350	207	350	51.7	337	2145	0	0	100	6	106	31
5A		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	250	176	250	36.9	241	1591	0	0	82	7	89	37
5A		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	300	160	300	65.6	283	1842	0	0	94	11	105	37
5A		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	220	166	220	48.2	216	1354	0	0	72	2	74	34
5A	BR	2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	250	197	250	49.7	246	1748	0	0	54	2	56	23
5BN		2003	B	9/12-9/25	150	485	150	16.7	148	1214	44	0	0	0	44	30
5BN		2004	B	9/17-9/30	200	944	215	15.0	209	1707	48	0	0	0	48	23
5BN		2005	B	9/16-9/29	200	858	200	14.8	195	1674	57	7	0	0	64	33
5BN		2006	B	9/22-10/05	200	1030	200	11.3	198	1490	64	4	0	0	68	34
5BN	GV	2002	B	9/13-9/26	15	81	15	12.3	13	105	2	0	0	0	2	15
5BN	ML	2002	B	9/13-9/26	85	411	85	13.9	83	684	6	0	0	0	6	7
5BN		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	300	54	300	100.0	292	2085	0	0	33	4	37	13
5BN		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	175	56	175	69.6	163	1126	0	0	25	2	27	17
5BN		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	250	99	250	69.7	240	1697	0	0	47	4	51	21
5BN		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	200	71	200	74.6	196	1301	0	0	46	2	48	24
5BN	GV	2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	15	5	15	100.0	13	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
5BN	ML	2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	270	92	270	83.7	266	1999	0	0	36	0	36	14
5BS		2002	B	9/13-9/26	83	1088	85	6.6	85	711	22	0	0	0	22	26
5BS		2003	B	9/12-9/25	165	1340	165	10.7	163	1142	89	8	0	0	97	60
5BS		2004	B	9/17-9/30	125	1389	133	7.7	133	956	51	2	0	0	53	40
5BS		2005	B	9/16-9/29	150	1450	150	8.4	150	1104	84	12	0	0	96	64
5BS		2006	B	9/22-10/05	195	1742	195	8.6	193	1581	59	4	0	0	63	33
5BS		2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	250	259	250	44.0	243	1532	0	0	67	7	74	30
5BS		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	375	304	375	43.8	367	2572	0	0	111	8	119	32
5BS		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	250	246	250	29.3	250	1622	0	0	92	2	94	38
5BS		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	350	217	350	44.7	343	2161	0	0	137	7	144	42
5BS		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	360	291	359	33.7	348	2290	0	0	102	9	111	32
6A/19A/21	VV	2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	10	0	10	-	7	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
6A/19A/21	VV	2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	20	0	20	-	16	78	0	0	0	0	0	0
6A/19A/21	VV	2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	20	0	20	-	17	94	0	0	0	3	3	18
6A/19A/21	VV	2004	AE	9/17-9/30	5	11	5	18.2	5	40	1	0	0	0	1	20
6A/19A/21	VV	2005	AE	9/16-9/29	10	3	10	100.0	10	82	3	0	0	0	3	30
6A/19A/21	VV	2006	AE	9/22-10/05	15	27	15	29.6	15	95	1	0	0	0	1	7
6AN		2002	B	9/13-9/26	75	773	75	8.0	71	585	11	0	0	0	11	15
6AN		2003	B	9/12-9/25	150	927	150	13.4	146	1060	49	0	0	0	49	34
6AN		2004	B	9/17-9/30	80	791	91	8.5	91	728	33	4	0	0	37	41

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Elk Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit		Year	Hunt Type	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest					Hunt Success
											Bull	Spike	Cow	Calf	Total	
ARCHERY (continued)																
6AN		2005	B	9/16-9/29	100	995	100	8.1	100	718	46	0	0	0	46	46
6AN		2006	B	9/22-10/05	115	1062	115	8.9	115	920	40	2	0	0	42	37
6AN		2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	200	187	200	43.9	200	1241	0	0	19	0	19	10
6AN		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	400	246	400	67.5	398	2708	0	0	63	7	70	18
6AN		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	240	187	240	49.7	236	1484	0	0	38	4	42	18
6AN		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	390	183	390	62.8	371	2359	0	0	107	4	111	30
6AN		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	450	227	450	61.2	438	2880	0	0	99	2	101	23
6AS		2002	B	9/13-9/26	190	1302	190	10.8	179	1515	20	4	0	0	24	13
6AS		2003	B	9/12-9/25	190	1048	190	13.6	184	1370	65	14	0	0	79	43
6AS		2004	B	9/17-9/30	120	1036	133	10.6	131	1079	33	4	0	0	37	28
6AS		2005	B	9/16-9/29	100	723	100	11.5	100	752	30	6	0	0	36	36
6AS		2006	B	9/22-10/05	115	824	115	6.8	113	816	32	6	0	0	38	34
6AS		2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	310	149	310	59.7	308	2172	0	0	53	2	55	18
6AS		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	360	187	360	67.4	349	2417	0	0	64	0	64	18
6AS		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	250	156	250	49.4	245	1540	0	0	54	5	59	24
6AS		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	390	186	390	83.9	384	2719	0	0	66	6	72	19
6AS		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	450	192	450	77.1	438	2924	0	0	65	0	65	15
6AW		2002	B	9/13-9/26	25	144	25	11.1	25	220	3	0	0	0	3	12
6AW		2003	B	9/12-9/25	75	202	75	25.7	75	588	24	6	0	0	30	40
6AW		2004	B	9/17-9/30	55	303	56	15.8	54	420	20	4	0	0	24	44
6AW		2005	B	9/16-9/29	50	241	50	11.6	50	424	14	4	0	0	18	36
6AW		2006	B	9/22-10/05	55	217	55	14.7	55	414	20	0	0	0	20	36
6AW		2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	75	19	75	100.0	71	547	0	0	11	0	11	15
6AW		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	75	36	75	69.4	70	557	0	0	5	2	7	10
6AW		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	50	29	50	72.4	50	335	0	0	25	5	30	60
6AW		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	125	51	125	60.8	122	934	0	0	30	0	30	25
6AW		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	150	26	150	100.0	147	1091	0	0	20	3	23	16
6B		2002	B	9/13-9/26	80	377	84	14.9	84	756	12	0	0	0	12	14
6B		2003	B	9/12-9/25	100	325	100	23.4	98	833	37	6	0	0	43	44
6B		2004	B	9/17-9/30	50	286	50	12.9	50	341	19	2	0	0	21	42
6B		2005	B	9/16-9/29	65	328	65	12.8	63	506	16	2	0	0	18	29
6B		2006	B	9/22-10/05	80	358	80	15.1	80	676	24	2	0	0	26	33
6B		2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	79	40	85	42.5	82	626	0	0	8	0	8	10
6B		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	100	38	100	65.8	98	696	0	0	17	0	17	17
6B		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	50	42	50	50.0	48	405	0	0	10	0	10	21
6B		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	100	46	100	71.7	98	781	0	0	28	2	30	31
6B		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	100	42	100	54.8	95	639	0	0	24	0	24	25
7E		2002	B	9/13-9/26	100	416	100	18.5	98	789	25	0	0	0	25	26
7E		2003	B	9/12-9/25	100	465	100	15.5	98	692	43	2	0	0	45	46
7E		2004	B	9/17-9/30	115	317	138	23.0	136	1219	41	0	0	0	41	30
7E		2005	B	9/16-9/29	115	507	115	18.9	115	995	38	2	0	0	40	35
7E		2006	B	9/22-10/05	100	435	100	12.9	96	814	29	4	0	0	33	34
7E		2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	100	57	100	63.2	96	569	0	0	22	5	27	28
7E		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	240	75	240	100.0	232	1831	0	0	20	0	20	9
7E		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	175	53	175	100.0	171	1138	0	0	19	0	19	11
7E		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	235	50	235	100.0	228	1598	0	0	36	2	38	17
7E		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	150	58	150	100.0	146	848	0	0	35	2	37	25
7W		2002	B	9/13-9/26	100	570	100	12.6	98	775	12	0	0	0	12	12
7W		2003	B	9/12-9/25	140	539	140	16.1	138	1020	71	2	0	0	73	53
7W		2004	B	9/17-9/30	155	831	171	12.0	169	1520	58	0	0	0	58	34
7W		2005	B	9/16-9/29	150	717	150	14.4	150	1138	84	2	0	0	86	57
7W		2006	B	9/22-10/05	150	1097	150	9.3	150	1278	51	0	0	0	51	34
7W		2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	100	75	100	41.3	98	584	0	0	24	2	26	27
7W		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	160	60	160	71.7	155	1084	0	0	45	2	47	30
7W		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	100	53	100	50.9	98	628	0	0	18	5	23	23
7W		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	250	74	250	97.3	241	1635	0	0	41	11	52	22
7W		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	225	85	225	52.9	221	1417	0	0	61	0	61	28
8		2003	B	9/12-9/25	125	714	125	10.2	125	1201	39	0	0	0	39	31
8		2004	B	9/17-9/30	100	573	127	12.0	127	1030	53	0	0	0	53	42
8		2005	B	9/16-9/29	100	734	100	7.9	100	931	43	0	0	0	43	43
8		2006	B	9/22-10/05	125	739	125	9.9	125	1201	45	4	0	0	49	39

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Elk Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit		Year	Hunt Type	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest					Hunt Success
											Bull	Spike	Cow	Calf	Total	
ARCHERY (continued)																
8	BW	2002	B	9/13-9/26	100	655	100	9.3	100	924	28	0	0	0	28	
8		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	50	14	50	85.7	50	410	0	0	12	2	14	
9		2002	B	9/13-9/26	72	1962	75	3.2	75	707	26	0	0	0	26	
9		2003	B	9/12-9/25	100	2047	100	4.3	100	730	70	2	0	0	72	
9		2004	B	9/17-9/30	90	2613	123	4.4	120	943	72	0	0	0	72	
9		2005	B	9/16-9/29	100	2835	100	3.2	100	674	82	0	0	0	82	
9		2006	B	9/22-10/05	75	2885	75	2.4	75	646	53	1	0	0	54	
10		2002	B	9/13-9/26	120	990	120	7.6	118	1233	12	0	0	0	12	
10		2003	B	9/12-9/25	125	898	125	8.2	125	976	78	0	0	0	78	
10		2004	B	9/17-9/30	150	1274	177	9.2	171	1338	89	0	0	0	89	
10		2005	B	9/16-9/29	150	1060	151	7.1	149	1023	99	0	0	0	99	
10		2006	B	9/22-10/05	125	1664	125	4.7	122	959	56	0	0	0	56	
10		2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	100	24	100	79.2	100	634	0	0	10	0	10	
10		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	125	16	125	100.0	112	732	0	0	13	0	13	
10		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	100	33	100	75.8	94	704	0	0	4	0	4	
10		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	100	17	100	100.0	90	523	0	0	21	2	23	
10		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	100	42	94	54.8	90	651	0	0	4	0	4	
11M		2002	B	9/13-9/26	70	237	70	19.4	67	537	13	2	0	0	15	
11M		2003	B	9/12-9/25	80	401	80	16.7	80	745	22	2	0	0	24	
11M		2004	B	9/17-9/30	80	341	97	19.4	92	748	25	9	0	0	34	
11M		2004	B	10/01-10/14	80	235	95	25.1	95	896	22	0	0	0	22	
11M		2005	B	9/16-9/29	80	320	80	17.2	75	650	13	2	0	0	15	
11M		2005	B	9/30-10/13	80	144	80	27.1	80	702	12	6	0	0	18	
11M		2006	B	9/22-10/05	80	317	80	17.0	80	744	27	0	0	0	27	
11M		2006	B	10/06-10/19	80	107	80	22.4	80	752	9	2	0	0	11	
11M		2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	70	39	70	64.1	68	475	0	0	21	2	23	
11M		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	80	58	80	56.9	78	503	0	0	16	0	16	
11M		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	80	30	80	100.0	78	525	0	0	14	2	16	
11M		2004	ALS	10/01-10/14	80	12	80	100.0	80	628	0	0	12	2	14	
11M		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	80	38	80	65.8	80	595	0	0	28	0	28	
11M		2005	ALS	9/30-10/13	80	21	80	100.0	70	480	0	0	14	0	14	
11M		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	80	41	80	70.7	80	535	0	0	25	0	25	
11M		2006	ALS	10/06-10/19	80	9	80	100.0	77	562	0	0	10	0	10	
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2002	ALSS	9/13-9/26	25	0	25	-	23	197	0	0	5	0	5	
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	25	1	25	100.0	25	197	0	0	1	0	1	
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	25	3	25	100.0	25	211	0	0	2	0	2	
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2005	ALS	9/16-9/30	35	5	35	100.0	33	208	0	0	2	0	2	
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2002	AE	9/13-9/26	25	62	25	17.7	25	203	3	0	0	0	3	
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2003	AE	9/12-9/25	25	66	25	15.2	23	164	4	0	0	0	4	
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2004	AE	9/17-9/30	25	78	25	20.5	23	148	8	0	0	0	8	
15A/15B/ 17A/18/19B		2005	AE	9/16-9/29	35	104	35	18.3	35	228	15	3	0	0	18	
15AB/17/18/ 19B/20AC		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	75	8	75	100.0	70	458	0	0	0	0	0	
15AB/17/18/ 19B/20AC		2006	AE	9/22-10/05	75	163	75	27.6	66	398	23	0	0	0	23	
16A		2002	B	9/13-9/26	3	50	3	4.0	3	26	2	0	0	0	2	
16A		2003	B	9/12-9/25	3	15	3	13.3	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	
16A		2004	B	9/17-9/30	3	20	6	30.0	6	33	3	3	0	0	6	
16A		2005	B	9/16-9/29	4	26	4	11.5	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	
16A		2006	B	9/22-10/05	4	14	4	14.3	4	12	1	0	0	0	1	
19A		2002	B	9/13-9/26	15	54	15	20.4	13	98	3	0	0	0	3	
19A		2003	B	9/12-9/25	15	51	15	23.5	15	98	6	0	0	0	6	
19A		2004	B	9/17-9/30	15	62	15	17.7	13	117	10	0	0	0	10	
19A		2005	B	9/16-9/29	15	81	15	12.3	14	120	8	0	0	0	8	
19A		2006	B	9/22-10/05	20	55	20	18.2	20	171	9	0	0	0	9	
21		2003	B	9/19-10/02	5	64	5	6.3	5	28	3	0	0	0	3	
22		2002	B	11/08-11/21	115	173	115	31.2	115	818	23	0	0	0	23	
22		2003	B	11/07-11/20	140	215	140	32.1	131	1060	16	5	0	0	21	
22		2004	B	11/12-11/25	160	238	160	39.5	158	1137	22	5	0	0	27	
22		2002	ALS	11/15-11/28	85	14	85	100.0	80	515	0	0	11	0	11	

BE = Early Bull B = Bull ALS = Antlerless AE = Any Elk CN = Camp Navajo CH = CHAMP Hunt DV = Disabled Veteran

Elk Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit		Year	Hunt Type	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest					Hunt Success
											Bull	Spike	Cow	Calf	Total	
ARCHERY (continued)																
22		2003	ALS	11/14-11/27	85	30	85	86.7	81	591	0	0	16	0	16	20
22		2004	ALS	11/19-12/02	85	27	85	85.2	85	500	0	0	13	3	16	19
22		2005	ALS	11/18-12/01	85	26	85	80.8	85	651	0	0	21	4	25	29
22		2006	ALS	11/17-11/30	100	38	99	73.7	96	608	0	0	11	6	17	18
22N		2005	B	11/11-11/24	185	195	185	46.7	180	1326	49	13	0	0	62	34
22N		2006	B	11/10-11/23	200	238	200	44.5	197	1397	46	9	0	0	55	28
22S		2004	B	9/24-10/07	50	113	50	28.3	50	400	15	0	0	0	15	30
22S		2005	B	11/11-11/24	50	5	50	100.0	48	363	2	0	0	0	2	4
22S		2006	B	11/10-11/23	20	19	20	57.9	20	175	0	0	0	0	0	0
23		2002	B	11/08-11/21	100	160	100	28.8	98	751	7	0	0	0	7	7
23		2003	B	11/07-11/20	100	140	100	30.7	100	748	6	0	0	0	6	6
23		2004	B	11/12-11/25	125	122	125	52.5	125	915	21	0	0	0	21	17
23		2005	B	11/11-11/24	150	186	150	43.0	150	1160	12	5	0	0	17	11
23		2006	B	11/10-11/23	150	142	150	52.8	150	1133	22	10	0	0	32	21
23		2002	ALS	11/15-11/28	125	13	125	92.3	117	819	0	0	23	3	26	22
23		2003	ALS	11/14-11/27	125	32	125	100.0	123	742	0	0	15	2	17	14
23		2004	ALS	11/19-12/02	100	15	100	100.0	95	481	0	0	11	3	14	15
23		2005	ALS	11/18-12/01	100	25	100	100.0	95	603	0	0	15	0	15	16
23		2006	ALS	11/17-11/30	100	24	100	100.0	97	621	0	0	24	0	24	25
23S		2002	B	9/20-10/03	20	174	20	9.8	20	135	10	0	0	0	10	50
23S		2005	B	9/23-10/06	25	212	25	9.0	24	165	13	0	0	0	13	54
27		2002	B	9/13-9/26	200	1215	200	9.5	200	1875	41	2	0	0	43	22
27		2003	B	9/12-9/25	150	964	150	9.3	148	1191	48	2	0	0	50	34
27		2004	B	9/17-9/30	100	925	121	7.6	121	1064	47	0	0	0	47	39
27		2005	B	9/16-9/29	100	834	100	6.2	97	800	42	2	0	0	44	45
27		2006	B	9/22-10/05	100	850	100	7.4	100	824	43	2	0	0	45	45
27		2002	ALS	9/13-9/26	300	81	300	86.4	282	1989	0	0	25	0	25	9
27		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	250	80	250	88.8	240	1789	0	0	37	0	37	15
27		2004	ALS	9/17-9/30	100	55	100	49.1	96	694	0	0	6	0	6	6
27		2005	ALS	9/16-9/29	175	31	175	100.0	164	1126	0	0	20	4	24	15
27		2006	ALS	9/22-10/05	145	54	145	66.7	136	805	0	0	21	2	23	17
28		2006	AE	9/22-10/05	5	12	5	25.0	5	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
28/31		2002	AE	9/13-9/26	5	8	5	25.0	5	23	1	0	0	0	1	20
28/31		2003	AE	9/12-9/25	5	3	5	66.7	3	20	2	0	0	0	2	67
28/31		2004	AE	9/17-9/30	5	17	5	23.5	5	15	3	0	0	0	3	60
28/31		2005	AE	9/16-9/29	5	8	5	37.5	5	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
31/32		2006	AE	9/22-10/05	5	3	5	66.7	3	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2002	B	9/11-9/19	15	13	15	53.8	15	105	3	0	0	0	3	20
CN		2002	B	9/11-9/19	3	12	3	16.7	3	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2002	B	9/20-9/26	15	13	15	46.2	15	99	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2002	B	9/20-9/26	3	2	3	100.0	3	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2003	B	9/12-9/25	15	13	15	46.2	15	108	3	0	0	0	3	20
CN		2003	B	9/12-9/25	3	7	3	28.6	3	21	2	0	0	0	2	67
CN		2002	ALS	9/11-9/19	25	5	25	80.0	23	136	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2002	ALS	9/11-9/19	2	0	5	-	5	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2002	ALS	9/20-9/26	25	1	25	100.0	21	94	0	0	4	0	4	19
CN		2002	ALS	9/20-9/26	4	1	4	100.0	4	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	20	2	22	100.0	16	92	0	0	2	0	2	13
CN		2003	ALS	9/12-9/25	5	0	5	-	5	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2004	ALS	8/30-9/10	17	0	17	-	17	123	0	0	4	0	4	24
CN		2004	ALS	8/30-9/10	3	2	3	100.0	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2004	ALS	9/17-9/23	17	0	17	-	17	79	0	0	0	3	3	18
CN		2004	ALS	9/17-9/23	3	0	3	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
CN		2005	ALS	8/29-9/09	17	0	17	-	17	129	0	0	0	3	3	18
CN		2005	ALS	8/29-9/09	3	0	3	-	3	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2005	ALS	9/16-9/22	17	0	17	-	10	37	0	0	7	3	10	100
CN		2005	ALS	9/16-9/22	3	0	3	-	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
CN		2006	ALS	9/04-9/14	20	0	20	-	20	70	0	0	3	0	3	15
CN		2006	ALS	9/04-9/14	3	0	3	-	3	21	0	0	1	0	1	33
CN		2006	ALS	9/15-9/24	20	0	20	-	20	93	0	0	5	0	5	25
CN		2006	ALS	9/15-9/24	3	3	3	100.0	3	28	0	0	2	0	2	67

BE = Early Bull B = Bull ALS = Antlerless AE = Any Elk CN = Camp Navajo CH = CHAMP Hunt DV = Disabled Veteran

Herd-Units:

BR = Blue Ridge **ES** (Unit 5A) = East Sunset **ML** = Marshall Lake **TA** = Twin Arrows **WS** (Unit 5A) = West Sunset
BW = Bill Williams **GV** = Grapevine **MM** = Melatone Mesa **TG** = Two Guns **SM** = East Sunset/West Sunset/Meteor Crater
CC = Canyon Creek **HM** = Hutch Mtn. **MZ** = Mazatzal **VV** = Verde Valley **TT** = Twin Arrows/Two Guns/Grapevine
ES (Unit 1) = Escudilla **MC** = Meteor Crater **RV** = Round Valley **WI** = Winslow **WS** (17/20A/20C) = Williamson Valley/Skull Valley/Kirkland Junction

Elk Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit		Year	Hunt Type	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest					Hunt Success
											Bull	Spike	Cow	Calf	Total	
ARCHERY (continued)																
CN		2004	AE	8/30-9/10	10	8	10	87.5	10	65	0	0	0	0	0	
CN		2004	AE	8/30-9/10	2	4	2	25.0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	
CN		2004	AE	9/17-9/23	20	20	20	85.0	20	83	5	0	0	0	25	
CN		2004	AE	9/17-9/23	2	5	2	40.0	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	
CN		2005	AE	8/29-9/09	10	25	12	48.0	12	67	2	2	0	0	33	
CN		2005	AE	8/29-9/09	2	16	2	12.5	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	
CN		2005	AE	9/16-9/22	20	26	20	57.7	18	95	5	0	3	0	44	
CN		2005	AE	9/16-9/22	2	16	2	12.5	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	
CN		2006	AE	9/04-9/14	17	10	17	80.0	17	95	3	0	0	0	18	
CN		2006	AE	9/04-9/14	2	7	2	28.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
CN		2006	AE	9/15-9/24	17	26	17	57.7	17	95	3	3	0	0	35	
CN		2006	AE	9/15-9/24	2	6	2	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	

BE = Early Bull B = Bull ALS = Antlerless AE = Any Elk CN = Camp Navajo CH = CHAMP Hunt DV = Disabled Veteran

Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)

Natural History

Arizona has two native subspecies of turkeys, Merriam's and Gould's. The Merriam's race of wild turkey (*M. g. merriami*) is found throughout the western United States, primarily in the ponderosa pine forests of Colorado, New Mexico, and northern Arizona. This turkey has also been transplanted into the pine for-

ests of Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota. The Gould's turkey (*M. g. mexicana*) is only found in Arizona and New Mexico. In Arizona, wild turkeys can be found not only in ponderosa pine forests but also in riparian deciduous forests and other vegetation types at elevations ranging from 3,500 to 10,000 feet. The best populations of Merriam's, however, occur in the pon-

derosa pine forests north of the Gila River. The Gould's occupy the sky island habitats in southeastern Arizona.

In the spring, 2-year-old and older males weigh about 18 pounds on average, and yearling males or "jakes" weigh about 13 pounds. Hens more than a year old weigh between 8 and 12 pounds, depending partially on the contents of the crop, which may weigh up to a pound. As springtime temperatures warm, the onset of breeding is heralded by the commencement of gobbling. Gobbling may start as early as late February or early March, with a second peak of gobbling occurring in early May with some "toms" continuing to gobble into June. Hens mate once and lay between 8 and 12 eggs that take 28 days to incubate. The young are precocial and move from the nest soon after hatching.

Both hens and poults spend the rest of the summer eating, loafing, and gaining weight. As winter approaches, they begin to form flocks with other family groups. The flocks will usually spend the winter as high up on the mountain as



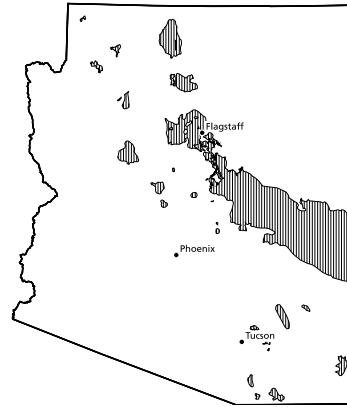
BOB MILES

snow permits. The gobblers, too, have a defined wintering area in which they will flock together. During the winter, turkeys congregate in the pinyon pine-oak habitats just below the interface with the ponderosa pine forest. Following the snow line, both hen and tom turkey flocks work their way upslope to where gobbling toms attempt to accrue a harem of several hens. After mating, the hens often continue upslope into denser habitats to lay and incubate their eggs. Toms and hens are not usually seen together during the remainder of the year, although they may both frequent similar habitats.

During the summer months, the hens and poults spend much of their time searching for bugs and seeds in small meadows and forest openings. As winter approaches, the turkeys feed increasingly on acorns, pinyon nuts, and other mast crops. Later, with the onset of winter, the birds follow pine stringers downslope to snow-free areas where they feed on the seeds of ponderosa pine, junipers, pinyons, and other plants.

Hunt History

Wild turkeys have been classified as big game since 1913 when the first state legislature established a bag limit of three birds to be taken between October 1 and December 15. Turkey populations appeared to hold up fairly well, at least in northern Arizona, as the season was still a month long and the bag limit was only reduced to two in the new "game code" of 1929. After World War II, however, hunt pressure gradu-



Arizona's turkey distribution

ally increased, and hunt regulations became more stringent. Fall hunting was the only turkey hunting allowed, and by 1950 a hunter had to draw a permit to even hunt turkeys. Annual harvests ranged from a few hundred birds to more than 1,300.

Turkey populations were fairly robust in the early 1960s, and the permit requirement was dropped in 1963; tag sales jumped from 8,050 in 1962 to 17,479 in 1963, but the turkey harvest only increased from 1,363 to 1,462. The first spring gobbler hunt was authorized in 1965 (100 permits), and by 1969 the annual turkey harvest had climbed to 2,480 birds, with another 138 turkeys taken earlier that spring. That number remains an annual high.

Wild turkey populations have since been in a general decline. Current estimates number the population between 15,000 and 20,000 birds, depending on conditions. Fall hunting is again by permit-only, and in the spring the number of gobblers taken is equal to or greater than the fall harvest.

Turkey Survey Data

Historic Summary of Turkey Survey Data

Year	Tom	Hen	Poult	Unclassified	Total	Poults/Hen	Percent Young ¹
1960	343	267	544	31	1185	2.0	47
1961	297	260	634	64	1255	2.4	53
1962	248	293	847	28	1416	2.9	61
1963	273	374	1058	58	1763	2.8	62
1964	191	288	881	42	1402	3.1	65
1965	193	290	905	77	1465	3.1	65
1966	286	311	1034	34	1665	3.3	63
1967	337	413	809	111	1670	2.0	52
1968	299	295	978	188	1760	3.3	62
1969	236	304	1152	30	1722	3.8	68
1970	207	345	667	81	1300	1.9	55
1971	224	369	654	131	1378	1.8	52
1972	205	264	678	75	1222	2.6	59
1973	129	207	641	89	1066	3.1	66
1974	155	193	729	73	1150	3.8	68
1975	125	368	1406	351	2250	3.8	74
1976	98	262	1138	121	1619	4.3	76
1977	87	299	1391	74	1851	4.7	78
1978	179	307	1190	91	1767	3.9	71
1979	100	129	421	24	674	3.3	65
1980	42	111	401	81	635	3.6	72
1981	82	120	626	158	986	5.2	76
1982	105	157	586	17	865	3.7	69
1983	64	153	517	0	734	3.4	70
1984	156	202	664	159	1181	3.3	65
1985	88	332	1033	125	1578	3.1	71
1986	136	300	926	62	1424	3.1	68
1987	137	251	735	141	1264	2.9	65
1988	63	225	610	172	1070	2.7	68
1989	183	332	704	84	1303	2.1	58
1990	121	210	527	109	967	2.5	61
1991	117	176	389	162	844	2.2	57
1992	170	219	707	113	1209	3.2	65
1993	295	495	1148	120	2058	2.3	59
1994	251	381	559	24	1215	1.5	47
1995	130	306	527	12	975	1.7	55
1996	68	289	292	16	665	1.0	45
1997	37	270	708	15	1030	2.6	70
1998	122	228	497	4	851	2.2	59
1999	103	212	567	32	914	2.7	64
2000	144	198	303	50	695	1.5	47
2001	62	237	520	88	907	2.2	63
2002	86	44	25	85	240	0.6	16
2003	105	373	1156	50	1684	3.1	71
2004	124	144	202	37	507	1.4	43
2005	183	360	783	46	1372	2.2	59
2006	77	217	361	38	693	1.7	55

¹ Percent young is calculated from classified birds only.

5-Year: 2002-2006 Turkey Survey Data

Unit	Year	Tom	Hen	Poult	Unclassified	Total	Poults/ Hen	Percent Young ¹
1	2002	0	14	15	0	29	1.1	52
1	2003	1	17	69	0	87	4.1	79
1	2004	2	25	27	0	54	1.1	50
1	2005	18	84	146	0	248	1.7	59
1	2006	38	81	102	0	221	1.3	46
3B	2002	15	0	0	8	23	-	0
3B	2003	11	12	23	0	46	1.9	50
3B	2005	0	4	0	0	4	0.0	0
3C	2002	20	4	0	0	24	0.0	0

¹ Percent young is calculated from classified birds only.

Turkey Survey Data

5-year: 2002-2006 Turkey Survey Data

Unit	Year	Tom	Hen	Poult	Unclassified	Total	Poult/ Hen	Percent Young ¹
3C	2003	18	2	11	0	31	5.5	35
3C	2005	17	37	26	1	81	0.7	33
3C	2006	4	14	41	0	59	2.9	69
4	2002	4	0	0	2	6	-	0
4	2003	9	37	113	0	159	3.1	71
4	2004	22	25	22	1	70	0.9	32
4	2005	42	29	67	0	138	2.3	49
4	2006	8	13	34	0	55	2.6	62
5A	2003	10	21	94	0	125	4.5	75
5A	2004	5	20	27	0	52	1.4	52
5A	2005	0	9	37	0	46	4.1	80
5A	2006	0	4	14	27	45	3.5	78
5B	2003	5	13	73	0	91	5.6	80
6A	2003	9	25	100	0	134	4.0	75
6A	2005	0	7	19	0	26	2.7	73
6A	2006	0	2	10	0	12	5.0	83
6B	2003	9	60	56	0	125	0.9	45
6B	2004	6	2	5	0	13	2.5	38
6B	2005	5	17	17	0	39	1.0	44
6B	2006	0	0	0	11	11	-	-
7	2003	0	9	32	0	41	3.6	78
7	2005	4	3	12	0	19	4.0	63
7	2006	5	20	10	0	35	0.5	29
8	2003	5	28	95	0	128	3.4	74
8	2004	17	6	8	0	31	1.3	26
8	2005	18	31	76	22	147	2.5	61
8/10	2006	4	8	33	0	45	4.1	73
9	2003	0	3	16	0	19	5.3	84
9	2006	5	0	0	0	5	-	0
12A	2003	6	30	113	0	149	3.8	76
12A	2004	13	14	45	0	72	3.2	63
12A	2005	4	12	55	0	71	4.6	77
12A	2006	7	12	34	0	53	2.8	64
13A	2002	32	0	0	4	36	-	0
13A	2003	4	15	38	5	62	2.5	67
13A	2004	8	11	3	0	22	0.3	14
13A	2005	19	14	28	3	64	2.0	46
13A	2006	2	2	3	0	7	1.5	43
13B	2002	0	0	0	3	3	-	-
13B	2003	3	9	17	0	29	1.9	59
13B	2004	2	14	0	0	16	0.0	0
22	2002	0	0	0	15	15	-	-
22	2003	0	12	40	0	52	3.3	77
22	2004	8	5	12	0	25	2.4	48
22	2005	0	4	13	7	24	3.3	76
23	2002	7	0	0	32	39	-	0
23	2003	4	15	67	45	131	4.5	78
23	2004	7	17	40	32	96	2.4	63
23	2005	17	16	61	6	100	3.8	65
23	2006	4	42	31	0	77	0.7	40
27	2002	8	26	10	21	65	0.4	23
27	2003	11	65	199	0	275	3.1	72
27	2004	34	5	13	4	56	2.6	25
27	2005	39	93	226	7	365	2.4	63
27	2006	0	19	49	0	68	2.6	72

¹ Percent young is calculated from classified birds only.

Turkey Harvest Data

Historic Summary of General Spring Turkey Hunts (juniors-only listed separately)

Year	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Total Harvest	Percent Success
1965	100	—	—	79	134	30	38.0
1966	500	—	—	417	716	58	13.9
1967	1100	—	—	878	—	151	17.2
1968	1600	—	—	1096	2440	98	8.9
1969	2200	—	—	1673	3719	138	8.2
1970	2600	—	—	1935	4579	215	11.1
1971	2650	—	—	2021	4702	260	12.9
1972	2800	—	—	1941	4674	153	7.9
1973	2550	—	—	1225	2705	71	5.8
1974	2550	—	2550	1747	4145	151	8.6
1975	3450	—	3450	2284	5582	205	9.0
1976	4001	—	4001	1869	4642	220	11.8
1977	4600	—	4600	2679	6848	326	12.2
1978	4865	—	4865	2952	7568	399	13.5
1979	4970	6275	3397	2853	7516	317	11.1
1980	4950	7894	4594	2692	7225	234	8.7
1981	4900	9143	4654	2542	8100	399	15.7
1982	4960	9444	4821	2648	8366	390	14.7
1983	4960	5106	4415	3073	10270	473	15.4
1984	4620	4725	4107	3455	11511	780	22.6
1985	4620	5863	4409	3382	11649	688	20.3
1986	4620	6663	4548	3581	12421	746	20.8
1987	4915	7132	4834	3734	13474	830	22.2
1988	4710	8216	4688	3736	13089	697	18.7
1989	4660	8171	4562	3691	12998	619	16.8
1990	4595	8553	4577	3684	13457	727	19.7
1991	4595	8044	4976	3994	15731	617	15.4
1992	4725	6413	4701	3757	14563	723	19.2
1993	4735	7260	4732	3820	15006	771	20.2
1994	4805	7730	4793	3795	14543	768	20.2
1995	4840	8591	4822	3806	14038	769	20.2
1996	5020	9258	5007	3820	13826	631	16.5
1997	5115	9312	5115	4021	15179	660	16.4
1998	4719	9460	4724	3722	13503	671	18.0
1999	4501	10260	4476	3497	12637	730	21
2000	4840	11120	4840	3833	13474	916	24
2001	5251	12815	5251	4232	15258	987	23
2002	5471	12643	5470	4301	16420	760	18
2003	5096	13819	5183	4234	16633	878	21
2004	5157	16020	5158	4055	15880	788	19
2005	5307	16355	5375	4264	16119	1155	27
2006	5593	14945	5599	4548	17705	1129	25

Historic Summary of Juniors-only Spring Turkey Hunts

Year	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Total Harvest	Percent Success
1999	175	120	163	150	666	30	20
2000	175	202	175	155	603	34	22
2001	180	307	180	156	523	30	19
2002	180	254	177	137	486	27	20
2003	150	290	153	125	443	23	18
2004	150	341	150	119	373	23	19
2005	150	327	153	122	450	24	20
2006	165	461	165	143	493	51	36

Turkey Harvest Data

Historic Summary of General Fall Turkey Hunts (juniors-only listed separately)

Year	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Total Harvest	Percent Success
FIREARMS¹							
1946	9747	–	–	5406	–	526	9.7
1947	2147	–	–	1465	–	296	20.2
1948	2697	–	–	1990	–	403	20.3
1949	1243	–	–	945	–	307	32.5
1950	1657	–	–	1377	–	365	26.5
1951	3305	–	–	2780	–	549	19.7
1952	3454	–	–	2961	–	782	26.4
1953	4672	–	–	4096	–	1216	29.7
1954	5134	–	–	4448	–	971	21.8
1955	3012	–	–	2760	–	887	32.1
1956	4800	–	–	4218	–	1367	32.4
1957	2600	–	–	2138	–	647	30.3
1958	2800	–	–	2340	4308	569	24.3
1959	5700	–	–	4341	–	1050	24.2
1960	8150	–	–	6607	12058	1262	19.1
1961	–	–	–	7374	18216	1218	16.5
1962	–	–	–	9296	21543	1308	14.1
1963	–	–	17479	15847	35711	1434	9.0
1964	–	–	14803	13733	33614	1655	12.1
1965	–	–	15470	14367	34846	2001	13.9
1966	–	–	15681	14381	34353	1762	12.3
1967	–	–	17388	14626	37391	1601	10.9
1968	–	–	16782	15063	38754	1518	10.1
1969	–	–	18330	14768	37735	2392	16.2
1970	–	–	19222	15673	43147	2002	12.8
1971	–	–	17002	13176	34196	1200	9.1
1972	–	–	–	9584	26422	794	8.3
1973	–	–	–	13142	36597	2050	15.6
1974	–	–	–	12262	36634	1040	8.5
1975	–	–	–	9542	27676	1464	15.3
1976	–	–	–	8208	24754	508	6.2
1977	–	–	–	8652	28320	997	11.5
1978	–	–	–	9119	25395	1427	15.6
1979	–	–	–	8775	28646	856	9.8
1980	–	–	–	12578	34546	1192	9.5
1981	–	–	–	10640	36027	1390	13.1
1982	–	–	–	9923	34692	1496	15.1
1983	–	–	–	9286	31185	893	9.6
1984	–	–	7737	9302	30146	1236	13.3
1985	–	–	8271	9975	32701	1125	11.3
1986	–	–	7510	8740	29245	941	10.8
1987	–	–	8914	10912	37068	1935	17.7
1988	–	–	8259	10425	32224	1459	14.0
1989	–	–	9289	11156	32410	1927	17.3
1990	–	–	7836	9609	29003	982	10.2
1991	9280	3951	6332	5076	14330	955	18.8
1992	8730	5497	6731	5310	14563	1008	19.0
1993	8740	6123	7822	6310	17505	1048	16.6
1994	6965	6850	6921	5435	15051	1009	18.6
1995	6245	7322	6237	4857	13447	1034	21.3
1996	5350	7721	5350	4188	12203	486	11.6
1997	4050	7766	4050	3080	8492	511	16.6
1998	3700	7226	3700	2775	7648	508	18
1999	4160	8972	4160	3283	8935	872	27
2000	4760	9417	4760	3689	10660	793	21
2001	4635	9451	4635	3623	9723	1213	33
2002	5085	12240	5085	3933	11904	407	10
2003	4260	12774	4260	3199	8955	875	27
2004	4785	14455	4785	3676	11390	539	15
2005	4830	11563	4832	3811	10720	1117	29
2006	5310	14910	5302	3970	11224	640	16

¹ Archery data are included in hunters, hunter days, and harvest from 1969-1990.

Turkey Harvest Data

Historic Summary of Juniors-only Fall Turkey Hunts

Year	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Total Harvest	Percent Success
1998	100	59	89	76	197	8	11
1999	100	105	100	86	236	21	24
2000	100	169	100	81	218	13	16
2001	125	164	125	96	264	33	34
2002	125	241	125	91	282	6	7
2003	125	240	125	103	231	18	17
2004	100	250	100	72	196	4	6
2005	100	137	100	71	191	16	23
2006	150	246	148	100	262	19	19

Historic Summary of Archery Fall Turkey Hunts

Year	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Total Harvest	Percent Success
ARCHERY							
1991	—	—	1289	1072	4331	20	1.9
1992	—	—	1337	1245	4692	19	1.5
1993	—	—	1760	1465	6804	55	3.8
1994	-	-	1808	1533	7258	59	3.8
1995	-	-	1784	1426	7011	26	1.8
1996	-	-	1939	1479	7684	37	2.5
1997	-	-	1891	1390	7194	44	3.2
1998	-	-	2133	1739	8435	96	5.6
1999	-	-	2523	2082	10913	103	4.5
2000	-	-	3084	2539	13320	120	4.7
2001	-	-	3115	2722	13838	190	7.0
2002	-	-	3117	2583	12627	138	5.3
2003	-	-	2914	2485	12507	71	2.9
2004	-	-	3223	2630	12890	160	6.1
2005	-	-	3450	2586	12725	174	6.7
2006	Not available						

Turkey Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
SPRING GENERAL										
1	2002	4/26-5/09	375	1547	375	23.9	310	1043	69	22
1	2002	5/10-5/23	375	171	375	64.3	286	1010	24	8
1	2003	4/25-5/01	375	1972	3931	19.4	355	1302	118	33
1	2003	5/02-5/22	375	257	3761	46.7	317	1175	69	22
1	2004	4/23-4/29	375	2076	3761	17.5	303	1118	92	30
1	2004	4/30-5/20	400	674	400	32.9	286	1016	48	17
1	2005	4/22-4/28	400	2032	4041	19.3	349	1191	136	39
1	2005	4/29-5/19	425	760	4281	30.9	320	1120	63	20
1	2006	4/28-5/04	425	2037	425	20.2	354	1174	129	36
1	2006	5/05-5/25	450	331	450	43.5	363	1340	79	22
3B	2002	4/26-5/23	100	161	100	37.9	82	349	22	27
3B	2003	4/25-5/22	100	262	100	28.2	87	453	18	21
3B	2004	4/23-5/20	100	296	100	29.7	80	254	13	16
3B	2005	4/22-5/19	125	254	1281	37.0	104	501	24	23
3B	2006	4/28-5/25	150	251	150	40.2	119	633	25	21
3C	2002	4/26-5/23	320	735	320	38.2	270	1454	55	20
3C	2004	4/23-5/20	50	367	50	13.6	44	117	26	59
3C	2005	4/22-5/19	75	532	75	13.5	72	284	48	67
3C	2006	4/28-5/25	150	776	150	19.1	136	584	82	60
4	2002	4/26-5/23	250	790	250	29.7	217	903	35	16
4	2003	4/25-5/22	250	1070	2561	22.8	212	856	57	27
4	2004	4/23-5/20	275	1222	275	21.5	220	1042	35	16
4	2005	4/22-5/19	275	1128	2771	22.3	230	868	66	29
4	2006	4/28-5/25	325	1224	325	24.4	243	1021	60	25
5A	2002	4/26-5/23	225	720	225	30.1	174	712	32	18
5A	2003	4/25-5/22	225	827	2361	26.5	206	776	58	28
5A	2004	4/23-5/20	250	927	250	24.1	206	806	34	17
5A	2005	4/22-5/19	300	1100	300	23.1	260	1143	69	27
5A	2006	4/28-5/04	200	831	200	21.2	158	543	51	32
5A	2006	5/05-5/25	200	160	200	56.9	163	642	14	9
5B	2002	4/26-5/23	250	581	249	31.3	198	854	24	12
5B	2003	4/25-5/22	250	628	2611	31.2	219	794	54	25
5B	2004	4/23-5/20	250	727	250	28.1	207	961	33	16
5B	2005	4/22-5/19	250	857	250	26.5	207	780	50	24
5B	2006	4/28-5/25	275	799	275	29.8	232	958	45	19
6A	2002	4/26-5/09	250	1596	250	15.6	204	723	33	16
6A	2002	5/10-5/23	250	278	250	31.3	197	596	35	18
6A	2003	4/25-5/01	250	1884	2591	13.4	230	977	38	17
6A	2003	5/02-5/22	225	272	2281	21.7	184	714	30	16
6A	2004	4/23-4/29	275	1970	275	13.8	246	863	43	17
6A	2004	4/30-5/20	225	558	225	21.3	157	563	29	18
6A	2005	4/22-4/28	275	1664	2851	16.3	240	982	76	32
6A	2005	4/29-5/19	225	707	2281	20.9	198	858	40	20
6A	2006	4/28-5/04	275	1784	275	15.4	230	914	45	20
6A	2006	5/05-5/25	275	250	275	27.6	228	925	52	23
6B	2002	4/26-5/09	100	344	100	26.2	76	327	20	26
6B	2002	5/10-5/23	100	63	100	52.4	70	270	0	0
6B	2003	4/25-5/01	100	385	1031	23.9	93	315	31	33
6B	2003	5/02-5/22	75	37	75	51.4	63	235	2	3
6B	2004	4/23-4/29	100	445	100	20.0	80	329	16	20
6B	2004	4/30-5/20	75	52	75	44.2	64	230	9	14
6B	2005	4/22-4/28	100	346	100	26.3	77	221	36	47
6B	2005	4/29-5/19	75	80	75	47.5	51	172	12	24
6B	2006	4/28-5/04	100	394	100	23.9	85	344	20	24
6B	2006	5/05-5/25	100	73	100	47.9	77	335	12	16
7	2002	4/26-5/23	275	315	275	51.4	204	816	39	19
7	2003	4/25-5/22	275	365	2771	41.9	208	862	31	15
7	2004	4/23-5/20	275	397	275	41.8	199	928	31	16
7	2005	4/22-5/19	275	395	2781	38.2	205	879	52	25
7	2006	4/28-5/25	275	433	275	43.9	220	906	37	17
8/10	2002	4/26-5/23	300	1255	300	22.2	238	1083	49	21

¹ These hunts were issued more permits than were originally authorized.

CN = Camp Navajo

Turkey Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
SPRING GENERAL (continued)										
8/10	2003	4/25-5/22	300	1300	3091	21.4	254	1083	45	18
8/10	2004	4/23-5/20	300	1600	300	17.5	253	1142	49	19
8/10	2005	4/22-5/19	300	1801	3011	16.0	276	1185	67	24
8/10	2006	4/28-5/25	325	1507	325	20.4	290	1368	46	16
9	2002	4/26-5/23	40	33	40	60.6	31	116	9	29
9	2003	4/25-5/22	40	57	38	42.1	30	120	6	20
9	2004	4/23-5/20	40	60	40	33.3	27	109	7	26
9	2005	4/22-5/19	40	52	411	44.2	33	96	18	55
9	2006	4/28-5/25	40	71	40	31.0	32	97	17	53
12A	2002	4/26-5/09	400	811	400	43.9	332	1239	68	20
12A	2002	5/10-5/23	400	272	400	71.7	282	1097	33	12
12A	2003	4/25-5/01	400	941	4081	36.8	308	1293	26	8
12A	2003	5/02-5/22	400	142	400	69.7	308	1378	29	9
12A	2004	4/23-4/29	350	551	350	51.2	239	986	14	6
12A	2004	4/30-5/20	350	269	350	71.7	287	1161	22	8
12A	2005	4/22-4/28	350	455	3521	62.0	212	818	10	5
12A	2005	4/29-5/19	350	200	350	88.5	227	993	9	4
12A	2006	4/28-5/04	225	253	225	71.9	167	630	33	20
12A	2006	5/05-5/25	225	80	225	100.0	177	721	27	15
13A	2002	4/26-5/23	25	24	25	75.0	21	65	4	19
13A	2003	4/25-5/22	25	46	25	45.7	25	80	5	20
13A	2004	4/23-5/20	20	38	20	39.5	16	70	2	13
13A	2005	4/22-5/19	20	43	20	39.5	15	51	7	47
13A	2006	4/28-5/25	20	33	20	51.5	16	33	5	31
13BN	2002	4/26-5/23	5	14	5	35.7	5	15	0	0
13BN	2003	4/25-5/22	5	15	5	33.3	5	10	0	0
13B	2002	4/26-5/09	15	64	15	23.4	6	11	6	100
13B	2002	5/10-5/23	15	19	15	36.8	14	32	10	71
13B	2003	4/25-5/01	15	85	15	14.1	13	56	6	46
13B	2003	5/02-5/22	15	16	15	68.8	11	36	2	18
13B	2004	4/23-4/29	15	91	15	15.4	12	37	10	83
13B	2004	4/30-5/20	15	23	15	47.8	12	39	6	50
13B	2005	4/22-4/28	15	73	171	19.2	12	32	5	42
13B	2005	4/29-5/19	15	14	15	42.9	13	44	3	23
13B	2006	4/28-5/04	15	48	15	31.3	15	51	5	33
13B	2006	5/05-5/25	15	22	15	40.9	15	56	6	40
17A/17B/18B	2002	4/26-5/23	40	258	40	15.5	35	181	12	34
17A/17B/18B	2003	4/25-5/22	30	295	30	10.2	26	114	6	23
17A/17B/18B	2004	4/23-5/20	25	275	25	9.1	22	89	9	41
17A/17B/18B	2005	4/22-5/19	25	265	25	9.4	23	91	14	61
17A/17B/18B	2006	4/28-5/25	30	223	30	13.5	30	76	14	47
22	2002	4/26-5/23	125	361	125	31.3	102	338	12	12
22	2003	4/25-5/22	125	361	125	29.4	99	457	23	23
22	2004	4/23-5/20	125	452	125	25.9	94	281	29	31
22	2005	4/22-5/19	125	455	1321	23.7	115	439	41	36
22	2006	4/28-5/25	125	387	125	28.7	91	359	7	8
23	2002	4/26-5/09	200	757	200	25.5	164	617	29	18
23	2002	5/10-5/16	200	83	200	49.4	150	436	16	11
23	2003	4/25-5/01	200	870	200	22.2	170	609	35	21
23	2003	5/02-5/22	200	111	200	53.2	159	605	29	18
23	2004	4/23-4/29	200	895	200	21.5	166	694	26	16
23	2004	4/30-5/20	200	229	200	33.2	165	610	33	20
23	2005	4/22-4/28	200	835	2031	22.6	173	657	46	27
23	2005	4/29-5/19	200	381	2081	33.3	161	527	15	9
23	2006	4/28-5/04	200	1057	200	18.1	160	569	33	21
23	2006	5/05-5/25	200	149	200	43.0	153	548	40	26
27	2002	4/26-5/09	400	1129	400	32.8	337	1088	99	29
27	2002	5/10-5/23	425	124	425	80.6	289	1015	24	8
27	2003	4/25-5/01	400	1274	4071	27.2	303	1113	98	32
27	2003	5/02-5/22	425	213	4271	54.0	342	1208	58	17
27	2004	4/23-4/29	425	1281	425	29.1	333	1202	105	32

¹ These hunts were issued more permits than were originally authorized.

CN = Camp Navajo

Turkey Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
SPRING GENERAL (continued)										
27	2004	4/30-5/20	425	336	425	57.1	323	1169	65	20
27	2005	4/22-4/28	425	1270	4281	30.2	364	1166	143	39
27	2005	4/29-5/19	425	413	4321	50.4	305	937	95	31
27	2006	4/28-5/04	475	1249	475	30.4	401	1402	138	34
27	2006	5/05-5/25	475	190	475	78.9	376	1434	99	26
35A	2002	4/26-5/23	1	129	1	.8	1	2	1	100
35A	2003	4/25-5/22	1	123	1	.8	1	1	1	100
35A	2004	4/23-5/20	2	194	2	1.0	2	24	0	0
35A	2005	4/22-5/19	2	227	2	.9	2	4	2	100
35A	2006	4/28-5/25	6	285	6	2.1	6	17	4	67
CN	2002	4/26-5/23	10	9	10	100.0	6	28	0	0
CN	2003	4/25-5/22	10	9	10	100.0	3	7	0	0
CN	2003	4/25-5/22	5	2	4	100.0	3	4	3	100
CN	2004	4/23-5/20	10	10	10	100.0	8	27	2	25
CN	2004	4/23-5/20	5	5	5	100.0	4	13	0	0
CN	2005	4/22-5/19	10	3	151	100.0	15	69	8	53
CN	2005	4/22-5/19	5	13	61	46.2	5	11	0	0
CN	2006	4/28-5/25	10	16	151	93.8	4	8	0	0
CN	2006	4/28-5/25	5	18	61	27.8	5	11	2	40
FTHU	2006	4/28-5/25	2	14	2	14.3	2	6	2	100
SPRING JUNIORS-ONLY										
1	2002	4/26-5/09	25	43	25	55.8	15	46	2	13
1	2003	4/25-5/01	25	55	261	40.0	24	75	5	21
1	2004	4/23-4/29	25	99	25	25.3	23	84	7	30
1	2005	4/22-5/19	25	95	25	25.3	23	65	3	13
1	2006	4/21-5/25	25	93	25	24.7	25	64	11	44
3C	2002	4/26-5/23	30	43	30	67.4	25	113	5	20
5B	2002	4/26-5/23	25	27	25	85.2	21	67	4	19
5B	2003	4/25-5/22	25	31	25	61.3	25	84	3	12
5B	2004	4/23-5/20	25	33	25	72.7	14	67	0	0
5B	2005	4/22-5/19	25	40	25	52.5	20	59	0	0
5B	2006	4/21-5/25	25	30	25	30.0	22	128	6	27
6A	2002	4/26-5/09	25	57	25	40.4	20	53	8	40
6A	2002	5/10-5/23	25	9	22	66.7	15	44	2	13
6A	2003	4/25-5/01	25	100	25	25.0	15	70	0	0
6A	2003	5/02-5/22	25	13	25	69.2	21	92	0	0
6A	2004	4/23-4/29	25	102	25	24.5	20	52	2	10
6A	2004	4/30-5/20	25	11	25	45.5	21	52	2	10
6A	2005	4/22-4/28	25	74	25	31.1	22	86	11	50
6A	2005	4/29-5/19	25	21	25	52.4	18	45	0	0
6A	2006	4/21-5/25	25	131	25	19.1	16	52	5	31
8/10	2002	4/26-5/23	25	41	25	56.1	21	110	4	19
8/10	2003	4/25-5/22	25	46	25	50.0	25	83	13	52
8/10	2004	4/23-5/20	25	57	25	42.1	19	54	4	21
8/10	2005	4/22-5/19	25	65	25	38.5	25	125	4	16
8/10	2006	4/21-5/25	40	79	40	44.3	34	107	11	32
23	2006	4/21-5/25	25	76	25	30.3	23	82	5	22
27	2002	4/26-5/23	25	34	25	70.6	20	53	2	10
27	2003	4/25-5/22	25	45	271	51.1	15	39	2	13
27	2004	4/23-5/20	25	39	25	48.7	22	64	8	36
27	2005	4/22-5/19	25	32	281	56.3	14	70	6	43
27	2006	4/21-5/25	25	52	25	44.2	23	60	13	57
FALL GENERAL										
1	2002	10/11-10/17	675	1782	675	36.6	510	1532	66	13
1	2003	10/10-10/16	625	2175	625	27.2	452	1299	100	22
1	2004	10/08-10/14	625	2408	625	25.7	466	1483	57	12
1	2005	10/07-10/13	625	1847	625	33.5	491	1449	77	16
1	2006	10/13-10/19	625	2329	624	26.0	453	1279	65	14
4	2002	10/11-10/17	275	1040	275	26.4	203	626	42	21
4	2003	10/10-10/16	275	1109	275	23.1	216	581	71	33
4	2004	10/08-10/14	350	1313	350	24.5	257	797	28	11

¹ These hunts were issued more permits than were originally authorized.

CN = Camp Navajo

Turkey Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
FALL GENERAL (continued)										
4	2005	10/07-10/13	350	1059	350	31.4	283	792	58	20
4	2006	10/13-10/19	375	1307	375	27.9	297	826	52	18
5A	2002	10/11-10/17	250	713	250	26.9	212	627	44	21
5A	2003	10/10-10/16	250	836	250	22.1	207	589	74	36
5A	2004	10/08-10/14	300	916	300	26.1	246	763	32	13
5A	2005	10/07-10/13	300	784	300	32.0	238	652	76	32
5A	2006	10/13-10/19	400	1148	400	29.4	329	897	48	15
5B	2004	10/08-10/14	75	455	75	16.5	58	146	4	7
5B	2005	10/07-10/13	25	131	25	19.1	23	60	8	35
5BN	2006	10/13-10/19	35	255	35	13.7	19	39	2	11
6A	2002	10/11-10/17	475	2259	475	21.0	368	1084	18	5
6A	2003	10/10-10/16	400	2748	400	14.6	303	839	62	20
6A	2004	10/08-10/14	425	2584	425	16.1	353	1070	44	12
6A	2005	10/07-10/13	475	2055	475	22.8	393	1072	112	28
6A	2006	10/13-10/19	475	2420	475	18.8	380	1066	40	11
6B	2002	10/11-10/17	375	464	375	49.6	297	826	15	5
6B	2003	10/10-10/16	250	399	250	32.6	211	600	56	27
6B	2004	10/08-10/14	250	425	250	34.4	210	595	44	21
6B	2005	10/07-10/13	250	442	250	35.5	199	549	58	29
6B	2006	10/13-10/19	350	475	348	37.7	282	776	22	8
7	2002	10/11-10/17	150	313	150	36.7	117	331	12	10
7	2006	10/13-10/19	75	352	75	20.2	57	168	13	23
8/10	2002	10/11-10/17	525	1487	525	33.4	422	1463	26	6
8/10	2003	10/10-10/16	250	1482	250	16.8	195	557	82	42
8/10	2004	10/08-10/14	500	2132	500	22.2	410	1294	71	17
8/10	2005	10/07-10/13	550	1651	5521	31.9	483	1439	225	47
8/10	2006	10/13-10/19	600	2341	600	24.2	470	1448	69	15
12A	2002	10/11-10/17	900	1595	900	50.9	673	2066	91	14
12A	2003	10/10-10/16	750	1183	750	48.5	555	1549	213	38
12A	2004	10/08-10/14	750	1145	750	54.3	524	1758	94	18
12A	2005	10/07-10/13	750	787	750	78.0	532	1531	218	41
12A	2006	10/13-10/19	750	816	749	73.3	493	1416	138	28
13A	2006	10/13-10/19	5	45	5	11.1	2	7	2	100
13B	2002	10/11-10/17	10	94	10	10.6	7	17	0	0
13B	2003	10/10-10/16	10	123	10	8.1	7	17	7	100
13B	2004	10/08-10/14	10	70	10	14.3	10	33	3	30
13B	2005	10/07-10/13	5	66	5	7.6	5	14	3	60
13B	2006	10/13-10/19	5	41	5	12.2	2	3	0	0
17A/17B/18B	2006	10/13-10/19	15	147	15	10.2	7	7	5	71
22	2002	10/11-10/17	75	270	75	27.0	60	161	11	18
22	2003	10/10-10/16	75	285	75	24.2	47	124	10	21
22	2004	10/08-10/14	75	351	75	21.4	52	127	5	10
22	2005	10/07-10/13	75	291	75	24.7	63	188	19	30
22	2006	10/13-10/19	100	406	100	23.4	67	187	13	19
23	2002	10/11-10/17	700	1288	700	43.9	525	1531	50	10
23	2003	10/10-10/16	700	1467	700	37.8	528	1463	85	16
23	2004	10/08-10/14	700	1492	700	37.7	558	1699	83	15
23	2005	10/07-10/13	700	1415	700	42.0	550	1415	164	30
23	2006	10/13-10/19	700	1625	697	37.0	535	1435	107	20
27	2002	10/11-10/17	675	935	675	52.0	539	1640	32	6
27	2003	10/10-10/16	675	967	675	47.8	478	1337	115	24
27	2004	10/08-10/14	725	1164	725	43.3	532	1625	74	14
27	2005	10/07-10/13	725	1035	725	51.1	551	1573	102	19
27	2006	10/13-10/19	800	1203	799	46.7	577	1670	64	11
FALL JUNIORS-ONLY										
1	2002	10/11-10/17	25	60	25	38.3	19	54	0	0
1	2003	10/10-10/16	25	57	25	43.9	21	43	2	10
1	2004	10/08-10/14	25	76	25	27.6	16	34	0	0
1	2005	10/07-10/13	25	53	25	47.2	20	61	2	10
1	2006	10/13-10/19	25	68	25	36.8	15	43	3	20
5B	2005	10/07-10/13	25	43	25	55.8	18	43	4	22

¹ These hunts were issued more permits than were originally authorized.

CN = Camp Navajo

Turkey Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
FALL JUNIORS-ONLY (continued)										
5BS	2006	10/13-10/19	50	85	50	52.9	43	102	14	33
6A	2002	10/11-10/17	25	88	25	28.4	17	44	6	35
6A	2003	10/10-10/16	25	110	25	22.7	20	48	3	15
6A	2004	10/08-10/14	25	123	25	20.3	21	63	0	0
8/10	2006	10/13-10/19	50	69	50	56.5	29	98	0	0
12A	2004	10/08-10/14	25	19	25	89.5	14	36	0	0
12A	2005	10/07-10/13	25	16	25	100.0	13	42	0	0
23	2002	10/04-10/10	50	67	50	61.2	45	155	0	0
23	2003	10/03-10/09	50	45	50	82.2	37	87	7	19
27	2002	10/11-10/17	25	26	25	69.2	10	29	0	0
27	2003	10/10-10/16	25	28	25	78.6	25	53	6	24
27	2004	10/08-10/14	25	32	25	65.6	21	63	4	19
27	2005	10/07-10/13	25	25	25	92.0	20	45	10	50
27	2006	10/13-10/19	25	24	23	58.3	13	19	2	15

¹ These hunts were issued more permits than were originally authorized.

CN = Camp Navajo

Fall Archery-only Turkey 2001-2005 (2006 archery turkey data is not available)

Unit	Year	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
1	2001	288	1153	11	4
1	2002	297	1208	9	3
1	2003	357	1481	4	1
1	2004	375	1277	30	8
1	2005	296	1136	6	2
3B/3C	2001	114	470	7	6
3B/3C	2002	69	249	13	19
3B/3C	2003	98	377	0	0
3B/3C	2004	160	600	13	8
3B/3C	2005	151	634	18	12
4	2001	132	456	0	0
4	2002	142	477	4	3
4	2003	130	526	0	0
4	2004	160	570	0	0
4	2005	103	453	6	6
5A	2001	171	573	4	2
5A	2002	155	585	13	8
5A	2003	130	597	0	0
5A	2004	147	738	4	3
5A	2005	181	773	18	10
5B	2001	228	1022	11	5
5B	2002	116	512	9	8
5B	2003	177	785	4	2
5B	2004	173	544	9	5
5B	2005	109	501	6	6
6A	2001	456	1787	28	6
6A	2002	245	1088	13	5
6A	2003	314	1064	12	4
6A	2004	337	1519	13	4
6A	2005	405	1674	12	3
6B	2001	96	338	0	0
6B	2002	77	310	4	5
6B	2003	63	259	0	0
6B	2004	117	479	4	3
6B	2005	109	381	0	0
7	2001	93	445	0	0
7	2002	90	391	0	0
7	2003	126	491	0	0
7	2004	147	652	9	6
7	2005	133	816	12	9

Turkey Hunt Data

Fall Archery-only Turkey 2001-2005 (2006 archery turkey data is not available)

Unit	Year	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
8	2001	224	858	14	6
8	2002	107	456	0	0
8	2003	200	903	0	0
8	2004	198	768	13	7
8	2005	242	888	24	10
9	2001	32	132	0	0
9	2002	34	120	0	0
9	2003	31	169	0	0
9	2004	26	95	0	0
9	2005	30	91	0	0
10	2001	82	352	7	9
10	2002	82	241	0	0
10	2003	31	94	4	13
10	2004	60	289	4	7
10	2005	97	369	6	6
11M	2002	9	60	4	44
11M	2004	17	73	0	0
11M	2005	12	73	0	0
12A	2001	705	3492	75	11
12A	2002	959	4428	34	4
12A	2003	664	3570	27	4
12A	2004	570	2861	30	5
12A	2005	550	2755	42	8
13A	2001	43	189	4	9
13A	2002	56	318	9	16
17	2001	89	324	11	12
17	2002	95	310	26	27
17	2003	47	165	0	0
17	2004	56	181	4	7
17	2005	48	290	0	0
18B	2002	4	17	0	0
18B	2003	16	59	0	0
18B	2004	4	9	0	0
20A	2001	53	274	0	0
20A	2002	52	310	0	0
20A	2003	20	90	4	20
20A	2004	52	328	0	0
20A	2005	60	211	0	0
22	2001	96	374	7	7
22	2002	56	219	0	0
22	2003	55	310	0	0
22	2004	91	293	9	10
22	2005	97	369	6	6
23	2001	114	445	7	6
23	2002	99	365	0	0
23	2003	161	601	4	2
23	2004	181	880	9	5
23	2005	193	689	12	6
27	2001	199	894	4	2
27	2002	215	735	0	0
27	2003	189	797	12	6
27	2004	186	626	9	5
27	2005	169	556	6	4
Unknown	2001	61	260	0	0
Unknown	2002	60	228	0	0
Unknown	2003	39	169	0	0
Unknown	2004	47	108	0	0
Unknown	2005	24	66	0	0

Natural History

The javelina, or collared peccary, is of tropical origin and only recently arrived in the Southwest. Peccary bones are not found in Arizona archaeological sites, and early settlers made infrequent references to the occurrence of javelina. Perhaps the javelina spread northward as scrub and cactus replaced Arizona's native grasslands. For whatever reason, the range of javelina is still expanding, primarily northwestward. The species occurs in the United States only in Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico, and currently occupies approximately 34 percent of Arizona with an estimated population of 38,000 post-hunt adults.

Adult javelina usually weigh between 35 and 60

pounds, the males being slightly heavier than the females. Newborn javelina only weigh about one pound. These "piglets" are tan or brown in color with a reddish dorsal stripe. They acquire the salt and pepper appearance of the adults in about three months. The whitish-banded black hairs are up to six inches long, with the hairs on the mane being the darkest and longest. In the winter, when the javelina's coat is dense and dark, a distinct, lighter-colored "collar" is visible. In summer, when the hair is shorter and lighter, this "collar" is less distinct.

Javelina continue to grow until they reach adult height in about 10 months. At this age both sexes are mature. Peccaries breed throughout the year, which, when combined with their early maturity and ability to have two litters per year, gives them the greatest reproductive potential of any North American big-game mammal. The gestation period is 145 days, with most births occurring in June, July, and August. A smaller birth peak occurs in spring, corresponding with Arizona's biseasonal rainfall seasons. Unlike other animals, javelina do not lick their offspring at birth, but roll or tumble their young. The usual litter size is two, and the precocial piglets closely follow their mothers from shortly after birth until they are weaned at about six weeks of age.

Although javelina have lived as long as 24 years in captivity, the average life span in the wild is closer to seven or eight years. Coyotes and golden eagles are effective predators of juvenile javelina, and the adults are preyed upon by mountain lions, bobcats, and bears.

Javelina are opportunistic feeders, eating the flowers, fruits, nuts, and berries of a great variety of plants. Prickly pear cactus makes up the major portion of their diet, however, along with agaves, yucca roots, and other desert succulents.

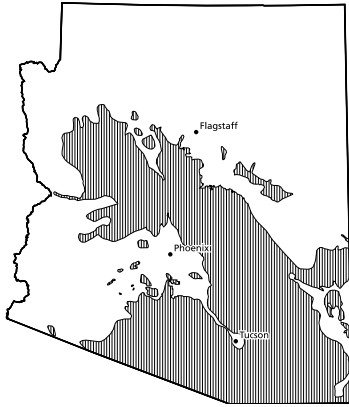
Javelina are social animals with herd



Javelina

sizes averaging eight to nine animals. Territories are marked by droppings and by an oily secretion produced by the animal's scent gland positioned on its back. Any intruding javelina will be met by an aggressive display, which will evolve into a fight unless the interloper

withdraws. The size of a herd's territory varies with the productivity of the habitat, but averages about 750 acres.



Javelina distribution

Hunt History

Javelina were not legally designated as big game until 1929, when a season from No-

vember 1 through January 31 was authorized and a bag limit of one javelina a year was imposed. Hunter interest gradually increased, particularly among non-residents, and the javelina became an important game animal in Arizona after World War II. By 1950, hunters were purchasing nearly 10,000 javelina tags and taking more than 1,000 animals a year. In 1959, an archery javelina season was initiated, and by 1971 more than 30,000 hunters were harvesting more than 6,000 javelina a year. This pressure was deemed excessive in some game management units, and permit-only firearm hunting was instituted in 1972. To further curtail hunt pressure and better distribute hunters, permit-only HAM (handgun, archery, and muzzleloader) hunts were initiated in 1974, and archery hunting was limited to permit-only hunting in 1992. In 1992, juniors only permits were authorized. Between 2003 and 2005, the average harvest for general firearms was 2,157, 131 for juniors-only, 873 for HAM, and 2,224 for archery.

Javelina Survey Data

Historic Summary of Javelina Survey Data

Year	No. of Herds Observed ¹	Total Javelina Observed	Average Herd Size ¹	Classification			Young/100 Adults
				Adult	Young	Unclassified	
1955	0	511	-	233	74	204	32
1956	0	324	-	201	75	48	37
1957	0	447	-	328	115	4	35
1958	35	346	9.9	258	88	0	34
1959	31	272	8.8	217	55	0	25
1960	87	677	7.8	391	120	166	31
1961	89	700	7.9	392	108	200	28
1962	109	1003	9.2	667	267	69	40
1963	123	1086	8.8	654	296	136	45
1964	114	768	6.7	560	207	1	37
1965	160	1033	6.5	709	219	105	31
1966	159	1197	7.5	703	362	132	51
1967	107	639	6.0	496	86	57	17
1968	123	872	7.1	613	221	38	36
1969	113	932	8.3	609	203	120	33
1970	216	1757	8.1	1266	414	77	33
1971	220	1666	7.6	1063	480	123	45
1972	143	1158	8.1	679	255	224	38
1973	184	1683	9.2	1121	372	190	33
1974	156	1408	9.0	1035	306	67	30
1975	234	1830	7.8	1418	332	80	23
1976	297	2435	8.2	1745	609	81	35
1977	213	1664	7.8	1119	362	183	32
1978	321	3051	9.5	2249	667	135	30
1979	326	3148	9.7	2385	688	75	29
1980	443	3688	8.3	2865	762	61	27
1981	384	3503	9.1	2635	807	61	31
1982	356	3266	9.2	2390	780	96	33
1983	328	3374	10.3	2502	796	76	32
1984	404	4074	10.1	3085	946	43	31
1985	561	5431	9.7	4043	1181	207	29
1986	536	5051	9.4	3903	1127	21	29
1987	719	6230	8.7	4923	1205	102	24
1988	656	5932	9.0	4606	1323	3	29
1989	663	5662	8.5	4645	1017	0	22
1990	559	4887	8.7	3839	1034	14	27
1991	596	5128	8.6	4008	1058	62	26
1992	571	5247	9.2	4142	1060	45	26
1993	591	5016	8.5	3969	1019	28	26
1994	767	6739	8.8	5485	1141	113	21
1995	682	5870	8.6	4763	1106	1	23
1996	674	5427	8.0	4582	817	28	18
1997	579	4684	8.1	3714	967	3	26
1998	538	4725	8.8	3666	1057	2	29
1999	553	4715	8.5	3831	807	77	21
2000	484	3907	8.0	3174	725	8	23
2001	562	4920	8.7	4007	904	9	23
2002	411	3058	7.4	2565	490	3	19
2003	468	3974	8.4	3128	831	15	27
2004	401	3435	8.5	2775	656	4	24
2005	450	3525	7.8	2843	675	7	24
2006	458	3867	8.4	3074	712	81	23

¹ Excluding single animals.

Note: The year given represents the beginning of the survey period, which runs from December through March. Thus, surveys listed for 2005 were conducted from December 2005 through March 2006.

Javelina Survey Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Javelina Survey Data

Unit	Year	No. of Herds Observed ¹	Total Javelina Observed	Average Herd Size ¹	Classification			Young/100 Adults
					Adult	Young	Unclassified	
1	2003	2	12	6.0	6	6	0	100
1	2004	1	4	4.0	4	0	0	0
3A/3C	2003	1	9	9.0	7	2	0	29
3A/3C	2006	2	5	2.5	5	0	0	0
4	2002	1	13	13.0	9	4	0	44
4	2004	1	9	9.0	7	2	0	29
4	2005	1	6	6.0	4	2	0	50
4	2006	2	9	4.5	9	0	0	0
5	2003	2	16	8.0	13	3	0	23
5	2004	1	5	5.0	4	1	0	25
5	2005	1	1	0.0	1	0	0	0
5	2006	1	9	9.0	7	2	0	29
6A	2002	5	37	7.4	31	6	0	19
6A	2003	3	33	11.0	23	10	0	43
6A	2004	3	13	4.0	11	2	0	18
6A	2005	4	27	6.8	22	5	0	23
6A	2006	3	33	11.0	23	10	0	43
6B	2003	3	18	6.0	12	6	0	50
6B	2004	2	24	12.0	17	7	0	41
6B	2005	2	21	10.5	16	5	0	31
6B	2006	5	38	7.6	28	10	0	36
7	2004	2	4	2.0	4	0	0	0
7	2005	1	1	0.0	1	0	0	0
8	2002	1	2	2.0	2	0	0	0
8	2005	1	5	5.0	4	1	0	25
8	2006	2	8	4.0	7	1	0	14
9	2002	1	3	3.0	0	0	3	-
10	2002	2	15	7.0	11	4	0	36
10	2003	12	89	7.4	58	31	0	53
10	2004	6	51	8.5	35	16	0	46
10	2005	3	44	14.7	28	16	0	57
10	2006	3	33	10.7	27	6	0	22
15	2006	2	27	13.5	26	1	0	4
16A	2002	6	41	6.8	33	8	0	24
16A	2003	7	64	9.1	46	15	3	33
16A	2004	12	89	7.4	65	24	0	37
16A	2005	5	31	6.2	20	11	0	55
16A	2006	11	82	7.4	68	14	0	21
17A/17B	2004	7	77	10.9	63	14	0	22
17A	2002	3	33	11.0	31	2	0	6
17A	2003	1	14	14.0	11	3	0	27
17A	2005	1	10	10.0	6	4	0	67
17A	2006	3	24	7.7	17	7	0	41
17B	2002	15	140	9.3	115	25	0	22
17B	2003	10	96	9.6	74	22	0	30
17B	2005	5	53	10.6	32	21	0	66
17B	2006	8	86	10.8	62	24	0	39
18A	2002	10	55	5.5	46	9	0	20
18A	2003	10	89	8.8	63	26	0	41
18A	2004	6	40	6.7	24	16	0	67
18A	2005	5	18	3.6	13	5	0	38
18A	2006	1	10	10.0	7	3	0	43
18B	2002	14	172	12.2	157	15	0	10
18B	2003	16	189	11.7	165	24	0	15
18B	2004	4	61	15.0	49	12	0	24
18B	2005	29	232	8.0	204	28	0	14
18B	2006	13	133	10.2	95	23	15	24
19A	2002	1	8	8.0	8	0	0	0
19A	2003	5	30	6.0	28	2	0	7
19A	2005	11	115	10.5	88	27	0	31
19A	2006	5	41	8.2	30	11	0	37
19B	2002	15	100	6.6	78	22	0	28
19B	2003	9	112	12.4	71	41	0	58

¹Excluding single animals

Javelina Survey Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Javelina Survey Data

Unit	Year	No. of Herds Observed ¹	Total Javelina Observed	Average Herd Size ¹	Classification			Young/100 Adults
					Adult	Young	Unclassified	
19B	2004	6	26	4.3	20	6	0	30
19B	2005	11	85	7.7	56	29	0	52
19B	2006	6	90	14.5	27	17	46	63
20A	2002	6	37	6.0	30	7	0	23
20A	2003	8	63	7.6	53	10	0	19
20A	2005	8	41	5.1	34	7	0	21
20B	2002	12	82	6.8	74	8	0	11
20B	2003	24	282	11.7	236	46	0	19
20B	2004	23	202	8.8	169	33	0	20
20B	2005	17	142	8.4	112	30	0	27
20B	2006	22	189	8.6	152	37	0	24
20C	2002	12	122	10.1	99	23	0	23
20C	2003	31	321	10.3	269	52	0	19
20C	2004	24	229	9.5	196	33	0	17
20C	2005	37	368	10.0	304	64	0	21
20C	2006	25	254	10.2	232	22	0	9
21	2002	4	24	6.0	21	3	0	14
21	2003	17	125	7.4	110	15	0	14
21	2004	16	143	8.9	117	26	0	22
21	2005	8	48	6.0	38	10	0	26
21	2006	11	79	7.2	67	12	0	18
22	2002	7	42	6.0	40	2	0	5
22	2003	13	118	8.9	90	28	0	31
22	2004	13	99	7.6	82	17	0	21
22	2005	11	67	6.1	48	19	0	40
22	2006	17	157	9.2	122	35	0	29
23	2002	9	98	10.9	88	10	0	11
23	2003	31	283	9.1	195	88	0	45
23	2004	16	177	10.9	131	46	0	35
23	2005	32	284	8.9	217	67	0	31
23	2006	27	231	8.6	196	35	0	18
24A	2002	21	153	7.3	123	30	0	24
24A	2003	18	153	8.4	126	27	0	21
24A	2004	20	185	9.2	151	34	0	23
24A	2005	22	182	8.3	148	33	1	22
24A	2006	22	214	9.7	176	38	0	22
24B	2002	11	83	7.6	74	9	0	12
24B	2003	9	100	11.1	82	18	0	22
24B	2004	9	83	9.2	64	19	0	30
24B	2005	9	94	10.4	82	12	0	15
24B	2006	8	66	8.3	52	14	0	27
25M	2006	4	31	7.8	20	11	0	55
26M	2006	5	30	6.0	24	6	0	25
27	2002	8	38	4.4	34	4	0	12
27	2003	8	57	7.1	46	11	0	24
27	2004	9	56	6.1	44	12	0	27
27	2005	4	29	7.3	27	2	0	7
27	2006	11	117	10.6	92	25	0	27
28	2002	14	104	7.4	83	21	0	25
28	2003	9	61	6.6	56	5	0	9
28	2004	19	162	8.5	131	31	0	24
28	2005	27	158	5.9	141	17	0	12
28	2006	17	132	7.7	121	11	0	9
29	2002	9	56	6.1	49	7	0	14
29	2003	10	52	5.2	44	8	0	18
29	2004	10	53	5.3	44	9	0	20
29	2005	17	100	5.9	92	8	0	9
29	2006	10	69	6.9	61	8	0	13
30A	2002	18	86	4.7	63	23	0	37
30A	2003	16	108	6.8	91	17	0	19
30A	2004	8	40	5.0	33	7	0	21
30A	2005	24	154	6.4	132	22	0	17

¹Excluding single animals

Javelina Survey Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Javelina Survey Data

Unit	Year	No. of Herds Observed ¹	Total Javelina Observed	Average Herd Size ¹	Classification			Young/100 Adults
					Adult	Young	Unclassified	
30A	2006	14	123	8.8	104	19	0	18
30B	2002	18	109	6.0	89	20	0	22
30B	2003	8	52	6.4	45	7	0	16
30B	2004	3	18	6.0	12	6	0	50
30B	2005	4	30	7.5	23	7	0	30
30B	2006	8	67	8.4	51	16	0	31
31	2002	6	37	6.0	29	8	0	28
31	2003	11	76	6.9	58	18	0	31
31	2004	12	82	6.8	63	19	0	30
31	2005	8	49	6.1	42	7	0	17
31	2006	16	99	6.1	80	19	0	24
32	2002	11	73	6.6	63	10	0	16
32	2003	12	76	6.3	57	19	0	33
32	2004	11	87	7.9	75	12	0	16
32	2005	17	140	8.2	101	35	4	35
32	2006	26	196	7.5	159	37	0	23
33	2002	10	79	7.9	69	10	0	14
33	2003	14	151	10.8	116	35	0	30
33	2004	13	153	11.8	132	21	0	16
33	2005	5	58	11.6	44	14	0	32
33	2006	8	70	8.8	53	17	0	32
34A	2002	15	112	7.5	88	24	0	27
34A	2003	22	167	7.6	140	27	0	19
34A	2004	16	115	7.1	90	25	0	28
34A	2005	21	159	7.6	132	27	0	20
34A	2006	14	115	8.1	99	16	0	16
34B	2002	11	63	5.7	50	13	0	26
34B	2003	7	67	9.6	51	16	0	31
34B	2004	11	100	9.1	72	28	0	39
34B	2005	6	55	9.2	47	8	0	17
34B	2006	11	79	7.2	61	18	0	30
35A	2002	13	85	6.4	76	9	0	12
35A	2003	5	36	7.2	28	8	0	29
35A	2004	16	97	6.0	83	14	0	17
35A	2005	10	75	7.5	54	21	0	39
35A	2006	9	61	6.8	40	21	0	53
35B	2002	6	45	7.5	34	11	0	32
35B	2003	8	61	7.6	46	15	0	33
35B	2004	8	79	9.6	59	20	0	34
35B	2005	3	23	7.7	19	4	0	21
35B	2006	6	64	10.7	45	19	0	42
36A	2002	27	206	7.6	182	24	0	13
36A	2003	26	207	7.9	162	45	0	28
36A	2004	18	140	7.8	120	20	0	17
36A	2005	21	161	7.7	141	20	0	14
36A	2006	18	110	6.1	87	23	0	26
36B	2002	19	118	6.2	96	22	0	23
36B	2003	15	102	6.7	75	27	0	36
36B	2004	16	146	9.1	128	18	0	14
36B	2005	18	149	8.3	119	30	0	25
36B	2006	16	127	7.9	101	26	0	26
36C	2002	16	125	7.8	107	18	0	17
36C	2003	21	149	7.1	119	30	0	25
36C	2004	9	50	5.4	45	5	0	11
36C	2005	12	88	7.3	68	18	2	26
36C	2006	13	94	7.2	78	16	0	21
37A	2002	9	69	7.7	59	10	0	17
37A	2003	5	33	6.4	30	3	0	10
37A	2004	13	130	9.9	100	27	3	27
37A	2005	7	56	8.0	41	15	0	37
37A	2006	16	128	8.0	104	24	0	23
37B	2002	23	225	9.8	187	38	0	20

¹Excluding single animals

Javelina Survey Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Javelina Survey Data

Unit	Year	No. of Herds Observed ¹	Total Javelina Observed	Average Herd Size ¹	Classification			Young/100 Adults
					Adult	Young	Unclassified	
37B	2003	19	184	9.5	129	43	12	33
37B	2004	21	262	12.4	215	47	0	22
37B	2005	1	9	9.0	9	0	0	0
37B	2006	23	230	10.0	188	42	0	22
39	2002	1	7	7.0	4	3	0	75
39	2004	1	4	4.0	3	1	0	33
39M	2005	1	7	7.0	7	0	0	0
40A/40B	2004	1	8	8.0	5	3	0	60
40A	2006	1	3	3.0	3	0	0	0
41	2006	1	12	12.0	0	0	12	-
42	2002	6	37	6.0	32	5	0	16
42	2003	5	30	6.0	23	7	0	30
42	2004	7	60	8.3	46	13	1	28
42	2005	8	57	7.1	48	9	0	19
42	2006	6	50	8.3	33	9	8	27
42M	2002	7	70	10.0	58	12	0	21
42M	2003	7	54	7.7	42	12	0	29
44A	2002	8	54	6.8	43	11	0	26
44A	2003	8	35	4.1	32	3	0	9
44A	2004	7	72	10.0	62	10	0	16
44A	2005	12	93	7.8	78	15	0	19
44A	2006	6	42	7.0	35	7	0	20

¹Excluding single animals

Javelina Harvest Data

Historic Summary of General Javelina Hunts

Year ¹	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Total Harvest	Percent Success
1950	-	-	9294	7788	-	1344	17
1951	-	-	9995	8625	-	1851	22
1952	-	-	12581	10496	-	1762	17
1953	-	-	15095	13320	-	2510	19
1954	-	-	15299	14829	-	2661	18
1955	-	-	16832	14778	-	3142	21
1956	-	-	17644	14851	-	2930	20
1957	-	-	18724	16672	-	2236	13
1958	-	-	17156	12344	23716	2172	18
1959	-	-	14279	11900	23434	2725	23
1960	-	-	16070	13857	-	2759	20
1961	-	-	19817	17191	29735	3700	22
1962	-	-	22678	19138	41787	3845	20
1963	-	-	24940	21690	46093	4417	20
1964	-	-	24653	20985	46195	5247	25
1965	-	-	24393	20976	44818	4763	23
1966	-	-	25796	21838	46028	4849	22
1967	-	-	28386	23892	52780	4804	20
1968	-	-	29793	26551	62345	4794	18
1969	-	-	32400	28844	65775	5651	20
1970	-	-	33062	30603	66448	6278	21
1971	-	-	31208	27703	59943	5890	21
1972	25350	22855	25350	21450	44178	3819	18
1973	24275	26738	24275	20130	41189	4559	23
1974	22950	29708	22950	19222	39258	5007	26
1975	22300	30889	22300	19017	39409	4587	24
1976	20725	32657	20725	17435	35956	4172	24
1977	20525	33561	20525	17148	35890	4225	25
1978	19950	31685	19950	16075	32666	3449	22
1979	18560	28969	18560	15397	32551	3717	24
1980	17460	29690	17460	14354	33299	3672	26
1981	15785	32330	15785	12986	29477	3642	28
1982	15355	28007	15355	12627	30540	3075	24
1983	15170	21204	15170	13400	32250	3269	24
1984	16120	20052	16120	13975	35149	3638	26
1985	15145	20143	15145	13067	32970	3539	27
1986	15975	23247	15975	13725	33473	3743	27
1987	15890	21710	15890	13979	34330	4220	30
1988	15885	21737	15885	14129	35067	4432	31
1989	15310	20444	15310	13569	34861	3240	24
1990	14325	18859	14325	12565	31314	3468	28
1991	13225	16614	13900	12165	31618	2856	24
1992	13800	10394	13255	12360	32183	3158	26
1993	13880	10407	13787	11902	29035	3126	26
1994	13915	10867	13890	12382	31672	3536	29
1995	13440	11086	13433	11926	31928	2781	23
1996	13360	11151	13307	11938	31600	3444	29
1997	12620	11296	12622	11085	30147	2952	27
1998	12410	11835	12444	10493	27482	2520	24
1999	12200	12053	11937	10506	28005	2784	26
2000	12195	11603	12194	10793	27700	3182	29
2001	12105	12517	12110	10336	28124	2291	22
2002	11705	10941	11702	10256	27685	2823	28
2003	11900	11428	11920	10153	27419	2348	23
2004	11300	12879	11292	9747	26424	2393	25
2005	11090	13790	11207	8628	23772	1729	20
2006	11145	10972	11043	9538	26024	2544	27

¹ Ft. Huachuca hunt data was gathered using the hunter questionnaire program after 1995.

Javelina Harvest Data

Historic Summary of Juniors-Only Javelina Hunts

Year	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Total Harvest	Percent Success
1992	150	75	120	103	225	20	19
1993	150	92	140	125	283	31	25
1994	150	88	148	138	289	49	36
1995	150	50	89	78	198	16	21
1996	250	131	197	191	396	65	34
1997	370	179	256	229	570	84	37
1998	420	244	324	300	738	74	25
1999	380	304	338	297	631	111	37
2000	480	353	444	397	824	159	40
2001	530	453	509	443	986	110	25
2002	460	942	460	385	812	149	39
2003	460	957	460	401	915	124	31
2004	485	609	485	430	1030	117	27
2005	535	611	550	447	983	151	34
2006	670	682	645	522	1241	172	33

Historic Summary of HAM¹ Javelina Hunts

Year	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Total Harvest	Percent Success
1974	100	302	100	79	166	30	38
1975	100	246	100	82	127	29	35
1976	900	1046	900	711	1484	90	13
1977	925	1117	925	689	1385	104	15
1978	1700	1348	1700	1290	2623	145	11
1979	1850	1440	1850	1454	3128	212	15
1980	3000	2108	3000	2250	5178	367	16
1981	3750	2755	3750	2986	7545	544	18
1982	3850	3502	3850	3079	7771	482	16
1983	5990	3226	5990	4476	11313	824	18
1984	6375	3517	6375	4436	11775	878	20
1985	8180	4272	8116	5653	14835	1109	20
1986	7620	5446	7620	6316	16558	1180	19
1987	8200	5500	7719	6382	16289	1728	27
1988	6500	6208	6500	5655	15148	1133	20
1989	6075	6023	6075	5287	14271	991	19
1990	6980	6229	6980	5964	16286	1289	22
1991 ²	7340	6433	6991	6159	16796	929	15
1992	6740	4050	5786	5191	14667	951	18
1993	7665	4674	6839	5704	14961	973	17
1994	8150	5081	7875	7081	19553	1587	22
1995	8070	5553	8004	7034	19908	1186	17
1996	8210	5888	8012	7033	20053	1456	21
1997	8360	6088	8155	7229	20571	1387	19
1998	7685	5888	7531	6462	17451	1014	16
1999	7760	6184	7176	6287	17805	1281	20
2000	7260	6321	7262	6360	17621	1311	21
2001	6775	6034	6738	5812	17175	957	16
2002	6600	5377	6601	5705	16990	1148	20
2003	7050	5644	7059	5992	18169	860	14
2004	6550	5779	6550	5637	16683	1066	19
2005	6500	5342	6537	5018	14657	692	14
2006	6400	4868	6040	5226	15810	1141	22

¹ Prior to 1982, hunts were for handgun, handgun/archery, and/or archery/muzzleloader.

² Including special fall archery/shotgun hunts.

Javelina Harvest Data

Historic Summary of Archery Javelina Hunts

Year ¹	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Total Harvest	Percent Success
1963	-	-	-	1125	3519	111	10
1964	-	-	-	1226	3689	112	9
1965	-	-	-	1438	3574	118	8
1966	-	-	-	1441	3515	138	10
1967	-	-	-	1283	3855	120	9
1968	-	-	-	1608	5093	193	12
1969	-	-	-	2295	7720	206	9
1970	-	-	-	2455	8484	196	8
1971	-	-	-	2918	9663	354	12
1972	-	-	-	3795	12622	305	8
1973	-	-	-	4286	13613	469	11
1974	100	10	-	3680	13145	500	14
1975	100	37	-	4804	16129	650	14
1976	100	28	-	5478	18970	1044	19
1977	-	-	-	5472	20475	786	14
1978	-	-	-	6725	23940	824	12
1979	2400	510	-	4342	14722	786	18
1980	-	-	-	4902	19288	1222	25
1981	-	-	-	6643	36568	1527	23
1982	-	-	-	8735	39700	1543	18
1983	-	-	8987	7722	33638	1684	22
1984	-	-	9163	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	9599	8883	32259	1946	22
1986	-	-	11088	10379	44358	2232	22
1987	-	-	12236	11200	50479	2870	26
1988	-	-	14625	13493	62771	3436	26
1989	-	-	14785	14011	62250	3605	26
1990	-	-	15104	14161	60256	3723	26
1991	-	-	13658	12504	54558	2263	18
1992	12926	6670	9490	8735	40906	2330	27
1993	11990	7239	9697	8657	38263	2439	28
1994	10205	7424	9944	9099	43001	2564	28
1995	10555	7639	10357	9430	45061	2764	29
1996	10125	7583	9908	8978	42000	2661	30
1997	9755	7809	9703	8725	40922	2672	31
1998	9450	8270	9444	8443	42692	2163	26
1999	9220	8972	9214	8242	41443	2187	27
2000	9650	8828	9646	8604	41072	2574	30
2001	9685	9736	9683	8438	41754	1862	22
2002	9685	9013	9673	8662	41735	2790	32
2003	9635	9756	9661	8545	43478	2236	26
2004	9435	10355	9434	8324	40575	2398	29
2005	9685	10351	9771	8506	42364	2038	24
2006	10000	9861	9930	8703	43174	2452	28

¹ Ft. Huachuca hunt data was gathered using the hunter questionnaire program after 1995.

Summary of Fall General Javelina Hunts

Year	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Total Harvest	Percent Success
2006	920	4437	917	620	1836	133	21

Summary of Fall HAM Javelina Hunts

Year	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Total Harvest	Percent Success
2006	605	1381	604	455	1285	43	9

Summary of Fall Archery Javelina Hunts

Year	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Total Harvest	Percent Success
2006	660	819	651	426	1363	21	5

Javelina Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
SPRING GENERAL										
6A	2002	2/15-2/21	150	242	150	62.0	137	391	44	32
6A	2003	2/14-2/20	200	396	200	50.5	145	387	29	20
6A	2004	2/13-2/19	200	368	200	53.0	158	408	53	34
6A	2005	2/11-2/17	200	386	205	49.2	122	296	6	5
6A	2006	2/17-2/23	200	319	200	62.1	183	458	62	34
10/18A	2003	2/21-2/27	200	176	200	98.3	176	513	24	14
10/18A	2004	2/20-2/26	200	174	200	87.4	181	469	42	23
10/18A	2005	2/18-2/24	200	247	201	71.7	145	390	18	12
10/18A	2006	2/24-3/02	200	169	200	100.0	168	501	55	33
16A	2002	2/22-2/28	40	69	40	55.1	32	95	15	47
16A	2003	2/21-2/27	40	75	43	57.3	41	129	9	22
16A	2004	2/20-2/26	40	81	40	49.4	34	113	3	9
16A	2005	2/18-2/24	55	98	57	56.1	41	114	10	24
16A	2006	2/24-3/02	110	105	110	96.2	102	297	44	43
17	2002	2/15-2/21	400	425	400	88.9	344	915	112	33
17	2003	2/14-2/20	400	452	402	85.0	328	919	94	29
17	2004	2/13-2/19	400	547	400	69.3	339	976	109	32
17	2005	2/11-2/17	400	472	404	75.6	302	843	37	12
17	2006	2/17-2/23	400	455	400	82.0	355	1034	105	30
18A	2002	2/22-2/28	200	152	200	100.0	192	594	64	33
18B	2002	2/22-2/28	200	231	200	82.3	166	408	96	58
18B	2003	2/21-2/27	300	368	302	79.1	269	680	101	38
18B	2004	2/20-2/26	300	498	300	58.4	260	659	88	34
18B	2005	2/18-2/24	300	465	306	61.7	218	610	71	33
18B	2006	2/24-3/02	300	383	300	76.8	259	688	120	46
19A	2002	2/15-2/21	200	215	197	80.5	172	484	51	30
19A	2003	2/14-2/20	200	222	200	73.4	178	469	29	16
19A	2004	2/13-2/19	200	224	200	73.7	178	483	44	25
19A	2005	2/11-2/17	200	284	205	61.6	156	395	30	19
19A	2006	2/17-2/23	250	244	250	86.9	225	661	58	26
19B	2002	2/15-2/21	150	112	150	100.0	129	329	47	36
19B	2003	2/14-2/20	200	100	200	100.0	156	453	28	18
19B	2004	2/13-2/19	200	139	200	100.0	170	480	42	25
19B	2005	2/11-2/17	250	124	252	100.0	158	408	9	6
19B	2006	2/17-2/23	250	92	250	100.0	211	616	34	16
20A	2002	2/15-2/21	400	444	400	77.0	342	890	84	25
20A	2003	2/14-2/20	400	412	402	81.3	319	921	60	19
20A	2004	2/13-2/19	300	371	300	67.7	233	587	85	36
20A	2005	2/11-2/17	300	423	304	59.8	218	535	40	18
20A	2006	2/17-2/23	350	411	350	79.6	297	792	104	35
20B	2002	2/22-2/28	450	889	450	50.6	397	1014	124	31
20B	2003	2/21-2/27	450	782	452	56.4	395	924	100	25
20B	2004	2/20-2/26	450	746	450	53.6	401	1046	129	32
20B	2005	2/18-2/24	550	1013	562	51.9	442	1137	96	22
20B	2006	2/24-3/02	550	767	550	66.4	485	1370	127	26
21	2002	2/22-2/28	800	1470	800	52.8	700	1847	150	21
21	2003	2/21-2/27	750	1277	750	58.1	661	1623	113	17
21	2004	2/20-2/26	700	1461	700	47.2	611	1467	116	19
21	2005	2/18-2/24	650	1525	652	42.0	443	1170	79	18
21	2006	2/24-3/02	600	935	600	61.1	548	1418	120	22
22	2002	2/22-2/28	775	1068	775	63.9	678	1816	167	25
22	2003	2/21-2/27	775	1146	775	64.1	663	1727	116	18
22	2004	2/20-2/26	775	1397	775	50.4	665	1728	70	11
22	2005	2/18-2/24	625	1244	630	46.7	425	1101	51	12
22	2006	2/24-3/02	625	922	625	59.8	541	1446	92	17
23	2002	2/22-2/28	225	428	225	52.6	192	464	66	34
23	2003	2/21-2/27	225	511	227	44.4	200	577	33	17
23	2004	2/20-2/26	225	575	225	39.1	193	495	41	21
23	2005	2/18-2/24	225	703	232	32.0	136	324	23	17
23	2006	2/24-3/02	225	708	225	31.5	185	450	62	34
24A	2002	2/22-2/28	215	307	215	67.4	186	434	44	24
24A	2003	2/21-2/27	215	287	215	72.5	190	450	51	27

FTHU = Fort Huachuca

Javelina Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
SPRING GENERAL (continued)										
24A	2004	2/20-2/26	215	342	215	60.5	183	478	43	24
24A	2005	2/18-2/24	215	431	215	47.1	188	543	55	29
24A	2006	2/24-3/02	215	286	215	67.1	185	470	56	30
24B	2002	2/22-2/28	400	436	400	76.6	357	1000	58	16
24B	2003	2/21-2/27	400	445	403	82.3	341	947	55	16
24B	2004	2/20-2/26	350	516	350	60.7	300	779	45	15
24B	2005	2/18-2/24	250	384	250	53.1	190	556	23	12
24B	2006	2/24-3/02	250	345	250	63.5	224	551	54	24
27	2002	2/15-2/21	300	94	300	100.0	253	669	89	35
27	2003	2/14-2/20	300	143	299	100.0	258	737	43	17
27	2004	2/13-2/19	250	116	250	100.0	216	583	56	26
27	2005	2/11-2/17	250	127	250	100.0	151	404	30	20
27	2006	2/17-2/23	250	85	250	100.0	186	546	54	29
28	2002	2/22-2/28	350	217	350	100.0	309	867	93	30
28	2003	2/21-2/27	350	193	350	100.0	299	958	88	29
28	2004	2/20-2/26	350	248	350	100.0	285	781	97	34
28	2005	2/18-2/24	350	279	357	100.0	285	786	117	41
28	2006	2/24-3/02	350	263	350	100.0	293	719	147	50
29	2002	2/22-2/28	250	47	250	100.0	202	525	42	21
29	2003	2/21-2/27	250	44	250	100.0	205	554	51	25
29	2004	2/20-2/26	250	35	250	100.0	208	550	42	20
29	2005	2/18-2/24	250	60	251	100.0	202	586	25	12
29	2006	2/24-3/02	250	43	153	100.0	119	340	26	22
30A	2002	2/22-2/28	350	186	350	100.0	302	776	123	41
30A	2003	2/21-2/27	350	196	350	100.0	319	859	122	38
30A	2004	2/20-2/26	350	221	349	100.0	297	762	82	28
30A	2005	2/18-2/24	350	312	352	100.0	302	866	85	28
30A	2006	2/24-3/02	350	170	347	100.0	287	792	103	36
30B	2002	2/22-2/28	200	86	200	100.0	180	428	50	28
30B	2003	2/21-2/27	200	117	200	100.0	170	511	32	19
30B	2004	2/20-2/26	200	106	200	100.0	175	543	42	24
30B	2005	2/18-2/24	200	80	201	100.0	163	504	9	6
30B	2006	2/24-3/02	150	69	150	100.0	135	398	34	25
31	2002	2/22-2/28	150	149	150	94.0	114	303	44	39
31	2003	2/21-2/27	150	130	150	100.0	114	318	36	32
31	2004	2/20-2/26	150	189	147	77.8	113	369	30	27
31	2005	2/18-2/24	150	169	151	82.3	118	371	33	28
31	2006	2/24-3/02	200	142	200	100.0	163	468	57	35
32	2002	2/22-2/28	500	523	500	94.5	425	1109	140	33
32	2003	2/21-2/27	500	509	502	97.1	425	1033	144	34
32	2004	2/20-2/26	500	545	500	85.7	425	1108	110	26
32	2005	2/18-2/24	450	520	454	80.6	369	1005	75	20
32	2006	2/24-3/02	500	479	500	99.4	402	1061	122	30
33	2002	2/22-2/28	700	430	700	100.0	618	1736	158	26
33	2003	2/21-2/27	700	466	700	100.0	608	1544	161	26
33	2004	2/20-2/26	700	563	697	100.0	605	1573	183	30
33	2005	2/18-2/24	700	644	710	95.3	583	1620	129	22
33	2006	2/24-3/02	700	619	700	100.0	601	1555	146	24
34A	2002	2/22-2/28	400	234	400	100.0	342	886	118	35
34A	2003	2/21-2/27	400	306	400	100.0	328	870	86	26
34A	2004	2/20-2/26	400	261	400	100.0	357	1028	92	26
34A	2005	2/18-2/24	400	339	401	100.0	336	945	90	27
34A	2006	2/24-3/02	400	271	400	100.0	341	951	91	27
34B	2002	2/22-2/28	150	102	150	100.0	124	353	18	15
34B	2003	2/21-2/27	125	85	125	100.0	102	294	21	21
34B	2004	2/20-2/26	100	68	100	100.0	87	266	17	20
34B	2005	2/18-2/24	100	79	101	100.0	88	292	15	17
34B	2006	2/24-3/02	100	62	100	100.0	78	198	22	28
35A	2002	2/22-2/28	100	68	100	100.0	80	207	29	36
35A	2003	2/21-2/27	100	83	100	100.0	71	156	23	32
35A	2004	2/20-2/26	100	69	100	100.0	80	205	25	31
35A	2005	2/18-2/24	100	74	100	100.0	86	293	14	16

FTHU = Fort Huachuca

Javelina Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
SPRING GENERAL (continued)										
35A	2006	2/24-3/02	100	46	100	100.0	88	240	25	28
35B	2002	2/22-2/28	150	53	150	100.0	123	365	16	13
35B	2003	2/21-2/27	150	86	150	100.0	130	410	18	14
35B	2004	2/20-2/26	100	60	100	100.0	80	213	30	38
35B	2005	2/18-2/24	100	94	101	93.6	54	155	12	22
35B	2006	2/24-3/02	100	54	100	100.0	85	230	18	21
36A	2002	2/22-2/28	800	527	800	100.0	718	1990	162	23
36A	2003	2/21-2/27	800	555	800	100.0	681	1923	172	25
36A	2004	2/20-2/26	700	598	700	100.0	617	1763	162	26
36A	2005	2/18-2/24	700	584	711	100.0	600	1654	108	18
36A	2006	2/24-3/02	650	409	650	100.0	578	1635	129	22
36B	2002	2/22-2/28	400	435	400	87.1	361	999	87	24
36B	2003	2/21-2/27	400	391	400	95.9	351	843	97	28
36B	2004	2/20-2/26	400	369	400	99.7	360	977	97	27
36B	2005	2/18-2/24	400	388	403	94.6	335	1004	59	18
36B	2006	2/24-3/02	400	245	400	100.0	342	960	84	25
36C	2002	2/22-2/28	500	287	500	100.0	449	1309	140	31
36C	2003	2/21-2/27	500	305	500	100.0	404	1191	76	19
36C	2004	2/20-2/26	475	299	475	100.0	418	1220	81	19
36C	2005	2/18-2/24	450	296	455	100.0	356	1009	63	18
36C	2006	2/24-3/02	350	179	350	100.0	306	921	88	29
37A	2002	2/22-2/28	800	546	800	100.0	733	2072	191	26
37A	2003	2/21-2/27	800	564	798	100.0	708	2063	155	22
37A	2004	2/20-2/26	800	629	800	100.0	707	2078	176	25
37A	2005	2/18-2/24	800	752	802	92.8	653	1800	149	23
37A	2006	2/24-3/02	800	649	800	100.0	725	2070	144	20
37B	2002	2/22-2/28	1000	929	1000	96.8	899	2410	201	22
37B	2003	2/21-2/27	1050	1047	1055	93.9	898	2375	172	19
37B	2004	2/20-2/26	900	1049	901	77.9	794	2186	151	19
37B	2005	2/18-2/24	900	1179	914	71.3	745	2000	158	21
37B	2006	2/24-3/02	950	1025	950	88.6	823	2130	154	19
FTHU	2002	2/15-2/21	20	13	20	100.0	20	55	8	40
FTHU	2003	2/14-2/20	20	19	20	100.0	20	61	9	45
FTHU	2004	2/13-2/19	20	15	18	100.0	17	51	10	59
FTHU	2005	2/11-2/17	20	15	18	100.0	18	56	10	56
FTHU	2006	2/17-2/23	20	21	18	85.7	18	58	7	39
SPRING JUNIORS-ONLY										
10/17/18A/ 19/20A	2003	2/07-2/13	50	116	50	43.1	39	81	16	41
10/17/18A/ 19/20A	2004	2/06-2/12	100	181	100	55.3	90	194	29	32
10/17/18A/ 19/20A	2005	2/04-2/10	100	156	105	63.5	87	169	33	38
10/17/18A/ 19/20A	2006	2/10-2/16	100	148	100	66.9	79	197	13	16
16A	2002	2/08-2/14	10	8	10	100.0	5	12	2	40
16A	2003	2/07-2/13	10	6	10	100.0	10	24	8	80
16A	2004	2/06-2/12	10	6	10	83.3	10	30	3	30
16A	2005	2/04-2/10	10	16	10	62.5	8	13	5	63
16A	2006	2/10-2/16	20	8	20	100.0	18	47	11	61
19B	2002	2/08-2/14	30	28	30	96.4	23	26	8	35
20B	2002	2/08-2/14	200	212	200	92.0	174	377	68	39
20B	2005	2/04-2/10	175	168	180	92.3	154	332	46	30
20C	2002	2/08-2/14	100	111	100	86.5	87	187	37	43
20C	2003	2/07-2/13	100	122	100	68.9	92	212	29	32
20C	2004	2/06-2/12	75	132	75	52.3	71	164	30	42
20C	2005	2/04-2/10	100	119	101	81.5	87	176	49	56
20C	2006	2/10-2/16	100	147	100	66.0	83	217	33	40
23	2003	2/14-2/20	200	174	200	95.4	177	405	49	28
23	2006	2/10-2/16	200	188	200	85.1	169	377	48	28
24B	2004	2/06-2/12	150	123	150	89.4	126	316	29	23
33/37B	2006	2/10-2/16	150	140	150	85.7	115	279	47	41

FTHU = Fort Huachuca

Javelina Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
SPRING JUNIORS-ONLY (continued)										
36A	2002	2/08-2/14	100	110	100	87.3	76	155	26	34
36A/36B	2006	2/10-2/16	100	51	75	86.3	58	124	20	34
36A/36C	2005	2/04-2/10	100	82	104	100.0	77	193	15	19
37A	2003	2/07-2/13	100	79	100	100.0	83	193	22	27
37A	2005	2/04-2/10	50	70	50	71.4	34	100	3	9
37B	2004	2/06-2/12	150	167	150	85.6	133	326	26	20
SPRING HAM										
6B	2002	2/15-2/21	75	34	75	100.0	48	134	3	6
6B	2003	2/14-2/20	75	43	75	100.0	73	201	12	16
6B	2004	2/13-2/19	75	52	75	100.0	58	188	10	17
6B	2005	2/11-2/17	75	65	75	96.9	60	163	16	27
6B	2006	2/17-2/23	75	65	75	100.0	58	155	5	9
8	2002	2/15-2/21	100	42	100	100.0	91	272	12	13
8	2003	2/14-2/20	50	58	50	86.2	47	141	8	17
8	2004	2/13-2/19	50	38	50	100.0	47	117	12	26
8	2005	2/11-2/17	50	68	50	73.5	37	77	0	0
8	2006	2/17-2/23	75	39	75	100.0	52	196	10	19
18B	2002	2/15-2/21	175	180	175	86.7	151	559	55	36
18B	2003	2/14-2/20	200	222	200	79.3	154	539	42	27
18B	2004	2/13-2/19	200	236	200	78.0	170	514	46	27
18B	2005	2/11-2/17	200	266	200	72.6	176	616	48	27
18B	2006	2/17-2/23	200	199	200	91.5	175	590	55	31
20B	2003	2/14-2/20	450	412	451	85.9	410	1238	32	8
20B	2004	2/13-2/19	450	450	450	86.0	391	1120	46	12
20B	2006	2/17-2/23	450	414	450	87.2	413	1155	61	15
20C	2002	2/15-2/21	300	551	300	51.7	269	746	94	35
20C	2002	2/22-2/28	300	90	300	100.0	268	848	64	24
20C	2003	2/14-2/20	325	609	327	53.7	278	841	43	15
20C	2003	2/21-2/27	325	95	325	100.0	288	817	56	19
20C	2004	2/13-2/19	250	552	250	45.3	210	719	62	30
20C	2004	2/20-2/26	250	99	250	90.9	229	632	45	20
20C	2005	2/11-2/17	375	615	376	57.7	285	785	49	17
20C	2005	2/18-2/24	275	69	280	100.0	214	562	52	24
20C	2006	2/17-2/23	375	553	375	66.6	343	1017	121	35
20C	2006	2/24-3/02	275	63	275	100.0	235	731	72	31
21	2002	2/15-2/21	300	690	300	43.5	262	746	31	12
21	2003	2/14-2/20	300	519	301	55.3	230	664	23	10
21	2004	2/13-2/19	275	478	275	55.4	239	688	42	18
21	2005	2/11-2/17	250	466	253	51.7	172	454	20	12
21	2006	2/17-2/23	225	373	225	60.3	190	500	38	20
22	2002	2/15-2/21	500	713	500	61.4	429	1245	89	21
22	2003	2/14-2/20	500	618	505	65.7	436	1385	43	10
22	2004	2/13-2/19	500	721	500	60.3	439	1273	74	17
22	2005	2/11-2/17	450	518	458	68.2	313	773	28	9
22	2006	2/17-2/23	450	573	450	66.7	361	1130	45	12
23	2002	2/15-2/21	300	464	300	62.1	268	820	51	19
23	2003	2/14-2/20	300	486	299	60.5	245	750	32	13
23	2004	2/13-2/19	300	583	300	49.7	272	813	62	23
23	2005	2/11-2/17	300	545	303	51.7	213	674	20	9
24A	2002	2/15-2/21	225	135	225	100.0	196	531	55	28
24A	2003	2/14-2/20	225	132	226	100.0	174	521	36	21
24A	2004	2/13-2/19	225	218	225	78.4	195	590	51	26
24A	2005	2/11-2/17	225	204	228	83.8	174	523	40	23
24A	2006	2/17-2/23	225	218	225	84.4	209	610	53	25
24B	2002	2/15-2/21	300	179	300	100.0	270	725	38	14
24B	2003	2/14-2/20	300	160	304	100.0	269	872	37	14
24B	2005	2/11-2/17	250	154	251	100.0	193	513	16	8
24B	2006	2/17-2/23	250	201	250	100.0	205	576	43	21
28	2002	2/15-2/21	100	66	100	100.0	92	310	34	37
28	2003	2/14-2/20	100	65	100	100.0	94	263	27	29
28	2004	2/13-2/19	100	68	100	100.0	79	219	33	42
28	2005	2/11-2/17	100	65	101	100.0	85	303	9	11

FTHU = Fort Huachuca

Javelina Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
SPRING HAM (continued)										
28	2006	2/17-2/23	100	62	100	100.0	94	308	38	40
29	2002	2/15-2/21	50	10	50	100.0	31	87	2	6
29	2003	2/14-2/20	50	10	50	100.0	35	98	2	6
29	2004	2/13-2/19	50	13	50	100.0	42	137	10	24
29	2005	2/11-2/17	50	23	51	100.0	35	91	5	14
29	2006	2/17-2/23	50	18	34	100.0	27	75	11	41
30A	2002	2/15-2/21	125	115	125	100.0	100	252	34	34
30A	2003	2/14-2/20	125	103	123	100.0	104	302	29	28
30A	2004	2/13-2/19	125	58	125	100.0	97	282	22	23
30A	2005	2/11-2/17	125	59	125	100.0	95	229	30	32
30A	2006	2/17-2/23	125	60	115	100.0	88	241	25	28
30B	2002	2/15-2/21	200	69	200	100.0	176	547	34	19
30B	2003	2/14-2/20	200	34	200	100.0	178	513	28	16
30B	2004	2/13-2/19	200	48	200	100.0	170	515	33	19
30B	2005	2/11-2/17	200	27	200	100.0	131	424	5	4
30B	2006	2/17-2/23	150	23	87	100.0	66	166	4	6
31	2002	2/15-2/21	250	105	250	100.0	212	686	35	17
31	2003	2/14-2/20	250	128	250	100.0	213	704	33	15
31	2004	2/13-2/19	250	95	250	100.0	222	681	50	23
31	2005	2/11-2/17	250	101	250	100.0	182	638	22	12
31	2006	2/17-2/23	150	86	150	100.0	132	427	18	14
32	2002	2/15-2/21	550	359	553	100.0	457	1402	109	24
32	2003	2/14-2/20	550	364	546	100.0	454	1331	76	17
32	2004	2/13-2/19	550	398	550	100.0	481	1397	90	19
32	2005	2/11-2/17	500	382	505	100.0	382	1180	44	12
32	2006	2/17-2/23	450	331	450	100.0	384	1186	108	28
33	2002	2/15-2/21	450	220	450	100.0	383	1104	67	17
33	2003	2/14-2/20	450	222	450	100.0	363	971	48	13
33	2004	2/13-2/19	450	243	450	100.0	394	1087	60	15
33	2005	2/11-2/17	450	252	449	100.0	376	988	66	18
33	2006	2/17-2/23	450	295	446	100.0	375	1188	98	26
34A	2002	2/15-2/21	300	126	300	100.0	272	848	31	11
34A	2003	2/14-2/20	300	173	299	100.0	255	789	52	20
34A	2004	2/13-2/19	300	136	300	100.0	245	642	68	28
34A	2005	2/11-2/17	300	213	300	100.0	252	787	22	9
34A	2006	2/17-2/23	300	149	300	100.0	278	771	62	22
34B	2002	2/15-2/21	100	42	100	100.0	87	249	21	24
34B	2003	2/14-2/20	75	38	75	100.0	71	192	6	8
34B	2004	2/13-2/19	75	46	75	100.0	66	182	9	14
34B	2005	2/11-2/17	75	39	75	100.0	58	184	7	12
34B	2006	2/17-2/23	75	29	75	100.0	69	200	6	9
35A	2002	2/15-2/21	100	34	100	100.0	94	278	14	15
35A	2003	2/14-2/20	100	50	99	100.0	79	247	20	25
35A	2004	2/13-2/19	100	39	100	100.0	72	221	14	19
35A	2005	2/11-2/17	100	49	98	100.0	80	252	10	13
35A	2006	2/17-2/23	100	33	82	100.0	68	292	14	21
35B	2002	2/15-2/21	100	36	98	100.0	74	244	24	32
35B	2003	2/14-2/20	100	29	100	100.0	85	285	8	9
35B	2004	2/13-2/19	100	37	100	100.0	86	262	11	13
35B	2005	2/11-2/17	100	49	100	100.0	74	233	8	11
35B	2006	2/17-2/23	100	44	79	100.0	61	198	14	23
36B	2002	2/15-2/21	600	340	600	100.0	505	1447	81	16
36B	2003	2/14-2/20	600	278	600	100.0	515	1493	53	10
36B	2004	2/13-2/19	600	289	600	100.0	507	1507	84	17
36B	2005	2/11-2/17	600	240	603	100.0	465	1297	52	11
36B	2006	2/17-2/23	600	207	391	100.0	340	1056	48	14
36C	2002	2/15-2/21	250	104	250	100.0	219	634	34	16
36C	2003	2/14-2/20	250	129	251	100.0	193	612	22	11
36C	2004	2/13-2/19	225	115	225	100.0	170	507	26	15
36C	2005	2/11-2/17	200	100	200	100.0	159	476	20	13
36C	2006	2/17-2/23	150	58	131	100.0	116	360	9	8
37A	2002	2/15-2/21	350	208	350	100.0	328	972	51	16

FTHU = Fort Huachuca

Javelina Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
SPRING HAM (continued)										
37A	2003	2/14-2/20	350	201	350	100.0	293	917	43	15
37A	2004	2/13-2/19	350	270	350	100.0	313	1003	41	13
37A	2005	2/11-2/17	350	269	350	100.0	298	934	43	14
37A	2006	2/17-2/23	350	261	350	100.0	305	918	55	18
37B	2002	2/15-2/21	500	465	500	100.0	423	1304	85	20
37B	2003	2/14-2/20	500	466	503	100.0	456	1483	49	11
37B	2004	2/13-2/19	500	497	500	93.0	443	1387	65	15
37B	2005	2/11-2/17	650	504	656	100.0	509	1501	60	12
37B	2006	2/17-2/23	650	514	650	100.0	582	1764	128	22
SPRING ARCHERY										
Various Units	2002	1/01-1/31	1500	1248	1500	100.0	1376	6586	558	41
Various Units	2003	1/01-1/31	1500	1723	1502	83.5	1318	6906	387	29
Various Units	2004	1/01-1/31	1500	1727	1500	80.8	1313	6397	409	31
Various Units	2005	1/01-1/31	1800	1900	1819	89.0	1525	7887	366	24
Various Units	2006	1/01-1/31	2000	1759	2000	100.0	1699	8675	521	31
5/6/19A	2002	1/01-1/31	800	591	800	100.0	729	3434	230	32
5/6/19A	2003	1/01-1/31	800	650	802	100.0	716	4012	142	20
5/6/19A	2004	1/01-1/31	800	754	799	92.7	705	3331	189	27
5/6/19A	2005	1/01-1/31	800	713	806	97.1	703	3353	151	21
5/6/19A	2006	1/01-1/31	800	776	800	94.7	725	3720	203	28
20A/20C	2002	1/01-1/31	600	744	600	74.6	530	2686	167	32
20A/20C	2003	1/01-1/31	600	762	605	74.7	552	2836	128	23
20A/20C	2004	1/01-1/31	500	742	500	65.6	448	2175	134	30
20A/20C	2005	1/01-1/31	500	767	504	63.4	446	1951	109	24
20A/20C	2006	1/01-1/31	500	720	500	68.3	426	2000	108	25
20B	2002	1/01-1/31	350	584	350	59.3	324	1417	91	28
20B	2003	1/01-1/31	350	617	353	57.2	324	1588	64	20
20B	2004	1/01-1/31	350	581	350	58.5	322	1451	79	25
20B	2005	1/01-1/31	475	534	478	71.7	440	1942	76	17
20B	2006	1/01-1/31	500	617	500	76.5	468	2080	112	24
21	2002	1/01-1/31	550	826	550	64.9	497	2179	133	27
21	2003	1/01-1/31	500	720	502	64.2	446	1921	85	19
21	2004	1/01-1/31	450	804	450	54.6	382	1593	102	27
21	2005	1/01-1/31	400	690	401	57.1	343	1380	73	21
21	2006	1/01-1/31	375	521	375	70.8	329	1377	63	19
22	2002	1/01-1/31	600	820	598	68.4	533	2272	175	33
22	2003	1/01-1/31	600	849	606	65.5	569	2695	125	22
22	2004	1/01-1/31	600	893	600	60.4	536	2372	92	17
22	2005	1/01-1/31	475	764	479	56.4	411	1858	76	18
22	2006	1/01-1/31	475	672	475	63.0	405	2019	126	31
23	2002	1/01-1/31	225	461	225	48.8	213	954	78	37
23	2003	1/01-1/31	225	426	230	53.5	214	988	49	23
23	2004	1/01-1/31	225	515	225	43.3	197	887	54	27
23	2005	1/01-1/31	225	552	232	40.8	194	957	33	17
23	2006	1/01-1/31	225	564	225	39.7	208	948	82	39
24A	2002	1/01-1/31	115	200	115	56.5	111	474	47	42
24A	2003	1/01-1/31	115	219	117	53.4	110	473	46	42
24A	2004	1/01-1/31	115	270	115	42.6	108	559	34	31
24A	2005	1/01-1/31	115	280	116	41.1	109	544	38	35
24A	2006	1/01-1/31	130	303	130	42.9	125	718	46	37
24B	2002	1/01-1/31	300	274	300	86.5	277	1200	71	26
24B	2003	1/01-1/31	300	325	303	80.6	256	1330	62	24
24B	2004	1/01-1/31	250	306	250	70.6	217	1043	35	16
24B	2005	1/01-1/31	250	226	252	79.2	231	997	34	15
24B	2006	1/01-1/31	250	251	250	76.9	216	983	50	23
27/28/29/ 30/31/32	2002	1/01-1/31	1500	1161	1500	100.0	1333	6357	513	38
27/28/29/ 30/31/32	2003	1/01-1/31	1500	1186	1501	100.0	1304	6460	433	33
27/28/29/ 30/31/32	2004	1/01-1/31	1500	1281	1498	100.0	1297	6309	487	38

FTHU = Fort Huachuca

Javelina Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
SPRING ARCHERY (continued)										
27/28/29/ 30/31/32	2005	1/01-1/31	1500	1361	1522	100.0	1303	6651	379	29
27/28/29/ 30/31/32	2006	1/01-1/31	1500	1170	1500	100.0	1311	6226	387	30
33/37B	2002	1/01-1/31	1150	731	1150	100.0	1027	5275	265	26
33/37B	2003	1/01-1/31	1150	770	1143	100.0	1023	5095	313	31
33/37B	2004	1/01-1/31	1150	900	1153	100.0	1049	5255	286	27
33/37B	2005	1/01-1/31	1150	1016	1155	100.0	1040	5188	249	24
33/37B	2006	1/01-1/31	1250	1108	1250	100.0	1109	5651	277	25
34A/37A/37M	2002	1/01-1/31	900	460	900	100.0	772	3940	198	26
34A/37A/37M	2003	1/01-1/31	900	578	898	100.0	763	3780	160	21
34A/37A/37M	2004	1/01-1/31	900	595	899	100.0	798	3983	219	27
34A/37A/37M	2005	1/01-1/31	900	579	898	100.0	804	4178	192	24
34A/37A/37M	2006	1/01-1/31	900	599	898	100.0	787	4068	210	27
34B/35	2002	1/01-1/31	300	221	300	100.0	272	1513	80	29
34B/35	2003	1/01-1/31	300	195	300	100.0	261	1470	67	26
34B/35	2004	1/01-1/31	300	193	300	100.0	243	1396	100	41
34B/35	2005	1/01-1/31	300	187	298	100.0	261	1398	75	29
34B/35	2006	1/01-1/31	300	155	234	100.0	213	1087	70	33
36	2002	1/01-1/31	600	578	600	100.0	514	2589	153	30
36	2003	1/01-1/31	600	614	604	97.1	522	3007	131	25
36	2004	1/01-1/31	600	650	600	88.8	533	2979	120	23
36	2005	1/01-1/31	600	650	616	89.1	541	3218	142	26
36	2006	1/01-1/31	600	490	600	100.0	520	2767	130	25
39M/42M	2002	1/01-1/31	175	109	175	100.0	148	773	31	21
39M/42M	2003	1/01-1/31	175	108	175	100.0	149	680	36	24
39M/42M	2004	1/01-1/31	175	129	175	100.0	157	682	53	34
39M/42M	2005	1/01-1/31	175	116	177	100.0	137	733	34	25
39M/42M	2006	1/01-1/31	175	133	175	100.0	145	724	63	43
FTHU	2002	1/01-1/31	20	5	10	100.0	6	86	0	0
FTHU	2003	1/01-1/31	20	14	20	100.0	18	237	8	44
FTHU	2004	1/01-1/31	20	15	20	100.0	19	163	5	26
FTHU	2005	1/01-1/31	20	16	18	100.0	18	129	11	61
FTHU	2006	1/01-1/31	20	23	18	78.3	17	131	4	24
FALL GENERAL										
28	2006	11/10-11/19	50	262	50	17.2	25	82	7	28
29	2006	11/10-11/19	40	61	38	34.4	10	35	0	0
30A	2006	11/10-11/19	50	175	50	22.9	31	94	8	26
30B	2006	11/10-11/19	20	64	20	25.0	12	28	0	0
31	2006	11/10-11/19	30	208	30	14.4	19	74	0	0
32	2006	11/10-11/19	75	313	75	18.9	49	107	12	24
33	2006	11/10-11/19	105	653	104	13.5	63	137	4	6
34A	2006	11/10-11/19	60	209	60	23.9	48	128	15	31
34B	2006	11/10-11/19	15	45	15	24.4	13	35	0	0
35A	2006	11/10-11/19	15	78	15	19.2	15	50	0	0
35B	2006	11/10-11/19	15	52	15	26.9	15	30	8	53
36A	2006	11/10-11/19	75	184	75	31.5	50	211	7	14
36B	2006	11/10-11/19	60	224	60	25.9	44	161	9	20
36C	2006	11/10-11/19	50	123	50	35.8	25	71	10	40
37A	2006	11/10-11/19	120	491	120	17.7	98	262	27	28
37B	2006	11/10-11/19	140	1295	140	10.7	103	331	26	25
FALL HAM										
28	2006	10/13-10/22	15	61	15	21.3	11	41	4	36
29	2006	10/13-10/22	10	18	10	55.6	7	13	0	0
30A	2006	10/13-10/22	20	21	20	71.4	15	45	0	0
30B	2006	10/13-10/22	25	29	25	65.5	13	25	0	0
31	2006	10/13-10/22	20	50	20	36.0	13	27	3	23
32	2006	10/13-10/22	70	123	70	39.8	45	138	2	4
33	2006	10/13-10/22	70	178	70	27.5	48	135	10	21
34A	2006	10/13-10/22	45	112	45	33.9	39	119	0	0
34B	2006	10/13-10/22	10	24	10	33.3	10	23	0	0
35A	2006	10/13-10/22	15	15	15	66.7	13	35	0	0

FTHU = Fort Huachuca

Javelina Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
Fall HAM (continued)										
35B	2006	10/13-10/22	15	12	15	50.0	15	49	0	0
36A	2006	10/13-10/22	25	38	25	57.9	22	78	3	14
36B	2006	10/13-10/22	90	96	89	63.5	61	161	8	13
36C	2006	10/13-10/22	25	38	25	44.7	18	42	2	11
37A	2006	10/13-10/22	50	159	50	22.0	48	140	6	13
37B	2006	10/13-10/22	100	407	100	17.0	77	214	5	6
FALL ARCHERY										
27/28/29/ 30A/31/32	2006	9/01-9/10	165	287	160	49.1	96	343	0	0
30B	2006	9/01-9/10	35	21	35	95.2	25	66	0	0
33/37B	2006	9/01-9/10	190	242	190	61.2	130	391	16	12
34A/37A/38M	2006	9/01-9/10	135	135	132	80.7	86	242	2	2
34B/35	2006	9/01-9/10	45	47	45	76.6	28	132	3	11
36	2006	9/01-9/10	90	87	89	89.7	61	189	0	0

FTHU = Fort Huachuca

Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis*)

Natural History

Arizona's bighorn sheep population, consisting of both Rocky Mountain and desert races, is currently estimated at about 6,000 animals—a severe reduction from the numbers thought to once be present. The causes for this decline, which occurred primarily between 1860 and 1920, were exposure to livestock-borne parasites and

diseases. Now, thanks to livestock-free refuges and an aggressive translocation program, bighorn sheep numbers are gradually edging upward.

Desert bighorn sheep weights vary considerably between the sexes. Adult rams weigh 160 and 200 pounds, with a maximum weight of 225 pounds. Adult ewes range from 75 to 130 pounds and average 110 pounds. The biggest visual difference between the

two sexes is the horns. Ewe horns are generally 10 to 13 inches long with a circumference of three to six inches. An adult ram's horns may measure up to 40 inches along the outside curl with a basal circumference between 13 and 16 inches. The horn core is honeycombed with chambers, or sinuses, which reduce the weight of the skull.

Newborn bighorn lambs weigh from 8 to 10 pounds, have dark eyes and fuzzy, dark-gray hair, and are active within minutes of birth. As the lambs mature, their eyes take on the characteristic amber color of the adult's eyes. After several months, they also take on the adult's pale buff to dark, chocolate-brown coloration. This overall coat color is accentuated by a white muzzle, a white rump patch, light-colored eye rings, and a white edging on the rear legs. The tail is black, bordered in white.

Bighorn sheep have a life expectancy of 10 to 12 years, but may attain an age of 17 years or older. Usually one, rarely two, lambs are born. The youngsters typically stay with their mothers until two years of age.

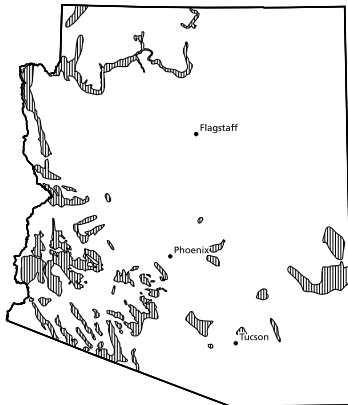


Bighorn

The young rams then leave the nursery herds of ewes and lambs and join a bachelor herd. The adults usually remain segregated according to sex except during the summer breeding season, and sometimes during the spring with the sprouting of early vegetation.

Sexual maturity varies, both physiologically and behaviorally. Although rams as young as 6 months of age may be capable of breeding, they refrain due to the dominance of older rams. Ewes do not breed until they are

about two-years old, and rams usually not until at least three years of age. The breeding season extends from early June through October, but the peak rutting activity takes place in August. The gestation period is about six months, and most lambs are born in late winter or early spring.



Bighorn distribution

Bighorn sheep are diurnal animals and are usually found in small groups, although herds of 50 or more are sometimes seen. Native grasses are important in the bighorn's diet, although the animals also feed heavily on jojoba and other woody plants. Pincushion, barrel, and saguaro cactuses provide needed moisture. Preferred plants vary with habitat quality, locality, and species availability. Mountain lions are the principal predator although golden eagles and bobcats have been observed taking lambs.

Hunt History

Totally protected by the territorial legislature in 1893, bighorn sheep were not legal game in Arizona until 1953, when it was determined that the limited hunting of trophy rams might be the only way to save these animals. Two limited hunts of 20 permits each were authorized, and 20 bighorn were taken. Since then, permit numbers, the number of units open to hunting, the number of rams taken, and hunt success have gradually increased. About 100 rams, mostly desert bighorns, are now being taken each year. This number will only increase, however, when the disease problem and other limiting factors are brought under control.

Bighorn Survey Data

Historic Summary of Desert Bighorn Sheep Survey Data

Year	Ram	Ewe	Lamb	Yearling	Unclassified	Total	Number Per 100 Ewes		
							Rams	Lambs	Yearlings
1951	56	46	30	0	9	141	122	65	0
1952	48	36	15	0	8	107	133	42	0
1953	59	48	24	0	17	148	123	50	0
1955	159	129	29	0	41	358	123	22	0
1956	95	129	29	0	4	257	74	22	0
1957	43	48	0	0	0	91	90	0	0
1958	43	77	34	0	3	157	56	44	0
1959	15	46	10	26	5	102	33	22	57
1960	26	57	29	13	0	125	46	51	23
1961	47	106	46	1	0	200	44	43	1
1962	59	104	43	7	8	221	57	41	7
1963	47	109	48	6	8	218	43	44	6
1964	57	181	90	0	18	346	31	50	0
1965	75	134	69	0	41	319	56	51	0
1966	111	228	89	0	13	441	49	39	0
1967	109	341	145	0	46	641	32	43	0
1968	143	382	207	0	0	732	37	54	0
1969	142	407	152	0	2	703	35	37	0
1970	142	464	182	0	9	797	31	39	0
1971	131	264	138	0	20	553	50	52	0
1972	132	275	107	0	26	540	48	39	0
1973	95	214	76	0	7	392	44	36	0
1974	119	288	137	0	10	554	41	48	0
1975	213	418	170	0	12	813	51	41	0
1976	261	542	240	0	4	1047	48	44	0
1977	304	567	269	0	30	1170	54	47	0
1978	343	604	284	0	29	1260	57	47	0
1979	310	713	306	0	39	1368	43	43	0
1980	443	1073	459	0	3	1978	41	43	0
1981	374	775	272	0	1	1422	48	35	0
1982	478	892	301	0	9	1680	54	34	0
1983	554	934	278	0	4	1770	59	30	0
1984	527	819	212	173	0	1731	64	26	21
1985	590	1026	308	164	3	2091	58	30	16
1986	652	1137	383	220	2	2394	57	34	19
1987	648	1102	450	257	0	2457	59	41	23
1988	711	1306	470	259	0	2746	54	36	20
1989	571	1095	291	183	0	2140	52	27	17
1990	655	980	303	187	4	2129	67	31	19
1991	562	1008	301	190	9	2070	56	30	19
1992	696	1124	283	209	7	2319	62	25	19
1993	686	1051	264	167	5	2173	65	25	16
1994	789	1502	298	241	8	2838	53	20	16
1995	624	1224	299	107	6	2260	51	24	9
1996	474	870	134	96	4	1578	54	15	11
1997	742	1375	402	134	1	2654	54	29	10
1998	325	733	152	97	3	1310	44	21	13
1999	344	660	132	102	2	1240	52	20	15
2000	404	803	197	109	5	1518	50	25	14
2001	366	812	322	90	5	1595	45	40	11
2002	249	443	103	73	5	874	56	23	16
2003	288	739	224	84	3	1338	39	30	11
2004	197	443	179	43	1	863	44	40	10
2005	213	388	110	54	11	776	55	28	14
2006	381	635	154	71	8	1249	60	24	11

Bighorn Survey Data

Historic Summary of Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep Survey Data

Year	Ram	Ewe	Lamb	Yearling	Unclassified	Total	Number Per 100 Ewes		
							Rams	Lambs	Yearlings
1984	20	26	25	13	0	84	77	96	50
1985	16	22	9	3	0	50	73	41	14
1986	56	65	36	42	0	199	86	55	65
1987	54	54	14	40	76	238	100	26	74
1988	40	66	35	40	0	181	61	53	61
1989	50	69	41	50	0	210	72	59	72
1990	62	109	34	23	0	228	57	31	21
1991	43	68	27	18	0	156	63	40	26
1992	65	129	72	36	0	302	50	56	28
1993	75	157	82	18	0	332	48	52	11
1994	101	186	77	19	0	383	54	41	10
1995	68	171	82	24	0	345	40	48	14
1996	72	201	45	31	0	349	36	22	15
1997	71	150	69	20	12	322	47	46	13
1998	102	162	72	30	3	369	63	44	19
1999	65	188	71	25	0	349	35	38	13
2000	70	202	61	17	2	352	35	30	8
2001	75	190	60	11	0	336	39	32	6
2002	84	184	60	29	2	359	46	33	16
2003	11	25	5	2	0	43	44	20	8
2004	45	84	32	8	0	169	54	38	10
2005	89	155	49	17	38	348	57	32	11
2006	83	172	65	9	2	331	48	38	5

Historic Summary of Combined Bighorn Sheep Survey Data

Year	Ram	Ewe	Lamb	Yearling	Unclassified	Total	Number Per 100 Ewes		
							Rams	Lambs	Yearlings
1984	547	845	237	186	0	1815	65	28	22
1985	606	1048	317	167	3	2141	58	30	16
1986	708	1202	419	262	2	2593	59	35	22
1987	702	1156	464	297	76	2695	61	40	26
1988	751	1372	505	299	0	2927	55	37	22
1989	621	1164	332	233	0	2350	53	29	20
1990	717	1089	337	210	4	2357	66	31	19
1991	605	1076	328	208	9	2226	56	30	19
1992	761	1253	355	245	7	2621	61	28	20
1993	761	1208	346	185	5	2505	63	29	15
1994	890	1688	375	260	8	3221	53	22	15
1995	692	1395	381	131	6	2605	50	27	9
1996	546	1071	179	127	4	1927	51	17	12
1997	813	1525	471	154	13	2976	53	31	10
1998	427	895	224	127	6	1679	48	25	14
1999	409	848	203	127	2	1589	48	24	15
2000	474	1005	258	126	7	1870	47	26	13
2001	441	1002	382	101	5	1931	44	38	10
2002	333	627	163	102	8	1233	53	26	16
2003	299	764	229	86	3	1381	39	30	11
2004	242	527	211	51	1	1032	46	40	10
2005	302	543	159	71	49	1124	56	29	13
2006	464	807	219	80	10	1580	58	27	10

Bighorn Survey Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Desert Bighorn Sheep Survey Data

Unit	Year	Ram	Ewe	Lamb	Yearling	Unclassified	Total	Number per 100 Ewes		
								Rams	Lambs	Yearlings
9/10	2006	9	20	5	0	0	34	45	25	0
10	2002	2	8	1	0	0	11	25	13	0
12A/12B West	2005	5	11	3	2	0	21	45	27	18
12A/12B West	2006	9	8	2	0	0	19	113	25	0
12A/13A	2003	20	31	13	5	0	69	65	42	16
12B	2002	9	15	6	3	0	33	60	40	20
12B East	2005	8	23	6	2	7	46	35	26	9
13A	2005	18	19	7	0	0	44	95	37	0
13A	2006	25	38	4	5	0	72	66	11	13
13B North	2002	22	47	5	4	0	78	47	11	9
13B North	2005	35	58	19	9	0	121	60	33	16
13B North	2006	32	90	18	13	0	153	36	20	14
13B South	2003	7	18	10	1	1	37	39	56	6
13B South	2005	8	38	11	3	0	60	21	29	8
15A/15B East	2004	7	20	11	0	0	38	35	55	0
15B West	2003	26	85	44	6	0	161	31	52	7
15B West	2004	33	64	41	2	0	140	52	64	3
15C North	2003	21	82	39	3	0	145	26	48	4
15C North	2004	18	58	43	1	0	120	31	74	2
15C South	2003	9	11	3	1	0	24	82	27	9
15C South	2004	7	17	8	2	0	34	41	47	12
15C South	2005	8	16	6	0	0	30	50	38	0
15C South	2006	21	20	5	0	0	46	105	25	0
15D	2004	29	87	25	2	1	144	33	29	2
16A	2002	13	21	4	0	0	38	62	19	0
16A	2005	5	13	6	0	0	24	38	46	0
16B	2003	8	24	10	2	0	44	33	42	8
16B	2006	15	20	7	3	0	45	75	35	15
22	2002	15	26	8	5	4	58	58	31	19
22	2003	13	23	8	2	0	46	57	35	9
22	2006	13	22	8	5	6	54	59	36	23
23	2005	0	18	4	0	1	23	0	22	0
23	2006	11	26	9	1	0	47	42	35	4
24A	2005	2	1	1	0	0	4	200	100	0
24B	2002	10	23	7	2	0	42	43	30	9
24B	2006	18	22	6	3	0	49	82	27	14
28 (Peloncillos)	2002	4	9	1	2	0	16	44	11	22
28 (Peloncillos)	2003	5	9	2	1	0	17	56	22	11
31/32 (Aravaipa)	2002	10	31	12	6	0	59	32	39	19
31/32 (Aravaipa)	2003	10	51	13	4	0	78	20	25	8
31/32 (Aravaipa)	2004	6	18	1	4	0	29	33	6	22
31/32 (Aravaipa)	2006	25	47	11	0	0	83	53	23	0
37A	2002	13	20	5	9	0	47	65	25	45
37A	2003	8	34	9	5	0	56	24	26	15
37A	2004	12	25	5	6	0	48	48	20	24
37A	2005	12	14	6	6	2	40	86	43	43
37A	2006	14	17	5	2	0	38	82	29	12
37B	2004	3	14	5	2	0	24	21	36	14
37B	2005	2	6	3	1	0	12	33	50	17
37B	2006	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	0	133
39 East	2002	5	6	4	0	0	15	83	67	0
39 East	2006	8	11	4	0	0	23	73	36	0
39 West	2002	10	39	4	3	0	56	26	10	8
39 West	2006	14	29	4	3	0	50	48	14	10
40A North	2004	5	3	3	1	0	12	167	100	33
40A South	2004	5	5	2	0	0	12	100	40	0
40B East	2006	8	8	1	0	0	17	100	13	0
40B West	2004	11	10	6	1	0	28	110	60	10
40B West	2006	40	47	17	5	2	111	85	36	11
41 East	2002	19	31	3	5	1	59	61	10	16
41 East	2003	29	56	7	7	0	99	52	13	13
41 East	2006	21	48	9	5	0	83	44	19	10
41 West	2003	18	41	9	2	0	70	44	22	5
41 West	2006	21	32	6	4	0	63	66	19	13

Bighorn Survey Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Desert Bighorn Sheep Survey Data (continued)

Unit	Year	Ram	Ewe	Lamb	Yearling	Unclassified	Total	Number per 100 Ewes		
								Rams	Lambs	Yearlings
43A	2004	9	12	3	2	0	26	75	25	17
43B	2004	42	86	19	15	0	162	49	22	17
44A East	2002	9	11	5	5	0	30	82	45	45
44A East	2004	5	17	4	3	0	29	29	24	18
44A East	2005	9	16	2	1	0	28	56	13	6
44A West	2004	5	7	3	2	0	17	71	43	29
44B North	2002	16	40	14	12	0	82	40	35	30
44B North	2003	17	51	8	13	1	90	33	16	25
44B North	2005	26	38	12	7	0	83	68	32	18
44B South	2002	25	37	9	4	0	75	68	24	11
44B South	2003	12	23	6	4	0	45	52	26	17
44B South	2005	11	26	7	1	0	45	42	27	4
45A	2003	33	90	13	9	1	146	37	14	10
45A	2006	33	51	14	4	0	102	65	27	8
45B	2003	16	51	11	10	0	88	31	22	20
45B	2006	15	41	8	7	0	71	37	20	17
45C	2003	36	59	19	9	0	123	61	32	15
45C	2006	29	35	11	7	0	82	83	31	20
46A	2002	20	27	5	4	0	56	74	19	15
46A	2005	21	30	7	8	0	66	70	23	27
46B	2002	47	52	10	9	1	119	90	19	17
46B	2005	43	61	10	14	1	129	70	16	23

5-Year: 2002-2006 Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep Survey Data

Unit	Year	Ram	Ewe	Lamb	Yearling	Unclassified	Total	Number per 100 Ewes		
								Rams	Lambs	Yearlings
1	2002	0	4	2	1	0	7	0	50	25
1	2003	11	25	5	2	0	43	44	20	8
1	2004	2	16	6	1	0	25	13	38	6
1	2005	3	21	4	5	0	33	14	19	24
1	2006	3	10	6	2	0	21	30	60	20
27 (Bear Canyon)	2006	14	18	4	0	0	36	78	22	0
27 North	2002	38	68	5	14	2	127	56	7	21
27 North	2004	34	59	22	7	0	122	58	37	12
27 North	2005	34	36	13	1	0	84	94	36	3
27 North	2006	13	28	9	0	2	52	46	32	0
27 South	2005	15	25	10	4	0	54	60	40	16
27 South/28 North	2002	46	112	53	14	0	225	41	47	13
27 South/28 North	2004	9	9	4	0	0	22	100	44	0
27 South/28 North	2005	37	73	22	7	38	177	51	30	10
27 South/28 North	2006	53	116	46	7	0	222	46	40	6

Bighorn Harvest Data

Historic Summary of Bighorn Sheep Hunts¹

Year	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Total Harvest	Percent Success
1953	37	—	37	37	218	20	54.1
1954	20	—	20	19	103	12	63.2
1955	20	—	20	20	132	5	25.0
1956	20	—	20	19	112	6	31.6
1957	20	—	20	20	130	6	30.0
1958	40	—	40	37	—	18	48.6
1959	65	—	65	62	—	19	30.6
1960	80	—	80	80	—	24	30.0
1961	85	—	85	84	—	26	31.0
1962	90	—	90	89	—	27	30.3
1963	81	—	81	79	—	32	40.5
1964	78	—	78	76	—	25	32.9
1965	90	573	90	83	—	42	50.6
1966	84	601	84	84	—	35	41.7
1967	84	888	84	83	—	31	37.3
1968	81	1170	81	77	—	47	61.0
1969	86	1376	86	84	—	42	50.0
1970	79	1540	79	76	—	39	51.3
1971	82	1658	82	79	—	29	36.7
1972	71	1454	71	71	—	34	47.9
1973	65	1397	65	62	—	37	59.7
1974	57	1361	57	55	—	36	65.5
1975	54	1203	54	51	391	30	58.8
1976	55	1461	55	55	344	40	72.7
1977	51	1630	51	51	331	44	86.3
1978	52	1842	52	48	235	39	81.3
1979	52	1937	52	52	341	41	78.8
1980	50	2230	50	50	343	39	78.0
1981	45	2635	45	43	293	34	79.1
1982	42	2585	42	42	224	36	85.7
1983	48	2159	48	47	233	44	93.6
1984	55	2259	55	55	349	51	92.7
1985	56	2461	56	56	306	52	92.9
1986	65	2699	65	64	358	56	87.5
1987	72	3065	72	72	370	68	94.4
1988	78	3281	78	78	361	75	96.2
1989	82	3693	82	81	442	74	91.4
1990	78	3734	78	77	425	68	88.3
1991	85	4174	85	84	497	78	92.9
1992	82	4407	83	83	441	74	89.2
1993	99	4946	99	99	501	92	92.9
1994	112	5673	112	109	580	100	91.7
1995	113	6256	114	114	622	109	95.6
1996	108	6843	108	108	754	100	92.6
1997	99	7077	99	99	721	92	92.9
1998	109	7790	109	109	907	98	89.9
1999	111	8408	111	110	745	104	94.5
2000	105	8471	106	106	691	101	95.3
2001	105	8767	105	104	748	96	92.3
2002	104	13013	105	101	674	92	91.1
2003	99	16049	99	95	764	87	91.6
2004	84	18927	84	84	663	68	80.9
2005	82	11266	82	81	681	73	90.1
2006	96	16332	96	95	673	87	91.6

¹ Excluding Indian Reservation hunts; including raffle and auction tags.

Bighorn Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	2nd Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
Auction	2002	-	1	0	0	1	-	1	8	1	100
Auction	2003	-	1	0	0	1	-	1	57	1	100
Auction	2004	-	1	0	0	0	-	1	9	1	100
Auction	2005	-	1	0	0	0	-	1	3	1	100
Auction	2006	-	1	0	0	1	-	1	16	1	100
Auction	2006	-	1	0	0	1	-	1	14	1	100
Raffle	2002	-	1	0	0	1	-	1	2	1	100
Raffle	2003	-	1	0	0	1	-	1	7	1	100
Raffle	2004	-	1	0	0	0	-	1	4	1	100
Raffle	2005	-	1	0	0	0	-	1	21	1	100
Raffle	2006	-	1	0	0	1	-	1	7	1	100
1/27N	2002	10/15-11/15	1	477	257	1	0.2	1	1	1	100
1/27N	2003	10/15-11/15	1	620	245	1	0.2	1	2	1	100
1/27N	2004	11/01-11/30	1	746	365	1	0.1	1	6	1	100
1/27N	2005	11/01-11/30	1	404	262	1	0.2	1	4	1	100
1/27N	2006	11/01-11/30	1	448	320	1	0.2	1	10	1	100
9/10	2005	10/01-12/31	1	71	23	1	1.4	0	0	0	-
9/10	2006	10/01-12/31	1	159	45	1	0.6	1	10	1	100
10	2002	10/01-12/31	1	123	62	1	0.8	1	2	0	0
10	2003	10/01-12/31	1	210	74	1	0.5	1	14	0	0
10	2004	10/01-12/31	1	331	113	1	0.3	1	14	0	0
12A/12BW	2005	12/01-12/31	2	142	276	2	0.7	2	34	2	100
12A/12BW	2006	12/01-12/31	2	177	163	2	1.1	2	38	1	50
12A/12BW/13A	2002	12/01-12/31	4	441	290	4	0.9	4	29	2	50
12A/12BW/13A	2003	12/01-12/31	4	772	528	4	0.4	4	32	4	100
12A/12BW/13A	2004	12/01-12/31	2	289	383	2	0.3	2	24	1	50
12BE	2002	12/01-12/31	2	255	210	2	0.4	2	22	2	100
12BE	2003	12/01-12/31	1	163	130	1	0.6	0	0	0	-
12BE	2004	12/01-12/31	2	509	371	2	0.4	2	6	2	100
12BE	2005	12/01-12/31	2	211	93	2	0.5	2	10	2	100
12BE	2006	12/01-12/31	1	126	97	1	0.0	1	7	1	100
13A	2004	12/01-12/31	2	402	352	2	0.2	2	28	2	100
13A	2005	12/01-12/31	2	290	376	2	0.0	2	60	2	100
13A	2006	12/01-12/31	3	678	502	3	0.3	3	9	3	100
13BN	2002	12/01-12/31	4	373	265	4	0.5	4	31	4	100
13BN	2003	12/01-12/31	3	483	320	3	0.6	2	7	2	100
13BN	2004	12/01-12/31	3	697	412	3	0.4	3	8	3	100
13BN	2005	12/01-12/31	4	602	515	4	0.5	4	78	3	75
13BN	2006	12/01-12/31	6	1907	1541	6	0.3	6	32	6	100
13BS	2002	12/01-12/31	1	47	79	1	0.0	1	16	1	100
13BS	2003	12/01-12/31	1	39	80	1	0.0	1	12	1	100
13BS	2004	12/01-12/31	1	79	127	1	0.0	1	7	1	100
13BS	2005	12/01-12/31	1	24	49	1	0.0	1	17	1	100
13BS	2006	12/01-12/31	1	50	106	1	2.0	1	10	0	0
15A/15BE	2002	12/01-12/31	2	125	81	2	1.6	2	5	2	100
15A/15BE	2003	12/01-12/31	2	150	116	2	0.7	2	10	2	100
15A/15BE	2004	12/01-12/31	2	197	165	2	0.5	2	16	2	100
15A/15BE	2005	12/01-12/31	1	52	55	1	0.0	1	7	1	100
15A/15BE	2006	12/01-12/31	1	94	81	1	1.1	1	4	1	100
15BW	2002	12/01-12/31	7	619	797	7	0.8	7	29	7	100
15BW	2003	12/01-12/31	7	1393	835	7	0.5	7	42	7	100
15BW	2004	12/01-12/31	4	994	853	4	0.2	4	26	3	75
15BW	2005	12/01-12/31	4	426	419	4	0.9	4	12	4	100
15BW	2006	12/01-12/31	3	385	532	3	0.8	3	21	3	100
15CN	2002	12/01-12/31	8	1602	1172	8	0.4	8	50	7	88
15CN	2003	12/01-12/31	6	1158	1670	6	0.3	6	53	6	100
15CN	2004	12/01-12/31	3	490	660	3	0.6	3	12	3	100
15CN	2005	12/01-12/31	2	213	267	2	0.9	2	19	2	100
15CN	2006	12/01-12/31	2	240	314	2	0.4	2	8	2	100
15CS	2002	12/01-12/31	5	330	742	5	1.2	5	31	5	100
15CS	2003	12/01-12/31	4	274	596	4	1.5	4	55	4	100
15CS	2004	12/01-12/31	1	115	246	1	0.0	1	11	1	100
15CS	2005	12/01-12/31	1	60	152	1	0.0	1	1	1	100
15CS	2006	12/01-12/31	1	79	172	1	1.3	1	18	0	0

Bighorn Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest (continued)

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	2nd Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
15D	2002	12/01-12/31	7	564	562	7	0.9	7	72	7	100
15D	2003	12/01-12/31	5	794	438	5	0.6	5	28	5	100
15D	2004	12/01-12/31	5	1591	860	5	0.3	5	22	5	100
15D	2005	12/01-12/31	5	775	641	5	0.6	5	24	5	100
15D	2006	12/01-12/31	7	1277	881	7	0.4	7	61	7	100
16A	2002	12/01-12/31	1	38	42	1	0.0	1	2	1	100
16A	2003	12/01-12/31	2	104	162	2	1.0	1	20	0	0
16A	2004	12/01-12/31	3	158	234	3	0.6	3	18	3	100
16A	2005	12/01-12/31	2	102	99	2	2.0	2	3	2	100
16A	2006	12/01-12/31	1	79	72	1	1.3	1	4	1	100
16B	2002	12/01-12/31	1	60	55	1	1.7	1	3	1	100
16B	2003	12/01-12/31	1	67	57	1	0.0	1	1	1	100
16B	2004	12/01-12/31	1	82	66	1	1.2	1	1	1	100
16B	2005	12/01-12/31	1	46	52	1	2.2	1	9	1	100
16B	2006	12/01-12/31	1	71	77	1	1.4	1	1	1	100
22	2002	12/01-12/31	1	380	161	1	0.3	1	1	1	100
22	2003	12/01-12/31	1	536	227	1	0.2	1	1	1	100
22	2004	12/01-12/31	1	674	345	1	0.1	1	30	1	100
22	2005	12/01-12/31	1	401	239	1	0.0	1	2	1	100
22	2006	12/01-12/31	1	489	306	1	0.0	1	3	1	100
23/24A	2006	12/01-12/31	1	388	197	1	0.3	1	21	1	100
24B	2002	12/01-12/31	1	322	164	1	0.3	1	18	0	0
24B	2003	12/01-12/31	1	270	211	1	0.4	1	1	1	100
24B	2004	12/01-12/31	1	406	339	1	0.2	1	6	1	100
24B	2005	12/01-12/31	1	304	245	1	0.3	1	11	1	100
24B	2006	12/01-12/31	1	372	286	1	0.3	1	7	1	100
27 Bear Canyon	2006	12/01-12/31	1	106	189	1	0.9	0	0	0	-
27N Foote Creek	2002	12/01-12/31	3	924	430	3	0.3	2	4	2	100
27N Foote Creek	2003	12/01-12/31	3	1123	475	3	0.3	3	27	3	100
27N Foote Creek	2004	12/01-12/31	3	1383	634	3	0.2	3	6	3	100
27N Foote Creek	2005	12/01-12/31	4	1075	609	4	0.4	4	13	4	100
27N Foote Creek	2006	12/01-12/31	5	1308	673	5	0.3	5	31	3	60
27S/28N	2002	12/01-12/15	2	568	619	2	0.4	2	5	2	100
27S/28N	2002	12/16-12/31	2	201	710	2	0.0	2	4	2	100
27S/28N	2003	12/01-12/15	2	740	751	2	0.1	2	4	2	100
27S/28N	2003	12/16-12/31	2	230	882	2	0.4	2	12	2	100
27S/28N	2004	12/01-12/15	2	838	1003	2	0.1	2	11	2	100
27S/28N	2004	12/16-12/31	2	314	1050	2	0.3	2	23	2	100
27S/28N	2005	12/01-12/15	2	275	379	2	0.4	2	9	2	100
27S/28N	2005	12/16-12/31	2	334	791	2	0.3	2	10	2	100
27S/28N	2006	12/01-12/15	3	693	807	3	0.3	3	13	3	100
27S/28N	2006	12/16-12/31	3	197	965	3	0.0	3	5	3	100
28 South	2002	12/01-12/31	1	123	113	1	0.8	1	2	1	100
31/32	2002	12/01-12/31	1	577	185	1	0.2	1	3	1	100
31/32	2003	12/01-12/31	1	757	264	1	0.1	1	23	1	100
31/32	2004	12/01-12/31	1	958	238	1	0.1	1	2	1	100
31/32	2005	12/01-12/31	1	566	178	1	0.2	1	22	1	100
31/32	2006	12/01-12/31	1	694	283	1	0.1	1	3	1	100
37A	2002	12/01-12/31	2	334	192	2	0.3	2	14	2	100
37A	2003	12/01-12/31	2	833	728	2	0.1	2	24	2	100
37A	2006	12/01-12/31	1	234	116	1	0.4	1	7	1	100
39	2002	12/01-12/31	2	99	169	2	1.0	1	4	1	100
39	2002	12/01-12/31	4	719	785	4	0.3	4	47	3	75
39	2003	12/01-12/31	1	99	76	1	0.0	1	2	1	100
39	2003	12/01-12/31	2	365	422	2	0.5	2	21	1	50
39	2004	12/01-12/31	1	120	116	1	0.0	1	21	0	0
39	2004	12/01-12/31	2	322	317	2	0.3	2	8	2	100
39	2005	12/01-12/31	1	69	85	1	0.0	1	24	0	0
39	2005	12/01-12/31	2	235	190	2	0.4	2	12	2	100
39	2006	12/01-12/31	1	78	77	1	0.0	1	9	1	100
39	2006	12/01-12/31	2	293	774	2	0.0	2	6	2	100
40A North	2002	12/01-12/31	1	25	40	1	0.0	0	0	0	-
40A North	2003	12/01-12/31	1	57	85	1	0.0	1	24	0	0
40A North	2004	12/01-12/31	1	57	64	1	0.0	1	19	1	100

Bighorn Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest (continued)

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	2nd Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
40A South	2002	12/01-12/31	1	65	41	1	0.0	1	11	0	0
40A South	2003	12/01-12/31	1	62	48	1	1.6	1	3	1	100
40A South	2004	12/01-12/31	1	71	53	1	1.4	1	7	1	100
40A	2005	12/01-12/31	1	68	49	1	1.5	1	17	0	0
40A	2006	12/01-12/31	1	53	44	1	1.9	1	3	1	100
40BW	2002	12/01-12/31	1	26	29	1	0.0	1	6	1	100
40BW	2003	12/01-12/31	2	104	124	2	1.0	1	25	0	0
40BW	2004	12/01-12/31	2	86	96	2	1.2	2	42	1	50
40BW	2005	12/01-12/31	2	43	125	2	2.3	2	36	1	50
40BW	2006	12/01-12/31	2	60	110	2	0.0	2	5	2	100
40BW	2002	12/01-12/31	2	112	241	2	1.8	2	8	2	100
40BW	2003	12/01-12/31	2	105	225	2	1.0	2	16	2	100
40BW	2004	12/01-12/31	2	266	353	2	0.4	2	8	2	100
40BW	2005	12/01-12/31	1	0	1	1	-	1	1	1	100
40BW	2006	12/01-12/31	2	69	113	2	1.4	2	7	2	100
40BW	2002	12/01-12/31	1	36	59	1	0.0	1	8	1	100
40BW	2003	12/01-12/31	1	51	46	1	2.0	1	5	1	100
40BW	2004	12/01-12/31	1	95	83	1	1.1	1	11	0	0
40BW	2005	12/01-12/31	1	43	43	1	2.3	1	9	1	100
40BW	2006	12/01-12/31	1	41	40	1	0.0	1	4	1	100
41E	2002	12/01-12/31	3	1087	285	3	0.3	3	6	3	100
41E	2003	12/01-12/31	3	1272	298	3	0.2	3	12	3	100
41E	2004	12/01-12/31	3	2272	456	3	0.1	3	27	3	100
41E	2005	12/01-12/31	3	1277	340	3	0.2	3	37	3	100
41E	2006	12/01-12/31	4	969	497	4	0.2	4	25	4	100
41W	2002	12/01-12/31	2	100	142	2	2.0	2	28	2	100
41W	2003	12/01-12/31	2	161	181	2	1.2	2	23	2	100
41W	2004	12/01-12/31	2	199	350	2	1.0	2	4	2	100
41W	2005	12/01-12/31	2	186	262	2	0.5	2	3	2	100
41W	2006	12/01-12/31	2	325	432	2	0.3	2	11	2	100
43A	2002	12/01-12/31	1	45	38	1	2.2	1	1	1	100
43A	2003	12/01-12/31	1	52	86	1	0.0	2	4	2	100
43A	2004	12/01-12/31	1	127	76	1	0.8	1	1	0	0
43A	2005	12/01-12/31	1	55	34	1	1.8	1	4	1	100
43A	2006	12/01-12/31	1	62	68	1	0.0	1	5	1	100
43B	2002	12/01-12/31	3	279	167	3	1.1	3	37	2	67
43B	2003	12/01-12/31	3	284	135	3	0.4	3	12	3	100
43B	2004	12/01-12/31	3	330	317	3	0.9	3	36	3	100
43B	2005	12/01-12/31	4	377	321	4	0.8	4	11	4	100
43B	2006	12/01-12/31	5	486	610	5	0.6	5	38	5	100
44A	2002	12/01-12/31	1	37	34	1	0.0	1	7	1	100
44A	2003	12/01-12/31	1	88	36	1	0.0	1	4	1	100
44A	2004	12/01-12/31	1	78	65	1	1.3	1	12	1	100
44A	2005	12/01-12/31	1	93	65	1	0.0	1	3	1	100
44A	2006	12/01-12/31	1	92	77	1	1.1	1	3	1	100
44BN	2002	12/01-12/31	1	90	68	1	1.1	1	8	1	100
44BN	2003	12/01-12/31	2	195	163	2	0.5	2	4	2	100
44BN	2004	12/01-12/31	2	353	975	2	0.3	2	2	1	50
44BN	2005	12/01-12/31	2	498	694	2	0.4	2	4	2	100
44BN	2006	12/01-12/31	2	385	316	2	0.5	2	3	2	100
44BS	2002	12/01-12/31	1	65	78	1	0.0	1	6	1	100
44BS	2003	12/01-12/31	3	235	318	3	0.9	3	8	3	100
44BS	2004	12/01-12/31	2	303	436	2	0.7	2	3	2	100
44BS	2005	12/01-12/31	2	213	480	2	0.5	2	14	2	100
44BS	2006	12/01-12/31	2	1234	543	2	0.2	2	28	1	50
45A	2002	12/01-12/31	5	796	556	6	0.5	6	32	6	100
45A	2003	12/01-12/31	6	1157	859	6	0.5	6	44	6	100
45A	2004	12/01-12/31	4	920	1119	4	0.3	4	23	2	50
45A	2005	12/01-12/31	4	417	459	4	1.0	4	26	3	75
45A	2006	12/01-12/31	4	678	571	4	0.4	4	29	4	100
45B	2002	12/01-12/31	5	217	693	5	1.8	5	44	5	100
45B	2003	12/01-12/31	5	259	957	5	0.0	5	54	3	60
45B	2004	12/01-12/31	2	196	403	2	0.5	2	39	0	0
45B	2005	12/01-12/31	2	89	315	2	0.0	2	5	2	100

Bighorn Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest (continued)

Unit	Year	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	2nd Choice Applicants	Permits Issued	Draw Odds	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest	Hunt Success
45B	2006	12/01-12/31	2	110	297	2	0.9	2	2	2	100
45C	2002	12/01-12/31	5	457	671	5	0.4	5	26	4	80
45C	2003	12/01-12/31	5	471	643	5	0.6	4	26	3	75
45C	2004	12/01-12/31	5	1473	1282	5	0.3	5	47	4	80
45C	2005	12/01-12/31	5	938	705	5	0.5	5	61	5	100
45C	2006	12/01-12/31	5	693	635	5	0.6	5	64	4	80
46A	2002	12/01-12/31	2	101	109	2	2.0	1	7	1	100
46A	2003	12/01-12/31	2	124	159	2	0.8	2	11	2	100
46A	2004	12/01-12/31	2	113	176	2	0.0	2	22	1	50
46A	2005	12/01-12/31	2	62	70	2	1.6	2	14	2	100
46A	2006	12/01-12/31	2	113	185	2	1.8	2	25	1	50
46B	2002	12/01-12/31	4	174	150	4	2.3	4	34	4	100
46B	2003	12/01-12/31	4	192	203	4	1.0	4	34	4	100
46B	2004	12/01-12/31	4	293	376	4	1.0	4	41	2	50
46B	2005	12/01-12/31	4	230	285	4	1.3	4	31	2	50
46B	2006	12/01-12/31	6	340	426	6	1.5	6	46	6	100

Bighorn Measurement Data

Bighorn Sheep Horn Measurements

Year	Arizona Score ¹			Outside Curl	Average Basal Circumference	Average B&C Green Score
	Largest Head	Smallest Head	Average Head			
1953	102-1/8	56-2/8	85-2/8	29-1/8	13-4/8	-
1954	97	65-5/8	83-5/8	28-4/8	13-2/8	-
1955	93-6/8	66	84-6/8	28-2/8	14	-
1956	93-4/8	65-2/8	80	27-3/8	12-5/8	-
1957	82	60-2/8	73-5/8	24-6/8	12-1/8	-
1958	102-6/8	74	86-3/8	29-3/8	13-7/8	-
1959	100-2/8	63-4/8	84	28-4/8	13-4/8	-
1960	100-2/8	68-4/8	86-6/8	29-4/8	13-7/8	-
1961	110-5/8	63-2/8	84-1/8	28-5/8	13-3/8	-
1962	101-2/8	63-6/8	83-7/8	28-3/8	13-4/8	-
1963	105-4/8	60	82-2/8	27-6/8	13-3/8	-
1964	102-2/8	72-4/8	88-3/8	30-1/8	14-1/8	-
1965	113-1/8	71-4/8	89	30-1/8	14-3/8	-
1966	108-6/8	74	91-2/8	31	14-5/8	-
1967	104-5/8	76-2/8	91-4/8	31	14-6/8	-
1968	103-5/8	68-2/8	89-1/8	30	14-4/8	-
1969	106-2/8	71	89-2/8	30-2/8	14-3/8	-
1970	104-6/8	76-2/8	89-5/8	30-4/8	14-2/8	-
1971	103-6/8	70-2/8	87-3/8	29-3/8	14-2/8	-
1972	106-2/8	72-1/8	89	30	14-4/8	147-4/8
1973	103-5/8	72-7/8	89-5/8	30-5/8	14-2/8	150-3/8
1974	111-2/8	68-3/8	91	31-1/8	14-3/8	152-2/8
1975	106-6/8	74-4/8	89	30-4/8	14	148-7/8
1976	104-4/8	74-7/8	91-6/8	31-2/8	14-5/8	154-6/8
1977	104-1/8	75	91-5/8	31-3/8	14-3/8	153-6/8
1978	108	74-3/8	92-3/8	31-4/8	14-5/8	155-7/8
1979	108-4/8	71-3/8	91-3/8	31-2/8	14-4/8	153-1/8
1980	105	82-1/8	92-4/8	31-5/8	14-4/8	153-3/8
1981	110-3/8	82-6/8	94-3/8	32-2/8	15	160-2/8
1982	114-4/8	81-4/8	92-4/8	31-6/8	14-4/8	154-5/8
1983	112-3/8	71-5/8	93-3/8	32	14-5/8	156-7/8
1984	111-5/8	79-3/8	94	32-3/8	14-5/8	159-1/8
1985	107-6/8	74-4/8	92-6/8	31-7/8	14-4/8	156-2/8
1986	110-2/8	80-7/8	94-4/8	32-4/8	14-6/8	160-2/8
1987	110	77	94-3/8	32-5/8	14-5/8	159-4/8
1988	117-2/8	51-2/8	93-1/8	32	14-4/8	157-2/8
1989	103-4/8	78-6/8	92-6/8	31-7/8	14-3/8	157-4/8
1990	113-2/8	58-4/8	93-5/8	32-1/8	14-5/8	157-7/8
1991	107-2/8	67-1/8	92-7/8	31-6/8	14-5/8	157-5/8
1992	108-6/8	65	92-4/8	31-7/8	14-3/8	155-3/8
1993	112-3/8	69-2/8	92-4/8	31-7/8	14-3/8	156-3/8
1994	110-2/8	77-3/8	94-2/8	32-5/8	14-4/8	159-6/8
1995	110-3/8	77-2/8	92-5/8	31-7/8	14-3/8	156-3/8
1996	114-4/8	66-6/8	93	32-1/8	14-4/8	156-6/8
1997	108-3/8	69-2/8	92-1/8	31-6/8	14-4/8	156-5/8
1998	112	61-1/8	91-4/8	31-4/8	14-4/8	155-7/8
1999	109	63-6/8	91-6/8	31-5/8	14-4/8	156-7/8
2000	110-4/8	65-6/8	92-6/8	31-7/8	14-4/8	157-1/8
2001	107-6/8	73-6/8	91-6/8	31-5/8	14-3/8	155
2002	107-7/8	53-3/8	90-4/8	31-1/8	14-2/8	153-3/8
2003	108-6/8	66-7/8	89-3/8	30-5/8	14-2/8	151-6/8
2004	106-5/8	73-2/8	91-5/8	31-4/8	14-3/8	155-7/8
2005	104-3/8	69-2/8	90-6/8	31	14-2/8	152-3/8
2006	109-4/8	63	92-1/8	31-5/8	14-4/8	156-1/8

¹ Arizona score = sums of the 2 bases and the 2 curls.

Bighorn Hunt Application Data

2006 Bighorn Sheep Hunt Applications

Hunt No.	Unit	Permits Authorized	First Choice		Second Choice	
			Applicants	% Drawn	Applicants	% Drawn
6001	9/10	1	159	0.6	45	0.0
6002	12A/12BW	2	177	1.1	163	0.0
6003	12BE	1	126	0.0	97	1.0
6004	13A	3	678	0.3	502	0.2
6005	13BN	6	1907	0.3	1541	0.0
6006	13BS	1	50	2.0	106	0.0
6007	15A/15BE	1	94	1.1	81	0.0
6008	15BW	3	385	0.8	532	0.0
6009	15CN	2	240	0.4	314	0.3
6010	15CS	1	79	1.3	172	0.0
6011	15D	7	1277	0.4	881	0.2
6012	16A	1	79	1.3	72	0.0
6013	16B	1	71	1.4	77	0.0
6014	22	1	489	0.0	306	0.3
6015	24B	1	372	0.3	286	0.0
6016	31/32	1	694	0.1	283	0.0
6017	37A	1	234	0.4	116	0.0
6018	39	1	78	0.0	77	1.3
6019	39	2	293	0.0	774	0.3
6020	40A	1	53	1.9	44	0.0
6021	40BW Gila Mts	2	60	0.0	110	1.8
6022	40BW Mohawk/Copper Mts	2	69	1.4	113	0.9
6023	40BW Tinajas Altas Mts	1	41	0.0	40	2.5
6024	41E	4	969	0.2	497	0.4
6025	41W	2	325	0.3	432	0.2
6026	43A	1	62	0.0	68	1.5
6027	43B	5	486	0.6	610	0.3
6028	44A	1	92	1.1	77	0.0
6029	44BN	2	385	0.5	316	0.0
6030	44BS	2	1234	0.2	543	0.0
6031	45A	4	678	0.4	571	0.2
6032	45B	2	110	0.9	297	0.3
6033	45C	5	693	0.6	635	0.2
6034	46A	2	113	1.8	185	0.0
6035	46B	6	340	1.5	426	0.2
6051	1/27N	1	448	0.2	320	0.0
6052	23/24A	1	388	0.3	197	0.0
6053	27 Bear Canyon	1	106	0.9	189	0.0
6054	27S/28N	3	693	0.3	807	0.1
6055	27S/28N	3	197	0.0	965	0.3
6056	27N Foote Creek	5	1308	0.3	673	0.1
6997	Auction	1	0	-	0	-
6998	Auction	1	0	-	0	-
6999	Raffle	1	0	-	0	-
TOTAL		96	16332	0.4	14540	0.2

Buffalo (*Bison bison*)

Natural History

Although these animals are not native to Arizona, American bison, more commonly known as buffalo, are found at two wildlife areas managed by the Arizona Game and Fish Department: Raymond Ranch Wildlife Area located east of Flagstaff, and House Rock Wildlife Area in House Rock Valley east of the North Kaibab National Forest. Approximately 250 buffalo inhabit the two areas, which are managed to provide both viewing and sport-hunting opportunities.

Buffalo are the largest living member of the cow family. Live adult weights range from 1,400 to 2,500

pounds for bulls and from 750 to 1,600 pounds for cows. Bulls have massive front quarters with a large hump above the shoulders covered with woolly hair up to 1.5 inches long that also covers the head and forelegs. This hair turns tan with age and is two to five times thicker than the hair on the hindquarters. The bull's head has a broad triangular appearance and possesses a beard or bell. Both bulls and cows possess horns, but the male's are much larger, attaining a length of up to 20 inches. Calves are reddish-tan at birth and change to brown or black in three months.

The senses of smell and hearing are acute, while the buffalo's eyesight is poor. Adult buffalo can run sprints



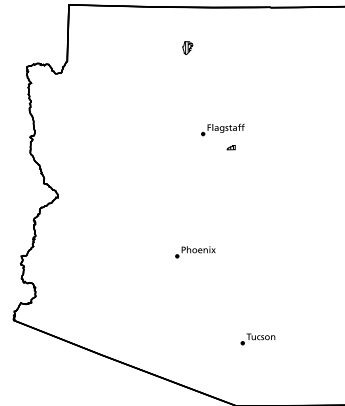
of 35 mph for up to one-quarter mile and are capable of jumping over 6-foot-high fences. Buffalo are gregarious and often form large herds. Although the group composition of these herds changes constantly, the dominant animal is almost always a matriarchal cow. Adult buffalo eat approximately 35 pounds of forage per day, in general concentrating on the most abundant palatable forage, be it grasses, forbs, or browse. Buffalo may live as long as 28 years.

Breeding typically takes place from mid-July to early September. The bulls are polygamous, but do not maintain harems in the usual sense. Most of the breeding is done by mature bulls of five to eight years old. A bull can lose up to 300 pounds during the rut. Gestation ranges from 270 to 285 days, and typically a single calf is born in the spring from late April through May.

Numerous state and federal agencies, as well as private ranchers, have been trying to develop representative herds of free-ranging buffalo. Their goal is to maintain buffalo populations that provide recreational hunting, scientific research, and aesthetic uses with minimal management efforts. In these areas, hunting and live-animal sales are necessary to remove excess animals and keep the habitat within carrying capacity.

Hunt History

Public buffalo hunts have been held at House Rock Ranch since the 1920s. These buffalo, which were originally brought to Arizona by Charles Jesse "Buffalo" Jones, were sold to the state by Uncle Jimmie Owens after their "cattalo" experiment proved unsuccessful. When the number of buffalo was judged excessive for their Forest Service grazing lands in the mid-1940s, the Arizona Game and Fish Department moved some of



Buffalo distribution

them to the agency's newly acquired Raymond Ranch. Other buffalo were moved to Fort Huachuca, which the Department acquired after World War II. The tenure of these latter animals was short, however, as they had to be disposed of when the Fort was reactivated in the 1950s. Some were sold and sent to the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, and the remainder were removed through a public hunt.

The herds at House Rock and Raymond Ranch wildlife areas remained, however, and the Department set out to manage these herds on a sustained basis. A economic profit proved elusive, however, as it was impossible to sustain sufficient breeding stock without damaging the range. Moreover, the shooting of buffalo being driven out of a corral, while making economic sense, became increasingly difficult to justify from a sociological perspective. As a result, both herds were drastically reduced in the early 1970s by hunters who had to take their animals in the field. The management of the buffalo herds is now more in line with the carrying capacity of their respective ranges, with between 45 and 65 buffalo being harvested each year. A special permit has always been required for the taking of this species.

Buffalo Survey Data

Historic Summary of Buffalo Survey Data

Unit	Year	Bulls			Cows			Unclassified Calves	Total	Bulls/ 100 Cows ¹	Calves/ 100 Cows ¹
		Adults	Yearlings	Calves	Adults	Yearlings	Calves				
Statewide	1953 ²	66	111	-	168	-	-	-	345	39	-
	1954 ²	156	100	-	161	-	-	-	417	97	-
	1955 ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1956	37	86	53	103	-	-	-	279	34	51
	1957 ³	12	21	29	60	38	29	-	189	20	97
	1958 ³	38	28	25	69	27	25	-	212	55	85
	1959 ³	20	69	33	77	74	32	-	305	26	94
	1960 ³	36	18	25	85	19	25	-	208	42	59
	1961	75	24	30	131	25	30	-	315	57	46
	1962 ³	41	29	28	104	23	28	-	253	39	54
	1963 ³	52	25	28	107	25	28	-	265	49	52
	1964 ³	49	31	35	99	23	35	-	272	49	71
	1965 ³	51	32	35	115	31	35	-	299	44	61
	1966 ³	37	28	25	89	19	25	-	223	42	56
	1967 ³	43	22	28	97	22	26	-	238	44	56
	1968 ³	31	22	26	86	23	26	-	214	36	60
	1969 ³	36	27	30	91	27	30	-	241	40	66
	1970 ³	24	30	32	91	30	32	-	239	26	70
	1971 ³	37	21	22	80	21	22	-	203	46	55
	1972	47	30	30	108	30	30	-	275	44	56
	1973 ³	44	55	57	167	52	57	-	432	26	68
	1974	81	54	40	129	54	52	-	410	63	71
	1975	92	53	18	97	53	18	-	331	95	37
	1976	94	20	23	89	20	19	-	265	106	47
	1977	72	26	23	63	31	23	-	238	114	73
	1978	57	23	17	73	23	16	-	209	78	45
	1979	40	24	22	39	10	21	-	156	103	110

From 1980 to 2002, data split by Wildlife Area

5B	1980	18	11	13	35	10	10	0	97	51	66
Raymond	1981	24	13	13	31	10	12	0	103	77	81
Wildlife Area	1982	20	13	10	29	12	7	0	91	69	59
	1983	26	10	8	29	7	9	0	89	90	59
	1984	16	8	15	34	10	10	0	93	47	74
	1985	15	14	17	39	10	12	0	107	38	74
	1986	12	16	15	37	12	15	0	107	32	81
	1987	16	15	16	34	15	13	0	109	47	85
	1988	16	16	14	37	13	17	0	113	43	84
	1989	15	14	9	40	17	21	0	116	38	75
	1990	10	9	14	42	21	17	0	113	24	74
	1991	10	14	12	43	17	15	0	111	23	63
	1992	14	12	14	43	15	16	0	114	33	70
	1993	14	14	17	41	16	17	0	119	34	83
	1994	12	17	17	39	17	14	0	116	31	79
	1995	10	15	12	40	18	18	0	113	25	75
	1996	11	0	18	43	0	13	0	85	26	72
	1997	4	0	11	41	3	12	0	71	10	56
	1998	3	8	14	43	12	12	0	92	7	60
	1999	7	13	14	41	14	14	0	103	17	68
	2000	5	14	9	37	14	13	0	92	14	59
	2001	13	10	0	39	8	0	20	90	33	51
	2002	18	12	0	40	9	0	21	100	45	53
	2003	20	11	0	38	11	0	24	104	53	63
	2004	10	10	0	32	9	0	14	75	31	44
	2005 ⁴	6	3	0	27	-	0	14	50	22	52
	2006 ⁴	5	8	0	24	-	0	14	51	21	58
	2007	4	4	0	27	7	0	14	56	24	41

¹ Based on adult animals only, yearlings excluded.

² Both sexes combined for yearlings and calves.

³ Calf numbers are estimates.

Buffalo Survey Data

Historic Summary of Buffalo Survey Data

Unit	Year	Bulls			Cows			Unclassified Calves	Total	Bulls/ 100 Cows ¹	Calves/ 100 Cows ¹
		Adults	Yearlings	Calves	Adults	Yearlings	Calves				
12	1980	14	11	10	45	11	15	0	106	31	56
House Rock	1981	18	10	10	34	15	10	0	97	53	59
Wildlife Area	1982	17	10	13	40	10	9	0	99	43	55
	1983	19	13	11	49	9	13	0	114	39	49
	1984	25	13	9	42	10	0	0	99	60	21
	1985	18	9	0	46	9	0	26	108	39	57
	1986	22	13	0	34	13	0	16	98	65	47
	1987	41	10	0	40	10	0	27	128	103	68
	1988	53	15	0	44	14	0	31	157	120	70
	1989	40	12	0	53	23	0	30	158	75	57
	1990	23	14	0	56	18	0	23	134	41	41
	1991	14	11	0	53	10	0	30	118	26	57
	1992	21	12	0	50	11	0	26	120	42	52
	1993	23	13	0	44	9	0	21	110	52	48
	1994	33	10	15	41	8	17	0	124	80	78
	1995	34	15	14	40	17	14	0	134	85	70
	1996	31	14	14	47	12	14	0	132	66	60
	1997	31	12	0	47	12	0	21	123	66	45
	1998	25	9	0	33	10	0	19	96	76	58
	1999	29	9	9	38	9	9	0	103	76	47
	2000	32	9	14	42	9	14	0	120	76	67
	2001	No Survey Conducted									
	2002	50	15	0	65	15	0	30	175	77	45
	2003	45	15	0	80	15	0	40	195	56	50
	2004	43	9	0	51	7	0	22	132	84	43
	2005	41	21	0	70	11	0	43	185	57	61
	2006	No Survey Conducted									

¹ Based on adult animals only, yearlings excluded.

² Both sexes combined for yearlings and calves.

³ Calf numbers are estimates.

Buffalo Harvest Data

Historic Summary of Buffalo Hunts¹

Year	1st Choice Applicants ²	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest				Calves	Total	Percent Success
					Bulls		Cows				
					Adults	Yearlings	Adults	Yearlings			
1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	—
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	—
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—
1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—
1958	—	—	—	—	28	19	18	20	0	85	—
1959	—	—	—	—	7	69	0	74	0	150	—
1960	—	—	—	—	26	8	18	8	0	60	—
1961	—	—	—	—	65	20	50	20	0	155	—
1962	—	—	—	—	29	20	32	15	0	96	—
1963	—	—	—	—	42	20	38	20	0	120	—
1964	—	—	—	—	39	28	42	21	0	130	—
1965	—	—	—	—	41	32	49	28	0	150	—
1966	—	—	—	—	28	28	30	14	0	100	—
1967	—	—	—	—	34	21	30	20	0	105	—
1968	—	—	—	—	21	20	14	20	0	75	—
1969	—	—	—	—	25	25	25	25	0	100	—
1970	—	—	—	—	12	25	18	25	0	80	—
1971	—	—	—	—	24	20	16	20	0	80	—
1972	—	—	—	—	32	30	33	30	0	125	—
1973	—	—	—	—	15	7	52	22	30	126	—
1974	—	—	—	—	9	35	52	34	0	130	—
1975	—	—	—	—	10	40	37	32	0	119	—
1976	—	—	—	—	7	18	34	16	0	75	—
1977	—	—	—	—	15	17	12	12	0	56	—
1978	—	—	—	—	26	18	5	9	0	58	—
1979	—	—	—	—	14	13	12	0	0	39	—
1980	545	57	57	-	23	6	21	5	0	55	96.5
1981	329	46	46	-	17	10	19	0	0	46	100.0
1982	198	38	38	51	28	0	9	0	0	37	97.4
1983	202	43	43	97	17	7	14	2	0	40	93.0
1984	209	40	40	76	24	5	9	2	0	40	100.0
1985	238	59	54	119	5	15	22	6	0	48	88.9
1986	225	47	43	108	18	5	12	4	0	39	90.7
1987	217	41	39	69	2	17	3	13	0	35	89.7
1988	366	61	58	154	11	19	15	5	0	50	86.2
1989	449	85	82	251	25	20	8	15	0	68	82.9
1990	417	91	89	369	13	11	14	17	0	55	61.8
1991	414	50	50	127	5	13	17	12	0	47	94.0
1992	551	65	64	210	9	9	15	16	0	49	76.6
1993	680	65	65	233	10	12	8	16	0	46	70.8
1994	742	64	60	176	8	16	7	16	0	47	78.3
1995	1075	95	90	352	10	20	8	23	0	61	67.8
1996	1175	71	71	273	14	10	8	13	0	45	63.4
1997	1193	61	61	152	11	12	20	15	0	58	95.1
1998	1431	64	64	216	11	9	8	15	0	41	64.1
1999	1380	49	45	131	3	15	6	12	0	36	80.0
2000	1325	54	52	164	3	12	7	10	1	33	63.5
2001	1360	72	70	432	4	8	11	6	0	29	41.4
2002	3316	50	48	198	20	14	1	3	0	38	79.2
2003	5154	53	52	203	10	1	27	1	0	39	75.0
2004	7788	97	84	380	9	20	7	5	0	41	48.8
2005	3043	26	24	37	4	4	12	2	0	22	91.7
2006	2640	21	21	70	3	1	9	5	0	18	85.7

¹ Data from 1958 through 1979 are proposed harvest. Actual harvest may have varied slightly. Prior to 1980, hunters and hunter days are unknown but should have approximated harvest, with hunt success at or near 100%.

² Beginning in 1995, 1st Choice Applicants includes the spring and fall draws.

Buffalo Hunt Data

Population Management Season Results - Unit 12A

Year	Season¹	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	Harvest				Calves	Total	Percent Success
					Bulls		Cows				
					Adults	Yearlings	Adults	Yearlings			
2005	Companion	106	106	--	3	0	1	0	0	4	3.8
2005	Standard	20	19	39	5	5	0	2	0	12	63.2
2006	Companion	28	28	--	7	0	0	0	0	7	25.0
2006	Standard	25	24	52	4	1	1	3	0	9	37.5

¹Designates the type of Population Management Season offered. "Companion" denotes tags issued to hunters with corresponding Kaibab deer hunts. "Standard" denotes seasons authorized through the typical Population Management Season process.

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Season	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	2nd Choice Applicants	Draw Odds	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunters Days	Bull Harvest	Cow Harvest	Total Harvest	Hunt Success
5B	2003	Bull	3/14-3/20	1	452	238	0.2	2	2	2	2	0	2	100
5B	2004	Bull	8/13-8/19	2	2294	606	0.1	2	2	2	2	0	2	100
5B	2004	Bull	3/12-3/18	2	758	287	0.3	2	2	6	2	0	2	100
5B	2004	Bull	3/19-3/25	2	157	647	0.0	2	2	4	2	0	2	100
5B	2005	Bull	5/27-6/05	2	950	249	0.2	2	2	6	2	0	2	100
5B	2006	Bull	5/26-6/04	2	253	54	0.8	2	2	3	2	0	2	100
5B	2003	Cow	9/26-9/29	4	366	65	1.1	4	4	4	0	4	4	100
5B	2003	Cow	10/10-10/13	4	196	350	1.5	4	4	4	0	4	4	100
5B	2003	Cow	10/17-10/20	4	121	215	0.8	4	4	4	0	4	4	100
5B	2003	Cow	12/05-12/08	4	362	242	1.1	4	4	4	0	4	4	100
5B	2003	Cow	12/12-12/15	4	186	240	1.1	4	3	3	0	3	3	100
5B	2004	Cow	12/03-12/06	2	153	305	1.3	2	2	2	0	2	2	100
5B	2004	Cow	11/19-11/23	4	201	261	1.5	4	3	3	0	3	3	100
5B	2005	Cow	9/23-9/26	3	287	98	1.1	3	3	3	0	3	3	100
5B	2005	Cow	11/18-11/21	3	185	398	1.6	4	4	4	0	4	4	100
5B	2005	Cow	12/02-12/05	3	320	148	0.9	3	3	3	0	3	3	100
5B	2006	Cow	9/09-9/11	2	842	100	0.2	2	2	2	0	2	2	100
5B	2006	Cow	9/23-9/25	2	198	771	1.0	2	2	2	0	2	2	100
5B	2006	Cow	9/30-10/02	2	271	531	0.4	2	2	2	0	2	2	100
5B	2006	Cow	10/21-10/23	2	686	177	0.3	2	2	2	0	2	2	100
5B	2002	Yrl	9/27-9/30	3	293	37	0.7	3	3	3	3	0	3	100
5B	2002	Yrl	10/11-10/14	3	171	272	1.8	3	3	3	2	1	3	100
5B	2002	Yrl	10/18-10/21	3	112	179	2.7	3	3	3	2	1	3	100
5B	2002	Yrl	12/06-12/09	3	205	210	0.5	3	3	3	3	0	3	100
5B	2002	Yrl	12/13-12/16	3	153	135	1.3	3	3	3	3	0	3	100
5B	2004	Yrl	9/24-9/27	4	402	337	0.5	4	4	4	4	0	4	100
5B	2004	Yrl	10/15-10/18	4	245	430	0.8	4	4	4	4	0	4	100
5B	2004	Yrl	1/02-1/08	4	208	57	1.9	4	4	4	4	1	5	125
5B	2004	Yrl	1/09-1/15	4	49	206	0.0	4	4	4	3	1	4	100
5B	2004	Yrl	1/16-1/22	4	42	143	4.8	4	4	9	2	2	4	100
5B	2004	Yrl	1/23-1/29	4	89	66	2.3	4	4	4	3	1	4	100
5B	2005	Yrl	1/14-1/20	4	297	267	1.0	4	4	5	0	4	4	100
5B	2005	Yrl	1/21-1/27	4	110	364	0.9	5	4	4	0	4	4	100
5B	2006	Yrl	1/14-1/20	3	118	72	1.7	3	3	4	0	3	3	100
5B	2006	Yrl	2/03-2/10	3	59	135	1.7	3	3	3	0	3	3	100
12A	2004	Bull	10/15-10/24	10	1962	718	0.5	10	9	64	0	0	0	0
12A	2003	CY	9/19-10/05	10	242	162	3.7	10	10	56	1	5	6	60
12A	2003	CY	10/10-10/26	10	141	296	0.7	10	10	64	0	4	4	40
12A	2004	CY	9/17-9/26	30	425	241	4.7	30	23	155	1	1	2	9
12A	2004	CY	10/01-10/10	15	52	375	5.8	15	12	64	0	0	0	0
12A	2002	Any	9/20-9/29	7	874	97	0.8	8	8	22	5	1	6	75
12A	2002	Any	10/04-10/13	7	450	685	1.3	7	6	39	4	0	4	67
12A	2002	Any	11/01-11/10	7	347	541	1.4	7	7	60	3	0	3	43
12A	2002	Any	11/15-11/24	7	372	298	1.3	7	6	34	3	1	4	67
12A	2002	Any	3/15-4/14	4	339	0	1.2	4	4	23	4	0	4	100
12A	2003	Any	9/19-10/05	2	1434	579	0.1	2	2	3	2	0	2	100
12A	2003	Any	10/10-10/26	2	1028	1114	0.1	2	2	20	0	0	0	0
12A	2003	Any	3/14-4/13	4	626	187	0.6	5	5	35	4	0	4	80
12A	2004	Any	3/12-4/11	4	751	61	0.5	4	4	44	1	1	2	50

Yrl = Yearling, CY = Cow or Yearling, Any = Any Buffalo, SP = Special raffle/auction permit.

Buffalo Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Harvest

Unit	Year	Season	Dates	Permits Authorized	1st Choice Applicants	2nd Choice Applicants	Draw Odds	Permits Issued	Hunters	Hunters Days	Bull Harvest	Cow Harvest	Total Harvest	Hunt Success
12A	2005	Any	3/11-4/10	5	894	238	0.6	5	4	12	2	0	2	50
12A	2006	Any	3/10-4/09	5	213	62	2.4	5	5	52	1	1	2	40
12A	2002	SP	9/01-4/30	2	0	0	-	2	2	5	2	0	2	100
12A	2003	SP	9/01-4/30	2	0	0	-	2	2	4	2	0	2	100
12A	2004	SP	9/01-4/30	2	0	0	-	2	1	7	1	0	1	100
12A	2005	SP	7/01-6/30	2	0	0	-	2	1	2	1	0	1	100
12A	2006	SP	7/01-6/30	3										(data not available)
TOTAL - SUMMARY FOR RAYMOND RANCH WILDLIFE AREA														
5B	2002		-	15	934	833	1.2	15	15	15	13	2	15	100
5B	2003		-	21	1683	1350	0.9	22	21	21	2	19	21	100
5B	2004		-	36	4598	3345	0.5	36	35	46	26	10	36	103
5B	2005		-	19	2149	1524	0.7	21	20	25	2	18	20	100
5B	2006		-	16	2427	1840	0.5	16	16	18	2	14	16	100
TOTAL - SUMMARY FOR HOUSE ROCK WILDLIFE AREA (includes Population Management Season data)														
12A	2002		-	34	2382	1621	1.1	35	33	183	21	2	23	70
12A	2003		-	30	3471	2338	0.5	31	31	182	9	9	18	58
12A	2004		-	61	3190	1395	1.2	61	49	334	3	2	5	10
12A	2005		-	7	894	238	0.6	133	130	53	16	3	19	15
12A	2006		-	8	213	62	2.4	58	57	104	13	5	18	32

Yrl = Yearling, CY = Cow or Yearling, Any = Any Buffalo, SP = Special raffle/auction permit.

Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*)

Natural History

Black bears in Arizona are found in a variety of habitats, including subalpine and montane conifer forests, riparian forests, evergreen woodlands, and chaparral. An interesting footnote to black bear distribution in the state is the absence of any sizeable population of black

bears north of the Colorado River.

Cubs are born in winter dens during January, usually in pairs, but larger litters are not uncommon. Cubs weigh only six to 12 ounces at birth and are helpless, but they grow and develop rapidly, emerging from the den with their mother in April. The mother stays with her cubs through the first summer and fall, and dens

with them again the following winter. Female black bears in Arizona usually reach reproductive age in their fourth year, and generally breed every other year. Normal reproductive cycles in Arizona black bears may be adversely affected by drought, and/or poor physiological condition. Adult males weigh up to 350 pounds and adult females up to 250 pounds. Black bears are relatively long-lived animals, with some individuals exceeding 20 years of age. The statewide population is estimated at 2,500 bears.

Black bears are normally shy, secretive animals displaying high levels of intelligence and exploratory behavior. Although bears are generally most active in the early morning and late evening; they may alter their activity pattern to exploit sources of artificial food, becoming nocturnal at campgrounds and dumpsites. Nuisance activities are nearly always associated with artificial food sources (beehives, campgrounds, and livestock).



Black Bear

Bears are usually solitary animals; the exceptions are family groups (mother and cubs), breeding pairs, and congregations at feeding sites. Both adults and sub-adults are known to move long distances (100 miles) to exploit isolated pockets of food. The mobility of black bears sometimes leads them to appear in uncharacteristic habitats and to return from long distances after being moved. Most Arizona black bears hibernate from November through March, during which time they reduce their body temperature, heart rate, and metabolic function, while still remaining somewhat conscious in the den.

Hunt History

Bear hunting has a long history in Arizona. As late as 1928, bears were classified as predatory animals and could be shot or trapped at any time. In 1929, however, a new "game code" classified bears of all kinds as big game, provided a month-long open season, and prescribed a bag limit of one. Bears could not be trapped, but they could be taken with dogs. Later years were even more restrictive; cubs were protected in 1934, and in 1936, the bear season was closed south of the Gila River.

The status of bears deteriorated drastically during World War II. In 1942 all of the state's refuges were open to bear hunting and the season was reopened in Cochise and Graham counties at the request of stockmen. In 1944, month-long fall and spring hunts were authorized. The following year, bears lost their designation as game animals, and in 1949 a year-long season was authorized for Apache, Greenlee, Graham, and eastern Coconino counties, except during the seasons

for other big-game species. After reinstating spring and fall bear seasons in 1950, the Arizona Game and Fish Commission again opted for year-long seasons from 1951 to 1953.

After 1954, bear regulations became more restrictive, tags were required to take one, and in 1968 the black bear was again classified as big game. This designation was appropriate as hunter interest in the species was increasing. Hunt success varied with weather conditions and population vagaries, but annual bear harvests ranged from 131 to 313 for the years 1964 through 1980. Relatively few bears were taken under

the stock-taking clause, most of them being taken by sport hunters. Concern about the bear's relatively low reproductive rate caused the Department to monitor the bear harvest more closely. Accordingly, mandatory check-out procedures were initiated in 1980. Other recent



Black bear distribution

changes in regulations have included the authorization of a permit-only spring season in select units, the elimination of bear-baiting as a method of take, and unit harvest objectives in which the season is closed after a certain number of female bears are taken.

Black Bear Harvest Data

Historic Summary of Black Bear Harvest¹

Year	Tags Issued	Sport ²	Depredation	Other ³	Total Harvest
1964	6638	178	0	0	178
1965	5974	131	0	0	131
1966	5798	134	0	0	134
1967	6344	219	0	0	219
1968	8264	242	0	0	242
1969	8978	268	0	0	268
1970	8454	236	0	0	236
1971	8042	241	33	0	274
1972	6009	187	17	0	204
1973	7162	225	2	0	227
1974	6839	202	12	0	214
1975	6746	224	9	0	233
1976	7055	265	10	0	275
1977	8707	309	4	0	313
1978	8985	264	6	0	270
1979	8833	251	2	0	253
1980	7820	255	2	0	257
1981	8494	287	5	0	292
1982	7178	260	8	0	268
1983	6183	273	1	0	274
1984	5258	246	5	0	251
1985	4917	251	6	0	257
1986	4816	182	7	0	189
1987	5117	302	9	0	311
1988	4272	146	7	2	155
1989	4714	271	18	3	292
1990	3711	149	11	1	161
1991	2843	96	4	1	101
1992	3217	121	1	0	122
1993	3329	117	1	3	121
1994	4376	236	2	14	252
1995	4586	197	1	0	198
1996	4462	254	3	18	275
1997	4093	224	2	6	232
1998	4461	142	0	9	151
1999	4163	181	0	0	181
2000	4413	323	2	43	368
2001	4293	178	0	1	179
2002	4535	229	6	15	250
2003	4525	214	1	33	248
2003	4525	214	1	33	248
2004	4521	159	5	11	175
2005	4850	158	0	1	159
2006	4574 ⁴	197	1	14	212

¹ Data from Indian Reservations are included through 1987 and excluded thereafter.

² Estimated from a mail questionnaire from 1964-1987 and from mandatory check-outs from 1988-present.

³ Includes known kills other than sport or depredation (e.g., highway mortality, capture mortality, and illegal take).

⁴ 2006 tags issued is preliminary pending a final audit.

Black Bear Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Black Bear Harvest Data¹

Unit	Year	Harvest			Sport Harv. Using Dogs	Sex of Sport Harv.		Month of Sport Harvest						
		Sport	Depredation	Other		Male	Female	Spring ²	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Unknown
1	2002	8	1	0	3	4	4	0	2	5	1	0	0	0
1	2003	11	0	3	6	5	6	0	5	2	4	0	0	0
1	2004	7	1	1	5	4	3	0	2	4	0	1	0	0
1	2005	13	0	0	9	7	6	0	3	3	4	2	1	0
1	2006	23	0	0	14	15	8	0	9	3	7	4	0	0
3B	2002	10	0	0	7	6	4	0	4	1	4	1	0	0
3B	2003	7	0	1	4	3	4	0	1	4	2	0	0	0
3B	2004	8	0	1	7	2	6	0	5	2	1	0	0	0
3B	2005	9	0	0	7	8	1	0	6	1	1	1	0	0
3B	2006	13	0	0	9	10	3	0	4	6	3	0	0	0
3C	2002	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
3C	2003	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
3C	2004	5	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
3C	2005	4	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
3C	2006	3	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
4A	2002	7	0	0	5	5	2	0	0	0	4	3	0	0
4A	2003	10	0	1	3	8	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
4A	2004	4	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
4A	2005	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4A	2006	8	0	0	7	6	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
4B	2002	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
4B	2003	6	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
4B	2004	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
4B	2005	5	0	0	2	4	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
4B	2006	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5A	2002	8	0	1	7	4	4	0	0	0	5	3	0	0
5A	2003	17	0	2	9	12	5	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
5A	2004	8	0	0	6	5	3	0	0	0	5	3	0	0
5A	2005	10	0	0	5	8	2	0	0	0	8	2	0	0
5A	2006	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
5B	2002	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
5B	2004	5	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
5B	2005	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
5B	2006	3	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
6A	2002	13	0	2	1	11	2	0	7	5	1	0	0	0
6A	2003	9	0	1	0	7	2	0	5	4	0	0	0	0
6A	2004	5	0	0	2	3	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
6A	2005	6	0	0	0	5	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0
6A	2006	11	0	0	6	8	3	0	0	0	8	3	0	0
6B	2002	7	0	4	0	4	3	0	3	2	2	0	0	0
6B	2003	4	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
6B	2004	6	0	0	0	4	2	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
6B	2005	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
6B	2006	8	0	0	2	5	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
7	2002	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
7	2003	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
7	2005	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
7	2006	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8	2002	15	0	0	1	12	3	0	5	9	1	0	0	0
8	2003	7	0	0	0	6	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	0
8	2004	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
8	2005	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
8	2006	5	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
9	2002	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
11M	2004	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11M	2006	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
17A	2004	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

¹ Excluding data from Indian Reservations.

² For Archery-Only Spring Bear hunts ending in August or September, bear harvest occurring in August or September will be reflected in the appropriate month of harvest column. All other spring harvest will be reflected in the Spring column.

Black Bear Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Black Bear Harvest Data¹

Unit	Year	Harvest			Sport Harv. Using Dogs	Sex of Sport Harv.		Month of Sport Harvest						
		Sport	Depredation	Other		Male	Female	Spring ²	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Unknown
17A	2005	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
17B	2002	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
18A	2002	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
18A	2003	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18B	2002	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19A	2002	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
19A	2003	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
19A	2004	4	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
19A	2005	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
19A	2006	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
20B	2003	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	2002	9	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
21	2003	6	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
21	2004	7	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	0
21	2005	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
21	2006	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
22	2002	20	0	1	1	13	7	0	0	15	5	0	0	0
22	2003	14	0	4	3	7	7	0	0	10	3	1	0	0
22	2004	15	0	0	7	11	4	0	0	6	5	3	1	0
22	2005	12	0	0	2	10	2	1	0	8	0	2	1	0
22N	2006	7	0	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
22S	2006	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
23	2003	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	2004	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
23N	2002	17	0	0	10	10	7	0	1	1	11	4	0	0
23N	2003	6	0	0	1	3	3	0	1	0	5	0	0	0
23N	2004	16	0	0	12	11	5	0	1	1	14	0	0	0
23N	2005	18	0	0	14	10	8	0	1	2	15	0	0	0
23N	2006	13	0	0	9	8	5	0	0	5	5	3	0	0
23S	2002	35	0	0	2	26	9	0	0	35	0	0	0	0
23S	2003	17	0	0	1	12	5	0	0	14	3	0	0	0
23S	2004	11	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
23S	2005	15	0	0	1	12	3	0	0	10	4	1	0	0
23S	2006	12	0	1	1	6	6	0	10	0	2	0	0	0
24A	2002	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
24A	2003	2	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
24A	2004	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
24A	2005	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
24A	2006	8	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	7	1	0	0
24B	2002	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
24B	2003	5	0	0	0	4	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
24B	2004	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
24B	2006	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
27	2002	28	3	1	8	14	14	0	15	0	7	6	0	0
27	2003	48	1	0	3	29	19	0	19	0	29	0	0	0
27	2004	24	2	2	5	17	7	0	10	7	2	4	1	0
27	2005	26	0	0	4	20	6	0	5	11	7	1	2	0
27	2006	30	0	0	9	16	14	0	0	10	13	7	0	0
28	2002	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
28	2003	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
28	2005	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
28	2006	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
29	2002	8	0	0	1	5	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
29	2003	15	0	3	0	7	8	1	0	14	0	0	0	0
29	2004	8	0	1	2	6	2	0	0	7	1	0	0	0
29	2005	6	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
29	2006	7	0	4	1	4	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
30A	2002	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

¹ Excluding data from Indian Reservations.

² For Archery-Only Spring Bear hunts ending in August or September, bear harvest occurring in August or September will be reflected in the appropriate month of harvest column. All other spring harvest will be reflected in the Spring column.

Black Bear Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Black Bear Harvest Data¹

Unit	Year	Harvest			Sport Harv. Using Dogs	Sex of Sport Harv.		Month of Sport Harvest						
		Sport	Depredation	Other		Male	Female	Spring ²	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Unknown
30A	2003	4	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
30A	2004	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
30A	2006	3	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
31	2002	10	2	0	0	5	5	1	0	9	0	0	0	0
31	2003	8	0	0	0	4	4	3	0	5	0	0	0	0
31	2004	5	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
31	2005	7	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	5	1	0	0	0
31	2006	6	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
32	2002	12	0	0	1	9	3	1	1	6	4	0	0	0
32	2003	6	0	1	0	4	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
32	2004	4	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
32	2005	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
32	2006	7	1	1	1	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	0
33	2004	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	2005	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
33	2006	0	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34A	2002	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
34A	2003	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
34A	2004	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
34A	2005	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
34A	2006	4	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
34B	2003	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35A	2002	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
35A	2003	4	0	1	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
35A	2004	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35A	2005	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35A	2006	6	0	4	2	2	4	1	0	4	0	1	0	0
35B	2004	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35B	2006	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
38M	2006	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42M	2002	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Un-known	2002	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Carlos	2003	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2002	229	6	15	51	148	81	2	41	116	53	17	0	0
Total	2003	214	1	33	31	128	86	8	46	80	79	1	0	0
Total	2004	160	5	11	58	107	53	3	31	63	45	16	2	0
Total	2005	158	0	1	48	114	44	7	30	58	45	13	5	0
Total	2006	197	1	14	70	118	79	7	37	34	93	25	1	0
Percent	2002				22	65	35	1	18	51	23	7	0	
Percent	2003				14	60	40	4	22	37	37	0	0	
Percent	2004				36	67	33	2	19	39	28	10	1	
Percent	2005				30	72	28	4	19	37	28	8	3	
Percent	2006				36	60	40	4	19	17	47	13	1	

¹ Excluding data from Indian Reservations.

² For Archery-Only Spring Bear hunts ending in August or September, bear harvest occurring in August or September will be reflected in the appropriate month of harvest column. All other spring harvest will be reflected in the Spring column.

Mountain Lion (*Felis concolor*)

Natural History

In Arizona, mountain lions are absent only from the extremely arid southwest and those areas heavily impacted by human development. In general, the distribution of mountain lions in the state corresponds with the distribution of the animal's major prey species—mule and white-tailed deer.

Mountain lions may breed at any time of the year, and consequently litters may be born in any month. Summer is the peak period of kitten births, however, with litter sizes of two, three, and four being common. The kittens remain with their mother for 15 to 22 months learning the skills necessary for survival. Juvenile males tend to disperse long distances compared to the relatively short distances for young females. Moun-

tain lions are essentially solitary animals. Adult females may be accompanied by kittens, but are normally not associated with other adult animals except for mating purposes. Mature males weigh up to 150 pounds and females 100 pounds. The statewide population is estimated at 2,500 mountain lions.

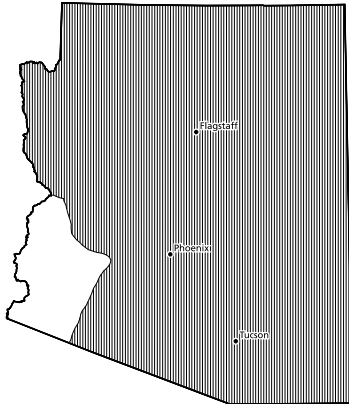
While deer are the principal mountain lion prey species in Arizona, javelina, elk, and/or livestock can be major components of the diet. Mountain lions will almost always attempt to cover the uneaten portion of a kill with leaves or other debris. An entire deer can be consumed in two nights. An experienced observer is usually able to detect the presence of a mountain lion in an area through the presence of tracks, scrapes, kills, or other sign.

Mountain lions are specialized predators and con-



Mountain Lion

sequently do not normally exist in high concentrations. They maintain spatial separation between each other, thereby assuring that each individual has the resources necessary to survive. If these separations are not maintained, mountain lions will kill each other, which is the



Mountain lion distribution

normal method of population regulation in undisturbed mountain lion populations. The cryptic system of boundary marking employed by resident mountain lions serves to provide for mutual avoidance and survival. Mountain lions in Arizona feed almost ex-

clusively on large prey, usually killing one deer-sized animal every six to 12 days. Considerable skill in executing stalks and more importantly in consummating the kill is required to avoid debilitating injury.

Hunt History

Lions were classified as a “predatory animal” by the territorial legislature and were subject to a statewide bounty of \$50 dollars in 1919. This status continued until 1970 when the mountain lion was classified as a big-game animal and a tag was required to take one, even though ranchers and their agents could still take a depredating lion. A mandatory checkout procedure and other reporting requirements were instituted in 1982. Reporting information indicates that lion harvests have gradually increased over time. Recently, the annual kill has ranged between 250 and 350 animals, of which approximately 15 percent were taken by predator control agents.

Mountain Lion Harvest Data

Historic Summary of Mountain Lion Harvest¹

Year	Tags Issued	Harvest				Sport Harvest Using Dogs	Sex of Sport Harvest		
		Sport ²	Depredation ³	Other ⁴	Total		Male	Female	Unclassified
1951	-	-	181	0	181	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	198	0	198	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	200	0	200	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	201	0	201	-	-	-	-
1955	-	-	230	0	230	-	-	-	-
1956	-	-	189	0	189	-	-	-	-
1957	-	-	266	0	266	-	-	-	-
1958	-	-	264	0	264	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	243	0	243	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	215	0	215	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	242	0	242	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	231	0	231	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	197	0	197	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	267	0	267	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	286	0	286	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	257	0	257	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	257	0	257	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	226	0	226	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	217	0	217	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	278	0	278	-	-	-	-
1971	3835	172	0	0	172	-	-	-	-
1972	4214	120	48	0	168	-	-	-	-
1973	4917	190	15	0	205	-	-	-	-
1974	4896	172	22	0	194	-	-	-	-
1975	5460	219	19	1	239	-	-	-	-
1976	6261	238	14	0	252	-	-	-	-
1977	7498	248	4	0	252	-	-	-	-
1978	7964	229	12	0	241	-	-	-	-
1979	7938	283	7	0	290	-	-	-	-
1980	7799	204	2	0	206	-	-	-	-
1981	7871	191	9	1	201	-	-	-	-
1982	8069	316	8	1	325	-	-	-	-
1983	7004	221	7	1	229	-	-	-	-
1984	6876	184	9	0	193	-	-	-	-
1985	7523	246	19	7	272	-	-	-	-
1986	7936	191	25	0	216	-	-	-	-
1987	8304	205	31	5	241	127	109	89	7
1988	8495	183	24	1	208	104	82	99	2
1989	3656	130	65	1	196	85	77	51	2
1990	3046	188	40	1	229	125	108	74	6
1991	3038	179	25	1	205	115	107	71	1
1992	3177	201	28	5	234	147	113	83	5
1993	3407	188	38	12	238	117	106	81	1
1994	4156	215	35	6	256	128	120	93	2
1995	4859	234	31	1	266	150	126	103	5
1996	5552	225	38	2	265	131	119	106	0
1997	5657	269	48	3	320	182	134	134	1
1998	6590	289	52	1	342	192	150	136	3
1999	6885	247	49	2	298	161	126	120	1
2000	7478	276	53	0	329	193	133	141	2
2001	8109	326	58	0	384	214	176	144	6
2002	8274	264	50	5	319	175	144	116	4
2003	8089	218	66	12	296	164	107	111	0
2004	8964	247	31	1	279	167	123	122	2
2005	10117	204	41	0	245	120	103	101	0
2006	10390 ⁵	219	36	5	260	136	107	112	0

¹ Data from Indian Reservations are included through 1987 and excluded thereafter.

² Estimated from a mail questionnaire from 1971-1987 and from mandatory check-outs from 1988-present.

³ As reported by Arizona Livestock Sanitary Board through June 30, 1970, and reported stock-killers since 1971.

⁴ Includes known kills other than sport or depredation (e.g., highway mortality, capture mortality, and illegal take).

⁵ 2006 tags sold is preliminary.

Mountain Lion Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Mountain Lion Harvest

Unit	Year	Harvest			Sport Harvest Using Dogs	Sex of Sport Harvest		Month of Sport Harvest			
		Sport	Depredation	Other		Male	Female	Jan. to March	Apr. to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.
1	2003	8	1	0	6	6	2	4	0	1	3
1	2004	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
1	2005	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
1	2006	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	3
2B	2004	3	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	1
2B	2006	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
3B	2002	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
3B	2006	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
3C	2003	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1
3C	2004	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
3C	2005	3	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	1
3C	2006	3	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	0	1
4A	2002	5	0	0	5	2	3	4	0	0	1
4A	2003	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
4A	2004	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
4A	2005	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
4A	2006	3	0	0	2	3	0	2	0	1	0
4B	2002	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
4B	2003	6	0	0	5	5	1	5	0	0	1
4B	2004	3	0	0	3	2	1	3	0	0	0
4B	2005	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
4B	2006	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
5A	2002	3	0	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	2
5A	2003	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
5A	2005	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
5A	2006	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
5B	2002	3	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	3
5B	2003	7	0	0	7	2	5	4	0	0	3
5B	2004	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
5B	2005	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1
5B	2006	4	0	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	1
6A	2002	8	0	2	7	3	5	5	0	1	2
6A	2003	10	0	3	5	4	6	4	1	3	2
6A	2004	6	0	0	4	4	2	5	0	0	1
6A	2005	11	0	0	9	4	7	8	1	1	1
6A	2006	6	0	1	6	4	2	4	0	0	2
6AS	2005	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
6AS	2006	4	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	2
6B	2002	2	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
6B	2003	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
6B	2004	4	0	0	4	1	3	4	0	0	0
6B	2006	4	0	0	2	0	4	1	0	1	2
7	2002	4	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	3
7	2003	3	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2
7	2004	11	0	0	11	7	4	6	0	0	5
7	2005	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
7	2006	6	0	0	5	4	2	2	0	0	4
8	2002	4	0	0	3	2	2	1	0	0	3
8	2003	6	0	0	5	2	4	4	1	0	1
8	2004	5	0	0	3	1	4	3	0	1	1
8	2005	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1
8	2006	4	0	0	3	2	2	3	0	0	1
9	2002	7	0	0	2	1	6	3	0	2	2
9	2003	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
9	2004	5	0	0	4	3	2	4	0	0	1
9	2005	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
9	2006	5	0	0	4	3	2	3	0	1	1
10	2002	6	0	0	4	3	3	1	1	1	3
10	2003	5	0	0	2	3	2	2	0	1	2
10	2004	4	0	0	3	2	2	3	1	0	0
10	2005	8	0	0	3	3	5	4	0	0	4
10	2006	3	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	1

Mountain Lion Hunt Data

5-Year: 2002-2006 Mountain Lion Hunt Data

Unit	Year	Harvest			Sport Harvest Using Dogs	Sex of Sport Harvest		Month of Sport Harvest			
		Sport	Depredation	Other		Male	Female	Jan. to March	Apr. to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.
11M	2002	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
11M	2006	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
12A	2002	17	0	0	15	9	8	3	0	2	12
12A	2003	6	0	0	6	5	1	1	0	0	5
12A	2004	8	0	0	8	4	4	4	0	0	4
12A	2005	5	0	0	4	3	2	0	0	0	5
12A	2006	8	0	0	7	4	4	4	0	1	3
12B	2002	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
12B	2003	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
12B	2004	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
13A	2002	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
13A	2003	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
13A	2005	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1
13B	2002	8	0	0	7	5	3	5	2	0	1
13B	2003	5	0	0	5	2	3	3	1	0	1
13B	2004	3	0	0	3	2	1	3	0	0	0
13B	2005	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
13B	2006	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
13BS	2006	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
15A	2002	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
15B	2005	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
15BW	2005	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
15C	2004	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
15C	2006	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15D	2005	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
15D	2006	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
16A	2002	5	0	0	5	4	1	5	0	0	0
16A	2003	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
16A	2004	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
16AS	2003	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
17A	2002	6	0	0	5	3	3	2	1	0	3
17A	2003	6	0	0	5	3	3	2	2	0	2
17A	2004	10	1	0	8	2	8	8	0	0	2
17A	2005	8	0	0	5	4	4	5	0	0	3
17A	2006	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
17B	2002	5	4	0	5	5	0	2	0	0	3
17B	2003	9	2	1	6	6	3	7	0	0	2
17B	2004	7	1	0	5	2	5	1	1	0	5
17B	2005	5	4	0	5	3	2	3	0	0	2
17B	2006	7	0	0	6	5	2	4	2	1	0
18A	2002	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
18A	2003	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
18A	2004	2	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
18A	2005	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
18A	2006	4	0	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2
18B	2002	3	6	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	1
18B	2003	4	9	1	3	1	3	2	2	0	0
18B	2004	6	2	0	3	3	3	2	1	0	3
18B	2005	4	2	0	2	1	3	1	1	0	2
18B	2006	7	3	0	5	3	4	2	1	0	4
18BS	2002	6	0	0	6	4	2	4	1	0	1
18BS	2003	3	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	1
18BS	2004	2	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
19A	2002	5	0	0	4	3	2	2	0	0	3
19A	2003	5	0	0	3	2	3	2	2	1	0
19A	2004	4	0	0	3	1	3	2	1	0	1
19A	2005	3	1	0	3	1	2	3	0	0	0
19A	2006	7	0	0	3	2	5	5	2	0	0
19B	2002	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
19B	2003	4	0	0	3	0	4	2	0	0	2
19B	2004	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
19B	2005	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

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5-Year: 2002-2006 Mountain Lion Hunt Data

Unit	Year	Harvest			Sport Harvest Using Dogs	Sex of Sport Harvest		Month of Sport Harvest			
		Sport	Depredation	Other		Male	Female	Jan. to March	Apr. to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.
19B	2006	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
20A	2002	7	0	0	6	4	3	4	1	0	2
20A	2003	6	0	1	6	3	3	3	1	0	2
20A	2004	9	0	0	6	6	3	6	0	0	3
20A	2005	5	0	0	4	3	2	4	0	0	1
20A	2006	7	0	0	6	3	4	5	1	0	1
20B	2002	3	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	2
20B	2003	5	0	0	5	3	2	0	1	1	3
20B	2004	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
20B	2005	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
20C	2002	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1
20C	2003	4	0	0	4	4	0	3	0	1	0
20C	2004	6	1	0	4	4	2	4	0	1	1
20C	2005	3	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	1	1
20C	2006	4	0	0	2	2	2	4	0	0	0
21	2002	3	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	1	1
21	2003	3	1	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	1
21	2004	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
21	2005	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
21	2006	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
21W	2003	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
21W	2004	4	0	0	3	1	3	3	1	0	0
21W	2005	6	0	0	5	3	3	2	1	0	3
21W	2006	3	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	0
22	2002	10	0	0	5	9	1	2	0	2	6
22	2003	11	0	0	6	4	7	5	0	3	3
22	2004	20	0	0	14	10	9	9	1	1	9
22	2005	4	0	0	4	3	1	3	0	0	1
22	2006	5	0	0	5	4	1	2	0	0	3
22S	2002	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	1
22S	2003	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
22S	2004	3	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	0	0
22S	2005	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
22S	2006	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
23	2002	12	0	0	9	2	10	7	0	2	3
23	2003	9	0	0	5	5	4	6	1	1	1
23	2004	11	0	0	8	6	5	6	1	1	3
23	2005	12	0	0	5	9	3	4	0	4	4
23	2006	16	0	0	10	6	10	5	4	1	6
24A	2002	8	0	0	4	5	3	1	3	2	2
24A	2003	5	0	0	5	5	0	1	1	1	2
24A	2004	7	0	0	3	5	2	3	1	0	3
24A	2005	10	0	0	4	5	5	1	1	3	5
24A	2006	13	2	0	10	10	3	5	3	3	2
24B	2002	5	0	0	3	3	2	3	0	0	2
24B	2003	5	0	0	4	1	4	4	0	0	1
24B	2004	5	0	0	3	2	3	2	0	1	2
24B	2005	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	2
24B	2006	3	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
27	2002	13	8	0	4	5	8	3	1	3	6
27	2003	11	9	0	9	7	4	7	0	0	4
27	2004	16	4	0	6	5	11	4	1	4	7
27	2005	5	2	0	2	4	1	3	0	1	1
27	2006	3	6	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	1
27-Bear Cyn	2005	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
27-Pipestem	2005	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	1
28	2002	6	11	0	4	4	2	3	1	0	2
28	2003	6	16	0	4	1	5	1	2	2	1
28	2004	1	8	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
28	2005	2	16	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1

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Unit	Year	Harvest			Sport Harvest Using Dogs	Sex of Sport Harvest		Month of Sport Harvest			
		Sport	Depredation	Other		Male	Female	Jan. to March	Apr. to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.
28	2006	2	11	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
29	2002	5	0	0	3	2	3	2	1	0	2
29	2003	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
29	2004	3	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	1
29	2005	7	1	0	3	3	4	4	1	0	2
29	2006	8	0	0	6	3	5	4	1	0	3
30A	2002	11	0	0	10	6	5	6	1	1	3
30A	2003	8	0	0	7	5	3	7	0	0	1
30A	2004	9	0	0	7	7	2	3	1	0	5
30A	2005	11	0	0	9	4	7	4	1	1	5
30A	2006	7	0	0	6	4	3	4	1	0	2
30B	2002	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
30B	2005	3	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	2
31	2002	8	12	0	7	6	2	6	0	0	2
31	2003	5	18	0	5	2	3	4	0	0	1
31	2004	8	9	0	4	4	4	3	1	0	4
31	2005	8	11	0	4	3	5	2	1	0	5
31	2006	4	4	0	1	0	4	1	1	1	1
32	2002	7	9	0	5	5	2	2	0	0	5
32	2003	5	10	0	5	3	2	2	3	0	0
32	2004	6	5	0	1	5	1	2	0	0	4
32	2005	6	4	0	5	2	4	2	0	2	2
32	2006	12	9	1	4	6	6	1	2	0	9
33	2002	7	0	1	3	4	3	3	0	1	3
33	2003	7	0	0	5	4	3	2	1	1	3
33	2004	9	0	0	3	6	3	2	2	1	4
33	2005	11	0	0	5	7	4	4	2	0	5
33	2006	5	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	4
34A	2002	7	0	0	1	3	4	0	3	1	3
34A	2003	6	0	2	3	1	5	3	0	0	3
34A	2004	6	0	0	2	1	4	4	0	1	1
34A	2005	7	0	0	3	4	3	3	0	1	3
34A	2006	9	0	0	5	3	6	4	3	0	2
34B	2002	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
34B	2003	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
34B	2004	3	0	0	3	2	1	2	1	0	0
34B	2005	5	0	0	3	1	4	2	0	0	3
35A	2002	3	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1
35A	2003	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
35A	2005	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	1
35A	2006	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
35B	2002	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2
35B	2004	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
35B	2006	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
36A	2002	6	0	0	3	4	2	2	0	0	4
36A	2003	3	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	1	1
36A	2004	6	0	0	3	4	2	2	0	0	4
36A	2005	3	0	0	3	2	1	2	0	1	0
36A	2006	5	0	0	2	2	3	1	1	0	3
36B	2002	11	0	0	6	6	4	3	0	4	4
36B	2003	7	0	1	4	2	5	2	0	1	4
36B	2004	8	0	0	5	4	4	3	2	1	2
36B	2005	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
36B	2006	6	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	6
36C	2002	5	0	0	4	2	2	2	2	0	1
36C	2003	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0
36C	2004	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2
36C	2006	6	0	0	1	2	4	2	1	0	3
37A	2002	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
37A	2003	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
37A	2004	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
37A	2006	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0

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5-Year: 2002-2006 Mountain Lion Hunt Data

Unit	Year	Harvest			Sport Harvest Using Dogs	Sex of Sport Harvest		Month of Sport Harvest			
		Sport	Depredation	Other		Male	Female	Jan. to March	Apr. to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.
37B	2002	5	0	0	2	3	2	4	0	0	1
37B	2003	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
37B	2004	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
37B	2005	8	0	0	6	6	2	6	0	0	2
37B	2006	4	0	0	3	2	2	3	0	0	1
37M	2002	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
37M	2003	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
42	2004	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	0
42	2006	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
42M	2004	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44A	2002	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44A	2005	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	2002	264	50	5	175	144	116	106	24	24	110
Total	2003	218	66	12	164	107	111	105	25	19	69
Total	2004	247	31	1	168	123	122	120	22	15	90
Total	2005	204	41	0	120	103	101	88	15	21	80
Total	2006	219	36	5	136	107	112	95	28	16	80
Percent	2002	83	16	2	66	55	45	40	9	9	42
Percent	2003	74	22	4	75	49	51	48	11	9	32
Percent	2004	89	11	0	68	50	50	49	9	6	36
Percent	2005	83	17	0	59	50	50	43	7	10	39
Percent	2006	84	14	2	62	49	51	43	13	7	37

Small Game

Quail

Arizonans have the privilege of hunting three species of quail—four, if the few California quail found along the Little Colorado River drainage in Apache County are included. These are the Gambel's quail, scaled quail, and Mearns' or Montezuma quail. Another quail, formerly found in Arizona, the masked bobwhite, is listed federally as an endangered species.

Of the above species, the Gambel's or desert quail is by far the best known. Found in most of the state's counties, these birds are often hunted in open desert country where they are more apt to run or flush than hold for a dog. The Gambel's jaunty, plumed topknot, carried by both sexes, makes for ready identification, along with the male's bright russet cap, black face and bib, and cream-colored belly marked with a black horseshoe. As with all species of quail, the young of the year can be distinguished through their first winter by their spotted secondary wing coverts. Adult males average only about 6 ounces; the slightly smaller females between 5.7 and 5.9 ounces.

The handsome—rather than gaudy—scaled quail is

the second most commonly encountered quail in Arizona. A bird of the open country of eastern Arizona, this quail too is more likely to run than hold. Both sexes of this species display white, conical crests, hence the common name of "cottontop." The scaled appellation is appropriate, however, as the birds possess a distinctive scalloping on the breast, nape and belly. Otherwise, their overall color is tan above with a mixture of beige, grays, and whites below. A generally bigger bird than the Gambel's quail, adult male "scalies" average about 7.3 ounces, females 6.7 ounces.

Mearns' quail are the largest and most striking, yet also the most secretive of Arizona's quails. Male Mearns' quail have white and black harlequin-marked heads, capped by a russet shock of feathers that form an ill-fitting crest. These cock quail also possess handsome brown and black checkered backs interlaced with white darts, and white-spotted black flanks similar to a guinea fowl's. Their breasts and underparts are a rich mahogany that turns to black at the rump, which terminates in a stubby, almost non-existent tail. The hens are cinnamon colored with brown, black and buff markings. In winter, the males average about 6.9 ounces,

the females about 6.2 ounces. Long, scythe-shaped claws that are used for digging show that these birds are ground-dwellers, and they hold so well to a dog that this species has come to be known as Arizona's greatest game bird.



Gambel's quail

Natural History

The sexes of all Arizona quails show some differences in plumage, and all of the species form seasonal pair bonds

Small Game

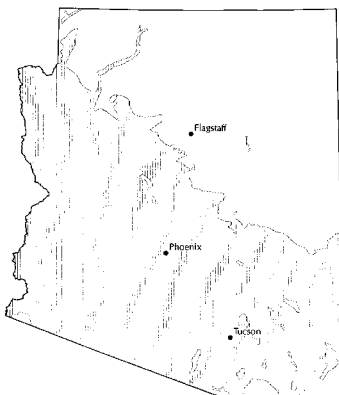


Scaled quail

that last through incubation and brood-raising. Clutch and brood sizes are often large, ranging up to a dozen or more chicks, and both the cock and the hen care for the young. Individual birds have short life spans, however, and population sizes tend to fluctuate widely from year to year. All Arizona species form fall and winter coveys that are likely to remain in the same general area where they were raised.

Each species has its own habitat preferences. The Gambel's quail is found throughout the Sonoran and

Mojave deserts upward in elevation through semi-desert grassland and chaparral to the edges of pinyon-juniper woodland and pine forest—wherever mesquites and other brushy cover occur. The scaled quail is a bird of semidesert grasslands and the

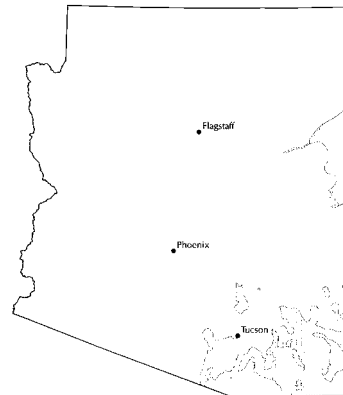


Chihuahuan desert, preferring open plains and foothills; the Mearns' quail prefers oak woodlands and oak savannas in the southeastern portions of the state where grass cover is abundant enough to conceal its presence.

Although all three major species of Arizona quail have formed pair bonds by March, they each have different breeding seasons. Gambel's quail breed only in spring and early summer, and breeding intensity and success are directly related to the amount of rainfall received during the previous October through March. The breeding season of scaled quail is more complex. They breed in spring after wet winters, but also during the summer months after the monsoons have started. Mearns' quail nest only after the summer monsoon season, and often postpone breeding until after the summer solstice when the days are getting shorter. The factors determining the population levels of the various species also differ. The numbers of Gambel's quail are related more to the success of the hatch than to carry-over from the previous year. Scaled quail numbers are determined by both the success of the hatch and the number of birds surviving from the year before. Mearns' quail generally have good hatching success, and their highly fluctuating numbers are determined largely by how many birds survive the winter. All of the birds experience relatively high winter mortality. The scaled and Mearns' quail are more dependent on grass cover for over-winter survival than is the Gambel's quail, and hence are more sensitive to livestock grazing pressures than the Gambel's.

Hunt History

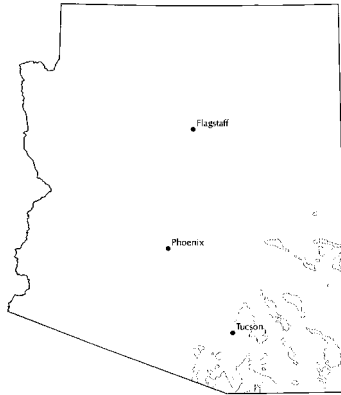
By the turn of the century, quail hunting had become a popular pastime in Arizona, and a generous season and lack of a bag limit gave the state a reputation for harboring "game-hogs." Then, in 1909, the territorial legislature limited quail hunting to an open season of October 16 through January 31, an arrangement that was retained in the state game code of 1912 along with a bag limit of 25 quail. In 1929 quail numbers must have been thought to be in need of improvement, as the season was shortened to November 1 through December 31, and the following year the newly appointed Arizona Game and Fish Commission reduced the bag limit to 15 quail per day. There was no season on Mearns' or "fool quail" as this species was commonly known.



During the years that followed, quail seasons and bag limits varied in response to quail numbers and the success of the hatch, which in some years, such as 1946-48, was so poor that no season was authorized. It was believed that unless the ratio of young to adult quail observed on summer surveys was

less than 2.1:1 a hunt could not be justified, and even when there was a season, it might be only two days long with a five-bird bag limit. Then, in the 1950s and early 1960s, research showed that hunting mortality was compensatory to natural mortality, and a standardized season from mid-October through the end of the month, followed by another season from November 1 through the end of January, gradually became the norm, along with a 15-bird bag limit. Later, the month of November was also opened to quail hunting and the closing date delayed until mid-February. This season, which applies to both Gambel's and scaled quail, has continued to the present day.

In 1960 a two-day season on Mearns' quail was authorized for a limited area in the Santa Rita Mountains. Hunting was shown to have a negligible effect on this species also, and this season too was gradually expanded. Today, the season opens in mid-November in deference to the bird's late nesting habits, and continues to mid-February. This bird and season has become so popular with bird dog hunters that recent Commission meetings



have often entertained proposals to lower the 15-bird bag limit to a lesser number in an attempt to "spread out the harvest."

Quail hunting in Arizona has always had its ups and downs. The top year in recent times was in 1979 when nearly 100,000 hunters reported harvesting more than 2.5 million quail. Since then, quail numbers and hunter interest have fallen off, with hunter numbers ranging from 44,000 to 75,000 each year between 1990 and 1999. The reported harvest of Gambel's quail during this same period has fluctuated from slightly more than 300,000 to just over 1.3 million, causing some hunters and wildlife managers to wonder if a long-term decline in quail numbers may have occurred.

White-winged Dove

This bird's hefty size and rounded off tail give the "white-wing" the appearance of being half dove and half pigeon, hence the older name of "Sonora pigeon." Whitewings differ from the more widespread mourning dove in having an overall grayer plumage, a white-tipped tail, and the white wing epaulets that give the bird its name. Unless pressed by gunners, the whitewing's flight also appears slower, less purposeful, and more pigeonlike than the mourning dove's. Adults can be distinguished by an unfeathered bright blue eye patch, red feet, and eyes that range from yellow-orange to orange-red. By way of contrast, birds of the year have dull purplish-brown feet and are marked mostly in grays, whites, and browns. Adult males are especially handsome birds, their brownish heads crowned in reddish purple with areas on the neck flecked with gold, green, and purple iridescence. The average weight of an adult male is about 5.5 ounces, although birds weighing up to 8 ounces have been recorded.

Natural History

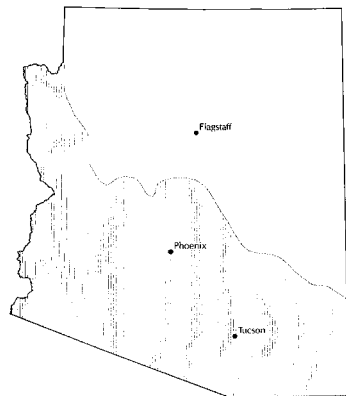
There are two types of white-winged dove populations in Arizona, a thinly scattered population found throughout the Sonoran Desert and the surrounding countryside (including towns and residential neighborhoods), and colonial populations that nest collectively along river bottoms adjacent to agricultural areas. Most of the desert and residential area whitewings nest only once and migrate out of the state prior to the opening of the dove season on September 1. The colonial whitewings, however, usually nest twice before departing for their wintering areas in



Mearns' quail

southwestern Mexico. These are the whitewings that are most often present after September 1, and which contribute most to the harvest.

Males of both populations begin courtship as soon as they arrive in Arizona in late April and early May. By late May, nesting is at its peak, both sexes sharing in the incubation of the eggs and the feeding and brooding of the two young squabs, most of which hatch toward the end of June. Fed a highly nutritious "pigeon-milk" by their parents, the squabs are usually fledged by late June or July. Should grains



or other high-energy foods be available, the colonial-nesting birds will now attempt another nesting, while the "desert birds" begin migrating south. As the second nesting comes to a close in late July and August, both the juvenile birds and their parents form gregarious flocks in selected roost sites adjacent

to favored feeding fields, which unlike those selected by mourning doves, are often composed of standing crops of barley, maize, and safflower. The stimuli for the mass migration from cultivated valleys that takes place about September 1 are not completely understood. Summer storms, a drop in nighttime temperatures, food shortages, and harassment by hunters have all been suggested as reasons for the movement. Nonetheless, there have been years when all of these

events occurred with little or no influence on the onset of migration. Once migration is underway, the departure is often rapid, the adults usually leaving before the juveniles.

Hunt History

A favorable combination of nesting cover and grain crops resulted in two great heydays of white-winged dove hunting in Arizona. The first of these was in the years prior to World War I, and the second was during the years after World War II. So plentiful were these birds that the bag limit was 25 per day and 50 in possession. Numbers peaked in the 1960s when, in 1968, an all-time record harvest of more than 3/4 million was reached. Since then, declining nesting habitat and the virtual replacement of grain farming by cotton and alfalfa have greatly reduced whitewing hunting opportunities. But after reaching a low of 86,000 birds in 1980, whitewing harvests have again gradually increased. Although subject to half-day hunting and reduced bag limits, hunter numbers have stabilized during the past five years when an average of between 25,000 to 30,000 hunters have taken to the field, bagging from 122,000 to 180,000 white-wings a year.

Mourning Dove

This is the most common and widely occurring game bird in Arizona, and the dove's trim, streamlined body, accentuated by its tiny head and sharply tapered tail is familiar to even the most casual observer of birds. This dove can also be differentiated from its white-winged cousin by its overall brown color, a lack of white on all but the outer tail feathers, the presence of black spots on the upper wing surfaces, and the distinctive rattling whistle that is emitted by the bird's wing feathers when it takes flight. The more richly colored adult males can usually be distinguished at all times of the year from the browner females by their pinkish rose breasts, flecks of metallic green and other iridescence on the napes of their necks, and their slate blue crowns. Adult males weigh about 4.3 ounces, females about 4 ounces, with an occasional male weighing up to 6 ounces. Juvenile birds can be identified up to 4 or 5 months of age by the white tipping on the margins of their wing feathers.

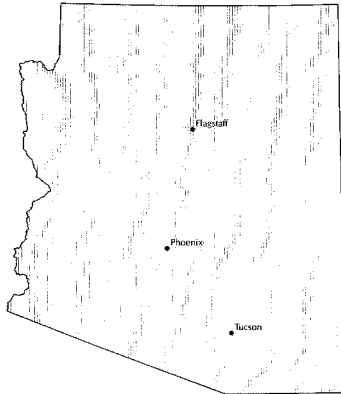
Natural History

Mourning doves occur from the lowest elevations along the Colorado River upward through forests of ponderosa pines to 8,500 feet. Their staple foods throughout the year are primarily small seeds and cultivated grains. Although some doves can be found nesting



White-winged dove

on the ground in open prairies, the best nesting habitats are brushlands and woodlands within the Sonoran Desert. Here, the woeful call of breeding males can be heard as early as February, and pairs have been known to attempt



Mourning dove distribution

as many as seven nestings in a single season. Productivity may therefore be high even though the usual clutch size is only two eggs. Incubation takes only about 15 days, and is accomplished by both parents, as is the brooding and feeding of the nearly naked squabs. The young doves are fed regurgitated “pigeon milk” by both parents, and they grow and develop rapidly. Fledglings leave the nest only 12 to 14 days after hatching. Even in southern Arizona, nesting is essentially over by mid-August, and some of the early-hatched juveniles have already migrated by late July. By the first week of September, the migration of most nesting populations is usually underway, the juveniles typically leaving before the adults.

Hunt History

Prior to statehood this species was hunted primarily in conjunction with white-winged dove, and spring and summer shooting over grain fields was a common occurrence. In 1929, however, state and federal regulations curtailed the mourning dove season in Arizona to between September 1 and December 15, and established a 20-bird bag limit. As with the white-winged dove, the glory days of mourning dove shooting were in the 1960s and 1970s, when more than 100,000 hunters reported harvesting up to 2.5 million mourning doves a year. Although still ranked as one of Arizona’s two most important game birds, mourning dove hunting has since fallen off due to urban expansion, changing farm practices, and more restrictive season arrangements. Questionnaire surveys indicate that during the past 10 years, an average of from 45,000 to 60,000 hunters bagged from 1 million to 1.3 million doves each year.

Cottontail Rabbit

Three species of cottontail occur in Arizona: the mountain cottontail, eastern cottontail, and desert cottontail. The smallest of these (22-30 ounces) is the relatively short-eared mountain cottontail, which is largely restricted to elevations above 7,500 feet from the Mogollon Rim

northward. The generally larger eastern cottontail (28-52 ounces) is found in the mountains of southeastern and central Arizona where it occupies many of the same habitats as the Coues white-tailed deer. The most abundant and important rabbit by far, however, is the desert cot-



MARY IRELAND

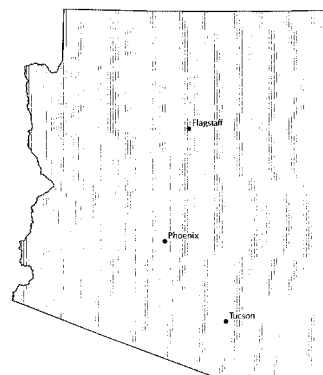
Cottontail rabbit

tail (26.5-44 ounces), which is found in every county in the state up to elevations exceeding 7,000 feet.

Natural History

Despite, or perhaps because of, their relative abundance, little is known about the life histories of Arizona cottontails. Only one study has been conducted on desert cottontails, and none on eastern and mountain cottontails. Although we know that cottontail rabbits may vary from amazing abundance in one year to relative scarcity the next, we have little insight as to what factors other

than winter rainfall control their numbers. Promiscuous and prolific, cottontails feeding on green growth may have up to five litters of two to four young a year. But, although the desert cottontail is able to breed throughout the year, most young rabbits are produced in spring



Cottontail rabbit distribution

when the new growth of plants is most available. At other times of the year, selected foods include twigs, newly emerging grasses, weeds, and even cacti. Cottontails rarely drink, and free water does not appear to be a requirement for either their survival or reproduction.

Hunt History

The cottontail hunting season has always been year-long in Arizona, and the bag limit has been 10 rabbits per day for many years. Although some hunters consider cottontail hunting with a .22 rifle as their primary sport, cottontails traditionally have been taken in Arizona in conjunction with dove and quail hunting. As a consequence of the wide fluctuations in both cottontail and quail numbers, the annual take of cottontails is highly erratic, ranging from a reported high of about 850,000 rabbits in 1979 to less than 56,000 in 1998. The mean number of hunters reportedly hunting this animal during the past 10 years has been 18,662, and their average take has been 91,915 rabbits per year.

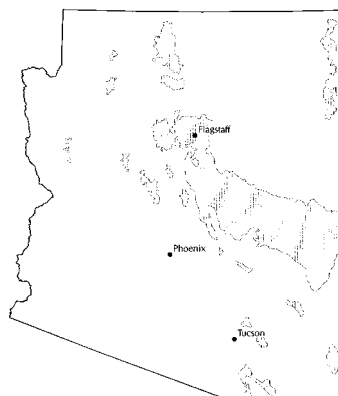
Tree Squirrels

No fewer than four species and eight subspecies of tree squirrels can be found in Arizona's forests. Of these, the Abert's or tassel-eared squirrel is the most widespread and contributes most to the annual squirrel harvest. This



BOB WILES

Abert's Squirrels



Tree squirrel distribution

white-bellied Arizona gray squirrel and its close relative, the rust-colored Chiricahua fox squirrel, both of which inhabit riparian deciduous forests and oak woodlands south of the Mogollon Rim. Another species is the chipmunk or red squirrel (actually more olive or gray than red in Arizona), which is restricted to the higher forests of spruce and fir above 8,500 feet elevation. Both the tassel-eared and gray squirrels average a little under 1.5 pounds in weight, while the diminutive red squirrel averages just over 0.5 pounds.

Natural History

Tassel-eared squirrels have but one breeding season a year, which is closely correlated with the production of the staminate flowers of ponderosa pine in late April, May, or early June. After a lengthy chase, the female comes into estrus for only one day. She will later give birth to a single litter of from two to four young in a nest made of pine boughs. Throughout the summer, the squirrels feed on the seeds of developing cones as well as on underground fungi or truffles that grow under mature pine trees. These foods are the most nutritious for the squirrel, and only when they are exhausted does the animal resort to feeding on the inner bark of pine twigs—the discarded terminals of which are often seen littering the forest floor. These “clippings” of inner bark are only an emergency food, however, and if deep snow-cover or other factors force the squirrel to rely entirely on this food source, the animal will eventually go into shock and die. Only after years of research was it learned that the periods of tassel-eared squirrel scarcity and abundance were related to the amount of snow-cover and the availability of underground fungi. Most squirrel mortality is during the late winter, and when snow covers the ground for 80 or more days, the mortality rate exceeds the squirrel's rather modest recruitment rate. Hunting apparently has little effect on the animal's numbers as other research shows the lowest monthly mortality is during the October and November hunting season.

squirrel, with its easily discernible ear tufts, along with its close relatives, the black-bellied and white-tailed Kaibab squirrels, are exclusively inhabitants of ponderosa pine forests and the life cycles of the squirrels and the tree are remarkably intertwined. Less well known is the also

Hunt History

Tree squirrels have an uneven history as game in Arizona. Having gone from being totally ignored at the time of statehood, to having a limited season in conjunction with the deer and turkey seasons in the 1920s, the season was closed in 1935 due to a perceived lack of squirrels. Too many squirrels in the 1940s resulted in a re-opening of the season, and squirrel hunt regulations have since been liberalized gradually until every species and most subspecies are now subjected to limited hunting. Even the once sacrosanct Kaibab squirrel is now hunted, and the only totally protected squirrel is the federally endangered Graham Mountain spruce squirrel.

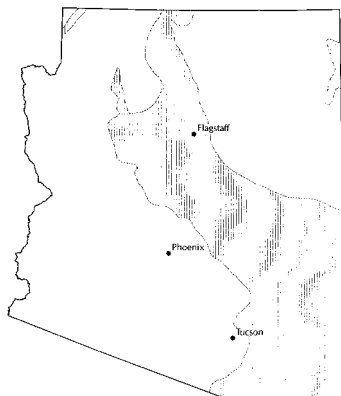
The tassel-eared or Abert's squirrel is the major game species, however, and the numbers of tree squirrel hunters and harvest depends largely on the vagaries of tassel-eared squirrel numbers. Questionnaire data collected since the early 1960s show that the peak number of hunters was in 1986 when 21,402 squirrel hunters took to the field and bagged nearly 165,000 squirrels for a hunter success of 2.5 squirrels per day. Since 1990 the number of hunters has generally averaged between 12,000 and 18,000 a year with the average annual harvest being between 50,000 and 100,000 tree squirrels.

Band-tailed Pigeon

About the size of a domestic pigeon, adult bandtails average just a little less than 8 ounces in weight, the females weighing about 0.8 ounces less than the males. Both sexes have an overall blue-gray appearance, and it is only after close inspection that one notices the male's rosier breast and more iridescence on the nape of the neck; otherwise, the sexes are similar. In autumn, adults can be differentiated from their young by the adult's chrome-yellow bills and feet, white crescent at the nape of the neck, and the dark gray band across the top of the tail that gives the bird its name.

Natural History

Bandtails are birds of the mountains and usually nest in mixed conifer forests, ponderosa pine forests, or in dense stands of evergreen oaks and pines between 4,500 and 9,100 feet elevation. As migratory birds, bandtails are usually only present in Arizona from late March through mid-October. Breeding

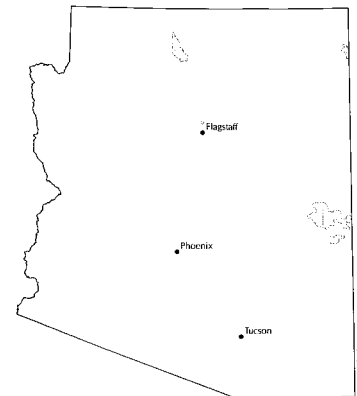


Band-tailed pigeon distribution

generally takes place sometime in May and may continue through the summer, with some birds nesting twice and even three times in some years. The normal clutch is one glossy white egg, or occasionally two, so that the species' reproductive potential is low. After feeding on acorns and other fall mast crops, most Arizona band-tails migrate southward to the Sierra Madre Occidental in Mexico to spend the winter months.

Hunt History

Bandtail hunting has an erratic history in Arizona. After the season was closed in 1951 for a perceived lack of birds, interest in band-tailed pigeons waned until a study was initiated in the "four-corner" states of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah in the 1960s. These studies included an experimental season, which opened in 1968, and continued through 1972. Hunt information showed a limited but dedicated interest in the band-tailed pigeon as a game bird with the maximum number of hunters and birds harvested being 1,067 hunters and 3,545 pigeons in 1970. The numbers of both pigeons and pigeon hunters has since fallen off with only 146 bandtails reportedly taken in 1996. Now it appears that band-tailed pigeon numbers may again be inching upward.



Blue grouse distribution

Blue Grouse

Blue grouse are bluish-gray, chickenlike birds restricted in Arizona to elevations above 8,500 feet in mixed conifer and aspen forests. As a consequence, these birds are only found in the White, Blue, Escudilla, Chuska, and Buckskin (North Kaibab) mountains, and on the San Francisco Peaks where they were introduced in the mid-1970s. Males are measurably larger than females, 2-year-old "cocks" weighing up to 3 pounds as opposed to the adult female's average weight of between 1.75 to 2 pounds. In comparison, first-year birds or poult typically weigh only 16 to 28 ounces during the early days of the September hunting season.

Natural History

Blue grouse in Arizona do not migrate downhill during the winter months as they do in the more northern

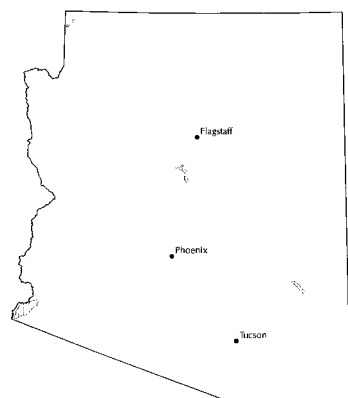
states. Instead, they spend the winter roosting in Douglas-fir trees, subsisting on needles until spring when the males form small “leks” or strutting grounds, which they occupy from April through June. Oftentimes these leks are located on a fallen log or in a small clearing in the forest, where the cock attempts to engage any hen that comes his way with soft “hooting” displays and “flutter flights.” The peak of mating activity usually takes place during the last part of May or the first week of June, after which the male goes off to leave the hen to nest and raise the chicks on her own. Most broods are hatched between mid-June and mid-July during which time the hen and poults feed primarily on forbs and insects. Four to six is an average brood size, the young staying with the hen through the fall months. Fall usually finds the hens and poults at the edge of mountain meadows and in old burns feeding on forbs, while the now solitary males tend to favor aspen thickets and other dense cover.

Hunt History

The first legal season on blue grouse in Arizona did not take place until 1964 when 33 hunters spent 49 days to harvest 44 grouse. Since that time, a variety of grouse season dates have been authorized, but the number of grouse hunters has remained low due to the birds general scarcity and the steep terrain and high elevations of their habitat. Hunter numbers have never reached 800 in any given year, and the annual harvest since 1973 has been only 300 to 700 grouse.

Pheasant

Several attempts have been made to establish these natives of Asia as resident game birds in Arizona, the most recent being in the late 1960s and early 1970s when the small white-winged race of the ring-necked pheasant found in Afghanistan was released in farmlands along the Gila, San Pedro, and other river valleys.



Ring-necked pheasant distribution

A handsome, unmistakable bird, both sexes of this pheasant have long pointed tails, but it is the cocks or roosters that are unrivaled in their plumage. Possessing iridescent green heads offset by ear-tufts and a crimson-wattled cheek patch, the rooster also has a purplish chest, a

soot-colored belly, distinctively dotted golden flanks, white wing epaulets, and a handsomely barred tail. Cocks usually weigh more than 2.5 pounds, while the beige- and sand-colored hens average between 1.5 and 2 pounds. Both sexes, but especially the males, typically give a cackle on being flushed that once heard is always remembered.

Natural History

Pheasant populations persisting in Arizona are largely confined to agricultural areas having a relatively high humidity (e.g., citrus orchards in the Yuma and Mesa areas) or high enough in elevation to escape the desiccating heat of Sonoran Desert summers (e.g., the Virgin River and Verde River valleys). In such locations, a rooster will acquire a harem of from one to three hens, with mating commencing in early April. By mid-May most of the hens are nesting and of no further interest to him, and he will abandon his territorial patrols by the end of the month. The peak of hatching is during the last week of May, the most arid time in Arizona, which is one of the reasons why pheasants have not become established here. The youngsters are covered with yellow and brown down, striped in brown and black, and are remarkably self-sufficient. After only about two weeks, they are capable of flight and remain with the hen for only another two months or so before making their own way in the world. Pheasants roost on the ground or the low branches of trees, and the typical hiding cover is a patch of rank weeds, a stand of cattails, or a dense jungle of salt-cedars. Primary foods are cultivated greens and grains—alfalfa, barley sprouts, and kernels of maize, barley, and corn.

Hunt History

Pheasants have always been a specialty game bird in Arizona, and are only taken by a small cadre of hunters, who either obtain one of the limited hunt permits periodically available, hunt with falcons, or hunt with a bow and arrows. With the cessation of the Department's experimental pheasant program in 1973, hunter numbers have never exceeded 100 in any given year and the annual harvest excluding birds taken in game farms has been less than 50 birds.

Small Game Harvest Data

Summary of Small Game Harvest Information

Year	Hunters ¹	Hunter Days	Days/Hunter	Licensed Harvest	Junior Harvest	Total Harvest	Kill/Day ²
MOORNING DOVE							
1995	52,357	220,697	4.2	1,186,037	31,315	1,217,352	5.3
1996	55,572	245,211	4.4	1,262,975	45,980	1,308,955	5.2
1997	51,873	189,934	3.7	1,011,984	25,719	1,037,703	5.3
1998	57,645	226,622	3.9	1,263,242	29,573	1,292,815	5.6
1999	56,157	229,623	4.1	1,278,193	44,487	1,322,680	5.6
2000	54,114	209,722	3.9	1,231,542	41,773	1,273,315	5.9
2001	49,305	229,943	4.7	1,419,539	61,934	1,481,473	6.2
2002	63,821	233,002	3.7	1,437,071	48,466	1,485,537	6.2
2003	55,672	253,989	4.6	1,332,458	46,400	1,378,858	5.3
2004	45,933	191,651	4.2	1,064,373	50,285	1,114,658	5.6
2005	62,745	270,826	4.2	1,635,491	67,648	1,703,139	6.0
2006	Not Available						

¹ Includes early and late hunters.

² Licensed hunters only; does not include junior harvest.

Year	Hunters	Hunter Days	Days/Hunter	Licensed Harvest	Junior Harvest	Total Harvest	Kill/Day ¹
WHITE-WINGED DOVE							
1995	27,429	80,280	2.9	116,469	5,615	122,084	1.5
1996	30,881	104,257	3.4	141,898	6,790	148,688	1.4
1997	27,972	84,997	3.0	119,446	3,770	123,216	1.4
1998	30,454	92,631	3.0	165,190	15,549	180,739	1.8
1999	26,689	89,709	3.4	135,226	7,903	143,129	1.5
2000	28,652	87,868	3.1	124,261	4,434	128,695	1.4
2001	21,180	77,462	3.7	97,026	5,915	102,941	1.3
2002	35,747	107,525	3.0	178,907	6,747	185,654	1.7
2003	26,598	86,120	3.2	142,269	5,442	147,711	1.7
2004	20,962	69,104	3.3	80,896	5,459	86,355	1.2
2005	29,057	98,411	3.4	134,519	5,465	139,984	1.4
2006	Not Available						

¹ Licensed hunters only; does not include junior harvest.

Year	Hunters	Hunter Days	Days/Hunter	Licensed Harvest			Junior Harvest	Total Harvest	Kill/Day ¹
				Gambel's	Scaled	Mearns			
QUAIL									
1995	68,661	391,226	5.7	1,130,770	58,120	23,989	17,274	1,230,153	3.1
1996	56,946	311,315	5.5	639,633	62,020	16,313	8,955	726,921	2.3
1997	49,328	273,100	5.5	476,165	51,838	21,992	4,837	554,832	2.0
1998	60,639	286,954	4.7	754,211	58,765	15,532	11,750	840,258	2.9
1999	60,104	311,586	5.2	708,764	44,595	29,200	11,671	794,230	2.5
2000	47,885	242,432	5.1	415,487	42,201	70,081	9,433	537,202	2.2
2001	52,432	287,878	5.5	712,215	52,204	38,556	11,584	814,559	2.8
2002	41,312	179,413	4.3	311,997	35,889	32,695	2,872	383,453	2.1
2003	51,511	274,155	5.3	674,652	28,795	44,250	12,192	759,889	2.7
2004	44,142	220,032	5.0	500,739	24,129	18,532	21,577	654,977	2.5
2005	74,991	394,749	5.3	1,455,007	55,516	33,917	23,409	1,566,849	3.9
2006	Not Available								

¹ Licensed hunters only; does not include junior harvest.

Year	Hunters	Hunter Days	Days/Hunter	Licensed Harvest	Junior Harvest	Total Harvest	Kill/Day ¹
COTTONTAIL RABBIT							
1995	20,941	139,523	6.7	92,585	5,921	98,506	0.7
1996	19,451	113,631	5.8	79,267	3,600	82,867	0.7
1997	14,979	80,947	5.4	52,749	3,734	56,483	0.7
1998	13,765	76,231	5.5	53,174	2,564	55,738	0.7
1999	14,366	62,033	4.3	59,661	2,593	62,254	1.0
2000	12,447	63,039	5.1	56,429	1,129	57,558	0.9
2001	12,959	62,005	4.8	50,403	3,242	53,645	0.8
2002	10,744	56,970	5.3	43,693	1,143	44,836	0.8
2003	13,614	65,741	4.8	39,092	11,968	51,060	0.7
2004	12,819	74,571	5.8	73,223	9,417	82,640	1.0
2005	18,696	93,314	5.0	77,011	3,416	80,427	0.8
2006	Not Available						

¹ Licensed hunters only; does not include junior harvest.

Small Game Harvest Data

Summary of Small Game Harvest Information (continued)

Year	Hunters	Hunter Days	Days/Hunter	Licensed Harvest	Junior Harvest	Total Harvest	Kill/Day ¹
TREE SQUIRREL							
1995	15,955	47,179	3.0	84,914	7,036	91,950	1.8
1996	14,613	41,567	2.8	59,035	4,291	63,326	1.4
1997	9,947	30,081	3.0	51,883	2,303	54,186	1.7
1998	7,765	20,277	2.6	41,253	1,433	42,686	2.0
1999	15,039	47,201	3.1	83,574	3,413	86,987	1.8
2000	9,181	23,479	2.6	49,904	2,274	52,178	2.1
2001	8,972	23,241	2.6	39,751	5,129	44,880	1.7
2002	6,473	20,353	3.1	22,914	2,022	24,936	1.1
2003	7,274	24,935	3.4	26,171	3,950	30,121	1.1
2004	6,217	14,892	2.4	14,999	2,713	17,712	1.0
2005	10,755	27,201	2.5	38,442	2,410	40,852	1.4
2006	Not Available						

¹ Licensed hunters only; does not include junior harvest.

Summary of Willow Springs Quail Check Station Data

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
No. of Hunter Days	269	203	214	323
No. of Quail Bagged	569	393	614	202
No. of Gambels	532	382	609	181
No. of Scaled	9	4	5	3
Quail Per Day	2.1	2.0	2.9	0.6

	Gambels	Scaled	Gambels	Scaled	Gambels	Scaled	Gambels	Scaled
No. of Adult Quail Classified	147	0	138	4	129	1	108	1
No. of Young Quail Classified	187	2	191	3	240	1	29	1
Percent Young in the Bag	56	--	58	--	65	--	21	--

Summary of Freeman Ranch Quail Check Station Data

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
No. of Hunter Days	241	231	256	248
No. of Quail Bagged	445	375	675	219
No. of Gambels	445	375	675	219
No. of Scaled	0	0	0	0
Quail Per Day	1.8	1.6	2.6	0.9

	Gambels	Gambels	Gambels	Gambels
No. of Adult Quail Classified	67	126	73	50
No. of Young Quail Classified	121	79	272	21
Percent Young in the Bag	64	39	79	30

Summary of Punkin Center Quail Check Station Data

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
No. of Hunter Days	119	169	218	94
No. of Gambels	561	184	1436	184
Quail Per Day	4.7	1.1	6.6	2.0

	Gambels	Gambels	Gambels	Gambels
No. of Adult Quail Classified	40	48	228	64
No. of Young Quail Classified	116	45	1139	38
Percent Young in the Bag	74	48	83	37

Predators

Predatory mammals as defined by A.R.S. 17-101 are coyotes, bobcats, foxes, and skunks. Bobcats are the only predator also classified as a fur-bearer with an export tag required to ship a bobcat pelt out of state. There are no closed seasons or bag limits on any predator.

A word of caution: because of small sample sizes and vagaries in the sample frame of the hunt questionnaires, caution should be used in interpreting the annual harvests of both predators and furbearers. Most of these data are insufficient for making year-to-year comparisons, and are useful only in determining long-term harvest trends.

Coyotes

Arizona's premier predator is also an important fur resource. Found throughout Arizona, the coyote is probably the state's most familiar animal. Even where coyotes are not often seen, campers can hear their choruses of howls, yelps, and barks on almost any night. The animal's pointed ears, narrow nose, generally brown coat color, and black-tipped tail, which is usually held downward, help differentiate coyotes from dogs and wolves. The head and body length of coyotes is about 2 to 3 feet with the tail adding another foot or so. Adult males are larger than females, the two sexes averaging about 21 and 17 pounds, respectively. A very large male may attain a weight of 35 pounds. Contrary to popular belief, coyotes do not readily interbreed with either dogs or wolves.

Natural History

Coyotes are opportunists, feeding mainly on small mammals, but also on carrion, bird eggs, and vegetable matter such as manzanita and juniper berries. They also prey on pronghorn fawns, dead fish, and insects when

such items are available (This is a peculiar choice of options). In urban areas, garbage, domestic cats, and small dogs are sometimes taken.

Coyotes form strong pair bonds, usually breeding between mid-January and March 15. After a two-month gestation period, from one to several young are born in a den or burrow; the average litter size being about five pups. The pups are fed regurgitated food by both parents. They leave the den when about 8 to 10 weeks old.

A coyote's home range may encompass up to 12 square miles during the spring and summer, with individual animals roaming up to 100 miles or more. Besides the ever-present threat of starvation, coyotes are also susceptible to diseases such as rabies and mange and human-caused mortality.

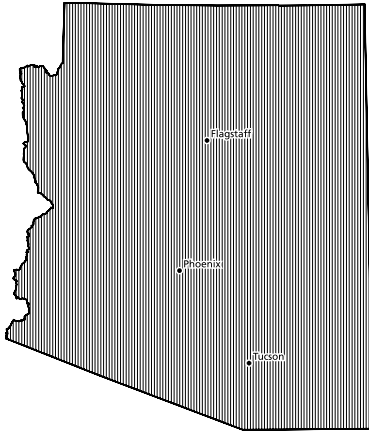
Hunting and Trapping History

The sport harvest of coyotes has been relatively stable during the past 10 years, about 13,000 hunters taking an average of between 30,000 and 40,000 coyotes a year. Most of these animals are taken while "varmint



Coyote

BOB MILES



Coyote and bobcat distribution

a year—a far cry from the yearly harvests of 10,000 or more coyotes reported in the late 1970s. Although some of this decline may be due to coyote population vagaries, the principal reason for this reduced take is undoubtedly a decline in trapping effort.

Bobcats

Found throughout the state in broken and brushy country, the bobcat, sometimes called wildcat, while rarely seen, is Arizona's most common wild feline. Usually an overall orange to gray in color with black markings, these medium-sized cats have a length of from

calling," while hunting other game, or simply as opportunities arise. Formerly, trappers rivaled sport hunters in the number of coyotes taken, but the reported take of trapped coyotes during the past 10 years has averaged only a little more than 1,000

2 to 2 feet and weigh between 12 and 30 pounds. The underparts are whitish, and small ear tufts are usually present. The bobcat's most distinguishing characteristic, however, is its short, 5 inch tail, which is always less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the length of its head and body. This feature, coupled with the animal's black spotting, can be used to distinguish bobcats from any other feline in Arizona, wild or domestic.

Natural History

Little is known about Arizona's bobcats. Their principal prey are cottontail rabbits and jackrabbits, but they also take both smaller mammals such as pack rats and larger mammals including the young of some big game species. Snakes and lizards are also part of the bobcat's diet.

Bobcats require two years to mature and attain breeding age. The breeding season in Arizona is poorly documented, but appears to be mostly in late winter or early spring. The gestation period is from 50 to 60 days so that the one to three young are usually born in spring or early summer. As in most cats, the female raises the kittens alone, nursing them for two months before teaching them to hunt on their own.

Hunting and Trapping History

Sport hunters report taking between 1,200 and 1,300 bobcats a year. Most of these animals are taken while pursuing other game or by predator calling. This harvest appears relatively stable when compared to the numbers of bobcats trapped and tagged for export. Ten years ago the numbers of bobcats reportedly harvested and trapped were about equal, and 20 years ago the number of bobcats trapped was approximately seven times that taken by sport hunters. As recently as 1987, the number of bobcats trapped was reported to exceed 6,500, and more than 5,000 export tags were issued to trappers and fur dealers wanting to ship bobcat pelts out of state (Table 3). Fewer than 500 bobcats have reportedly been trapped each year since 1994.

Foxes

There are three species of foxes in Arizona—the red fox, kit fox, and gray fox. Of these, the 5- to 9-pound gray fox with its rust, black, and grizzled coloring and black longitudinally striped tail is by far the most common, occurring wherever there are mountains, wooded country, and broken terrain. The yellowish and paler red fox is of similar size (2-foot head and body with a 12



BOB MILES

Bobcat

to 16 inch tail) but is uncommon in Arizona, occurring only in the northeast portions of the state. It can be differentiated from other foxes by its white-tipped tail and black ears. The 15 to 20 inch long kit fox has large, out-sized ears, a 9- to 12-inch tail, and weighs less than 4 pounds. This diminutive fox is pale gray or buff in color, with a black-tipped tail. It is most often seen at night in valleys and on sandy plains in the southwestern deserts. For all three species, the sexes are similar in size and pelage.

Natural History

Gray foxes are the most often seen fox in that they are the most numerous species and are often active during daylight hours. And, although they favor brushy habitats, rock piles, and desert washes, they also climb trees and can be found in wooded areas. Kit foxes, on the other hand, prefer sandy areas, are almost exclusively nocturnal, and spend much of the day underground.

Hunting and Trapping History

More than 95 percent of the foxes taken and trapped in Arizona are undoubtedly the widely spread gray fox, the red fox occurring mostly on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Although kit foxes are remarkably easy to trap, their fur is of little value. Whatever the species, the annual take of about 3,500 foxes by predator callers and incidental hunters has been relatively stable in recent years despite any population changes due to rabies



Kit fox distribution



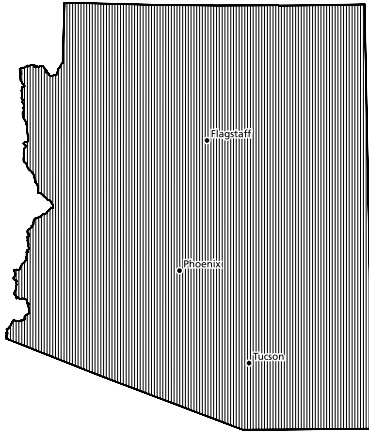
Gray fox

BOB MILES

Skunks

At least four species of skunks are found in Arizona. All of the species have scent glands on either side of their anal sphincter which secrete a secretion of musk that gives them their malodorous reputation. This defensive reaction and their striking white on black color patterns are usually enough to deter all but the most determined predator. Omnivorous, mostly nocturnal foragers, skunks are highly susceptible to the rabies virus. Indeed, early Arizonans so associated rabies with skunks that some species were termed "hydrophobia cats."

The most common of the species by far is the cat-sized striped skunk that occurs throughout Arizona and constitutes the vast majority of the road-killed mammals seen on the state's highways. The striped skunk is not only Arizona's most frequently seen skunk, it is also the largest. Weights range from about 2 pounds for an adult female to an occasional 10 pounds or more for an obese male. The species always displays a thin white stripe on its face, even though the striping pattern may vary between individuals and populations. The usual markings, however, are two lateral stripes that form a chevron, merging toward the back of the head. The tail, which usually shows some white, is always shorter in length than the approximately foot-long body. Although "stripes" live almost everywhere but in the most extreme deserts, they are most often found near water. These skunks are active throughout the year and do not hibernate even in northern Arizona; the males instead form communal dens with several females.



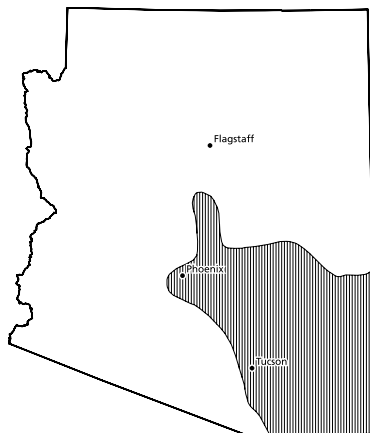
Gray fox, striped skunk, and spotted skunk distribution

than the striped skunk, hooded skunks weigh from 1 to 2 pounds and have a 12 to 16 inch long body. As for all species of skunks found in Arizona, the males are larger than the females. The white stripes on this animal are often solidly joined to form one large white streak down the center of the back, or in some individuals, are so totally separated that the skunk appears nearly solid black. The hooded skunk also differs from the striped skunk in that its foot-long tail is longer than its body. Both animals have the thin white stripe on the face and have the same general preferences for riparian habitats.

There is no problem distinguishing the western spotted skunk, also known as the civet. The average length of this diminutive fellow, including the tail, is only about 15 inches. Females average less than a pound; males are about a pound and a half. This skunk is also faster and more agile than its larger cousins. The spotted skunk's overall color is black with a white triangular patch on the forehead and a white spot under each ear. Five or six broken white stripes run down the neck, back, and sides, giving the impression of blotches or spots, and the animal its name. The animal's hair is finer than that of the other species, and the tail is tipped in white.

Although reported from every county in Arizona, the spotted skunk appears to favor rocky, mountainous areas.

The large, 2- to six-pound hog-nosed skunk is also easily identified by its entirely white back and tail and lack of any stripe on the forehead.



Hooded skunk distribution

The closely related hooded skunk is the striped skunk's Mexican counterpart. It is generally confined to southeastern Arizona, although specimens have reportedly been taken as far north as Flagstaff and the Mogollon Rim.

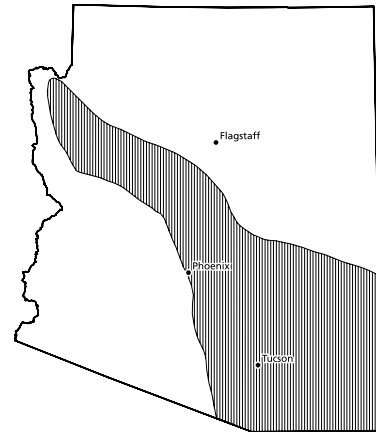
Somewhat leaner

Moreover, the elongated and slightly up-turned snout is largely naked, and the long claws on the feet are almost bear-like in appearance. This species occurs primarily in southeastern Arizona although specimens have been obtained from as far north as Flagstaff and the Hualapai Mountains.

Natural History

All of the skunks are more or less omnivores, feeding on grasshoppers and other insects, grubs, worms, mice, lizards, bulbs, carrion, and garbage. Some individuals even take to raiding hen houses, taking not only the eggs, but chickens as well. Even the hog-nosed skunk, which digs for most of its food, will eat fruits and carrion on occasion.

The striped, hooded, and hog-nosed skunks all mate in late winter and early spring, and produce from two to four young in April or May. The spotted skunk breeds in late September and early October, but the fertilized egg remains in a state of arrested development until March or April when implantation occurs with the two to four young being born about a month later. The young of all the skunk species are raised and on their own by early fall. Few skunks live more than a year or two.



Hog-nosed skunk distribution

Trapping History

Formerly a major furbearer, striped skunks in Arizona have dropped in average take to fewer than 100 per year since 1995. This is in some ways unfortunate, as uncontrolled populations of these animals are prone to rabies and constitute a health hazard to other carnivores, as well as to humans. Although the amount is undoubtedly small, it would be interesting to know what percent of the number of skunks trapped constitutes spotted and hog-nosed skunks.

Furbearers



GEORGE ANDREIKO

Coati

Fur-bearing mammals are defined as muskrats, raccoons, otters, weasels, bobcats, beavers, badgers, and ringtails. Of these, only the bobcat is also considered a predatory animal. All mammals not classified as game mammals, predatory animals, or furbearers are considered “nongame mammals.” These include opossums, coatis, black-footed ferrets, Gunnison’s prairie dogs, black-tailed prairie dogs, wolves, jaguars, ocelots, and porcupines. Of these, only Gunnison’s prairie dogs and coatis may be taken during an open season, with the bag limit on coatis being one per calendar year. No season for the taking of jaguars, ocelots, wolves, or porcupines exists.

Beaver

There is no mistaking a beaver—no other Arizona rodent even comes close to weighing between 30 and 60 pounds and exceeding two feet in length. Moreover, the beaver is uniquely adapted to an aquatic existence with a flattened, naked, nine to 10 inch long, oar-like tail, webbed hind feet, dense fur, and eyes positioned high on the head. Both sexes are similar in size and possess pungent scent glands called “castors” on either

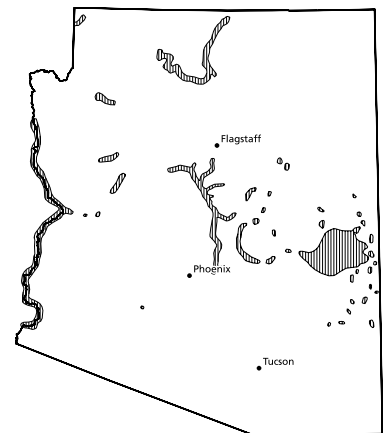
side of their anus. Arizona specimens are typically a light yellowish cinnamon color in contrast to the browner animals found in other states.

Beavers were at one time found nearly everywhere in Arizona that there was permanent water. With settlement, and the desiccation of the state’s streams, beaver populations declined. This habitat loss, and in some cases, heavy trapping pressure, caused beavers to disappear from such former strongholds as the San Pedro and Santa Cruz rivers. Introductions and natural colonizations have since enabled the beaver to recover much of its former distribution, if not numbers, and these animals can now be found along several permanent streams, some of the larger river stretches, certain shallow lakes, and even a few dirt-lined canals.

Natural History

The beaver’s diet is almost exclusively plant material with the bark of cottonwoods, aspen, and willow trees being especially important. Other reported foods include tamarisk or salt-cedar, mesquite, and the roots of such tuberous aquatic plants as cattail and bulrush. Even in those places where beavers are rarely seen, their activities are conspicuous—chiseled and felled trees, brush dams along small streams and backwaters, and stick houses or “lodges” constructed either as a separate residence or within the beaver dam itself. Even more common

are “bank houses,” dens excavated in river or canal banks. Whatever its construction, the den will be located above the water line, lined with cattails and grasses, and will provide a nursery area for the two to four “kits” or young beavers born in the spring.



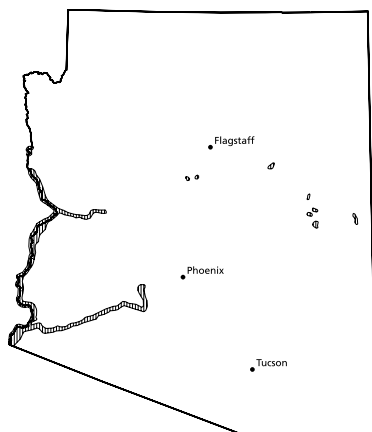
Beaver distribution

Trapping History

The average annual number of beavers trapped greatly declined since 1991 and is now virtually insignificant. Even if the fur market recovers, this species will probably never again be an important fur-bearer in Arizona due to the limitations on trapping and the limited areas of quality beaver habitat remaining.

Muskrat

A large water vole, this rodent is about a foot long with thick, silky fur and a naked, eight to 11 inch tail flattened on the side. The sexes are similar in size and weigh from 2 to 4 pounds. Most muskrats in Arizona are rusty reddish brown in color; young animals are darker than the adults, some being nearly black. Although the muskrat is highly adapted to an aquatic existence, its hind feet, while comparatively large, are not webbed like those of a beaver's.



Muskrat distribution

Well and Peck's Lake off of the Verde River), muskrats have disappeared from some areas (e.g., the San Pedro River) and invaded others.

Natural History

Primarily a vegetarian, the muskrat feeds on aquatic grasses, pondweed, cattail roots, and the leaves of seep willows. Although many muskrats live in bank burrows, these animals also construct distinctive conical houses of shredded cattails and other marsh vegetation in quiet waters. These dens, which may serve as feeding areas, shelter areas, or nursery sites are all entered through submerged passageways. The nursery dens are the most elaborate, typically consisting of several chambers some of which are lined with grass and soft vegetation.

Muskrats in Arizona are reported to breed during every month of the year, but most of the young are born

between March and October. The usual litter size is five or six.

Trapping History

Muskrats were never an important fur animal in Arizona, and the number trapped has been virtually nil since the late 1980s. Given the low state of the fur market and the limited distribution of this aquatic mammal, this status is likely to continue.

Raccoon

This medium sized carnivore is readily identified by its heavy-set body, grizzled brownish-gray appearance, black facial mask, and banded tail. The sexes are similar and measure from about 1 foot to 2 ½ feet in length with an eight to 12 inch tail that is alternately ringed in light and dark. Weights range from about 12 to 35 pounds.

A relatively common animal along Arizona's perennial streams, lakes, and reservoirs, raccoons can also be found near some of the larger stock tanks and in rural areas where permanent water is available. Although not often seen in the wild because of its nocturnal habits, the raccoon's distinctive five-toed tracks are commonly observed in mud around stock tanks and along river courses. These animals are adept climbers as well as swimmers.

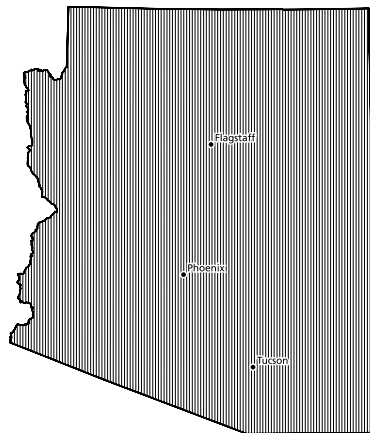
Raccoons are omnivores, eating whatever food is available—aquatic insect larvae, beetle grubs, fish, frogs,



PATO BREN

Raccoon

crayfish, wild fruits, and even carrion. In certain areas, these animals can be a nuisance, not only raiding garbage cans, but also committing depredations on poultry houses, corn fields, and fruit trees. Nonetheless, raccoon meat is considered edible by some people, and the animal is considered more a game species than a furbearer.



Raccoon and ringtail distribution

Natural History

Raccoons have been little studied in Arizona, and their life history here is not well documented. The two to five young are presumably born in spring in a den that may be located in a rocky crevice, brush-pile, or hollow tree. The young remain with the female until the fall when they are left to find their own way in the world.

Trapping and Hunt History

Both pursued with dogs as game, and trapped as a furbearer, the raccoon is somewhat unique in that it is the only animal in Arizona that can be legally taken with a firearm at night. Because of their limited distribution near water, "coons" have never been important furbearers, and annual harvests from trapping have rarely exceeded 1,000 pelts. With the decline in trapping activity over the past 10 years, this take has been reduced to only a few dozen raccoons a year. Although its nocturnal habits make for few incidental takings, the raccoon's status as a game animal appears more stable. Hunt questionnaire data from general license buyers indicate an annual harvest of another 1,200 animals a year. Most of this harvest is undoubtedly by hunters with hounds.

Ringtail

Ringtails have long, slender bodies from 14 to 16 inches in length with bushy, equally long black and white banded tails. The fur is a soft grayish brown with black-tipped hairs. Both the ears

and eyes appear oversized, and the latter are outlined in white making them seem even larger. The legs are short, and the hind feet can be rotated 180 degrees like those of a tree squirrel, enabling the animal to descend vertical surfaces. Weights vary from 2 to 3 pounds, the males being slightly larger than the females. Primarily a night-time animal, ringtails can be extremely bold and unconcerned about the presence of humans. Calls consist of a repertoire of barks, chirps, growls, howls, and yips.

Ringtails are most common in the rocky regions of southern and western Arizona with the Grand Canyon being especially favored with the presence of these animals. About the only areas devoid of ringtails are flat, alluvial valleys in that the animal prefers rocky hillsides, canyons, rock-walled houses, and mine shafts.

Natural History

The ringtail's diet varies with the seasons but usually consists of small mammals, birds, lizards, and insects, as well as plant fruits, e.g., tomatillo berries. In farm areas, the ringtail may be an important predator on chickens and other poultry. Generally, four young are born in the spring.

Trapping History

Not having a particularly valuable pelt, the relatively easily trapped ringtail is most often trapped during times when fur prices and trapping activity are high. These animals can also be quite common, and in past years ringtails contributed substantially to the state's fur harvest. The take in ringtails has dropped off significantly in recent years, however, and now consists of only a couple of dozen animals.



Ringtail

BOB MILES

Otter

Wonderfully adapted to an aquatic existence, the otter's elongated body terminates in a streamlined tail that tapers from a thick base to a pointed tip. Also contributing to the otter's fusiform shape is its flat-



Otter

tened head and small ears, the openings of which can be closed at will. The legs too are short, and the hind feet are webbed to the toes. The color of the densely furred coat is a rich chocolate brown with whitish underparts. Adults generally weigh from 12 to 20 pounds with lengths ranging from about 3 feet to just over 4 feet. The otter's webbed, rhomboid tracks are easily distinguishable from the also webbed, but elongated hind tracks of the beaver.

Once found throughout the Salt, Verde, Little Colorado, and probably also the Gila, and Colorado river systems, this species is now confined to the Verde River and its major tributaries where it was reintroduced in the early 1980s.

Natural History

Although most otter activity is at night, hunting is by sight as well as touch, and clear streams appear to be favorite haunts. The otter's usual fare is fish, waterbirds, turtles, eggs, and crawfish, the latter now being the most conspicuous food item in their droppings.

The breeding season in Arizona is uncertain, but otters elsewhere usually breed in late winter or early spring. Mating usually occurs in the water. Pregnancy lasts about two months, but because of delayed implantation gestation may take up to a year. Dens are located

in natural shelters under rocks, logs, flood debris, or in river banks. Litter sizes vary, but usually consist of two or three pups. Weaning requires approximately three months, after which the young disperse.

Trapping and Hunt History

Otters were never numerous enough in Arizona to provide an important fur resource, although old photos show these animals being trapped and otherwise taken for their pelts prior to 1930. Secondhand reports indicate that some otters may also have been killed as fish predators. Whatever its past status, this species is now completely protected in Arizona and has been for many years.

Weasel

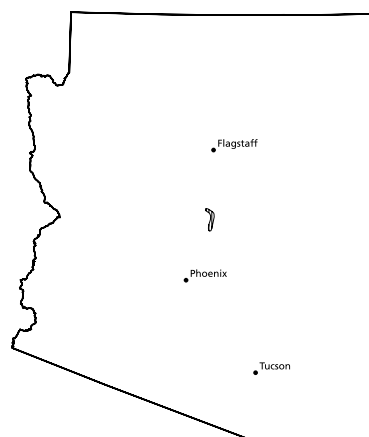
Only one species of weasel occurs in Arizona—the long-tailed weasel, which is readily identified by its dark brown coat and orangish underparts. Some white is often present on the head, and some animals may turn all white in winter. Male weasels are larger than the females, the animals ranging in length from 8 to 10 inches with the black-tipped tail adding another 4 to 6 inches. Weights range from 7 to 12 ounces for males and from 3 to 7 ounces for females. Voice is a high-pitched shriek.

Weasels in Arizona are largely restricted to high elevation wooded areas such as the Kaibab Plateau, Mogollon Rim, Chuska-Lukachukai mountains, and southern Arizona's sky-islands.

Natural History

Weasels are voracious predators, taking cottontail rabbits, hares, and rodents much larger than themselves. They also take birds, snakes, and lizards.

Weasels breed in midsummer, but, because of delayed implantation, the four to eight young are not born until the following spring. Usually nests in old burrows or under rock piles and other debris.



Otter distribution

Trapping History

No record is kept of the number of trappers who claim to take this animal. The number of

weasels trapped in Arizona is assumed to be very low, however, due to the animal's limited distribution and numbers, small pelt, and the current low number of trappers.



Long-tailed weasel distribution

Badger

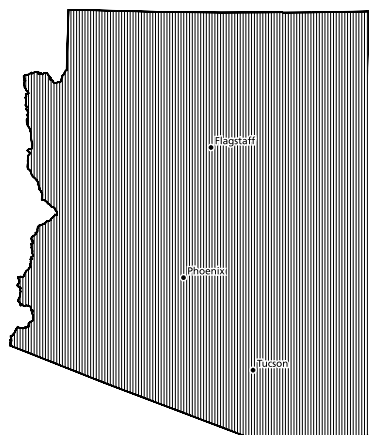
A short, squat, medium-sized member of the weasel family, the badger is readily recognized by its grizzled gray, white, and black fur, cheek stripes, short legs, long claws, and the white stripe down its head and back. Adults may weigh from about 10 to 20 pounds and are approximately 20 inches long, with the tail adding another 4 to 6 inches in length. Widely distributed, the badger occurs almost anywhere in Arizona having ground suitable to dig in and excavate burrows.

Natural History

Badgers feed primarily on burrowing rodents such as prairie dogs and ground squirrels but also take snakes, lizards, and insects on occasion. Mating in these usually solitary animals takes place in the summer, the young being born the following spring due to delayed implantation. Primarily a nocturnal animal, badgers are sometimes encountered during the early morning hours.

Trapping History

Although the take of badger pelts averaged more than a 1,000 a year in the late 1970s and early 1980s, the



Badger distribution

number of these animals recently trapped in Arizona is virtually insignificant. A few badgers are undoubtedly also taken incidental to pursuing other game, but these numbers too must be very small. Probably less than 50 badgers a year are taken in the state.



Juvenile badger

Trapping

Trapping has had a long and interesting history in Arizona. Indeed, the first Anglo-American explorers to Arizona were trappers who worked the state's waterways for beaver in the 1820s and 1830s. Since that time, the popularity of trapping has fluctuated widely with the vagaries of the fur trade, the numbers of trappers and animals trapped increasing when fur prices were high, and decreasing when numbers were low. The popularity of beaver skin hats prior to 1850 fueled the early interest in trapping beaver in the Gila and Colorado river systems. Raccoon coats were popular in the 1920s as were a number of other furs. The most recent surge in trapping activity in Arizona was generated by prohibitions in the trade of spotted Neotropical cats during the 1970s. Spotted cat fur was then being highly used by foreign fashion houses as trim on ladies coats. This ban increased the demand and price for legal spotted cats, and the prices paid for bobcat pelts soared through the mid-1980s when they plummeted due to changes in fashion decorum.

Depredation activities have also greatly influenced the amount of trapping activity. Trapping was widely practiced around the turn of the 19th century due to generous bounties being paid on everything from coyotes to wolves. In addition to commercial trapping for furs and bounties, many ranchers and homesteaders also trapped, both to protect their livelihood and

Furbearers

to help make ends meet. Nor was all of the trapping carried out in the private sector; both the federal Predatory and Rodent Control branch of the U. S. Biological Survey and the state Arizona Game and Fish Commission employed professional trappers after 1915, and the federal government continues to do so. One of the oddest situations occurred in the late 1940s and early 1950s when the price of pelts was low. Plagued by complaints of beaver damaging irrigation canals, the Arizona Game and Fish Department hired crews of beaver trappers to reduce the number of depredation complaints.

Generally speaking, fur prices and trapping activity were high during the 1890s, and again during and shortly after World War I. After declining in the early 1920s, prices again rose in the mid-1920s before again falling in the 1930s. Prices picked up again during

World War II, but collapsed shortly afterward before reaching another bottom in the 1950s. Prices gradually improved through the 1960s, and then accelerated in the early 1970s until the price of coyote and bobcat pelts peaked in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Since that time, competition from highly realistic faux fur and the declining use of fur in the highly volatile fashion industry have lowered fur prices even further. Another severe blow to the trapping industry was received in 1994 when a public initiative was passed in Arizona banning the use of leg-hold steel traps on public lands. Although trapping is still legal on private lands, all of these events served to depress the trapping industry until there are now fewer than 150 licensed trappers in the state of Arizona.

Predator and Furbearer Harvest Data

Summary of Predator and Furbearer Harvest

Year	Hunters	Hunter Days	HARVEST			
			Bobcats	Coyotes	Foxes	Raccoons
1981	13,004	96,598	1,212	24,877	3,231	0
1982	11,130	75,258	958	25,062	3,980	0
1983	11,342	71,954	817	19,780	1,361	0
1984	12,395	78,797	1,012	19,478	1,391	0
1985	13,835	85,793	655	26,933	1,555	0
1986	15,710	114,411	911	36,771	2,960	0
1987	11,442	82,558	1,011	24,527	1,896	0
1988	10,595	58,855	408	28,234	1,281	0
1989	10,558	99,284	676	27,876	1,664	0
1990	9,521	83,913	317	17,075	952	1,079
1991	10,128	76,131	1,274	23,275	1,140	805
1992	9,028	81,931	1,262	18,299	1,796	534
1993	13,083	86,968	907	30,455	3,156	1,101
1994	10,125	93,425q	880	22,378	1,395	240
1995	13,910	93,425	791	30,350	2,337	2,215
1996	13,997	119,052	547	37,929	3,516	2,977
1997	12,279	106,681	3,235	33,469	8,134	382
1998	11,134	68,727	630	19,231	2,306	948
1999	14,535	100,626	1,463	45,781	4,934	2,382
2000	15,385	101,679	1,539	42,526	7,028	932
2001	13,570	132,768	1,538	33,589	5,587	1,164
2002	10,489	68,404	1,484	22,054	2,239	123
2003	12,365	93,589	3,257	46,253	5,566	248
2004	13,346	104,243	4,076	35,354	4,272	114
2005	19,263	120,712	1,769	46,716	5,014	592
2006	Not Available					

Summary of Trapping Numbers and Harvest Data For Predators and Furbearers ¹

Trapping Year	No. of Licensed Trappers	No. of Trappers	TRAPPING HARVEST								
			Coyote	Bobcat	Skunk	Muskrat	Ringtail	Badger	Raccoon	Beaver	Fox
1976-77	1,820	1,732	17,963	7,272	3,187	793	642	1,609	5,230	65	14,334
1977-78	1,621	1,070	13,732	4,695	554	301	356	595	520	57	12,648
1978-79	1,233	1,281	17,882	6,754	1,052	76	1,098	1,316	891	8	17,585
1979-80	2,098	1,888	16,605	6,648	4,119	593	2,055	1,065	894	268	21,780
1980-81	2,008	1,834	14,858	9,537	4,119	2,949	3,222	1,124	823	83	28,059
1981-82	2,219	1,964	25,379	8,036	4,115	14	4,027	1,384	1,127	117	29,124
1982-83	1,746	1,609	17,436	5,928	4,164	42	2,964	1,105	690	21	20,856
1983-84	1,129	1,006	11,763	4,827	3,275	0	2,371	874	518	0	15,857
1984-85	1,127	1,038	13,188	5,399	2,478	235	3,096	705	951	52	20,776
1985-86	1,129	1,022	11,263	4,942	3,082	111	2,649	697	735	40	18,065
1986-87	1,163	1,029	14,198	6,421	2,400	18	3,851	780	876	87	21,000
1987-88	1,315	1,165	13,335	6,609	2,537	23	4,475	748	834	127	22,009
1988-89	852	695	6,397	3,174	1,255	25	1,968	281	241	80	14,516
1989-90	444	348	3,140	1,253	590	0	1,091	89	190	202	5,210
1990-91	222	161	1,135	322	154	0	174	33	67	28	1,807
1991-92	265	189	2,214	878	336	0	403	151	84	52	2,864
1992-93	234	202	2,372	723	300	0	258	69	49	9	3,445
1993-94	194	181	2,683	1,362	271	12	372	44	74	0	5,312
1994-95	109	85	654	181	170	0	157	24	24	0	1,647
1995-96	34	24	178	55	46	0	12	8	0	0	144
1996-97	84	57	1,307	251	89	41	30	11	57	19	648
1997-98	86	46	1,437	286	61	3	15	21	49	52	685
1998-99	81	57	1,213	312	114	0	8	27	114	16	798
1999-00	75	58	1,096	144	144	0	29	17	37	0	470
2000-01	64	32	182	109	83	0	19	10	35	3	240
2001-02	66	29	305	97	25	0	3	7	7	9	143
2002-03	65	13	274	37	35	0	8	2	8	10	54
2003-04	122	58	635	267	97	0	31	25	23	3	312
2004-05	140	82	710	432	72	0	12	70	21	9	423
2005-06	122	76	820	742	119	0	17	33	25	13	484
2006-07	Not Available										

¹ Not including Indian Reservations.

Waterfowl



BOB MILES

Drakes

Natural History

Arizona's waterfowl can be grouped into two general classes—ducks, geese, and coots that nest in the state, and those that merely winter here or migrate through. The number of waterfowl raised in Arizona each summer, although few, is of great importance because these birds represent our state's breeding stock. The much more abundant migrants, though present only for limited periods of time between August and March, constitute most of Arizona's waterfowl harvest. Hunt regulations have been designed to accommodate both groups.

Arizona's principal waterfowl nesting grounds are the natural and modified marshes found above the Mogollon Rim and in the White Mountains. Most of these marshlands depend on winter precipitation and snow-melt rather than groundwater, are more or less seasonal, and are mostly located above 7,000 feet elevation. Examples include Mormon Lake and Marshall Lake on the Coconino Plateau, and Basin Lake and Nelson Reservoir in the White Mountains. Farm ponds and other small wetlands in the southeastern and southern parts of the state can also be expected to

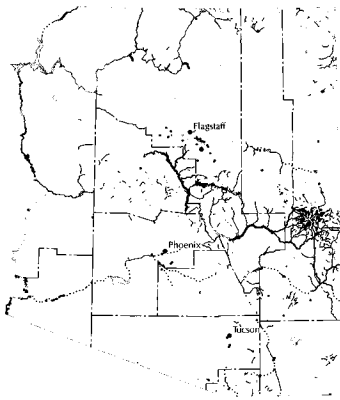
produce a few broods of Mexican ducks and black-bellied whistling ducks each year.

The principal duck species nesting in Arizona are mallards (especially in the White Mountains), pintails, cinnamon teal, redheads, and ruddy ducks. In addition to these "big five," smaller numbers of gadwall, green-winged teal, blue-winged teal, and ring-necked ducks are produced in northern Arizona marshes. Even less common are the occasional pair of canvasbacks, shovelers, and American

widgeon. Most of the ducks that migrate through or winter in Arizona are from the Great Basin or "intermountain" states, with significant numbers of pintails and green-winged teal coming from the prairie states and provinces.

Arizona also hosts a few nesting Canada geese or honkers. These birds, which were introduced by the Arizona Game and Fish Department, are found primarily on shallow lakes east of the White Mountains between 6,000 and 7,500 feet elevation. Far more important to hunters are the more than 15,000 Canada geese that make their winter home in Arizona. The great majority of these birds are referred to as the Rocky Mountain Population of Canada goose, which nest in the intermountain states. A large goose, the males or ganders typically weigh about 9.75 pounds, the females about 8.25 pounds. The vast majority of these geese, along with several hundred snow geese, winter along the lower Colorado River on Cibola, Havasu, and Imperial National Wildlife Refuges, and in a few central Arizona locations such as Roosevelt Lake. A few white-fronted geese also pass through the state in September on their way to unknown wintering locales in Mexico.

The numbers of both nesting and wintering water-



Watershed

lem facing both nesting and migrating waterfowl is that our wetlands are increasingly difficult to manage for ducks and geese because of the limited occurrence of these habitats and the competing uses resulting from Arizona's human population boom. Nesting waterfowl require protection from disturbance, and many former nesting sites are no longer productive due to the introduction of predatory game fish and summer-long recreational use. One bright note of late has been the creation of wetlands using treated sewage effluent. These "municipal marshlands" are primarily managed as waterfowl nesting and resting areas. Working in conjunction with the Arizona Game and Fish Department and U.S. Forest Service, cities such as Pinetop-Lakeside, Show Low, and Sedona have developed a number of these nutrient-rich and highly productive wetlands that are heavily used by waterfowl, as well as a variety of other wetland dependent species.

Hunt History

When Anglo-Americans first arrived in Arizona, they found migrating and wintering waterfowl concentrated along the state's few major rivers. The lower Colorado and Gila rivers were especially noted as havens for waterfowl, with great clouds of the birds seen along the muddy banks by explorers, fur trappers, and steamboat passengers. Nor were nesting waterfowl in short supply; travelers across northern Arizona reported that they flushed a myriad of ducks in the shallow marshes on the San Francisco Plateau.

Unlike other states, early Arizona never experienced market hunting for waterfowl as a major enterprise. Prior to statehood, most duck shooting, when not for sport, was for personal subsistence. Settlers not only hunted waterfowl during spring, fall, and winter, they also gathered the ducks' eggs in spring. Gradually, with the development of the state's economies, this subsistence hunting gave way to sport-hunting, and irrigation ponds, canals and stock tanks became increasingly important waterfowl hunting locales. By the time that

fowl in Arizona vary sporadically from year to year depending on the vagaries of winter precipitation in the Great Basin region. Wet years generally see an increase in waterfowl production, while drought years result in fewer ducks being produced.

A serious prob-

America entered World War I, waterfowling was one of the state's most popular outdoor pastimes—one that even attracted the attention of Arizona's often elected Governor George P. Hunt.

Being migratory birds, ducks and geese came under the protection of the federal government with the passage of the 1918 Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Arizona, unlike a number of other states, did not challenge the federal jurisdiction over migratory birds, and, prior to the Treaty's enactment, had even passed a number of protective measures for waterfowl. These included closing the hunting season during the spring months and prohibiting the gathering of eggs from nesting birds. All through the 1920s, and even into the drought years of the 1930s, waterfowl hunting was as popular a sport in Arizona as quail or dove hunting, if for no other reason than one got so much more game meat for the number of shells expended.

The drought years of the 1930s were hard on America's waterfowl populations, and it soon became apparent that nesting and other wetland habitats would have to be purchased and preserved if the public was to continue hunting ducks and geese. In 1934, a federal law was passed requiring persons 16 years of age and older to purchase a "duck stamp" if they wanted to hunt waterfowl. Soon after, a program was initiated to create a series of national wildlife refuges, many of which were primarily for waterfowl. From the 1940s through the 1950s Arizona saw the creation of two national waterfowl refuges on the Colorado River—Imperial and Havasu—as well as the acquisition of state wildlife areas such as Mittry Lake on the Colorado River, and Arlington and Robbins Butte on the middle Gila River. A number of waterfowl studies also started at this time, and banding investigations showed the value of managing waterfowl by flyways, a concept that was formalized in the hunt regulations in 1948. As a result, Arizona is included in the Pacific Flyway, which includes the Great Basin states as well as those on the Pacific Coast.

Major hunting restrictions incurred during the past 50 years have included limiting the take of such species as canvasbacks and redheads, closing certain portions of refuges and management areas to provide undisturbed resting and feeding places, and imposing the use of nontoxic steel shot rather than lead shot for the taking of waterfowl. Recently, favorable habitat conditions and resulting waterfowl production throughout the United States and Canadian breeding grounds has led to liberal season lengths and bag limits; although, long term declines of pintail and scaup have resulted in those species having bag limit restrictions.

The federal government, in conjunction with participating states, coordinates three major waterfowl surveys each year. The first of these, which does not include Arizona, is the "Breeding Ground Survey," which attempts to measure the coming year's productivity by

estimating the number of nesting ducks present on the continent's major nesting grounds in Alaska, Canada, and in the prairie states. The results of this survey are strongly linked to fall forecast flights of ducks and corresponding harvest frameworks. The "Winter Area Survey," which does include Arizona, is also conducted each year, and tallies the number of waterfowl using major wintering areas in the southern United States and Mexico. The number of birds counted on these surveys in Arizona has generally declined from the 1960s, when up to 42,000 ducks were observed in a given year, until the 1980s and '90s when counts often tallied less than 10,000. Conversely, the total number of Canada geese observed has increased from around 7,500 birds in 1960 to an average of 20,000 geese throughout the 1980s and '90s. The 1999 and 2000 survey revealed an increase in total ducks observed at about 35,000 with geese decreasing down to around 15,000 birds. The increase in ducks corresponds with the recent increase in the breeding ground surveys and the fall flight forecast.

The third survey is the annual hunt questionnaires sent to duck stamp purchasers requesting information on the number of ducks and geese bagged. Since 1979, to better evaluate the data obtained from this survey, Arizona has tried to maintain a standardized waterfowl season of approximately 100 days with a seven-bird bag limit (certain species excepted). As a result, Arizona's waterfowl regulations do not greatly vary from year-to-year, and bag-limit regulations do not provide for bonus

(or penalty) points for taking certain species of waterfowl. The sample size of the state's hunt questionnaire survey greatly improved in 1988 when waterfowl hunters were required to purchase an Arizona waterfowl stamp in addition to a federal stamp.

The number of waterfowl hunters has fluctuated over the years, as much in response to duck stamp price increases as to any change in waterfowl numbers. Hunter numbers have been in a general downward trend since the mid-1980s, when more than 12,500 hunters took to the field, to the late 1990s when only about half that number participated. Recent estimates indicate that hunter numbers are again headed upward, and the long-term average of between 10,000 and 12,000 duck hunters a year may again be realized. Waterfowl hunting is nonetheless a resource-regulated sport, and Arizona's limited wetland areas will never accommodate high densities of hunters.

Annual waterfowl harvest figures are also sporadic. Estimates range from more than 150,000 ducks being harvested during the fall and winter of 1979-80, to less than 18,000 ducks being taken in 1990-91. The average annual take during the past three years has nonetheless been more than 50,000 birds. Goose harvests tend to be more predictable, with hunters usually claiming between 2,000 and 4,000 Canada geese and a few snows each year. Last year, however, survey estimates showed hunters taking 6,275 geese, the highest number since 1986-87.

Waterfowl Survey and Harvest Data

Summary of January Waterfowl Survey¹

Year	Ducks	Mergansers	Coots	Canada Geese	Snow Geese
1950	27,455	No survey	19,255	7,375	1,200
1951	10,965	1,350	4,780	5,155	1,150
1952	33,320	1,545	12,155	4,210	1,395
1953	25,050	1,335	22,060	3,050	1,400
1954	19,665	1,810	41,725	3,515	1,970
1955	27,115	965	8,570	2,860	900
1956	24,950	995	25,480	2,860	330
1957	44,455	610	31,840	3,640	215
1958	20,565	1,985	20,385	3,770	255
1959	34,700	1,795	24,055	5,865	335
1960	42,220	2,775	17,615	6,046	471
1961	27,100	4,395	19,055	5,526	583
1962	24,465	4,185	19,065	5,940	520
1963	22,260	4,145	40,625	6,650	805
1964	21,370	4,967	27,752	7,142	551
1965	21,304	3,298	15,900	4,431	229
1966	32,342	12,963	53,962	5,744	213
1967	19,425	3,980	12,278	3,602	192
1968	40,091	4,127	27,706	4,370	259
1969	11,020	4,854	9,839	3,052	500
1970	17,880	7,301	16,674	3,135	262
1971	19,212	3,552	15,649	3,502	221
1972	23,123	2,584	17,194	4,241	706
1973	19,684	4,682	12,935	4,745	503
1974	19,785	2,661	24,305	5,357	502
1975	9,828	1,775	17,831	2,534	228
1976	2,280	1,000	2,800	3,545	0
1977	4,680	700	1,900	3,511	4
1978	3,451	32	1,850	4,339	0
1979	18,326	220	3,160	4,962	7
1980	29,240	2,110	4,265	13,992	6
1981	10,550	281	3,033	9,170	2,500
1982	4,043	71	1,781	10,835	34
1983	5,176	202	1,026	13,373	2,527
1984	9,450	581	816	16,831	865
1985	7,306	830	162	17,619	1,443
1986	12,189	3,204	510	23,042	2,621
1987	9,623	2,321	1,337	14,131	1,103
1988	3,330	1,108	797	23,930	2,229
1989	6,317	298	1,409	22,594	1,303
1990	4,617	1,061	1,117	26,974	2,830
1991	7,114	1,894	1,135	31,897	4,434
1992	4,724	1,108	808	18,733	1,207
1993	7,961	826	143	22,596	1,265
1994	7,605	364	603	22,607	1,653
1995	11,933	881	1,051	21,078	2,941
1996	10,019	330	1,209	15,326	1,927
1997	9,776	220	2,356	18,598	1,325
1998	35,081 ²	1,749	757	14,164	2,965

¹ In 2001, this summary was revised to include Waterfowl from Cibola, Havasu and Imperial National Wildlife Refuges. Refuge data was collected by Refuge personnel.

² Resulting from excellent habitat condition.

³ In 1999, the biologists conducting the survey changed; therefore, the observation rate may have changed.

⁴ Resulting from poor habitat conditions (drought).

⁵ Good late winter precipitation. Several lakes that had been nearly dry for years (specifically, San Carlos Reservoir) had water.

Waterfowl Survey and Harvest Data

Summary of January Waterfowl Survey¹ (continued)

Year	Ducks	Mergansers	Coots	Canada Geese	Snow Geese
1999 ³	29,979	995	12,036	21,040	2,352
2000	29,376	450	12,924	9,169	446
2001	36,191	713	17,802	14,670	976
2002	20,498 ⁴	53	22,053	11,250	983
2003	22,489	220	9,517	13,351	261
2004	25,895	219	not counted	7,777	349
2005 ⁵	48,186	443	43,185	14,921	1,250
2006	16,974	633	12,727	13,849	911
2007	16,626	329	16,680	17,578	603

¹ In 2001, this summary was revised to include Waterfowl from Cibola, Havasu and Imperial National Wildlife Refuges. Refuge data was collected by Refuge personnel.

² Resulting from excellent habitat condition.

³ In 1999, the biologists conducting the survey changed; therefore, the observation rate may have changed.

⁴ Resulting from poor habitat conditions (drought).

⁵ Good late winter precipitation. Several lakes that had been nearly dry for years (specifically, San Carlos Reservoir) had water.

Summary of Arizona Waterfowl Harvest

Year	Stamps Issued	Hunters	Hunter Days	HARVEST	
				Ducks	Geese
1981-82		10,904	57,184	81,091	5,169
1982-83		10,995	46,356	61,733	3,714
1983-84		8,438	39,470	46,820	3,357
1984-85		11,636	63,366	109,279	4,300
1985-86		12,508	64,508	79,653	4,994
1986-87		12,750	76,502	114,753	6,261
1987-88 ¹	8,299	7,139	53,425	87,400	5,243
1988-89	7,104	5,101	33,683	34,662	4,054
1989-90	6,750	3,455	20,606	23,576	2,273
1990-91	6,292	2,513	16,324	17,683	2,219
1991-92	5,264	3,062	19,885	19,703	1,936
1992-93	5,383	3,389	22,464	23,241	3,631
1993-94	5,371	3,701	23,286	22,907	2,723
1994-95	5,107	4,138	30,041	35,971	3,009
1995-96	6,598	5,228	34,187	41,390	3,184
1996-97	6,908	5,513	35,784	41,603	3,247
1997-98	6,957	5,387	36,433	47,363	2,796
1998-99	7,951	5,964	42,853	61,685	2,911
1999-00	8,521	6,455	39,861	51,028	6,275
2000-01	9,019	5,677	44,431	48,788	4,504
2001-02	7,733	3,821	28,534	33,950	4,183
2002-03	6,775	4,885	35,146	35,128	2,859
2003-04	6,733	4,804	32,810	37,211	2,969
2004-05	6,334	5,573	31,373	35,421	3,051
2005-06	6,519	5,730	30,736	42,450	2,625
2006-07	Not Available				

¹ State waterfowl stamp implemented.

Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*)

Natural History

Portions of three distinct populations of sandhill cranes winter in Arizona. Cranes from both the Rocky Mountain (RM) and Mid-Continent (M-C) populations winter in the Sulphur Springs and Gila River valleys in southeastern Arizona. Other sandhills from the

Lower Colorado River Valley (LCRV) population winter along the lower Colorado River, primarily on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, and below Gillespie Dam on the Gila River. RM cranes nest primarily in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah, while cranes from the LCRV population mostly nest in northeastern Nevada. The



BOB MILES

Sandhill Crane

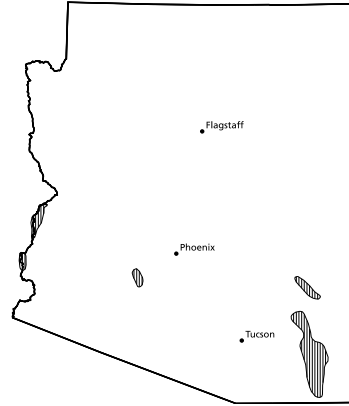
nesting range of the M-C population includes much of Canada and Alaska. Birds from this latter population pass through the central plains before staging on the Platte River where they continue on to their wintering grounds in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and Mexico.

Wintering areas selected by sandhill cranes feature shallow-water roosting sites with low or sparse vegetation including playa lakes and sandbars along shallow, braided river channels. Another requirement is the close proximity of harvested fields of grain, such as corn and milo. High-energy grains are needed to maintain the birds in sufficient condition to make their return migration in mid-to-late February.

Cranes leave their roosting areas in early morning, usually about sunrise, to fly to feeding areas where they typically spend from three to four hours eating. During midday the cranes return to the roost, or go to a nearby loafing area, which is commonly a grassland or wetland. In the late afternoon, cranes sometimes revisit their feeding area before returning to their nighttime roosts.

Sandhill cranes in the western United States nest in high elevation shallow marshes and wet meadows. Adult pairs do not nest until they are at least four or five years old, and typically have very poor success the first year or two. Cranes commonly lay two eggs, but only about one-third of the successful nesters are able to raise two young or "colts." In dry years, when wetlands shrink, predators, especially coyotes, take a heavy toll on the flightless young. During recent dry years the proportion of young-of-the-year birds in the fall population has been around four percent. Even in good production years, young-of-the-year birds rarely comprise more than 12 percent of the fall population.

Depending on habitat conditions, sandhills begin congregating in local agricultural areas, called pre-mi-



Sandhill crane distribution

gration staging sites, in late August. Migration to wintering areas begins in September, the birds typically migrating in a few, high-altitude flights to traditional stopover areas. For cranes of the three populations that winter in Arizona, the major stopovers are the Platte River in Nebraska for the M-C, San Luis Valley in Colorado for the RM, and wetlands near Lund, Nevada, for the LCRV. Cranes begin arriving on their wintering areas between late September and mid-October.

Hunt History

A generally uncommon species in Arizona, sandhill cranes were protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918. In the early 1970s, however, counts of around 1,000 cranes wintering in Sulphur Springs Valley prompted concern that these birds might eventually cause crop damage. By 1980 more than 4,000 cranes were being tallied, and a limited hunt of 100 permits was authorized in 1981. This hunt was gradually expanded as crane numbers continued to increase and fears that the birds would winter elsewhere subsided. As of 1998, more than 300 permits were being authorized and census figures showed a wintering population of nearly 25,000 sandhill cranes in Sulphur Springs Valley.

Sandhill Crane Harvest Data

Summary of Sandhill Crane Harvest

Year	Mid-Winter Survey ¹	Permits Authorized	Total Applicants	Permits Issued	Hunters Afield	Hunter Days	Percent Harvest	Hunter Success	Draw Odds
1981	4,350	100	234	100	55	119	42	49	42.7
1982	5,640	100	279	100	55	95	73	78	35.8
1983	8,550	100	356	100	77	152	55	55	28.1
1984	8,350	100	239	104	72	110	69	74	41.8
1985	11,500	150	436	150	121	234	92	46	34.4
1986	11,450	150	239	150	124	217	138	69	62.8
1987	11,070	300	378	300	212	406	193	57	79.7
1988	6,670	300	505	300	228	446	207	58	59.4
1989	11,730	300	451	300	219	473	158	47	66.5
1990	11,990	165	512	165	139	275	123	53	32.3
1991	10,000	300	326	296	255	517	216	54	92.0
1992	2,470 ²	300	342	300	258	532	176	48	87.7
1993	12,740	300	381	300	217	401	174	50	78.7
1994	9,210	300	390	300	227	464	113	32	76.9
1995	24,190	270	390	270	211	423	157	48	69.2
1996	12,500	315	443	315	256	521	141	38	71.1
1997	21,050	315	389	315	235	430	193	47	81.0
1998 ³	24,616	310	440	321	232	450	151	40	72.9
1999	21,650	310	456	309	242	518	113	33	68.0
2000	21,131	310	383	305	218	389	203	57	80.9
2001	22,928	310	356	310	235	468	180	52	87.1
2002	21,327	310	349	310	253	489	239	58	88.8
2003	31,443	310	397	306	248	497	189	48	77.1
2004	29,208	325	367	311	263	319	192	59	84.7
2005	30,570	365	333	333	261	548	277	66	95.8
2006	28,156	365	353	353	222	559	180	55	97.4

¹ The Mid-Winter Survey occurs in December and January. The survey conducted in December 2006 and January 2007 is labeled 2006. The data listed is only for the Willcox Playa and surrounding areas.

² Permits Issued includes any tags via the draw and first-come, first-serve.

³ Draw Odds is the number of permits issued through the draw divided by total applicants in the draw.

⁴ Poor survey conditions.

⁵ Beginning in 1998, Sandhill crane check stations will be conducted every 3rd year (2004, 2007, 2010, etc.). Data will be based on the hunter questionnaire results unless a check station is conducted; then, harvest numbers will be taken from the check station results. Reminder questionnaires were sent if necessary.

Other Birds and Mammals

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act protects all birds except rock doves, European starlings, house sparrows, and all other non-native species. However, the federal government permits the states to open a season on certain birds and waterfowl. Mammals that are not classified as big or small game, predators, or furbearers are considered nongame and are managed by the Arizona Game and Fish Commission as "other mammals." Many of these mammals can be hunted by licensed individuals throughout the calendar year, with notable exceptions presented below. While there are no bag limits on most of these species, most nongame mammals are not hunted. As a result, harvest data for these species are not available.

BIRDS

Pigeon (Rock Dove)

Pigeons are closely associated with human developments including towns, parks, and agricultural landscapes. In their native settings, they nest along the seashore on airy cliffs and in rocky crevices or caves. In urban areas, they commonly nest on high-rise buildings, billboards, bridges and other structures. They average 12.5 inches in length. The coloration is highly variable, the most common being a dark gray head and neck with green and purplish iridescence on the neck, a back of lighter gray, and a whitish rump. The tail has a black band and the wings two black bars. The call is a soft coo familiar to most homeowners.

Natural History and Status

Pigeons nest year round in Arizona, building messy nests of sticks and roots. Nests are often placed under an overhang of some sort such as under eaves or bridges. The eggs are white. The species can raise four or five broods of one or two young in a single year. As with other pigeons, both sexes feed the young regurgitated "crop milk" exclusively for the first few days. After approximately five days, the young begin eating seeds and are soon eating the adult diet of grains and sometimes

greens and insects. During the nonbreeding season, pigeons form large roosting and feeding flocks. Pigeons were introduced from Eurasia in the late 1800s and have become established throughout the United States.



GEORGE ANDREIKO

House (English) Sparrow

House (English) Sparrow

House sparrows are common residents of cities and farms statewide. These brownish, conical-billed sparrows are approximately 5 inches in length. The males sport black bibs and beaks, white cheeks, blue-gray caps, chestnut napes, and black-streaked backs. Females are slightly smaller and less distinctive, with grayish, pale underparts, light-buff eye streaks, and striped backs. The house sparrow's lively calls and songs consist of chirps and cheeps that are familiar to almost every homeowner.

Natural History and Status

House sparrows nest from February through early summer, often having three broods per year. The nests, which may contain four to seven white to bluish colored eggs with gray or brown markings, are messy, woven affairs that may be located in eaves, palm fronds, bird houses, or most any other suitable site. House sparrows

will nest in cavities and aggressively compete with native species for nest sites. When they are not nesting, house sparrows commonly form flocks of up to a dozen or more birds. Highly adaptable, they feed on a wide variety of seeds, fruits, and insects. This resourceful bird greedily accepts almost any human handout and are commonly encountered foraging for morsels at fast-food restaurants.

House sparrows were introduced to Arizona from Europe via railroad cars from the East, and have been breeding residents since at least the early 1900s. They arrived in Tucson in 1903-04, had reached Winslow, Holbrook, and other railroad towns by 1909, and were widespread throughout the state by 1915. Despite its lack of protection, the species remains widely distributed, wherever humans and agricultural fields are found.

European Starling (Starling)

European Starlings are found in a wide variety of habitats, but are most numerous in or near human settlements that provide open, grassy areas for foraging and trees or structures for nesting. This dark, 8-inch, meadowlark-sized bird is a common resident of city parks, residential areas and agricultural lands below 7,500 feet elevation. Although usually found in urban, suburban and agricultural settings, starlings are also found in the desert, usually near small towns or dwellings. Starlings can be differentiated from other black birds by their short tails, robust build, narrow and light-colored bills, and short, pointed, brown wings. Both sexes are iridescent black in summer, and heavily speckled in winter. Starlings eat a varied diet including insects, fruits and seeds. When feeding, they walk, rather than hop, from site to site. Their principal call is a guttural squeak, although they also mimic other birdcalls.

Natural History and Status

European starlings reside in Arizona year-round and can initiate breeding activities as early as mid-January in warm areas of the state. Most breeding activity occurs from April to July, but nesting has been reported into early fall. Starlings take up residence in cavities such as



European starling

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woodpecker holes in saguaros or trees. Like the house sparrow, starlings are considered a pest species because they compete for nest sites with native species such as purple martins, woodpeckers and bluebirds. European Starlings will even evict nesting birds and destroy their eggs. Starlings typically lay four to six blue eggs and can raise two or three broods each year. When the species is not nesting, they form large communal roosts, which may contain hundreds of birds. A more recent arrival than the house sparrow, European starlings were first recorded in Arizona in 1946 near Lupton, with the first nest reported near Glendale in 1954. The species is now both a breeding resident and a migrant in the vicinities of Phoenix, Tucson, Kingman, Yuma, and other Arizona cities and towns.

Peach-faced Lovebird

In Africa peach-faced lovebirds prefer dry, open country including wooded savannas, palm groves, and arid mountain slopes. In Arizona they are primarily found among the ornamental plantings in desert urban and residential settings. Although locally established in and around the greater Phoenix metropolitan area, they do not venture into the surrounding desert lands. They are small, bright green, parrot-like birds with a pinkish face and light-colored bill. Regular visitors to many backyard water and feeding stations, they have also been observed feeding on cactus fruit, apples, palm fruit, and seed pods.

Natural History and Status

Like many other parrots, peach-faced lovebirds are cavity nesters and will take up residence in woodpecker holes in saguaros, under tile roof openings, and in untrimmed palm fronds. Lovebirds nest in groups and thus far there has been no evidence that they compete with native birds for nest sites. In Arizona, most nesting occurs from April through May. They will lay from three to eight eggs per clutch, possibly rearing two broods per year. The first free-ranging flock of peach-faced lovebirds in the Phoenix area was reported in 1987 near the border of Mesa and Apache Junction, and by the mid-1990s local flocks and colonies of lovebirds were discovered throughout the eastern half of the greater Phoenix metropolitan area.

American Crow (Crow)

In Arizona, American crows are far outnumbered by their larger and more heat-tolerant relative: the common raven. Crows occur as local breeding residents in the more open areas of the Mogollon Rim, along the South Rim of the Grand Canyon, in the higher portions of the Navajo Indian Reservation, and along the

San Francisco River. This shiny, all black 1.5-foot-long bird can be differentiated from the larger raven by its smaller beak and tail, smoother plumage, and distinctive “caw” call. Also unlike ravens, crows rarely soar, but instead flap their wings when flying directly from point to point. Because of crop depredations, an open season on this species is authorized from September 1 through December 31.

Natural History and Status

American crows are native to North America and reach their highest densities in the northeastern United States. They form large communal roosts during much of the year, sometimes in groups large enough to be problematic in towns or industrial areas. During the breeding season, however, the species is most often observed in smaller family units. They typically place their nests in well-hidden areas of their nest trees, generally close to the trunk. Nests are made of dead sticks, bark, corn stalks, twine, and cow dung, and lined with soft materials. Crows lay from three to nine bluish-green eggs marked with brown speckles. They feed on a variety of foods including insects, carrion, small mam-

mals and birds, bird eggs and grains, including some agricultural crops. Numbers have probably increased significantly since European settlement because of agricultural developments and timber clearing. Human developments have also enabled breeding range expansions into portions of the West and Midwest.

MAMMALS

Coati

This relative of the raccoon is usually seen individually or in small bands called “troops.” The lone males or “solos” may weigh up to 12 pounds, and greatly exceed the smaller 5.5- to 7-pound females in size. From 2.5 to just over 4 feet in length, coatis are approximately the size of a small dog. They range in color from ochre to cinnamon brown to nearly chocolate. Their most distinctive characteristics, however, are their clown-marked faces and faintly banded, tapered tails that commonly exceed 2 feet in length, giving coatis the superficial appearance of monkeys.



BOB MILES

Black-tailed prairie dog

Natural History and Status

Also known as chulos, coatis are semi-arboreal animals rarely found far from trees. Like tree squirrels, coatis have jointed hind feet, allowing the animals to descend the trunks of trees headfirst. These largely diurnal mammals are found primarily in mountains and canyons in the southeastern quarter of the state. Their principal habitats are Madrean oak-pine woodland and riparian deciduous forest. Highly omnivorous, their principal foods are lizards, insect larvae, bird eggs, acorns, fruits, and other mast.

Troops of coatis, which may range in size from one or two to up to 40 animals, are typically composed of females, sub-adults, and weaned young of the year. Males leave the troop when about 2 years old, after which they associate with the females only during the spring breeding season. Nursing females leave the troop for four to six weeks after giving birth. From one to six young are born in June or July. Born helpless in a den or hollow tree, the youngsters remain with their mother until old enough to forage with the troop in the fall.

Coati numbers fluctuate markedly, and at least two major population declines have been reported for Arizona. Recently, however, they appear to be expanding their range northward and are now common in such places as Aravaipa Canyon and the Sierra Ancha, where they were unheard of prior to 1970. Current hunt management authorizes a seven-month season, and a bag limit of one coati per calendar year.

Gunnison's Prairie Dog

Prairie dogs are robust, diurnal ground squirrels that live in underground colonies called "dogtowns." Their tails are relatively short, less than 25 percent of the body length. The animals get their name from their doglike barks, which warn the colony of intruders. Male Gunnison's prairie dogs are just over a foot long, with 2-inch, grayish to white-tipped tails. Adult males weigh about 1.75 pounds and females less than 1.5 pounds. Male and female are similar in appearance, both a pale buff in color. The species is now largely restricted to Great Basin grasslands above the Mogollon Rim, although colonies formerly extended south and east of Prescott to the Dewey and Dugas areas, as well as to the San Carlos Indian Reservation.

Natural History and Status

Gunnison's prairie dog colonies tend to be small, and usually contain fewer than 50 animals. Their burrow entrances are not typically built up into craters, unlike those of black-tailed prairie dogs. Gunnison's prairie dogs enter torpor below ground during winter months, and breed in February-March. The three to four pups typically appear in June. Grasses, forbs, and sedges are the usual dietary items.

Black-tailed Prairie Dog

Slightly larger than the Gunnison's prairie dog, this 15-inch-long rodent is yellowish tan in color with a usually dusky-tipped 3-inch tail. Male black-tailed prairie dogs average about 2 pounds; the females about 1.9 pounds. Unlike those of Gunnison's, the entrances to the burrows of black-tailed prairie dogs often have cratered mounds that can reach up to 3 feet in height. The underground burrow network may be extensive, and black-tailed prairie dog colonies were often large, especially those in the San Pedro and Sulphur Springs valleys.

Natural History and Status

Black-tailed prairie dogs are active all year, and will come out on sunny days even in midwinter. The species breeds in late February; the young are born in March

and appear in May. Dietary items include grass stems, grass roots, and shrubs.

Black-tailed prairie dogs formerly occurred in the semidesert grasslands of southeastern Arizona south of the Gila River, westward to the vicinity of Fort Huachuca. They have been extirpated in Arizona since 1959, although a small colony on the Day Ranch 15 miles southeast of Duncan on the Arizona-New Mexico border persisted until 1974. An attempt to reintroduce this animal to the Appleton Research Ranch (near Sonoita) in the summer of 1974 failed. The species has recently been protected in Arizona, in the hope that individuals from three colonies in Sonora within five miles of the United States-Mexico border might recolonize our state.

SPECIALLY PROTECTED MAMMALS

The following mammals are protected at all times because they are endangered species, resemble endangered species, or are otherwise deemed in need of protection due to low numbers or vulnerability.

Bats

Arizona, with 28 species of bats belonging to four families (ghost-faced, leaf-nosed, vesper, and free-tailed), has one of the most diverse bat faunas of any state. Ranging in abundance from the American free-tailed bat, which numbers in the millions, to the seldom-seen ghost-faced bat, Arizona's bats are highly beneficial. They feed on insects and find their prey by emitting and receiving sonic waves—a process similar to sonar and known as echolocation. Each species has its own high-pitched call, some of which can be heard by human ears. Our largest bat species, the western mastiff bat, is about 7 inches long and has a wingspan of up to 18 inches. The western pipistrelle, at only 2.5-3 inches long is Arizona's smallest bat. Some species, such as the spotted bat with its death's-head markings and huge ears, are bizarre in appearance.

Natural History and Status

Although nearly all of Arizona's bats are insectivores, two, the lesser long-nosed bat and the Mexican long-tongued, feed on nectar and pollen. Some species, such as the red bat, are generally solitary, but most roost in colonies, selecting as their daytime retreat a particular cavern, rock fissure, or mine tunnel. Most bats are migratory, although a few over-winter by hibernating. To reduce competition, the various species use different habitats and feeding strategies. Pallid bats, for example, typically feed low to the ground; the western mastiff

bat tends to hunt high over water or in the tree canopy. It is also an unfortunate fact that bats transmit rabies, with the result that they expose dozens of people a year to this potentially deadly virus.

All bats are protected in Arizona due to their generally beneficial nature and the rarity of certain species. Colonial roost sites may also be protected, and certain caves have been declared “off-limits” because of their value to these intriguing flying mammals.

Black-footed Ferret

This uniquely North American mammal has always been extremely rare in Arizona, with only four specimens ever collected in the state. Until a reintroduction program began in 1996, the last ferret reported in Arizona was in 1931 when bubonic plague and rodent control programs killed off the ferret’s prairie dog prey. The black-footed ferret is a low slung, weasel-like animal less than 2 feet in length, with sooty black feet. The overall color is a yellow-buff, the face has a distinctive black mask, and the approximately 5-inch tail is tipped in black. Males are significantly larger than females, weighing about 2.25 pounds to the female’s 1.5 pounds.

Natural History and Status

Ferrets are almost exclusively restricted to prairie dog colonies, which provide most of the animal’s food. The

ferret is primarily a nocturnal species. It breeds during mid-March or April, and after a gestation of 45 or so days give birth to from two to five young. The kits remain in a nest underground with their mother for 40 days or more and do not disperse to forage on their own until September, attaining breeding maturity at one year of age. The presence of ferrets can be detected by their tracks and diggings, which consist of 4-inch-deep trenches and lengthy piles of soil adjacent to prairie dog holes. Federally designated an endangered species in 1967, black-footed ferrets are the focus of an Arizona Game and Fish Department program to reintroduce captive-reared animals in Aubrey Valley. Although the project is still relatively young, some animals have already reproduced in the wild.

Hualapai Mexican Vole

Voles or meadow mice are dark brown, short-tailed (<1.5”) terrestrial rodents with short fur and small, rounded ears. The sexes are nearly identical in pelage and size. The Mexican vole, to which this race belongs, is widely distributed at higher elevations, with populations found in the White Mountains, the San Francisco Peaks, along the Mogollon Rim, and in such isolated ranges as the Sierra Ancha, Bradshaw Mountains, Navajo Mountain, and Hualapai Mountains. The latter population, and possibly those on the Hualapai Indian Reservation to the north, has been described as a separate subspecies due to its isolation. The identifying

characters of this so-called Hualapai vole are not well defined, but are based on its having a smaller relative size, longer hind feet, and more cinnamon underparts than its closest neighbors.

Natural History and Status

This 1.25-inch-long rodent prefers dry, grassy meadows and canyons in proximity to ponderosa pines, Gambel’s oaks, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and chaparral. As with most rodents, numbers may fluctuate from rare to abundant. Not as prolific as some other rodents, their litter



GEORGE ANDREIKO

Townsend's big-eared bat

sizes vary from one to four and average about 2.5. This isolated population of Mexican voles is protected as a Federally endangered species

Jaguar

More than 50 of these large, spotted cats have been documented from Arizona since 1900. Although there are some early records of what appear to be young jaguars, almost all of the animals taken or photographed after 1950 have been wandering males from Sonora, Mexico. The last recorded female in Arizona was taken in 1962.

Borderland jaguars tend to be small when compared to those in South America. The males average from about 125 to 160 pounds; the females are smaller, averaging about 110 pounds—approximately the same as mountain lions. Adult jaguars stand about 2.25 feet to 2.5 feet tall at the shoulder. The males average about 7 feet in length and the females about 6 feet. The tail is relatively short, about 17 to 30 inches and less than half of the length of the head and body. Dorsal colors range from a pale yellow-buff to a golden orange. The black spots on the head and shoulders are relatively small, transforming to a complicated series of bars, splotches and broken rings or rosettes on the back, flanks, feet and tail. Underneath, the jaguar varies from a very pale gray to snow white with black markings. Although appearing garish in the open, jaguars are in fact wonderfully concealed in the dappled shadows of their wooded and scrubland habitats.

The only New World “roaring cat,” jaguars call to each other by emitting a series of hoarse, rasping grunts.

Natural History and Status

Although jaguars have been recorded as far north as the Grand Canyon, most have been recovered or photographed in the borderland mountains in the southeastern quarter of the state. Found primarily in tropical thornscrub and deciduous forest in Mexico, most Arizona jaguars have been encountered in Madrean evergreen woodlands and scrub-invaded semidesert grassland. Several jaguars have been taken in proximity to water, and several have been taken in montane conifer forests, at least one above 9,000 feet elevation.

Jaguars hunt mostly at twilight and at night, seeking a wide variety of prey. Prey items in Arizona have ranged from frogs to elk, but white-tailed deer, javelina, and coatis appear to be the most important natural prey. Livestock is taken when available, especially calves.

Female jaguars reach sexual maturity at about 2.5 years. For biological and social reasons, most males do not breed until age 3 to 4. The breeding season in the Southwest borderlands appears to be in January or

February, the young being born in spring after a 100-day gestation period. The one or two cubs are weaned at about 22 weeks, but female offspring may remain with the mother for more than a year. The average life span of Sonoran jaguars is thought to be less than 10 years due to the scarcity of game and their persecution as stock-killers. Jaguars have been protected in Arizona by state law since 1969, and U.S. populations were declared an endangered species in 1997. Prior to this time, jaguars have at various times been considered as furbearers, predators, or nongame mammals. The Department is engaged in a Conservation Team working to conserve jaguars of the Arizona-New Mexico-Mexico borderlands.

Jaguarundi

These low slung, 10- to 20-pound felines require dense tropical vegetation and are usually found near water. The animal's head and ears appear small for a cat, and the 1- to 2-foot tail is less than the body length. Two color phases of these uniformly colored cats occur—cinnamon and charcoal gray. Largely terrestrial, jaguarundis take to trees only when pursued by dogs, at which time they can display much arboreal agility. More diurnal than other wild felids, jaguarundis usually occur alone or in pairs. The species also emits a whistle-like call on occasion.

Natural History and Status

Jaguarundis feed on small mammals, such as cotton rats, as well as a variety of birds, lizards, and snakes. The breeding season varies with locality, but the gestation period is from 60 to 70 days after which from one to four kittens are born.

This species has never been documented as occurring in our state, or even southward in Sonora, Mexico. Jaguarundis have been protected here since 1972, on the basis of visual reports and the possibility that this animal might occur in Arizona. The species is included here only because it remains federally listed in Arizona.

Ocelot

These 18- to 22-pound felines are not residents of Arizona, but rare visitors from Sonora, Mexico, where they occur primarily in tropical thornscrub. Their background color is a grayish or brownish orange color with black stripes and dots. Solitary and terrestrial, the “gato galavis,” as the species is known in Sonora, is largely nocturnal in its habits. Averaging about 22 pounds, male ocelots are slightly larger than the 19.5 pounds for the average female. The head and body length is approximately 3 to 3.5 feet, with the tail providing another 13 to 14 inches.

Natural History and Status

Only four specimens have been documented from Arizona since 1887. Two of these were male, one from the Huachuca Mountains and another from the Dragoon Mountains. The sex of the other two animals is unknown, as are the locations. The life history of the gato galavis in Sonora remains largely uninvestigated, but the litter size in other ocelot populations is one or two. The kittens' eyes are shut for 2.5 weeks and they remain with their mother for 18 to 20 months. Most ocelots do not reach breeding maturity until 2 years old or more. Ocelots feed mostly on terrestrial mammals, such as cottontails, but reptiles are also taken. Adults may have a home range of 3,000 acres or more.

Ocelots have been protected in Arizona since 1969. Any change in the species' status is therefore difficult to ascertain, as any ocelots taken by trappers and/or predator control agents are unlikely to be reported.

Otter (see Furbearers)

Porcupine

These large, bulky rodents are unmistakable. The large head, long spines intermixed with equally long or longer blackish, brownish, and yellowish hair, and heavy claws make for instant identification. The males are bigger than the females, but the females have longer tails. Overall, the animal's total length is about 2.5 feet,

of which approximately 8 inches constitutes the tail. Weights range from 7.75 to 40 pounds depending on the porcupine's age and condition.

Natural History and Status

Possessed of poor vision but with a good sense of smell, porcupines are active mainly at night. Habitats occupied include forested mountains, riparian forests, meadows, semidesert grasslands and even deserts. During the winter months, porcupines may feed almost exclusively on the inner bark of pine trees, although the bark of cottonwoods, mesquites, and ocotillos is also taken. Porcupines lose weight when feeding only on inner-bark, however, and also eat mistletoe, acorns, fungi, cactus fruit, and other mast when available. During the summer months, the species feeds on the ground and is frequently seen in mountain meadows feeding on grasses and sedges. Porcupines are fond of salt and will gnaw ax handles and other objects having this mineral.

Solitary animals, porcupines den in hollow trees and burrows as well as in rocky outcrops and mine shafts, often using the same den site year after year.

Females mature in one year, males in 2.5. Mating takes place in September and October, often in a tree, and is usually accompanied by highly vocal grunts, squeals, and shrieks. The males are very aggressive at this time and will fight any other males they happen to come upon. Gestation is seven months and the single offspring is born in late April or early May. The youngster, weighing about a pound, is highly developed and

well able to care for itself, staying with the mother only through its first summer. Probably because of their slow-paced life style, porcupines can live up to 9 years of age—a relatively long time for a rodent.

Although totally protected in Arizona, porcupines were unprotected for many years due to the damage inflicted on both mature ponderosa pines and pine seedlings, as evidenced by the trees' girdled trunks and white areas of peeled bark. As recently as the 1950s, hunters were encouraged to kill any porcupines encountered. Densities of porcupines appear to vary with time, however, and the species now appears much reduced in comparison to



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Porcupine



Mexican gray wolf

numbers reported earlier. Nonetheless, porcupines may still cause problems locally and require relocation to other areas.

Gray Wolf

Now extirpated as a wild animal in Arizona, the gray wolf formerly occurred in small numbers throughout the eastern and northern portion of the state above 4,500 feet elevation. Southwestern wolves stand about 30 inches high at the shoulder, and differ from the much smaller (less than 35 pounds) coyotes by having heavier, deeper chests, impressive heads, shorter, thicker muzzles, larger nose pads, and a thicker neck that shows a ruff or mane when the animal's hackles are raised. Wolves also have long, slender forelegs and a dark-tipped tail. Coat color varies with season and individuals, some animals being so light as to be nearly white and others so dark as to appear almost black. The usual pelage, however, is a grizzled mixture of grays,

browns, blacks, and whites on backs and flanks. Adults are about 4.5 to 5.5 feet long, with 14 to 17 inch tails. The males are about 10 pounds heavier than the females, weighing between 65 and 85 pounds, versus the female's 55 to 80 pounds.

Perhaps the wolf's most distinctive trademark is its mournful howl, which is usually given in late fall and early winter, and which once heard, is never forgotten.

Natural History and Status

Wolves are mostly active at night and hunt by trailing and running their prey to ground. Their preferred habitats are rolling woodlands, level forests, open meadows, and grasslands. Wolves historically fed on deer, elk, pronghorn, cottontails, and mice but readily adapted to taking sheep and cattle when livestock were introduced to Arizona.

For behavioral as well as biological reasons, wolves do not usually reach sexual maturity until they are about 2.5 years old. The breeding season in Arizona is between November

and mid February, and the gestation period is 63 days. Den sites are selected by the female, and may consist of an enlarged burrow, hollow log, or a natural crevice. Four to eight sooty-brown pups are born in the spring and nursed for six to eight weeks. They are cared for by both parents. Although they are weaned in late fall, when they are 2.5 to 3 months old, the young wolves, especially the females, may remain with the parents for another year or so before dispersing.

Wolves are social animals, but packs in Arizona have historically been small, usually consisting of from one or two to seven animals. Wolves can have very large home ranges and travel long distances in search of food and mates.

Long persecuted as the state's premier livestock predator, the last record of wild wolves breeding in Arizona was in 1944. In an attempt to reintroduce the species, captive-raised wolves, descended from Mexican stock, have been released in and near the Blue Range Primitive Area beginning in 1996.

BOB MILES

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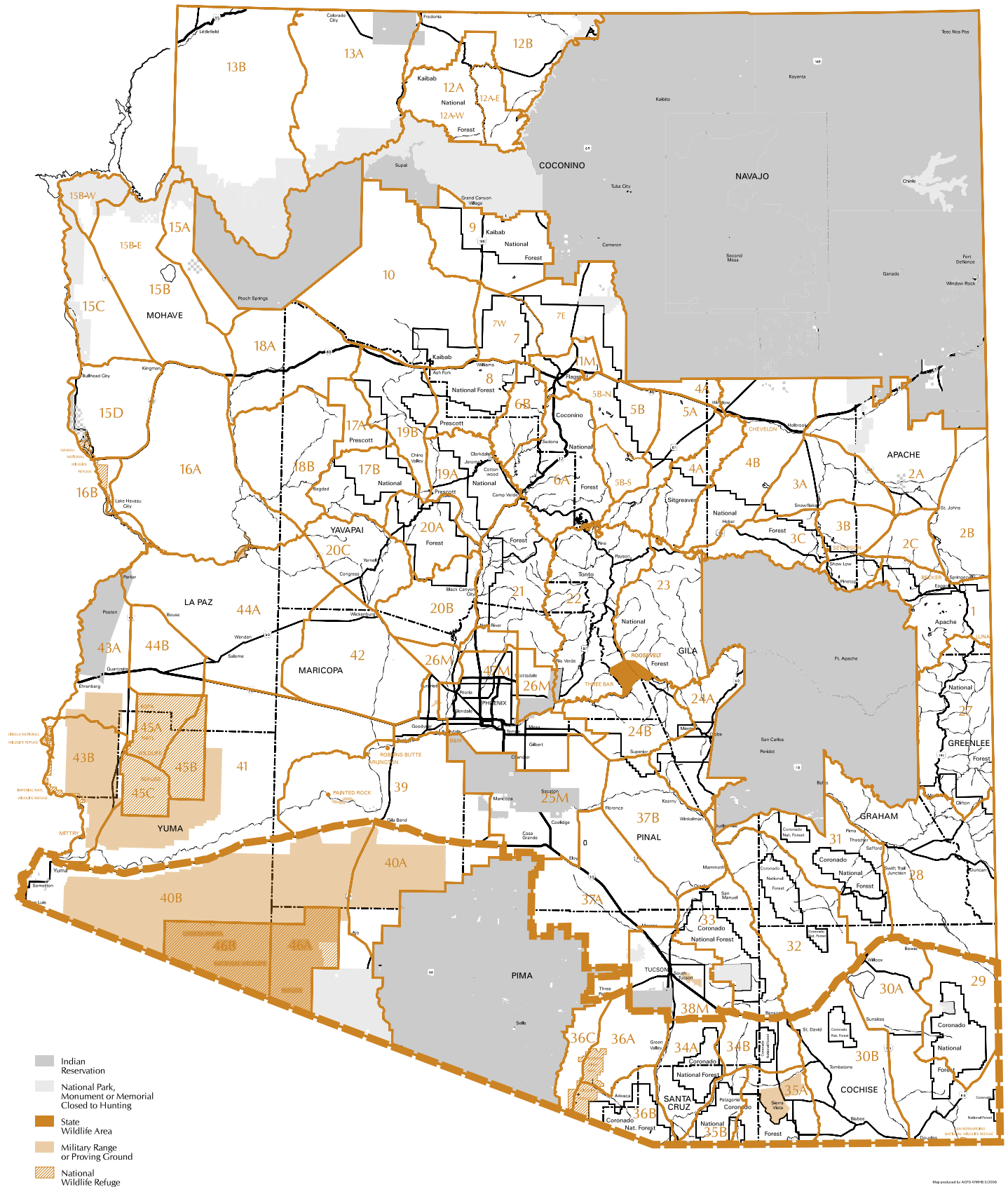
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2221 W. Greenway Road • Phoenix, Arizona 85023 • (602) 942-3000

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